

29-UN3AC/11:
1927

Agricultural section only
See bound vol for full report

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



Mr. Luckman

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
--FOR--
1927

AGRICULTURAL

2

MAILED

UNION

AC0089/2/15

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 A)

for

1 9 2 7

By

Thomas Buckman

Assistant Director

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

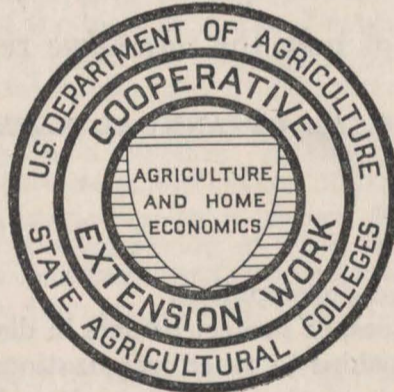
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada County _____
Report of Thomas Buckman County _____ Agent.
(Name) (Title)
From _____ to _____, 1927.

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) { Rural engineering.
Rural engineering—home. (j) { Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing.
Home marketing. (k) Foods. (l) Nutrition. (m) Clothing. (n) Home management. (o) House furnishings. (p) Home health and sanitation. (q) Community activities. (r) Miscellaneous. | } |
|---|---|

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

Thomas Buckman Assistant Director
 (Name.) (Title.) (Months of service this year.)

1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work.		1½
(a) Name		
(b) Number of members		
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted	61	2
3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned	47	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—		4
(a) Juniors	108	
(b) Adults	157	
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:		5
(a) Junior	41	
(b) Adult	6	
6. Membership in above clubs:		6
(a) Boys ¹	298	(c) Men
(b) Girls ¹	13	(d) Women
		135
		135
7. Number of club members completing:		7
(a) Boys ²	175	(c) Men
(b) Girls ²	8	(d) Women
		135
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:		8
(a) Boys	19	
(b) Girls	5	

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior teams trained	(a) Judging	13	} 9
	(b) Demonstration	13	
10. Number entering college this year who may have been club members		6	10
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work		5912	11
12. Number of different farms visited		1592	12
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work		183	13
14. Number of different homes visited		90	14
15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work	(a) Office	4643	} 15
	(b) Telephone	3063	
16. Number of days agent spent in office		921½	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field		1728	17
17½. Number of news articles prepared for press ³		308	17½
18. Number of individual letters written		7896	18
18½. Number of bulletins distributed		7420	18½
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	(a) Community	1	} 19
	(b) County	4	
20. Training meetings held for local leaders	(a) Junior work	(1) Number	} 20
		(2) Leaders in attendance	
	(b) Adult work	(1) Number	
		(2) Leaders in attendance	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)	(a) Number	772	} 21
	(b) Attendance	2967	
22. Farmers' institutes held	(a) Number	24	} 22 ?
	(b) Number of sessions	45	
	(c) Attendance	1432	
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held	(a) Number	6	} 23
	(b) Attendance	416	
24. Encampments held	(a) Junior	(1) Number	} 24
		(2) Attendance by club members	
	(b) Farm women	(3) Total attendance	
		(a) Boys	} 24
		(b) Girls	
		188	
	(1) Number	0	} 24
	(2) Attendance by club members	0	
	(3) Total attendance	0	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported	(a) Number	723	} 25
	(b) Attendance	24728	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown	(a) Lantern slides	1	} 26
	(b) Motion pictures	39	
	(c) Charts	14	

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

* Members + leaders reported by agricultural agents, plus camp staff. See Mrs. Buol's report in addition.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. ¹ (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. ² (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)	9	3	1	35½	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	46	55	51	517½	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)	13	20	43	33	29
30. Forestry (page 13)	0	0	0	0	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)	30	41	78	91	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	26	10	20	327½	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)	34	40	38	321½	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	37	52	45	328	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16) { Rural engineering—home (page 26)	24	14	45	205½	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	23	10	2	71	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)	0	0	0	0	37
38. Nutrition (page 21)	0	0	0	0	38
39. Clothing (page 22)	0	0	0	0	39
40. Home management (page 23)	0	0	0	0	40
41. House furnishings (page 24)	0	0	0	0	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)	0	0	0	0	42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)	13	14	11	86	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) ³	56	58	25	633	44
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	359	2649½	

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

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.¹

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

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	1	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	39	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	29	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	577	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year	3	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question	4	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year	8	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time	0	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	0	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time	4	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	182	55
55½. Number of farms adopting other improved soils practices this year. (Specify below.)	2	55½
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, and 55½ less duplications.)	42	56

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

CEREALS.¹

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

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. ²	
57. Number of method demonstrations given.....	9	59	3	4	9	0	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	10	168	8	3	14	0	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	9	60	6	3	12	0	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	80	2846	223	16	242	0	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	3.7 bu.	9.3 bu.	0 bu.	3 bu.	8.6 bu.	0 bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs ³	0	0	0	0	0	2	62
63. Number of members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	10	2	1	0	0	63
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
64. Number of members completing ⁴	(1) Boys.....	5	1	1	0	0	64
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	0	0	0	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members.....	232 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	19	69	7	3	15	0	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time.....	0	112	4	0	4	0	69
69 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	11	32	0	7	8	0	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.).....	32	195	14	9	26	0	70

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

* Enrollments + completions entered under Project Readings.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given.....	1	0	7	0	2	0	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	11	0	4	0	2	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	10	0	4	0	2	0	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	96	0	33	0	6	0	74
75. Increased yield ¹ per acre on demonstrations.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ tons	6 bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 bu. tons	75 ?
76. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	78
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
80. Total yield ¹ of crops grown by junior club members.....	0 tons	0 bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	17	0	1	0	0	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
83 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.).....	22	0	14	0	5	0	84

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

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

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. ¹ <i>weeds</i>	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	0	0	0	0	4	7	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	0	0	6	8	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	0	0	6	7	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	0	0	0	0	27	4000	74
75. Increased yield ² per acre on demonstrations	0 bu. tons	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 tons	X X X	0 bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	78
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
80. Total yield ² of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu. tons	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 tons	X X X	0 bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	0	0	0	0	2	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	0	0	0	0	2	0	83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)	0	0	0	0	7	100	84

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Irish Potatoes.	(b) Sweet Potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given	48	-	-	-	-	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	82	-	-	-	-	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	50	-	-	-	-	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	241	-	-	-	-	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	18 bu.	- bu.	- lbs. ²	- lbs.	-	89 ?
90. Number of junior clubs ³	7	-	-	-	-	90
91. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	58	-	-	-	91
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	
92. Number of members completing work	(1) Boys	44	-	-	-	92
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	25½	-	-	-	-	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	4688 bu.	- bu.	- lbs. ²	- lbs.	-	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	63	-	-	-	-	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	18	-	-	-	-	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time	55	-	-	-	-	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time	2	-	-	-	-	98
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	34	-	-	-	-	98½
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page. (Include questions 87, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98½ less duplications.)	124	-	-	-	-	99

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

HORTICULTURE.

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

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given	18	15	0	0	0	0	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	33	0	0	0	3	0	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	20	0	0	0	3	0	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	41	0	0	0	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	1.6 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	0	0	0*	6	0	105
106. Number of members enrolled	0	0	0	3	43	0	106
	(1) Boys	0	0	0	4	0	
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	30	0	
107. Number of members completing	0	0	0	2	0	0	107
	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	1	17½	X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	56 bu.	0 bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	15	0	0	0	0	0	110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	7	3	0	0	0	0	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	270 trees	10 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	17	2	0	0	0	3	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	293 acres	4 acres	0 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	114
114½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	7	0	0	3	0	3	114½
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114½ less duplications.)	36	5	0	3	27	3	115

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

* Part of mixed club

FORESTRY.

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

116. Number of method demonstrations given	0	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	0	119
120. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	120
121. Number of members enrolled	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	{ 0 0 } 121
122. Number of members completing	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	{ 0 0 } 122
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members	0	123
124. Number of forest or woodland plantings made this year	0	124
125. Acres involved in preceding question	0	125
126. Number of farms assisted in forest management this year	0	126
127. Acres involved in preceding question	0	127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year	0	128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time	0	129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question	0	130
130½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	0	130½
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page. (Include questions 118, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, and 130½ less duplications.)	0	131

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. ³	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given	102	1	1	27	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	17	0	3	24	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	17	0	3	24	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	350	0	420	308	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year	233	6	3	73	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question	110480	5000	420	308	137

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

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

³ Indicate by name.

LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
138. Number of method demonstrations given	108	20	1	15	290	2	138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	34	4	0	9	146	2	139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	18	3	0	5	126	2	140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	380	141	0	12,317	29,822	0	141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	\$2725	\$1181.62	0	\$4450	\$2726.50	\$30	142
143. Number of junior clubs ²	11	2	0	2	3	0	143
144. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	125	13	1	15	27	144
	(2) Girls	3	0	0	0	6	
145. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	54	12	1	8	17	145
	(2) Girls	3	0	0	0	5	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	84	15	2	20	5626	0	146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	73	10	3	6	84	7	147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	26	3	0	2	177	0	148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	12	4	0	3	44	0	149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	204	3900	0	2917	19775	0	150
151. Number of animals discarded	33	125	0	200	3300	0	151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	1	0	0	1	X X X	0	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	21	0	0	2	X X X	0	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	0	0	0	0	2	0	154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	0	0	0	0	160	0	155

¹ Indicate by name.

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

* Part of mixed club.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	5	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	156
157. Number of members in these associations	118	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	2	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	1690	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	22	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	23	8	0	1	46	10	161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	1	1	0	2	37	0	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	2	0	0	X X X	6	X X X	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	21	21	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	0	0	4	0	0	0	165
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.)	23	9	0	2	77	4	165½
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15. (Include questions 140, 145, 147, 148, 149, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 165½ less duplications.)	304	57	5	30	685	20	166

¹ Indicate by name.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167. Number of method demonstrations given.....	25	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	14	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	12	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	0	170
171. Acres drained.....	0	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	0	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	0	173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year.....	0	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	0	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	1	177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	2	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	33	182
	(a) Barns.....	5
	(b) Hog houses.....	1
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	26
	(d) Silos.....	2
	(e) Other.....	5
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	0	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	0	185
185½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	1	185½
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, and 185½ less duplications.).....	210	186

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	2	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	17	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	5	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	37	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	36	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	2	192
193. Number of junior farm-management clubs ¹	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
195. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	20	196
197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year.....	0	197
198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year.....	3	198
198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year.....	5	198½
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page. (Include questions 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, and 198½ less duplications.).....	32	199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service.....	1	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	11	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	34	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	11	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service.		204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Savings.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Fallen Turkey Assn	89	Turkeys	\$ 18.5	\$ -	\$ 18.45/14	\$ 1.200
Western Nev. Poultry Assn	47	For the marketing of eggs Poultry	0	0	Not known	
Nev. Wool Growers Assn	8	Wool	NA	NA	96,000	NA
TOTAL						

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Pacific Coop. Woolgrowers Assn	13	Wool	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 145,800	\$ 0
Chunshill Co. Poultrymen, Inc.	65	Eggs & Egg Cases	1800.	600.	73,500.	7,500.
Calif. Cattle Mktg. Assn.	}	Cattle & Wool.	cooperated with associations in holding meetings, etc.			
Pacific Wool Growers						
TOTAL						

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 21 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) ¹	(c) ¹	
206. Number of method demonstrations given	0	used control	80	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	1	0	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	1	0	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations	0	Hares	1	209
210. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	210
211. Number of members enrolled	0	0	0	211
212. Number of members completing	0	0	0	212
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed	0	0	0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page	8	1	0	214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

¹ Indicate name over column. ² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	215
	(b) Juniors	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation	(a) Women	216
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
217. Number of members completing ²	(a) Women	217
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	(a) Women	219
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	220
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year	(a) Women	221
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year	(a) Women	222
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year	(a) Women	223
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year	(a) Women	224
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year	(a) Women	225
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time		226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.)		227

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

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. ² Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year. 8-5146

FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

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

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

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

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

² Finished product.

NUTRITION.

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

239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 239	
	{ (b) Juniors..... ----- }	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 240	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
241. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 241	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 243	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 244	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 245	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- } 246	
	{ (b) Girls..... ----- }	
	{ (c) Boys..... ----- }	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		251

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

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

CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	294
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	295
296. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	296
297. Number of method demonstrations given		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	298
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys..... }	299

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card	(f) Care of skin and hair	
(b) Good posture	(g) Home nursing	
(c) Prevention of colds	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination	(i)	
(e) Care of teeth	(j)	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes..... (b) No..... }	302

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished... ..	303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....	304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time	305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....	306

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

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

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

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

HOME DAIRY.

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

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

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

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

HOME MARKETING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	(1) ¹	(2) ¹	(3) ¹
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²			
(a) Women.....			} 379
(b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....			
(a) Women.....			} 380
(b) Girls.....			
(c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....			
(a) Women.....			} 381
(b) Girls.....			
(c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....			382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....			
(a) Women.....			} 383
(b) Girls.....			
(c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....			
(a) Women.....			} 384
(b) Girls.....			
(c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....			
(a) Women.....			} 385
(b) Girls.....			
(c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

¹ Indicate name over column.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

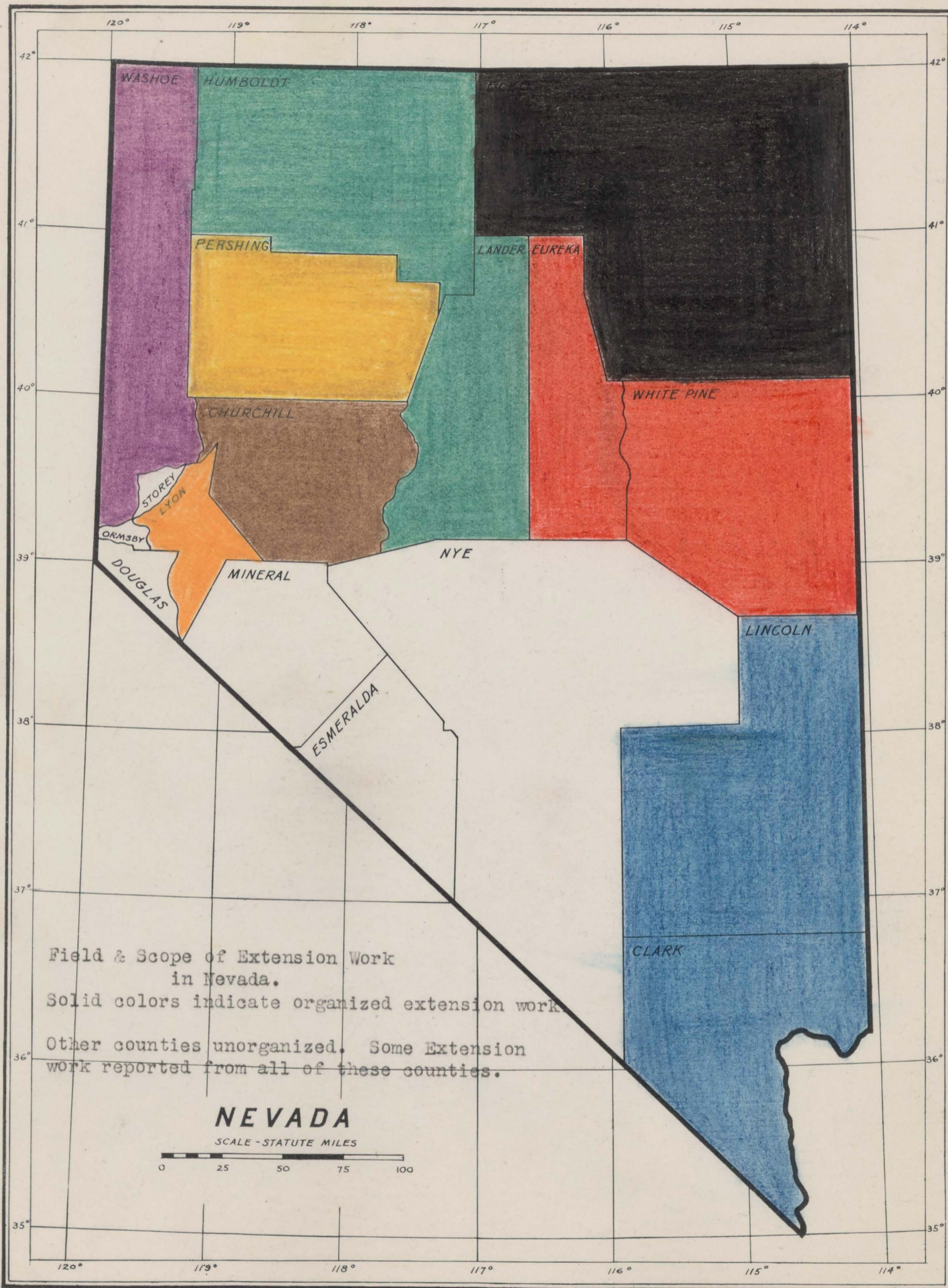
	<u>Page</u>
Index of Illustrations.....	1
Map Field and Scope of Nevada Extension Work.....	2
 I. <u>NARRATIVE REPORT OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Project 2A)</u>	
<u>Introduction</u>	3
<u>Organization of extension work in counties</u>	3 - 5
Changes During Year.....	3
<u>Assistance Rendered Counties</u>	3
Development of County and Community programs.....	3 - 4
Development of County and project committees.....	5
 <u>Supervisory Program</u>	 5 -34
Supervisory plan of work for 1927.....	5
Office Organization, Records and Reports.....	6
Maintenance and training of personnel.....	6
Program Development and Analysis.....	6- 7
<u>Active assistance given county agents</u>	7
Subject Matter Assistance given agents.....	7 -20
<u>Potato Improvement</u>	8 -14c
Problems confronting Nevada Potato Growers.....	8 - 9
Results secured 1927.....	9 -14
Certified seed purchased.....	9 -10
Growers produce own seed.....	10 -11
Supply of certified seed located.....	10 -12
Cut seed demonstrations.....	12 -13
Results from home grown seed.....	13
New seed district developed.....	13 -14
Lincoln County a new seed district.....	14
Methods.....	14
<u>Mimeograph circulars</u>	14a-14c
Suggestions for growing seed plots.....	14a
1927 potato acreage.....	14b
Seed production-Lyon County.....	14c
<u>Cereal Improvement</u>	15 -20
Introduction.....	15
Grain variety tests-1926 report.....	15a
1927 Nevada grain acreage planted to varieties recommended by extension service....	16
Milling and Baking Tests.....	17a
Seed certification.....	18
Certified seed list.....	18a
<u>Smut cont rol results</u>	19
Smut control circular.....	20
 Publicity.....	 21 -33
Use of county press.....	21
Demonstration signs.....	21
<u>News Service</u>	21 -33
Report of extension editor.....	22 -24
Typical news stories.....	25 -33
 <u>Project Activities and Results</u>	 34 -37
Narrative of accomplishments by projects.....	36 -37
 <u>Outlook</u>	 37 -39

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
II. JUNIOR EXPANSION WORK.....	40 -87
Organization.....	40
Extent of Junior Work.....	40 -43
Summary of Club Work 1927.....	40 -41
" " work by county, agent, and project.....	42
" " " " counties or districts.....	43
Graphic " " " " projects 1925 to 1927.....	44
Club Work compared by projects 1923-1927.....	45
Comparison of Club work 1915-1927.....	46 -47
Club Camp.....	48 -87
Camp Program.....	49 -69
" Announcement 1927.....	70
" Attendance 1923-1927.....	71
Location of Camp.....	72
Financial statement.....	73 -76
Income.....	73 -74
Current expense.....	75 -76
New Dining Hall and Kitchen.....	77
Plan of.....	77a
Menu, cost per meal.....	78 -79
New equipment purchased.....	80 -81
Assemblies and Banner Contest.....	82
Instruction-Food Preservation.....	83
" -Farm Mechanics and seed potato production.....	84
Recreation and local leaders conference.....	85
Instruction - Use of concrete.....	86
Demonstration Contest.....	86
Secretary Wm. M. Jardine inspected the Nevada camp....	87

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>Page</u>
I. <u>POTATO IMPROVEMENT</u>	
Figure 1. Potato Crop Grown From Certified Seed.....	9
Figure 2. One Hill of Netted Gems from Certified Seed..	10
Figure 3. Seed Potato Plot - Washoe County.....	11
Figure 4. Seed Plot - Lyon County.....	12
Figure 5. Cut Seed Demonstration - Lyon County.....	12
Figure 6. One Hill of Potatoes from Home Grown Seed....	13
 II. <u>JUNIOR WORK</u>	
Figure 7. Entrance to Nevada 4-H Boys & Girls Club Camp.....	72
Figure 8. Club Camp Dining Hall and Kitchen.....	77
Figure 9. Headquarters - Club Camp.....	80
Figure 10. Type of Bench Used at Club Camp.....	80
Figure 11. Water Cooler - Club Camp.....	81
Figure 12. An Outdoor Assembly - Club Camp.....	82
Figure 13. Banner Contest - Club Camp.....	82
Figure 14. Food Preservation Work.....	83
Figure 15. Class in Farm Mechanics.....	84
Figure 16. Class in Seed Potato Production.....	84
Figure 17. Baseball Game at Club Camp.....	85
Figure 18. Local Leaders' Conference.....	85
Figure 19. Use of Concrete on the Farm - Classwork.....	86
Figure 20. Lincoln County Agricultural Dem- onstration Team.....	86
Figure 21. Secretary of Agriculture, Wm. M. Jardine, and the Directors of Extension Service, of the eleven Western States inspected the Nevada Club Camp.....	87



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report of Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman

1927

Introduction

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports shows in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1927. In addition to this summary herewith follows a brief narrative report which shows the field and scope of extension activities in agriculture for the past year. The county extension agents' reports are cited where particular methods or outstanding pieces of work have been done.

