

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

LYON AND PERSHING COUNTIES

LASSIE LANE, District Extension Agent

1923

AC 0089 M 9

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

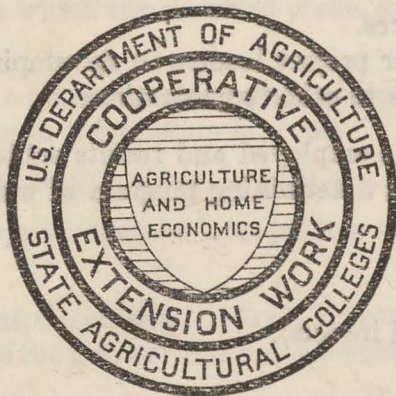
States Relations Service,
Office of Cooperative Extension Work,
Washington, D. C.

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, negro agent, etc., reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Nevada County Pershing
 Report of Lassie Lane County Extension Agent.
(Name) (Title)
 From December 1, 1922 to December 1, 1923.

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



Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ Extension Director.

AC 0089/1/92

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 secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people 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. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—distinctive features.
 - (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.
 - (a) Soils.
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) Horticulture } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Animal husbandry
 - (f) Dairy husbandry } (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) 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 it is 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, 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 DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.

Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.

Under *result* demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. 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.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A STANDARD CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is one in which certain State or National standards for club organization and procedure are met.
9. A COMMUNITY CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is a club in which the classified clubs, such as corn, pig, canning, poultry, etc., are federated into one large community club.
10. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone 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.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to start, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. 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.
19. 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. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college and usually for a longer period of time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

Marjorie Mann - County Extension Agent Dec. 1-23 to Feb. 1-23
 (Name.) " " (Title.) June 1-23 to Dec. 1-23 (Period of service.)
 Lassie Lane " " " " " " " " " " " "
 Joseph Wilson Asst. Co. " " " " Dec. 1-22 to March 1-23

2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work.....	2	2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned.....	1	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.....	10	4
(a) Adult work.....	5	
(b) Junior work.....		
5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work.....		5
6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work.....	2	6
7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work.....	57	7
8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work.....	187	8
9. Number of different farms visited.....	47	9
10. Total number of home visits made on extension work.....	0	10
11. Number of different homes visited.....	187	11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work.....	107	12
13. Number of days agent spent in office.....	53	13
14. Number of days spent in field.....	106½	14
15. Number of individual letters written.....	273	15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out.....	2	16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters.....	150	17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers.....	21	18
19. Number of community buildings established.....	0	19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people.....	0	20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	0	21
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders.....	Method not suited to local conditions	
(a) Number.....	26	23
(b) Attendance.....	179	
23. Demonstration meetings held.....		
(a) Number.....	0	24
(b) Attendance.....	0	
24. Farmers' institutes* held.....		
(a) Number.....	0	25
(b) Attendance.....	0	

* See definition on page 3.

26. Junior club encampments and rallies held.....	(a) Number..... 1	} 26
	(b) Attendance by club members.....	
	(c) Total attendance.....	
27. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	(a) Number..... 78	} 27
	(b) Attendance..... 1060	
28. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	(a) Lantern slides..... 1	} 28
	(b) Motion pictures..... 1	
29. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	5	29
30. Number of above clubs which are standard* clubs.....	5	30
31. Number of above clubs which are community* clubs.....	0	31
32. Number of members enrolled, all clubs.....	(a) Boys..... 12	} 32
	(b) Girls..... 19	
33. Number of members completing†.....	(a) Boys..... 12	} 33
	(b) Girls..... 18	
34. Number of demonstration teams trained.....	(a) Boys.....	} 34
	(b) Girls..... 1	
35. Number of members continuing in club work.....	31	35
(a) One year.....	(1) Boys..... 12	} 36
	(2) Girls..... 19	
(b) Two years.....	(1) Boys.....	} 37
	(2) Girls.....	
(c) Three years.....	(1) Boys.....	} 38
	(2) Girls.....	
(d) Four years.....	(1) Boys.....	} 39
	(2) Girls.....	
36. Number entering college this year as result of club work.....		36
37. Number of junior judging teams trained.....	1	37

[Use space below to include other important data.]

1 - Club picnic - Att. 50

* See definition on page 3.
 † If the club project involves more than one year's work, "members completing" should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.

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.)

Title of project. (Illustrative entry.)	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of method * demonstrations.	Number of result* demonstrations.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.				Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Poultry	6	7	15	14	3	6	8	134	3	74
Poultry	2		5	11			3	40	6	57
Food Pres.			2	5			5		5	36
Clothing			4	12			7		7	59
Nutrition			4	7			6		6	152
County Fair			2	25						
Junior Club work			2	17					35	238
Home Conveniences				10					2	24
Potatoes			4	7					7	149
Farm Bureau										
Miscellaneous †										
Days' leave										
TOTAL	2		17	94			3	40	66	715

* See definition on page 3. † Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which can not be anticipated in advance.

SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrators).....	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question.....	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer.....	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question.....	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice.....	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed.....	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures.....	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice.....	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice.....	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	51

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

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and since one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other.*	
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way -----							52
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year -----							53
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations -----							54
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices -----							55
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs -----							56
57. Number of members enrolled -----							57
58. Number of members completing -----							58
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing -----							59
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members -----							60
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members -----	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	61
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members -----	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	62
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators) -----							63
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63 -----							64
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed -----							65
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale -----	6						66
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination -----							67
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut -----							68
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							

* Indicate crop by name. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way -----							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year -----							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations -----							71
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices -----							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs -----							73
74. Number of members enrolled -----							74
75. Number of members completing -----							75
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing -----							76
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members -----							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members -----	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members -----	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	79
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators) -----							80
81. Acres involved in question 80 -----							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed -----							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale -----							83
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops -----							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

* Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(l) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							73
74. Number of members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....						74
75. Number of members completing.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....					
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.....							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	79
80. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....							80
81. Acres involved in question 80.....							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
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* Indicate crop by name. † Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. ‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other.*	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	4					85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	4					86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	85					87
88. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	No records from last year to prove this					88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						89
90. Number of members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....					90
91. Number of members completing work.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....				
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... lbs.	..... lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	95
96. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators).....						96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96.....						97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed.....						98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale.....						99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease.....						100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects.....						101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year.....						102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses.....						103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service.....						104
105. Membership in above associations.....						105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
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* Indicate crop by name. † Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton. ‡ See footnote on page 7.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops.	(e) Vegetable gardens.	(f) Flowers, shrubs, and home grounds.	
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					10	7	106
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							107
108. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							108
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	.....bu.	.....qts.	.....lbs.	.....bu.	.....bu.		109
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							110
111. Number members enrolled.....					5		} 111
{(a) Boys.....							
{(b) Girls.....							
112. Number of members completing.....					4	frost killed gardens	} 112
{(a) Boys.....	But a number completed study and club records						
{(b) Girls.....							
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							113
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	.....bu.	.....qts.	.....lbs.	.....bu.	.....bu.		114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	115
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	116
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....							117
118. Acres involved in question 117.....							118
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed.....						3	119
120. Number of farms pruning.....							120
121. Number of farms thinning.....							121
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.....							122
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.....							123
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							

* See footnote on page 7.

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

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FORESTRY.

Report only the results of extension activities that are supported by records.

