

AC 89  
Box 1

*University of Nevada*  
*Agricultural Extension Division*

CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

CLARK AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

ORPHA A. MILLER, District Extension Agent

1929

AC 00 89/1/31

AC  
89 Box 1 ✓

# 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.

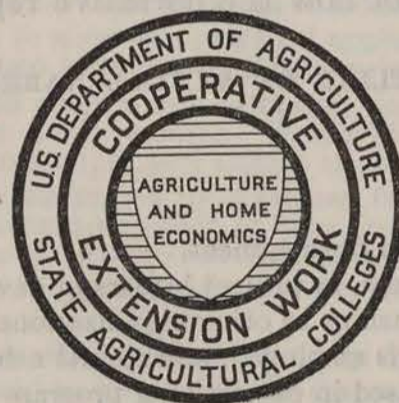
## ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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 Clark and Lincoln  
Report of Orpha A. Miller County District Extension Agent.  
(Name) (Title)  
From August 15, 1928 to November 1, 1929, 1928.

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.

### READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ State or District Supervisor.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ State Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/31

## 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, reenforced 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"> <li>(a) Soils</li> <li>(b) Farm crops</li> <li>(c) { Horticulture Home gardens Beautification of home grounds</li> <li>(d) Forestry</li> <li>(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.</li> <li>(f) Animal husbandry</li> <li>(g) { Dairy husbandry Home dairy</li> <li>(h) { Poultry husbandry Home poultry</li> </ol>	}	(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) | Agricultural engineering.  |
|     | Agricultural 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. 1

Orpha A. Miller	District Extension Agent	12
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)

- 1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work. 1½
  - (a) Name Clark and Lincoln County Farm Bureaus 2
  - (b) Number of members Clark 24 Lincoln 22 46
- 2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 2
  - 16
- 3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 3
  - 15
- 4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4
  - (a) Juniors 18
  - (b) Adults 35
- 5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5
  - (a) Junior 10
  - (b) Adult 10
- 6. Membership in above clubs: 6
 

(a) Boys <sup>1</sup> 0	(c) Men 0
(b) Girls <sup>1</sup> 111	(d) Women 315
- 7. Number of club members completing: 7
 

(a) Boys <sup>2</sup> 0	(c) Men 0
(b) Girls <sup>2</sup> 77	(d) Women 35
- 8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8
  - (a) Boys 0
  - (b) Girls 6

<sup>1</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.  
<sup>2</sup> Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

- 9. Number of junior teams trained { (a) Judging 1 } 9  
 { (b) Demonstration 2 }
- 10. Number entering college this year who may have been club members 6 10
- 11. Total number of farm visits<sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work N.A. 11
- 12. Number of different farms visited N.A. 12
- 13. Total number of home<sup>1</sup> visits made in conducting extension work 646 13
- 14. Number of different homes visited 315 14
- 15. Number of calls<sup>2</sup> relating to extension work { (a) Office 6 } 15  
 { (b) Telephone 0 }
- 16. Number of days agent spent in office 106½ 16
- 17. Number of days agent spent in field 197½ 17
- 17½. Number of news articles prepared for press<sup>3</sup> 2 17½
- 18. Number of individual letters written 753 18
- 18½. Number of bulletins distributed 195 18½
- 19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made N.A. { (a) Community 19  
 { (b) County 19 }
- 20. Training meetings held for local leaders { (a) Junior work { (1) Number 20  
 { (2) Leaders in attendance 22 } 20  
 { (b) Adult work { (1) Number N.A.  
 { (2) Leaders in attendance N.A. }
- 21. Method and result demonstration meetings<sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20) { (a) Number 118 } 21  
 { (b) Attendance 2356 }
- 22. Farmers' institutes held N.A. { (a) Number 22  
 { (b) Number of sessions 22  
 { (c) Attendance 22 }
- 23. Extension schools<sup>2</sup> and short courses held N.A. { (a) Number 23  
 { (b) Attendance 23 }
- 24. Encampments held { (a) Junior { (1) Number 1  
 { (2) Attendance by club members { (a) Boys N.A.  
 { (b) Girls 13 } 16 } 24  
 { (3) Total attendance 16 }  
 { (b) Farm women N.A. { (1) Number 24  
 { (2) Attendance by club members 24  
 { (3) Total attendance 24 }
- 25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported { (a) Number 39 } 25  
 { (b) Attendance 853 }
- 26. Number of meetings at which were shown { (a) Lantern slides 0 } 26  
 { (b) Motion pictures 0 }  
 { (c) Charts 0 }

<sup>1</sup> Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.  
<sup>2</sup> See definition on page 3.  
<sup>3</sup> Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

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. <sup>1</sup> (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>2</sup> (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)
[Illustrative entry] Poultry.....	6	7	2	14
27. Soils (page 7).....	N.A.			27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11).....	N.A.			28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) } { Beautification of home grounds (page 26) }	9	19	0	41
30. Forestry (page 13).....	N.A.			30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13).....	N.A.			31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f).....	N.A.			32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29). N.A.				33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28). N.A.				34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)..... } { Rural engineering—home (page 26) }	Included in 41			35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).				36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20).....	3	6	0	8
38. Nutrition (page 21).....	10	12	1	39½
39. Clothing (page 22).....	9	16	2	101½
40. Home management (page 23). Included in 41				40
41. House furnishings (page 24).....	10	21	0	66¾
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25). Included in 41				42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31).....	10	20	0	14½
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)³.....	N.A.			44
<b>45 Organizations</b> .....	10	21	6	33
TOTAL.....	X X X	X X X	9	304½

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.  
<sup>2</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.  
<sup>3</sup> Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.<sup>1</sup>

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

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year.....	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question.....	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year.....	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time.....	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time.....	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	55
55½. Number of farms adopting other improved soils practices this year. (Specify below.).....	55½
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 55½ less duplications.).....	56

<sup>1</sup> For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Agricultural Engineering," page 16.

CEREALS.<sup>1</sup>

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. <sup>2</sup>
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.
62. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup> .....						62
63. Number of members enrolled { (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....						63
64. Number of members completing <sup>4</sup> { (1) Boys..... (2) 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.
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
69½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....						69½
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69½ less duplications.).....						70

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.  
<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
<sup>4</sup> Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(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 <sup>1</sup> per acre on demonstrations.....	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup> .....						76
77. Number of members enrolled { (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....						77
78. Number of members completing { (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....						78
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....						79
80. Total yield <sup>1</sup> of crops grown by junior club members.....	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons
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
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....						83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.).....						84

<sup>1</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.  
<sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>	
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 <sup>2</sup> per acre on demonstrations	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>							76
77. Number of members enrolled							77
	(1) Boys.						
	(2) Girls.						
78. Number of members completing							78
	(1) Boys.						
	(2) Girls.						
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							79
80. Total yield <sup>2</sup> 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
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)							83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)							84

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.  
<sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>	
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. <sup>2</sup>	lbs.		89
90. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>						90
91. Number of members enrolled						91
	(1) Boys.					
	(2) Girls.					
92. Number of members completing work						92
	(1) Boys.					
	(2) 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. <sup>2</sup>	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
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)						98½
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page. (Include questions 87, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98½ less duplications.)						99

<sup>1</sup> Indicate crop by name.  
<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.  
<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....							105
106. Number of members enrolled.....							106
{ (1) Boys.....							
{ (2) Girls.....							
107. Number of members completing.....							107
{ (1) Boys.....							
{ (2) 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
114½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....							114½
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114½ less duplications.).....							115

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....							120
121. Number of members enrolled.....							121
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
122. Number of members completing.....							122
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....							123
124. Number of forest or woodland plantations established this year.....							124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....							125
126. Number of farms assisted in forest 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
130½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....							130½
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page. (Include questions 118, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, and 130½ less duplications.).....							131

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</sup>	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. <sup>3</sup>	
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

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

<sup>2</sup> Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.

<sup>3</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup>						143
144. Number of members enrolled						144
145. Number of members completing						145
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 bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year					X X X	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc					X X X	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year						154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs						155

<sup>1</sup> Indicate by name.

<sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>1</sup>
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
157. Number of members in these associations		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time						
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time						
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year				X X X		X X X
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year			X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	X X X	X X X		X X X	X X X	X X X
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.)						
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15. (Include questions 140, 145, 147, 148, 149, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 165½ less duplications.)						

<sup>1</sup> 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. 205

(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						

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND 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 bee-keeping, 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) Handicraft.	(c) <sup>1</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup> .....			210
211. Number of members enrolled.....			211
212. Number of members completing.....			212
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.]			

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column.  
<sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	215
	(b) Juniors.....	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	216
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
217. Number of members completing <sup>2</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	217
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	(a) Women.....	219
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	220
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	221
	(b) Girls.....	
	(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.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	224
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	225
	(b) Girls.....	
	(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. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.).....		227

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	2	} 228
	(b) Juniors.....	1	
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....	(a) Women.....	60	} 229
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
230. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	60	} 230
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
231. Number of method demonstrations given.....		5	231
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	60	} 232
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	60	} 233
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	150	} 234
	(b) Girls.....	18	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....	(a) Women.....	150	} 235
	(b) Girls.....	18	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....		15	236
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....		150	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	N.A.*	606	N.A.
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts	N.A.	18	N.A.
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts	N.A.	65	N.A.
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts	N.A.	0	N.A.
(e) Pickles made..... quarts	N.A.	42	N.A.
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds <sup>2</sup>	60	0	N.A.
(g) Meats cured..... pounds <sup>2</sup>	0	0	N.A.

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

N.A.\* Improved canning is an established practice. No record kept of amounts canned. Home evaporator was just introduced this year.

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Finished product.

NUTRITION.

"Keep Growing"  
Not 4-H club s

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

239. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....	10	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 240
	(b) Girls.....	203	
	(c) Boys.....	150	
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 241
	(b) Girls.....	193	
	(c) Boys.....	140	
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		1	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 243
	(b) Girls.....	203	
	(c) Boys.....	150	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 244
	(b) Girls.....	193	
	(c) Boys.....	140	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	N.A.	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	N.A.	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
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.....		6	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		59	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		177	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		151	251

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 252
	(b) Juniors --- 9	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 253
	(b) Girls --- 105	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 254
	(b) Girls --- 71	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 255
	(b) Girls --- 32	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 256
	(b) Girls --- 105	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 257
	(b) Girls --- 71	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 258
	(b) Girls --- 105	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 259
	(b) Girls --- 20	
	(c) Boys --- N.A.	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery..... N.A.	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 260
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing..... N.A.	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 261
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 262
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 263
	(b) Girls --- 19	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 264
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		87 } 265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by..... N.A.	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 266
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 267
	(b) Girls --- 19	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 268
	(b) Girls --- 58	
269. Number of hats made this year by..... N.A.	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 269
	(b) Girls --- N.A.	

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

1st year club work achievement made  
 258b hand towels 54, sewing bags 54, needle books 54, pairs of stockings darned 54,  
 laundry bags 54, shoe bags 54,  
 2nd and 3rd year club achievements see 267 & 268

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women --- 9	} 270	
	(b) Juniors --- N.A.		
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	(a) Women --- 315	} 271	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
	(c) Boys --- N.A.		
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women --- 14	} 272	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
	(c) Boys --- N.A.		
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....		14 } 273	
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women --- 14	} 274	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women --- 14	} 275	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time..... N.A.	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 276	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....		54 } 277	
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....		14 } 278	
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 279	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	(a) Women --- N.A.	} 280	
	(b) Girls --- N.A.		
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....		55 } 281	
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282	
(a) Hand washing machines.....	0	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	2
(b) Power washing machines.....	22	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	23
(c) Fireless cookers.....	0	(h) Pressure cookers.....	5
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	12	(i) Iceless refrigerators.....	7
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	1	(j) Other.....	5

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

278a Drain boards spar varnished 9

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... 10	} 283
	(b) Juniors..... N.A.	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women..... 315	} 284
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
285. Number of members completing .....	{ (a) Women..... 35	} 285
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....	31	286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	{ (a) Women..... 56	} 287
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	{ (a) Women..... 56	} 288
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year .....	{ (a) Women..... 105	} 289
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women..... 120	} 290
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year .....	{ (a) Women..... 142	} 291
	(b) Girls..... N.A.	
	(c) Boys..... N.A.	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms..... 65	} 292
	(b) Living rooms..... 52	
	(c) Dining rooms..... 35	
	(d) Other rooms..... 100	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....	142	293

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

290a Furniture refinished Tables 62, Chairs 213, Dressers 34, Beds 29, Cupboards

30, Misc., 7; 290 b. Accessories as follows, Rug 26, Pictures 31, Scarfs 25, Curtains 350, Cushions 75, Misc., 69.

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (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. <sup>2</sup>		
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.]

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

AGRICULTURAL 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.....	N.A.	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	20	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	20	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	3	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	8	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	9	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	9	313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	N.A.	316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	25	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to agricultural 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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	9	318
	(b) Juniors.....	N.A.	
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	305	319
	(b) Girls.....	N.A.	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....		320
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women.....	18	321
	(b) Girls.....	11	
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	N.A.	322
	(b) Girls.....	N.A.	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	11	323
	(b) Girls.....	N.A.	
	(c) Boys.....	N.A.	
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		11	324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		5	325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....		6	326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....		75	327

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

324a Shrubs planted (involved in Q. 324 and 325) 295 324b Trees planted (involved in Q. 324 and 325) 468, 324c Other Plantings (involved in Q. 324 and 325) 1167.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

1928-1929  
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....		328
	(b) Juniors.....		
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women.....		329
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....		330
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....			331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....		332
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....		333
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....		334
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women.....		335
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women.....		336
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	(a) Women.....		337
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....		338
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	(a) Women.....		339
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
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.....		341
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
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.]

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Table with 343-361 rows. Columns include item number, description, sub-items (a) Women, (b) Juniors/Girls, (c) Boys, and total count.

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

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 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.

Table with 362-374 rows. Columns include item number, description, sub-items (a) Women, (b) Juniors/Girls, (c) Boys, and total count.

[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.



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

378½. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations).... 378½

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

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND 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 rug making, basket making, other handicraft, 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.	(1) <sup>1</sup> Community Recreation	(2) <sup>1</sup>	(3) <sup>1</sup>
379. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>2</sup> .....	(a) Women..... 10		} 379
	(b) Juniors..... N.A.		
380. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Women..... 315		} 380
	(b) Girls..... N.A.		
	(c) Boys..... N.A.		
381. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women..... N.A.		} 381
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....	6		382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women..... N.A.		} 383
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... N.A.		} 384
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....	(a) Women..... N.A.		} 385
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....	N.A.		386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			
386a Total number communities adopting improved methods in Q. 382.....	5		

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

SUMMARY OF  
PROJECTS, GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Nutrition</u>		community
Keep Growing Demonstration	3 community demstrations 5% increase Normal children 5% decrease D.U.       " 2 Gold Star communities	3/demonstrations 10.85% increase 8.62% decrease 0
<u>Food Preservation</u>	2 project groups 2 dem. evaporation of vegetables and fruits 2 dem. storing dried product 2 dem. restoration and cooking of dried product 1 exhibit	1 group  1 demonstration 1 demonstration  Will be held this winter Exhibit at annual meeting 60 families adopting practices
<u>Adequate Gardens</u>	1 community 2 dem. of adequate gardens 2 dem. of leafy vegetables 5 families adopting improved practices	Project postponed until next year because of agent's enforced leave of absence in early fall, when preparation for winter gardens should have been made.
<u>Food Preservation</u> 4-H Club Work	1 community 1 food pres.(Canning) 4-H Club 6 members 6 members adopting improved practices in canning 1 demonstration team 1 judging team 1 exhibit	1 community 1 club 6 members 6 adopted improved practices 1 demonstration team 1 judging team 1 exhibit
<u>Home Improvement</u> Living Room Improvement	5 communities 10 demonstrators 22 follow-up rooms 40 families following suggestions	5 communities 20 demonstrators 22 follow-up demonstrations 48 families adopted improved practices

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Home Improvement (Con'td.)</u>		
<u>Home Sanitation and Health</u>		
1. Sanitary Privy	5 communities 5 demonstrations 5 families adopting improved practices	0 - -
Project postponed because of lack of interest.		
<hr/>		
Home Grounds Improvement	5 communities 10 demonstrators 24 families adopting improved practices	5 communities 6 demonstrators 24 families adopting improved practices
<hr/>		
Better Homes Week	5 communities 5 community meetings Store exhibits	1 community 1 community meeting Store exhibits
<hr/>		
<u>Clothing</u>		
4-H Clothing Club Work	4 clubs 45 members 4 demonstration teams 4 judging teams 4 exhibits	4 clubs 44 members 2 demonstration teams 2 judging teams 4 exhibits at annual meeting
<hr/>		
<u>County and Community Organization</u>		
County Farm Bureau Coop.	Farm Bureau picnic in conjunction with Club Achievement Day	Picnic omitted 1 4-H Club Achievement Day
<hr/>		
Community Organization	Help plan 3 com. programs in each of 5 communities Help plan refreshments Help plan recreation programs Help with Home and Com. Home Imp. Contest for 1929	5 programs planned Refreshments planned Help given Help given, excellent contest held
<hr/>		
<u>County Wide 4-H Club Work</u>	Enroll 45 4-H Club members Secure 80% completions Have 4 clothing clubs Hold 1 county club picnic coincident with F.B. " Have 4-H Club members attend Club Camp Hold 1 Achievement Day	44 enrolled 70% completions 4 clubs - 5 members attended Club Camp 1 Held
<hr/>		

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Southern District

Clark - Lincoln Counties, Nevada,

from

November 1st, 1928 to October 31st, 1929.

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Opha A. Miller.  
District Extension Agent

Approved by

Director, University Extension

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Introduction

## III Status of Clark and Lincoln County Extension Organization.

## (1) Form of Organization

The form of organization maintained in the district for 1928 and 1929 has been the same as that of 1927-1928, namely, each county is maintained separately through their respective financial budgets and personnel. Each county has its own program of work.

Both County Farm Bureaus held their annual meetings in December of 1928 and elected the following officers for 1929:

Clark County

President	Clarence Lewis	Overton	Farm and Range
Vice-President	E. E. Syphus	St. Thomas	Livestock and Range
Sec'y-Treas.	Jas. Cashman	Las Vegas	Sanitation and Hygiene
Director	Hamon Tobler	Bunkerville	Farm & Com. Economics
Director	Mrs. Mads Jorgensen	Logandale	Home & Com. Welfare

Lincoln County

President	Jas. N. Hollinger	Ursine	Livestock and Range
Vice-President	Wm. H. Edwards	Panaca	Farm and Range
Sec'y-Treas.	Mrs. C. A. Thompson	Rioche	Sanitation & Hygiene
Director	Will Love	Hikoche	Home & Com. Welfare
Director	John Conoway	Caliente	Farm & Com. Economics

The agents time spent in the field is equally divided between the two counties. The office work for both counties is done in Clark County at the County seat in Las Vegas where a full time stenographer and a well equipped office is maintained. All appropriations of each County's organization are disbursed under the supervision of the respective County Farm Bureau Board of Directors, through the direction of the Agricultural Extension. Excellent transportation has been provided for each county. An automobile is stationed at each respective county center. The distance between these points, Caliente and Las Vegas is 125 miles, and is made by train, for which free passage and very courteous treatment is given at all times.

In addition to the cooperation of the County Farm Bureau organization splendid cooperation is given by the Relief Societies of the Latter Day Saints' Church in eight of the Active communities.



Las Vegas to Panaca Via Airplane

Who - District Extension Agent

When - December 1928 - Lincoln County  
Annual Farm Bureau Meeting.

Why - Alarm failed - Missed train.



## IV Program of Work

## (1) Factors considered and methods used.

The programs of work for 1929 were all new ones with the exception of our Nutrition or Keep Growing Project. The programs for the year for each county were chosen by each local group as they determined their own needs and desires. These proposed programs were presented to the County Farm Bureau Boards and the State Agricultural Extension office, then through committees and cooperators the details of the project were worked out.

The programs of work for 1929 as recommended by the respective groups of women at their 1928 program choosing meetings were adopted at the Annual State Agricultural Extension Agents Conference in Reno and were as follows

## Plan of work, 1929

## Clark County

## I. NUTRITION

1. Keep Growing Demonstration. State #1, County #1 (Campaign Stage)
2. Food Preservation. State #3, County #3 (Demonstration Stage)  
Home Evaporator
3. Adequate Gardens. State #2, County #2 (Demonstration Stage)
4. Food Preservation - 4-H Club Work. State #4, County #4

## II. HOME IMPROVEMENT

1. Living Room Improvement. State #5, County #5 (Demonstration Stage)
2. Home Sanitation and Health. State #7. County #7 (Demonstration Stage)
  1. Sanitary Privy
3. Home Grounds Improvement. State #6, County #6 (Demonstration Stage)
4. Better Homes Week

## III. CLOTHING

1. 4-H Clothing Club Work. State #4, County #4.

## IV. COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation  
Help plan membership drive

## V. COUNTY WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK

LINCOLN COUNTY

## I. NUTRITION

1. Keep Growing Demonstration. State #8, County #1 (Campaign Stage)
2. Food Preservation. State #9, County #2 (Demonstration Stage)

## II. HOME IMPROVEMENT

1. Living Room Improvement. State #10, County #3 (Demonstration Stage)
2. Home Sanitation and Health. State #3, County #6 (Demonstration Stage)
3. Home Grounds Improvement. State #11, County #4 (Demonstration Stage)
4. Better Homes Week

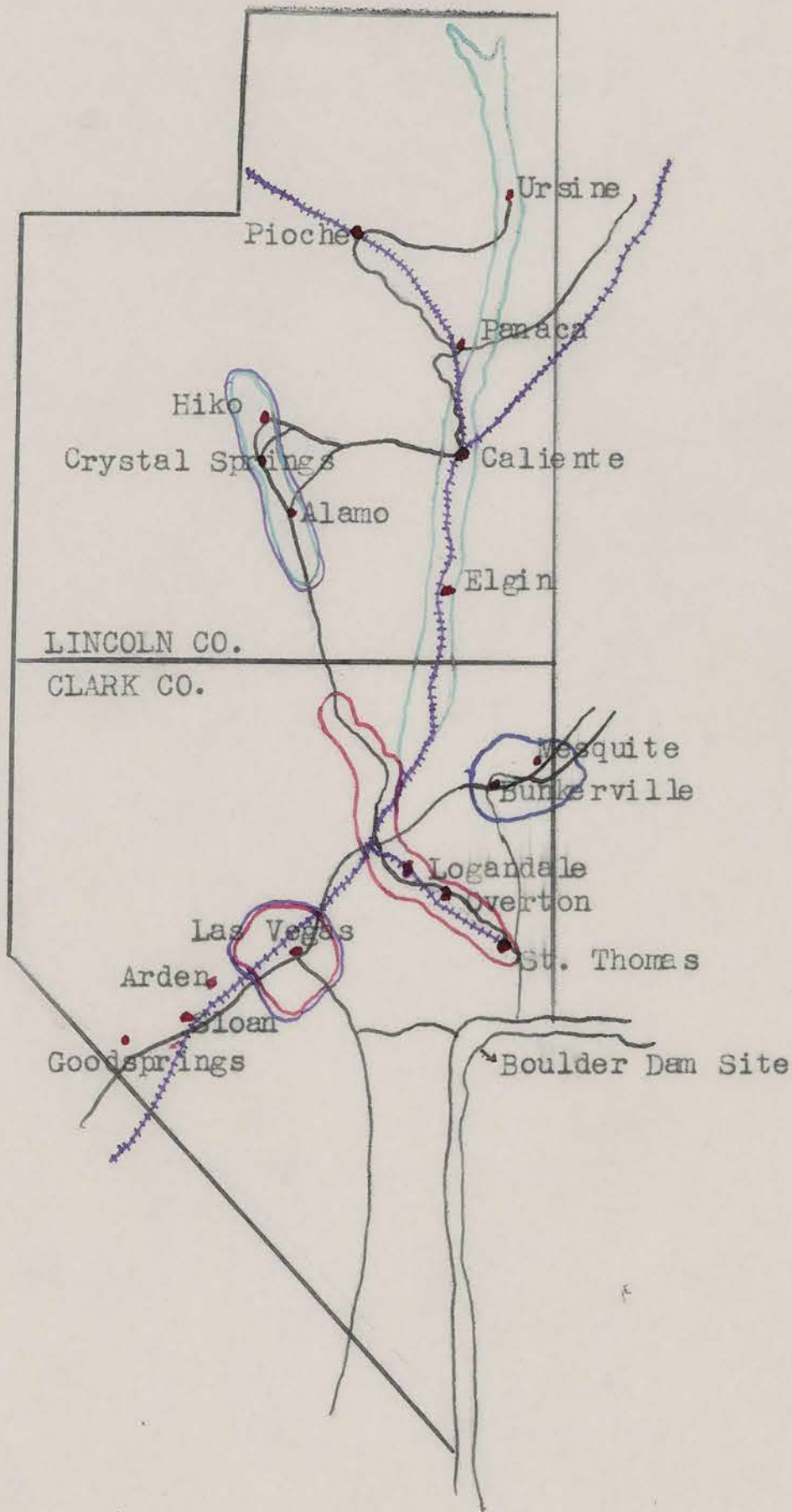
## III. CLOTHING

1. 4-H Clothing Club Work State #12, Lincoln #5

## IV. COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation  
Help plan membership drives
2. Community organization

## V. COUNTY WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK



## LEGEND

Project	Communities Cooperating	
	Clark County	Lincoln County
1. Keep Growing	(Arden (Goodsprings (Sloan	( Alamo, Hiko ( Crystal Springs ( Caliente, ( Panaca, Pioche ( Ursine
2. Home Improvement Interiors Home grounds Sanitation	(Bunkerville (Logandale (Mesquite (Overton (St. Thomas	( Alamo ( Hiko ( Panaca ( Pioche ( Ursine
3. Clothing 4-H Clubs	(Bunkerville (Mesquite (Overton (St. Thomas	( Alamo ( Caliente ( Elgin ( Panaca ( Pioche ( Panaca
4. Food Preservation Home Evaporator	(Bunkerville	( Panaca
5. Food Preservation Canning 4-H Club	(Overton	0
6. Community Recreation	(Overton	( Alamo ( Hiko ( Panaca ( Ursine

SUMMARY OF  
PROJECTS, GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Nutrition</u>		
Keep Growing Demonstrations	7 community demonstrations in Positive Good Health 2 communities serve hot school lunch 5% increase Normal children 5% decrease dangerously underweight children 6 Gold Star communities	7 community demonstrations - 3.82% increase  1.41% decrease 2 Gold Star communities, one of which was an all year Gold Star community
<hr/>		
Food Preservation	2 project groups 2 demonstrations in evapora- tion of vegetables and fruit 2 home evaporators 2 dem. on storing of dried products 2 dem. on restoration & cooking of dried products 1 exhibit	1 project group  1 demonstration 1 home evaporator  1 demonstration 1 demonstration will be held this winter 1 exhibit at annual meeting
<hr/>		
<u>Home Improvement</u>		
Living Room Improvement	5 communities 10 demonstrators 22 families adopting approved practices	4 communities 13 demonstrators 22 follow-up demonstrations 42 families adopted improved practices
<hr/>		
Home Sanitation and Health	3 sanitary privies 5 communities 5 demonstrations of sanitary privies 5 families adopting improved practices	Project deferred because of lack of interest.
<hr/>		
Home Grounds Improvement	4 communities 8 demonstrations 20 families adopting improved practices	4 communities 5 demonstrations 20 families adopting improved practices
<hr/>		
Better Homes Week	6 communities 6 community meetings Store exhibits	- - -
<hr/>		

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Clothing</u> 4-H Clothing Club Work	4 communities 4 clubs 45 members 3 demonstration teams 3 judging teams 3 exhibits	5 communities 5 clubs 59 members 3 dem. teams - 3 exhibits at annual meeting
<hr/>		
<u>County and Community</u> <u>Organization</u>		
County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help plan membership drive 1 Farm Bureau picnic in conjunction with Achieve- ment Day	Help given. 1 Picnic 1 Achievement Day
<hr/>		
Community Organization	Help plan 3 com. programs in each of 5 communities Help plan refreshments Help plan recreation pro- grams Help with Home & Community Home Improvement Contest for 1929	3 programs planned Refreshments planned Recreation programs planned
<hr/>		
<u>County Wide 4-H Club</u> <u>Work</u>	Enroll 45 4-H Club members Secure 80% completions Have 4 clothing clubs Hold 1 County Club picnic coincident with Farm Bureau Picnic Have 4-H Club members attend Club Camp Hold one Achievement Day	59 members enrolled 70% completions 5 clothing clubs  1 picnic held  No members attended Club Camp 1 Achievement Day

## IV (2) Project Activities and results

## c. Home gardens

Adequate gardens State #2, Clark #2

This project is a part of our nutrition program for Clark County.