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

Changes During the Year

There have been no changes in the organization of extension work in the state during the past year. There is now, as formerly, a director, two assistant directors and one part-time specialist in dairying and poultry. The present plan of organization seems to be the most satisfactory for Nevada and unless the Capper-Ketcham becomes a reality there will be in all likelihood no addition to the state office force.

There has been a close coordination of our lines of work during the year, and apparently everyone is thinking of one extension program consisting of the greatest service to the rural people of the state.

Assistance Rendered Counties

The assistant director spent a large part of his time during 1927 in giving assistance in conducting actual field work and organization of work in the counties. Many committees were met with and a number of demonstrations and field meetings were held with the county agents. Each of the eleven annual county farm bureau meetings were attended by the assistant director. At these meetings programs and organization problems of the coming year were discussed.

Development of County and Community Programs of Work

County programs have been developed in all of the eleven different counties. In most of the counties the projects are county wide. This is particularly true in the strictly livestock counties. For this reason more attention is usually given to county programs than to community programs. However, many local problems are solved through local community programs and farm center meetings. We have 61 communities in the eleven counties where extension work should be conducted. During 1927 in 47 of these communities extension programs were cooperatively worked out by extension agents and the people concerned.

It is customary in each county and community where extension work is conducted for the farm bureau or other local committees selected by the extension agents to work together cooperatively for the promotion of the projects adopted. The county extension agents, consulting with local people, develop the extension program for the coming year, month by month. This is developed in such form that definite goals can be set and checked

up with actual accomplishments at the end of the year. The program for the coming year is usually presented at the close of the year to the annual county farm bureau meetings.

Herewith follows a typical county program with results obtained:

Results of 1927 Program of Work

ELKO COUNTY

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Completed</u>
<u>Range Livestock</u>		
10	Purebred sires placed	65
5	Cooperators Sheep grading Demonstration	2
<u>Dairy</u>		
1	Silo Constructed	0
<u>Poultry</u>		
1	Poultry house constructed	0
1	Poultry school	0
<u>Crops</u>		
a. 2	Wheat variety tests	2
2	Wheat cooperators	4
b. 1	Oat variety test	1
c. 1	Campaign wheat smut control	1
<u>Rodent Control</u>		
2	Communities added	2
1	County Wide drive	2 drives completed 100,930 acres treated, saving \$50,186.
<u>Club Work</u>		
35	Members enrolled	38
63%	Completed	76%
3	Demonstration teams trained	2
2	Judging teams	1
1	Club tour	0
15	Club members attend club camp	6
2	Achievement Day Programs	2
<u>Miscellaneous - not covered by projects</u>		
1.	Supervised Agricultural Exhibits	
	(a) Elko County Fair	Exhibits of beef and sheep secured from 3 states. Largest beef exhibit ever held in Elko. Favorable comment.
	(b) 1927 Nevada Exposition, Reno	Boys potato club won second prize for best club exhibit in state.
	(c) Nevada Potato Show	
2.	(a) Conducted 1 campaign magpie extermination.	Over 2,000 magpies destroyed 1 demonstration at meeting.
	(b) 1 campaign against rabbits	4 cooperators place poison

Development of County Project Committees

The extension of an electric power line in Lyon County is cited as a good illustration as work of project county committees.

The farmers of Mason and Smith Valleys in Lyon County were without electric power and lights except for small individual plants while the main power lines of the power company extended into both these valleys. Investigations showed that the power company would not extend its lines to the farmers of the district on a use cost basis and it was impossible to expect the farmers to advance enough money to build these lines themselves, as the cost was prohibitive.

Accordingly, a committee was appointed to work with the county agent to find a plan which would insure the power company sufficient revenue to extend the electric lines to supply these districts with electricity. The committee appointed worked with the county agent for a year and a half before a satisfactory plan was worked out. Many meetings were held with the Public Service Commission of the state, the power company officials and the farmers interested in securing power, with the result that one extension was made in Mason Valley which serves 43 farmers. The work of the committee is not as yet completed, as further negotiations are necessary before satisfactory arrangements can be made for the other needed extensions in these districts.

The committeemen took an active part in this project and assumed the responsibilities necessary for the successful completion of the project. Similar procedure is followed whenever possible in other counties and in other enterprises. A notable example of such cooperation is the rodent control campaign which is annually carried on with great success in Elko County. For details concerning this project, see the Elko County Agent's report for 1927, pages 15 and 16.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

Supervisory Plan of Work for 1927

The plan outlined in our 1927 plan of work report was for the most part carried out during the year. However, it was necessary for the assistant director to curtail some visits planned to the more distant counties on account of the extra work caused by the construction of the boys' and girls' camp building and dining hall at the University Farm. Details connected with the Western States Extension Conference, which was held in Reno this year and the Nevada Transcontinental Highways Exposition, which was held in Reno during the summer, also curtailed the program planned. It was planned to visit each county at least four times during the year for the purpose of supervision and assistance on the program of work, but for the reasons previously stated it was not possible to visit each county four times. Where possible, meetings were attended, office organization, program analysis, program development, club organization and reports were discussed and checked over with the agent. All programs of work were checked over at least once with each agent.

As stated before, the assistant director attended nine annual county farm bureau meetings this year. Prior to and following these meetings the program of work for each one of the county agents was gone over and checked. All of the active farm centers in Washoe, Lyon and Pershing counties were visited once or more during the year. Other project meetings were attended in all the other counties.

Office Organization, Records and Reports

The past year has generally seen an improvement in the office systems and records in the county agents' offices. Several agents have had difficulty in securing competent stenographic and clerical assistance, which has retarded progress in office organization, records and reports in these particular offices, but taken as a whole the offices are in a satisfactory condition and reports are being made in a fair manner. Full time stenographic assistance in White Pine County and an office located near the center of business activities would undoubtedly improve the work in the eastern part of the state. Under present arrangements, the district agent with headquarters at Ely cannot satisfactorily keep up his office records and reports.

During the year an additional motion picture projector was secured for use in the different counties. Three projectors are now available for use in the state. A new electric generator suitable for generating electric current for showing motion pictures was purchased for the use of White Pine and Eureka Counties. This proved to be a very satisfactory piece of equipment.

At the 1927 Boys and Girls Club Camp held at the University Farm, the Southern Pacific Company very kindly made a new film showing extension activities at the encampment. A motion picture camera was also purchased and a film showing an agricultural tour by the State Bankers Association, as well as other extension activities, was made with the use of this camera. As soon as time and occasion permits, it is anticipated that the motion picture camera will prove of considerable assistance in making a pictorial record of extension activities and project work. Both of these films will be shown in all counties of the state during 1928.

The state office now has a strip film projector which has been used to some extent by the county agents. When it is possible to provide strip films showing local projects the use of this projector will be greatly accelerated.

Most of the county agents are now equipped with first class kodaks and following up the instructions given by C.H. Hanson at the 1926 Extension Conference a noticeable improvement has been made in all photographs of extension work taken by the agents.

Maintenance, Training and Personnel

During 1927 one agent resigned and a new man, trained as assistant agent during the summer of 1926, was selected to take the place vacated by the man who resigned.

At the Extension Conference in 1927 programs of work for each agent for 1927 were reviewed and definitely accepted by the state office before each agent left the conference. Goals for each program were definitely set and as such are reported in the 1927 county reports.

Program Development and Analysis

Each agent's program of work was checked over item by item when planned and progress was checked in the same manner during the year. In a good many instances progress of the program was checked in the field, a close study being made of the different projects with the idea of making recommendations for continuing or abandoning projects in 1928. A close

contact was maintained with all projects under way, with special attention being paid to the crops program which has needed strengthening. In all, eleven programs of work were checked.

Notes were taken in 1926 relative to the 1927 programs and were used in assisting agents in making out their programs of work for 1927. As a result of this plan more uniform plans of work were adopted in each county.

Active assistance in office and the field was given the county agents by the assistant director in carrying out the work listed below:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Counties</u>
Crops Improvement Program	11 counties, 1 unorganized
State Seed Certification Plan	6 "
Organization of Club Projects	5 "
Dairy Field Day	1 "
Potato Grading	3 "
Visual Instruction	5 "
Photographic Assistance	2 "
Pure Bred Dairy Sire Survey	1 "
Extension News Service	11 "
Banker-Farmer Tour	1 "
Conference-Secretary State Economic Conference - Reno	
Nevada Potato & Apple Show	1 "
Secretary, Crops Committee-Churchill, Lyon, Lincoln and Clark County Economic Conferences	

The seed potato project in Lincoln County is being carried out as planned in 1926. For details of this project see District Extension Agent J.H. Wittwer's report, pages 68-71.

The use of motion picture films by county agents at community meetings was encouraged. New films available were called to the attention of the county agents and motion picture equipment was repaired and put into better use in the field.

Subject Matter Assistance

The assistant director continued to act as crop specialist for the Extension Service, inasmuch as the college does not provide any such assistance. On some projects complete subject matter was furnished the county agents, while in other cases county agents were advised as to methods of carrying on projects. In all cases the subject matter assistance given was on work that had been regularly planned as part of the agent's program.

Specialist's work has consisted largely of work along two lines as follows:

- I. Potatoes
- II. Cereals

The following summary will give an idea as to the scope and character of the work done:

1927 PROGRAM POTATO AND CEREAL IMPROVEMENT

I. Potatoes

In potato improvement work in Nevada, the problem has been largely a question of good seed. The common practice has been to plant small whole seed potatoes known as single drop. Single drop seed is purchased from Idaho, Oregon or other neighboring states whenever the grower has considered his seed to have run out. As long as the seed produces a good crop the small potatoes out of a main crop are used for seed.

While many good crops have been produced in this manner many poor ones have also been produced, as this system though sometimes successful offers every chance of poor yields if the single drop seed planted is not of good quality. Single drop seed that has been shipped in from outside states prior to 1926 has never been certified and accordingly most of the seed imported was of unknown quality.

In order to remedy this situation the Extension Service has advocated:

- (1) That certified seed be purchased
- (2) That the grower produce his own seed in a seed plot

This made it necessary to:

- (1) Locate a supply of good quality certified Netteed Gem and Burbank seed potatoes in neighboring states
- (2) Demonstrate that cut seed potatoes will produce as good a crop as whole seed, inasmuch as Nevada growers demand single drop seed and the supply of certified single drop is not large enough to care for the Nevada demand.
- (3) Demonstrate that the grower can produce good quality single drop or cut seed on his own farm by late and close planting
- (4) Demonstrate that certified seed is better than ordinary seed
- (5) Develop seed producing areas in the eastern portion of the state for supplying Nevada certified seed to western Nevada growers

During October 1926 a plan for testing Lincoln County, Nevada, as a possible source of supply of seed potatoes for Southern California growers was drawn up by the assistant director and submitted to the county agent.

Lincoln County is located on the main line of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 459 miles from Los Angeles. The agricultural valleys in this county where potatoes have been raised successfully for market for the past 30 to 40 years on a limited area has an altitude ranging from 3000 to 6500 feet. These valleys are thought to have the favorable climatic and soil conditions suitable for the production of seed potatoes, and there seems to be no reason why seed potato plots properly grown should not yield first class seed. There is plenty of irrigated ground, virgin ground, as far as potatoes are concerned, available for seed potato production.

The southern counties of California are so badly infected by the various potato diseases as to make it impossible to grow a good quality of seed, and they have been compelled to go farther away each year to secure it until now it is being secured largely in Northern California, Idaho, and

sometimes as far away as Wisconsin.

Accordingly, the problem to be solved here is to produce White Rose seed potatoes that will meet the requirements of the Southern California market. The plan suggested called for close cooperation with the Southern California growers and officials both in the production of the seed in Lincoln County and in the testing of the seed produced in Southern California.

RESULTS SECURED-1927
POTATO IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Certified Seed Purchased

For the first time in the history of the state, Nevada seed potato growers shipped in bona fide certified seed potatoes in carload lots. Five cars of certified seed were shipped into the state from the Northwest; however, this was only a fraction of the total amount of seed shipped into the state, as 52 cars of seed were reported purchased in 1927 from outside the state.



FIGURE 1. Potato Crop Grown From Certified Seed

Five cars of certified seed potatoes were shipped into the state this year. Uniformly good results were secured with this seed. Here we have a field in Lyon County that produced 16.9 tons per acre from certified seed.

This seed was purchased by the growers as a direct result of the county agent's and the assistant director's work. The five cars of certified seed imported this year conclusively demonstrated it pays to buy certified seed even at a high price. Certified seed cost \$77 per ton this year. Probably the most interesting thing about the potatoes in this picture is the fact that the field run graded about 95% U.S. No. 1 quality.



FIGURE 2. One Hill of Nettetted Gems From Certified Seed

Two of the 5 cars of certified seed imported came from British Columbia. The crop from this seed grown in Douglas County proved that this district can supply us with high quality Nettetted Gems or Burbanks.

Growers Produce Own Seed

Twelve potato growers in different parts of the state adopted the suggestion of the Extension Service and planted seed plots, the intent being to plant seed potatoes from certified or selected seed for the production of seed for commercial planting the following year. Particular emphasis has been put on this project as it is believed that this plan offers one solution to the seed problem that confronts Nevada growers.

Excellent Supply Certified Seed Potatoes Located

In the fall of 1925, the assistant director made a visit to the Northwest and investigated supplies of certified seed potatoes in Oregon and Washington. Following this visit, seed from these districts was planted in Nevada and very good yields were secured, with the result that the assistant director and county agents can now recommend a source of supply of certified Nettetted Gem and Burbanks seed potatoes with varieties desired in Nevada whenever the occasion demands. Prior to the location of this good quality certified seed, a good many cars of inferior seed not certified from this section had been shipped into the state and many growers had suffered a loss in yield due to the quality of the seed purchased.

Now that a good supply of certified seed from the Northwest has been shipped into the state and an excellent yield secured, we are in a position

to direct those interested to a reliable seed source, and it is anticipated that an increased amount of certified seed will be purchased yearly from now on in Nevada. For details as to the results secured from certified seed, see County Agent Ed Reed's 1927 report, page 15.



FIGURE 3. Seed Potato Plot - Washoe County

Washoe County had 6 seed potato plots grown after the method recommended by the Extension Service. This plot was planted June 29 and yielded at the rate of 6 to 1. The results secured in Washoe County indicated that in order to receive better yields the seed plot should be planted earlier, about June 20th.

Seed plots ranging in size from $1/10$ acre to $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres were planted in Lyon, Washoe, Elko, White Pine, Humboldt, Douglas and Lincoln counties after plans furnished by the Extension Service.



FIGURE 4. Seed Plot - Lyon County

Maionchi Bros., Lyon County, bought certified seed recommended by the Extension Service and planted a $3\frac{1}{2}$ acre seed plot on June 20th. They secured a yield ranging from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre.

The Nevada grower can profitably follow this practice, or purchase certified seed for planting his main crop.

CUT AND WHOLE SEED YIELD WELL



FIGURE 5. Cut Seed Demonstration - Lyon County

To disprove the belief that cut seed will not produce a good stand of potatoes, V. Scatena (center), Lyon County, planted 10 rows of cut seed

in the middle of a field planted to single drop whole seed. No difference was apparent in the stand, tops or yield. The cut seed was cut and kept in a cool cellar where the sun could not reach the tubers. The cut tubers were sprinkled with water, covered with a wet sack and kept in this condition for 3 days. At the end of the 3 days, the cuts were well healed over and no loss occurred after planting.

Over 200 acres of cut seed was planted in the western part of the state in 1927. The good stands and yields secured were called to the attention of the growers by means of farm visits, tours, and talks at farm center meetings.

BEST RESULTS OBTAINED FROM HOME GROWN SEED



FIGURE 6. One Hill of Potatoes From Home Grown Seed

A hill of Burbank potatoes grown from home grown seed. This seed proved far superior to other local seed planted along side of it. The seed plot is one solution of the Nevada potato growers seed problem.

New Seed District Developed

A boys agricultural club was organized in the Metropolis district in Elko County by County Agent Jos. W. Wilson to take advantage of the fine market for seed potatoes in Western Nevada. The assistant director met with the club and outlined plans for growing of the seed. It was suggested to the boys that they attempt to produce the single drop seed such as is desired by the Western Nevada growers. It was planned to produce at least one car of certified single drop seed. Six boys took up the project and 1/2 car of certified single drop seed was produced. This seed will be sold in the spring of 1928 to some grower in Western Nevada who will fill out the balance of the car with whole seed that will have to be cut for planting. It is anticipated that ~~single drop~~ whole drop seed can be sold this way as over 200 acres of cut seed was planted and produced a successful crop in Western Nevada.

Closer and later planting would have produced a larger quantity of single drop seed. This seed passed the Nevada certification requirements.

Certified Seed Superior

The value of certified seed was clearly demonstrated in different parts of the state this year. In one instance, the certified seed gave seven times the yield that ordinary local seed gave. Wherever certified seed was planted the county agents gave publicity to this project. The value of certified seed was probably best shown in Lyon County where over 200 people visited a field where certified seed was planted and a record breaking yield secured.

Lincoln County Potential Seed Source for Southern California Potato Growers

The following article from the Pacific Rural Press shows that progress is being made on the seed potato project in Lincoln County. Seed produced in Lincoln County this year will be sent early in 1928 to Southern California for testing under California conditions. It is also possible that equipment will be provided for tuber^{index} test work in Lincoln County.

"Clean Spud Seed Possible from Nevada

Lincoln County, Nevada, offers excellent possibilities for growing certified seed potatoes at elevations of five to six thousand feet. Isolation, elevation, apparent freedom from insects, and clean soil give them a decided advantage. California, and especially the southern counties, demand clean seed, and it may be that a close working arrangement will come about between potato seed growers of this Nevada county and commercial growers in California. These are the observations of E.D. McSweeney, large potato grower of Temecula and El Monte, and F.H. Ernst, assistant farm advisor in Los Angeles county, who made an inspection trip into Nevada this summer on the trail of disease-free spuds."

METHODS

A very successful tri-county potato tour was held for the first time this year with 32 interested people attending from the three counties. The tour started at 6:30 in the morning and continued until 6 in the evening, covering a distance of 225 miles. Better Seed Potatoes was the theme of the tour. Stops were made at the different ranches in the three counties where seed plots were inspected, cut whole seed demonstrations observed, and the yield secured from certified and home grown seed. Everyone who made the trip went home convinced of the value of certified seed compared to seed of unknown quality, that cut seed produced just as good a crop in Nevada as whole seed, that home grown seed produced in a seed plot was as good as certified seed. The tour also clearly demonstrated that it is possible to secure first class Burbank seed, seed that has not run out if certified is purchased from the Northwest.

The assistant director prepared an educational exhibit at the Annual Potato Show held at the University. Seed potatoes and better grading were demonstrated in this exhibit.

Talks at farm center meetings in Lyon and Washoe counties, the principal potato producing sections of the state, were given advocating the use of certified seed or the production of home grown seed in a seed plot.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWING SEED POTATOES IN NEVADA

By
Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director.

The actual work involved in growing a seed plot is slight. The chief objection is that the seed plot must be planted the latter part of June or the first part of July when other farm operations, such as putting up the first crop of hay, interfere. But the returns that can be secured should outweigh this objection, especially if the farmer grows potatoes from year to year.

The plan for the seed plot consists in late planting of a number of rows of well selected seed and then going thru them carefully several times during the growing season to remove any mixtures, weak or diseased plants.

No technical information is needed to do this work. All any grower needs to know about diseases is to be able to recognize plants that are not normal for the particular variety grown. If all abnormal plants are removed, the chances are more than even that most, if not all of the diseased plants will be removed.

LAND

New ground should be used, or land that has not been in potatoes for at least four years. It would be useless to attempt to produce disease free seed on land that has been recently in potatoes. Alfalfa ground or sod would be preferred. The soil should be of the best quality and should be given a dressing of barnyard manure, preferably in the fall on the preceding crop. It should be mellow and rich and capable of holding moisture and free of eel worms.