124. Number of adult demonstrations started or under way.....	124
125. Number of adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	125
126. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	126
127. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	127
128. Number of members enrolled.....	} 128
{(a) Boys.....	
{(b) Girls.....	
129. Number of members completing.....	} 129
{(a) Boys.....	
{(b) Girls.....	
130. Number of acres handled by club members.....	130
131. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to forestry (include demonstrators).....	131
132. Acres involved in question 131.....	132
133. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made.....	133
134. Acres involved in question 133.....	134
135. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management.....	135
136. Acres involved in question 135.....	136
137. Number of farms planting wind-breaks.....	137

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

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* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
138. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							138
139. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year							139
140. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations							140
141. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices							141
142. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							142
143. Number of members enrolled					7		143
					3		
144. Number of members completing					7		144
					3		
145. Number of animals involved in club work completed					52		145
146. Total value of animals raised by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 630	\$	146
147. Total value of products produced by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	147
148. Total cost of such animals and products	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	148
149. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrators)	Not available until next year, as pigs have not been sold as yet.						149
150. Number of animals involved in question 149							150
151. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires							151
152. Number of pure-bred sires secured		2		4	2		152
153. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females					10		153
154. Number of pure-bred females secured					10		154
155. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time					8		155
156. Number of farms culling flocks or herds							156
157. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year							157
158. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.							158

* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
159. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year							159
160. Number of members in these associations or clubs							160
161. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year							161
162. Number of members in these associations							162
163. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production							163
164. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms							164
165. Number of homes assisted in the making of butter and cheese							165
166. Number of farmers feeding better balanced rations							166
167. Number of farmers controlling insect pests							167
168. Number of farmers testing animals for tuberculosis							168
169. Number of animals tested							169
170. Number of herds accredited this year for the first time							170
171. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for blackleg							171
172. Number of animals vaccinated							172
173. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for cholera							173
174. Number of animals vaccinated							174
175. Number of farmers controlling other live-stock diseases							175
176. Number of animals involved in question 175							176
[Use space below to include other important data relating to live stock.]							
	1000 Dairy cattle tested by State Veterinary Dept. for tuberculosis						

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	177	
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	178	
179. Acres or other units involved in these completed demonstrations	179	
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	180	
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems	181	
182. Acres drained	182	
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems	183	
184. Acres irrigated	184	
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams	185	
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented	186	
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished	187	
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished	188	
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed	189	
190. Number of water systems installed	2 190	
191. Number of heating systems installed	191	
192. Number of lighting systems installed	192	
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	1 193	
(a) Barns	} 194	
(b) Hog houses		
(c) Poultry houses		1
(d) Silos		
(e) Other		
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)	195	
196. Number of farms clearing land	196	
197. Acres of land so cleared	197	

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Grass-hoppers.	Other insects.†
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way			1	198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year			1	199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations			1	200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$	\$	Method too expensive for this section	
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures				202
203. Number of acres involved				203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used				204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]				

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

205. Number of farm account books distributed	13	205
206. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year	11	206
207. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts		207
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts	Not finished yet.	
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations		209
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs		210
211. Number of members enrolled	{ (a) Boys (b) Girls	} 211
212. Number of members completing	{ (a) Boys (b) Girls	} 212
213. Number of farmers advised relative to leases		213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held		214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records		215
LABOR.		
216. Number of farmers making better use of labor		216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor	5	217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CREDIT.

- 218. Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service..... 218
- 219. Membership in above associations..... 219
- 220. Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit..... 220

MARKETING.

- 221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 221

Name of association.	Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			Value.	Saving.	Value.	Profit.
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
TOTAL						

- 222. Number of other cooperative marketing associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised..... 222
- 223. Number of members in such associations..... 223
- 224. Total purchases of supplies by associations included in question 223 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 224
 { (b) Saving..... \$..... }
- 225. Total sales of products by associations included in question 223 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 225
 { (b) Profit..... \$..... }
- 226. Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling through other channels than cooperative associations **Pig Shipping Pool** 226
- 227. Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in question 226 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 227
 { (b) Saving..... \$..... }
- 228. Total sales of products by farmers and housewives included in question 226 { (a) Value..... \$..... } 228
 { (b) Profit..... \$..... }
- 229. Number of farms grading or standardizing products..... 229

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FOOD SELECTION.

- 230. Number of result demonstrations started or under way..... 230
- 231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year..... 231
- 232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrators)..... 232
- 233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet..... 233
- 234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet..... 234
- 235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet..... 235
- 236. Number of homes using more meat and fish in the diet..... 236
- 237. Number of homes using more eggs in the diet..... 237
- 238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet..... 238

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Bread making.	Meal preparation.	School lunches.	Other.†
239. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				239
240. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				240
241. Number of boys and girls clubs.....		1		241
242. Number of members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys.....	5		} 242
	{ (b) Girls.....			
243. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Boys.....	4		} 243
	{ (b) Girls.....			
244. Amount of food prepared by club members completing:		37		
	(a) Number of meals.....			
	(b) Number of loaves yeast bread.....			
	(c) Number of dozen quick breads.....			
	(d) Number of other foods.....			
245. Number of homes or schools influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators).....				245
246. Number of individuals involved in question 245.....		4		246

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

* See note on page 7. † Indicate by name.

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(Community)	2	247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	"	2	248
249. Number of children involved in these demonstrations		58	249
250. Number* of homes influenced by extension service to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators)			250
251. Number of children involved in question 250			251
252. Number of homes assisted in correcting undernourished children			252
253. Number of children involved			253

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†	
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way				254	
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year				255	
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults	(a) Quarts canned			256	
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured	qts.	qts.		lbs.
	(d) Other				
257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs				257	
258. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			258	
	(b) Girls				
259. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			259	
	(b) Girls				
260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members	(a) Quarts canned			260	
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured	qts.	qts.		lbs.
	(d) Other				
261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	261
262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators)					263

* See footnote on page 7. † Indicate by name. ‡ Amount refers to finished product.

FOOD PRESERVATION—Continued.

LYON COUNTY MEETINGS AND STATISTICS.

Cheese Making	Meetings	4	Att.	44
Organization	"	2	"	27
Canning and pressure cooker Dem.	"	5	"	50
Clothing	"	9	"	83
Cooking	"	2	"	21

Nutrition work in 6 rural schools - 144 children weighed and measured. 69 Keep Growing demonstrations started of children underweight.

The following are in addition to the work already reported:

267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	12	Dress forms made in Yerington	267
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	10	" " " " Southend	268
269. Total saving on demonstrations of better practices	6	" " " " Simpson	269
	3	resses made on dress forms Yerington.	

As a result of the one cooking meeting the following work was done. Two women taught to make timbales and cream filling. Two women made croquettes, one adopted the use of the cornstarch extender for mayonnaise, and the dry stuffing for chicken; one chicken boned; recipes sent to sister in California. Two women made Brandon Cream. Snoter community requests the same work which is called "fancy cooking" but results in plain cooking with the underlying principles of cooking all foods.

270. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members	\$ 25.00		270
271. Number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators)			271
272. Number of garments and hats involved in question 271			272
273. Number of other articles involved in question 271			273
274. Number of dress forms made according to instructions			274

LASSIE IANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT
OCTOBER 1, 1923 to DECEMBER 1, 1923
(ONE-HALF TIME)

[Use space below and on top of important data relating to clothing]

* Indicate by name. ‡ Refer to page 7.

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.*
250. Number* of homes influenced by extension service to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators).....				250
251. Number of children involved in question 250.....				251
252. Number of homes assisted in correcting undernourished children.....				252
253. Number of children involved.....				253
[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]				

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				254
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				255
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults				256
(a) Quarts canned.....				
(b) Pounds dried.....				
(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
(d) Other.....				
257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....				257
258. Number of members enrolled.....				258
(a) Boys.....				
(b) Girls.....				
259. Number of members completing.....				259
(a) Boys.....				
(b) Girls.....				
260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members				260
(a) Quarts canned.....				
(b) Pounds dried.....				
(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
(d) Other.....				
261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	261
262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators).....				263

* See footnote on page 7. † Indicate by name. ‡ Amount refers to finished product.