This project is in the demonstration stage as a great many people still have an inadequate vegetable supply. Our problem is to raise adequate winter gardens. Owing to leave of absence the agent could not be in the county the fall of 1928 therefore the project is to take effect the fall of 1929 in the St. Thomas Community. Since the activities in this project are just started we have no results to report.

## Outlook

We expect to demonstrate:

1. A more healthful family as the result of the gardens.
2. Economic food supply
3. Care and utilization of surplus vegetables

## IV (2) c. Beautification of home grounds

Home grounds Improvement State #6, Clark #6  
State #11, Lincoln #4

Goals for 1929

1. Eight communities adopt work.
2. Two demonstrations in each community to be complete in five years.
3. Specific plans for Demonstrations to be prepared by demonstrators and agent.
4. Prepare a list of plants suitable for county soil and climatic conditions.
5. Hold one tour or visiting day

## Methods and activities

Our home ground demonstrators and cooperators were secured during the November and December 1928 meetings. Survey blanks were sent to each demonstrator who drew the plan of her place and answered the questions.

The following page illustrates the survey blanks.

HOME GROUND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Plan Showing Present Arrangement

\_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
\_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Center

Draw plan to scale (1 inch equivalent to 16 feet) showing location of the buildings, drives, walks, wells, arbors, trees and shrubs (now planted) showing by arrow north. Name trees now growing. Showing area to be planned.



## HOME GROUND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

## Survey for Home Demonstrator -

\_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date  
 \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Center

1. State number in family \_\_\_\_\_ adults \_\_\_\_\_ children \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What color is your house painted?
3. State the elevation (feet above sea level)
4. Is your ground level or sloping?
5. What is your average yearly rainfall?
6. Do you have adequate water supply?
7. Is your soil sandy, loam or clay?
8. Have you alkali?
9. Is the soil uniform in depth?
10. Does your soil need drainage?
11. State Direction of prevailing winds.
12. Do you need retaining walls?
13. Do you have interesting views which you wish framed by trees?
14. Have you screened farm buildings or objectionable features from view?
15. Have you a service drive?
16. Are your drives and walks dirt, gravel or cement?
17. Do you wish to have arbors or pergolas constructed?
18. Have you planned a fountain or water effect?
19. Do you have killing frosts?
20. List any shrubs or trees you would like to plant.
21. How much money do you wish to invest in completing this plan?

The grounds in Clark County were planned in December and January, while those of Lincoln County were planned in February and March. In most cases these were regular method demonstrations. At these meetings the demonstrators and agent measured the yard and noted present plantings. Suggestions were made for any changes or additions. The measurements were taken to the Extension Office where a permanent planting plan was made with a key to the number and kind of plantings. These plans were returned to the demonstrators with suggestions for what and how many plants to put in in 1929. We planned a definite planting time for both counties, namely, February for Clark and the latter part of March and first of April for Lincoln. Method demonstrations of planting were arranged for, but in most cases the nurseries failed to fill the orders in time, therefore the agent gave assistance at home visits or sent typewritten instructions. Records of the various plantings with their growth and habits are being kept so as to have a permanent subject-matter reference file of plants for Southern Nevada.

The climatic conditions of Clark and Lincoln are very different, the former is a desert climate while Lincoln County is much colder having much snow. In both counties we are trying to introduce Evergreen Trees, vines, and shrubs in order to have more attractive homes during the winter months. Since this project is new in this locality and money is lacking, this project is to cover a period of five years.

Some of our eleven (11) demonstrators were able to do very little this year. Nevertheless, many others did a great amount of planting. A few of the outstanding demonstrations are listed below under Results.

### Results

Educational school district number one comprises five schools, namely, St. Thomas, Overton, Mesquite, Bunkerville, and Moapa. The first four did extensive plantings. Some years ago blue print planting plans were made but no suggestions for what to plant were included. This year the agent added the planting list. Many of these trees and shrubs are new to this locality but because of the similarity of climatic and soil conditions to other desert countries, the Superintendent of schools was willing to aid us in a few experiments in order to determine the possibilities of these trees and shrubs.

### Plan number one

Overton school grounds - These grounds were unplanted with the exception of a few palms along one side and one half of the front border line. Now both of the front corners are filled in with evergreens of both the Conifer and Broadleaf type. The recreation plot is planted in Chinese Elm and Umbrella trees as the principal deciduous shade trees although there are several Arizona Ash. Among the broadleaf Evergreen are Eucalyptus viminalis, Black Pepper and St. John's bread. The following is a complete planting list for all four school grounds.

Total plantings for the School of Educational  
District No. 1.

4	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
3	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona "
2	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Beefwood
3	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	
2	<i>Eucalyptus rudis</i>	
14	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Arizona Ash
55	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Chinese Elm
27	<i>Melia azedarach umbraculiformis</i>	Texas umbrella
3	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem Thorn
1	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust
1	<i>Prunus Mae. Dorbon</i>	Flowering Plum
1	<i>Morus pendula</i>	Weeping Mulberry
1	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Pagoda Tree
1	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Red bud
1	<i>Crataegus oxycantha splendens</i>	Paul's D Scarlet Hawthorne
2	<i>Rhus dotinus</i>	Smoke Tree
1	<i>Cydonia japonica sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Quince
1	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylen rosea</i>	
1	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak
1	<i>Camphora officinalis</i>	Camphor Tree
1	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Sycamore
1	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Black Acacia
3	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	St. John's bread
1	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Mt. Atlas Cedar
1	<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>	Tender Evergreen
1	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	
2	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Arbor Vitae
4	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper
2	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Hardy Evergreen
5	<i>Escallonia</i>	Pink flowers of Rosea
6	<i>Alba</i>	
8	<i>Buonymus japonica</i>	English shrub
4	<i>Lagerstroemia indica rusra</i>	Crape Myrtle
2	<i>Nerium Mrs. Roeding</i>	Oleander
4	<i>Hypericum moserianum</i>	Gold flower
4	<i>Copropsma Baueri</i>	Glossy Green Shrub
17	<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American Elm
2	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Cedar Tree

---

 193

Total

Plan number two

Mrs. Albert Jones - Overton Nevada - This home grounds is in Overton and located at the corner of one of the main street intersections. The problems here were that of clearing away old machines from the back yard, make screening and base plantings. The first two problems have been very well solved as old rubbish is all gone, while trellises with vines close out the chicken yard. However, the base planting has not been done. Mrs. Jones wished to paint the house before putting in permanent base plantings. All flowers which had previously been scattered about the yard were planted in a neat, well arranged flower bed.

Plan number three

Mrs. Roy Lytle, Ursine Nevada, Lincoln County - The problem here was that of arrangement and variety. The grounds had plenty of plantings but they were poorly arranged and lacked variety. This year we only succeeded in rearrangement. Lilac and snowball bushes were growing along either side of the front pathway to the house, closing out the view. These shrubs, altho very large, were moved to the borders of the yard leaving a clear open place in front of the house. The moving was readily accomplished by digging large holes in the new location, at the same time "balling in" the shrub with the old location soil, this ball was then set in the new hole and filled in around it. The shrubs bloomed the same as other years even though they had been moved.

Some new plantings for the sake of variety are to be added in 1930.

Plan number four

Mrs. Eli Edwards, Panaca Nevada, Lincoln County - This place had plenty of shade trees but needed a lawn, also, base and screening plantings.

The lawn has been put in, as well as vines for screening the chicken yard from the house. During the planting season of 1930, Mrs. Edwards expects to put in her base plantings.

Most of the trees and shrubs planted in all of the yards have been protected from wind and sunburn by painting with the government formula of white wash.

RESULT SUMMARIES

- 1. Communities adopting project - - - - - 9
- 2. Result demonstrations started - - - - - 11
- 3. Planting lists made for Clark and  
Lincoln Counties - - - - - 1 (each )  
County(
- 4. Families adopting some improved practice - 44

- 5. Leaders assisting with project - - - - 19
- 6. Days agent spent on project - - - - 34
- 7. Shrubs planted in entire district - - 295
- 8. Trees planted in entire district - - 458
- 9. Other plantings - - - - - - - - -1167

#### IV (2) K. Foods

##### Nutrition, Food Preservation

State #3, County Clark #3  
 State #9, County Lincoln #2

##### Goals for 1929

1. Two communities in each of the two counties built at least one Evaporator.
2. Hold a total of four (4) method demonstrations in evaporation of vegetables and fruits, (two for each county.)
3. Hold four (4) method demonstrations in restoration and cooking of dried products, ( two in each county.)
4. Hold four (4) method demonstrations in proper storage of dried products, (two for each county.)
5. Hold one (1) exhibit in each county.

##### Methods and Activities

The Home Evaporator as a means of food preservation is a new idea and takes some time to sell the idea, however we have made a fair beginning. In Clark County at Bunkerville, the men of the family in two homes built the Evaporator from plans furnished by the Extension Agent, while in Lincoln County the womensgroup at Panaca had theirs built by the Manual Training department of the High School. In each of Bunkerville and Panaca communities the Agent gave a method demonstration of drying both fruit and vegetables. This was followed by the method demonstrations of proper storage of the dried product. The proper demonstration and cooking of the dried products will be given during the coming winter.

Clark County climate being much warmer than that of Lincoln County makes winter gardens possible. The surplus vegetables from gardens will enable further demonstrations during the winter months. During this time we hope to have Evaporators built in all Extension communities. The vegetables dried in the winter will be used in the summer as it is difficult during the hot summer months to raise an adequate vegetable supply for the average family. In each county the exhibits will be held at the annual Farm Bureau Meeting, <sup>in</sup> December.

The Home Evaporator Bulletin inclosed was prepared by the Agent and mimeographed in the State office. Lack of sufficient funds prevented printing it. This bulletin is supplied to all the County Extension agents in the State.

RESULT SUMMARIES

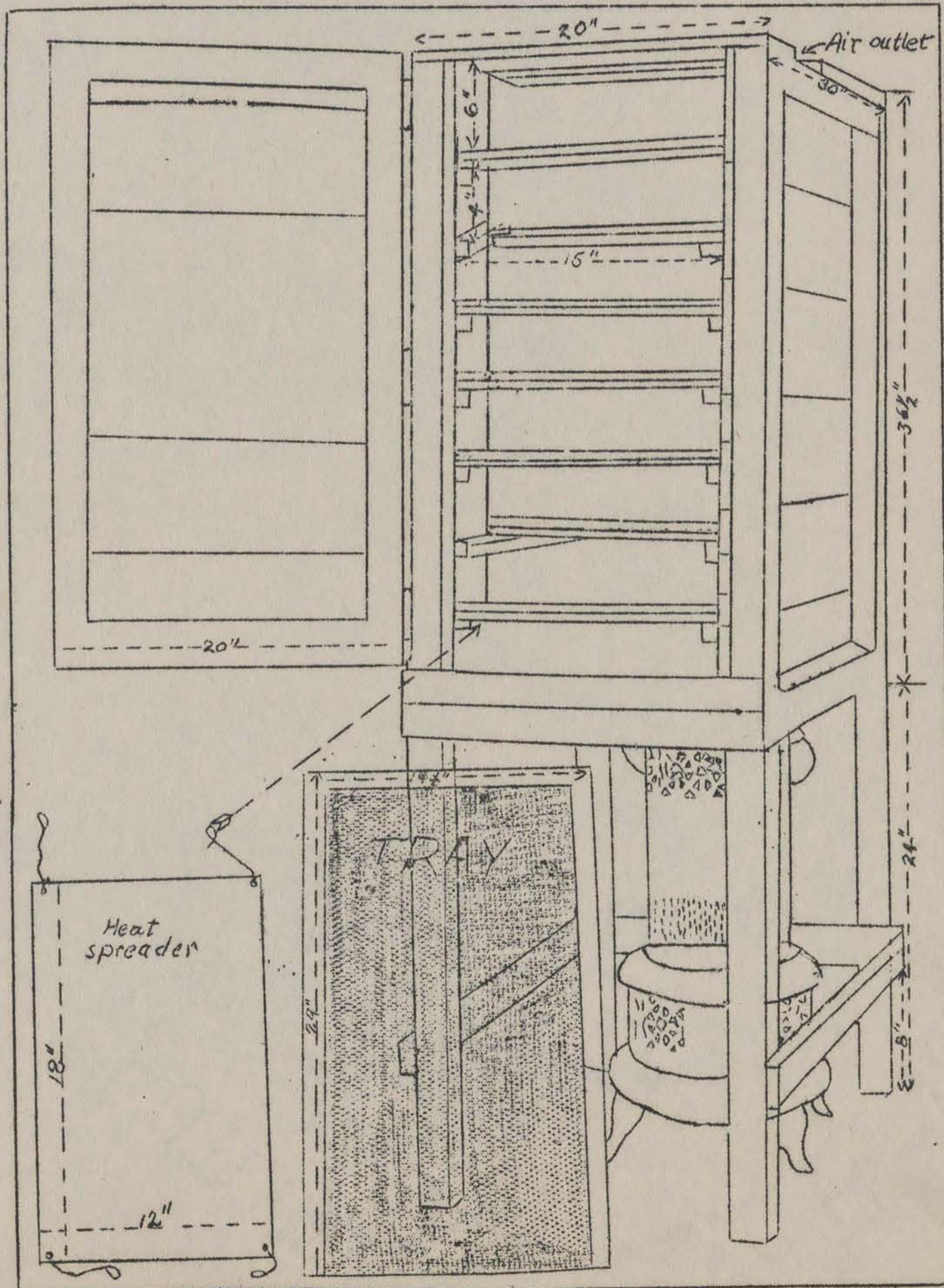
1. Two communities, (1) one each county, adopted the project.
2. Held two, (1) one in each county, method demonstrations in evaporation of vegetables and fruit.
3. Held two, (1) one in each county, method demonstrations in proper storage of dried products.
4. Number of families following same suggestions - - - 132
5. Three instead four Evaporators built.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NEVADA

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

Extension Administration Office  
University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

THE HOME EVAPORATOR  
by  
Orpha A. Miller  
District Extension Agent



THE HOME EVAPORATOR

A home evaporator affords a simple and economical method of preserving surplus garden and orchard products.

Evaporated products keep well, refresh and cook easily, and are of excellent flavor.

List of Materials

The home evaporator may be easily constructed of scrap lumber and other materials found on most farms. Large dry goods boxes will furnish suitable lumber for the walls, which may be made of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" material of any width. The frame can be made of 2" x 4" or 2" x 3" pieces, if lumber of the sizes given in the list is not available. Wood free from pitch should be used.

Lumber as purchased:

3 pieces, 2" x 2" x 10' - posts and braces  
 2 pieces, 1" x 2" x 9' - door frames and braces  
 6 pieces,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" x 10' )  
 or 3 pieces,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12" x 10' ) Sides, top, back and  
 1 piece,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" x 2' ) door  
 3 pieces, 1" x 1" x 10' )  
 1 piece, 1" x 1" x 5' ) Runways  
 12 pieces,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" x 8' (or 25 laths) tray frames

Hardware List:

Trays: Hardware cloth (galvanized wire netting),  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh, sufficient to cut seven pieces  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " x 24". Three widths cut without waste; they are 24", 30" and 48".  
 1 piece of galvanized sheet iron, 12" x 18" - heat spreader  
 1 small hook-style door clasp.  
 2 hinges,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " size.  
 4 pieces wire, 8" long (small size copper or black iron wire, or broom wire).  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pound two-penny nails for trays.  
 1 pound additional nails, three sizes, suitable for lumber to be used.  
 1 medium size coal oil heater.  
 1 thermometer with scale to at least 212°F.

Building the Evaporator

Construct from inside measurements, as thickness of posts and boards cause variation in outside measurements.

Sides:- Build two frames, preferably of 2" x 2" material, 30" wide and 60" high over all, with one brace of same material flush with top of the 60" up-rights; one brace of same material 36" from top and one brace of 1" x 2" material, 8" from bottom.

On these frames, nail boards to a depth of 36", preferably using  $\frac{1}{2}$ " material, any width or various widths.

Tray Runways:- To the wall thus formed, nail one tray runway of 1" x 1" x 30", 6" from the top. Place remaining six runways 4" apart, measuring from top of one runway to top of next.



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Place the two sides of the evaporator in a vertical position and insert two measuring sticks 15" long, one on the upper runway; one on the lower runway between the sides. Measure the width of the evaporator over all. Cut lumber accordingly for rear wall and top.

Nail one 3" piece on top at door end. Allow a 3" opening (ventilator), as shown in figure, for escape of moist air. Cover remainder of top.

Rear Wall:- Cover rear wall to a depth of 36" and nail a brace 1" x 2" material, 8" from bottom (See figure)

Door:- Nail 1" x 2" brace to frame, even with lower edge of side wall. Build door to fit evaporator. (See figure).

Trays:- Cut seven pieces of hardware cloth (rust proof),  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 24" long. Cut 28 pieces of lumber  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" x 23", and 28 pieces of lumber  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" x  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ", for tray frames. Place two pieces of each length together to measure  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " x 24" over all. Place wire netting on these strips and place four similar strips over the netting in position to make corners of tray firm. Nail firmly together.

Heat Spreader:- On each side 6" from corners and 3" above the lower edge insert a screw eye or small nail from which to suspend, by pieces of wire, the heat spreader. (See figure).

Adjust the heat spreader over the oil stove, allowing 2" space between the two for circulation of air.

Cheese Cloth:- To prevent the product from sticking to the trays or falling thru the spaces in the wire netting, cut pieces of cheese cloth or other thin cloth to fit and place on trays.

#### Operating the Evaporator

Position of Trays:- Place the trays of prepared fruits and vegetables in the evaporator with the top-most tray touching the door, and the second tray touching the rear wall, the third touching the door, and so on, the remaining trays alternating in a similar fashion until the lowermost tray rests against the door. This forms the air channel which forces the air to flow evenly over all trays. An even flow of air is of great importance, as it carries to the products the heat which causes the drying and carries away the moisture liberated by the heat.

It is not necessary that the evaporator be completely filled with loaded trays. It may be used with any number of trays from one to seven. It is not necessary that the drier be operated continuously. Several different varieties of fruits and vegetables may be dried at the same time.

Thermometer:- Place the thermometer on the center of the lowermost tray

Temperature:- Heat the lowermost tray to not above 140°F., and maintain a temperature range as nearly as possible to 140°F. The evaporator should be opened at intervals of one-half hour more or less and the fruit or vegetables on the trays examined and trays changed in position to cause uniform drying. When fresh fruits

and vegetables are first placed in the evaporator, there is little danger of scorching, but when they become about one-half dried, they scorch very easily and a slight scorching destroys the flavor. Therefore, during the latter stages of drying use less heat and regulate carefully.

### Preparation of Vegetables for Drying

Gather the product in the cool of the morning, selecting for drying that which is in prime condition for the table. A satisfactory dried product cannot be made from a wilted or inferior grade of fresh material. Prepare at once for the evaporator, because deterioration begins immediately.

### PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES THAT ARE TO BE STEAMED

Steaming:- Complete restoration of evaporated vegetables is necessary to render them satisfactory when prepared for the table; and can be obtained only by sufficient steaming previous to drying. Steaming saves the soluble food materials; sets the color; removes objectionable flavor; hastens drying by relaxing the tissues; checks ripening processes and prevents undesirable changes in flavor after drying.

#### Method of Steaming:-

(a) Prepare the vegetables and place in a wire basket fitted with a bail; or in a colander.

(b) Place the basket of vegetables on a rack in a kettle containing an inch of water. Boil briskly.

(c) Heat the vegetables in this steam until each piece is relaxed in appearance and texture, and heated completely to the center.

(d)\* Test by removing a piece from the center of the basket and press between thumb and forefinger, or taste a piece. Spread a layer on trays one-half to one inch deep and place immediately in the evaporator.

Beans: Break or cut into inch lengths in order to present more drying surface. Beans being tubular in form and of firm texture would otherwise dry very slowly.

Peas: (Edible Pods). Treat same as beans.

Peas: (Shelled). Dry when still tender.

Sweet Corn: Use tender sweet corn. Husk. Steam on the cob until the milk is "set". Cut from the cob and spread on trays).

Corn on the Cob: Steam and place on trays so that ears do not touch, to allow free passage of air. It is advisable to bore a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " or  $\frac{3}{8}$ " hole thru the cob, lengthwise, in order to permit thoro drying and thus prevent molding or souring of the dried product.

Soup Mixture: Choose vegetables to suit the taste of the family; or as available. The following list makes a most palatable soup or chowder; can also be served as a vegetable or in stews, or salads; two or three varieties can be dried at a time, and in the fall the various dried portions can be mixed. Cut these vegetables into thin longitudinal slices. Avoid cutting in cubes as a longer time is required for steaming, drying and refreshing.

Asparagus	Okra	Carrots	Peppers
Cabbage	Parsnips	Leeks	Turnips
Celery	Parsley	Onions	Tomato

\*A piece of raw potato is good to test with. When sticky with starch everything else is ready.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLES THAT ARE NOT  
TO BE STEAMED

Spinach:- Cleanse thoroly in cold water and place on trays. Separate thick stems from leaf. Dry separately. Use in soup.

Swiss Chard:- Discard yellow leaves. Remove stem. Cleanse the leaf part and place on trays. Dry stem separately.

Tomato:- Peel or not, as desired. Cut in slices  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. Place on trays.

Parsley; Celery Leaves:- Cleanse and place on trays.

Vegetable Powders (Leaf Vegetables):- Crush the dried leaves when hot and crisp from the evaporator, and run thru a food chopper twice, using for the second grinding the nut butter attachment. Store away from the light. All dried vegetables can be similarly powdered.

Approximate Drying Time for Vegetables:- The time of drying will vary with the temperature, the kind of material to be dried, and the size of the pieces. Vegetables must be made "bone dry".

Soup mixture	3 to 4 hours.
Beans	5 to 7 hours.
Corn	4 to 5 hours.
Peas	4 to 5 hours.
Leaf vegetables	3 to 4 hours.

Preparation of Fruits

Apples and Pears: Peel, quarter, core, cut in slices about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick. Place fruit for five minutes in a solution containing six level tablespoons salt to each gallon cold water. Immerse all pieces of fruit in salt solution and stir gently.

Large Stone Fruits: Cut in half and pit peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines and large prunes. Peel peaches. All of these fruits dry much more rapidly if cut in quarters or sliced. Place fruit for five minutes in a salt solution as directed for apples.

Cherries: Small cherries should be dipped for one minute in boiling water. Large cherries should be pitted but not dipped. Stems may be easily removed after the fruit is dried.

Figs: Cut in half and dip in salt solution as directed for apples. If figs are small or partly dried on the tree, they may be dried whole.