The alfalfa ground or sod selected for the seed plot should be thoroughly disced and then ploughed about eight inches deep. After this it should be pulverized immediately with a disc or smoothing harrow. If the ground is manured just before ploughing, it should be cross ploughed in order to thoroughly mix the

manure in the soil.

As the seed plot will not be planted until the first part of July, harrowing should be done whenever needed to keep down weeds and preserve moisture.

If the ground is too dry when planting time arrives, it should be marked off in furrows four inches deep and thirty-two inches apart and the water rushed thru each furrow for from three to five days ahead of planting. The seed can be dropped by hand or planter in this furrow and covered. This will make the soil loose and mellow above the seed. If the soil is inclined to bake between the rows it should be cultivated or furrowed out before it becomes too dry.

LOCATION

The seed plot should be located at least 200 feet from any other field of potatoes as insects may transmit diseases from diseased vines to healthy vines when the seed plot is located within this distance of diseased fields.

The seed plot should be located in the best ground obtainable, in order to get good results.

SIZE

The seed plot should be of such size that each hill can be inspected during the growing season. It will be up to each grower to decide what the size of the seed plot should be. This will probably be determined by the amount of seed needed by the grower to plant his usual acreage or the demand for seed potatoes in his locality.

SEED

Only seed known to be reasonably free from disease should be selected for planting in the seed plot. Start with a good strain. Certified seed or its equivalent should be used to start with.

No varietal mixtures or diseased seed should be planted. Burbanks or Russet Burbanks should be planted where the grower plants to sell seed, as these two

varieties are the only ones of commercial importance in the state.

SEED TREATMENT

Preparation of Solution

The standard treatment is to use a commercial grade of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) at the rate of 4 ounces to 30 gallons of water. It is convenient to use a stock solution prepared at the rate of 4 ounces to 1 gallon of water which is added to 29 gallons of water in the dipping tank just before starting the seed treatment. As mercuric chloride is practicably insoluble in cold water, the usual recommendation is to prepare the stock solution with hot water. However, it has been found that the mercuric chloride will dissolve more rapidly in the presence of sodium chloride or ammonium chloride. The proper amount of mercuric chloride should be weighed out, placed in a stone crock or a wooden vessel with an equal amount of common salt and the warm water added. If four times as much salt is used, complete solution will be obtained in cold water in two or three minutes. This saves some trouble in preparing the stock solution and the presence of salt does not effect the treatment. A level teaspoonful of corrosive sublimate weighs about one ounce.

The solution may be made by adding 1 gallon of stock solution to 29 gallons of water in a clean tight barrel of 50 or 60 gallon capacity. The barrels used for the treatment should be placed on a platform so that the solution can be drained off quickly at the end of each treatment and transferred to another barrel. A drain plug should be placed in the bottom of each barrel for this purpose.

Where the seed is dipped in this manner the strength of the solution may be maintained by adding one half ounce of mercuric bichloride for every two sacks dipped and sufficient water to bring the solution up to its original volume.

Length of Treatment

Potatoes just starting to sprout may be safely given the one-and-a-half-hour treatment which has given the best results.

Potatoes with sprouts one-fourth inches long should be treated from one-half to one hour.

Potatoes badly sprouted, with sprouts over one-half inches in length, should not be treated.

Precautions

Dry the treated potatoes in the shade, never in direct sunlight.

Do not make big piles of wet potatoes as injury is likely to result.

Badly sprouted potatoes should never be treated.

As the seed plot will be planted in early July, treat the seed before it sprouts.

If cut seed is to be planted, it should be treated before cutting.

As mercury reacts with any sort of metal, only wooden, agate ware, glass or stoneware should be used in preparing the solution.

WHOLE SEED

If whole seed is available that is known to be free from disease, plant whole seed, for there will be fewer diseased plants to remove. One large diseased tuber cut into several pieces means a number of diseased plants in different parts of the field. The use of whole seed insures a perfect stand as well as a minimum number of diseased plants. The use of whole seed that will not go thru the planter will necessitate planting by hand and the use of more seed per acre.

CUT SEED

If cut seed is to be planted, cut blocky rather than wedge-shaped pieces, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ounces in size, for planting the same day as cut. Plant cut seed in soil that has sufficient moisture to germinate the seed promptly without irrigation and to support its development until several inches high.

Blocky seed pieces are handled better in the planter and do not dry out or decay so readily if weather and soil conditions are unfavorable.

Cut the tuber first from the seed to stem end, then into blocky pieces, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces in size with one or more eyes.

TIME OF PLANTING

Many experiments show that immature seed is the best. Accordingly the seed plot must be planted later than the main crop. The first part of July is the time to plant the seed plot. This cuts down the length of the growing season and insures immature seed.

RATE AND DISTANCE OF PLANTING

Most Nevada growers prefer whole seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces in size, so close planting should be practiced to secure a good percentage of small one-drop seed.

The seed should be planted 4 inches deep, or such depth that the seed piece is placed in moist cool soil. Each hill should be 8 inches apart in the row and the rows should be 32 inches apart.

When $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce seed pieces are planted 32 x 8 inches apart, it will take 2298 pounds of seed per acre. When 2 ounce pieces are planted 32 x 8 inches apart, it will take 3066 pounds of seed. The close seeding is responsible for the large amount of seed required per acre. With this spacing there would be 24,502 plants per acre, compared to 14,520 plants per acre if spaced 36 x 12 inches.

RIDGING AND CULTIVATION

If the planter has been used, a Planter Jr. Cultivator, with a Planet Jr. plough for the center cultivator, can be used to good advantage for the first cultivation, thus making a small ditch between rows. For the next cultivation, before irrigation, an ordinary shovel plough or hiller should be used. The seed plot should be kept free of weeds at all times. Cultivation should cease when the plants are in full bloom or just passing out of it.

IRRIGATION

A uniform supply of moisture should be maintained thruout the growing season. Tuber formation in potatoes commences when the potatoes are 5 or 6 inches high. Conditions during this period determine the number of tubers formed. A fair supply of moisture in the soil during the tuberization period is necessary to secure a good set of tubers. Irrigation should be delayed until the vines show a need of water by having a dark green color, but thereafter irrigations should be regular. No time can be set for them as to the interval between irrigations. This will depend on the soil and weather. Moisture conditions can be tested by digging into the row to see if the soil under the plants where the roots are feeding, has as much moisture as the plants can use to advantage.

INSPECTION AND ROGUING

"Roguing" is a term applied by vegetable seed growers to denote the process of removing all mixtures or off type plants from the seed plot. The potato seed plot should be rogued at least three times during the growing season. The first roguing should be done when the plants are not more than six inches above the ground as mosaic disease appears more plainly in our climate at this time than later in the season.

The second "roguing" should take place about 10 days after, and the third roguing about two weeks after the second.

If any varietal mixtures are present in the seed plot, they should be inspected during blossoming time when such plants can be best detected and removed.

During these field inspections all diseased plants, including tops, seed pieces and new tubers, should be removed from the field. All plants showing mosaic or similar diseases should be destroyed when removed.

The degree of success from the seed plot depends upon the thoroughness and persistence exercised by the farmer in roguing out the diseased plants. On close

examination, many vines will show disease that from a glance would appear healthy; hence it is necessary to go thru the seed plot every week or ten days and examine each hill closely. Vines which are characterized by any of the conditions enumerated below should be pulled out.

- (1) Vines that show a rolling, wilting or a yellowing of the lower leaves.
- (2) Plants that are unthrifty and undersized, whose branches and leaves instead of spreading out normally, tend to grow upward forming a somewhat compact top, frequently with the young leaves curled and folded up along the mid rib and in later stages becoming lighter green or yellow and finally dying.
- (3) A mottling of the leaf which can be detected by looking at the leaf in the shade and is characterized by light and dark green blotches thruout the leaf with a tendency for the leaflets to crinkle and turn or roll downward at the margins.
- (4) The distinct upward rolling of the leaflets about the mid rib, a dwarfing of the plant and the yellowing of the foliage.
- (5) Plants with foliage thickly clustered giving a compact appearance and the leaflets curling downward.
- (6) Any plants which are spindly and lacking in vigor.

HARVESTING

If any plants have been selected for next years seed plot and marked with stakes for this purpose, they should be dug by hand and stored separately for this purpose. All tubers that are rotting, damaged or cut, off type, mishapen, or otherwise unsound should be ridigly thrown out.

ESTIMAE OF 1927 POTATO CROP

County	Acres, 1927	Acres, 1926	Acres, 1925	Acres, 1924	Acres, 1923
Lyon	1900	1900	1000	1030	2000
Churchill	425	140	250	161	600
Washoe	1800	1400	1300	985	825
Elko	150	200	350	276	400
Humboldt	225	110	100	63	150
Lander	60	40	no report	24	no report
Eureka	275	80	no report	52	no report
Pershing	100	30	50	100	50
White Pine	320	320	375	280	300
Lincoln	60	75	70	64	no report
Clark	15	30	30	16	100
Douglas	250	150	200	67	250
Ormsby	40	40	40	46	no report
Nye	no report	no report	no report	124	no report
Storey	75	10	15	15	15
Mineral	250	200	200	154	200
Esmeralda	no report	no report	no report	47	no report
TOTAL	5945	4725	3980	3468	4890

The estimated acreage for 1926 checks quite closely with the estimate of the Division of Crop and Livestock estimates.

Thomas Buckman
Assistant Director
Agricultural Extension Division

SEED POTATO PRODUCTION IN LYON COUNTY

By Thomas Buckman

The production of seed potatoes in Nevada during 1926 may be divided into two parts, first the production of certified seed for sale in Elko County and the production of seed by the potato grower on his own farm for his own use in Lyon County.

As the purpose of this article is to discuss the production of immature seed potatoes that can be planted whole or what is known as 'one drop seed' the work in Lyon County only will be considered.

Nevada potato growers spend many hundreds of dollars annually in purchasing seed potatoes, and as a general rule, little is known of the productive qualities of the seed that is purchased. Little certified seed is purchased, as the price is that to be prohibitive and the certified stock is usually large seed that must be cut when planted, which practice is not favored in the commercial producing districts of the state. Accordingly, since our growers do not wish to purchase certified seed, and the established practice is to plant one drop, or whole seed pieces, the Extension Service has suggested the growing of sufficient seed on the potato grower's farm for planting his crop. By close spacing and late planting, healthy one-drop seed can be secured, other factors being equal. The seed plot idea is an old and successful source of seed potatoes on many farms in the United States.

QUALITY SEED PRODUCED BY CLUB MEMBERS

A boys' seed potato club was organized in Mason Valley during 1926 by County Agent Edward Reed to demonstrate that the seed plot has a place on the Nevada potato grower's farm. Eight boys, whose fathers are successful potato growers, were interested in joining the club. The best quality Burbank seed available was secured by the boys for planting the seed plots.

TIME PLANTED

The seed was planted on different dates varying from July 2 to July 8. A considerable amount of seed was lost in storage, due to the condition it was received in, and so each boy could not plant one-half acre each as was planned. The seed was stored by spreading out six inches deep on the floor of a potato cellar. Some of the larger seed was cut in order to get a larger acreage, but it did not come up as well as the whole seed. In planting the seed was spaced 12 x 36 inches.

DISEASED PLANTS REMOVED

Diseased plants were rogued out, that is, removed from the fields by the club members, who inspected the fields for this purpose several times before the frost killed the vines, in company with County Agent Reed.

CARE DURING GROWING SEASON

The seed plots were given the same care as the regular crop and it was noticeable that the best results were secured where the most attention was given. No technical information is needed for seed production. Anyone who can successfully grow a crop of potatoes can grow a crop of seed. All any grower needs to know about diseases is to be able to recognize plants that are not normal for the particular variety grown. If all abnormal plants are removed, the chances are more than even, that most, if not all of the diseased plants will be removed.

RESULTS

The total acreage planted by the boys was 1.88 acres and the total yield secured was 13,500 pounds, making the yield 3.5 tons per acre. This is not a very high yield; but it is not surprising when it is known that but .57 of an acre received the care it should have had. This .57 of an acre gave a yield of 7,000 pounds and produced at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, which is an excellent yield when we consider the crop was planted July 3. The seed ranged in size from one ounce to ten ounces. Most of it was suitable for one-drop seed.

GARDINER'S SEED PLOT

Another seed plot was planted by John Gardiner, a successful potato grower in Mason Valley. From a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre plot of Burbanks he secured a 3-ton crop of seed. This seed plot was planted on July 10 and was irrigated three times, on July 16, August 15, and August 29th, respectively. No cultivations or weedings were given the crop.

In summing up the results secured in Lyon County during 1926, we are of the opinion that better results can be secured (1) by using only the best certified seed to start with; (2) by improving storage conditions of the seed that is to be used in the seed plot; (3) by planting whole seed; (4) by closer planting to secure a greater number of single drop-seed. Only the best care will give good results, and diseased plants must be removed, not only plants, but tubers being taken from the field.

Final proof of the quality of the seed produced will be secured in 1927 when a close check on the yield will be made.

ESTIMATED COST OF GROWING ONE ACRE OF SEED POTATOES IN WESTERN NEVADA

Ploughing per acre	\$5.00
Disking, harrowing, etc.	7.50
Planting	5.00
*Seed, 1200 lbs @ 8¢	96.00
Cultivating	5.50
Irrigation	7.50
Water Assessments	2.50
Weeding	1.50
Four horse digger and man	6.00
Four pickers	16.00
Share per acre in upkeep of farm and farm implements	1.50
Interest on investment \$200.00 land @ $6\frac{1}{4}\%$	12.50
TOTAL COST	\$166.50

*This seed would be best quality, Oregon, Washington or British Columbia Certified Seed, held in cold storage at shipping point for June delivery, shipped by express. In carlot shipments the transportation charges would be greatly reduced.

COST PER TON

6--Ton Crop	\$27.75
7--Ton Crop	23.78

With the proper care during the growing season, one of the club boys secured a yield of $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. With better quality seed, such as has been considered in the estimated cost per acre, a better yield should be secured. Gardiner's seed plot yielded at the rate of 12 tons per acre; but this was partly due to the location of the seed plot in a sheltered place where the early frosts did not kill the vines, thereby lengthening the growing season. However, with proper care in good rich soil, a yield of six tons of seed should be secured.

Such late planted seed, properly rogued, is equivalent to certified seed that costs from \$75 to \$90 per ton laid down in Western Nevada, and is far superior to single drop seed of unknown origin, shipped in from the other states at a cost of \$50 to \$70 per ton.

II. Cereal Improvement

Wheat, barley and oats are the principal cereal crops produced in Nevada. The problem to be solved here is largely a question of varieties and good seed. During the past four years different varieties of grain have been tested and some found better than others. As a general rule the Federation varieties of wheat have been found superior to those commonly grown in the state. In fact the value of these newer varieties introduced by the Extension Service have been so quickly recognized that the acreage planted to the newer varieties has increased faster than was intended by the Extension Service. The mimeographed circular which follows on grain variety tests in 1926 gives a summary of the work as planned and the results secured. In 1927 similar work was carried on but the summary for 1927 has not been completed at this date.

GRAIN VARIETY TESTSNevada - 1926

By Thomas Buckman, Assistant Director, Extension

WHEAT

Wheat growing in Nevada has undergone a decided contraction since 1919, only 13,862 acres being reported by the 1925 agricultural census. During 1919, 21,984 acres were reported. Wheat has a permanent place in the rotation of crops in Nevada, and it is one of the quickest and most profitable cash crops that can be raised. Recognizing this fact, the Nevada Extension Service has encouraged the testing out of varieties of wheat that have given good results in adjacent states, replacing in those states, varieties commonly grown in Nevada. This work was started in Washoe County in 1924, and in 1926 was taken up as a state-wide project for all counties.

FIVE YEAR TESTS BEST

No tests with cereals in one county can represent the behavior of varieties in all localities for the reason that promising or desirable varieties should be tested locally. The value of these tests aside from the care in growing and harvesting depends upon the number of years the tests cover. One year's trial is of little or no value and two years' trial is little better. Three years of trials are the minimum for serviceable results, but five years' trial is more dependable. No variety should be dropped with less than three years' trial. Seasonal and soil variability and other factors are responsible for the necessity of repeated tests.

In introducing new varieties into Nevada, none have been recommended but those which in years of test have established themselves as profitable crops in adjoining states. Accordingly we may proceed faster than if the varieties were absolutely new products. But all should be tested at least three years before any campaign is put on to secure universal planting of the best varieties.

TEST ACREAGE EXCEEDED 500 ACRES

The average production of the 37 tests reported by county agents was 2525 pounds per acre. The total acreage under observation was 567.4 acres.

The varieties under observation have been classed as follows:

- I. Varieties New to Nevada
 - Federation
 - Hard Federation
 - White Federation
 - Onas

- II. Established Varieties in Nevada
 - Bunyip
 - Marquis
 - Club
 - Early Baart
 - Bluestem or White Australian
 - Galgals
 - Dicklow
 - Defiance

The average production per acre of Group II, established varieties in Nevada, was 2388 pounds.

The NEW VARIETIES OUTYIELDED the old by 289 pounds per acre.

BUT ONE OLD VARIETY EXCEEDED 3,000 POUNDS PER ACRE

The highest yields in all the 37 tests were as follows: Only one of the older varieties, Marquis, gave a yield better than 3,000 pounds:

YIELD ABOVE 4000 POUNDS

WHITE FEDERATION

1.4 acres Pershing County, 4285 pounds

YIELD ABOVE 3000 POUNDS

HARD FEDERATION

100 acres Douglas County, 3416 pounds

MARQUIS

8 acres Washoe County, 3395 pounds

WHITE FEDERATION

4 acres Pershing County, 3283 pounds
12 acres, Washoe County, 3123 pounds

FEDERATION

6 acres Lyon County, 3070 pounds

ONAS

7 acres Pershing County, 3038 pounds

TESTS INDICATE BUNYIP, MARQUIS BEST OLD VARIETIES

Marquis, Bunyip, and Early Baart gave the best results of the older varieties in the order named.

Average yield of older varieties:

2 tests	BUNYIP	-	2730 pounds
3 "	Marquis	-	2691 pounds
3 "	Club	-	2399 pounds
3 "	Early Baart	-	2360 pounds
3 "	Bluestem	-	
	White Australian	-	2230 pounds

Best yields of older varieties were:

8 acres	MARQUIS	-	3395
8.9 "	Club	-	2963
5.7 "	Early Baart	-	2880
7 "	Bunyip	-	2760
3.5 "	Bluestem	-	
	White Australian	-	2400

SUMMARIES OF TESTS OF VARIETIES NEW TO NEVADA

WHITE FEDERATION

TEST	COUNTY	ACRES	YIELD	REMARKS
1	Pershing	9	2455	
2	Pershing	1.4	4285	
3	Pershing	4.	3283	
4	Pershing	4.6	2724	
5	Pershing	12.	1226	
6	Lyon	20.	2000	Fernley
7	Washoe	12.	2936	
8	Washoe	12.	3123	
9	Washoe	9.	2846	
10	Elko	1.	2600	Starr Valley
11	Humboldt	20.	2520	Paradise Valley
12	Humboldt	3.5	2160	Paradise Valley New ground
12 tests	5 counties	108.5 acres	2679 aver. yield	
<u>ONAS</u>				
1	Pershing	10.0	2507	
2	Pershing	7.0	3038	
3	Pershing	5.2	2242	
4	Churchill	5.0	2000	
5	Lyon	9.5	2200	Mason Valley
6	Washoe	4.5	2600	Washoe Valley
6 tests	4 counties	41.2 acres	2431 aver. yield	
<u>FEDERATION</u>				
1	Lyon	6.0	3070	Mason and Smith Valleys

SUMMARIES OF TESTS OF VARIETIES NEW TO NEVADA
(Cont'd)

HARD FEDERATION

TEST	COUNTY	ACRES	YIELD	REMARKS
1	Douglas	100	3416	

SUMMARY

The Federation Wheats are promising new wheats.

The Federation Wheats mature early and are well adapted to localities where there is a shortage of water.

Bunyip gave the best results of the old varieties, the average yield being 500 more pounds of grain per acre than Bluestem or White Australian.

A 100-acre field of Hard Federation gave a yield of 3416 pounds per acre the highest reported for a large field.

A 1.4-acre field of White Federation produced 4285 pounds per acre. A 7-acre field in Lassen County, California, produced 4482 pounds per acre.

Part of the 100 acre field of Hard Federation mentioned above yielded 4270 pounds per acre.

All three of the newer varieties gave a better yield than Bluestem or White Australian.

Bluestem, or White Australian produced better than Federation on newly cleared sagebrush ground in Mason and Smith Valleys.

Early Baart gave a poor yield on newly cleared ground in Smith Valley.

Of the different barley tested, Trebi barley has proven to be our best variety, but is very susceptible to smut. Kanota oats have proven to be a good yielder and of excellent feeding quality.