CLOTHING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Clothing.			Millinery.	Other.*
	Selection.	Construction and remodeling.	Renovation.		
267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					267
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					268
269. Total saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	269
270. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					270
271. Number of members enrolled.....					271
(a) Boys.....					
(b) Girls.....		12			
272. Number of members completing.....					272
(a) Boys.....					
(b) Girls.....		12			
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.....					273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing.....		44			274
275. Total value of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$.....	\$ 52.73	\$.....	\$.....	275
276. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$.....	\$ 26.02	\$.....	\$.....	276
277. Number‡ of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators).....		7			277
278. Number of garments and hats involved in question 277.....		10			278
279. Number of other articles involved in question 277.....					279
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions.....					280
[Use space below and on top of page 22 to include other important data relating to clothing and millinery.]					

*Indicate by name. †See footnote on page 7.

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

Lined area for reporting clothing-related data.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and page number (281-288).

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

Lined area for reporting home health and sanitation data.

*See footnote on page 7.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Table with 6 columns: Item, Budget and accounts, Equipment, Kitchen arrangement, Work planning, Furnishing and decorating.* and page numbers (289-304).

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

Lined area for reporting household management and home furnishings data.

*Includes "Own-your-own-room" clubs. †See footnote on page 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only *results* of extension activities that are supported by *records*.

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

Item.	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)*	(e)*
305. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					305
306. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					306
307. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....					307
308. Increase per unit on demonstrations due to better practices.....					308
309. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					309
310. Number of members enrolled..... {(a) Boys..... {(b) Girls.....					310
311. Number of members completing..... {(a) Boys..... {(b) Girls.....					311
312. Number of units involved in club work completed.....					312
313. Total value of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	313
314. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	314
315. Number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices.....					315
316. Total units involved in question 315.....					316
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]					

* Indicate name over column.

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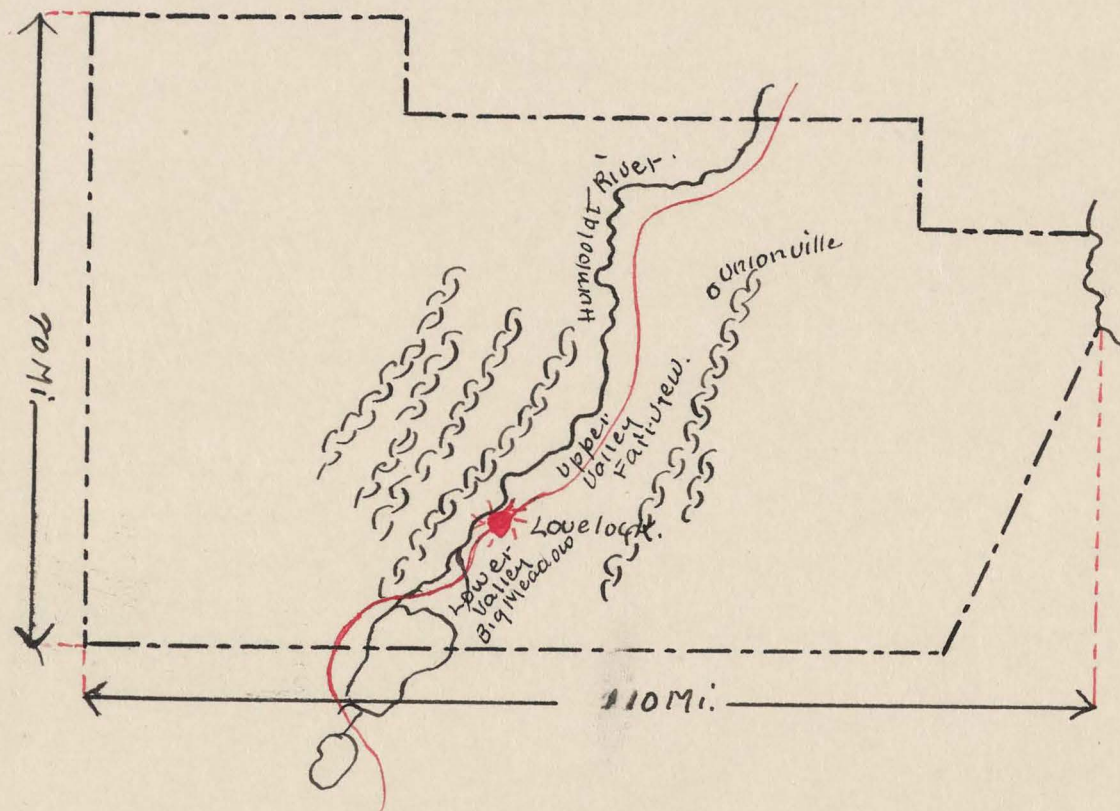
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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department
 of Agriculture Cooperating
 STATE OF NEVADA

Pershing County

MAP SHOWING COMMUNITIES



PROJECTS

Big Meadow

Fairview.

- Pigs and Pig Club
- Hay Marketing
- Water Control
- Rodent Control
- Poultry
- Nutrition
- Cooking Club
- Home Conveniences
- Home Beautification
- Gardens.

- Hay Marketing
- Poultry
- Poultry Club
- Sewing Club
- Clothing
- Garden Club
- Canning
- Cheese Making

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

PERSHING COUNTY

NEVADA

-oOo-

BY

MARJORIE MANN, 1/2 TIME DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

JAN. 1 - FEB. 1 1922

LASSIE LANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

FOR THE PERIOD

JUNE 1, 1922 to DECEMBER 1, 1923.

This report covers the work done in Pershing and Lyon Counties. It includes that of two county extension agents, two assistant agents, and two assistant state directors and one state specialist who helped to carry on the work during the four months the County was without a resident agent.

From December 1, 1922, to February 1, 1923, Miss Marjorie Mann held the position of county extension agent, spending half of her time in Pershing County and half in Humboldt and Churchill Counties. After Miss Mann's resignation, Miss Mary E. Stilwell and Mr. Robert G. Foster, Assistant State Directors, and Mr. V. E. Scott, State Specialist in Dairying and Poultry, spent as much time as possible keeping up the work in the County until the arrival of Miss Lassie Lane, the present County Extension Agent, on June 1, 1923. Mr. Joseph Wilson, County Extension Agent for Humboldt County, acted as assistant agent spending one week a month in the County from December 1, 1922, till March 1, 1923. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Reed, Agent for Churchill County.

In August arrangements were made for the Pershing County Agent to assist with the women's work in Lyon County. Two months of her time are to be given to that County before January 1, 1924. Since August the agent has spent the first and last week of every month in Lyon County.

PERSHING COUNTY

Pershing County is one of the medium sized counties of the State with a population of 2800. The total area of the County is 6053 square miles, which includes 130,968 acres of land suitable for farming; 53,628 acres of which are irrigated chiefly from the waters of the Humboldt River. The total tax valuation of the County is \$13,280,717.18.

Originally mining and beef cattle were the chief industries. A few years ago there were a number of thriving mining camps with populations from one to two thousand. The mines have practically closed and these boom towns have dwindled down to a half a dozen

houses. The buildings have been removed and there is nothing left to even suggest the prosperity of the past. Where irrigation is possible, ranches of 150 to 400 acres have taken the place of the range. Only a few big holdings of several thousand acres remain.

Some of the best land is in Lovelock Valley, which consists of approximately 75,000 acres with 27000 acres under irrigation. There are about 100 rural families in the valley mostly of foreign birth - Swede, Dane and Italian. The extension work in the County has been practically confined to this district. Lovelock, the county seat, is situated in the middle of the valley and divides it into two communities - Upper Valley, or Fairview and Lower Valley, or Big Meadow. Although the people of these two communities have the same interests they are widely separated socially. It has been one of the problems of the extension workers to bring the people of the valley into a more harmonious relationship.

There are some farming lands around the famous old mining camp of Unionville. On account of the distance and the inaccessibility of the community, the agent has visited it but once during the year. The finest fruit and vegetables in the County are raised in this locality, and the Agent visited several ranches in the interest of the County Fair. She hopes in the near future to interest the Unionville people in the extension work.

STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

Financial Support.