Grapes, Small Prunes: The skins of these fruits should be checked by dipping in dilute lye solution, before drying. These fruits may be dried without dipping, but a longer drying time will be required.

Lye Solution: Heat to boiling, a solution containing 2 level tablespoons lye to 1 gallon water and dip the fruit in the boiling solution 5 to 30 seconds, according to the toughness of the skin, maturity of fruit and variety. The dipping should be long enough to form many very

small cracks in the skins. Rinse the lye from the fruit before it is placed on the trays. Boiling water without lye may be used for tender grapes and prunes.

Approximate Drying Time for Fruits:- Fruits should be dried until leathery, but not hard. By removing a piece of the fruit occasionally and allowing it to cool, the proper degree of dryness may be determined. Fruit when hot will always appear softer and less dry than when cool.

Sliced fruits in 3 to 8 hours  
Halved fruits in 8 to 24 hours  
Whole fruits in 18 to 36 hours.

#### PACKING AND STORING THE DRIED PRODUCTS

The dried products come from the evaporator free from insects and insect eggs, but if allowed to stand exposed to the air are very likely to become infested. While the products are cooling they must be protected to prevent insect infestation. Immediately after the material is cool, pack it in insect-proof containers such as friction top cans, or jars, or heavy cloth bags.\* If the products are sufficiently dry they will not mold and should keep in perfect condition. Onions, carrots, turnips, and cabbage deteriorate slightly with time. Fruit, string beans, corn, green peas and soup mixture retain both flavor and appearance. Place glass jars in a dark place.

#### PREPARATION OF EVAPORATED PRODUCTS FOR TABLE

Restoration:- The principle of drying is the removal of sufficient moisture to prevent spoilage. This must be done at a temperature that does not injure the texture, color and flavor of the vegetable or fruit.

The replacement of this moisture is accomplished by soaking the product in cold water for a time at least equal to that required for drying. A longer soaking is desirable, especially for beans. In general, over night soaking is recommended.

Cooking:- Place the product on the stove in the water used for restoration. Simmer - do not boil. As soon as tender, cease cooking as, like fresh products, they become over-cooked and both texture and flavor are destroyed.

Vegetable Powders - Spinach: Spinach dried and powdered is in a very concentrated form. To each cup of puree, allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of the powder. Soak in cold water for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour before adding to the other ingredients. For other powdered vegetables, use two or more level teaspoonfuls to each cup of puree.

#### CANDYING FRUIT

The evaporator is also used in candying fruit:

1. Puncturing, Peeling and Cutting:- Crab apples and small sweet apples, apricots, greengage plums, silver prunes and hard ripe figs are used whole after puncturing in numerous places with a silver fork or a toothpick. Large black and Royal Anne cherries are pitted. Peaches and pears are peeled and cut in half; if large, in quarters. Peeled and cut fruits do not require puncturing. Figs can be peeled or not as desired. Do not use dead ripe fruit as it will soften during candying. Such fruit can be used for fruit confection.

\*Cracked glass fruit jars are splendid.

2. Placing in Syrup:- Make a syrup of one cup of white corn syrup to three cups of water. Place the prepared fruit in this boiling syrup and boil gently until fruit is thoroly heated (2 to 4 minutes); then place in a convenient container. Keep submerged in syrup.

3. Syrup:- Prepare a mixture of equal parts of cane sugar and corn syrup or confectioners' glucose. To mix, warm the corn syrup or glucose until thin, add the sugar and mix thoroly.

The white corn sugar is used in candying fruit because it prevents hardening of the finished product by crystallization and makes it more transparent.

4. Increase of Cane Sugar and Corn Syrup:- After 24 hours, drain the syrup from the fruit, and to every 4 cups of this syrup add 1 cup of the corn syrup and sugar mixture. Stir well and bring to boiling; then place fruit in syrup and boil gently until heated thru (2 to 4 minutes). Repeat this part of the process adding 1 cup of the mixed corn syrup and sugar to each 4 cups of syrupeach time at intervals of 24 hours, until syrup is as thick as honey, which requires a week or longer. The fruit should then remain submerged in this heavy syrup for an interval of two weeks to six months or longer. If at any time during this storage even the slightest evidence of fermentation or molding occurs, heat the fruit and syrup to boiling for 2 to 3 minutes. If crystals of cane sugar appear, heat until they dissolve.

5. Finishing:- Drain the syrup from the fruit. Dip momentarily in hot water and drain it free from adhering syrup. Then dip in the pectin solution. (See Paragraph 6). After which, place in the evaporator and dry for two hours at 110 to 120 degrees, or until the fruit ceases to be sticky.

#### 6. Preparation of Powdered Pectin Solution.

##### Lemon Pectin Powder:

8 level teaspoons lemon pectin powder  
2 cups lukewarm water.

Add water slowly to pectin. Cook in double boiler for 15 minutes. Stir to aid in dissolving pectin. Measure the mixture and add sufficient water to equal 2 cups.

Note: If lemon pectin powder is not available, use commercial pectin syrup as follows: Dilute  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of commercial pectin syrup with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of water. Bring to boiling point for about 2 minutes, and cool before using.

7. Packing: The finished fruit may be packed in candy or cardboard boxes lined with paraffin paper. In air-tight containers it may mold; some ventilation is necessary. However, if the candy is well dried before packing, it may be sealed air-tight, without danger of molding.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR JELLIED FRUIT CANDY CENTERS

1. Preparation of Pulp:- Cook fresh fruit until soft. Rub thru a fine screen to remove seeds and to give a fine grained pulp. Hard fresh fruits such as apples, pears, etc., require considerable cooking before screening. Dried fruits from the home evaporator can be used by soaking in water and cooking until soft.

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2. Proportions:- To each measuring cup of fruit pulp add measuring cup of sugar and a scant 1/4 measuring cup of Certo pectin syrup or other commercial pectin syrup. Homemade pectin may also be used as directed below.

Home Made Pectin: One half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) pint (one measuring cup) of homemade concentrated apple pectin syrup may be substituted for the commercial pectin syrup. The home made pectin syrup is prepared by boiling 5 lbs. of sliced apples or peels and cores with water 30 minutes, pressing out the juice, straining and boiling down the juice to about 1 pint.

3. Cooking:- Boil the mixture of pulp, pectin and sugar to 224°F., with an accurate candy thermometer inserted in the mixture.
4. Cooling:- Pour into oiled pans or on slab lightly oiled with slab oil or Nujol or other tasteless oil, and allow to cool and solidify preferably for 24 hours.
5. Cutting:- Cut in pieces of convenient size for dipping. Place on trays and dry in the home evaporator (3 - 6 hours) at 120° - 130° until no longer sticky. (Not above 130°F). Hand dip in melted chocolate.
6. Chocolate Dipping:- For home made candy confections, chocolate is made in a stew pan as follows: Cut the chocolate in shavings into the pan. Set the pan in a large pot of water at 95-100°F. Dip the pieces jellied fruit in the melted chocolate with the hand, smoothing the coating with thumb and finger, or dip with a fork. Place on waxed paper to harden.

NOTE: The candy must be cool when dipped, otherwise the chocolate will turn gray. Do not allow water to become mixed with the chocolate. Use dry utensils. Water causes the coating to become white or streaked.

7. Fondant Coatings:- The jellied pieces of fruit pulp may, if desired, be dipped in fondant instead of in chocolate. While not attractive in appearance as the chocolate coated candy, the flavor is superior. This was made as follows in our experiments: 5 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pound Karo syrup,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints of water. Cook to 240°F. Pour on a marble slab. Allow to cool. Work with large spoon or paddle until it creams, continue vigorous stirring until the cream softens, cool to proper consistency and dip. Place on waxed paper to harden. The fondant should be thin enough to permit dipping, but thick enough to cause it to adhere uniformly to the fruit center.
8. Juice Candies:- Fruit juices may be substituted for the fruit pulp in the above recipes. Use 1 cup of juice, 1 cup of sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup certo or 1 cup of home made concentrated apple pectin and boil to 224°F. Pour in oiled pan, cool. Cut and dry in home evaporator at 120-130°F. (3 - 6 hours) Cool; dip in chocolate.

FRUIT PULP CANDY  
(Without Pectin)

1. Preparation:- Slice fruit such as apples, pears, apricots or peaches. Berries, plums, prunes and cherries need not be sliced.
2. Cooking:- Boil until soft with a little water (barely enough to prevent scorching).
3. Pulping:- Rub thru a fine screen to remove skin, seeds and stems.

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4. Proportions:- To each measuring cup of the pulp so obtained add one measuring cup of jelly juice from boiled sour apples and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of sugar. Boil to 220°-221°F. Pour into oiled pan.

NOTE: See below for method of preparing apple jelly juice.

5. Drying:- Dry in home evaporator at about 150°F., or less, until firm enough to be cut into pieces. Cool, cut in pieces of convenient size.

Apple Jelly Juice for use in above recipe is prepared as follows: Slice and weigh the apples. Add water to cover. Boil gently 30 minutes. Press hot, strain. Boil the juice from 5 pounds of apples to a volume of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints. (5 measuring cups). Use one cup of this juice to each cup of fruit pulp.

#### ORANGE - DRIED FRUIT CANDY

1. Preparation:- Grind whole unpeeled oranges and weigh.
2. Cooking:- Add a little water, barely enough to cover and cook till soft.
3. Proportions:- Add 1 pound of sugar to each pound original fresh orange.
4. Cooking and Evaporating:- Cook to heavy jam. Dry in home evaporator.
5. Mixing:- Mix 1 part of this evaporated pulp with 3 parts ground dry fruit, such as apricots, peaches, figs, or raisins. The candy is improved by adding chopped nuts. Grind and mold or cut to suit. The candy may be chocolate dipped if desired.

NOTE: Dried fruit is often too dry and hard to grind without first being softened by dipping it in boiling water 2 to 3 minutes before grinding.

#### DRIED FRUIT CREAM CANDIES

1. Proportions:- Mix 5 cups of sugar, 1 cup of Karo and 1 cup of water.
2. Cooking:- Cook to 240°F.
3. Cooling:- Pour on marble slab or in large pan and work with a large spoon or paddle until a cream is obtained.
4. Adding Dried Fruit:- Add four cups of ground or finely chopped dried fruit from the home evaporator. Mix well. Pour into oiled pan or on slab to harden. Cut into pieces of desired size.

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## IV (2) K. Foods

Nutrition - Food Preservation --- 4-H Club Work

State # Clark County # 4

Goals for 1929:

- 1. One community.
- 2. One food preservation (Canning). 4-H Club.
- 3. Six members.
- 4. Six members adopt improved practices in canning.
- 5. One demonstration team.
- 6. One judging team.
- 7. One exhibit.

## History:

This 4-H Boulder Pep Canning Club at Overton, Clark County has been organized for the last six years. Two of the members have been active during the entire period. Three others have been active for five years, while the sixth member has been in for three years. This club was originally a clothing club but during 1928 and 1929 they have worked on a canning project.

Method<sup>s</sup> and Activities:

This is the same group of girls who went to our State Club Camp in 1928. They had more competition this year so that they did not bring home quite so many honors, but they won places in the following:

## First:

- 1. Model Club Meeting.
- 2. Best Original Club song.
- 3. Best original Club story.
- 4. Best Canning exhibit.

## Second:

- 1. Health contest.
- 2. Canning Exhibit.
- 3. Demonstration team.
- 4. Original Club banner.
- 5. Canning judging. (Individual)

## Third:

- 1. Canning Exhibit.
- 2. Canning judging (Individual).

## Fifth:

- 1. Record Book.

Outstanding awards for achieving these places of honor were; a silver loving cup for the Model Club Meeting; a trip to Camp Plummer for the best Canning Exhibit. This was won by Merle Jones, one of the six year girls. This prize was awarded by the Kerr Glass Jar Company





Boulder Pep 4-H  
Canning Club



The Club with their  
Silver Loving Cup  
1st prize Model Club Meeting



Left to Right  
 1. Merle Jones 1st prize Canning  
 2. Wanda Cooper 2nd " "  
 3. Margaret Lyon 3rd " "

## Clark Score at Club Camp High

Moapa Valley Girls Win 13  
Prizes In State Farm Young-  
ster's Meet Held at Reno.

Five firsts, four seconds and three third prizes were won by Clark county's delegation to the 4-H Farm Bureau youngsters' club camp held last week at Reno, and attended by representatives from the entire state, according to word received from Orpha A. Miller, of Las Vegas, who was one of the instructors at the camp.

The firsts were won for model club meeting, club song, story, record book (Louise Anderson), and canning exhibit, which was won by Merle Jones, who will receive as her award a trip to the Pacific Coast livestock show at Portland, Oregon, this fall.

The second places were in canning (Wanda Cooper), demonstration team (Neca Jones and Louise Anderson), health (Neca Jones), and canning judging (Margaret Lyon).

The third places were in canning (Margaret Lyon), canning judging (Wanda Cooper), silver cup stunt, and banner competition.

The club camp ended Friday evening and camp was broken Saturday.

Las Vegas "Age"

Canning Club at 4-H Club Camp  
at Reno.

as the best 4-H Canning Exhibit in Kerr jars. Two other girls of Overton, Wanda Cooper and Margaret Lyon, won second and third. The former prize is also offered by the Kerr Company, it being \$25.00 to be used to pay her expenses to Club Camp in 1930.

These girls and their leaders, Mrs. Katherine Perkins and Mrs. Eva Jones are a very competent group and require only a few suggestions from the agent in order to make a success of their undertakings. They raise most of their own money to make the trip to club camp which is over five hundred miles from their home. Margaret Lyon wrote and gave as a reading the following club story which won first place. In the competition they allowed a maximum of ten minutes in which to give the story.

#### My Club Story

Margaret Lyon

Speaking for the Boulder Pep Canning Club of Overton, Clark County, Nevada. We are happy to be with you again and to participate in the contests, attend classes and to associate for a few days with the men and women, boys and girls who are working for the improvement of agriculture and home life in our state.

The story of our club began about six years ago when Miss Ellen LeNoir, County Extension Agent, came to our community and organized a 4-H Sewing Club. At that time we six girls who are at Club Camp today became members. We were only ten years of age then and knew very little about sewing. Like every other girl we were anxious to learn how to make our own clothes. For four years we centered our efforts on sewing and completed the four years of work outlined for clothing projects. Two years ago the same six girls were organized to form the Canning Club and have now completed two years of work in canning.

We earned our first money by winning prizes in Demonstration, Exhibit, Song, Yell, and Stunt contests at the Southern Nevada Fair held at Las Vegas in 1925. With this as a beginning we began working earnestly to add to this small sum enough money to take us to Club Camp.

For five years we had heard glowing reports of the things that happened at Club Camp told by Extension Agents and Local Leaders who attended. For five years we worked continuously, completing our work each year and working to earn the money necessary -- dreaming of and hoping that the day would come when we could really go.

Last summer our dream was realized. We left the little valley Sunday morning, our folks taking us to Moapa. There we told them good-bye and boarded the train for Caliente, where we were joined by County Agent J. H. Wittwer and one of the Club Camp's best friends, Mr. James Hollinger, Lincoln County Farm Bureau President. From Caliente we travelled by auto over the Lincoln Highway going through Ely, Austin, Fallon and several other towns. We arrived in Club Camp Monday night, tired but glad to be there and anxiously awaiting the

day night, tired but glad to be there and anxiously awaiting the events of the coming days. Those days at Club Camp will never be forgotten by us. We saw for the first time some of the leaders of Club Work in our state. We became acquainted with other boys and girls who were engaged in the same kind of work that we were. We saw what they had accomplished. We were inspired by what we saw and heard and returned home with a determination to continue in Club Work, to make best better, and to return to Club Camp again. And now we are happy indeed to be with you again, with more pep, more enthusiasm, more determination to do our part to help make Club work and Club Camp a bigger success.

Since we left Club Camp last August we have completed our Second Year Canning project. We six girls have canned 500 jars of fruit, 200 jars of vegetables, 5 jars of meat, and 20 jars of pickles. We have held our meetings regularly. Once a month during the winter and once a week during the summer. We held our achievement day program on August the first. We presented our demonstration, stunt, yell song, and Model Club Meeting. One hundred people attended.

Perhaps one of the most important things we did to earn money to come to Club Camp this year was putting on a play entitled "The Winning of Joy". All of us six girls took part and the boys of the community helped us by taking the male parts. We sold home-made Ice cream at the play, at the picture-shows on Saturday nights, and also on the Fourth of July. In all these activities we received the heartiest of encouragement from Miss Orpha A. Miller as County Extension Agent, Mrs. Era Jones and Mrs Katherine Perkins as local leaders, and our parents, to all of whom we owe a large part of our success during the past year.

To us, one of the most wonderful things about Club Work is that there are sewing and canning clubs similar to ours in almost every farming community in Nevada and throughout the whole United States, for the organization to which we belong is a National Organization. Our club has meant much to us and we know that every 4-H Club Member in the State of Nevada will be better citizens for having been a member of this Club. The girls learn to sew and can using the best methods possible. Club meetings provide a good wholesome way of spending summer afternoons. The work we are required to do is such that will enable us to help in the home and to become better homemakers. Club meetings also afford opportunities for developing leadership. In earning money we learn the value of cooperation because unless every girl does her share real success is impossible.

Club Camp also plays a very important part. Besides providing competition, giving instruction in various phases of Club Work, it does something more. It gives the leaders and members who attend a broader knowledge of what Club Work really is. It acquaints them with the accomplishments of other members and thus stimulates them to greater activity. It brings all the Club Workers in the state

together for a short time, uniting them for a common cause. We all have the same aim in general--the improvement of agriculture and the development of a prosperous happy, and intelligent family in every farm home. Surely with such an aim and with such a group of young people working unitedly together--the next generation of Nevada's mothers and Nevada's farmers should be superior to any previous generation.

Nevada is as yet a state of undeveloped resources. Thousands of acres of land are lying idle. Many parts of the state will be greatly benefited by the building of the Boulder Canyon Dam. Many more acres of land will be brought under cultivation. Thousands of people from all over the world will come into our state. These people will have to be fed. The Club boys of today will be the farmers who will provide food for them. The Club girls of today will be the efficient wives of these farmers. Club work is preparing Nevada's boys and girls for the wonderful future. In return we will be expected to help make Nevada a greater Agricultural state, to make farm life and farm homes more prosperous and happy."

The following club song which won first place had to be original. The words were written by Neca Jones, a sixth year club girl, and set to the tune of "The Utah Trail". Neca played the accompaniment and the entire club sang it.

Our Camp Song  
Tune ( The Utah Trail)

Words by Neca Jones

You ask us where we're going,  
Our secret now we'll spill.  
You don't know we are canning,  
A farmers home to fill.  
For County, home and nation  
Our part we'll surely do,  
The Boulder Dam of course we need,  
There are millions we will fill.

Chorus.

Canning we like it fine,  
Can the root, and stem, and vine,  
Club work has been our goal  
It has brought us fun untold,  
Club work we all enjoy  
Of it we gladly sing,  
For our clover leaf,  
Our praises loudly ring.  
We're thankful for the gifts  
And the joys that we may share,  
Help others on their way  
And never in despair.  
Head, heart and hands and health,  
We will take in all the rest,  
Extension workers, leaders too  
We pledge to do our best.

From October 26th to October 30th the Agent and Merle Jones, the State 4-H Canning Club Champion attended the Pacific Livestock Exposition at Portland Oregon.

Merle has written a story of her trip.

"My Trip to Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon"

Merle Jones, Overton, Nevada

While at the 4-H Club Camp in Reno last August I was fortunate enough to win the state championship in canning and the prize was a trip to the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

I left home on September 20th, my folks taking me to the train at Moapa where I was met by Miss Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent. We rode on the train as far as Caliente. Monday morning, Miss Orpha A. Miller, Mr. Lee Burge and myself left Caliente by auto. At we were joined by Derrill Ronnow and Paul Edwards, and at Pioche Mr. J. N. Hollinger, Lincoln County Farm Bureau President, and arrived in Reno at 8:00 o'clock that evening. We were all very tired but glad to be that far on our journey. In Reno we were joined by Keith Lee, who with Derrill and Paul made up the Livestock Judging Team from Lincoln County. We remained in Reno for one day and Wednesday morning we were ready to start for Portland.

There were three cars in our party and we travelled along with very little car trouble. We went up by way of Alturas, California and Klamath Falls remaining at the latter place through the night. Thursday morning we drove out to Crater Lake. This beautiful lake is situated right in the top of the mountains. We travelled on the Columbia Highway from The Dalles to Portland, where we arrived Thursday night.

We remained in Portland Friday and Saturday and went out to Camp Plummer Sunday morning. Camp Plummer is about five miles out of Portland. There is a large room in the Livestock Exchange Building for the Boys and one for the Girls. We were each supplied with an army cot and furnished our own bedding.

Sunday morning we attended the Dedication of the new J. C. Penny Hall. This hall has just been erected by J. C. Penny and Company, and has been given to the Boys and Girls 4-H Clubs for a place for them to exhibit their products and hold their various demonstrations. Sunday afternoon we went over to Vancouver, Washington. There is such dense vegetation in Washington and Oregon that it is very different from our own arid state.

Monday was Livestock Judging for all boys and girls who were entering and for the rest of the girls was the Home Economics Judging contest. Monday morning a group picture was taken of all club members. The remainder of the day was spent in Demonstrations from the various states. In the evening we were all entertained at a banquet given by Sears Roebuck and Company which we all enjoyed very much.

All day Tuesday we were the guests of Montgomery Ward and Company. We were taken through their large plant in Portland and was shown how they handle their goods. At noon we were entertained at a lunch in their restaurant. In the afternoon we went on a Highway trip over to Oregon City. We all enjoyed the day with Montgomery Ward very much. Tuesday night the Club Boys and Girls had a banquet of their own in the new J. C. Penny Hall. After the banquet we were the guests of Mr. Plummer, (an outstanding exponent of 4-H Club Work for whom the camp had been named,) at the Horse Show.

Wednesday was spent in Demonstrations. Wednesday evening was the 4-H Club Parade which was held out in the arena. After the parade we attended the Horse Show.

Thursday we started for home. We returned by way of the Pacific Highway, which goes through Grant Falls, Yreka, and Redding. We spent Thursday night at Redding, California. We came back into Reno Friday and remained in Reno until Sunday and then returned home. My entire trip, going and return was 2,650 miles. So far as I could learn I travelled farther than any of the boys or girls from the other six states.

We were gone two weeks and I certainly had a wonderful time. I hope that next year a larger group of club boys and girls from Nevada can enjoy this trip and that I may be privileged to attend again."

#### RESULT SUMMARIES

1. One (1) community enrolled.
2. One (1) canning 4-H Club organized.
3. Six (6) members enrolled and completed their project.
4. Six (6) members adopted improved practices in canning.
5. One (1) demonstration team trained.
6. One (1) judging team trained.
7. The exhibit is to be made at the Annual Farm Bureau meeting in December.
8. Had 100% completions of the Project.
9. Fruit and vegetables canned quarts.....606  
    Meat and fish canned..... 18  
    Jelly and preserves..... 65  
    Pickles made..... 42  
       Total quarts canned.....731

IV (B) 1. Nutrition

Keep growing demonstration

State #1, Clark #1

Goals for 1929.

1. Three (3) community demonstrations of positive good health in school children as indicated by normal growth and development.
2. 5% increase in percent of normal children.
3. 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children.
4. 2 gold star communities (having 75% children in safe zone and 10 % or less dangerously underweight).

The following mimeographed pages are the Clark County Annual Keep Growing Report.



## SUMMARY OF

## CLARK COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION

1928-1929

Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent

Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on in three communities in Clark County this year, namely the mining camps of Arden, Goodsprings and Sloan. This was the first year for Goodsprings to be enrolled in the project.

The records for Arden are much better than last year but we regret to state that the records for Sloan are very much poorer than that of last year.

Goodsprings' record is good for the first year and if the work continues thru the coming year we know it will be much better.

Great credit is due the teachers of Sloan and Goodsprings communities who acted as local leaders this year and made many efforts to get good results. Mrs. Van Eaton, the teacher and wife of the ticket agent at Sloan, made it possible to use the scales at the Station at that place. Scales were bought at Arden the latter part of the year. Mrs. C. E. Nickel, the local leader, deserves great credit for this.

Clark County as a whole made a good record in the Keep Growing work this year. There were 93% completions. There was a 10.85% gain in the normal group (this is over twice the state annual goal of 5% increase). There was a decrease of 8.62% in the dangerously underweight group (this is 3.62% more than the state annual goal of 5% decrease).

However, only 59% of the children are now in the "Safety Zone" (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below) while there should be at least 75%. There are 21% of the children in these schools still dangerously underweight while the state goal calls for a maximum of 10%. So it will take at least one more year of work to make Clark County a gold star county.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Have a local leader training meeting early in September.
2. Enroll Paradise Valley and Spring Mountain in the Keep Growing Work.
3. Secure local leaders for all the communities.
4. Have a county poster contest.
5. Stress the need of fresh milk and vegetables.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1929

CLARK COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

ORPHA A. MILLER - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight children. State goal -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight, 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg.	%				
Arden	58	54	93	+10.92	-14.37	59.25	16.66
Goodsprings	25	22	88	+21.45	-8.19	63.63	31.81
Sloan	25	24	96	+1.00	+4.83	54.16	20.83
TOTALS	108	100	93	+10.85	-8.62	59.00	21.00

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
November, 1928 to May, 1929.

Arden Community

Clark County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 58  
Number of children completing the demonstration . . . . . 54 or 93%

	<u>November</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	22.41%	33.33%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight ( 1-6% )	29.31	25.92 )	59.25%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	13.76	20.37	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	31.03	16.66	
Seriously underweight (21% above and up)	3.48	3.70	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

The Arden community made a good record in the Keep Growing work this year. The normal children in this school increased 10.92% (which is over twice the state goal of 5% increase). Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 14.37% (which is almost three times the state goal of 5% decrease).