1927 NEVADA GRAIN ACREAGE PLANTED

CERTIFIED OR IMPROVED SEED

NUMBER OF ACRES

Kind of grain and Variety	Washoe	Lyon	Chur- chill	Persh- ing	Hum- boldt	Elko	White Pine	Clark	Doug- las	TOTAL
<u>WHEAT</u>										
Federation Hard	2	20				15	10		200	247
Federation White	30	200	1080				41	2	600	1953
Federation	150	400	80	545	850	20			200	2245
Onas	5	30	100	110						245
Bunyip			400							400
Early Baart		120	640						200	960
Turkey Red		40								40
Kanred								2		2
<u>BARLEY</u>										
Trebi	35	200	260	14	85		3		600	1297
Club Mariout		10	140			5			400	555
<u>OATS</u>										
Kanota	5	100			110	5		2	135	357

Milling and Baking Tests

The mimeographed circular on milling and baking tests which follows is self-explanatory. This work was undertaken for the benefit of the flour mills of the state and those who are interested in the milling qualities of Nevada wheats.

MILLING & BAKING TESTS

of

1926 NEVADA WHEAT CROP

Made By

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY

For

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Reno, Nevada

By

THOMAS BUCKMAN

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

* * * * *

MILLING & BAKING TESTS

of

1926 NEVADA WHEAT CROP

For several years the Agricultural Extension Service has been at work carrying on wheat variety tests in the different counties of the State. The Federation wheats, Federation, White Federation and Hard Federation, have all given good yields in most instances, superior to older varieties of wheat commonly grown here. Some doubt as to the milling qualities of these wheats when grown under our Nevada conditions was expressed by those interested in the milling qualities of Nevada wheats, and accordingly, arrangements were made with the Sperry Flour Company of San Francisco to make milling and baking tests of representative samples of our 1926 wheat crop.

These tests were made and results are described below. C. B. Kress, Chief Chemist of the Sperry Flour Company, under whose direction the tests were made, has the following comment and explanation regarding these tests.

"TOTAL PROTEIN is the total protein test made on the wheat and shows the total strength of the wheat as it is ordinarily reported in terms of protein percentage.

"ABSORPTION is figured in percentage. A good absorption is 59% to 60%. We note that your Turkey Red #1, Marquis #10, and White Federation had an absorption of 59% or 60%. It is very common for Turkey Red and Marquis to have a high absorption. Rather surprised to see the White Federation with an absorption as high as this, as it is not customary to have a high absorption in that variety of wheat. Club Wheat is characteristic by a very low absorption. Also your Federation #2 is very low. Onas, Hard Federation and Defiance #7 all have a medium absorption - 56% and 57%, which is quite characteristic for that kind of wheat.

"The next factor is WET GLUTEN. This usually agrees with the total protein. The Marquis shows the most gluten and the most protein. Club #9 contained a lot of gluten and protein; however, the quality of this gluten is so soft that no matter how much gluten it contains, it still is a weak variety of wheat. It is possible that the Club might have been grown under drier conditions than some of the others, which accounts for its larger amount of gluten.

"QUALITY OF GLUTEN. This is graded as excellent, very very good, very good, good, fair and soft. This factor tells a great deal about the quality of the wheat. Club was very soft, Marquis was the best quality of gluten. Next came Turkey Red #1. Early Baart had about the usual quality for this kind of wheat which we graded as very good. Hard Federation the same and White Federation the same. Defiance, Onas and Federation #2 were all soft.

"The VOLUME of the loaf is very significant. Marquis #10 had the best volume. As a rule, this shows quantity and quality of gluten. Next came Turkey Red #1 - very good volume; next Hard Federation; next Federation #2; next Defiance. Onas had a rather small volume, Early Baart also a small volume and Club the smallest of all.

"COLOR AND TEXTURE of the bread. These are graded excellent, very very good, very good, good and fair. Marquis #10 had a high standing, the same with Turkey Red. Hard Federation and Defiance came next. They were both very good looking loaves. Next Federation #2 and Onas #8 - these were very good looking loaves. Next came White Federation and after that Early Baart and last of all Club.

"Further, in explanation of these tests, I would say that the test on Club was very characteristic for this variety of wheat. It makes a very good pastry flour, but is not so good for a bread flour. However, it is of equal importance to have a good pastry flour as it is to have a good bread flour, and we would not condemn the raising of Club Wheat by any means. Also Early Baart #3, to see this test, one would not give the Early Baart a very high rating, but there are other factors to be taken into consideration. This baking gave a rather small loaf, the color was yellow and the texture not very good. The reason for this is that the flour was not bleached, but used in its natural color, which is as it was milled. If this flour had been bleached, it would have made a very much better appearing loaf, however; the color would not have been yellow, the texture much better and the volume much bigger!"

In a letter written on April 18, 1926, Mr. Kress had the following to say about Nevada Turkey Red and Hard Federation:

"The two samples that we have tested were very fine. The sample of Nevada Turkey was exceptionally good. It was something like the Turkey Red that is raised in Idaho, but would compare with the very best of Idaho Turkey. It is better than the Turkey Red raised in Kansas. This sample was exceptionally strong, namely 14% protein. It graded No. 1, Dark Hard Winter. It would compare favorably with the best best samples of wheat raised anywhere in the United States. The baking qualities of this wheat were very good.

"The other sample of Nevada Hard Federation was also very fine. This sample was not as strong as the Turkey. The protein on this one was 11.4, but this is a good strength for Federation Wheat. We had in mind using this for seed wheat, but it came in a little too late. It would have made exceptionally fine seed. The same applies to the sample of Turkey Wheat".

MILLING & BAKING TESTS
OF 1926 NEVADA WHEAT CROP

No. & Kind	% Total Protein	% Absorption	% Wet Gluten	Quality of Gluten	Volume of Loaf	Color of Bread	Texture of Bread	Grower
1 Turkey Red	11.5	59	28.7	v. v. good	2200	v. good	v. v. gd.	J. W. Gallagher Yerington, Nev.
2 Federation	9.55	54	23.7	soft	2050	sl. yellow	v. v. gd	Sauer Bros. Washoe County
3 Early Baart	11.8	56	29.5	v. good	1850	sl. yellow	fair	H. A. Pinger Fallon Nevada
4 Hard Federation	11.45	56	28.5	v. good	2050	v. good	v. good	H. F. Dangberg Co. Minden, Nevada
5 Bunyip	13.2	54	33.0	v. v. good	2200	v. v. good	Excellent	Peckham Bros. Reno, Nevada
6 Galgalos	11.65	56	29.0	v. v. good	2080	v. v. good	v. v. good	Sauer Bros Washoe Valley
7 Defiance	9.10	57	25.2	soft	2000	v. good	v. good	Sauer Bros Washoe Valley
8 Onas	10.35	57	25.7	soft	1900	sl. yellow	v. v. good	Oats Bros. Fallon, Nevada
9 Club	12.65	54	31.5	soft	1600	good	fair	H. Thran Lovelock
10 Marquis	13.9	59	34.7	v. v. good	2200	v. good	v. v. good	Adam Fife Reno, Nevada
11 White Federation	10.2	60	25.5	v. good	2200	sl. yellow	v. good	Peckham Bros.
12 Turkey Red	14.0	57	35.0	soft	2100	yellow	v. good	Fallon, Nevada
13 Hard Federation	11.4	56	28.5	good	2030	fair	good	Minden

MILLING AND BAKING TESTS OF NEVADA FEDERATION WHEAT

Number and Kind	% total Protein	% absorption	% Wet Gluten	Quality of Gluten	Volume of Loaf	Color of Bread	Texture of Bread	Grower
2 Federation	9.55	54	23.7	soft	2050	sl. yellow	v. v. good	Sauer Bros Washoe Valley
4 - Hard Federation	11.45	56	28.5	v. good	2050	v. good	v. good	H. F. Dangberg Co. Minden, Nevada
11 White Federation	10.2	60	25.5	v. good	2200	sl. yellow	v. good	Peckham Bros. Reno, Nevada
13 Hard Federation	11.4	56	28.5	good	2030	fair	good	Minden Milling Company Minden, Nevada

MILLING AND BAKING TESTS OF
CALIFORNIA WHITE FEDERATION WHEAT

Number Number	% Total Protein	% Absorp- tion	% Wet Gluten	Quality of Gluten	Volume of Loaf	Color of Bread	Texture of Bread	Remarks
1	10.15	57	25.4	good	2280	sl. yellow	v. v. good	Grown on light sandy soil; 1926 crop
2	9.85	61	24.6	v. good	2300	yellowish	v. v. good	Grown on heavy gravelly soil. 1925 crop.
3	11.55	60	28.9	v. good	2230	yellowish	v. good	Grown adobe soil 1924 crop.
4	10.3	57	25.7	v. good	2180	yellow	v. good	
5	8.2	59	20.5	short	2100	yellow	coarse	Grown on light soil. 1924 crop. dough short.
6	14.05	59	35.1	v. good	2350	good	excellent	1.5% oats-bly. 1.3 chaff
7	7.20	55	19.8	good	1800	yellow	good	

NEVADA WHITE FEDERATION

11	10.2	60	25.5	v. good	2200	sl. yellow	v. good	Peckham Bros. Reno, Nevada
----	------	----	------	---------	------	------------	---------	-------------------------------

MILLING AND BAKING TESTS OF NEVADA ONAS WHEAT AS
 COMPARED WITH CALIFORNIA ONAS WHEATS
 ALSO EARLY BAART & DEFIANCE

Kind and State	% Total Protein	% Absorption	% Wet Gluten	Quality of Gluten	Volume of Loaf	Color of Bread	Texture of bread	Remarks
Calif. Onas	8.4	55	19.3	soft	2200	A	B	Good soft wheat
Nevada Onas	10.35	57	25.7	soft	1900	sl. yellow	v. v. good	Grown by Oats Bros. Fallon, Nevada
Calif Early Baart	8.05	55	22.0	good	2100	grayish	v. good	Samples submitted by W. W. Mackie, Univ. of Calif. for milling and baking test. Chemical analysis done on flour
Nevada Early Baart	11.8	56	29.5	v. good	1850	sl. yellow	fair	H. A. Pinger Fallon, Nevada
Calif Defiance	9.9	57	21.3	yellowish	2150	A	A	Good soft flour wheat-good for pastry flour
Nevada Defiance	9.10	57	25.2	soft	2000	v. good	v. good	Sauer Bros. Washoe Valley

NOTES TAKEN - AGRONOMY DAY

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA

MAY 18, 1927.

In connection with the milling and baking tests described, the following notes may be of interest. These notes were taken down from the field lecture given by Professor W. W. Mackie of the University of California, one of the best agronomists on the Pacific coast.

Federation

"3/4 of the Australian wheat grown is Federation. This wheat resists lodging and shattering. It is classed as soft white, but it is not of very good milling quality. It is subject to rust and smut. It does well in Sacramento Valley and other Northern California valleys.

Hard Federation

"Is one of the best wheats in Eastern Oregon. It is very early and resists lodging and shattering. In California it is an erratic yielder. When the ground is too wet or cold it does not do well. It does best in arid conditions and on soft loamy rich soils. It is not as consistent a yielder as White Federation.

White Federation

"Is a more consistent yielder in California than the other Federations. It is adapted to arid conditions. It does well on most lands under most conditions. It is subject to rust, It is of good milling quality and always gives a fair yield.

Bunyip

"The best milling wheat in California. Very early. Bunyip is thought to have milling quality superior to Early Baart or Federation. Does well on summer fallow land.

Early Baart

"Was introduced in 1910 or 1912 by the University Farm. It is among the best milling wheats. Millers like it because it makes a large percent of flour at the first break, due to the large kernel. It is classed as Hard White. It is subject to complete lodging and shattering on rich soil. On poor soil with a small amount of moisture it doesn't shatter.

Pacific Bluestem

"Yields high consistently, it is not very early, is of poor milling quality, makes good pastry flour. It makes excellent hay and is more attractive to stock than any other with the possible exception of Defiance. Tallest straw of any wheat in test plots.

Little Club

"Drought resistant due to many large leaves. Late maturing, stands up well, doesn't shatter. Is susceptible to rust and smut. It is a poor milling wheat.

Sonora

"A poor milling wheat. It is the oldest variety in North America. It is extremely resistant to heat and drought. Hot weather in the spring will cause it to pinch, but no matter how small the kernels are they are plump. It irrigates well as it has been irrigated for years. It is susceptible to rust and it shatters.

- - - - -

Seed Certification

In order to provide a constant supply of seed of the varieties of grain recommended by the Extension Service, a seed certification plan was developed in 1926. This plan was started in 1926 and required follow up work in 1927. The 1927 certified seed list is not available at this time.

Along this line an attempt was made to secure a passage of a uniform seed law at the 1927 session of the legislature. However, this proposed law was withdrawn when it was found out that funds would not be available for proper enforcement of such a law.

STATE OF NEVADA

DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

PUBLIC SERVICE DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Cooperating with

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

CERTIFIED SEED LIST

For 1926.

November - 1926

By

P. A. LEWENBAUER

Seed Inspection has a two-fold purpose: first the production of an adequate supply of seed within the State of Nevada for the farmers of this state; secondly the production of seed as pure as is possible to obtain from the standpoint of variety, clean from the standpoint of disease, and viable from the standpoint of high percent of germination. The importance of such an endeavor needs no argument and the value of clean and pure seed for the farmer is shown by the fact that many states have at the present time definite standards and systems of seed inspection.

A system of seed inspection was begun in Nevada in the summer of 1925. The work of that year was largely preliminary, making a survey of the various sections of the state and working out standards for inspection.

The method of inspection as carried out during the summer of 1926 is as follows: The field of grain is visited when the plants are headed out. An inspection is made first from the standpoint of purity of variety. Actual counts are made in several portions of the field and the percentage of foreign varieties thus determined. If there is a mixture of more than five-tenths of one percent the field cannot be certified. Secondly an inspection is made from the standpoint of disease. A careful examination is made for diseases peculiar to the type of grain under observation and especially for diseases that are carried by means of the seed. Finally, note is taken of foreign plants that may occur such as pernicious weeds, including wild oat, and other types of grain.

The grower whose field has passed the above tests is asked to send a sample of his threshed grain, after it has been recleaned, to the laboratory at the University for a second inspection.

The threshed sample is tested first for germination. A number of tests are made from random samples of the seed. Secondly an examination is made for foreign seeds, such as weeds, and seeds of other grains. Finally

another check is made on diseases which may occur on the seeds, particular attention being given to the presence of the several types of smut.

During June, July and August of 1926, 57 fields of grain were inspected. Of this number there were 51 fields of wheat, 5 fields of barley and one field of oats. The total acreage was approximately for wheat, 800; for barley, 150; and for oats, 21. Twenty-two fields of wheat, with a total acreage of 358, two fields of barley with a total acreage of 82 and one field of oats with an acreage of 21 were found to meet the requirements for certification.

Below is given in tabular form the list of varieties and the growers whose fields met the requirements for certification. Certification indicates that the seed has met the requirements from the standpoint of purity, unseparable foreign material, germination and disease. Certification does not guarantee the seed to be free from foreign material which may be removed readily. The recleaning of seed is a condition which rests with the purchaser and must be arranged by him with the grower.

This list is issued for the convenience of growers who wish to buy Nevada grown seed and also for growers who have certified seed for sale. The wheats have been classified into White Spring Wheats, Hard Red Spring Wheats, and Hard Red Winter Wheats and the varieties under each class are arranged alphabetically for convenience.

CERTIFIED SEED LIST

A. White Spring Wheats

Variety	Grower	Address	Acres	Purity Percent	Germination Percent
Bunyip	Peckham Brothers	Reno, R.F.D. #1	7	99.74	94
Defiance	Sauer Brothers	Steamboat	14	99.85	95
Early Baart	Pinger, H. A.	Fallon	50	99.72	96
Early Baart	Stodick, Elmer	Gardnerville	5	99.85	91
Federation	Sauer Brothers	Steamboat	5	99.85	97
Galgalos	Sauer Brothers	Steamboat	5	99.90	90
Hard Federation	Dangberg	Minden	100	99.65	98
Onas	Mink, N. C.	Lovelock	5	99.80	95
Onas	Oats, Alfred	Fallon	5	99.80	97
Onas	Sauer Brothers	Steamboat	4	99.90	95
White Federation	Brooks & Peckham	Reno, R.F.D. #1	5	99.90	95
White Federation	Capurro, William	Reno, R.F.D. #1	13	99.64	99
White Federation	Lovelock & Fuss	Lovelock	10	99.70	99
White Federation	Pasquale, Virgil	Paradise	4	99.90	95
White Federation	Peckham Brothers	Reno, R.F.D. #1	13	99.77	97
White Federation	Peoples Brothers	Fernley	20	99.72	94
White Federation	Stewart, F. B.	Paradise	12	99.80	98
White Federation	Smith, Mat	Lovelock	3	99.80	95
White Federation	Stone, William L.	Lovelock	10	99.70	99

B. Hard Red Spring Wheat

Variety	Grower	Address	Acres	Purity Percent	Germination Percent
Marquis	Fife, Adam	Reno, R.F.D. #1	8	99.74	96
Marquis	Menke, Mark	Reno, R.F.D. #1	6	99.99	88

C. Hard Red Winter Wheat

Turkey Red	Cordry, B. F.	Yerington	30	99.90	98
Turkey Red	Gallagher, Joe	Yerington	14	99.80	93

D. Barley

Trebi	Dangberg L. & L. Company	Minden	60	100	92
Oregon Maricut or Club	Dangberg L. & L. Company	Minden	22	99.9	93

E. Oats

Kanota	Dangberg L. & L. Company	Minden	21	100	88
--------	--------------------------	--------	----	-----	----

Wheat Smut Control

The total wheat acreage in 1927 was 19,000 acres. Of this acreage 49% was given the copper carbonate treatment to control smut, or 9,335 acres. As the result of the activity of the Extension Service along this line the last few years, practically all the wheat produced in the state is free from smut, as the farmers who do not use the copper carbonate method are using Formaldehyde or Bluestone solutions.

NO. ACRES OF WHEAT GIVEN COPPER CARBONATE TREATMENT
FOR SMUT

1927

County	Washoe	Lyon	Garr- chill	Persh- ing	Hum- boldt	Elko	White Pine	Eureka	Douglas
No. acres of wheat	1600	1600	7300	2500	1800	1303	425	30	1200
No. acres given copper carbonate treatment	1000	700	3600	547	1800	200	276	10	1200
% of average by coun- ties	62½%	43½%	49%	21%	100%	15%	64%	33%	100%

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

(This circular was prepared for the county agents and used in their 1927 campaigns to control cereal smuts).

ECONOMICAL
NO SEED LOSS
GOOD GERMINATION

SAVES TIME
TREATS SEED AT TIME
BY FORCE OF
BLINDING DURING
SEED Sowing

CONVENIENT
NO BLENDING OF
BRAN
NO SWOLLEN SEED

EFFICIENT
KILLS/REMOVES SMUT
PROTECTS SEED FROM INFECTION FROM
OTHER SEED BAGS OR THE AIR
PLANT GROWTH UNHINDERED

SAFE
EFFECTIVE DANGER FROM BLENDING IN
BUT NOT
SEED GERMINATION UNHINDERED BY
THE DYEING

PROFITABLE
INCREASED YIELD
BETTER QUALITY GRAIN
SEED DOES NOT DELINQUENT
AFTER TREATMENT

ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT

MR. TAXPAYER! ISN'T THE SMUT TAX TOO HIGH? DODGE THE TOLL

By Treating Your Grain With the
NEW DUST METHOD

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

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

CONVENIENT

NO SLOPPING OR
DISAGREEABLE
SOAKING
NO SWOLLEN SEED

SAVES TIME

TREAT SEED ANY TIME
IN ADVANCE OF
SEEDING DURING
SLACK SEASON

ECONOMICAL

NO SEED LOSSES
FROM
POOR
GERMINATION

EFFICIENT

EFFECTIVELY DISINFECTS SEED
PROTECTS SEED FROM REINFECTION FROM
OTHER SEED, BAGS, OR THE SOIL
PLANT GROWTH VIGOROUS FROM START

PROFITABLE

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

SAFE

REDUCES DANGER FROM SEEDING IN
DRY SOIL
SEED GERMINATION UNINJURED BY
THE DUSTING

WE ARE NOW BEGINNING

The Copper Carbonate Period of Smut Treatment

The New Dust Treatment

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

The First Essential

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

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

The Second Essential

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

The Dust

Use three ounces
standard
Copper Carbonate
per bushel
of
wheat

The Mixing

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

Caution

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

Results Depend on
Thoroughness of Dusting

Use Formaldehyde Solution to Control Smut of Barley and Oats

The covered smut of barley and the common smuts of oats are caused by a type of fungus similar to that which causes smut in wheat. Healthy seed may be infected in the field, the thresher or in storage, the smut spores lodging on the seed as in wheat. Due to the hulls, barley and oat seed cannot be successfully given the copper carbonate dust treatment that is recommended for wheat seed.