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

State Farm Bureau Appropriation-----	\$1344.00
Proceeds 2 cent County Farm Bureau Tax--	2688.00
Balance carried over from 1922-----	1300.00
<hr/>	
Total above transferred to State Farm Bureau Fund-----	\$5332.00
U. S. Department of Agriculture-----	740.00
Extension Division-----	135.00
<hr/>	
Total-----	\$6207.00

FORM OF ORGANIZATION

The Pershing County Farm Bureau consists of the Farm Bureau of the two community centers, Fairview and Big Meadow. There are five directors in each of these organizations who are elected at the community Farm Bureau meetings. The president, vice president, Secretary and treasurer are chosen from these directors by the directors themselves. Each of the five are project leaders; three of the mens' work:- farm and range, livestock, farm and community economics, and two of the womens' work:- home and community welfare, and sanitation and hygiene. These ten directors met in December 1922, and elected five county directors with duties corresponding to those of the community directors.

Homemakers Clubs were established in connection with each of the community farm bureaus. During the past two years they have been a good influence in the valley and have helped to hold the farm bureau organization together.

THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

During December 1922, the two community farm bureaus elected their officers and drew up their programs of work along the lines of the State program adopted at the State Farm Bureau meeting. The Big Meadow farm bureau have been enthusiastic in their attendance, but have reached their goals only in part. The Big Meadow Homemakers Club also wrote their projects, but have accomplished little of the work outlined. The farm bureau in the Fairview community has kept alive only by the Homemakers Club which was very active socially, but had little interest in any real work. The womens' organization, however, has in a way served its purpose. It has brought the women together and has helped to establish a more friendly feeling among the people of the valley. One mother of five children said she never knew until she joined the Homemakers Club what it meant to get out of the house once in awhile. She thought she could not leave home, but

found even though she has to take two babies with her, she is much benefitted by the outing and goes home with a renewed interest in her work. In October a meeting of the Fairview Farm Bureau was held and new officers elected, which gave promise of stronger work for the coming year. So far they have been lending their assistance in solving the market problems.

The project leaders as a whole have functioned poorly, probably due to their unfamiliarity with the organization and the stress of the work on the ranches. The Farm Bureau work is still in its pioneer stage in Pershing County. The people are just beginning to understand the meaning and aims of the organization. There are a few, however, who have been most interested and untiring in their project work.

FARM CROPS.

Alfalfa is the chief crop of Lovelock Valley. Two and sometimes three crops are harvested during the short season from the middle of June till the last of September. The stock-men bring their cattle and sheep from other parts of the State to the valley for winter feeding. Lovelock is on the main line of the Southern Pacific and is said to be one of the largest feeding points on the Pacific Coast. Six hundred and thirty six carloads, or approximately 17,380 head of cattle and sheep were shipped in from November 1, 1922, to November 1, 1923. This year there is a surplus of about 40,000 tons of hay to be disposed of, because of the quarantine placed by California on the Pershing County hay - this is one of the big problems of the County. Means taken by the Farm Bureau and the Extension service to relieve the situation are given fully in the report of A. J. Reed, the Assistant County Extension Agent.

Grain is also raised in the valley. Forty-six carloads were shipped out during the past year. About 1000 tons of wheat were harvested this summer. On account of the short seasons, it has been thought impractical to attempt to grow corn in this climate.

Six experimental plots were planted last spring. The results were satisfactory in spite of the heavy frosts and the severe hail storm the latter part of June. One field of corn planted for silage was a success. While the experimental plots are not valuable in a financial way this year, they have proven that it is possible, under normal weather conditions and with the early maturing seed now on the market, to grow corn for the livestock in the valley. A number of ranchers, who have been in the habit of importing corn, have expressed their intention of raising their own supply next year.

Pershing County grows very few potatoes for the market - about 100 acres were planted last year. On account of the scarcity of water at the time it is needed in the irrigation of potatoes, many of the farmers did not grow them even for their own use. There is much work yet to be done in establishing better methods of planting, cultivating and marketing of potatoes. Mr. Eugene Grubb, Potato Specialist for the Southern Pacific Railroad, made three trips into the County. Mr. Grubb visited four fields each time and gave advice on planting and cultivating potatoes on irrigated land. Two demonstration seed plots proved the advisability of planting whole potatoes. An exhibit of seven samples of potatoes:- Netted Gems, Early Ohio and Early Rose were sent to the Western Nevada Potato Show held in Reno October 25th.

DAIRYING.

With its abundance of high grade hay and its mild climate, Lovelock Valley is an ideal place for the dairy industry. Out of 1000 dairy cattle examined by the State Veterinary Department for tuberculosis, only four re-acted. The ranchers are, however, so thoroughly saturated with the one crop idea that they have been slow to take up dairying. The quarantine on the hay during the past year has made the marketing difficult. The reduced hay rate to Kansas City is an emergency measure, lasting but six months, and gives but temporary relief. The farmers are beginning to see that the most profitable method to market their alfalfa is through the cream can. At its last meeting the Big Meadow Farm Bureau started a plan for interesting the dairymen of California, where the hay is scarce and high, to bring their dairy herds into the valley for feeding. Many of the ranches have

the housing facilities and the hay for one or more herds. The Lovelock Creamery offers a splendid market for the cream. This plan is only in its embryo stage, and it remains to be seen how it will work out. It is, however, an indication that the ranchers are looking in the right direction for a permanent solution of their hay marketing problem.

A co-operative creamery which collects one hundred gallons of cream daily from the dairymen is operating very successfully. Twice during the summer Mr. V. E. Scott, the Dairy Specialist from the Nevada University, tested the cream received at the creamery. When it was of inferior quality, Mr. Scott visited the dairymen whose samples showed improper handling, inspected their plants, and gave suggestions for improved methods of handling the milk and cream. The manager of the creamery reported a great improvement in the cream as a result of Mr. Scott's work. Due to a steady increase in the number of cows being milked in the valley, the amount of cream received at the creamery has shown no reduction this fall. The quality is improving and there is a growing demand for the butter. One hundred and forty dairy cows and two pure bred bulls have been shipped in, and five electric milking machines installed during the past year.

PIGS.

There is room for improvement in the pigs in the County. The ranchers, however, are beginning to realize the value of pure bred stock. One breeder has brought in a pure bred Durock sow and a litter of seven pigs.

A pig club of ten members was organized in the spring - ten pure bred Poland China sows were purchased from California stock. Up to date six have farrowed and have a total of forty-two pigs. A number of the pigs have been sold and others engaged for later delivery. A member of the Farm Bureau is negotiating the purchase of a pure-bred boar which will be available for the use of the club members. The sows and litters exhibited by the club members took three prizes - two first and one

second at the County fair.

As the result of the efforts of the Farm Bureau, the pigs were pooled and shipped by the carload instead of small individual shipments as formally. Two carloads were shipped during the year.

SHEEP.

Little work has been done by the farm bureau on sheep this year. Three pure bred Hampshire bucks were brought in from the University Farm, and one hundred mouther ewes placed on one of the ranches.

POULTRY.

Pershing County with its dry climate is an ideal place for poultry. There are, however, but two commercial poultrymen in the County though most of the ranches have flocks of one to two hundred chickens and market a few fryers and a number of cases of eggs during the year. A weekly average of sixty cases of eggs are shipped from Lovelock for nine months, and ten cases for the rest of the year. About ten tons of dressed poultry were shipped during the past twelve months chiefly to Reno and Winnemucca, although a little has been sent to San Francisco. There are nine hundred turkeys ready for the Thanksgiving and holiday market.

While in San Francisco in October the Assistant County Agent visited the poultry buyers in the interest of our County shippers. Through his efforts a buyer was sent into the County, but received no encouragement from the people who held their turkeys for a higher price. He offered 38¢ F. O. B. San Francisco, which meant about 35¢ in Lovelock. Within a few days the market began to fall, and now two days before Thanksgiving, the price offered is 25¢ to 28¢ in Reno. There has been a feeling that turkeys must be held until Thanksgiving and Christmas. This has caused a dumping on the market which has resulted in low prices just when the turkeys are in condition for butchering. It will take sometime to educate the people to the idea of supplying a steady demand and keeping the prices steady by disposing of their turkeys at intervals during the fall instead of glutting the market at the

approach of the holidays. The commission men of San Francisco have a supply of turkeys in cold storage left over from last year. The present low prices will enable them to have another big hold-over and make possible the same conditions for next year's market. It seems strange with such examples before them that the farmers cannot see the vital importance of controlling the market by co-operative marketing. This is a problem that must be solved in the near future.