However, Arden is not as yet a Gold Star school because it has only 59.25% of the children in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below) while the State goal is 75%; and there are still 16.66% of the children in the dangerously underweight group which is 6.66% too many for the state goal of 10%.

Even so we are proud of this record because Arden's increase in normal children is 19.68% over last year while the decrease in dangerously underweight is a 19.77% greater decrease than last year. If Arden can make as good a record as this for the next year, it will be a Gold Star community.

The teachers and Mrs. C. E. Nickel, local leader, gave real help here. The new scales purchased late in the year will make the regular weighing possible next year. This will be a big help.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Get a new local leader as Mrs. Nickel is resigning.
2. Emphasize the need of fresh milk.
3. Encourage health poster work throughout the year.
4. Have poster contest and Achievement Day.
5. Make Arden a Gold Star school next year.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
November, 1928 to May, 1929

Goodsprings School

Clark County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 25  
Number of children completing the demonstration . . . . . 22 or 88%

	<u>November</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	24.00%	45.45%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	24.00	18.18 )	63.63%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	8.00	4.54	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	40.00	31.81	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	4.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

This is the first year of Keep Growing Work in Goodsprings and we are proud of the good improvement made. The normal children in this school increased 21.45% (making the state goal of 5% increase more than four times). Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 8.19% (which is 3.19% more than the state goal of 5% decrease).

However, Goodsprings is not a Gold Star school because it has only 63.63% of the children in the "Safe Zone" (i. e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below) while the state goal is 75%, also there are still 31.81% in the dangerously underweight group. This/more than three times the state goal of 10%. However, this is a good record because it is Goodsprings first year and their increase in normal weight was so splendid.

The teachers, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Horn, did splendid work in training the children for poster work and the Achievement program given in the afternoon of the final weighing was very well given. Mrs. Hayes, who was a leader at Sloan last year, is returning there for 1929-1930. We are sorry to lose her cooperation at Goodsprings but more than glad she is still to be with us lending her help and inspiration. Goodsprings will need a new local leader and we are in hope some local mother will volunteer to act as local leader.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a new leader as Mrs. Hayes is going to Sloan.
2. Emphasize the need of milk.
3. Encourage health poster work throughout the year.
4. Secure a pair of scales for the school. This is very important.
5. Make Goodsprings a Gold Star school next year.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
November, 1928 to May, 1929

Sloan Community

Clark County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 25  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 24 or 96%

	<u>November</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	24.00%	25.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	32.00	29.16 )	54.16%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	24.00	20.83	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.00	20.83	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	4.00	4.16	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

We are sorry to report that Sloan did not do well in the Keep Growing demonstration this year. The normal children in this school increased 1% (which is 4% less than the state goal of 5%). Instead of the percent of dangerously underweight decreasing 5% the number increased 4.83%. This leaves the percent of children in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below) only 54.16%. This should be 75%. The percent of children in the dangerously underweight group is 20.83% instead of the required 10% which is the state goal. This record is much below that of last year as the following table shows:

	Increase in Normal children - State Goal / 5%	Decrease in Dan- gerously under weight -State Goal -5%	Safe Zone-normal & slightly under weight - 75%	Dangerously underweight - State Goal 10% or less.
1928	/ 15.41	-29.48	63.16	18.75
1929	/ 1.	/ 4.83	54.16	20.83

Even if all of these figures do show a poorer record than last year, they do not mean that the same children have made a poorer record, as very few of the 1928 demonstrators were in the 1929 demonstration, a number of new children attending this school this year. However, with a new school building instead of an old cook house for a school room, we believe, if we should be so fortunate as to have the same group of children, that we can show much better results next year. The children of this school did good poster work and both Mrs. Van Eaton and Mrs. Russell did their best to overcome the adverse weight conditions existing here.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Try to obtain cooperation from the mining company for some help in serving milk. This is greatly needed.
2. Emphasize the need of fresh milk.
3. Obtain a local leader who can enlist the interest of the parents.
4. Agent make many more home visits.
5. Have Sloan at least make the annual state goals of 5% increase in normals and 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.

KEEP GROWING LEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

CLARK COUNTY

Arden, Good Springs and Sloan Communities

NAME	Age	Original		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.,	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>ARDEN:</u>																	
Angelo Pottelo	12	59	89			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{3}{4}$		92	90	94	60	92	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-7	+2
Isabello Potelo	10	53	68			66 $\frac{1}{2}$		71		74	75	77	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-2	+7
Bertha Foster	13	61	101			89 $\frac{1}{4}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$		99	99	100	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-11	-3
Margaret Hilliday	14	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$			102 $\frac{3}{4}$		103		106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	117	62	113	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-4	+4
<u>GOODSPRINGS:</u>																	
Loretta Balance	13	59	94 $\frac{1}{2}$			90 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-4	+6
Duaine Kemple	13	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$			95 $\frac{1}{4}$		99		100 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-4	+4
Gwendolin Finnemore	10	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	76			66 $\frac{1}{4}$		70 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	10	-13	-3
Lorraine Thomas	9	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$			62 $\frac{5}{4}$			66 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	6	-8	N
<u>SLOAN:</u>																	
Juanita Casares	13	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$			85 $\frac{1}{2}$		90 $\frac{1}{4}$		98	98	98	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-5	+5
Lita Hernandez	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40			35 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{5}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11	-2
Casero Escamillo	13	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	80			73 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{5}{4}$	80	81 $\frac{5}{4}$	81	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	85	9	-8	-3

Clark - Lincoln Counties

## IV (2) Nutrition

## Keep growing demonstration

State #6, Lincoln #1

Goals

1. Seven (7) community demonstrations of positive good health in school children as indicated by normal growth and development.
2. Two (2) communities serve hot school lunch.
3. 5% increase in percent of normal children.
4. 5% decrease in percent of dangerously underweight children.
5. Six(6) gold star communities (having 75% children in safe zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight).

The following mimeographed pages are the Lincoln County Annual Keep growing report.

SUMMARY OF  
LINCOLN COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION

1928-1929  
Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent

This is the sixth year of the Keep Growing work in Lincoln County. This year there have been seven schools enrolled in the project which is three more than at any time before. Fifty of the original children enrolled failed to complete the demonstration owing to an epidemic of mumps and to moving from the county. However, enough children entered the schools after the first weighing to make 97% completions for the year.

This year Lincoln County is proud of the fact that it has two Gold Star schools, namely Crystal and Hiko. The former school have 100% of their children up to normal, while Hiko has 83% in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. normal or slightly underweight). Neither school has any dangerously underweight children (which is 10% higher than the state goal). The county can well be proud of these two communities and hopes to have four Gold Star communities next year.

Taking the county as a whole the children in the normal weight group increased 3.82% (lacking 1.18% of making the state goal of 5%). Those in the dangerously underweight group only decreased 1.41% (while the state goal is 5%). There are 227 children of the total 333 of the county who are in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below). This is 69% of the total. The state Gold Star goal is 75% in the "Safe Zone". There are 61 of the remaining 106 or 18.9% of the whole still dangerously underweight. The state Gold Star goal is to have 10% or less dangerously underweight. In one or at most, two years Lincoln County ought to be a Gold Star county. Let's all cooperate to make Lincoln County a Gold Star county next year.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the State Extension office, Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Nutrition Specialist, Lincoln County Farm Bureau, Relief Societies, Lincoln County teachers and Boards of Education, Parent-Teachers' Association of Caliente and Pioche, Panaca Home Improvement Club, Caliente Herald and Lincoln County Record.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That all leaders be interviewed and a leaders' training school be held in early part of September.
2. Continue work in all schools enrolled this year as well as add three new schools.
3. That hot lunch be served whenever possible. This is very important.
4. Local leaders continue reweighing of children in the agent's absence. Agent devote more of her time to home visits in the interest of dangerously underweight children.
5. Hold a county Achievement Day and Poster Contest in May, 1930.



NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929

LINCOLN COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

ORPHA A. MILLER - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

\*Gold Star Communities  
 \*\*Gold Star community the whole year

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal, -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Alamo	44	52	118	+4.71	-12.59	69.22	19.23
Caliente	99	90	91	+1.21	-3.03	73.32	11.11
** Crystal	4	4	100	+25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
* Hiko	6	6	100	+33.34	-50.00	83.33	0.00
Panaca	75	71	95	+2.31	+9.35	61.96	25.35
Pioche	109	101	93	+3.53	+1.60	64.35	21.78
Ursine	8	9	113	+9.72	-26.39	77.77	11.11
TOTALS	345	333	97	+3.82	-1.41	68.19	18.31

Clark - Lincoln Counties

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Alamo Community

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 44  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 52 or 118%

	October	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	31.82%	36.53%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	27.27	32.69 )	69.22%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	4.54	7.69	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	31.82	19.23	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	4.54	3.84	
	99.99%	99.98%	

This is Alamo's first year in the Keep Growing Project for sometime. The agent was called out of the district for over a month just when the work was to begin, leaving Mrs. Buol of the State Office to do the first weighing. The local leader was ill in January and February, while bad snows prevented the agent from crossing the summit and because there were no school scales the children were not weighed for two months. In spite of these handicaps and the change in leaders and a flu epidemic Alamo did good work and we are proud of its results.

During the year the number of normal children was increased 4.71% (which is only .29% below the state annual goal). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 12.59% (which is over twice the state goal of 5%). There are still 19.23% of the children dangerously underweight, which we hope will all climb up next year and get to be normal or at least slightly underweight.

There are now 69.22% of the children in the "Safe Zone". The state goal is to have 75% in the "Safe Zone". We are sure that if parents, school and children will continue their fine cooperation Alamo can be a Gold Star community next year. Let's all cooperate to bring this to pass.

A school scale is to be installed during the early summer and with leaders already chosen to work we have every reason to expect a much better result next year. This community has neither doctors nor nurses and part of the inability of children to gain is due to lack of medical attention.

Much credit is due Mrs. Louise Stewart, the teacher, who worked faithfully for the poster material and also Mrs. Ruth Stewart who altho not a Keep Growing Leader always was ready to help the agent and the new leader, Mrs. Wadsworth.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Make a big effort during the summer vacation to have all underweight children up to normal when school begins in September.
2. Install scales so that there can be regular monthly weighing and so that the dangerously underweight children can weigh themselves once a week.
3. Enter the Poster Contest and hold an Achievement Day Program.
4. Make this a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Caliente Grammar School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 99  
Number of children completing the demonstration . . . . . 90 or 91%

	October	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	34.34%	35.55%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	37.77 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.14	14.44	73.32%
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	14.14	11.11	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	4.04	1.11	
	99.99%	99.98%	

Caliente started out the year in pretty good condition but had the usual flu epidemic again this year, which brought down many of the weights. However, the children made a rapid comeback. For some reason there were slight losses for most of the children during the last month of school, due we think to longer play hours because of the longer days. A number of the children had the mumps at the time of the final weighing and did not get to complete the demonstration. Due to all these handicaps Caliente did not come up to either of the state annual goals.

The number of normal children was increased 1.11% (the annual goal is 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 3.03% (the annual goal is 5% decrease). The number of children in the "Safe Zone" is now 73.32% (which is only 1.68% below the state Gold Star goal of 75%). The number of dangerously underweight is now 11.11% (which is only 1.11% below the state Gold Star goal of 10%). Therefore, Caliente came very near being a Gold Star community this year. Next year we are sure they are going over the top.

One of the most interesting results of the year was the loss in weight of Wilma Fieldson. She was 80% overweight when school began. During the school year she was under a doctor's care and is now only 43% above normal, losing 37% of her excessively abnormal weight. The doctor stated that it was a glandular trouble. We are proud of Wilma for her good work in overcoming this overweight condition.

Mrs. Duffin and her assistants have given unsparingly of their time, and we are all grateful to them for their fine community service in this work.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. A strong effort to bring underweight children up to weight during the summer vacation. More sleep and regular meals and not too long swimming periods.
2. Hold at least two parent meetings to discuss local health problems and secure home cooperation.
3. Have the school cooperate in the Poster Contest and hold an Achievement Day Program.
4. Make Caliente a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
 KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
 October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Crystal Springs, Lincoln County

\*\*A Gold Star School  
 All Year.

Total number of children examined in the fall . . . . . 4  
 Number of children completing the demonstration . . . . . 4 or 100%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	75.00%	100.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	0.00 )	100%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	0.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	0.00	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Good for Crystal. It was a Gold Star community all year! This was Crystal School's first year in Keep Growing work. They began school with 75% of the children up to normal weight and when school closed they showed an increase of normals 25%, with 100% of the children up to normal, there being none underweight. This is a record that any community can be proud of.

Great credit is due Mrs. Will Love, the local leader, and Miss Danvers, the teacher, for their cooperation and help all year and for work in preparing the Keep Growing Poster contest and the Achievement Day program. The program was held jointly with Hiko and was put on as an evening of entertainment for the parents during the last week of school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue with same leader.
2. Continue to have Crystal a Gold Star community all year next year.
3. Enter the poster contest again.
4. Hold another good Achievement Day Program.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Hiko School, Lincoln County

\*A Gold Star School

Total number of children examined in the fall . . . . . 6  
Number of children completing the demonstration . . . . . 6 or 100%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	16.66%	50.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	33.33 )	83.33%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	16.66	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	50.00	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Hurrah! Hiko is a Gold Star community in one year! This was Hiko's first year in Keep Growing work. They began school with only 16.66% of the children up to normal, while when school closed 50% of them were up to normal making an increase of 33% (the state goal is 5% increase).

The decrease of dangerously underweight was 50% (which is ten times the state goal of 5% decrease).

The percent of children now in the "Safe Zone" is 83.33% (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below). This is 8.33% higher than the state goal of 75%. When school began in the fall only 49.99% were in the "Safe Zone". This is a remarkable improvement for one year's work.

Great credit for this achievement is due to Mrs. Edgar Nesbitt who sent hot chocolate and milk to the school for the noon meal most of the year. This was an act of real community service which we all appreciate.

Mrs. McQuiston, the teacher, and Miss Danvers, the teacher at Crystal, enjoyed working together for the Poster Contest and Keep Growing program which was held at Crystal. There were some fine posters.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Retain the same leader.
2. Continue making Hiko a gold star school.
3. Bring all underweight children up to normal by the time school begins the first of September.
4. Enter the Poster Contest and have an Achievement Day program again.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Panaca Grammar School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined in the fall . . . . . 75  
Number completing demonstration . . . . . 71 or 95%

	October	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.35%	28.16%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	38.66	33.80 )	61.96%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	18.66	12.67	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.00	25.35	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	1.33	0.00	
	100.00%	99.98%	

During this school year Panaca had one epidemic after another, first the flu, then mumps and last the measles. Two epidemics were started by affected people coming into the district from Utah, and attending public entertainments. During the flu epidemic the leader did not weigh one month at all because so many were absent.

This great susceptibility to infections indicates a serious lowered resistance. Resistance can be built up by continued effort in regard to food, sleep and other living habits. Panaca should make this one of its major community projects.

Because of all these epidemics Panaca did not make a very good record. The number of normal children were increased only 2.81% (while the state goal is for a 5% increase). Instead of a 5% decrease in dangerously underweight they had an increase of 9.35%. This is not a good year's record for Panaca and we must all strive to make a big improvement next year.

Panaca now has 61.9% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 25.35% dangerously underweight. The standards for a Gold Star community is to have 75% of the children in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

Mrs. Nora Wadsworth, the leader, gave splendid service and is very unhappy because of the results, but surely such a condition can not continue thru another year. We ask the cooperation of the homes, and all community organizations to secure better results next year, and to try very hard to make Panaca a Gold Star community.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. At least three parent meetings be held, at which time the agent gives specific suggestions as to food and other health habits.
2. Make a strong effort to bring some underweight children up to normal during the summer vacation.
3. Emphasize the need of adequate sleep as a big help in building up positive good health.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
October, 1928 to April, 1929.

Pioche Grammar School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined in the fall . . . . . 109  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 101 or 93%

	October	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	32.11%	35.64%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.44	28.71 )	64.35%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.26	13.86	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	20.18	21.78	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Pioche has made a better showing this year than last in the Keep Growing work. Like other schools, Pioche had a flu epidemic and the mumps. The sudden drop in weight at the last of school was not so pronounced as in some other schools. We attribute this to the fact that the athletic work was continuous through out the year rather than being stressed at the last of the school. This was brought about by the cooperation of the teachers upon the suggestion of the local leader, Mrs. Arthur Thomas.

The number of normal children was increased only 3.53% while the state goal is a 5% increase. The number of dangerously underweight children increased 1.60% instead of decreasing 5%. Therefore, Pioche failed to reach either of the state annual goals. However, it made some real progress and we are confident it will do even better next year.

64% of the children are in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below). This is 11% below the state goal of 75% but 6% above the number for last year. There are now 21.78% of the children dangerously underweight. This is 4.83% less than last year but 11.78% higher than the state goal. Many of the underweight children have physical defects--diseased tonsils, adenoids and defective teeth that need caring for.

Mrs. Arthur Thomas and Mrs. Miller are excellent leaders and are doing their best to overcome this condition. Two of the highest gains in Lincoln County were made at Pioche. Robert Carmon gained  $20\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in seven months and Margaret Kopp gained  $20\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. in five months.

The teachers and children did some splendid poster work. The third and fourth grade rooms made health booklets as well as posters. A splendid Keep Growing program was given in the afternoon of the day of the final weighing.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Have the same local leaders continue.
2. Organize a program for the year of information and publicity stressing the ten health laws.
3. Have physical defects removed.
4. Cooperate in poster contest and Achievement Day program.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
 KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
 October, 1928 to April, 1929

Ursine School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 8  
 Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 9 or 113%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	12.50%	22.22%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.50	55.55 )	77.77%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.50	11.11	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	37.50	11.11	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Ursine did herself proud this year. They increased the number of normal children 9.72% (i.e. 4.72% above the state goal and 19.72% above last year's record). They decreased the dangerously underweight children 26.39% which is over four times the annual goal.

The number of children now in the "Safe Zone" is 77.77% while all the state goal asks for is 75%. All that kept Ursine from being a Gold Star school was that 11.11% of its children are still dangerously underweight while the state goal asks for not more than 10% to be dangerously underweight. Next year we are sure that Ursine can be a Gold Star community.

Mrs. Sam Hollinger, the local leader, deserves much credit for this great gain over last year. We wish to express the appreciation of the county, the community and the Extension Division for her good work.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Provide a pair of school scales so as to prevent an opportunity for misbehaviour in going to the scales at Mrs. Hollinger's. We suggest some sort of community or school entertainment to raise the money for these scales.
2. Concerted effort to secure the cooperation of all families.
3. Cooperate in a poster contest and hold an Achievement Day.
4. Make Ursine a Gold Star community next year.



KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Alamo, Caliente, Crystal, Hiko  
Panaca, Pioche, and Ursine Communities

LINCOLN COUNTY

NAME	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Variation
		Ht.	N. W.										Ht.	N. W.			
<u>ALAMO:</u>																	
Jack Stewart	10	51	58		51 $\frac{1}{2}$		66			63	67 $\frac{1}{2}$		52	64	16	-15	+5
Zola Robinson	6	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$				41			45	49		44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	-6	+15
<u>CALIENTE:</u>																	
Cynthia Johnson	10	56	78		56		69 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74		58	86	18	-28	-14
Zina Baggett	14	58	93		82		88 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	94 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	-12	-4
Tom Duffin	13	65	117		107		113	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	14	-8	-2
<u>CRYSTAL:</u>																	
Billy Love	7	48	53		52	53	54	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	58		49	55	6	-2	+6
<u>HIKO:</u>																	
Dale Nesbitt	11	59	90		86 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	91	91	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	97		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-4	N
Virginia Scoffield	6	47	50		41 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	49	49	49		48 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	-17	-6
<u>PANACA:</u>																	
Theo Lee	7	45	45		39 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		46	47	8	-10	+1
Robert Ronnow	7	45	45		38 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$		47	46		46	48	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-15	-4
<u>PIOCHE:</u>																	
Margaret Kopp	13	62	106				81 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	101		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	-23	-10
Robert Carmon	15	67	130		120	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	131 $\frac{3}{4}$		132 $\frac{1}{4}$	137 $\frac{3}{4}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9	+4
<u>URSINE:</u>																	
Vera Delmue	10	53	68		59		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67		67		54	70	8	-13	-4
Josephine Foliani	14	58	93		82 $\frac{3}{4}$		86	93	93	94	94		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-11	-3

Clark - Lincoln Counties

Result Summaries of Keep-Growing Work of Clark and Lincoln Counties.

1. A total of 10 community demonstrations.
2. One (1) community served hot lunch
3. Gold Star communities.....2
4. Number of local leaders assisting..12
5. Number of days agent spent on  
project.....39 $\frac{1}{2}$

## IV (2) (m) Clothing

## 4-H Clothing Club work

State #4. Clark #4.

Goals for 1929.

1. Organize four (4) clubs.
2. Have a total of 45 members
3. Have four (4) demonstration teams.
4. Have four (4) judging teams.
5. Have four (4) exhibits.
6. Have 66 2/3 completions.

History:

Clothing 4-H Clubs have been organized in Clark County for a number of years, but owing to the resignation of one Agent in the spring of 1927 and the illness and death of another the spring of 1928, reorganization was necessary for 1929.

Methods and Activities:

During the early spring of 1929 the agent secured seven leaders in each of four communities, namely, St. Thomas, Overton, Bunkerville, and Mesquite. Four clubs were organized with a total enrollment of forty-four (44) girls. Six of these were doing their second year of 4-H Club work, while two were working on their third year project. The remaining thirty-six were doing their first year work. A model set of the required articles to be made for each year of club work was made up at the county office and sent to each club leader. In three of the four communities the original leaders resigned, making it necessary to train new leaders. As usual this handicapped the progress of the clubs. Required work for each club year conformed with the State requirements and were as follows:

First Year or Spic and Span Girls  
40 hours of home work.

1. Care of Hands.
2. Use of Sewing Equipment. Spic and Span fasteners.
3. Making a Hand Towel. Application of Decorative Stitches.
4. Making a Sewing Bag.
5. Making a Needle Book
6. Selection and care of shoes and stockings.  
Darn a pair of hose.
7. Making of Laundry Bag.
8. Making a shoe Bag.
9. Make out record report and write a story of this year of Club Work.



## IV (2) (m) Clothing

## 4-H Clothing Club Work

State #12, Lincoln #5.

Goals for 1929

1. Four communities
2. Organize four clubs
3. Enroll 45 members
4. Have three demonstration teams.
5. Have three judging teams.
6. Have three exhibits.
7. Have 66 2/3 % completions.

History:

The history of 4-H Club work for Lincoln County is practically the same as that of Clark county.

Methods and Activities:

During the early spring of 1929 the agent secured nine (9) leaders in each of five communities, namely, Alamo, Caliente, Meadow Valley Wash, Panaca and Pioche. Five clubs were organized with a total enrollment of fifty-seven (57) girls. Nine of these were doing second year work, two third year and two four year. The remaining forty-four were enrolled in 4-H club work for the first time. A model set of the required articles to be made for each year of club work was made up at the county office and sent to each club leader. In two of the communities the original leaders resigned, making it necessary to train new leaders. In another community the leader took a long vacation. All of these events handicapped the progress of the club. Seven girls from the Panaca Clothing Club attended the State Club Camp. They are very young girls but two of their number, Freda Matthews, and Juliet Matthews gave a good cutting and fitting demonstration, altho they received no placing in the contest. They took part in the County Club stunt which took second place, while Freda won third place on clothing exhibit and first on woolen skirt and cotton blouse.

Required work for the year was the same as that for the Clark County Clubs.

RESULT SUMMARIES

1. Five communities instead of four enrolled for 4-H Club work.
2. Organized five instead of four clubs.
3. Enrolled 59 instead of 45 members.
4. Have three demonstration teams.
5. Have three judging teams.
6. Will have exhibits during the annual Farm Bureau meeting in December.
7. Had forty (40) completions out of fifty-seven (57) enrollments or 70%
8. One of the five clubs, namely, Panaca had 100% completions.

### Conclusions

In each of the clubs having 100% completions, the original leaders kept the work throughout the year. The reason for the full number completing is obvious. There were no changes to distract the attention of the girls neither was it necessary for the leader to take time out of actual achievement to learn what was expected of her.

## IV (2) (0) Home Furnishings

## Home Improvement

## Living Room Improvement

State #5, Clark #5.

Goals for 1929

1. Have five (5) communities adopt the project.
2. Have at least ten (10) demonstrations.
3. Have twenty-two (22) follow-up rooms.
4. Have forty (40) families follow some suggestions.

## History:

Some work has been done in this project in 1928 but the agents illness came so early in the year that no records were on file of the achievements. The project and plans for carrying it out were completely reorganized for 1929.

## Methods and Activities:

Since the distances between each cooperative Extension group is so great we have not used group project leader training meetings, but we do have in most of our communities very splendid cooperation and help from project leaders of the community. The County Home Improvement project leader has chosen from each community a chairman of project leaders, who in turn has selected from three (3) to five (5) project leaders, depending on the size of the territory to be covered. Every two months these women visit each home in her community, getting the reports and making arrangements with each individual woman for any help she may wish the agent to give her. In this way when the agent visits the community, she calls first on the project leaders who give her a list of women who desire suggestions for their homes. This method just outlined helped secure most of our demonstrators for the year 1929, however, our local Farm Bureau Home Improvement Contest brought four extra demonstrators on our list. The attached survey blank was sent to each woman as we secured her name.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NEVADA

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

Extension Administration Office  
University of Nevada  
Reno, Nevada

HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Interiors - Sub-Project

Survey of Local Demonstrator

\_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Center

\_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date

1. In space below, draw a plan of room and walls roughly to scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to a foot. Show location of windows and doors, and indicate height of ceiling.. ( Draw side walls extending from each side of floor plan.)