The Formaldehyde Solution is the best method for control of smut in oats and barley.

FORMALDEHYDE SOLUTION
is
1 PINT FORMALIN
(40% Formaldehyde)
to
40 GALLONS OF WATER

CAUTIONS TO OBSERVE

1. Run seed through a fanning mill before treating and pile on a clean floor or canvas.
2. Sprinkle the grain with the formaldehyde solution. Always use fresh, standard 40% formaldehyde and mix at the rate of 1 pint to 40 gallons of water. Use about 1 gallon of this solution to each bushel of grain.
3. While sprinkling the solution over the seed the grain should be thoroughly shoveled over until each kernel is wet, after which the pile should be covered and allowed to remain so for from 4 to 12 hours.

The effectiveness of this treatment depends upon the thoroughness of wetting and care in covering. If any part of the seed is left dry the smut may live.

4. Treated seed should be planted at once. If the seed is to be held for any length of time after treatment, care must be taken to dry it quickly and thoroughly.

Acknowledgement is hereby made to the Montana Extension Service for subject matter assistance given on preceding pages

Publicity

Good publicity has been given to many phases of extension work through the public press. For good examples of this, see reports of County Agents C.J. Thornton and Edward Reed for 1927.

The use of demonstration signs for use in the field were prepared and used by all of the agents as in 1926. (See figure 2, page 7 of the assistant director's report for 1926 for illustration of this demonstration sign. Most of the agents have been mimeographing their monthly narrative reports and sending them to their key men in their county or district.

The extension newsletter started in 1926 was discontinued and a news service for the state newspapers put out by the Agricultural Extension Division was substituted. This service has worked out very satisfactorily and has been well received by the press of the state as is shown by the following report of A.L. Higginbotham, instructor in Journalism of the University of Nevada, whose services were secured as extension editor.

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR

FOR THE SIX MONTHS' PERIOD JUNE 1 to DECEMBER 31, 1927

On the first of June 1927 the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada initiated a new policy to disseminate information to the agricultural population of the state. Realizing that thru the newspapers of Nevada it could reach practically every inhabitant, the extension division established a News Service, in charge of an extension editor, the purpose of which has been to furnish the newspapers of the state with suitably written and edited journalistic articles concerning the projects being carried on by the service.

The News Service began its operations with definite standards in mind. It would send out only information of value to the rancher and the homemaker; no propoganda building good will for the extension service of the University or the United States Department of Agriculture would be included. The stories would be prepared in the approved journalistic style and accompanied by suitable headlines. Releases would be arranged to give no newspaper any advantage over any other. The point of view would be that of the newspaperman. The service would be furnished to every newspaper in the state carrying agricultural news and any others wishing the articles.

Because of very limited funds for the purpose, the beginning was small. One article a week, on the average, was sent to the papers.

All told, 34 papers in Nevada received the service, including weeklies, tri-weeklies, dailies and one monthly magazine. Approximately the entire population of the state is reached by these papers, whose circulation totals 30,000, or one copy for each three persons in the state. If the average statistical family of three holds for Nevada, it is safe to say that one of the 34 papers is read by every literate person in the state. Farm magazines outside the state and the farm editors of the national news services as well as the farm editors of certain metropolitan dailies have asked for, and are receiving the news articles.

After the first several weeks had been spent in a thoro survey of the papers of the state, including such matters as circulation, reader interest, style of articles, headlines, make-up, and similar phases, the time of the extension editor was devoted almost entirely to gathering material for, and issuing the articles. A total of 20 articles was issued, one each week, for twenty weeks. In all, 6,000 words were sent out in mimeographed form from the office of the extension editor, most of which was printed by every newspaper receiving the story. In order to avoid hard feelings between the newspapers in the same community, competing newspapers in a town did not receive the same story. A conservative estimate is that during the six

months' period which the service has been in operation about 35,000 words concerning projects of the Agricultural Extension Division have been published by Nevada newspapers, reaching very nearly the entire population of the state.

The subjects which the articles covered are as follows:

Poultry	2 articles
Boys' & Girls' Club Work.	6 articles
Potatoes.	2 articles
Potato and Apple Show	2 articles
Grain	2 articles
Western States Regional Extension Conference	4 articles
General work of the Extension Service	2 articles.

In addition to handling the regular weekly articles, the extension editor made arrangements which enabled the local newspapers to have ready access to material concerning the Western States Regional Extension Conference, held in Reno, July 11 to 14, with the result that the Nevada State Journal and the Reno Evening Gazette printed many thousands of words concerning the conference, quite a proportion of which was reprinted by other papers in the state.

Occasionally a special story for an individual paper was prepared but a minimum of work of this kind, because of the lack of funds, has been done.

The reception of the work of the news service by the newspapers has been unusually enthusiastic, exceeding even the expectations of the extension editor and resulting in a coverage far greater than is obtained by similar service in other states. A kindly feeling has grown up toward the news service until today practically all the newspapers of the state use most of the material furnished them, and in the exact form in which it is prepared.

A most desirable result of the work of the extension editor has been the establishment of special farm pages in several newspapers in Nevada, which, by the mere fact that farm news is segregated, stimulates interest in agricultural news in general, and affords a ready place for the extension news service articles to be used.

The remarkable success of this small beginning, which has been far in excess of the expectations of the extension editor, suggests that this method of extending information concerning scientific methods of carrying on agricultural work might well be expanded. So far, the work has been in the nature of furnishing more or less spot news concerning extension projects to Nevada newspapers. A great field is open in the issuing of distinctly educational articles, in handling special stories for individual newspapers, in the preparation of farm

material for newspapers which could be encouraged to establish farm pages, in friendly contact with state publishers which would encourage them to understand the importance of agriculture to the prosperity of Nevada and the country at large, and in furnishing the news services and farm magazines with special articles. These desirable ends can be accomplished only, however, by the expenditure of considerably more time on the part of the extension editor.

It is recommended, therefore, that if possible, arrangements be made whereby the extension editor may be enabled to devote the entire university summer vacation period to this work, as well as a greater portion of his time each week thruout the remainder of the year.

DATA FOR STOCKMEN
IS BEING GATHERED

Will be Presented by Extension

Workers This Summer

Nevada cattle and sheep raisers will soon have at their disposal, abundant scientific information upon which to base their operations.

Believing that changing economic conditions require a new organization of existing facts, the livestock committee of the agricultural extension workers of the eleven western states, of which Cecil W. Creel, director of agricultural extension of the University of Nevada, is chairman, has asked the U. S. Department of Agriculture to prepare such data.

Already the department has inaugurated a comprehensive economic study of the cattle and sheep industries in the eleven western states, western North and South Dakota, western Nebraska and western Texas. Especially emphasized will be the trends in the numbers of sheep and beef cattle in the different western agricultural areas, the characteristics of areas where sheep are remaining and the same for beef cattle, study of changes in the character of livestock marketing, the affect of the introduction of irrigation projects on the livestock feed supply and the affect of the increase in population on the Pacific Coast on the localization and character of range livestock production.

Cooperating in the study are the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Animal Industry, both divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

As soon as the compilation of existing data is available, which is anticipated by not later than July first of this year, the preliminary report will be available for Nevada ranchers upon application to extension agents in their home counties or to the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada,

Such information will be brought to the attention to stockmen through local meetings and at state and regional economic conferences similar to that

held for Nevada dairymen and poultrymen in connection with the Banker-Farmer gathering at the University of Nevada about a year ago.

The preliminary report will cover the following topics, and will be illustrated with tables, graphs and maps:

1. Number of different classes of cattle and sheep by states for different census periods.
2. Maps showing by counties the different areas of beef cattle and sheep production, including lines of movement from winter to summer range. This includes the type of production that comes from each area and the time.
3. Maps showing different classes of grazing and crop production, including forest reserve, Indian reservation, public domain, leguminous hay, etc.
4. Maps made from data from livestock estimates on changes in numbers by crop reporting districts for 1918, 1923 and 1928.
5. Map showing the beef and sheep areas of United States, together with centers of consumption.
6. Exports and imports of beef, mutton, wool, etc., over a period of years.
7. Map of world showing deficit and surplus areas and movements.
8. Movements of range livestock by classes, ages, month and place of origin and destination for recent years, showing any changes that have occurred.
9. Per capita consumption of beef, pork, veal, mutton and wool trend.
Graph or table.
10. Imports of Canadian and Mexican feeder cattle in recent years.
11. Rates on beef, mutton, hides and wool under different tariff acts.
12. Movements into feedlots of cattle and sheep in recent years.
13. Some data on freight rates.
14. Purchasing power of beef, mutton, wool and hides.
15. Price data at specific markets of certain grades of cattle and sheep with seasonal changes.

16. Data showing management and organization of ranches as shown by studies in the northern Great Plains, the southwest, Colorado, Texas and the Sand Hills.
17. Any pertinent data from experiment work on range livestock.
18. Cycles of beef and sheep industries. Production and purchasing power.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

#19-1927-B&AB-175
Released for publication Friday,
December 30 and thereafter
Exclusive in your city.

TURKEY PRODUCTION
SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Nearly Doubles in Nevada in Two Years;

High Gain in Churchill.

Of the Western States producing turkeys in large quantities, Nevada showed the largest percentage increase in 1927, according to a survey recently completed by L. E. Cline, agricultural extension agent for Churchill County.

Since 1925, which was taken as the normal year, production of the Thanksgiving and Christmas fowl in this state has almost doubled. 1926 showed an increase to 144 per cent of normal, while 1927 jumped to 199 per cent. Forty per cent of the Nevada crop was ready for Thanksgiving and the same proportion for Christmas. Practically all the increase, Mr. Cline states, was made in Churchill County.

Washington, with a 1927 crop of 199 per cent normal, ranked next to Nevada in increase. Several of the 12 western states surveyed showed declines, with California, reporting 62 per cent of normal, the lowest. Idaho, Montana and Colorado also fell below the figure for 1925.

The survey does not take into account the number of fowls produced, but only the percentage increase.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

#14-1927-B&AB-175
Released for publication, Wednesday
October 12, and thereafter.
Exclusive in your city.

TEAMS FROM NEVADA
TO COMPETE AT SHOW

Boys and Girls will attend Exposition
at Camp Plummer.

Hoping to bring to Nevada the championship of the West in livestock judging and in home demonstration work, two teams of boys and girls from the ranches of the state will compete with similar teams from the States of Washington, Utah, Montana and Idaho at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition to be held at Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon, October 29 to November 5.

Nevada's representatives are champions of the state, having won that honor at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp at the University of Nevada farm this summer.

Correct table manners will be demonstration project of the home economics team, the members of which are Chrissie Finn and Mary Louise Carmody, both of whom are from Washoe County. The girls' expenses to the exposition are being defrayed by a large eastern business concern.

The livestock judging team from the state is composed of Archie McIntosh, Andrew Hanson and Irving Christensen. The boys live in Washoe County, whose farm bureau is paying their expenses. Last year the livestock judging team from Lyon County represented Nevada.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

#13-1927-A&AR
Released for Publication,
Wednesday, October 3, and
thereafter.
Exclusive in your city

SEED POTATOES
GROWN IN STATE

Spud Will Come Into Limelight at Show
at University this Month.

The Nevada potato will come into the limelight as one of the State's premier agricultural products this autumn, when, at the annual Potato and Apple Show, to be held at the University of Nevada, October 28-29, the spud will receive special display.

To demonstrate to Nevada ranchers that seed potatoes grown in this state are of satisfactory quality, the management of the show is offering special inducements to bring out this sort of entry.

A silver loving cup will be awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau to the boys' potato club having the best exhibit in the club class at the show. Exhibits may be of seed or market potatoes.

The best single hill of seed potatoes grown in a single seed plot in Nevada will be determined at the show through the creation of a special class and special prizes for such entries. All the tubers produced in a single hill are to be exhibited and must be certified as coming from a single hill by the agricultural agent in the county in which they were grown. Good seed was produced this year in Washoe, Lyon, Pershing, Humboldt, Elko and Lincoln Counties, according to the Agricultural Extension Division of the University.

Ranchers of Elko County will bring to the show samples of several car loads of seed potatoes raised in that district. Throughout their growth, these seed potatoes have been examined and inspected by representatives of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University and are certified as good seed.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

12-1927-A&AB-200
Released for publication Mon.,
September 26 and thereafter.
Exclusive in your city

SMUT CONTROLLED
BY FORMALDEHYDE

Nevada Grain Shows Effectiveness of Treatment
of Barley and Oats.

That control of smut in oat and barley seed by formaldehyde treatment is a thoroughly effective method of producing satisfactory crops of these grains is, according to the agricultural extension experts of the University of Nevada, proven without doubt by the experiences of seventeen ranchers in Nevada this summer.

Seed of Trebi barley containing 0.3 per cent of smut was used in the state last spring. Purchasers in different parts of the state were advised by county agricultural agents and dealers to treat the seed with the formaldehyde solution as a smut control method.

Fifteen of the ranchers who purchased the seed did as advised; two did not. The crops grown from the seed given formaldehyde treatment were practically free from smut; those grown from the untreated seed showed a 20 per cent loss of grain, with none of it fit for seed.

Barley and oat smut is caused by a type of fungus similar to that producing smut in wheat; healthy seed may become infected in the field, in the thresher, in storage. Because, however, of the hulls on the oats and barley seed, it cannot be treated with copper carbonate dust, which is recommended for wheat seed. Treatment by formaldehyde solution is the best control method, say the agricultural extension specialists.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

#15-1927-A & AB - 300
Released for publication
Thurs., Oct. 13 and thereafter
Exclusive in your city

NEVADA MAY GAIN
NEW FARM INDUSTRY

Big Market for Seed Potatoes Exists
in Southern California.

Whether Nevada will gain a new and remunerative industry will be determined this winter by the potato growers of Southern California.

For some years the ranchers of the Los Angeles district have had trouble growing suitable seed potatoes. Hearing of this problem, specialists of the University of Nevada agricultural extension division conceived the idea that this state might be able to raise suitable seed.

Varieties of the seed in demand in Southern California were planted this year in Pahranaagat valley in the Wilson Creek, Ursine and Panaca districts under the direction of J.H. Wittwer, district extension agent for Clark and Lincoln counties. Seed from these plots will be sent to Los Angeles this winter, where it will be tested as to its producing qualities under Southern California conditions. The result will determine whether the seed potato industry will be developed in this state.

The magnitude of the possible industry is described by Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the Nevada extension service, who says that Los Angeles county alone uses from 50,000 to 75,000 bags of seed potatoes a year. Growers in the fertile valleys of Lincoln county, he says, feel that they have natural advantages for the successful production of seed potatoes.

Lincoln county seed plots were inspected by representatives of the Nevada extension service, the University of California, the Union Pacific agricultural department, and the Los Angeles County farm bureau, all of whom, Buckman says, expressed themselves as much impressed with the possibilities of the district for the growing of seed potatoes.

NEWS SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

#2-1928-A&AB-175
Released for publication, Wed-
nesday, January 11, and there-
after. Exclusive in your city

STATE FARM BUREAU
WILL MEET IN ELKO

National Head of Organization

is to Speak

With Sam H. Thompson of Chicago, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation as the headliner, the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau will be held in Elko, January 30th to February 1.

In connection with the bureau meeting will be held the annual sessions of the Agricultural Extension workers of the state, comprising county agricultural and home demonstration agents and specialists from the offices of the Extension Service in Reno. The extension gathering will extend until February 3d.

Representing the United States Department of Agriculture will be Mr. Eugene Merritt, Field Agent of the Western States, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, who will be present throughout the meetings.

A special business of the gathering will be the discussion concerning methods of putting into operation the extension program for the year.

An attendance of more than 100 is expected to attend these meetings.

III. Project Activities and Results

State summary showing the projects, those which apply to the Western States program, the goal set and goals completed:

No. counties participating	STATE SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS			Western States Program	Goal	Completed
	1927 PROGRAM					
PROJECT I. RANGE LIVESTOCK						
1	I-A	Range Management		x	1	1
2	I-B	Purebred Sires		x	2	2
5	I-C	Sheep Grading for Better Wool Production		x	5	3
1	I-D	Dehorning Beef Cattle		x	1	0
2	I-E	Beef Cattle Feeding and Finishing		x	2	2
1	I-F	Farm Flock Management - Sheep			1	1
2	I-G	Livestock and Wool Marketing			2	2
PROJECT II. DAIRYING						
3	II-A	Cow Testing Associations		x	3	1
4	II-B	Cow Testing Circles		x	3	2
3	II-C	Purebred Sires		x	3	3
1	II-D	Increase in number of dairy cows (importations)			1	0
3	II-E	Improved equipment		x	3	3
1	II-F	Mineral Feeding		x	1	1
PROJECT III. POULTRY						
2	III-A	Bred-to-lay flocks			2	2
9	III-B	Housing			9	7
8	III-C	Culling and Feeding			8	7
1	III-D	Accredited Hatcheries			1	1
2	III-E	Poultry Diseases			2	2
5	III-F	Poultry Schools			5	3
2	III-G	Marketing			2	2
1	III-H	New turkey flocks			1	1

No. counties participating	<u>PROJECT IV. CROPS</u>		Western States Program	Goal	Completed
4	IV-A	Alfalfa Improvement	x	4	4
10	IV-B	Grain Improvement	x	10	10
9	IV-C	Potato Improvement	x	9	9
2	IV-D	Pasture Improvement	x	2	2
3	IV-E	Corn Production	x	3	3
1	IV-F	Asparagus Production		1	1
3	IV-G	Weed Control	x	3	2
<u>PROJECT V. HORTICULTURE</u>					
1	V-A	Apple Orchard Improvement			
<u>PROJECT VI. RODENT CONTROL</u>					
1	VI-A	County-wide Rodent Control Campaigns		1	1
4	VI-B	Organization work preliminary to county-wide rodent control campaigns		1	3
<u>PROJECT VII. RURAL ENGINEERING</u>					
2	VII-A	Home Water Supply-cooperators		4	1 started
1	VII-B	Stock water, development-cooperators		1	1 completed
3	VII-C	Spring development for stock watering		4	18 developed
2	VII-D	Installation Hydraulic Rams		2	2 surveyed
1	VII-E	Flood Control Water Storage		1	1 started
1	VII-F	Drainage		1	0
<u>PROJECT VIII. CLUB WORK</u>					
9	VIII-A	Agricultural			9

NARRATIVE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROJECTS

(a) Soils. No important soil projects were carried on in 1927.

(b) Farm Crops. Some farm crops work has been carried on in all the organized counties of the state. The work consisted largely of projects related to standard crops produced in the respective counties. Work with cereal crops consisted of variety tests, seed certification, better seed selection and disease control. Work done with forage crops consisted largely of alfalfa weevil control investigations, alfalfa variety tests and pasture tests.

Weed Control is becoming of increasing importance in Nevada. Considerable headway was made in Clark and Lincoln counties to control the puncture vine. Reference is made to report of J.H. Wittwer, District Agent, Clark and Lincoln counties, pages 28 to 31, for this project.

Potato improvement work consisted largely of seed improvement.

The asparagus production project in Lincoln County has assumed considerable importance.

For detailed account of the work done with the cereal crops and potatoes, see report of the assistant director on these subjects, pages 8-15 and 15-20 of this report. Also reports of Extension Agent Edward Reed-potatoes, pages 14 to 20; cereals, pages 7 to 12. Agent C.J. Thornton, Washoe County, potatoes, page 17; cereals, pages 8 to 16. J.H. Wittwer, Lincoln County-potatoes, pages 68 to 71; alfalfa varieties, pages 19 and 20.

(c) Horticulture. Horticulture projects did not occupy an important place in any of the counties in 1927. Horticulture work consisted largely of a few scattered pruning and spraying demonstrations.

Considerable work was done in home gardens. For detailed report of this work, see report of Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol.

(d) Forestry. No work was done along this line.

(e) Rodents, predatory animals and birds. An increasing amount of this kind of work was accomplished in 1927. Elko reports the largest amount of rodent control work conducted in 1927, poisonous grain being spread over 100,000 acres of ground.

Nearly all the counties report some rodent control work done. As this was a major project in Elko County, see 1927 annual report of Jos. W. Wilson, Elko County, pages 15 to 17. For an effective demonstration in poisoning rabbits, see report of Paul L. Maloney, District Extension Agent, Humboldt and Lander counties, page 13.

(f) Animal Husbandry. In 1925 special emphasis was given to this phase of extension work with particular attention being paid to the projects included in the Western States range livestock program. The outstanding pieces of work were done in White Pine, Elko and Eureka counties. This consisted of range salting for cattle, wintering sheep on desert ranges, range sheep feeding, range ram feeding, dry area lambing, improve-

ments in range equipment, range inspection, and sheep grading for better wool production.