One poultry house built according to the plans furnished by the University has just been completed. A brooder is to be purchased and 3,000 baby chicks have been ordered for spring delivery. Twelve pure-bred roosters have been brought into the County during the past few months.

Mr. Scott, Poultry Specialist from the University, gave a talk on the raising of chickens and turkeys in each of the two communities - Big Meadow and Fairview. Nine women have begun the correspondence course in poultry offered by the University. They are now on the fourth lesson.

The Victory Poultry Club with five members was organized in the Fairview Community in March. The work began with a demonstration of the use of the incubator given by Mr. W. W. Parke, a commercial poultry man of the County. Mr. V. E. Scott, Poultry Specialist from the college, gave two demonstrations to the Club on the selection and preparation of fowls for exhibition and culling for eggs. Mr. Scott also trained a culling team of three little girl members of the club. With Mr. Scott's assistance the team culled a flock of 191 hens.

which took second prize on the culling demonstration given at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp in Reno. One of the teams won second place in judging poultry in the stock judging contest at camp.

Float of the Victory Poultry Club showing the care of chickens - in the parade given in connection with the County Fair.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the latter part of the summer, the extreme end of the lower valley was infested with grass hoppers. Owing to the lateness of the season no great damage was done. One of the ranchers used the formula recommended by the government on his field, but found the materials so expensive that only one acre was treated.

A very few alfalfa weevils, though enough to quarantine the County, were found on one of the ranches bordering the town. One spraying demonstration was given. There seems to be no spread of the weevil. The quarantine and its effect on the hay market is fully given in the Assistant Agent's report.

GARDENING.

On account of the late springs and the scarcity of water during the summer, Pershing County is not well adapted to the growing of vegetables and fruits. 1200 pounds of vegetables and 2,000 pounds of fruit per week on an average are shipped into Lovelock - mostly from California. Many of the gardens were killed by the heavy frosts in June and replanted twice. Good vegetables were raised, however, in protected locations. Many of the ranchers felt that the cost of irrigation would make the gardens unprofitable and did not attempt to raise vegetables even for their own use. Home gardens are not a new venture in the County and many of the old settlers have always grown vegetables for their own use.

Ten home demonstration gardens and one cantaloupe plot were planted. There were eight good collections of vegetables on exhibit at the County Fair. An effort was made by the Assistant Agent to interest the people in growing asparagus, hoping that they might see the advantage of producing it for the market. Three plots were planted with indifferent success. Either from the lack of interest, or the scarcity of available time, the plants were not properly cared for.

HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Home beautification was one of the projects adopted by the Big Meadow Homemakers Club. Seven meetings on landscape gardening were held in connection with this work. The following were planted by women of the club:

1266 Strawberry Plants	5 Fruit Trees
65 Shade Trees	60 Fruit Bushes
41 Flowering Shrubs	

On May 22nd, Miss Stilwell organized the Home-growers' Garden Club at Fairview with five members all boys. The work was started with a demonstration of how to plant gardens. The gardens were injured greatly by a severe frost the middle of June, and a heavy hail on June 24th did even more damage - for at that time it was too late to replant. The members kept up the club meetings however, and one boy had some very good vegetables on exhibit at the Fair. Four of the boys went to the Junior Farm Bureau Camp in Reno.

Float of the Homegrowers' Garden
Club in parade given in connection with the County Fair.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Nutrition was one of the projects adopted by the homemakers clubs of both Big Meadow and Fairview Communities. The work has been carried on under the direction of Miss Stilwell, Assistant State Director and Nutrition Specialist for the State. Miss Stilwell gave lectures on nutrition at the meetings of the two clubs and weighed and measured the women. Directions were given for gaining and reducing the weight.

In May the Sunshine Cooking Club of Big Meadow was organized with a membership of five little girls from nine to twelve years of age. The Club met twice a month at the home of the project leader Mrs. John Damm. The members prepared and served a meal at each meeting. A basket social was given by the Club to raise the money to defray the expenses of the Club to the Junior Farm Bureau Camp at Reno. Four of the members attended the camp.

With the assistance of the project leader, the Club conducted a refreshment booth at the County Fair, clearing \$30.00, which was donated to help meet

the expense of the Fair.

Float of the Sunshine Cooking Club
representing the progress of cooking, primitive cooking -
an Indian girl cooking over a camp fire, Modern Cooking -
three girls in the 4H costume canning.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Most of the food canned this summer was shipped in from out of the County as the gardens barely supplied the immediate needs of the families. Consequently, there was not the usual amount of canning done. There were two good collections of fruits, meats and vegetables at the County Fair. One of the girls who attended the Junior Camp in Reno became very much interested in canning peaches after she had seen the canning class at the camp. One canning demonstration of the canning of spinach was given by the Agent at a special meeting of the Fairview Homemakers Club.

Mr. Scott, the Dairy Specialist from the University, gave two cheese making demonstrations - one for each of the Homemakers Clubs. The women seemed interested and expressed their intention of making cheese. It was, however, in the midst of the first harvest of hay that the meetings were held and although the cheese equipment was left in the

County for their use no cheese was made. The cheese made at the demonstration was served at a picnic held in the Fairview community and every one thought it delicious.

CLOTHING.

Clothing was one of the projects adopted by both of the Homemakers clubs. In Big Meadow the women were interested in fancy finishing stitches and made them at one of their meetings. Five dresses were also made for the Fair.

At a joint meeting of both Homemakers Clubs held in Fairview in September, a clothing program was adopted for the remainder of the year. Demonstrations of making over garments, hat making, and color and lines in dresses were to be given at joint meetings for both clubs to be held in the Extension Agent's office. The motive of the Agent in suggesting this plan was two-fold. First, to get the women of both ends of the valley together as the organization meeting was such a success. Second, to curtail the social aspect of the meetings by having them in the office and to do some real work. Six of these meetings have been held as planned with little interest, and a very poor attendance. The Agent has tried ever since she came into the County to make the social feature secondary instead of the primary object of the meetings. The coffee pot in this foreign community works night and day. If there is not room for both the canner and the coffee pot on the stove at a canning demonstration the canner is shoved back. For awhile the Agent thought she had defeated the coffee pot, but she was mistaken; it still holds first place in all of the meetings in the County.

SEWING CLUB.

The Loyalty Sewing Club of the Fairview Community was organized in May with thirteen members. One girl moved from the County, but another took her place so the Club still has the original number of members. The club has been enthusiastic in its work and in its attendance at the meetings. The success of the club is due to the untiring efforts of the club leader, Mrs. Wm. C. Thorne.

Meetings were held twice a week during the

summer. The club has had a picnic, two social evenings and a barn dance.

The \$75.00 made at the dance paid the expenses of the club to Reno and left a balance to their credit. The opening of a checking account at the bank not only gave the girls some valuable experience in business methods, but was also a source of great pleasure.

The sewing club had two floats in the parade given in connection with the Fair. The progress of sewing was represented by four groups of girls in costume. Weaving and spinning - girls in Puritan costumes with a spinning wheel and loom. Three girls in the Colonial dresses represented hand sewing, two girls in the costumes of a lady and a child of the period of 1860 with an old fashioned machine represented the first sewing machine; an up-to-date girl and an electric sewing machine brought the history up to the present.

The first demonstration as outlined in the 4H Club schedule has been completed and some extra pieces made by some of the members. The sewing, however, is only a part of the benefit derived from the club work as Mrs. Thorne says in her report:- "It is not all sewing for they have had a chance to develop character, courtesy, and other good things along with their club work". The motto of the club is a keynote of what Mrs. Thorne is trying to accomplish through the club work.