Our demonstrators were as follows:

Demonstrators	Work planned
Logandale	
1. Mrs. Mads Jorgensen	New House
2. Mrs. Albert Wittwer	Remodeled house
Overton	
3. Mrs. James Andersen	Remodeled house
4. Mrs. Lois Jones	Refinished interior
5. Mrs. Era Jones	Remodeled house
6. Mrs. E. L. Whitby	Remodeled house
7. Mrs. S. A. Waymire	Accessories only
8. Mrs. John Bunker	Refinished room
9. Mrs. Fay Whipple	Refinished interior
10. Mrs. John Tobler	Refinished room
11. Relief Society Hall	Refinished room
St. Thomas	
12. Mrs. Rosella Frehner	Remodeled house
13. Mrs. Mary Frehner	Refinished house
14. Mrs. R. C. Gibson	Remodeled house
Mesquite	
15. Mrs. Arthur Hughes	Refinished room
16. Mrs. Josephine Hughes	Accessories
17. Mrs. L. M. Hardy	Refinished house
18. Relief Society Hall	New Building
Bunkerville	
19. Mrs. Harmon C. Tobler	New house
20. Mrs. W. C. Bowman	Refinished rooms
23. Mrs. Luella Leavitt	Refinished room
24. Relief Society Hall	Refinished and accessories

We originally planned to hold method demonstration planning meetings with the entire group of women in the community going to each house. We tried this plan in January but we were not successful. It seemed that the intermittent Extension <sup>work</sup> given since March of 1927 had destroyed the sense of Unity the women had once had, therefore the remaining houses were planned by <sup>the</sup> agent during home visits.

We have many types of construction in our houses to work with such as adobe, plastered, and rough board walls, lined with unbleached muslin and papered. Many of the latter type of houses are being relined with plasterboard and papered or painted.

Detailed accounts of some of demonstrations are given.

House number one, Mrs. Mads Jorgensen, Logandale

This house is a new adobe house lined with Celotex and plastered. This construction is especially desirable in a desert country, because the insulating qualities of the Celotex will keep out our intense summer heat and our winter cold. The house is 30 x 30 feet in size. The living-dining room combined is 15 x 30 feet with a large fire place at one end, flanked on either side by large windows. The room opens with a full length glass door onto a porch which extends the full width of the house. Two huge windows, also open onto this porch. The dining room end of the room has two windows which match with the windows on either side of the fireplace. The buffet balances the fireplace. A good grade of pine flooring has been used, is stained a very light oak and given three coats of varnish. The wood trim is light oak also, while the walls are painted a rich cream color.

The remaining 15 x 30 feet has been made into a spacious kitchen, and a bedroom at each end, with a bath, hallway and stairway placed in between.

The kitchen painted cream with a trim of buff with an apricot tinge has adequate drainboard space (spar varnished), cupboards and cooler. The linoleum with blue predominating, which harmonizes with the blue stove, kitchen utensils and blue fabrikoid curtains complete the ensemble. For lack of funds to buy new an old table has been covered with the linoleum which is spar varnished. The lower part of the table and the old chairs are painted to match the wood trim, while the chair seats are made of the blue fabrikoid.

The upstairs has four quite large rooms one of which opens with french doors (wide enough to accommodate a bed) onto a sleeping porch.

The main floor bedroom also has french doors which open onto the back porch, the bedroom end of which will be a sleeping porch.

There is a basement under the entire house. The portion under the front room is made into two bedrooms which are especially desirable for summer in the desert. The remaining basement is used for storage purposes.

The water system consists of a supply cistern from which the air pressure tank is filled by an electric pump.

House number two, Mrs. Harmon Tobler, Bunkerville

This house is a new concrete house of seven rooms. The living and dining room are in one and has hardwood floors in light oak finish to match the wood trim. There are three bedrooms and a bath. The kitchen is in grey green enamel with inside of the cupboards orchid color. The drain board is spar varnished. All of the inside painting was done by the family. They even rubbed down the varnish and enamel in order to have a rubbed finish.



Old House of  
Mrs. Mads Jorgensen  
Logandale - see page  
47.



New Adobe house of Mrs. Mads Jorgensen  
Logandale - See page 47.

The living-dining room windows are three in number, very large and have natural theatrical gauze curtains with slip curtains of fifty inch autumn toned color cretonne lined with unbleached muslin. The renovated old dining room furniture is painted the crushed raspberry which harmonizes with the tones of the cretonne.

#### Relief Society Halls.

##### Bunkerville

This building was quite new but had never been painted or curtained. The curtains are filet mesh marquisette in cream color with cretonne valance. The wood trim is natural color with one coat of flat transparent varnish, while the ceiling is a very light green paint with a side wall of a slightly darker tone.

##### Overton

This building is an old house of which one room is used for the Relief Society meetings. The walls and ceiling, previously a dull dirty blue gray are now a delicate green with putty colored wood-trim. The glass curtains are natural colored theatrical gauze.

##### Mesquite

This is a building still inadequately furnished or curtained but new.

#### Home Improvement Contest

This contest was sponsored by the local Farm Bureau for which the following rules and score card were used as follows:

#### CLARK COUNTY FARM BUREAU

#### HOME IMPROVEMENT CONTEST FOR 1929

The Clark County Farm Bureau announces a County-wide Home Improvement Contest to be carried on during 1929 under the following rules:

1. The contest is open to any member of the Farm Bureau residing in this County.
2. All work entered in the contest must be done during the calendar year of 1929 and may consist of the building or remodeling or otherwise improving one or more rooms of a house or a complete house.
3. All persons desiring to enter the contest must signify their intention by letter on or before July 15th, 1929. The letter to be sent to the County Home Improvement Chairman.

4. The contestants shall send in all material to the County Chairman of Home Improvement, Mrs. Mads Jorgensen, Logandale, Nevada, on or before December 1, 1929.

5. Contest material shall consist of.

- (a) A score card to be used before and after the work is done, furnished by the Extension Agent or County Home Improvement Chairman; all stories to be verified by The County Chairman or someone appointed by her.
- (b) A story, telling what were the original conditions, how work was planned and carried out, and just what improvements resulted.
- (c) A detailed record of the cost in time, money, labor and material.
- (d) Illustrative material: - floor plans and photographs showing condition before and after, samples of drapery material, and wall paper. Other illustrations which are valuable in showing the work done may be included also but are not compulsory.

6. The work will be judged on the following basis:

Increased healthfulness.....	10%
Increased convenience.....	25%
Increased attractiveness.....	25%
Greatest improvement for time, money and labor expended.....	25%
Interesting story and attractive publicity material.....	15%
Total.....	<u>100%</u>

7. Advice in this work may be secured from the women extension agents, and all contestants are urged to take advantage of this help throughout the year.

8. Five merchants of Las Vegas have contributed the following articles to be used as prizes for the Home Improvement Contestants. Las Vegas Mercantile Company; three piece of set of fiber furniture; J. C. Penny Company; 26 piece set of table silver; W. N. Schuyler paint company; sufficient flat wall paint or wall paper for one room, M. W. Davis Jewelry Store, a beautiful picture, Las Vegas Hardware 7 piece tea set.

The program given at the close of the contest was attended by one hundred and thirty-five (135) people and was said by those attending to be one of the best social gatherings ever held in the county. See article on Page 49a taken from Las Vegas Age which contains the first prize winning story.

## STORY OF HOME BETTERMENT DESPITE DIFFICULTIES WINS

A year's effort toward home improvement, though sufficiently rewarded by its own results, was rewarded yet more last evening when five prizes, given by Las Vegas merchants, were awarded Moapa valley women for their work in improving their homes during the past year.

First prize in this contest, conducted by Miss Orpha Miller, district extension agent of the University of Nevada, was won by Mrs. Carrie Andersen of Overton, with an essay telling how she and her husband and children remodeled two rooms of their home in Overton.

The first prize was a three-piece set of Lloyd Loom Fibre Furniture given by the Las Vegas Mercantile corporation.

The second prize, won by Mrs. E. L. Whitby of Overton, was a 26-piece silver set given by J. C. Penney company. The Whitby house was rebuilt.

### Prizes Given

A special program, including presentation of the prizes was held at Overton last evening. There were eight contestants, in the Virgin and Moapa valleys, and all wrote essays telling of the work done during 1929 on their homes.

Mrs. Harmon Tobler of Bunkerville won third prize, with the building of a new house, the prize being enough wall paper or paint to cover an entire room, and given by W. N. Schuyler.

Fourth prize went to Mrs. Lois Jones of Overton, who received a picture from M. W. Davis, jeweler, for her essay.

Mrs. R. O. Gibson of St. Thomas won fifth prize with a remodeling project. The prize was a seven piece ice tea set given by the Las Vegas Hardware.

Mrs. Jas. Cashman acted as judge for the essays, and Mrs. S. A. Waymire of Overton was home improvement chairman.

### Valley Women Hostesses

The women of the Moapa Valley were hostesses to the other women present at last evening's occasion, entertaining with games, dances and refreshments after the program. Miss Orpha A. Miller was in charge of the program.

Bishop Elmer Bowman opened the program with invocation, followed by music by the McDonald orchestra.

Mrs. Mads Jorgenson, home and community chairman for the farm bureau, delivered an address of welcome, and Miss Miller gave tribute to the project leaders, later reviewing accomplishments of the women of the Moapa and Virgin valleys during the year.

There was then music by the St.

### Detailed Cost of Remodeling Work

The building materials used by the Andersens in remodeling two rooms of their homes in Overton cost but \$78.64, and the following comprises the list of materials used and cost of each item:

Plaster, 12 sacks .....	\$10.80
Cement, 19 sacks .....	19.60
Lumber .....	9.91
Sheet rock, 240 sq. ft. ....	9.60
Paint, 5½ gallons .....	20.00
Curtains, drapes, 20 yds. ....	9.83
Gravel, 10 cu. yds. ....	10.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$78.64</b>

Thomas women's quartet, followed by announcement of the prize winners and presentation of prizes by Las Vegas merchant donors.

Mrs. Andersen's story, which is reproduced in this issue of the Age, was then read to the assemblage.

County commissioners and farm bureau directors were issued special invitations to be present for this meeting.

## Winning Story

By CARRIE ANDERSEN,  
(Overton, Nevada) z

About fifty years ago, in the early days of Overton, the home we now live in was built. It was made of adobes and the lumber used was sawed by hand and hauled from a saw yard at the Sheep Mountain, about fifty miles away. The adobe walls were built very thick, which keeps out the heat and cold. It was well and strongly built. At that time it must have been considered a real mansion.

Just nine years ago we fell heir to this said mansion; but to us it was simply a large old-fashioned house. Since that time we have been doing our best to make it more convenient, modern, and home-like. It has been slow work for we have been raising a family and trying to do the house building too. Out here on these Nevada farms money does not grow as easily as weeds. Anyway we entered the better Homes Contest for 1929 and sink or swim we decided to remodel our two front rooms.

These two rooms are about the same in size, each having two large, deep windows and two doors. One door leading to a room in the back and one leading to the front porch. But with all this they were dark and gloomy. The unattractive red

(Continued on Page 2)

## MRS. ANDERSEN'S WINNING STORY

(Continued From Page One)

wall paper, green painted woodwork, and an old-fashioned rag carpet helped to make it more so.

### Star Mars Appearance

One of these rooms had a stairway in it that took up a fourth of its space besides spoiling the looks of the room. The floors were in a terrible condition. The old-fashioned pine boards were worn into splinters and so rough, warped and uneven that it was impossible to carpet it with linoleum.

To remodel this into a light, roomy, cheerful, convenient and modern living room was our great desire. We realized it meant work and lots of it, and not much cash, for we had very little.

We pulled and scraped the old wall paper off the walls and ceiling, dug out the adobe partition between the rooms to make an archway. We took the stairway out and tore up the old floors. That was a hard job for the flooring was nailed very solidly with old-fashioned square nails.

We have been told that the pioneers were a very conservative and economical people. Our old home proves this. For floor joists they used long, straight cottonwood poles hewed flat on the side where the flooring was nailed.

Under this old floor we found an almost perfect Indian arrowhead. In the long ago this really had been the home of the Indian. Not far from here has been found a buried city of an ancient Pueblo tribe. Geologists have excavated parts of this city and have discovered pottery, beads, and other things proving this tribe to have been a very cultured and educated people.

### Ready For Floor

Now that we had the rooms all torn up, our next and big step was to plaster the walls, put on new ceiling, put in a new floor, make the archway, put on the casings and paint it all. We sent to Las Vegas, Nevada, for the cement for the floors, sheet rock for our ceilings, lumber for the archway and the paint to cover it all.

To get this over would have cost us a few extra dollars, but we saved this expenditure by Mr. Andersen working for the man who hauled it over.

To put on a good grade lumber floor would have cost us more than we had means to do so, so we decided to make concrete or cement floors. To do this meant a lot of gravel hauling, for the space would

have to be filled in before the floors could be laid. We decided to hire this done for we had nothing with which to haul the gravel, only an old 1923 Tin Lizzy. So we asked a man to haul for us. He hauled two loads and then broke his truck. We decided to hire another man but he hauled only one load and broke his truck. Our decision was, that if the work was to be done at all it would have to be done by the old faithful "Lizzy." For three days, from dawn until dusk our "Tin Lizzy" was traveling at its best, up and down the hot dusty road to and from the gravel pit. The men folk, the boss and two sons, one 14 the other 11, were so busy they hardly had time to eat or sleep. To see them one would wonder if they had been swimming in their clothes, because they were so wet with perspiration. At times we wondered if it were worth it all, but now that it is finished we are happy that we had the nerve to stay with it.

### Did All Of Painting

The workers hauled the gravel, did the plastering, laid the cement floors, with the help of one man for one day. Did all the carpenter work and painting. For the finishing coat for the floors they hauled sand from the Spartan Silica company sand mine. This sand is a fine, clear white mixture from which glass is made. It is shipped out by the carload from this valley. It makes a very fine, smooth finished floor and when painted and waxed it shines like glass.

When everything was finished and ready for the paint, I donned my overalls and gave the walls, ceiling, woodwork and floors their first coat thus giving Mr. Andersen a chance to do a few things on the farm that had so long been neglected. He gave the rooms the second coat of paint himself.

We could have saved a few dollars by using kalsomine instead of paint for the walls, but with children who always have soiled hands to mark and mar, we decided that it would look nicer and be cheaper in the long run to paint. So paint we did.

The actual cost in cash for our remodeling was \$74.64, and the time spent in labor was 254 hours. Now that the rooms are finished we are so happy and satisfied to think that it was done with so little expense and all our own work. The light, restful color scheme, added light from the windows, smooth, clean floors and wide archway makes of the two rooms one large, cheerful cozy living room.

I am thankful for the kind and willing advice received from our county extension agent, Miss Miller, and for all who are interested in us and our homes, for we do realize that our homes—whether they be good or better homes—have a decided influence on us and our children. May we ever strive for better homes.

The second prize winning story of Mrs. E. L. Whitby's is as follows:

" The Renovation of the Old Nest.

The Old Nest, so called because so many kinds of scraps had been used in its construction, was doomed to go. This was my firm resolve after attending a meeting of better homes workers where one of the lady extension agents from the Farm Bureau had given a talk on Home Improvement. At the close of the meeting the agent asked if any woman present would like her assistance in solving any problem which she might have. With a forlorn hope that she might help me with my kitchen I asked if she would call the following day.

The following day when the agent arrived all eager to solve the problem of the depressing kitchen she began by showing me the good qualities which I had never noticed. To begin with the location of the kitchen was very good as it was joined on the east by the living room which was also used as a dining room. On the South was a bed room and bath room thus leaving the north and west sides exposed.

This kitchen was a room  $21\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 11 feet wide, with one small window on the North and a larger one on the West. The ceiling was of a redish brown building paper, which immediately swallowed up most of the light which came through the two windows. The floor which was laid on worn out railroad ties was very uneven and always cracked my linoleum regardless of the layers of paper I put under it. To remedy this condition we decided on a cement floor as the most practical and economical.

The next problem was the arrangement. The cellarway was at the Northeast corner of the kitchen and the cistern was at the west side of the kitchen near the South end. This was a problem indeed. For with the cellar and cistern to be opposite directions meant two outside doors in my kitchen and I disliked this very much, because I had the traffic from both doors right through my working space. After much debating we finally decided that since more trips were made to the cistern for water than to the cellar, the West door should remain and I should have a built in cooler in the kitchen in which to keep perishables which I had formerly carried down cellar. This arrangement left the entire North end of the room for the sink beneath a window 3 feet square with a cupboard on either side. The cooler on the East side with plenty of room below the drainboard for drawers, bins and cupboards for pots and pans.

Next we decided to move the range from the west side of the kitchen where there was no chimney but just a hole in the roof where the stove pipe went out, and the rain came in, to the east side of the kitchen where one chimney would do for the range and the living room heater. This left a space for another 3 foot window on the west side of the kitchen.



We found after planing the new kitchen that we had about half of the old kitchen left so we decided to make a partial partition to separate the kitchen and dining room and still allow for plenty of ventilation and light. As I am rather short of stature we decided to make the lower partition 4 feet high and allow for a 3 foot doorway in the center. This arrangement made the outside door come in the dining room, leaving my kitchen free from traffic without making the outlet to the cistern inconvenient.

The walls were our next problem. The outside walls were of rough boards of various widths and lengths while the inside walls were of long slats which are used by produce dealers when loading cars of melons or vegetables. These were nailed to the studs much the same as is lath for plastering, except that they were not placed so close together. On two sides these slats were covered with bright green oil cloth which was much the worse for years of hard usage. The third wall was lined with brown building paper and cartons from the grocery store. Since this type of wall failed the purpose for which it was intended we decided to use an insulating board, called insulite for the outside wall as this would insure a much cooler house in summer and also be easier to heat in winter than a wall of siding lumber, and in addition be much cheaper and easier to construct.

For the inside walls we decided to use plaster-board, this was given two coats of washable paint in pretty color with a darker shade for woodwork. The cupboards were painted inside with Nile green and peach color was used as a trim on shelf edges. The window shades are ivory color and of a washable material with white cheese cloth curtains in the kitchen and peach color curtains in the dining room.

The kitchen floor was covered with linoleum in a small print pattern of blue, grey, green and white. The dining room has a congoleum rug in which Nile green predominates, with figures in grey, peach, and black.

After adding up the cost of all materials purchased for the renovation of "The Old Nest" we found that the new kitchen had cost \$164.35.

The labor of construction having been done by my husband, who is a farmer, in his sparetime while working on the farm in the past two months, while the painting was done by the lady of the house and I am sure we will both be amply paid in the added beauty, healthfulness, comfort, and convenience of our new home. "

Mrs. E. L. Whitby  
Overton, Nevada



Two views of the old Kitchen of Mrs. E. L. Whitby's  
of Overton. Now it is thoroughly modern.

## IV (2) (0) Home Furnishings

## Home Improvement

## Living Room Improvement

State #10, Lincoln #3 (Demonstration Stage)

Goals for 1929

1. Five (5) communities adopt project.
2. Secure ten (10) demonstrators.
3. Have twenty-two adopt improved practices.

## History:

The history of this project for Lincoln County is the same as for Clark County.

## Methods and Activities:

See Clark County report for methods of securing demonstrators.

Our demonstrators for Lincoln County were as follows:

## Alamo

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mrs. David Stewart | Remodeled house  |
| 2. Mrs. Geo. Gram     | Refinished rooms |
| 3. Mrs. J. H. Steele  | Refinished rooms |

## Hiko

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. Mrs. Will Love       | Accessories only                 |
| 5. Mrs. Will Scoffield  | Refinished house and accessories |
| 6. Mrs. Merle Scoffield | Refinished house                 |

## Panaca

- |                         |                                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7. Mrs. Eli Edwards     | Refinished room                   |
| 8. Mrs. Dolly Wedswarth | Refinished room                   |
| 9. Mrs. Clyde Matthews  | Accessories                       |
| 10. Mrs. Earl Matthews  | Refinished house and accessories. |

## Ursine

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11. Mrs. Sam Hollinger | Refinished rooms             |
| 12. Mrs. Dameron       | Inside finish for new house. |
| 13. Mrs. Henry Hammond | Refinish rooms.              |

Lincoln County was unlike Clark County in that the Farm Bureau Home Improvement Contest did not secure any new demonstrators. The rules and score card were the same, the only difference being that the County Farm Bureau offered a sum of money for monetary prizes

instead of securing the help of the merchants.

Detailed account of some of the Demonstrations.

House Number one Mrs. J. H. Steele, Alamo, Nevada

This house is very rough construction - the walls of the living room walls were made of rough 10 inch boards put on with the lengthwise of the board running from ceiling to floor. Over these were tacked unbleached muslin. This was papered with wall paper. The owners lacked funds to reline the house, therefore they tacked cardboard taken from corrugated boxes over the old muslin then pasted muslin to the cardboard and then repapered. The paper does not crack as it did before owing to the fact that the wind does not blow thru the cracks, then too the room is much warmer. New window curtains were made to harmonize with the new paper.

House Number Two Mrs. Will Love, Hiko, Nevada

This is a very comfortable house. The filet mesh curtains in the living room and bed room were dead white and since all the windows opened onto a porch the combination made a dark room. The curtains in the living room were made ecru color by dipping in a thin starch water which had been colored by yellow ochre. A gay cretonne valance was made which harmonized with the new cretonne slip covers for a love seat and a chair.

The bed room curtains were dyed a dainty yellow in a dye bath in which either cotton, silk, linen or wool may be dyed at the same time. This dye does not stain the hands or utensils used in the process.

House Number three Mrs. Will Scoffield, Hiko, Nevada

This is an exceptionally adequate an attractive house. It is made of concrete and has five main floor rooms and two basement bed rooms, besides basement, incubator, furnace and storage rooms.

The room floors had never been finished nor walls painted.

Since paint is not very satisfactory on floors in an alkali country and did not want to use dark stain we stained the floors grey with a very thin mixture of flat grey paint, oil and turpentine, then finished them with three coats of a good transparent floor varnish. This harmonizes very well with the base boards which are of a natural grey concrete. The walls in the living and dining rooms will be painted with a rich ivory flat wall paint, while the windows are curtained with lined slip curtains in brown autumn tones. The kitchen has peach colored walls and a Nile green trim.

House number three Mrs. Eli Edwards, Panaca

The dining room of this house is really the living room and had dark tan wall paper, imitation light oak wood trim, with only one narrow window side draped with closely woven white scrim curtains. This room needed more light but since the walls were thick adobe, thus preventing cutting a larger window we planned to let light in by using lighter colors. The walls are now a light ivory color paper with delicate tracery of color in an imitation rough plaster effect. The wood trim and wainscoting is now a dainty green while all the various colors of door knobs, hinges, etc., are enameled black. The curtains are filet mesh deep cream marquisette with a fine design of color. The linoleum strip around the rug has been replaced with a new Parquet strip. The new couch cover is made of mash sacks boiled free of design, dyed heliotrope color and joined together with harmonizing bias tape.

House number four Mrs. Sam Hollinger, Ursine, Nevada

This house is another of the rough board type with unbleached muslin covering the boards and then papered.

The wall paper of the living room was old, worn and of poor design. The wood trim a soiled white. Old lace curtains were at the windows. Now, the wood trim is a rich ream, the paper is an all over design of light tan while deep ecru marquisette curtains with colorful cretonne side drapes lend color to the room.

The kitchen was blue, very blue, blue oilcloth and blue wood trim. Now the walls are a dainty design of blue and white oilcloth, while the woodtrim is light green grey. The touch<sup>of</sup> intense color used is orange, the complement of blue, which is found inside the big old fashioned dark oak cupboard and shows thru the glass doors. This color is repeated in the bias binding of the unbleached muslin curtains. A wood-box filled from the outside has a door which opens to the inside just handy to the cook stove door.

We had intended to stress living room improvement. We have, but when we visited a home we just could not refuse assistance for other rooms as the demand was so sincere.

RESULT SUMMARIES Clark and Lincoln Counties

1. Nine (9) instead of ten (10) communities.
2. Thirty-one (31) instead of twenty (20) demonstrators.
3. Forty-four follow up rooms.
4. Ninety families followed some suggestions.
5. Furniture refinished
  - (a) Tables .....62
  - (b) chairs.....213
  - (c) dressers.....34
  - (d) Beds.....29
  - (e) cupboards.....30
  - (f) Misc.,..... 7



## IV (2) (p) Home Health and Sanitation.

## Home Improvement

Home Sanitation and Health  
(Sanitary Privy)State #7, Clark #7  
State #13, Lincoln #6.Goals for 1929

The goals for Clark and Lincoln were the same making a total of:

1. Build ten (10) sanitary privies.
2. Have ten (10) communities adopt project.
3. Have ten (10) demonstrations.
4. Have ten (10) families adopt suggestions.

## History:

Sanitary conditions are bad where the outdoor toilet is still in use altho water systems are being installed all the time. We have a demand this year for the septic<sup>tank</sup> but since this comes within the work of the man Extension Agent and his program was already too full no help could be given this year. We have no results to report ~~to report~~ as all our demonstrators five (5) in number failed to build.

## IV (2) (q) Community Activities.

Goals for 1929 for Clark and Lincoln Counties

1. Help plan three community programs in each of ten (10) communities.
2. Help plan refreshments.
3. Help plan recreation programs.

## History:

The Farm Bureau organizations needed new incentive and inspiration. With this in mind the State Farm Bureau at their annual meeting in January asked Extension Agents to help with recreation programs.

## Methods and Activities:

The principal achievement of meetings held have been the group, relay and dancing. In Lincoln County these programs have been given in five communities, namely, Hiko, Alamo, Bullionville, Panaca and Ursine. Two of the six meetings have been outdoor affairs, the Hiko one being at Ash Springs a delightful natural swimming pool and the Panaca one at Cathedral Gorge. Various organizations had charge of these gatherings, namely, Farm Bureau, School authorities, and Home Improvement club.