Active support was given the California Cooperative Marketing Association and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association. For the best pieces of range livestock work done in the state, see the report of Claude R. Townsend, District Extension Agent, Eureka, Nye and White Pine counties, page 7; range salting cattle, page 8; wintering sheep on desert ranges, pages 8 to 10; range sheep feeding, page 10; range ram feeding, page 11; dry area lambing, pages 11 and 12. And County Agent Jos. W. Wilson's report on sheep grading for better wool production, page 18. Also see C.J. Thornton's, County Agent for Washoe County, report pages 23 and 24.

(g) Dairy Industry. A detailed account of the dairy projects is reported by V.E. Scott, dairy specialist.

(h) Poultry. Special emphasis was given to poultry housing, poultry culling and feeding, and turkey production. For a state summary of results secured, see the detail account for 1927 by V.E. Scott, state poultry specialist.

For work done with turkeys, see report of L.E. Cline, County Extension Agent, Churchill County, Fallon, pages 32 to 45. This report is of special interest to those interested in turkey production.

(i) Rural Engineering. Rural engineering work done in 1927 consisted largely in furnishing plans for poultry houses, barns, silos, improved corrals, cattle chutes, dipping vats, and for water development. Of special interest is the work of J.H. Wittwer in Lincoln and Clark counties preparatory to the formation of an irrigation and flood control district in the Muddy Valley water. See page 32 and pages 73 and 74 for the details of this important work.

For stock water development on the range, the report of Claude R. Townsend, pages 21 and 22, are of interest.

Eighteen stock watering springs were developed during the year in White Pine County.

(j) Agricultural economics assistance was given to the Western Marketing Cattlemen's Association in benefiting and continuing their organization wherever possible. Similar assistance was given to the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association. Both of these organizations operated in the state with profit to the Nevada Cattle and Wool Growers and the Extension Service feels entitled to some credit for the successful establishment of these cooperatives in the state.

Continued assistance was given to farmers in three counties in securing federal farm loans from the Federal Farm Loan Association.

The marketing value of turkeys in Churchill County is of outstanding importance. For details as to how this was done, see report of L.E. Cline, County Agent, Churchill County, pages 37 to 42.

IV. OUTLOOK

The close of the year finds the Nevada Extension Service on a firmer foundation and other years work completed shows an increasing number of people

interested in the work and better understanding of our aims and accomplishments. Yearly the county agent's office is becoming more of a center or a clearing house for agricultural information in the county. Each year finds the scope of the work widening in the state and the counties unorganized showing more interest in what is being done.

GENERAL PLANS FOR 1928

The main activities will be:

I. Livestock Improvement

- (a) Range cattle and sheep
- (b) Dairy
- (c) Poultry

II. Farm Crops and Soils

- (a) Relating to range livestock, dairying and human nutrition
- (b) Careful crops - potatoes needed

III. Rural Engineering

- (a) Water Development
- (b) Home Engineering

IV. Club Work

- (a) Supporting above projects
- (b) One state encampment, University Farm

SUGGESTED SUPERVISORY PROGRAM FOR 1928

The assistant Director will confine his efforts to three lines of work:

I. Supervision of Agents

- (a) Office and field records
- (b) Program development and analysis
- (c) Program follow-up, checking
- (d) Field meetings at demonstrations

II. Junior Extension Work

- (a) Preparation of subject matter
- (b) Complete 500 junior demonstrations
- (c) Improve club camp organization and secure a camp building if financial assistance is forthcoming

III. Specialist Assistance - Farm Crops

- (a) Subject matter preparation
- (b) Assistance to agents in field on cereal and forage crops, and potato production
- (c) Support seed certification plan established in 1926
- (d) Investigate need for pure seed law.

ASSISTANCE DESIRED

We desire to receive the continued helpful services of Dr. W.A. Lloyd and Mr. Eugene Merritt during the coming year. The assistance of a representative of the Washington office during 1926 Club Camp would be greatly appreciated.

JUNIOR

II - JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

ORGANIZATION

The organization of junior extension work is the same as in 1926. Assistant Director Thomas Buckman handles the agricultural work, while Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol directs the conduct of home economic activities.

Each agent in the state is carrying on club work as a part of his or her program, and all are tying in the work in such a way that it supplements their entire program of work.

Change of Personnel Among Women Agents

In all the nine counties in which home demonstration agent work is carried on, there has been a serious interruption in the work during this year. In the southeastern district (Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties), Miss Ellen LeNoir resigned suddenly in March and left the district without an agent, just at the critical time of the year as far as club work is concerned. She had planned on an enrollment of 100 but, due to the fact that there was no agent in this district until July in White Pine County and until late in the fall in Clark County, the percentage of completions was unusually low.

Due to a sudden financial crisis in the state, there developed a serious lack of funds in the western district (Lyon, Pershing, Eureka and Lander counties, and we were compelled to withdraw Miss Lassie Lane, the home demonstration agent, in June. The local leaders in most cases tried faithfully to carry on the work but it was naturally a lower percentage of completions than if the agent had been in the district.

In Washoe County, Miss Hazel Zimmerman, the home demonstration agent, was seriously ill during six weeks of the summer. However, a temporary assistant agent was secured who, under the direction of the state office, carried on the work with practically no diminution of results.

In Elko County, the temporary agent, Mrs. Dewar, carried on a successful year of club work as a change to a new permanent agent did not occur until September.

EXTENT OF JUNIOR WORK

The following tables show the development of junior work for 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927. Over this five year period good progress has been made in each organized county of the state.

At the 1927 Extension Conference it was decided to enroll a minimum of 500 club members in 1927, and to secure not less than 63% completions. While this number may appear to be small to those familiar with the work in more populous states, it should be borne in mind that in Nevada we have no club agents, that club work is carried as part of the regular work by each agent, and that our state has a large area and is sparsely settled, the total popula-

tion being not more than 80,000 people. Under the conditions with which our agents have to deal, the goal of 500 cannot be greatly exceeded.

Charts and Tables

1. Summary of Club Work in 1927.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project - 1927.
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work.
4. Graphic presentation of junior work by projects - 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 compared
5. Club Work Compared by Projects, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927
6. Comparison of work, 1915 - 1927, Table
7. Comparison of work, 1915 - 1927, Chart

TABLE 1. Club Summary, 1927

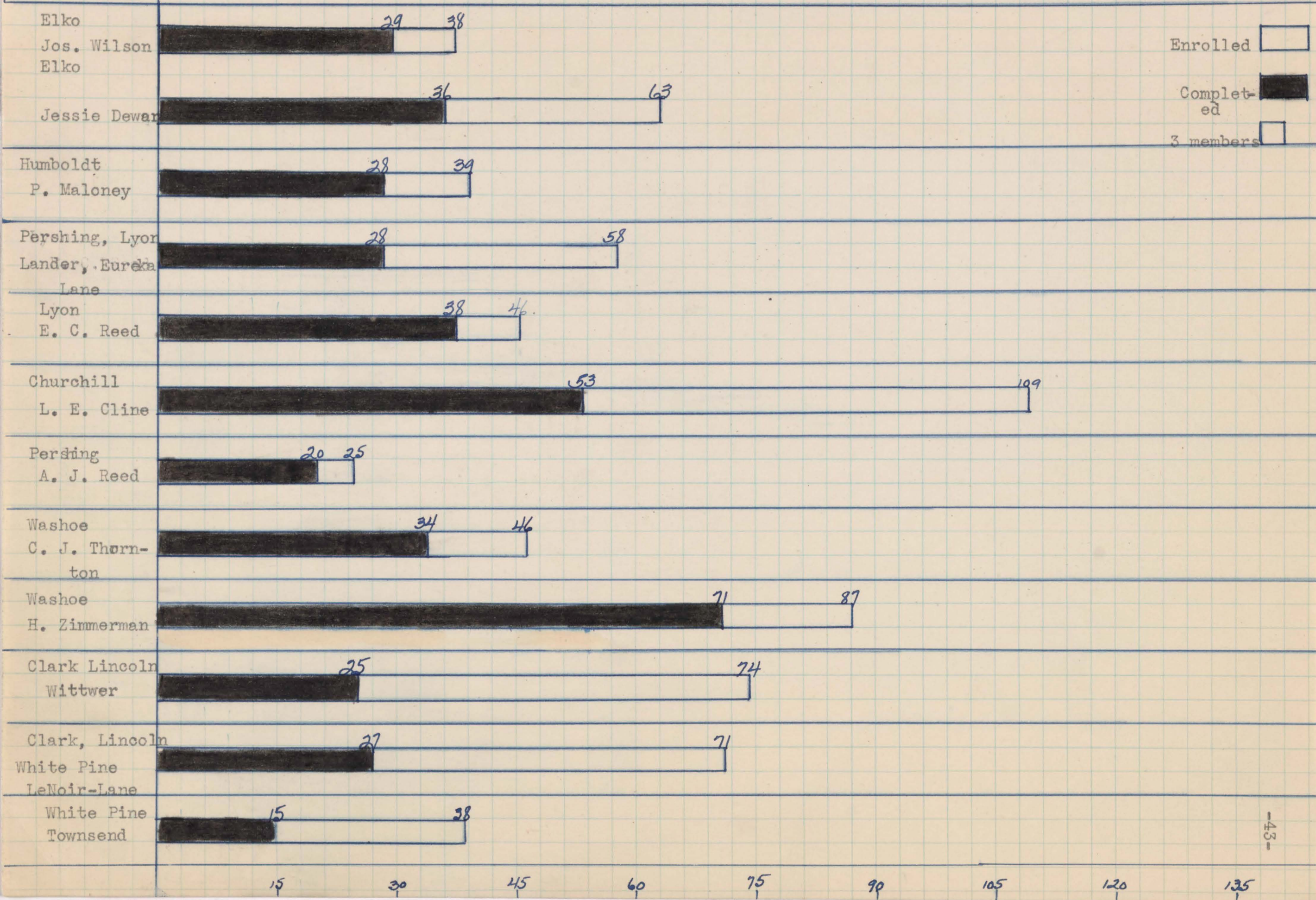
County - Agent	Goal Set	Enrollment	Completed Reports on File	% completed		Members at Camp		Achievement Programs	
				Goal	Comp.	Goal	No. at Camp	Goal	No. held
Elko - Wilson	35	38	29	63	76.3	15	6	2	2
Elko - Dewar	45	63	36	63	57.1	15	26	1	1
Humboldt P. Maloney	25	39	28	30	71.8	10	12	1	1
Pershing, Lyon Lander, Eureka Lassie Lane	60	58	28	90	48.2	30	36	4	4
Lyon - Ed Reed	40	46	38	100	82.6	20	24	1	0
Churchill L. E. Cline	40	109	53	90	48.6	30	53	1	0
Pershing Al Reed	25	25	20	63	60.0	17	15	1	1
Washoe C. J. Thornton	30	46	34	63	74.0	15	20	1	1
Washoe H. Zimmerman J. H. Wittwer	50	87	71	80	81.6	35	37	4	4
Clark Lincoln	28 16	36 38	7 18	63 63	19.4 47.3	3 3	0 12	1 1	0 1
Clark, Lincoln, White Pine. Lane and LeNoir	100	71	27	80	58.0	20	6	3	0
White Pine C. R. Townsend	10	38	15	63	39.5	5	12	1	0
TOTALS	504	694	404	77	58.2	218	259	22	15

2. Summary of work by County, Agent,
and Project

P R O J E C T S

	Corn		Wheat		Oats		Pota- toes		Market Garden		Home Garden		Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle		Swine		Sheep		Poultry		Food Pre- paration		Cloth Ing		Home Impr		Totals	
	Enr	Com.	Enr	Comp	Enr	Com.	Enr	Comp	Enr	Comp	Enr	Comp	Enr	Com.	Enr	Com.	Enr	Comp	Enr	Comp	Enr	Comp	Enr	Comp	Enr	Com.	Enr	Com.	Enrolled	Completed
Elko - Jos. W. Wilson			1		1	1	16	12					5	3	9	8					6	5							38	29
Elko - Dewar, Stinson												8	3										12	10	41	22	2	1	63	36
Humboldt, Maloney												8	6								1				30	22			39	28
Pershing, Lyon, Lander, Eureka, - Lassie Lane																							32	19	26	9			58	28
Lyon, E. C. Reed							17	14					29	24														46	38	
Churchill - L. E. Cline	2	2					1	1				5	3	19	7						8	3	12	6	62	31			109	53
Pershing, A. J. Reed	1	1	1	1			5	3										9	7	9	8							25	20	
Washoe - C. J. Thornton							6	2				28	21	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1					46	34	
Washoe - Hazel Zimmerman																									85	69	2	2	87	71
Clark, Lincoln - Wittwer	7	2					4	3	3	2			52	13							8	5						74	25	
Clark, Lincoln, White Pine - LeNoir, Lane																									71	27			71	27
White Pine - Townsend							9	9			6	18	6							5								38	15	
TOTALS	10	5	2	1	1	1	58	44	3	2	55	33	128	57	13	12	1	1	15	8	33	22	56	35	315	180	4	3	694	404

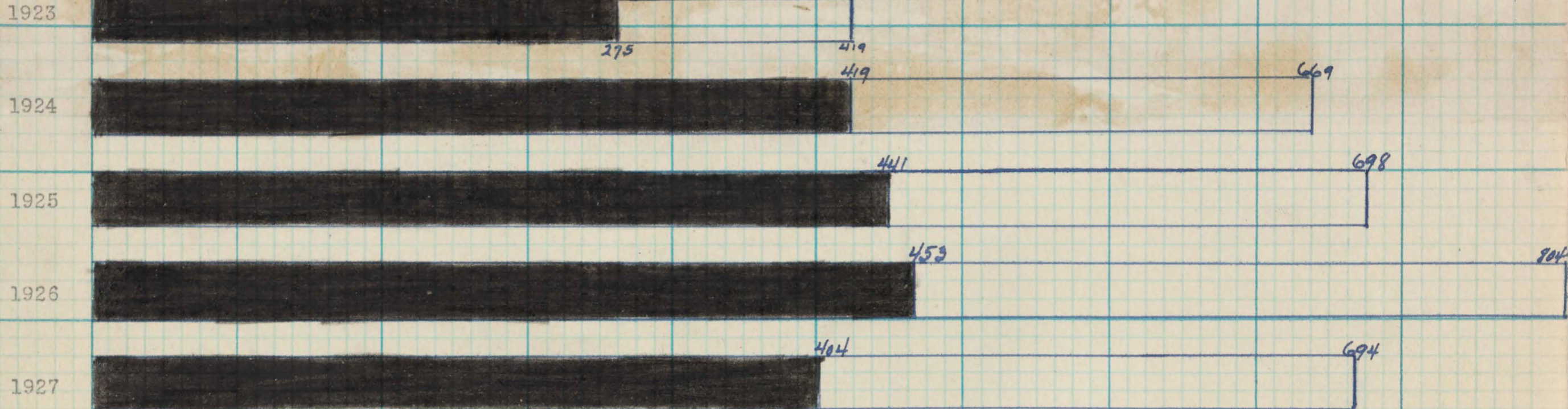
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Counties or Districts, 1927



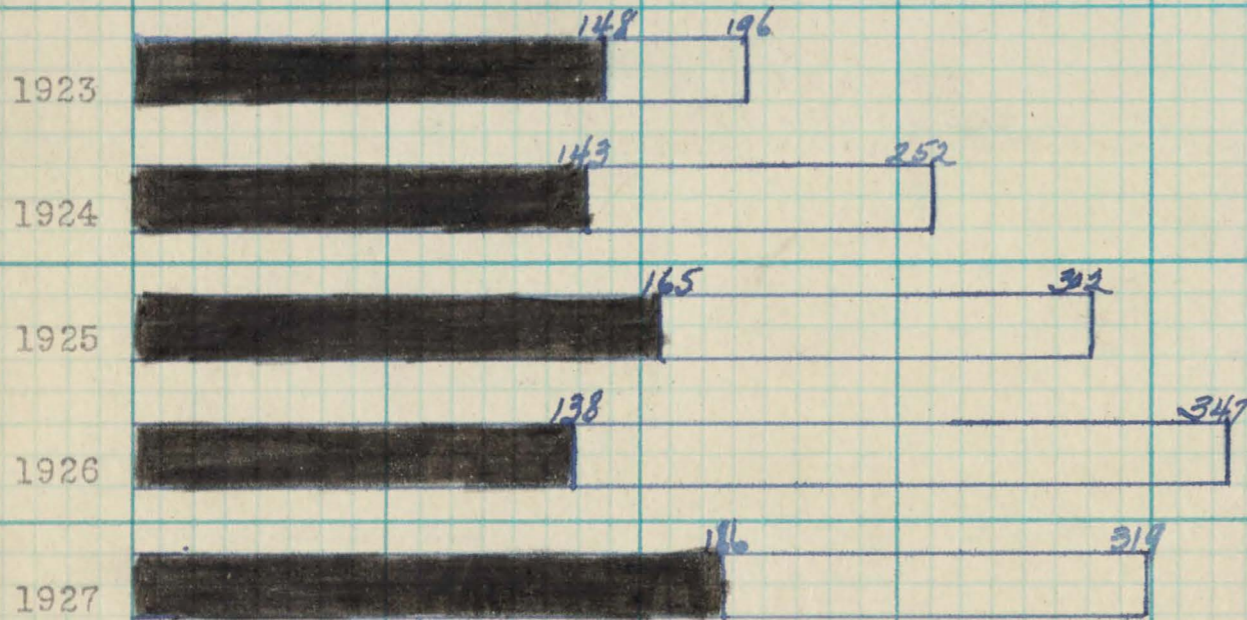
Enrolled
 Completed
 3 members

4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Projects
1923 - 1927

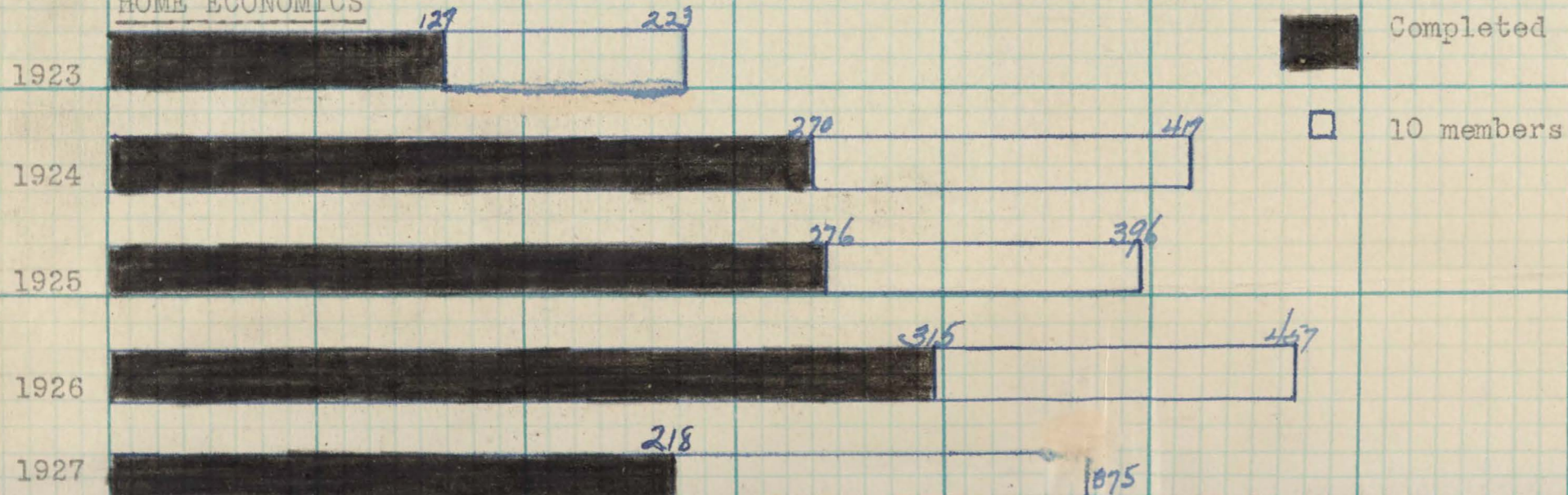
TOTAL



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



- Enrolled
- Completed
- 10 members

80 160 240 320 400 480 560 640 720 800

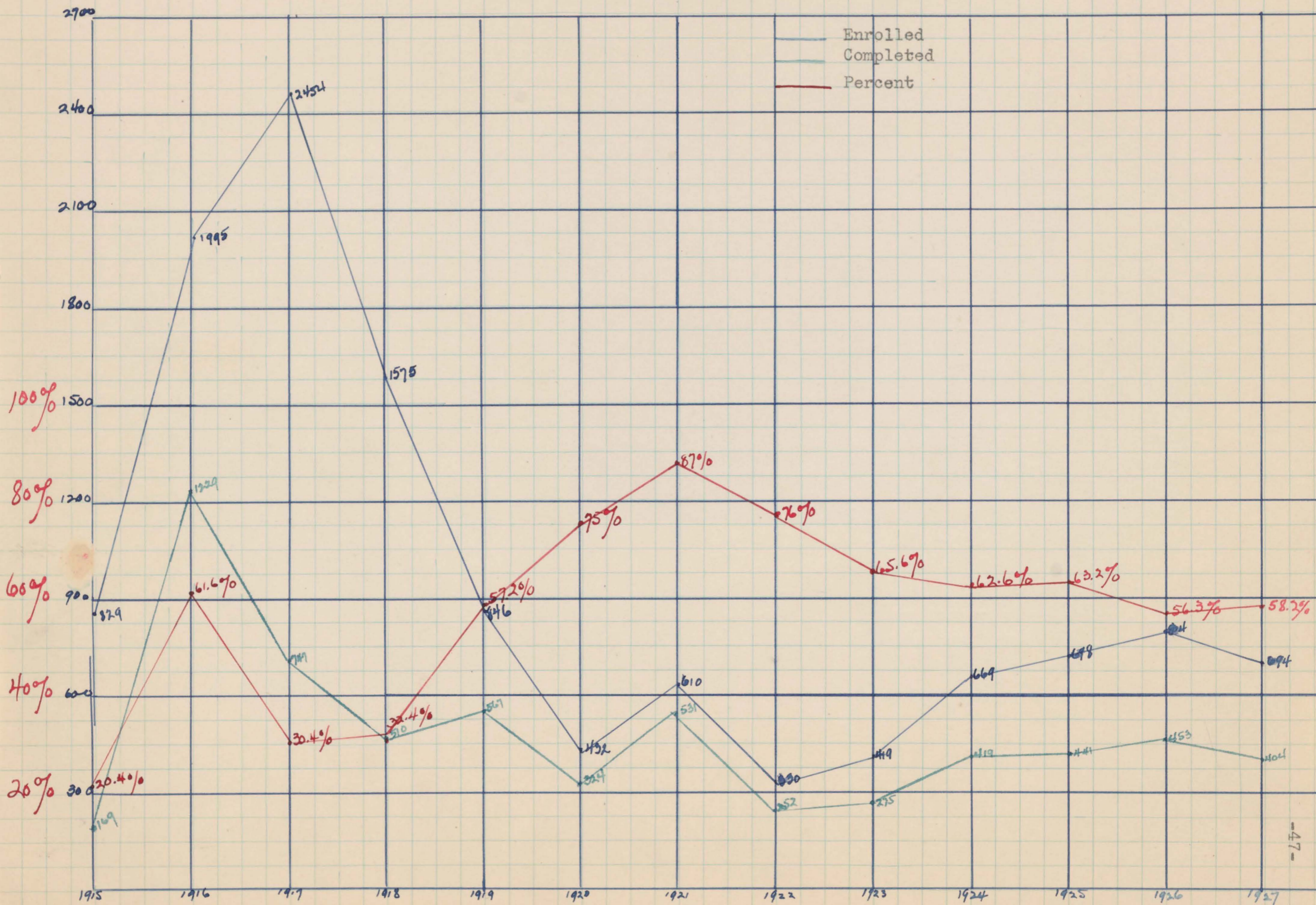
5. Club Work Compared by Projects for Years1923 - 1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927