"Think only good thoughts
For thoughts are things.
Good thoughts are constructive;
Bad thoughts are destructive;
We think only good thoughts in the
Loyalty Club."

HOME CONVENIENCES.

When you take into consideration the comparative newness of the settlements of the State of Nevada, and also its small population - a total of less than 75,000 - the homes are very much better as a whole than you would expect. True there are still many families in the remote districts who are living in claim shacks. There are also many of the so-called typical farm homes without water, sewerage or

lighting systems. This condition, however, is not confined to Nevada. The homes will compare favorably with those of the rural districts of the Middle West. A number of the homes of the valley are of the up-to-date bungalow type with many of the conveniences of a city house.

On account of the seepage from the irrigation cellars underground are impossible. Practically all of the houses are heated by stoves. This is true even in Lovelock.

The Big Meadow Homemakers Club adopted home conveniences for one of its projects. The club had several meetings devoted to that subject. There was little work done, however. One water system of the water barrel type was installed at the cost of \$10.00. Three mopwringers were purchased and used, and now the women do not see how they did without them. The former Agent talked so enthusiastically of the pressure cooker that the people got the idea that she was working for the hardware store and paid little attention to anything along the line of labor saving equipment. The Agent, therefore, has done nothing on the home convenience project, hoping that as she becomes better established in the County she may be able to introduce a testing circle among the club members.

PERSHING COUNTY FAIR.

Floats in Parage in Connection with Fair -

Spinning and Weaving
Loyalty Sewing Club.

"The Future Homemakers"
Big Meadow Homemakers
Club.

Much to the surprise of everyone, the first Pershing County Fair under the auspices of the Farm Bureau was a wonderful success. Everyone said it could not be done. This year with its poor gardens everyone said there never could be a fair like the first one. Work was begun in July, the manager and about sixty committeemen were appointed. From time to time articles to stimulate interest in the work were published in the local paper. Notes were written to each of the members of the committee, personal visits were made by the Agent in the interest of the exhibits. About a week before the date set for the fair, the Agent began to think that maybe the prophecies would prove true for it seemed absolutely impossible to create any interest in the fair; everyone was rushed with the last crop of hay. It was the general opinion, however, that there was nothing to worry about "everything would come out all right." They did that way last year and there never could be as good a fair as that was." "They would all work the last day."

Three days before the fair the manager got a carpenter and with the assistance of two other men, the big County garage was put into shape for the exhibits. By the morning of the first day everything was in place. Considering the poor growing year there were some creditable farm exhibits. The stock exhibits were double what they had been the previous year. Seven firms had booths exhibiting their products. The womens' department, and the school exhibits were smaller than those of last year. The Loyalty Sewing Club had a booth showing the work done during the summer, and next to it was the refreshment booth conducted by the Sunshine Cooking Club. The State Veterinary Department had a very instructive exhibit, and Miss Stilwell brought her home convenience graveyard and her collection of labor saving equipment.

A street parade was held in connection with the fair. The Boy Scouts, children from the schools, and the Dokkies who were attending the State convention of the Knights of Pythias marched in the parade. The five 4H Clubs were represented by five floats. Two gave the history of sewing, one the evolution of cooking, one the care of poultry, and one a well laid out garden. The two Homemakers Clubs also contributed two floats in the parade. A band formed and drilled for the Fair furnished the music.

The horse races proved a drawing card. A heavy rain beginning in the afternoon and lasting through the night spoiled the concessions, which last year greatly helped to defray the expenses of the Fair.

With the assistance of the County in paying half of the electric lighting and wiring bill and their provision of the night watchman, the Farm Bureau came out even with the expenses. It was due to Mr. Jahn, the manager's, optimistic disposition and hard work that the fair was a success. There is a glamor over the memory of the first fair, however, caused by the accomplishment of "The impossible, and it can never be equaled by any future effort." Visitors from out of the County pronounced the Fair as a whole equal, if not better, than the first.

"The Homemakers"
Fairview Homemakers
Club.

THE JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

Members of the Pershing County Clubs
who attended the Club Camp
at Reno.

Twenty-three club members attended the Junior Farm Bureau Camp held August 8th. The Club leaders were proud of the fact that the Pershing County delegation was the second largest in camp, though the clubs had been organized only six months. Mrs. Thorne, leader of the Loyalty Sewing and the Victory Poultry Club, Mr. Biggs, the grandfather of two of the members, and the County Agent accompanied the children.

The honors won by the Club members at the Junior Camp are as follows:

Poultry culling demonstration -
second place.
Poultry - the Victory Poultry
Club Culling Team.

Judging Poultry - first place
by one of the members of the
Victory Club.

Best baskets made - second and
third places.

Knowing the most people in camp -
first and second prizes.
Club yells - first prize.

The Club rally stimulated the interest in the club work. The children are still talking of the splendid time they had in camp. The experience in camp was very valuable to the Agent and the Club Leader, who was attending a club rally for the first time. They both came home full of plans for improving the Club work.

PUBLICITY.

The publicity given the extension work has been entirely through the local and the Reno papers. Farm Bureau notes are contributed each week to the local paper - The Review Miner - by the Agent. These are placed under a permanent heading each week. The Editor is most generous in his help and co-operation. Mr. Black was a member of the publicity committee for the fair, and he ran a half page advertising the fair for a month free of charge. He had charge of printing the programs and prize lists. The expense was met by advertisements which he solicited.

Correspondents for the two Reno papers - The Journal and the Gazette - send news items each day, and are very helpful in giving the work publicity.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

During the last year the extension work in Pershing County has been carried on under difficulties. A change of agents at a critical time was most unfortunate. The new Farm Bureau officers had assumed their duties, and the project work had just begun when it seemed necessary for both of the agents to discontinue their work in the County. For a period of four months the State Assistants and the Assistant County Agent kept up the work in the County. During the five months the present Agent has been in office, she has

endeavored to overcome the local prejudices and to carry out the program outlined at the beginning of the year.

There is much work to be done during the next year if the Farm Bureau is to develop into a strong organization. Two or three definite pieces of work should be carried to a completion. There is a splendid opportunity for the development of three projects. Improvement of the dairy cattle by a demonstration of proper feeding taking advantage of the one silo in the County. There is one rancher who will welcome the opportunity to demonstrate the advantage of balanced rations with his herd of dairy cattle. A milk testing association, or at least a demonstration of testing the cows is the logical outcome of the effort to improve the dairy herds.

With the little introduction of the corn plots of this year, interest should be stimulated in the production of corn in the valley. The ranchers should be encouraged to grow corn instead of importing it. This could be accomplished by introducing early maturing seed, and education along the lines of planting and cultivating it.

One of the ranchers has just completed a new poultry house with the intention of increasing her flocks and raising poultry for the market. This is a splendid opportunity to show what can be done with poultry in this community. A demonstration flock managed with the advice from the specialist would do much to prove the profit possible in the poultry industry.

The fruit and some of the shade trees in the valley are badly in need of spraying. A demonstration orchard and spraying demonstrations would be of great value to the ranchers in the valley.

Definite-well-rounded-out work on these projects would do much toward securing a strong Farm Bureau organization in the County. A few things well done would count more than scattered work over many projects.

Since the social features of the meetings have been so prominent, it would be well to plan

definite programs for every Farm Bureau meeting. It would be well to arrange for outside speakers who would be helpful in developing these projects and at the same time make due provision for the social life of the community.

MARKETING

Although the woman agent has full charge of all the extension work done in the county, she feels the marketing problem needs a man to deal with the situation. Mr. Reed, the assistant agent did some splendid work in his endeavor to secure a market for the Lovelock hay.

Lovelock Valley is a "one crop country" and depends almost entirely on its hay. A year ago a few weevils were found on a ranch bordering Lovelock, California immediately quarantined against Pershing County hay. Altho Lovelock is one of the large feeding stations on the coast 17,172 head of livestock having been shipped in during the last year, there still is a surplus of alfalfa to be disposed of. The greater part of last year's marketable hay and 40,000 tons of this year's crop is still waiting to be sold. California has been practically the only market and the quarantine has made the situation serious for Pershing County.