Clark County Recreation evenings will be held this fall and winter.

RESULT SUMMARIES

	No.	Att.
Meetings held at which agent had charge of games	6	450

## IV (2) (q) Community activities

County wide 4-H Club work see pages 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 for Clark County Canning Club, Clark County Clothing Clubs and Lincoln County Clothing club page 40, 41, 42 and 43.



## IV (2) (r) Miscellaneous.

Since the agent had had a wide experience in the Home Improvement project in California Agricultural Extension Service, and had specialized in that phase of Home Economics she has been privileged to direct this subject matter in the entire state. A very large amount of the office time has been spent preparing subject matter circulars, copies of which will be found attached to this report.

In April of this year the greater part of the month was spent by the agent in White Pine, Elko, Washoe, Churchill and Lyon Counties. As specialist in Home Improvement both in Interiors and Home ground planing the agent accompanied the local agent to the various demonstrations making plans with the demonstrator.

The following is an account of work done at this time as reported in April.

Date	Name of owner	Place	Plans
Apr. 4.	Mrs. Calton Mrs. Albert Supp Mrs. Grey Mrs. Glazer	Wells " " "	Found splendid cooperation but the problem here is to find what to plant owing to short season it is hard to find anything which matures early enough in the year to go thru a Wells winter. Felt incompetent to advise, left the problem with local agents, Mr. Menke and Miss Stinson to carry on experimentally. Nasty snow & storm prevented getting about as we should have. Suggested general planing of yard in each case. Helped Mrs. Glazer plan for making kitchen more step saving and making a small bedroom into a bathroom.
Apr. 5.	Mrs. F. E. Scott	Elko	Made a few suggestions for rearrangement of Mrs. Scott's Living room and for new glass curtains and side drapes.
Apr. 5.	Mrs. Blank	Elko	Planned wall paper and wood trim paint for living-dining room.
Apr. 5.	Mrs. Sam Cook	Elko	Planned a bed room, has radical ideas - hard to accept others.
Apr. 6.	Mrs. Barbara Higginbotham	Elko	Planned paint color for bed room furniture.
Apr. 6.	Mrs. C. L. Fike	Elko	New house being built. Made some suggestions for placing clothes closet in living room. Helped choose light fixtures suggested type furniture to buy for living-dining room. Colors for bedroom and curtains for entire house. Yard - gave general planting scheme and placing of walk and steps.
Apr. 6.	Mrs. C. L. Filke	Elko	Suggested a very few additions to an already lovely new house.
Apr. 6 (P.M.)	BETTER HOMES TOUR Mrs. R. E. Pilloud Lee Harbin Apt. Mrs. Clyde Stringham	Elko	Simply noted desirable features. Rented house. Planned some curtains for living and dining room.

## Elko County

**Home Specialist  
Coming to Elko****Inspection Tour to be Held  
In Elko; Merchants to  
Co-operate**

Miss Orpha Miller, state home improvement specialist, will be in Elko Friday and Saturday to assist in the better home campaign work, which is being sponsored by the Elko Homemakers club of this city.

At 3 o'clock she will meet with Mrs. F. E. Scott for planning home improvements and will then go to the home of Mrs. Barbara Lang to make suggestions for remodeling of her home.

Saturday morning she will assist Mrs. Fink in suggestions for interior decorations in her new home, and will then go to Mrs. Sam Cook's and Mrs. E. M. Steninger's for yard improvement work.

In the afternoon all interested will meet at the Legion hall for a home inspection tour. Cars will be provided for those wishing to make the tour. Among the homes to be inspected will be Mrs. Brownings, Mrs. Stringham's and the Harbin apartments. The merchants of Elko are responding with the request to place proper window displays for a better home campaign for the city.

"Elko Free Press"  
April 3rd.

## Elko County

## Home Improvement Specialist Inspects Homes Through Elko

Landscaping the rural home in Nevada, in which the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada is volunteering its services, should be definitely planned, so that over a period of years a pleasing effect will result, says Miss Orpha Miller, district agent for Clark and Lincoln counties, and state yard improvement specialist, who spent the week-end in Elko.

"Elko Free Press"  
April 8th

### MISS ORPHA MILLER VISITS ELKO HOMES

During her trip to various homes in Elko Saturday, Mrs. Orpha Miller, home specialist, visited Mrs. F. E. Scott, Mrs. Barbara Lang, Mrs. Barbara Higginbotham, Mrs. R. E. Pilloud, Mrs. Sam Cook and Mrs. George Glaser. At each of these homes she offered suggestions for improvement.

Mrs. Cylda Stringham's home was visited on the better homes' tour and she made a short talk on "Good Homes." The Harbin apartments were also visited.

"Elko Free Press"  
April 8th

After having drawn up definite plans, keeping in mind a complete picture of what he wants it to be, the Nevada ruralist should carry out some part of the project each year, says the agent.

"The rural home or small town home grounds serves a dual purpose of being a setting for a residence as well as a place of business, and should be an informal.

[Continued on Page Four]

[Continued From Page One]

unconventional arrangement of plants producing a pleasing artistic effect with little expense", she states.

Caution against setting aside space so large that it cannot be adequately planted or properly cared for, on account of the expense and labor involved, is given by the extension worker. An area two to four times the width of the house and 150 to 250 feet deep is about right for the average place, she says, and suggests a simple design, in which convenience is stressed.

Making the lawn, which is the most essential single factor in an attractive planting, comes next. The kind of grass to plant depends upon climatic and soil conditions, and Nevada ruralists are advised to consult their county agents in selecting seed.

Even with a good lawn, the agent says, the home looks unprotected, unsettled, and uncomfortable. It needs a combination of

shrubs and evergreens to form a foundation. The low spreading type is suggested, because the outlook from the windows should be framed rather than eliminated by the greenery. Small trees and shrubs are more artistic massed or grouped in edges or borders, rather than scattered over the entire area. Shrubs having colorful wood and winter berries add much to the winter appearance of the yard, the agent states, and should be included wherever possible.

Trees are the next to be planted, if the home owner is to develop his landscaping according to approved methods.

Trees are the next to be planted, if the home owner is to develop his landscaping according to approved methods.

"They should be planted so as not to hide desirable views, but rather to frame them", Miss Miller advises. "They must permit sunlight on the ground beneath them, the trees being trimmed from the base up so that sunshine and air have free play beneath them; but because of their great height they shade the top of the building. Three or four elms or maples placed diagonally from the corners of the house, usually provide enough shade. Tall evergreens, such as spruce, pine, and fir are better at the side and back of the house where they will not shut out winter sun but will produce a green background during the winter months".

The final step, and one of the most important, is the planting of beds of colorful flowering annuals and perennials.

Agricultural and home demonstration agents in Elko are cooperating with Miss Miller.

## Churchill County

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 8	Mrs. Walter Wallace Fallon, Nevada	Made additional suggestions for an already well planned yard. Yard was too large but we doubt if any change in size will be made. House - New. Made suggestions for glass curtains for inadequately lighted dining room. Suggested green tartan in order to let in all light possible and cause a good reflection thus aiding light.
Apr. 9	Mrs. Gordon Gault	New House. Planned mauve grey flat wall paint walls for living and dining room walls and ceiling. Violet color inside of cupboards and drawers, also for a magazine rack. Curtains gold net glass curtains with crash side drape with a predominating color of violet in it. Bed-room: Deep cream walls. Natural wood trim. Furniture ivory trimmed in rose. Kitchen: Recently painted a blue-grey to be enlivened with violet for cupboards, etc.
Apr. 9.	Mrs. G. W. Lattin	Planned light green flat wall paint for living room and bed room has light oak wood trim. Old people, man old soldier - his interesting sword and cane to be placed in a special case so all can enjoy. Hope unfinished hard wood kitchen floors may be sanded and finished with transparent varnish or floor seal. Too much work for her to care for as it is.
Apr. 9.	Mrs. Mankers	No suggestions made but called to see an organ which has been made into a desk. Local agent is to take pictures of it as it offers possibilities to all of us to use.

## Lyon County

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 15	Mrs. Sam Arentz Smith Valley	Remodelling Ranch home, making old kitchen into dining room and porch into kitchen. Planned colors for dining room, putty walls, inside of cupboards mandarin red also wooden curtain poles. Furniture to be mandarin red and green with natural spar varnished table top and seat of chairs to match. Curtains to be green theatrical gauze with natural linen side drapes having a design of the same red and greens of furniture. The whole color scheme was based on the colors in the new linoleum just purchased.
Apr. 15	Mrs. C. I. Everetts Smith Valley	Yard: Tried to assist, fear we accomplished little - quite visionary elaborate ideas, no means, taking in too much territory into grounds. Think we did get rose garden out of back of yard to front where it is needed.
Apr. 15	Mrs. Roy Chichester Smith Valley	Yard: Owner had many plants on hands to plant, and grounds were laid. Suggested changing front walk to side so it will be curved. Think it will be done. Additional plants for sake of variety were suggested.

## Churchill County

**CIVIC PRIDE WILL PROMPT YARD BEAUTIFICATION**

**Y**ARD beautification will be subject discussed by Miss Miller of the state extension service. It is a subject which should be of interest to every home owner and home seeker in the state. For a number of years, Nevada was considered a temporary home-state—a place where families came and soon departed. Such was the picture presented by the novels and movies of the mining camps of the Silver State. Men could stand Nevada—but women and attractive homes were missing.

Now we find a different picture of the state. Through extension work, civic improvement clubs and the initiative of our citizens, Nevada has become a state of homes. Permanent homes are necessary if we are to build a state for the future. Homes must be attractively planned. In our homes are spent a great number of the hours of our life. No home can be attractive unless it is surrounded by a well-kept lawn and shrubbery which can be grown in Nevada.

Fallon is the city of permanent homes and our nearby settlers live in homes which are intended to remain. Our city will be subject to tourists' careful and critical scrutiny in a very few weeks when the great "American Parade" starts its annual trek. What will their verdict be? the "City Beautiful," or will they remember Fallon as a town in Nevada? Our civic pride is such that we feel that the whole town will unite to make Fallon the garden spot of the desert state.

Editorial "Fallon Eagle" April 6.

Churchill County

## BETTER HOMES SPECIALIST COMING

Miss Miller of Extension Dept.  
To Hold Meetings the  
Coming Week

Miss Orpha A. Miller, the state extension specialist in home improvement work in Nevada, will be in Churchill county April 8th and 9th for a series of demonstration meetings, according to Miss Lena Hauke, district extension agent of this territory.

These meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, April 8th, at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Harold Swingle in the Northam community on Swingle bench, when special help will be given on remodeling the house and on yard planning.

Tuesday, April 9, at 10 a. m. at the home of Mrs. Walter Wallace about two miles west of Fallon where suggestions will be given on yard improvement.

Tuesday afternoon, April 9, at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. G. W. Latin, two miles south of Fallon where plans will be made to remodel two rooms.

Miss Miller has had special work and training along this phase of home improvement. Project and Churchill county is fortunate to be able to secure her services for these meetings.

Any person who is interested in house planning and yard improvement work is welcome to attend these demonstrations.

Miss Lena Hauke,  
District Extension Agent.

"Fallon Eagle"  
April 6th

# HOME SPECIALIST BEAUTIFIES HOMES

Landscape gardening and interior decorating furnished the motive for three demonstrations given in this community by Miss Orpha A. Miller, home improvement specialist of the Nevada Extension Service, of Las Vegas. The meetings were arranged by Miss Lena Hauke, district extension agent.

## Wallace Home

The first meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wallace west of Fallon Monday afternoon, April 8. They have a new concrete block house which faces the north. Mrs. Wallace had her lawn and plantings quite well planned but additional suggestions were given by Miss Miller.

The entrance to the home grounds from the highway is a curved wooded drive. There is to be a turn-around for cars in front of the yard with the surface drive continuing around the yard to the barnyards at the back. Driveway is to be at the northeast

The entrance to the yard from the driveway is to be at the northeast corner of the yard with a curved walk leading to the front door and continuing around the house to the back. This is to be outlined with white, red and violet colored Rose of Sharon on one side and Hardy Privet on the side next to the yard.

It was planned to put all annual and perennial flowers in a flower bed at the northeast corner of the yard at the entrance of the walk.

Back of the Rose of Sharon hedge there is to be a natural woodland of birches, Red bud, Dogwood, Lilacs and Smoke tree, while numerous varieties of Hollyhocks will be planted in front of this hedge.

Rows of peonies are to separate the vegetable garden from the yard on the east side of the house. Hardy flowering shrubs and vines are to be planted at the base of the building which will be completely surrounded by the green lawn.

The barnyard and corrals will be screened from the house by a fence completely covered with Dorothy Perkins Roses, while a concrete block garage will be covered by a Virginia creeper and Hall's Japanese Honey-suckle.

The walls of the house are plastered. The hard-wood floors are to be sanded and finished with a transparent hard-wood finish. Window drapings were also planned for the dining room windows.

## Gault Home

It was planned to hold one meeting at the Harold Swingle home, in the Northam community, but owing to Mrs. Swingle's illness the meeting was cancelled. Instead interior decorating suggestions were given at the

home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gault in the Sheckler district.

This is a new frame house with plaster board walls. It has a combination living room and dining room, the walls of which were planned to be painted mauve gray. Old gold glass curtains will be used with harmonious colorful side drapes having a touch of orchid. The same orchid coloring will be used as paint in the dining room cupboards and drawers and for the unfinished magazine rack. A rocking chair is to be upholstered in Mulberry colored brocaded denim.

Mrs. Gault was fortunate enough to resurrect a lovely walnut chest of drawers some time ago that was about to be cast aside. It has exceptional good lines and is well proportioned. Four coats of red paint had been removed from it and it had been refinished with a walnut finish.

The bedroom was to have the natural wood trim with deep cream walls and ceiling. The bed, chest of drawers and dresser were to be refinished in semi-gloss paint of sage green and coral rose. The glass curtains were to be made of cream colored marquisette with a small design of green and rose.

The walls and ceiling of the kitchen were to be in French gray, the inside of the cupboards orchid to harmonize with the blue range and the curtains orchid and white, made of 1/2 inch check gingham. The drain-board was to be treated with transparent spar varnish.

The floors of each room were to be sanded and finished with three coats of transparent floor varnish.

## Lattin Home

The other meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. W. Lattin in the Union district. This was also an interior decorating problem for two adjoining north rooms—a living room and bedroom—with plastered walls, both of which were to receive the same kind of treatment. The drop ceiling is to be painted cream color and the side walls silver green, while ecru colored curtains will be used.

## Antiques Uncovered

While at the Lattin home several unusual pieces of furniture, keepsakes and souvenirs were discovered. Among them was a lovely oak secretary—perhaps the only one of its kind in this community—several Manila vases, a sword, and a very unusual cane made of camphor wood and hand-carved with Chinese symbols.

The suggestions given at these demonstration homes were well received by the forty women who attended the meetings and will no doubt be put into practice at once since it is the season for the annual spring

Churchill County

Fallon Eagle"  
April 20th

house cleaning and garden work to be done. Further information may be secured at the County Agents office in Fallon.

## Lyon County continued.

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 15	Mrs. James Hardy Smith Valley	Planned color and painting plans for front room - tongue and groove ceiling. High wainscoting with a very narrow strip of fine tapestry paper between ceiling and wainscoting - this gives the effect of a very low ceiling, so tried to get the whole painted an ivory or a green grey, painting right over paper and all. We may succeed. Commended very fine kitchen cupboards, drain board and sink. Suggested that local agent get pictures of these for State use. Suggested drain board be planned and three coats of spar varnish be applied.
Apr. 16	Mrs. Fred Strosnider Mason Valley	Yard: In Excellent condition now. Made additional suggestions of plants for the sake of variety.
Apr. 16	Mrs. Arthur Maiochi Mason Valley	Replanning old yard. Suggested arrangement of walks. Planned placing of various plants including an elaborate flower garden. Also planned base planting.
Apr. 16	Mrs. M. Maiouchi Mason Valley	New Yard. New House. Planned some additional plants. Encouraged base planting. They had already laid out quite an elaborate flower garden. Did not succeed in getting round flower pots from lawn spaces in front.
Apr. 16	Mrs. Wm. Gardiner Mason Valley	Give talk on interiors here. Could give no help here. Hostess had served lunch, was too excited to listen. Nice home perhaps needs little help.
Apr. 16	Mason Valley Farm Center	Gave talk on Planning Grounds at Farm Center and led in Recreation Games.
Apr. 17	Mrs. C. C. Perry	Helped plan yard. Big problem is clean up. Advised grubbing out front yard, put roses in yard along fences and at base of house. Plenty of plants on hand just needs help to keep a "finish" to her place.
April 17	Mrs. Sam Kafoury Yerington	Yard: New, made complete planting plans including base and border plans as well as trees and vines, planned walk.
Apr. 17	Mrs. Wm. Lothrop	Visited house and called attention of women to outstanding desirable features.
Apr. 17	Mrs. Frank Hansen	Gave interior talk and planned bedroom colors. Room now dark, walls a dull blue is to be delicate yellow or green.
Apr. 17	Mrs. J. L. McMahon	Planned refinish for floors so they will be a light oak instead of dark oak as they now are.
Apr. 17	Mrs. W. F. Powers	Planned colors for kitchen - is now blue. New color to be delicate yellow with black hardware, inside of cupboards to be a green blue. Dining room - planned green and violet two toned tarlatan curtains for this room which is now exceedingly dark. Light secured in this way will be a great help.



## Washoe County

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 11	Mrs. H. W. Menke Anderson Riverside	Living and dining room. Planned to put all in one room soon. Take down picture mold and plate rail, leave the flat mold at top of wainscoting. Treat the latter with tector, then paint side wall a delicate green with ceiling a lighter tone of the same color. Curtains: Glass curtains to be an open mesh ecru marguissette, side drapes of crash with colorful design.
Apr. 11	Mrs. Louis Berrium, Sr.	Well laid out now with drive <sup>all</sup> way around house, suggested base plantings to fill in open space u under high porch with some lower shrubbery in front. Suggested old fashioned flower garden in corner immediately in front and opposite drive and gateway. Also a rose garden at the right side of drive way as it goes around to right of house.
Apr. 11	Mrs. J. S. Whitehead Sparks	Meeting at Mrs. J. S. Whitehead's gave talk on both interiors and ground planning. Suggested method of renovating dining table.
April 11.	Mrs. Thompson Reno,	Suggested base plantings for yard.
Apr. 11	Brown-Huffakers Farm Center Meeting	Gave talk on planning Home Grounds.
Apr. 12	Brown-Huffakers Mrs. Jess Christian- sen	Yard: Made suggestions additional base and border planting. Lovely yard needs only a little more variety.
Apr. 12	Mrs. C. Hansen	House to be lined with plaster board and papered. Suggested color scheme of tans for living room and grey for bed room. Ecru glass curtains for living room windows - Colorful cretonne side drapes Hope she wont remove porch from front of house as it will hurt appearance of house. However it might be well to remove unnecessary floor and train ever-green vines, English Ivy and roses up the posts. They plan to build a sun room at back and side of living room. This woman needs help all of the time. Lunch and talk on Interiors.
Apr. 12	School Mrs. Minnie Heidenright Washoe Valley	Planned paint color for kitchen cupboard shelves. Spar varnish for drainboard. Living Room: Color for walls glass curtains and draperies for windows. Bedroom: Ivory wood, cream or delicate yellow walls. Orchid trim on ivory wood trim. Delicate green glass curtains. Silver green two toned bedspread. This woman will carry out plans easily - needs little help.
	Mrs. Sauer Washoe Valley	Mrs. Sauer is building a new house here in Washoe Valley. She should have access to all the kitchen plans. She has most of the other bulletins. This is an opportunity for a splendid demonstration - both yard and house.
	Louis Berrium	Is building a new house. Has new yard. I suggested to Mr. Reed and Mr. Berrium that they draw yard to scale and send to me. I would try to plan it, however I did suggest that he use a curved front walk to driveway/ <sup>and</sup> that he put in a tamarix hedge to the outer edge of yard next to the field.

## Washoe County Cont.

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 18	Mrs. James Hash	<p>Planned help to relieve extreme darkness of living-dining room.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dispose of window shades not needed because rooms are protected by porch.</li> <li>2. Dip glass curtains in yellow ochre water to make them eera color.</li> </ol> <p>Paint colors for outside of house: 1. Body of house - deep cream. 2. Trim - pale green. 3. Sash - Very dark green. 4. Porch ceiling very light green in order to help make inside of house lighter.</p>

## White Pine County

Date	Name	Suggestions and Plans
Apr. 2	Mrs. Harry Borchert	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Old house purchased and moved to ranch. A kitchen had been added, poorly planned so far as saving steps, left rough sketches for changing arrangements in order to save steps.</li> <li>2. Suggested that old iron beds be thoroughly cleaned, treated with tector and then given a coat of ivory paint, last coat of which is to have a small amount of varnish added.</li> <li>3. Remainder of house will probably have nothing done.</li> </ol> <p>YARD - Suggested change of front gate from front to side of house yard, and use a curved walk from steps to gate. Cover fence with evergreen vine such as English Ivy. 2. Hope sheep corrals will be painted with cold water paint and that tamarix hedge will be planted near corrals to close them out from house and road. This woman needs guidance.</p>
Apr. 2	Mrs. Frank Dolan Cherry Creek.	<p>House to be remodeled and enlarged. 1. Encouraged house wife to have a kitchen instead of kitchen dining room. Planned converting present impossible work pantry and present clothes closet into kitchen, using outside wall space for sink and drainboard, left hand wall for supply cupboard and working surface and right hand wall for range and cooking utensil cupboard. Since this room will be quite dark, paint it a light, creamy yellow with black enamelled hardware - drain board to be finished in 3 coats of spar varnish or new board. 2. Another bedroom is to be built on to house extending toward the service drive - there being three bedrooms and bathroom all in one row. 3. We suggested that a living screened porch be made in the corner formed by the addition of the bedroom and the living room wall. Very positive woman. Hurts progress in the community because "she knows". Handle carefully.</p>
Apr. 3.	Mrs. W. A. Sackett	<p>Yard - This yard was unique in that it has a</p>

## White Pine County Cont.

Date	Name	
	Mrs. W. A. Sackett (Cont.)	stream of water running thru it. We planned a naturalistic form of planting - using trees and shrubs along the stream and in it which grow wild in a like location. Fruit trees and berries were planned for the corner of yard cut off from the main yard by the stream. We suggested that a curved walk lead from side walk to house with a privet hedge for the yard, also that a base planting be used with green foliage and a mingling of bright berries in the winter. A summer house of lattice work and vines was planned for one corner of the yard.
Apr. 3	Mrs. J. D. McKenzie Lund	Suggestions were made for the color scheme for a bed room.
Apr. 3.	Mrs. Belle Gardiner Lund	Living-Dining room. To be lined with plaster board, care being taken to put boards at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart so plaster crack filler will stay. Paint walls and ceiling with creamy yellow flat wall paint. Wood trim same color as side wall but in last coat add two tablespoons clear varnish to each quart of paint. Furniture - paint outside of now dark cupboard green, with rose inside. Book case - paint outside same as wood trim, make inside either rose or green. Chairs - paint seat and front of back rose, underneath part of chair and frame work green. Dining table - paint underneath part green while the top may have scorched spots treated then spar varnished or add spar varnish to rose paint and paint the top. Windows - Use either plain green or two-tone green and gold theatrical gauze for glass curtains and lined cretonne for side drapes. A new house - most of the work completed but made a few suggestions for glass curtains side drapes and floor finish.
Apr. 4	Mrs. L. R. Ivins Lund	

The results of these plans are to be found in the County Extension agents reports of the respective counties.

During our state club camp the agent also had the pleasure of conducting a three day school of Home Improvement for all club girls at camp. The principles of mixing desired color and applying flat wall paint were given. The girls from each county took home with them a set of seven (7) boards painted desirable bed-room colors. A special circular was prepared for this training school.

RESULT SUMMARIES

	Number	Attendance
Method Demonstration meetings	15	290
Evening center meetings talks	2	121
Home visits	47	
Days spent in field	17	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
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Reno, Nevada

PLANNING THE RURAL HOME GROUND

By

Orpha Miller  
District Extension Agent.

The rural or small town home grounds serves a dual purpose of being a setting for a residence as well as a place of business and should be an informal, unconventional arrangement of plants producing a pleasing artistic effect with little expense. On a farm or small town lot where space is not at a premium extra care must be taken to set aside only a small area for the home grounds as a large area is seldom adequately planted or properly cared for as it requires too much labor and expense to keep up and fails entirely to create for the place that well groomed appearance which is desirable.

A good rule is to set aside an area two to four times the width of the house and 150 to 250 feet deep. The design should be kept very simple. With the area decided upon and marked off, the next step is the making of the walks and drives. There should be as few as possible. The determining factors for the placing of walks and drives are: entrances from the highway, doors of the house and location of barns and outbuildings. Plan to save steps as well as materials. If possible, use a gracefully curved walk or drive in preference to a straight one if it is at all practical.

Next is the making of a lawn. Good lawn is the most essential single factor in an attractive planting. The kind of grass seed to plant depends upon the climatic and soil conditions but Kentucky Blue grass, Redtop, Italian Rye and Bentgrasses and *Poa trivialis*, the rough-stalked Meadowgrass, are all good grasses. The latter mixed with equal parts of Blue grass and Redtop is splendid for lawn in dense shade.