Project	Enr. 1923	Comp. 1923	Enr. 1924	Comp. 1924	Enr. 1925	Comp. 1925	Enr. 1926	Comp. 1926	Enr. 1927	Comp. 1927
Corn	22	15	47	38	31	12	42	17	10	5
Potato	0	0	1	1	11	2	42	19	58	44
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1
Garden	14	13	19	14	46	32	34	21	58	35
Dairy Cattle	48	48	95	59	125	61	101	30	128	57
Beef Cattle	4	4	7	2	5	2	21	7	13	12
Swine	80	46	43	21	11	8	3	1	1	1
Sheep	6	4	12	12	21	10	36	9	15	8
Poultry	17	13	16	8	49	36	58	26	33	22
Rabbit	0	0	7	1	4	2	6	4	0	0
Farm Account	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	5	4	8	8	13	11	21	18	56	35
Food Preservation	31	9	48	19	57	34	26	17	0	0
Clothing	182	112	349	219	326	231	396	271	315	180
Hot School Lunch	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Furnishings	0	0	12	12	0	0	14	9	4	3
Totals	419	275	669	419	698	441	804	453	694	404

6. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1927

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Percent Completed</u>
1915	829	169	20.4%
1916	1995	1229	61.6%
1917	2454	747	30.4%
1918	1575	510	32.4%
1919	846	567	57.2%
1920	432	324	75.0%
1921	610	531	57.0%
1922	330	252	76.0%
1923	419	275	65.6%
1924	669	419	62.6%
1925	698	441	63.2%
1926	804	453	56.3%
1927	694	404	58.2%

7. Comparison of Club work - 1915 - 1927



✓
III. CLUB CAMP

The fifth annual boys and girls encampment was held at the University Stock Farm, July 26th to 29th, and was the usual big success it has been since the first camp was held in 1923. Club members, local leaders, and extension workers, numbering 324 persons, were in attendance representing all the counties in the state where organized extension work is carried on.

The new camp kitchen and dining hall provided by the 1927 legislature added much to the success of the camp.

Herewith follows the program which shows how the camp was organized and conducted:

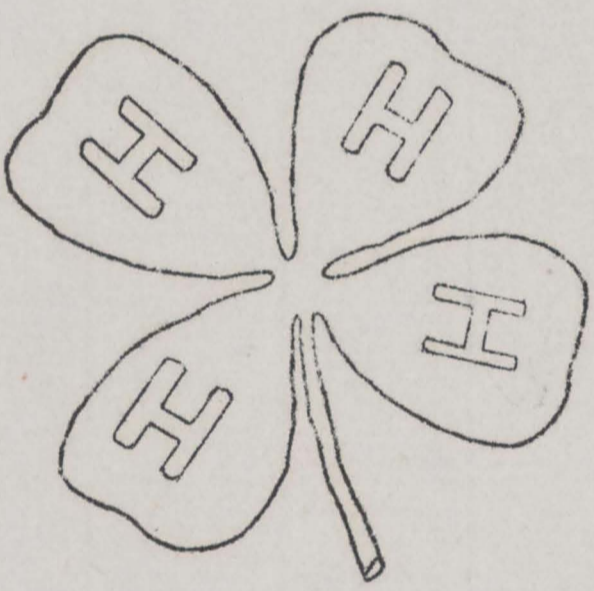
PROGRAM OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL
JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

OF THE

BOYS AND GIRLS 4-H Clubs

OF

NEVADA



To be held at the

UNIVERSITY FARM

RENO, NEVADA

July 26 - 29, 1927

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division; Cecil W. Creel,
Director, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress, of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

T H E 4 - H C L U B C A M P

I T S A I M

Briefly stated, the aim of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp is to bring farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada to the University Farm for the purpose of giving them INSTRUCTION in agriculture and home economics; instill DEMOCRATIC principles into their lives; promote new and wider FRIENDSHIPS; give them wholesome and directed PLAY and RECREATION; promote ORDERLINESS and PATRIOTISM; develop an INSIGHT into Nevada's resources, advantages and problems, awaken in them a sense of their RESPONSIBILITY in the future upbuilding of this their native state; and instill into their minds principles of HIGH IDEALS, HONESTY, TRUTHFULNESS, and the supreme value of CHARACTER and CLEAN LIVING.

P E R S O N N E L

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	Thomas Buckman	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Director	Mary Stilwell Buol	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Director	Edward C. Reed	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Director	V. E. Scott	In charge of camp activities and camp erection, dismantling, properties, etc.
Boys' Leader	C. R. Townsend	In charge of boys and entire military organization of camp.
Girls' Leader	Mary Stilwell Buol	In charge of girls, health of camp, first aid.
Camp Clerk and Editor	Eda L. Carlson	In charge of registration, camp records, etc.
Assistant Clerk	Dorothy McGee	Same
Assistant Clerk	Bonnie Larsen	" and financial records
Mess Director	Hazel Zimmerman	In charge of arrangements for all meals, demonstration supplies, etc.
Transportation	C. J. Thornton	In charge of transportation, tours, etc.
Song Leader	Mrs. C. A. Bovett	In charge of singing at assemblies
Pianist	Denise Denson	

I N S T R U C T I O N , D E M O N S T R A T I O N S , C O N T E S T S

- In charge of Boys' and Girls' InstructionsPaul Maloney
- In charge of livestock judging contestsV. E. Scott and L. E. Cline
- In charge of agricultural team demonstrationsJos. Wilson
- In charge of home economics team demonstrations.....Lassie Lane
- In charge of grain identification contestPaul Maloney and Geo. Terry
- In charge of Horseshoe Pitching ContestC. J. Thornton
- In charge of textile identification contestJessie Dewar
- In charge of health contestMary Stilwell Buol
- In charge of garden exhibitMark Menke
- In charge of clothing exhibitLassie Lane
- In charge of home improvement exhibitMrs. G. C. Foster

-51-

Instructor in Household Painting and Decoration.....Sherwin Williams Co,
 Instructor in Food PreservationLassie Lane
 Instructor in GardeningMark Menke
 Instructor in Dairy BreedsL. E. Cline
 Instructor in Beef BreedsF. W. Wilson
 Instructor in Sheep BreedsJos. Wilson
 Instructor in Poultry Breeds and Poultry Judging....V. E. Scott
 Instructor in Seed CertificationP. A. Lehenbauer
 Instructor in Potato GradingS. C. Dinsmore
 Instructor in Seed Potato ProductionEdward C. Reed

" Farm Machinery T. B. Molsbergen
GENERAL PROVISIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Counties included: All counties in the state may send club members to the State Camp and compete in any of the contests under the specific rules governing such contest.
2. County Representation: Each county may send as many as 50 club members to camp and upon special application and its approval by the Camp Director more may attend if they can be accomodated. The winners in community club or county club work for the year must be given first opportunity to attend camp, after which additional members may be chosen to represent their respective clubs.
3. Eligibility to Camp: Only the following persons are eligible to attend club camp:
 - (a) Club members in good standing, who have finished all requirements of their years work as far as the nature of the project will permit and have finished and handed in their records and reports to their county agent. No member who has not completed his work, or in certain special projects made arrangements with the extension agent about completing and handing in final reports will be admitted to camp.
 - (b) Local leaders of clubs.
 - (c) Extension Agents.
 - (d) Drivers of cars.
 - (e) Chaperones where there is no local leader available to perform these duties.
 - (f) Special permission may be given for parents of members to attend by applying through the County Extension Agent to the state office.
4. Arrival at Camp: All delegations should arrive by train or auto Monday afternoon or Monday night, July 25, 1927. All trains will be met. If coming by car, come out to the University of Nevada Livestock Farm on South Virginia Road, 3½ miles south of Reno.
5. Registration: Blanks have been prepared so that each county may register its delegation by tents and tent leaders. These registration blanks should be completed and in the hands of the camp director by July 16, 1927, with a check covering the registration fees for the entire county delegation.
6. Cost of Camp: Each member and local leader will be charged \$3.00 registration fee. All extension agents and others will pay a \$5.00 fee for the week.

7. Contests: There will be contests in the following subjects: livestock judging, potato judging, grain identification, textile identification, canning, sewing, home improvement, health, club yells, club songs, club achievement stories, club stunts and club banners.
8. Contest Entries: All entries for all contests must meet the rules for each specific contest, and be registered with the camp director by July 16, 1927.
9. Awards: Ribbons, banners, medals, cups, livestock, etc., will be awarded the winners of the various contests.
10. Discipline: The camp will be under military discipline and no one is allowed away from the camp except by special permission from the camp director.
11. Medical Attention: A competent person will be present to attend to anyone needing ordinary attention. Club folks will be as safe as they are at home.
12. "Camp Life": Each tent will select a reporter for "Camp Life" staff. Let us make this paper the best ever this year. This person should be designated on the registration card.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP

What to Bring With You

Members & Leaders

1. The names of all persons who will attend the camp, together with their enrollment fee, must be sent to the State Extension Office by July 16th. The County Extension Agents will send the total list of names and fee for the entire county delegation at one time.
2. Have your name on all property brought to the camp - blankets, clothing, towels, etc., -- to avoid confusion and loss. THIS IS IMPORTANT.
3. Clothing for use at camp - (Boys')
 - (a) Khaki coverall, or dark shirt and overalls, or Boy Scout Uniform or dark trousers and shirt.
 - (b) Coat or sweater.
 - (c) One change of underwear.
 - (d) Extra pair of hose.
 - (e) Heavy comfortable shoes.
 - (f) Handkerchiefs.
 - (g) Bathing suit.
4. Clothing for use at camp - (Girls')
 - (a) Khaki middy blouse and bloomers are most serviceable.
 - (b) A dark colored wash dress (gingham or similar material) may be worn if you do not have middy and bloomers. No fancy dresses are permitted.
 - (c) One extra pair of cotton hose.
 - (d) Handkerchiefs.
 - (e) One change of underwear.
 - (f) Heavy sweater or coat.
 - (g) Low heeled shoes (heavy)
 - (h) Bathing Suit
5. Personal Accessories for Everyone.
 - (a) Comb.
 - (b) Toothbrush and paste.
 - (c) Soap.
 - (d) Two towels, bath preferred, marked with name.
 - (e) Flash light is important.
 - (f) Do not bring anything special for camp.
 - (g) Do not bring anything more than called for.
6. Bedding.
 - (a) Enough to keep warm in tent:- three pair woolen blankets or two double blankets and quilt. The nights are really cool.
 - (b) A sack is a convenient thing in which to carry bedding and camping outfit. Put your name and address on sack and all pieces of bedding, etc.
7. Note book and Pencil.
 - (a) Bring a medium sized note book and pencil.
 - (b) Everyone takes notes on what is seen and heard to report at home.
 - (c) Help edit "Camp Life," our daily paper, by keeping a good note book.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

July 26 - 29, 1927

Reno, Nevada

The Program

Monday, July 25th

- 1. All delegations will arrive by train or auto and be registered and assigned to permanent quarters. The first meal will be served at 6 P.M.

Tuesday, July 26th.

6:30 Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast, make up bed, and have tents ready for inspection.

7:00 Assembly - Flag Raising

7:15 Breakfast

8:00-11:30 Tent Inspection. Tents will be inspected during these hours daily.

8:00-11:30 Contests

(No person may enter more than one of the following contests)

- (1) 8:00 Livestock judging team contest at livestock barns. All county teams report there to Professor V.E.Scott.
- (2) 9:00 Potato judging contest at Camp Kitchen. All teams report there to Mr. S. C. Dinsmore.
- (3) 8:00 Health Contest at First Aid tent; girls report in bathing suits. Mary Stilwell Buol in charge.
- (4) 9:00 Grain Identification Contest, for all boys at camp. Mr. Paul Maloney in charge.
- (5) 9:00 Textile Identification Contest for all girls. Jessie Dewar in charge -- at dining hall.
- (6) 9:00 Garden Exhibit Contest. Mark Menke in charge.
- (7) 9:00 Food Preservation Exhibit Contest. Lassie Lane in charge.
- (8) 9:00 Clothing Exhibit Contest. Lassie Lane in charge.
- (9) 9:00 Home Improvement Contest. Mrs. G. C. Foster in charge.
- (10) 10:30 General Assembly of entire camp for announcements and preliminary instructions. Take camp picture.

12:00 Assembly.

12:15 Lunch. Camp Kitchen.

12:15

1:00- 1:30

Rest period for all club members. Everybody rest and be quiet. No loud talking. Write a letter home, the folks will want to hear from you.

- 1. Tent leaders will meet this period with C. R. Townsend.
- 2. "Camp Life" staff will meet this period with Mrs. Carlson.

1:30- 3:00

- 1. Dedication of new camp building.
- 2. Address by Governor Fred B. Balzar.
- 3. Talk by Dean Robert Stewart, Nevada College of Agriculture.
- 4. Introduction of guests and delegates.
- 5. County songs and yells.
- 6. Team Demonstrations.

Demonstration No. 1 by _____ County
 Demonstration No. 2 by _____ County
 Demonstration No. 3 by _____ County

All delegations sit together at each assembly hour.

3:00- 4:30

Visit exhibits at State Building, Reno.

5:00- 5:30

Games

6:00

Supper in Camp Kitchen.

7:00

Trip to Nevada's Transcontinental Highways Exposition, Idlewild Park.

9:30

Return to camp.

10:00

Lights out -- no talking.

Wednesday, July 27th.

6:30

Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.

7:00

Assembly - Flag raising.

7:15

Breakfast - Camp Kitchen.

8:00- 8:25

Team Demonstration No. 4 by _____ County -- at dining hall.

8:30-11:45

Classes

Boys and Girls.

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Beef Breeds	Dairy Breeds	Sheep Breeds	Household Painting & Decoration	Food Preservation	Gardening
8:35 to 9:25	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:35 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place						

- 9:00-11:00 Local Leaders' Conference - C. W. Creel, presiding.
"Club Work from a Local Leader's View Point."
1. Value of club work to the local community.
2. Demonstrations, their value and use.
3. Why we have records and reports.
- 12:00 Assembly
- 12:15 Lunch - Camp kitchen.
- 1:00- 1:30 Rest period - everyone quiet.
1. Tent leaders will meet this period with C. R. Townsend.
2. "Camp Life" staff will meet this period with Mrs. Carlson.
- 1:30- 3:00 Assembly - club songs and yells, entertainment of guests and delegations.
1. Team Demonstration No. 5 by _____ County
2. Team Demonstration No. 6 by _____ County
3. Club yell contest _____
- 3:00- 5:00 Trip to Nevada Transcontinental Highways Exposition, Idlewild Park -- Swimming.
- 5:00 Leave Idlewild for club camp.
- 6:00 Supper - Camp Kitchen.
- 7:30 Evening program.
1. Club songs and introduction of guests and delegations.
2. Team Demonstration No. 7 by _____ County
3. Special music.
4. Club story telling contest.
- 9:30 Taps
- 10:00 Light out -- no talking.

Thursday, July 28th.

- 6:30 Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tent ready for inspection.
- 7:00 Assembly - flag raising.
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:00 Team Demonstration No. 8 by _____ County
- 8:30 -11:45 Classes

8:30-11:45 Classes

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Judging Beef Cattle	Poultry Breeds & Judging	Judging Sheep	Household Painting & Decoration	Food Preserva- tion	Gardening
8:35 to 9:25	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:35 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35-to 11:30	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place						

12:00 Assembly

12:15 Lunch - Camp Kitchen

1:00- 2:30 Assembly - Club singing, yells, entertainment of guests.
 1. Address, Mrs. C. A. Bovett
 2. Special Music.
 3. Demonstrations

(a) Team Demonstration No. 9 _____ County
 (b) Team Demonstration No. 10 _____ County

2:30- 5:00 Trip to Nevada's Transcontinental Highways Exposition. Visit U. S. Department of Agriculture and club exhibits.

5:00 Leave Idlewild for club camp.

6.00 Supper - Camp Kitchen.

7:30 Stunt night
 1. County stunts and songs.
 This is visitors' night. Invite your friends in Reno and Sparks to visit the camp.

10:00 Taps

10:20 Lights out -- no talking.

Friday, July 29th.

6:30 Reveille - Arise, follow same procedure as on other days.

7:00 Assembly - flag raising

7:15 Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

8:00 Team Demonstration No. 11 by _____ County

8:00-11:30 Classes

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Grading Potatoes	Seed Certification	Seed Potato Production	Household Painting & Decoration	Food Preservation	Gardening
8:35 to 9:25	Co. A	<i>Farm Machinery</i> Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:35 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:30	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place						

9:00-11:00 Local Leaders' Conference -- J. D. Yeager, President Nevada State Farm Bureau, presiding.

Round table discussion.

1. Camp finances.
2. Camp equipment.
3. Camp programs.

12:00 Assembly at camp

12:15 Lunch - Camp Kitchen.

1:00- 2:00 Assembly - club songs, yells, etc.

1. Team Demonstration by _____ County
2. Team Demonstration by _____ County

2:00- 4:15 Tour - Visit Reno, University of Nevada and various manufacturing concerns.

4:15- 5:15 Visiting stores in Reno, shopping.

5:15 Leave State Building for Camp Grounds.

6:00 Supper - Camp Kitchen.

7:00 Dismantle tents - Pack up and send baggage of all who are leaving on Friday night trains to depot.

7:30 Evening program.

1. Special music.
2. Talk - Achievement - C. W. Creel
3. Awarding of prizes.
4. Special music.

Saturday July 30.

6:30 Reveille - Arise.

7:00 Breakfast

7:30 Dismantle tents and camp. Pack all baggage and stack camp equipment.

CLUB CAMP PREMIUM LIST

Rules and Regulations

Entries for all contests should be in the hands of the Camp Director by July 16th, 1927, on the proper forms furnished for this purpose. No person may enter more than one of the following contests: Livestock Judging, Potato Judging, Health Contest, Grain Identification Contest, Textile Identification Contest and Exhibit Contests.