At Mr. Reed's suggestion, a carload of hay was shipped to Kansas City in May. This was graded on the Kansas City market as "standard" and brot \$25.50 a ton. It was not, however, the best grade produced in the valley. With the freight rate of \$14.60 a ton there was no money in it for the producer. Mr. Reed found that other states with longer hauls were getting a rate of \$10.00 a ton. He immediately took steps to secure a reduced rate for Nevada. Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau and the Governor, this was finally accomplished and a reduction of \$2.50 a ton was obtained. The ranchers began immediately to plan for the baling of their hay to be ready to ship soon after the rate became effective on December 11. Before the baling had started the agent received notice from the state quarantine officer that Kansas and Missouri had quarantined against Nevada hay. Mr. Reed had forseen this move on the part of the Middle West states and had made an effort to find an outlet for the Lovelock alfalfa. One of the ranchers had received an order for 200 tons of hay from Reno, Washoe Co., which is also under quarantine. He found he could not ship to Washoe County as the hay had to pass thru a small portion of Churchill County which is not under quarantine.

Through the efforts of Mr. Reed and the Farm Bureau this quarantine act was modified so that Lovelock hay could be shipped to Washoe County. This does not relieve the situation however, as Reno is supplied by adjoining counties.

Before Kansas put on her quarantine, Mr. Reed had been investigating the alfalfa meal, the eastern markets, and the possibility of shipping thru the Panama Canal. He found that hay can be shipped thru California in sealed cars and has written for an interpretation of the ruling to see if it can be reloaded on the coast. At present the agents feel that the solution of the marketing problem is on the way and have firm faith that a good outlet will be found for Pershing County hay.

S-U-M-M-A-R-Y.

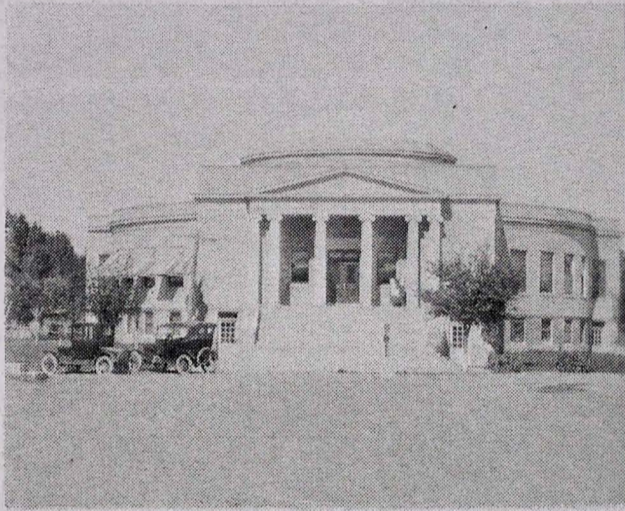
The most important piece of work done in the county during the past year is the assistance Mr. Reed has given in solving or rather the helping to relieve the hay market situation. The full account of it is given in this report.

The County Fair and the 4H Club work are two outstanding features of the Farm Bureau. A successful fair was conducted in this county. The manager was entirely without funds and in spite of the difficulties - a poor crop, stress of work on the ranches and lack of interest on the part of the committees, the fair was almost self-supporting and came out even in the end.

Although the children's club work is far from perfect, it has made great progress considering the short time they have been organized.

While the Homemakers Clubs have done little in the way of project work, they have been a great influence in the valley. They have helped to hold interest in the Farm Bureau and have meant much in the social lives of the communities. The Fairview Club raffled off a cedar chest filled with linens. They realized \$212.00, most of which is still in their treasury. This shows the spirit and the ability to work.

The agent hopes they may become interested in a real program and help even more in building up a strong Farm Bureau organization in the county.



Pershing County Court House
Home of the Farm Bureau Extension
Office.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

FOR

LYON COUNTY

NEVADA

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BY

LASSIE JANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT
OCTOBER 1, 1923 to DECEMBER 1, 1923
(ONE-HALF TIME)

LYON COUNTY.

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LYON COUNTY

- Womens' Work -

During August arrangements were made for the Agent of Pershing County to spend two months of her time in that County by the first of January. The Agent has carried out this plan and has spent six weeks in the County - two weeks each month.

Homemakers Clubs were organized in Yerington and Southend during the spring by Miss Stilwell, the Assistant State Director, and Miss Zimmerman, County Extension Agent for Washoe County.

Work is being done in five communities: Yerington, Southend, Wellington, Smith and Simpson; also in the Wellington District. In Yerington and Southend the work is carried on through the Homemakers Clubs. In the other communities through the Wellington Farm Bureau. A program of work was made out in each community for the remainder of the year.

Yerington and Southend follows the program adopted at the time of the organization of the clubs. That is:- food preservation, cheese making included, clothing and child nutrition work in the schools. Simpson chose the same program. Smith chose fancy cookers, as this work was chosen with the idea that the women of Smith and Simpson could attend the meetings in both communities and have the advantage of both programs.

NUTRITION.

The nutrition consists of the "Keep growing demonstrations" in the schools. With the assistance of the project leader of the Southend Community, the Agent weighed and measured the children of four schools in that community. Wellington were also weighed and measured. The work is too new, having been established but two months to get any very definite results. The following are the results obtained at the end of the first month when the children were weighed for the second time..

Name of School	No. Examined	No. Under Wt.	No. 7% Under Wt.	No. Gaining	Over Wt.	No. Lost Wt.	Normal
Wellington	21	Weighed only once.					
Plummer	22	13	3	18	0	3	9
Perry	9	5		5	3		1
Saunders	42	19	8	20	5		4
	32 weighed twice						
Barrett	32	12		19	8		12
Missner	18	11	9	10	1		7
	144	60	20	72	17	3	33

120 children weighed twice
50% of children under weight
18% under weight 7% or more
60% gained during the month
28% normal weight

The greatest gain was made by a girl 10% under-weight who gained 5½ pounds during the month. Taking milk to school may have had something to do with the gain in weight.

The school-room record charts are used. A red star is given the girl and the boy making the greatest gain, and a blue star to the child gaining the most of any in the room. A gold star is given to all normal or under-weight children who gain during the month. If the child ceases to gain he loses the star until his weight again increases.

The Agent visits the school once a month and assists the project leader with the weighing and measuring the children and gives a short talk on nutrition.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

- Canning.-

The County Farm Bureau allowed four communities of the County \$50.00 each for the purchase of equipment

to be used by the women in the community. Yerington and Southend each bought a pressure cooker and canners. The pressure cookers have been in almost constant use since they were purchased in August. The Wellington canner is too big to fit on the top of the average cook stove, and as the women still have a part of their money, they are planning to buy a small oil stove to use with the canner. The Wellington Community purchased a pressure cooker. Smith, the fourth community, have never taken advantage of the money allotted to them - probably because they are a new organization and no systematic work has been done in the County.

Miss Zimmerman gave a canning demonstration in Yerington, and the Present Agent gave two canning demonstrations in Yerington; also cooked two dinners in the pressure cooker, and one canning demonstration in Smith and one in Simpson.

The only report received of the canning done was from Yerington as follows:- 8 quarts tamalies, 4 quarts lamb, 15 quarts chicken, 10 quarts beans, 3 quarts camp rations, 4 quarts peaches and 4 quarts plums.

CHEESE MAKING.

The agent gave two cheese demonstrations in Yerington, one in Southend and one in Simpson. Three women have made very satisfactory cheese since these demonstrations. Others have declared their intention of doing so in the near future.

COOKING.

One fancy-cooking meeting was held in Smith. The Agent had felt that the work would be a waste of time and impractical. The meeting, however, was a great success - the women were very enthusiastic and learned a number of the general principles of cooking that are not usually included in fancy cookery. They are so well pleased with the first meeting that they have decided to continue the fancy cooking and serving throughout the coming year. Several of the women went home and tried the dishes.