The house in an open space of lawn still looks unprotected, unsettled and uncomfortable until it is clothed with foundation plantings which is the second feature in the home ground picture. For foundation planting, a combination of shrubs and evergreens is most satisfactory. Use the low and most spreading type because the outlooks from the windows should be framed rather than eliminated by the greenery. Medium height, upright varieties may be used at corners and between windows. The Junipers, Mugó pines, Spirea, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japanese Barberry, Oregon Hollygrape, Rugosa Rose and *Abelia Grandiflora* are best suited to foundation planting. The Ivys planted directly at the base of the house and clinging to the walls are very attractive especially with some low spread, flowering shrub just in front.

The third step in planning has to do with the borders and boundaries of the area. Small trees and shrubs should be massed or grouped in edges or borders rather than scattered over the entire area. Hedges are necessary in almost every planting either along a street or road for privacy or for protection as a wind-break to the planted portion. Japanese Barberry is very hardy and satisfactory

for a fairly low hedge, however the various privets: California, Regel and Ibolium are also used.

Shrubbery borders of lilac, mock orange, althea and golden bell may be used for screening out the chicken yards and corrals. Set, even rows of shrubbery are less attractive than if the front line of the shrub border is irregular in outline with the heaviest plantings at the corners. Shrubs having colorful wood and winter berries add much to the winter appearance of the yard and should be included wherever possible.

When the lawn, foundation and border plantings are arranged, any additional small groups of shrubs or specimen trees may next be planted provided they will add to the attractiveness of the general scheme. The single trees are next. They must be planted so as not to hide desirable views but rather to frame them. They must permit of sunlight on the ground beneath them, the trees being trimmed from the base up so that sunshine and air have free play beneath them; but because of their great height they shade the top of the building. Three or four elms or maples placed diagonally from the corners of the house usually provide for enough shade. Tall evergreens, such as spruce, pine and fir are better at the side and back of the house where they will not shut out winter sun but will provide a green background during the winter months.

Last but not least are the beds of colorful flowering annuals and perennials. They bear the same relationship to the trees, shrubs and hedges that ribbons and lace bear to the dress. The trees and dress come first, so if the supply of money is limited, the following order of planting may be followed: First the lawn; second the foundation planting; third, the borders; fourth, the trees and fifth the flower beds. Great care must be taken at the time of planting and for the first two or three years of growth that shrubs and trees are protected from sun and windburn during late winter, spring and summer. This is done by whitewashing the trunks with a mixture of seven (7) parts of lime, two (2) parts of salt and one (1) part of sulphur, dissolved in water.

Deciduous trees must not have the lower branches removed until after the second year as the branches feed the tree during the first two years.

Draw up a definite plan for your garden, keeping in mind a complete picture of what you ultimately want it to be. Then each year carry out some part of this plan. At the end of four or five years you will be surprised and gratified at the results you have secured, and will have made for your home a frame of beauty that is a source of daily satisfaction.

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Reno, Nevada

PRUNING AND CARE OF SHRUBS AND TREES

By Orpha A. Miller

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Much of the success in growing shrubs and trees depends upon the immediate care they are given when they arrive from the nursery. This is a very important time in the life of shrubs or trees, and they need the best of care in order to encourage good vigorous growth. The following points listed below should all be carefully carried out whenever new nursery stock is received.

Careful Inspection Needed:

When shrubs are received from the nursery, they should be carefully inspected to note whether or not they are in good growing condition. Any stock not in good condition should be returned. All reputable firms are willing to make adjustment on orders which are not up to specifications.

Immediate Care:

If the planting time is delayed or the ground unprepared for planting, the stock should be heeled in and protected from the sun. Frequent application of water will prevent the stock from drying out.

Preparation for Planting:

All stock should be removed from the pot or can, and if balled, the cord around the crown of the plant should be cut. The burlap may be folded back, but should not as yet be removed. Now, no "balled" plants should be handled by the crown, but rather carried by being supported at the bottom in order to prevent the cracking of the soil about the roots. Never plant evergreens when soil is damp or sticky.

Protection of Bare Roots:

Before deciduous trees are planted, care should be taken that the bare roots are not exposed to the sun. A damp burlap sack should protect the roots until covered with soil. The injured ends of the main roots should be cut off with a sharp knife that callusing may be complete.

Pruning at Planting Time:

All shrubs and trees should be thinned out or cut back in planting. Shrubbery in particular is benefited by pruning at this time. Ordinarily the plants received from nurseries are upright in growth due to the crowded conditions in the nurseries. Cutting back will make the shrub more bushy.

### Irrigation:

Frequent examination of the soil should determine the need for irrigation. When removing soil for irrigation care should be taken not to expose the surface roots. It is better to make a trench or ditch around the shrub so that the soil near the plant is not disturbed. Under no circumstances should the plant be placed deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row. Water leaves of evergreens twice a day for three weeks after planting.

### Planting Young Trees:

A tree should not be placed in a hole at a greater depth than that from which it was taken. The loose soil should be packed in firmly around the roots so that no empty places or voids will be left. Voids beneath the roots cause suckers or water sprouts.

### Care of Your Trees:

Staking of a tree is necessary to train the trunk in a vertical position. White washing with 7 parts of lime, 2 parts of salt and 1 part of sulphur will prevent winter injury. In the case of street trees or shade trees, the lateral branches along the trunk should be left the first year as the leaves from these branches manufacture food for the trees. These lower lateral branches may be cut off the second or third year.

### Pruning Flowering Shrubs:

Many shrubs need pruning, in order to develop new growth. Pruning of flowering shrubs is also necessary for the health and vigor of the plants. Generally the time for pruning shrubs is immediately after flowering. By this is meant the shrubs which flower in the spring should be pruned or thinned back after blooming. Deciduous shrubs that bloom during the summer or fall may be pruned during the dormant season or January or February. Many evergreen shrubs should be pruned or thinned out after blooming to mature the fruit.

Examples of pruning deciduous shrubs are: First, Japanese Quince, pruned immediately after blooming in the spring. Hydrangea, pruned during January or February. Myrtus communis pruned during the spring after blooming. Berried shrubs pruned after bloom. In most cases, the berried shrubs do not need pruning. Some of the growth removed will provide for the maturity of the berries. Wisteria should be pruned after flowering in the spring, as the growth during the summer will bloom the following spring.

Plants and trees in general should be pruned according to their forms and habits.

## ROSES

### Care and Planting

Plant as soon as possible after unpacking, keeping the roots moist and protected in the meantime. If the plants have dried out excessively during shipment, bury them, tops and all in moist earth before planting. Budded roses should be planted 4 inches above the union of bud and stalk.

Rose bushes should be given a heavy pruning in the winter season from November to February, while dormant, or a little later, in the spring, in colder sections. All small twiggy growth should be removed, leaving only several large stocky canes.

Roses require a large amount of water, particularly in regions of light rainfall, and should never be allowed to dry out during the growing season. The foliage need not be moistened except for an occasional sprinkling in the early morning to wash off the dust. Roses will respond to liberal application of fertilizer, and a mulch of well rotted manure on top of the ground will serve the purpose of feeding the plants and keeping the ground moist.



Clark - Lincoln Counties

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WALLS AND THEIR TREATMENT

by

Orpha A. Miller  
District Extension Agent.

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WALLS AND THEIR TREATMENT

by

Orpha A. Miller  
District Extension Agent

Walls, their color and texture, play an extremely important part in determining the general effect produced by any home. Walls are the foundation of the background in each room, and upon their treatment depends the main characteristics of the room, whether it will appear light or dark, large or small, cheerful and restful, or gloomy and irritating.

Much careful thought should be given to this subject of wall treatment every time a new wall is to be finished or an old wall refinished.

A. Factors determining choice of wall finish.

1. Exposure and amount of light the room receives.
2. The finish of the wood trim.
3. The relation of adjoining rooms.
4. The kind of furnishings.

B. Some facts to remember when choosing the wall finish.

1. Plain walls make a small room seem larger; on the other hand a patterned wall is often desirable for a large room, because it serves to bring the room together, or in other words, gives it unity.
2. Adjoining rooms are made to seem larger if their walls are treated similarly.
3. To unify the rooms of the house it is well to carry some of the colors used from one room into the other, for example the wall color of the living room used for wood trim or curtains of the adjoining dining room.
4. Sometimes a number of small panels tend to increase the size of the room.
5. Large panels decrease the size of a room.
6. Horizontal lines bring the ceiling down, while vertical lines raise it.
7. Generally ceilings are several tones lighter than the walls and for this reason they are usually cream. Dead white, because of its hardness of tone, is not good.

C. The wall finishes in most general use are paper, washable paper, paint, calcimine and wall fabrics such as canvas, muslin or burlap which are later painted. One's choice is determined by the room and its uses. For instance, for sanitary reasons, a kitchen wall should be washable. For that reason we would not use on it wall paper or calcimine but would use paint, enamel or washable paper.

D. Wall Paper

The types of wall paper used for the informal rural home are textile, floral, striped and all over in the plain or blends.

The textile patterns because of their dignity are adapted to hall, living room and dining rooms. They are usually printed in two tones of the same color, thus making a design not obtrusive and therefore not tiresome nor conflicting with pictures and decorative objects.

The floral designs are almost entirely bedroom papers and may be used with all furniture except the "mission" or "craftsman". They are beautiful with colonial or old-fashioned furniture. Many floral designs are excellent in breakfast rooms.

Striped designs may be used in many living rooms provided the ceilings are not too high.

All over designs in small pattern are sometimes delightful in the old-fashioned cottage with early American furniture.

- E. Varnished or Washable Paper is usually used for kitchen or bathrooms altho many designs are more suitable for other rooms. Walls covered with washable paper when it is old may be painted or papered. The varnished surface paper must be neutralized by washing with a solution of one pound of sal soda to six quarts of water. Rinse with clear water, when dry the wall is ready to paint or paper. Washable paper may be mottled or stippled with Flat wall paint without removing the varnished surface and very good effects are obtained.

F. Calcimine.

Calcimine is inexpensive, comes in good colors but is sometimes objectionable because, after several applications on the wall, the tint is liable to peel. The only preventive for this is to wash off each coat before applying another. Before calcimining be sure to treat the wall with the glue size recommended for the particular calcimine used in order to obtain the best results.

Note: Calcimine is especially adaptable for use on newly plastered walls which should be allowed to stand for at least a year before being finished permanently because most walls settle a little during the first year, and are liable to crack.

G. Wall Fabrics.

Muslin, canvas and burlap are good coverings for rough board walls and may be painted. Their texture is very desirable and they are both durable and sanitary.

H. Washable Flat Paint.

Caution. All newly plastered walls must stand at least 30 days before painting in order to allow the plaster to cure.

Plaster, plaster-board and fabric walls all make a splendid surface for the use of flat wall paint.

Advantages of flat paint as a wall finish are many. It is durable, easily to apply, has a strong "hiding power", brushes out without showing brush marks, dries quickly and softens the light in the room and prevents glare. All paint companies make a good line of flat wall paint and for the amateur this is much easier than to mix her own paint, altho flat wall paint is easily made from white lead and oil.

Directions:

1. Break down white lead with kerosene until of a proper consistency

to spread smoothly. (Kerosene gives a velvet-like finish).

2. To each gallon of paint use one cup of Japan Dryer.

3. Colors

Flesh: To the white paint add a small amount of Bulletin Red and chrome yellow medium.

Yellow: To the white add a small amount of chrome yellow medium.

Green: To the white add a small amount of chrome green and chrome yellow medium.

Gray: To the white add raw umber and a touch of chrome yellow medium.

Orchid: To the white add small amount Van Dyke Brown and yellow ochre.

Cream: To the white add yellow ochre and a drop of Bulletin Red.

Note: Stir these mixtures thoroughly to get even colors.

4. Sizing Walls. It is best to use the commercial sizing recommended by the paint concern whose product you are using, altho one gallon boiled linseed oil mixed with one gallon of the flat paint makes a good wall sizing.

5. Greasy and Smoked Walls: Wash with a solution of one pound of sal soda to six quarts of water. Rinse with clear water - then vinegar water - then with clear water.

There are products on the market which may be brushed on smoky walls to neutralize the smoke and keep it from interfering with the paint and thus avoid washing.

6. Apply at least two coats of paint after the sizing coat.

I. Enamel.

Enamel should be used only in bathrooms and kitchens because its harsh glare is not restful to the eyes.

1. Use the undercoater recommended for the particular enamel you are using, and then apply the second and third coats of enamel as it comes from the can except with the addition of 2 or 3 tablespoons of kerosene to each gallon of enamel. The kerosene makes the enamel easier to apply and gives a velvet finish.

Caution. Enamel is applied as follows: Brush excess paint out on edge of can, flow enamel on cross wise of grain, then brush out with a one way motion of the brush with the grain of the wood - the two way motion of the brush causes unsightly thick places and conspicuous brush marks.

J. Semi-gloss paint.

Semi-gloss paint is more easily applied than enamel, is more economical and serves the same purpose.

K. Cold Water Paint.

Cold water paint is especially good on rough board walls and rough porch ceilings. Apply with a whitewash brush. Use cream, light grey, or light green.

L. Crack filler for plaster board walls.

To secure the best effect all cracks should be filled before walls are refinished. Mix up a very small amount at a time, place in the crack, smooth off with a damp cloth wrung tightly from water. This process prevents roughness.

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THE FINISHING OF INTERIOR WOOD TRIM

by

Orpha A. Miller  
District Extension Agent

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The following is a summary of practical methods of finishing interior wood trims and is intended for use by members of Home Improvement project groups.

Open and Close Grain Woods

Open-grain Woods (Requires Paste Wood Filler)

Ash	Chestnut	Mahogany	Rosewood
Butternut	Elm	Oak	Walnut
	Hickory		

Close-grain Woods do not require paste wood filler

Basswood	*Cherry	Hemlock	Redwood
Beach	Cypress	Maple	Spruce
*Birch	Fir	Pine	Sycamore
Cedar	Gumwood	Poplar	Whitewood

\*Will take a paste filler where desired to emphasize the grain.

A. Open grain Wood Finish

1. Stain and Varnish Finish - Dull Finish.
  1. Wood must be clear, dry and smooth.
  2. Putty up all nail holes, cuts and cracks.
  3. Apply one coat of the desired stain. Let dry.
  4. Apply one coat of transparent paste wood filler and before it is hard the surface shall be wiped across the grain with burlap or excelsior. Let dry 48 hours then sand lightly.
  5. Apply a thin coat of pure white shellac. When dry use 00 sandpaper.
  6. Apply two coats of interior varnish - allow 48 hours between coats. Sand first coat with 00 sandpaper lightly with the grain. Wipe off dust. Note. Thin first coat of varnish with a little turpentine.
  7. For dull finish: Rub last coat with powdered pumice-stone and oil.
    - (a) Fold several thicknesses of clean heavy woolen cloth over the face of oblong block of wood.
    - (b) Moisten surface generously with oil, sprinkle with pumice

- and rub with the grain of the wood.
- (c) Do not cut thru the varnish - care must be taken at edges and corners. Half dozen strokes in each spot is usually enough.
  - (d) Sponge off surface with saturated oil rag.
  - (e) Let stand several hours.
  - (f) Wipe with clean cloth.

Notice: The last coat of varnish may be Dull or Flat varnish instead of glass varnish thus saves the rubbing process.

2. Natural Varnish Finish

1. Follow directions 1-2-4-6-and 7 of the above.

Notice: For the first coat of varnish thin with turpentine one pint to a gallon of varnish ( $\frac{1}{4}$  cup to 1 qt.)

3. Stained and Waxed Finish

1. Follow directions 1-2-3-4-5 of #A1.
2. Apply one coat of wax. Wipe off surplus wax.
3. Apply another coat, polish to hard polish by brisk polishing.

B. Close-Grain Wood Finish

1. Stained and Varnished Floors

1. Follow directions 1-2-3-5-6 and 7 of A.1

2. Natural Varnish Finish

1. Follow 1-2-6 and 7 of A.1

Notice: Note A2.

3. Stained and Waxed Finish

1. Follow directions of A3 omitting direction 4.

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THE FINISHING AND CARE OF FLOORS  
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THE FINISHING AND CARE OF FLOORS

by  
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The floors in a house are one of the important factors in making it attractive, convenient and comfortable, and more attention should be paid them than perhaps has been done in the past.

Some points to be kept in mind when considering floors are:; Wearing quality, the cost, the general appearance, its value as part of the background, the color and harmony effect it brings to the room, the ease with which the floor can be cared for and the influence of floor coverings on the entire room.

Many people do not realize that with a little practice and the exact following of directions good results can be obtained in finishing floors even when expert trade assistance cannot be obtained. The following is a summary of information in methods of finishing various types of floors. If carefully followed they will give quite satisfactory results.

FINISHING NEW FLOORS

Finish your new floor at once. Using it without finishing is laying up trouble as new unfinished floors spot easily.

FINISHES FOR OAK, MAPLE and OTHER HARDWOOD FLOORS

Tools Needed. Carpenter's plane.  
Steel and floor scraper.  
#2 sand paper tacked to a block of wood.  
#0 sand paper tacked to a block of wood.  
Brush for dusting.  
4" brush for applying finish.  
Long handled weighted mop or wax brush, if wax is to be used.  
Clean cotton or wool cloths.

PREPARATION OF FLOORS

Before any finish or filler is applied, the floor should be made smooth by planing, scraping and sandpapering parallel with the grain of the wood, and then swept and dusted with a soft cloth. (If the sandpaper is attached to the bottom of a weighted polishing brush the work will be easier.) Pick up loose dirt with a cloth dampened in gasoline.

Filler. Porus woods such as oak and ash take a smoother finish and make a better floor if a good paste filler is rubbed into them before the varnish or

wax is applied. Maple and pine do not always require such a filler, but it adds to the looks and wearing quality of the finish. Any good grade commercial filler may be used. It should be about the consistency of varnish when applied; if too thick, thin with turpentine. Apply generously with a clean 4" brush lengthwise of the grain. Allow to set 20 or 30 minutes. Make a roll of cotton or wool cloth and rub in the filler crosswise of the grain. After standing 24 hours the floor should be sanded with #0 sandpaper, dusted, and if necessary given a second coat of filler, repeating the first process.

Caution. For light floors always use Transparent Paste Filler. Never use liquid fillers or shellac as they prevent varnish from penetrating the wood and, therefore, it will peel off quickly.

Varnish. First coat - Always slightly thin with turpentine, brush out thoroughly, let dry from 12 to 48 hours, dust and rub; sand if rough.

Second coat - Brush out carefully. Do not go back over the work to "retouch". It makes laps and wrinkles and often dries sticky. Let dry 12 to 48 hours. Repeat for third coat.

Dull Finish. The last coat, after thorough handling, shall be rubbed to a dull finish with powdered pumice-stone and oil.

Stains. If acid stain is used white shellac must be applied before the varnish.

Wax. Prepare the floor as for varnish. Brush on one thin coat of liquid wax and allow to harden over night. The next morning the floor should be polished with a weighted wax mop, following the grain of the wood. Two additional coats should be applied in the same way. Waxed floors are the most satisfactory of all to keep. Oak, ash and maple are most commonly used for this finish, but a new pine floor may be greatly enhanced by the same finish and give excellent service.

#### FINISHES FOR PINE, FIR AND OTHER SOFT WOODS

Varnish, wax and paint are all suitable for soft wood floors. Prepare the floor following directions given for hard wood. Also use the same directions for applying varnish or wax.

Paint. Porch and Deck Paints give the best results but require long drying between each coat.

To paint, floors should be thoroughly clean, dry and free from dust.

First or Prime Coat - should be quite thin and not necessarily of the finishing paint. Use one pint of turpentine to a gallon of paint. Let dry thoroughly.

Second and Third Coats - should be of a good spreading consistency and allowed to stand 12 to 48 hours between coats.

NOTE. Do not varnish painted floors. Use instead, a better grade of paint. Painted floors should have one new coat each year. It is better always to "refinish" the floors with the same kind and color of paint already in use, providing it has proved satisfactory. It takes less work and is always cheaper.

CAUTION. Use boiled (never raw) linseed oil for floors or other inside work. Raw Linseed Oil Does Not Dry, and is always sticky.

#### REFINISHING OLD FLOORS

Much can be done to improve the appearance of a home by refinishing the old floors.

The following are suggestions regarding the refinishing of old floors.

Old Floors:

Hardwood Floors - Revarnishing.

1. Sand and wash thoroughly with non-alkali soap to remove every particle of grease or dirt.
2. Rinse thoroughly with clear water.
3. Rinse with vinegar water (1/3 vinegar, 2/3 water) to neutralize the soap.
4. Rinse again thoroughly with clear water.
5. Remove stains and spots with a solution of oxalic acid (2 tablespoons oxalic acid crystals dissolved in one pint of boiling water.) Apply with a soft cloth on a stick; rinse thoroughly.

Caution: Care must be taken not to let acid stand in wood too long as it will leave light spots.

6. Varnish when the floor is thoroughly dry apply two or three coats of good floor varnish, following the directions given above.

The Prime of First coat should be reduced in proportions of one pint turpentine to one gallon of varnish.

Second and third coat should be applied as it comes from the can.

Allow sufficient time for drying. The surface of first and second coats should be sanded lightly with #00 sandpaper between coats to give the smoothest surface.

NOTE: If the old varnish on a floor is in very bad condition remove with paint and varnish remover and wipe floor thoroughly with cloths saturated with benzine.

Improving Discolored Hardwood and Softwood Floors:

Grained - Stained - and Varnished

1. Wash with non-alkali soap.
2. Follow directions 1-2 and 3 under "Refinishing Old Floors"
3. Let dry
4. Paint with two coats of "ground color or neutral tint" (a flat paint)
5. When dry apply one coat light oak "graining color" doing only a small part at a time, grain with a graining comb or stipple with a cloth.
6. Apply two or three coats of good light oak floor varnish.

Care of Floors

1. Varnish floors should be swept with a soft brush, mop or broom covered with a cotton flannel bag, and then wiped with a cloth or mop slightly moistened with floor oil or kerosene. The oil gradually dries out of varnish after it has been applied to wood, and unless it is restored by an occasional rubbing with an oiled cloth it becomes very brittle and chips easily. Use water sparingly, but when absolutely necessary, use a soft cloth wrung out in warm soapy water, wipe dry at once, then go over with an oiled cloth.

White spots made by water and slight scratches may be removed with furniture polish and rubbing. As soon as varnish begins to wear a little a fresh coat should be brushed on as varnish does not "patch" as successfully as other finishes. Don't wait until the varnish has all worn away in spots, for

then the whole floor will have to be refinished.

2. Waxed floors should be swept with a soft brush or mop FREE from oil. Oil softens the wax and should never be used. When very dull, they may be cleaned by wiping with a cloth wrung out of warm soapy water or moistened with turpentine. Polishing with a weighted mop brings back the luster. Applying too much wax is a common mistake, the wood only absorbs a very small amount and the surplus lies on top and collects the dust and becomes "gummy". This may be removed by wiping with benzine, gasoline or kerosene. When dry, polish. Be careful and don't use benzine or gasoline in a room with a stove fire or lighted lamp.

3. Oiled floors are not recommended as they soon become very dark and show every mark. It is almost impossible to do them over with any other kind of finish. However, if you already have them they should be cleaned with a soft brush and dusted with a dry or oiled mop. Water and soap should be used very sparingly.

4. Painted floors should be swept with a soft brush and dusted with a dry mop. Occasionally they should be gone over with a cloth dampened with boiled linseed oil. Scrubbing with strong soapy water ruins painted floors by causing the paint to crumble and crack. Painted floors should always be of a neutral color and have one fresh coat of paint each year.

HOW TO PATCH FLOORS; i.e., restore the finish in worn spots without refinishing the whole floor.

1. Brush the place to be patched with a stiff brush.
2. Sand with #1 sandpaper attached to a small block of wood following the graining of the wood. Overlap the old finish enough to remove any loose finish.
3. Go over the place with one thin coat of filler, paint or stain according to the finish to be used. Let dry.
4. The first coat of paint, varnish or stain should be thin and brushed well into the wood. Let dry.
5. The second coat should be thicker, and when dry rub hard with a tightly rolled piece of felt or burlap, following the grain.
6. The final coat should overlap the old finish about 10 inches, then wipe the brush on a clean, soft cloth which has been made into a roll; with this go over the floor spaces connecting the patches. A little paint or varnish may be added to the cloth from time to time. This gives the whole floor a fresh new look and "holds the patches in". If wax is used a good rubbing with the wax mop does this.

#### Concrete Floors

##### To Paint:

1. Wash floor with a solution of 6 oz. zinc sulphate to a gallon of water to neutralize free lime in cement.
2. Use cement floor paint. 3 coats.  
Priming coat:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint raw linseed oil, 1 pint turpentine to 1 gallon paint.  
Second and Third coats: Apply as comes from the can.  
At least 24 hours for drying between each coat.

##### To Wax:

1. Give cement two coats of white shellac.
2. Apply paste wax - polish with weighted brush.
3. Renew application every two weeks until you have four coats of wax on floor.

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WINDOW PROBLEMS

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Have you ever taken the time to really study the windows of your home? It would pay you to do so for windows play a much more important part than most persons think in making our homes healthful, comfortable and attractive.

One of the main problems in regards to our windows is what shades, curtain drapes, etc., we will use with them.

The architecture of the window and character of the furnishing of the room determine the kind of curtains to be used. Window draperies should answer one or all of the following purposes: privacy, comfort, and attractiveness. First of all, when used without shades, they should secure privacy; second, they should modify the light; and third, they should lend decorative charm to the room. The ideal treatment is that they should further all three without defeating any.

Study the lines of room, the kind, size and shape of the window, the furniture and floor coverings, before deciding upon the window treatment. Structural imperfections of the window may be overcome with proper draperies.

Means of widening windows and lowering high ceilings.

1. Windows that are too high may be made to appear lower and wider by extending side drapes from four to six inches beyond casing against the wall and by using deep valances.
2. Valances, shaped, and shorter in the center than at each side, tend to lower the window.
3. Formal boxed valances also make a window appear much wider.
4. Light background cretonnes also have the effect of broadening a window and make a room much lighter.