CLOTHING.

The clothing project was adopted in three communities:- Yerington, Wellington and Southend. Practically the only work done in this project before the present Agent arrived in the County was the making of dress forms. Miss Zimmerman had given several demonstrations. The women in some of the communities with the assistance of printed directions had made forms very successfully. Every community has project leaders who can carry on that work without further assistance. The Agent did, however, give one demonstration in Yerington on the making of the form, and also the mounting of the forms. She gave one demonstration in Southend on the mounting of dress forms. Ten dress forms and twenty-one dresses have been reported made by the Yerington community. There are a few more in this community which have not been reported. Forms were made also in Wellington and Southend, but the Agent has been unable to get reports on them.

The dress forms were but an introduction of the clothing work. The Agent has continued the work by giving demonstrations in the three communities of the use of the dress form, the fitting of a French waist, the alteration of the commercial dress patterns. She has demonstrated the cutting of one-piece dresses from the fitted lining pattern, and the making of a number of garments from the one pattern. In one community she also gave Mr. Gurney's simple draft of a two-gore skirt and used it with the lining pattern as the foundation for a number of other garments. A few tailor finishes were demonstrated at each meeting. The women would go home and try them, and a review of the finishes given at the last meeting were given by the Agent. A few make-over problems were also handled at each clothing meeting. A number of women said they were getting just what they had wanted from the meetings. One middle aged woman said if she could have had the advantage of the extension work when she was young, it would have changed her whole life. These comments were most gratifying to the Agent as there were a few women among them, the wife of the County Farm Bureau President, who thought the way to "get their moneys worth out of the Agent was to bring all of their clothes to the meeting and have her make them over." "That is what she is paid for.". The work was so new that they had not seen the vision of it. Now they are

beginning to see that we are educators and the "pass it on spirit" has begun its work.

SEWING CLUB.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Olds, the teacher, a sewing club was started with one of the local women as leader. The club members have been most enthusiastic in their work. The first piece of the demonstration was finished and the second piece begun before the Agent's second visit. The meetings are held during the school time. The boys are given agricultural work by Mr. Reed, the County Agent, while the girls are sewing in the next room.

HOME CONVENIENCES.

Home conveniences was one of the projects adopted by the Yerington Homemakers Club. Little work has been done along this line, however. The Agent gave a demonstration of the use of the pressure cooker in the cooking of a meal. A commercial agent gave a demonstration of the use of aluminum ware.

OUTLOOK.

Lyon County is a fertile field for the women's projects. The women are just beginning to realize the importance of systematic work. Fortunately, there has been little done by the Homemakers clubs in the county. The only two clubs are but a few months old. The organization has not had time to implant the play spirit in the women. Consequently, it is a great deal easier to interest them in a program of real work. The Agent is not encouraging the organization of any more Homemakers Clubs in the County. True they have had their good influence in some counties in creating interest in the Farm Bureau. It seems a round-about way and a waste of effort to reach the desired goal, a strong organization of the whole family. The work done directly under the project leaders of the Community Farm Bureaus would do away with the duplication of officers working toward the same end, and simplify the organization. When there is a

real desire for the work as there should be before it is introduced permanently into a County it does not have to be given in the guise of a woman's social club. It is like giving a child a baby spoon and then working hard to break him of the habit of grabbing hold of his fork.

The Agent has worked persistently since she has been in the County toward the establishment of a program of work. Probably the meetings would have been better attended and more spectacular had there been more of the social element in them, but from the work done in the past few months, the Agent believes it is a good beginning of some lasting extension work. The attendance has ranged from seven to twenty, and the women present have come for the good they could derive from the meetings. Yerington has adopted their program of work, written their projects and made definite plans for each meeting during the coming year.

The other communities have committees who are working on the same plan and will complete their program with the assistance of the Agent on her next trip to the County.

The Women's Literary Club of Yerington are co-operating with the Farm Bureau. They meet together twice a month - one meeting being devoted to the project work of the Farm Bureau, and the other to the regular literary program of the Club. This is an ideal arrangement as the women belong to both clubs. Owing to a controversy over the site of the new high school the people of Smith Valley have been on bad terms, which has materially hurt the Farm Bureau work. The Agent feels that the women's work has been instrumental in bringing them together on more friendly terms, and hopes their interest in it will, in time, completely obliterate the division caused by the school troubles.

One of the important projects to be carried on through-out the coming year is the school nutrition work which reaches practically every family in Smith and Mason valleys. Home conveniences and house furnishings will also be continued. The two agents are planning a general tour with the idea that another year a trip may be taken outside of the County. It would be a

broadening influence for the people to see the homes and the methods of their neighbors in the surrounding country.

There is a good field for the poultry industry, and the Agents hope to interest the women in commercial poultry raising. It sometimes seems that the time spent in making over and patching garments that have already paid for themselves, could be more profitably spent on some project that would add to the woman's income.

Practically every ranch has its flock of chickens for their home use and a few for market. With a little additional labor and expense, and with the proper management, these flocks could be made to pay well for the extra work.

S-U-M-M-A-R-Y.

Since there was little systematic work in Lyon County before the Agent went there three months ago, and also since she has spent but six weeks in the County, the summary of the work must necessarily be brief. Being in the County only part of the time, it has been difficult to obtain reports of the work done. The Agent feels that with the improved organization of the womens' work next year this difficulty may be overcome.

Canning has been the chief project, and one on which the most work has been done. The purchase of the three pressure cookers and the two canners by the Farm Bureau for the use of the women in three communities has stimulated the interest in food preservation. The canners arrived too late in the season to be of much service this year. There were, however, very poor gardens and little food to be canned. The women have made a good beginning in introducing the use of the pressure cooker in both the canning and the cooking of meals.

The little work done with the pressure cookers has given the women a glimpse of the possibilities of labor saving equipment, and has given them a start on their home convenience project for the next year.

The school nutrition work, although just begun, has in some instances opened the eyes of the parents to the necessity of a diet better suited to the needs of the children. It has also served to stimulate interest in the Farm Bureau.

The sewing club, the first of several to be started in the County, is doing good work in interesting the children in the Farm Bureau, and is a step toward the goal of an organization for the whole family.

Probably one of the most important results of the womens' work done in the County during the past few months is the influence the womens' work has had upon the Farm Bureau. It has created a more active interest in the organization which is felt not only in the womens', but also in the mens' project. In one of the communities it is hoped that the stimulation caused by the renewed interest of the women may serve in bringing about a stronger local organization.

Lyon County Meetings

Cheese Making.....	Meetings	4.....	Att.44
Organization.....	"	2.....	" 27
Canning and pressure cooker Dem.	"	5.....	" 50
Clothing.....	"	9.....	" 83
Cooking.....	"	2.....	" 21
Nutrition work in 6 rural schools 144 children weighed and measured. 69 keep growing demonstrations started, of children underweight.			

The following are in addition to the work already reported:

12 dress forms made in Yerington,
10 " " " " Southend,
6 " " " " Simpson,
3 dresses made on dress form Yerington,

As a result of the one cooking meeting the following work was done. Two women taught to make timbales and cream filling. Two women made croquettes, one adopted the use of the cornstarch extender for mayonnaise, and the dry stuffing for chicken; one chicken boned; recipes sent to sister in California. Two women made Brandon Cream. Another community requests the same work which is called "fancy cooking" but results in plain cooking with the underlying principles of cooking all foods.

Churchill County

The agent is not supposed to work in Churchill County and does so only because she can give a half a day a month without any additional expense. On her return from Lyon to Pershing County she stops over and assists with nutrition and club work in the Hazen School.

The two teachers weigh and measure the children and the agent assists with the nutrition work. A Keep Growing demonstration with 21 children has been started. The work has not been established long enough to get any definite results, but with the exception of 3, all of the children have gained during the past month. The same system of awarding of the gold, red and blue stars is carried out in this school. The teachers and the students show a great deal of interest in the work.

A sewing club of 8 girls was organized and work on the first article of demonstration I started.