Means of making low windows appear higher.

1. Hang valance above the window allowing the hem to come just below the window frame against the glass. Use long narrow side drapes pushed well back.

Relation of draperies to the rest of the furniture.

1. Figured drapes should not be used with a definitely figured wall paper or prominently figured floor covering.
2. Figured drapes should not be used in a room over-crowded with miscellaneous furniture.

Shades are generally used for regulating the admission of light as well as for privacy. Two toned shades have the advantage of harmonizing with the walls. Glazed chintz shades often enhance the decorations of a room by adding color and design. Draw curtain of cretonne lined with unbleached muslin and hung with rings answer for both side drapes and shades for casement or pullman windows.

Shades: It is not economy to buy cheap shades. Holland linen is the best grade. Dark shades regulate the light more satisfactorily than light ones, but they do not always fit into the plan of decoration. When the aesthetic value, as well as the practical, is being considered, two toned shades are the best. All shades should be the same color on the outside, but may be of different tones to harmonize with the room on the inside.

Glazed Chintz Shades are interesting in informal living rooms, bedrooms, breakfast rooms, and kitchens. They may be tacked to old rollers or put on new ones. They have the advantage of admitting color in a unique way. Such shades are made exactly as ordinary shades, but should always be used with plain curtains of crim, dotted swiss voile, crepe or muslin. Japanese Crepe in plain colors helps to accentuate color in a room. When chintz shades become soiled, they may be laundered and retacked to the rollers.

Oil Cloth Shades are good for short windows where the width (48") of the Art Glaze oil cloth may be used for the length. Line the cloth with shrunken unbleached muslin, bind raw side edges with bias tape. Hem and tack to roller.

Curtains used over glass usually have a three inch hem at the bottom and a rod casing at the top. The sides are seldom hemmed except in cases when split widths are used. Such hems should be hung towards the center of the window. Headings are seldom used as they add little to the attractiveness of the window and are merely dust catchers. The length of curtain should be to the bottom of the sill-apron or lower casing.

Upper sash curtains or sash depth valances should have a rod casing at the top and a three inch hem. They should hang half hem depth below the upper sash.

Lower sash curtains - the same. Lower sash curtains may be divided in the center so they may be pushed aside.

Casement curtains: If the windows open in they should be made without headings and shirred tightly top and bottom, as for French doors. Draw curtains of lined cretonne should be used on such windows instead of shades. If the windows open out, ordinary sash curtains may be used, in this case long double rods are best, the sash curtains to be placed on the inner rod and the draw curtains on the outer rod.

Fancy edges are seldom used, plain hems are more satisfactory, and do not detract from the pattern in the material.

SIDE DRAPES and valances set better, wear better, and look better from the outside when lined. The lining should always be of plain color and weave, and should be of a less expensive material. Unbleached muslin of about the same weight as the cretonne makes a most satisfactory lining. Natural colored sateen may be used.

Side drapes should be from one to three inches longer than the glass curtains. They should have the same kind of hems and finishes as the glass curtains. The lining should have a two inch hem at the bottom, and be just long enough to go under the rod casing at the top. Stitch the lining and outside together at the casing. Slip stitch the sides together by hand. This prevents puckering at the sides. Leave the lower edge open. Two inch lead dress weights should be placed at the corners of lined drapes.

Valances may be box-plaited, gathered, shirred top and bottom or shaped. The latter are made over heavy cardboard or heavy canvas, which has been braced with laths, and wired at the lower edges. Such window trimmings are very stiff and formal and should only be made by a professional draper.

Slip Curtains should be made the same as lined side drapes, but they should be hung with rings large enough to slip easily on the rod. When the top has been finished, pinch up one inch plaits and sew the rings to the back of the curtain at each plait. Measure and divide off the curtain in equal parts before sewing on the rings. Rings should be from five to seven inches apart, depending upon the weight and stiffness of the material. Light weight stuff takes more rings than heavy.

Curtain Ties for side drapes should be either of the same material as the drapes or of the color being emphasized in the room. When the ties are of a harmonizing or contrasting color, the shade cord should be the same.

Rods are an important item in home furnishing. Flat elbow rods single or double, as the window trim calls for, are the best kind. The adjustable rod solves many problems. When a rod stretch is more than four feet, it should have a center brass brace. If a rod is five feet and carries side drapes, as well as glass curtains, it should have two braces. Long brass screws with turned ends are made for this purpose. A four inch wire nail may also serve for a brace. For casement windows without shades, use small round rods with holes in the ends, and hooks to hold them in place. These rods hold curtains close to the window, and do not interfere with the window opening. These rods are also used for book cases and china closets as well as for French doors.

Rods for portiers should be of wood, and hung in a brass or wood socket. Rings should always be used on them.

Doorway drapery presents more of a problem than window. There is less choice of materials. Sheer fabrics are neither suitable nor practical unless used on French doors. Cretonnes should be lined and inter-lined, and generally window draperies should not be repeated at door ways. Heavy materials finished the same on each side, or two toned are the best to use. If they are to shut off draft, they should be of very heavy cloth and weighted at the lower edge. Door way curtains should be hung by rings and should escape the floor one inch. They should either be of the color emphasized in the room and darker in tone, or very neutral harmonizing with the walls.

Screens should be made on durable frames, the netting attached so it may be replaced when worn. Screens should be fitted into the windows from the outside, and screwed into place. They should be frequently brushed or hosed off, and one coat of black "wire screen" paint should be used on the netting once each year.



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KINDS OF FURNITURE AND THEIR REFINISHING NEEDS

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The kinds of furniture most often found in rural Nevada homes are oak, walnut, mahogany, pine, wicker and fibre. Oak, of the "golden oak" period usually has to be modified in shape by removing decorations, poor handles, etc. Bedsteads are improved by cutting down the high head boards. Side-boards are improved by removing the tops and reframing the mirrors so they can be hung flat against the wall. Such pieces may be resurfaced or painted to very good advantage. Walnut and mahogany are treated according to type. Pine furniture should always be painted. Since wicker and fiber are "good mixers" and their suitability for ranch homes is becoming more realized it is well to study the various grades and types before buying. Wicker and fiber may be used "natural", stained, two toned or shellaced.

Why Refinish Furniture?

Much beauty and satisfaction can be brought into the home and much money saved by the skillful refinishing of furniture when it becomes old, marred and begins to look "queer" because of the modern trend in furniture styles. The home refinishing of furniture requires very little money outlay and the necessary skill can soon be acquired by the average family by carefully following the directions given below.

Methods of Renovating

In renovating furniture, the simplest treatment is often most effective. In most cases, washing and polishing with a soft cloth are all that the piece requires. All furniture becomes soiled from use and handling. Highly polished pieces are frequently coated with a horrid gray film; low gloss or waxed finishes appear dull and muddy, and streak when rubbed or dusted. When properly washed and polished, these blemishes completely disappear and the furniture takes on a new beauty. Even white spots caused from heat or water and some stains may be as simply treated. Scratches, mars, deep blemishes, and cracks, however, require different treatment. Remove all spots and do all cleaning before polishing.

I. CARE OF FURNITURE

1. Washing: Whatever the surface to be treated, the method of washing is the same. Success depends upon the smallest amount of water used and wiping the piece of furniture dry.

- (1) Make a soap jelly, for washing any kind of finish.

### Soap Jelly

1 small cake of castile soap  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of olive or cottonseed oil  
1 teaspoon of ammonia  
2 quarts of warm water  
Shave the soap, dissolve in warm water, add the oil and ammonia.

Put into screw top jars and label, so the solution can be kept for future use. Before using, shake the jar well.

- (2) Thoroughly dust the piece of furniture before washing.
- (3) To one quart of warm water, add one tablespoonful of soap jelly, and mix well. Wet a sponge or soft cloth in the solution, and squeeze as dry as possible. Wipe the surface of the furniture, following the grain of the wood.
- (4) Wipe thoroughly with a dry cloth. Let stand for an hour or more before polishing.
- (5) Paste or liquid wax applied with a soft cloth, followed by quick rubbing, gives the finishing gloss.

### 2. To Remove White Spots caused by heat or water.

1 tablespoonful of vinegar  
3 tablespoonfuls of rancid olive oil  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of turpentine

Mix in a small bottle and shake well before using. Cover the white spots with the liquid and allow to stand a few minutes. Then rub briskly with a soft cloth, following the grain of the wood. Repeat until the stains entirely disappear. Go over the entire surface with the same cloth, rubbing briskly.

If the white spots or "fog" are not too deep, they may be removed by wiping with a soft cloth wrung as dry as possible in weak ammonia water (one part ammonia to ten parts water). The ammonia in the water restores the color. Polishing with a soft cloth and wax restores the finish.

3. To Remove Dark Stains. Wet the stains or streaks, sprinkle with soda, and let stand for half an hour. Repeat until the stain disappears. Wipe off with clean cloth. Polish with wax. Oxalic Acid solution (1 teaspoonful to 1 pint of water), if persistently applied, will remove ink or other deep stains. If the wood is bleached by this process, the color may be brought back with a weak ammonia solution. In extreme cases of bleach, use oil wood stain. When perfectly dry, polish with wax.

4. Scratches. To remove scratches, use #00 sandpaper, rubbing the surface very lightly until the scratches have disappeared. Follow with a weak ammonia solution to bring back the color. Dry. Polish with wax.

### 5. The Treated Dust Cloth or "Dustless Duster"

$\frac{1}{2}$  yard of soft smooth dark colored cotton cloth  
2 tablespoons of boiled linseed oil, or any good furniture polish  
Mild white soap  
1 quart of warm water.

The cloth should be clean and have raw edges all around, as hem and selvages are apt to leave marks on the surface of the furniture. Make a suds of

the warm water and soap. Add the oil to the suds and mix thoroughly. Immerse the cloth in the suds several times. Squeeze out the water. Allow to dry. Repeat each time the cloth is washed. Keep the dust cloth in a covered tin box or glass jar.

## II. RENOVATION OF FURNITURE

1. Resurfacing. All furniture which is to be resurfaced should have all the old finish removed down to the natural wood and then be sanded smooth before applying any kind of new finish.

A. Removing old finish. Use either of the following three methods:

(1) Washing Powder method.

Equipment required

Numbers 1 and 00 sandpaper

Putty knife or case knife

Cheap 2 inch paint brush, small scrub brush, soft rags, varnish remover.

"Start" the varnish by sandpapering with #1 paper, following the grain. Scratch the surface just enough to allow the remover to soak in and loosen up the varnish.

To one quart of hot water add one-half teacup of washing powder. When thoroughly dissolved "paint" over the surface, doing a small portion at a time. Allow to stand five or ten minutes until the varnish softens; then remove with scraper or knife. If all the varnish does not come off with the first coating, repeat. After the first and second scrapings, a vigorous scrubbing with the stiff brush and little water usually finishes the job. When all the old finish has been removed, rinse the piece with strong vinegar water to neutralize the alkali in the washing powder; then rinse with clear cold water. When thoroughly dry, sand with #00 sandpaper to smooth the rough surfaces and edges. Dust and rub with a soft cloth. Then apply the new finish.

NOTE: See II-3 for directions with commercial varnish remover for cleaning carvings and flutings.

(2) Sal-soda and Lime Method.

Caution No. 1. This is strictly an out-door, bare ground method of removing old varnish, paint or enamel from furniture, oil stoves, and automobiles. It ruins floors and kills vegetation. Bare, hard ground convenient to the garden hose is the best place to work, as a good stream of water is necessary. A warm sunny day is the best time as the articles cleaned by this method should dry quickly.

Caution No. 2. This method is recommended only for large and substantial pieces of furniture, such as dining room tables, chairs, beds, oil stove frames and automobiles. If dressers or chiffoniers are to be treated with this method remove the drawers and clean them separately. Clean the mirror frames with sandpaper using varnish remover on the carvings. Then apply the following mixture:

1 pound sal-soda  
1 pound unslacked lime  
4 quarts of water

Use an old tub or kettle for mixing. Dissolve sal-soda in 3 quarts of hot water, allow to cool and then add 3 quarts of cold water. Add the lime slowly. When entirely slaked, the solution is ready for use. It should resemble whitewash.

Directions. Apply the sal-soda solution with an old broom, long handled brush or rag mop. Allow to remain on the surface from 2 to 4 minutes, then wash off with a good stream of water and a broom. Do not allow these solutions to "peel" or remain on the surface any length of time as it "eats" quickly. One application is usually sufficient. After all the old finish has been removed,

give the entire surface a strong vinegar bath; 3 parts of vinegar to 1 part of cold water. Rinse with clear water, wipe and allow to dry thoroughly. Sand with #00 sandpaper to smooth rough surface and edges. Dust and rub with a soft cloth. Apply the new finish.

(3) Commercial varnish remover: Always follow directions on the can. Rinse with gasoline and sand with #00 sandpaper to smooth rough surfaces and edges. Dust and rub with soft cloth. Apply the new finish.

2. Repairing Furniture. All repair work should be done after the old surface has been removed, and before the new finish is applied.

Materials Required

Carpenter's flake glue (heavy) to be used while hot.  
Several yards of 2 inch torn strips of unbleached muslin, for binding glued places.  
Sharp, pointed knife for scraping off old glue.  
Numbers 1, 0 and 00 sandpaper.  
Small quantity (5 cents) whiting to be mixed with glue, to make "Cabinet Maker's Putty".

To prepare glue. Use one part dry glue to one and one-half parts hot water. Prepare in a double boiler, or two cans that can be used as double boiler. When the glue has entirely melted it is ready for use. NOTE: Use HOT.

Cabinet Maker's Putty. Mix whiting with hot or cold glue to make a stiff paste. Apply with a putty knife.

D Directions for Repairing Furniture. A. All parts to be glued should be scraped free of all old glue, and should be thoroughly dry. Prepare all places, have the glue hot and the binding muslin ready. Glue sets quickly and care should be taken not to allow it to dry before the joinings are made and bound. Spread a thin coat of glue on each piece to be set together - bind together immediately (use splints to make set firmly if necessary). Allow three hours for glue to dry.

NOTE. Avoid using too much glue as it crystallizes and makes a weak joint. Surplus glue may be scraped off after the bindings have been removed.

B. All places to be filled with putty (i.e. keyholes, drawer handle holes, cracks, etc.) should be dry and clean. Pack in the putty firmly, smooth off and allow to dry hard, then sand with #00 sandpaper (some one of the plastic wood mixtures may be used instead of putty).

NOTE 1. Never use nails to repair furniture - use glue or screws.

NOTE 2. Only simple repairs should be done by the amateur.

3. Applying Finishes. When the piece of furniture is thoroughly dry and the necessary repairs made, sand the surfaces and edges with #00 sandpaper until the "fuzziness" is off, dust carefully, then apply the first coat of new finish, which may be either oil stain with wax or varnish, patch finishing or painting.

a. Staining. Apply one coat of any good commercially prepared stain of a suitable color. When the coat is dry, rub with a soft cloth, and, if not the proper tone, add another coat, and repeat the process until the desired tone has been obtained. Hard rubbing with a wool cloth will produce a soft gloss and frequently no other finish is required.

Wax. After the staining job has been completed, a higher gloss may be had by rubbing with a little paste wax (much rubbing). Some woods, mahogany and walnut do not always require staining.

b. Varnishing. Prepare the surface as suggested above, stain or use a "varnish stain". The very best grade of varnish should be used on furniture. Three coats should be applied, allowing ample time (12 hours) for

each coat to dry. Each coat should be rubbed down with paraffin and pumice stone if a fine soft finish is desired or use flat varnish which dries without a gloss. Spar varnishes such as "water spar" and "valspar" are harder and have more resistance to heat and water than ordinary varnishes or varnish stains and are used on buffet or table tops.

c. Patch Finishing. Patch finishing is done by touching up the marred places on furniture following the procedure given below.

1. Wash and dry as directed.
2. Sand scratches as directed.
3. Bring back the color with ammonia solution, as directed.
4. Rub over the entire surface with oil wood stain. Dry.
5. Polish with wax. Patch finishing or renovating may be

repeated many times before it is necessary to remove the old finish. Furniture may be kept in splendid condition by this method, as it requires little effort and gives very satisfactory results.

d. Painting Furniture. Preliminary. Before beginning any work on the surface of the piece in question, look it over critically and decide whether any structural changes are to be made. Such changes are the removal of glued on "carvings", fluted mouldings, drawer pulls, mirror supports, head boards to bed to be cut down, or side board tops to be removed. Then look the piece over carefully for places to be repaired, glued or puttied. Before removing an old finish, attend to all such details as follows:

1. Remove Carvings. To remove carvings run a sharp pointed knife around the edges of the carving until a "weak" or loose place is found, insert the blade as far under as possible, lift the knife handle high enough to raise the carving so a chisel may be slipped under, then gently hammer the chisel until the carving comes off. Work carefully so as not to mar the underneath wood. When the carving has been removed, sandpaper the surface, following the grain of the wood. Use a carpenter's plane, if necessary, to make the surface perfectly smooth.

2. Remove drawer pulls. To remove drawer pulls, fluted mouldings and keyhole plates, remove the screws or brads and the pulls will come off. Then putty the holes, let them dry and sand with #00 sandpaper until smooth. Then holes should be drilled for the new handles. Dip the screws of new handles in hot glue just before setting into place. This prevents them from loosening. (Handles and knobs should be painted before setting).

3. Remove mirror supports. Mirror supports are usually screwed on the back. Remove the screws and hinges.

4. Prepare mirror for hanging. Drill a hole on each side of the mirror frame 6" from the top and use medium weight stock "screw eyes" such as are used on picture frames for cords or wire to be used for re-hanging the mirror.

5. Mirror Frames. Mirror frames do not often need to be changed. Sometimes applied carvings are pried off, and sometimes mirrors of odd shape look better when hung upside down. Mirrors from old side boards or old mantle pieces may frequently have their old frames cut down. Always use great care in removing the finish from a mirror frame. It is safer to take the glass out.

6. Re-Silvering Mirrors. Re-silvering mirrors is not a home job but may be reasonably done over at professional places or sent out of town for this work by firms handling plate glass.

7. Head and Foot Boards. Head boards to beds may be sawed off and finished with a plain 1" x 3" board beveled on the edges like the foot board unless the foot board has incised designs or fancy mouldings. In that case, the head board should be cut from below. Remove the cleats, saw off the logs the required length (the head board should be from 18 to 24 inches higher

than the foot board). Knock out the boards to make the legs the length of those on the foot board, re-screw the cleats and putty the holes.

8. Sideboard Tops. Sideboard tops - See 2, 3, 4 above.

9. Preparing the Surface. See instructions given for removing varnish or paint.

Applying the finish. If the wood is new or "unfinished" sand with #00 paper, dust and give the entire surface one coat of white shellac. Allow to dry. Then proceed as follows for all painted work.

1. Apply one coat of flat white, spreading the paint as evenly as possible. Let dry (12 hours).
2. Sand with #00 sandpaper. Apply the second coat of flat white. Let dry.
3. Sand with #00 sandpaper. Apply first coat of final finish color. Let dry 16 hours.
4. Rub with soft cloth or sand as before. Apply final coat of finish color.

Egg Shell Finish. Egg shell finish house paint is recommended instead of enamel for furniture. It is not so brittle and does not require so many coats. A final washable finish of flat varnish may be used to lower the gloss and simplify the care of the furniture.

Breakfast room and kitchen furniture need a final finish of three coats of a clear "spar" varnish, both heat and water resistant. Each coat should dry thoroughly. (16 hours).

Note. Attractive table and chairs may be made as follows:

Table. Paint lower part of table and finish top of table by sandpapering then applying three coats of clear varnish either flat or "spar". Put 1/16 part turpentine to varnish in first coat.

Chairs. Paint under part and back of chair. Treat the seat and the front of the back the same as the top of the table.

## V. Outlook and recommendations

The time seems right for a better more adequate organization of women in both Clark and Lincoln Counties, both in a local and county wide way.

Recommendations for Clark County for 1930.

1. Perfect a local woman's organization in each of four communities.
2. Organize a woman's county Organization.
3. Continue the Home Improvement Interior project with additional provision made for special study of bed-room and living-room accessory problems.
4. Continue Home ground Improvement project.
5. Reorganize Home Sanitation project.
6. Continue Food Preservation Home Evaporator project, making a special effort to demonstrate the use of the Evaporator for utilizing the surplus from winter gardens.
7. Continue all 4-H Clubs but re-organize them to include all girls who have reached club age.
8. Organize Home ground Improvement 4-H Clubs at Las Vegas and Overton.
9. Personally supervise ten (10) Recreation meetings, two (2) in each of the communities of Bunkerville, Mesquite, Logandale, Overton and St. Thomas.

Recommendations for Lincoln County for 1930.

1. Perfect a local woman's organization in each of four communities.
2. Organize a woman's County organization.
3. Continue the Keep Growing Project in each of the present seven (7) communities.
4. Continue the Home Improvement Interior project with additional provision made for special study of bed-room and living-room accessory problems.
5. Continue the Home Ground Improvement Project.
6. Reorganize Home Sanitation project.
7. Continue - Food Preservation - Home Evaporator project making a special effort to demonstrate the use of the Evaporator for utilizing the surplus of both vegetables and fruit.
8. Continue all 4-H Clubs but reorganize them to include all girls who have reached club age.
9. Personally supervise eight (8) Recreation meetings, two (2) in each of the communities of Alamo, Hiko, Panaca and Ursine.



## VI Summary of Activities and accomplishments

## I Nutrition

## 1 Keep Growing Demonstration

State #1, Clark #1.

This project was carried on in three schools. The normal weight group gain was 10.65% which was more than twice the state annual goal increase. There was a decrease of 8.62% in the dangerously underweight group which was 3.62% more than the state annual goal of 5% decrease. However, only 59% of the children are now in the Safety Zone while there should be at least 75%. There are still 21% of the children dangerously underweight while the State goal calls for a maximum of 10%.

State #6, Lincoln #1.

This project was carried on in seven schools. The normal weight group increased 3.82% but lacked 1.16% of making the state goal of 5%. Those in the dangerously underweight group only decreased 1.41% while the State goal is 5%. Sixty-nine (69%) percent of the total enrollment in the seven schools is in the "Safe Zone" while the State goal is 75%. Two schools, namely, Crystal Springs and Hiko qualified for the State gold star goal by having 10% or less dangerously underweight. In fact Crystal Springs was a Gold Star School throughout the year.

2. Food Preservation                      State #3, Clark #3  
       "    State #9, Lincoln #2

## Home Evaporator

Two communities one (1) in each county instead of two communities in each of two counties built evaporators. Held two (2) instead of four (4) method demonstrations in use of evaporator and storage of evaporated product.

3. Adequate gardens State #2, County #2  
       No results, see page 8.

4. Food Preservation  
       4-H Club work State #4, County #4.

The project was carried on with the Clark County 4-H Canning Club at Overton, Nevada. The results were very satisfactory. The Club had 100% completions, carried away Club Camp honors and one of its members was the State Canning Club Champion who won the Camp Plummer trip for her achievement.

## II Home Improvement.

### 1. Living Room Improvement

State #5, Clark #5

Five communities of the County adopted the project, namely, Bunkerville, Mesquite, Logandale, Overton, and St. Thomas but twenty-two (22) instead of ten (10) demonstrators were secured and only one, Logandale, gave only the two demonstrations asked, the other districts gave from three (3) to nine (9) each. In most cases the work dealt primarily with the Living rooms but remodeling and renovating often included the entire house so that all parts of it had to be considered.

### Living Room Improvement

State #10, Lincoln #3.

We had hoped for five (5) communities to adopt the project only four (4) did but instead of securing just ten (10) demonstrations we secured thirteen (13) and in no community less than three (3). The problems in Lincoln County are quite similar to those of Clark County except that the winters are more severe, thus necessitating a better type of house.

2. Home Sanitation and Health State #7, County Clark #6  
 " " " " State #13, Lincoln #6.

### Sanitary Privy

We have made no progress in this project partly because our program was too full to work on it and partly because the people who adopt ideas readily, are planning to install indoor water systems and have septic tanks or cess-pools.

3. Home grounds Improvement State #6, Clark #6  
 " " " " State #11 Lincoln #4

This project is moving slowly but well in each county. In Lincoln County the yards already had enough plantings but lacked variety and orderly arrangement. This condition will change but very slowly. In Clark County many yards are barren but the biggest problem is to get the farmer to see the necessity of putting corrals somewhere else than in front or immediately beside the dwelling. This appeals to the agents as perhaps being one of the projects for the man agent in his Farm Management Project. The people do plant a great deal but the idea of orderly arrangement will come slowly. The chief reason for this condition is that these valleys are segregated from the outside world geographically and since the sense of vision plays an important part in the acceptance of an idea, new ones naturally are accepted reluctantly.

### Better Homes Week

This week is always well observed in one district that of Overton Clark County. The Better Homes Chairman, Mrs. S. A. Waymire is a progressive woman and utilizes all possible means toward bringing about any progress possible.

### III Clothing

1. 4-H Clothing Club Work State #4, Clark #4  
" " " " State #12, Lincoln #5.

With an enrollment of 4-H Girls in Clark County and 57 girls in Lincoln we looked forward to a wonderful club year. In both Clark and Lincoln County the girls from two clubs failed to complete but because these others completed so they are at the 100% mark or near it we still have 70% completions in each county. Sickness, vacations and indifference all enters into the difficulty we find in retaining local leaders.

### Community Activities

The community activities which the agent has assisted with this year has been mostly that of recreation that conducting evenings of entertainment consisting of group relay games and dancing. The Farm Bureau Organization is at a low ebb. If people play together they will undoubtedly sooner or later work together for a common cause, hence the desire for the evenings of fun and recreation.