Livestock Judging Team Contest

1. Each county may enter one team of three members.
2. The names of the teams must be registered with the camp director by not later than July 16, 1927, on proper forms which will be provided for this purpose.
3. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled for at least three months prior to the contest.
4. All members of a team must be members of the same standard livestock club. Any club member who has competed in three previous club camp livestock contests is not eligible.

The team from a standard 4-H livestock club selected to represent a county may be selected as the county may see fit, subject to the approval of the county extension agent.

5. The contest will be in charge of:
Professor V. E. Scott, University of Nevada -- Assisted by
Professor F. W. Wilson, University of Nevada
J. W. Wilson, County Extension Agent, Elko, Nevada
L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent, Churchill County
Mary McMenamin McElroy, Clerk.

County agents, local leaders or club members shall not assist the judges in the management or scoring of the contest unless requested. It shall be the duty of the judges to decide as to the order in which the animals shall be placed, to score the oral reasons of the contestants and to explain to the contestants the reasons for placing the animals in each class.

6. The contest will start at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, July 26, and will continue until all classes are judged and reasons given.
7. Each contestant shall give oral reasons for placing the class that corresponds to his club project and such other classes that are called for by the judge. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the placing of each class and two minutes for oral reasons.
8. The contest will include the judging of four classes of livestock, four animals in a ring as follows: One class of beef cattle, one class of sheep, one class of Holstein dairy cows, and one class of poultry.
9. No member or leader will be permitted to confer with anyone during the judging. Any evidence of such conference will disqualify the entire team guilty of this infraction of rules.

- 10. No member shall wear any color, badge or uniform that will in any way designate the county or club which he or she represents.
- 11. The total possible points to be gained by each contestant are as follows:

<u>Placing:</u>	
Beef Cattle	100
Sheep	100
Holsteins	100
Poultry	100
<u>Reasons:</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Highest possible score</u>	<u>500</u>

- 12. No member may enter who has attended a College of Agriculture for a longer period than two weeks.
- 13. Following the contest and club camp, a summary of the individual and team scores will be furnished each contestant.

Demonstration Team Contest

- 1. Each county will be entitled to enter one agricultural and one home economics demonstration team in the state contest; members of these teams must be, and must have been for three months, bona-fide club members in good standing.
- 2. All members of the team must represent the same standard club and demonstrate in the club project which they are carrying on at home. All members of the team may be selected in any way the county sees fit, subject to the approval of the County Extension Agent.
- 3. Perishable matters for demonstrations will be furnished provided such materials are available. Requisition for material must be in the hands of the camp director by July 16th with the names of the members of the teams and kind of demonstration to be given.
- 4. A maximum of 20 minutes will be allowed for each demonstration, with five minutes additional time to prepare the stage and five minutes to clear it after the demonstration. Time for answering questions at the end of the demonstration will be counted a part of the allotted demonstration time. A severe cut will be made for running over any of these time allotments. Five minutes overtime will mean elimination.
- 5. Upon arrival at camp, the captains of the teams will draw for place and give their demonstration at time allotted on the program as a result of the drawing.

6. The following score card will be used for judging the work of the demonstration teams:

<u>Skill</u>	25
Ease of manner	
Workmanship	
Neatness	
System	
<u>Subject Matter</u>	25
Accuracy	
Completeness	
Clearness	
Evidence of knowledge rather than memory work	
Good delivery	
Replies to questions	
<u>Team Work</u>	25
Preparation, arrangement and use of equipment	
Organization of work	
Appearance of team	
Conduct of team	
 <u>Finished Product</u>	 25
Total 100	

7. The contests will be judged by at least two competent persons in no way connected with the work in any county.
8. Each team entered in the state contest must have put on at least one public demonstration in its home county.
9. Members of demonstration teams should be uniformly dressed if possible. Neat uniforms always leave a favorable impression with the public. All demonstration equipment must be properly put away after demonstrations.

Health Contest

1. This contest will be held Tuesday morning, July ^{26th}~~17th~~, at 8:00 A.M.
2. Each county may select one boy and one girl to represent them in the contest. Contestants selected should not be competing in other contests which are being carried on at the same time.
3. Each county may select their health contestants in any way they wish, but we strongly advise that the selection be made on the basis of a health examination made by a physician in your county. The state medical association has asked one or more physicians in each county to cooperate by giving this free examination. Each club may select one health contestant and send him or her to this physician to receive this health examination. Then the boy and the girl receiving the highest score should be entered in the state health contest. Score cards for these health examinations may be secured from your extension agent.
4. The contestants representing each county will each be judged in a like manner by doctors selected by the State Medical Association, and the healthiest boy and girl will then be selected according to the score made.

5. Arrange entries so this will not take boys out of agricultural contests.
6. The contestants are requested to wear bathing suits during the examination.
7. Mrs. Mary Stilwell Bucl will be in charge of this contest. She will prepare the score cards, and secure the doctors for the examination.

Grain Identification Contest

1. All agricultural club members who attend camp and are not entered in the livestock judging contest, potato judging contest or health contest, will enter this contest.
2. The grain identification contest will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.
3. Each club member will be given a card on which to write the name of the grain.
4. No conversing will be allowed between club members during the contest.
5. There will be exhibits of grain and forage of the following cereals:

Wheat

- Federation
- White Federation
- Hard Federation
- Onas
- Bunyip
- Dicklow
- Club
- Early Baart
- Turkey Rod
- Marquis

Barley

- Common
- Trobi

Oats

- White Oats
- Kanota

The contestants will be required to correctly name ten out of this list. In addition to this, the contestants will be required to identify the different smuts of wheat, barley and oats, and give the best method of seed treatment to control these diseases.

Potato Judging Contest

1. Each county may enter one or more teams of two members each.
2. A team must represent one standard potato or garden club. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled for at least three months prior to the contest.
3. The contest will start at 8:00 A.M., Monday, July 26th, at the Camp Kitchen.

Each contestant will grade a sack of Notted Gem potatoes according to U. S. Grades, independently of his team mate. 15 minutes will be allowed each contestant for grading.

The error in grading in pounds will be scored against each contestant. The team score will be made up of the combined score of the two members of a team and the team making the lowest score will be judged winner of the contest.

The score of the potato grading contest will read something like this:

1st Nye County	Lbs.
<u>John Doe</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$
Richard Roe	4
Total	$4\frac{1}{2}$

2nd Esmeralda County	
<u>James Jones</u>	5
Lee Triplott	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Total	$6\frac{3}{4}$

3rd Storey County	
<u>Pete Anderson</u>	7
Lee Smith	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Total	$11\frac{1}{2}$

Textile Identification Contest

1. The contest will be held Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.
2. Every member who attends camp is eligible to enter this contest.
3. There shall be no conversing between members during this contest.
4. Each member will be given a sheet or card on which to write the names of the textiles.
5. There will be exhibits of thirty different kinds of textiles to be identified.

Exhibit Contest

The following score card will be used in judging all exhibit contests: Garden, Clothing, Home Improvement and Canning.

Accuracy of Information	25
Direct value in solving some Nevada problem	25
Forceful presentation - Its ability to arouse interest.	25
Attractive arrangement of materials	<u>25</u>
Total	100

Stunt Contest

1. Stunts this year will be confined strictly to club stunts illustrating different phases of club work.
2. Each county is limited to one stunt.
3. Counties must bring their own equipment for their stunts.
4. The time limit for each stunt will be ten (10) minutes and two (2) minutes for setting the stage, making a total of twelve (12) minutes allowed for each stunt. A severe cut will be made for running over time and three minutes overtime shall mean elimination.
5. The following score card will be used in scoring stunts:

Originality	25
Value for teaching public about club work.	25
Organization - ease on stage, etc.	25
Portion of delegation participating	25
(Maximum of 8 points can be taken off for not using entire delegation)	
Total	100

6. There will be at least two judges for this contest.
7. All county delegations will sit together on stunt night.

Club Song Contest

1. Each county may enter one club in the song contest.
2. The basis for judging will be as follows:

Originality	35
Good delivery	35
Portion of delegation participating.	30
Total	100

3. At least two persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

Club Yell Contest

1. Each county may enter one yell in this contest.
2. The judges will use the same basis for judging as in the song contest.
3. At least two persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

County Banner Contest

1. A prize will be awarded to the delegation coming by auto or train, having the best banner, advertising club work.
2. A county may enter as many banners in this contest as it desires.
3. Three judges will be selected to judge the best.
4. The basis of award will be as follows:

Originality	40
Publicity value	30
Attractiveness.	<u>30</u>
Total . . . . .	.100

5. Make the banners so that they will tell all who see them about club work in your county.

Horse Shoe Pitching Contest

1. Each county may enter one team.
 Senior Contest: - Local leaders, Farm Bureau Directors, County Agents, or anyone officially connected with the County Farm Bureau or Extension Service may represent their county, but Extension workers cannot represent more than one county. Club members may enter this contest.
2. The contest will commence July 26 at 4:30 P.M.
3. The contest will be played under official rules.
4. Official rules call for:
 - (a) Stakes 40 feet apart
 - (b) Official shoes 2½ pounds in weight
 - (c) Game to consist of 21 points
 - (d) Scoring points

Closest shoe to stake	1 point
2 shoes closer than opponents	2 points
One ringer scores	3 points
Two ringers score	6 points
One ringer and closest shoe of same player scores	4 points
If a contestant shall have two ringers and his opponent one, the player having two ringers shall score	3 points

All shoes shall be within six inches of the stake to score.

5. Entries must be made by the County Agent by noon at the headquarters tent July 26th.
6. The winners will be declared State Champions of Nevada
7. Members of teams shall be registered at the camp.

Club Story Contest

1. Purpose: to arouse interest in club work, its methods and the good results secured for your state, community and club members.
2. Each county may enter one contestant in this contest.
3. Each contestant is allowed ten (10) minutes to tell his story. A severe cut will be made for running over time, and three minutes over time will mean elimination.
4. The following score card will be used in judging these stories:

Originality	30
Publicity Value - the ability to interest others in club work . .	45
Pleasing presentation (ease of manner; distinct, clear, delivery, etc.)	25
Total.	100

Best Kept Tent Contest

Tents will be inspected every morning and scored on the following points:

Well made beds	25
Clothing & other possessions neatly packed away or hung up .	25
Floor in good condition.	25
General attractive appearance (inside and outside)	25
Total	100

The scores for the week for each tent will be averaged, and the awards given to the tents having the highest average.

Best "Camp Life" Reporter Contest

A prize is offered for the club member handing in the largest amount of good live material for "Camp Life," the club camp paper. This material may tell of your trip to club camp, the work of the project instruction groups, personal happenings around camp, etc. Keep your eyes open for interesting, unusual or humorous happenings. Write up your material in snappy brief form. Pencil 'copy' will be accepted, but make your penmanship clear, neat and easily read. All 'copy' must be signed, but may be marked "omit name when printing." The material will be judged on the following points:

News value	25
Interesting style	25
Number of items accepted . .	25
Neatness of manuscript . . .	25
Total	100

Every club member is eligible to enter this contest.

Prize Awards**

Livestock Judging

Teams

- 1st Prize - Silver loving cup and blue ribbon to each member of team.
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member of team.

Individual Judging

- Best Sheep Judge Blue Ribbon
- Best Beef Judge Blue Ribbon
- Best Holstein Judge
 - 1st Prize \$8.00
 - 2nd Prize 7.00
 - 3rd Prize 6.00
 - 4th Prize 4.00
- Best *Poultry* Ayrshire Judge Blue Ribbon
- Best Dairy Judge Bronze Medal
- Best Judge of all classes Pure-bred Holstein bull calf.

Demonstration Team Contests

Agricultural Teams

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon to each member of team
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member of team
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon to each member of team.

Home Economics Teams

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon to each member, and trip to Camp Plummer at International Livestock Show, Portland, Oregon, November 1927.
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon to each member

Health Contest

Boys

- 1st Prize - Silver medal and blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Girls

- 1st Prize - Silver medal and blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Grain Identification Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon and 50^{1/2} certified White Federation wheat (\$1.50)
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Potato Judging Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Textile Identification Contest

- 1st Prize - A fountain pen
- 2nd Prize - A box of sewing supplies
- 3rd Prize - A box of stationery

Garden Exhibit Contest

- 1st Prize - Garden Instruction Book
- 2nd Prize - Spade and hoe
- 3rd Prize - Trowel and weeder

Clothing Exhibit Contest

- 1st Prize - Work basket
- 2nd Prize - Pair of scissors
- 3rd Prize - Silver Thimble

Home Improvement Exhibit Contest

- 1st Prize - Casserole
- 2nd Prize - Set of kitchen knives
- 3rd Prize - Pyrex measuring cup

Food Preservation Exhibit Contest

- 1st Prize - Three dozen pint jars
Three dozen canning rubbers
- 2nd Prize - Two dozen pint jars
Two dozen canning rubbers
- 3rd Prize - One dozen pint jars
One dozen canning rubbers

Stunts

- 1st Prize - Banner
- 2nd Prize - 4-H Club Flag
- 3rd Prize - A "treat"

Club Song Contest

- 1st Prize - Banner
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Club Yell Contest

- 1st Prize - A surprize
- 2nd Prize - Another surprize
- 3rd Prize - Still another surprize

County Banner Contest

- 1st Prize - Picture of club camp
- 2nd Prize - 4-H Club flag
- 3rd Prize - Something nice.

Horse Shoe Pitching Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Club Story Telling Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Best Kept Tent

Girls

- 1st Prize - you'll like it.

Boys

- 1st Prize - So will you.

Best "Camp Life" Reporter

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

****NOTE:-**

1. All ribbons, banners, medals, loving cup, awarded by the Nevada State Farm Bureau.
2. Pure-bred Holstein calf awarded by Brooks & Peckham Dairy of Reno, Nevada.
3. Holstein Freisian Association of America, \$25.00 in cash prizes.
4. Montgomery Ward & Co., \$175.00 for Home Economics Demonstration team trip to Camp Plummer.
5. Hilp's Drug Co. - Fountain pen
6. Palace Dry Goods Co. - Box of sewing supplies
7. Cut Rate Drug Co. - Box of stationery
8. Gray Reid & Wright Co. - Work basket
9. Golden Rule Store - pair of scissors
10. Herz Bros. Co. - silver tinkle
11. Commercial Hardware Co. - spade and hoe
12. J. R. Bradley Co. - trowel and weeder
13. Conant Bros. - casserole
14. Reno Mercantile Co. - set of kitchen knives
15. Hamp Thomas Co. - pyrex measuring cup.
16. Hazel Atlas Co. - 6 dozen pint jars.
17. Bosten Woven Hose & Rubber Co. - 6 dozen Good Luck canning ruffers.

CLUB CAMP ANNOUNCEMENT

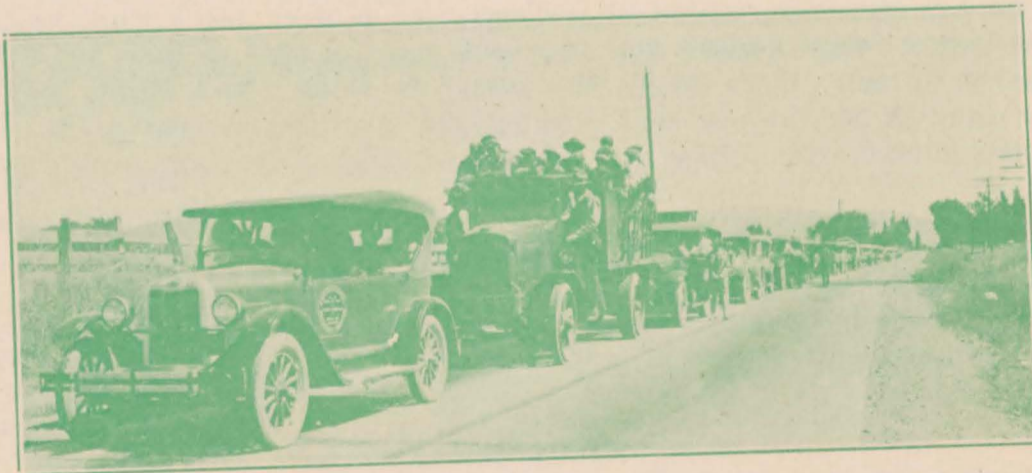
1927

ANNOUNCEMENT
 OF THE
 Fifth Junior Farm Bureau Camp
 OF THE
 Boys and Girls 4-H Clubs
 OF NEVADA



The Club Camp, University Farm, Reno

The Camp will be held under the Auspices of the
FARM BUREAU AND UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
 At the
UNIVERSITY FARM
 Reno, Nevada
 July 26 to 29, 1927

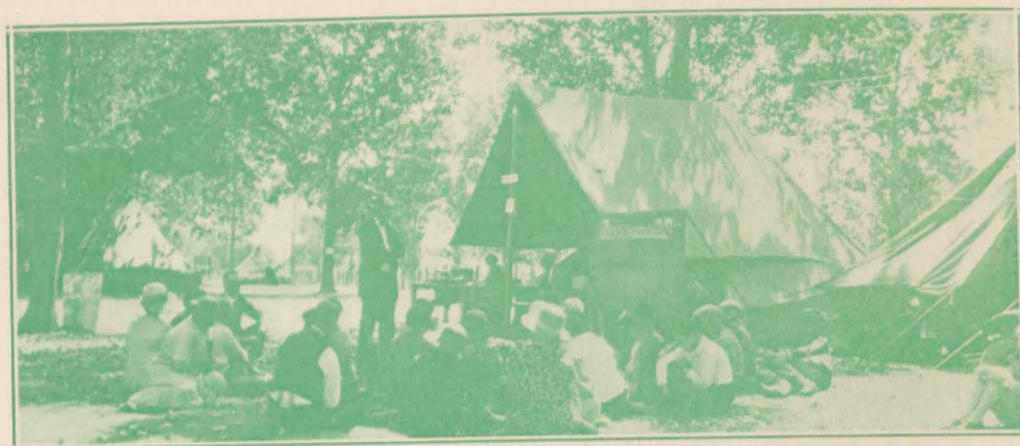


The 1926 Camp ready to inspect the U. of N. Campus

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Farm Bureau, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

CLUB CAMP ANNOUNCEMENT

1927



A Local Leaders' Conference at Headquarters



Block Printing proved a popular subject with the girls' classes at the 1926 Camp

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

THE AIM

Briefly stated, the aim of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp is to bring farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada to the University Farm for the purpose of giving them *Instruction* in Agriculture, Home Economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of *Cooperation*; instill *Democratic* principles into their lives; promote new and wider *Friendships*; give them wholesome and directed *Play* and *Recreation*; promote *Orderliness* and *Patriotism*, and instill into their minds principles of *High Ideals, Honesty, Truthfulness*, and the supreme value of *Character* and *Clean Living*.

THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. Club members in good standing, who have finished all requirements of their year's work as far as the nature of the project will permit or have handed in their records and reports to their county agents may attend the camp. Each county may send as many as 50 club members to camp and upon special application and its approval by the Camp Director more may attend if they can be accommodated.

COST TO MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$3 to their Local Leader or County Agent at least two weeks before the date of the camp. Local Leaders attending will pay the same fee. Others will pay a \$5 fee for the week.

TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send.

DISCIPLINE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

The camp will be under military discipline. A competent person will be present to attend to any one needing ordinary medical assistance. Boys and girls will be as safe as if they were at home.

FOOD

A competent cook will prepare good wholesome food, and lots of it. A new camp kitchen will be installed at the farm and every youngster will be guaranteed a "full" program during the camp.

SLEEPING QUARTERS

Roomy army tents provide sleeping quarters at the camp. The camp is divided into a girls' section and a boys' section. The women Extension Agents and Local Leaders have charge of the girls' section, while the men Extension Agents and Local Leaders take care of the boys' section. No one is allowed away from the camp except by special permission of the Camp Director and with a proper chaperone.

WHAT TO BRING

Every club member who expects to attend the camp will be given a list of things to bring before leaving home. Be sure and bring *All* the articles asked for on this list.

PRIZES

Special prizes will be given for best "stunt," yells, songs, judging, demonstration-team contest, and many other activities at camp.

RECREATION

Amusement will be provided so that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Swimming, story-telling, and camp-fire meetings will be some of the features of this year's club camp. Come! Bring a live crowd with plenty of "Pep!"

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

A competent force of instructors will provide instruction in Agriculture and Home Economics three out of the four days of the camp. Livestock judging, demonstrations by Agricultural and Home Economics demonstration teams are also features of the program.

Those attending the club camp this year will have an opportunity of visiting the Nevada Transcontinental Highways Exposition which does not close until August 1.

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE1923 - 1927

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number of Counties participating:	6	9	9	10	11
Number attending from each county: (Club members, local leaders, visitors, extension Agents.)					
Clark	0	5	3	10	2
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61
Elko	20	51	48	42	39
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14
Lander	0	0	0	0	11
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18
Lyon	34	58	55	34	38
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63
White Pine and Nye	0	5	36	54	26
Others attending camp	12	0	14	0	15
Total Camp Attendance	164	269	273	272	324



Figure 7. Entrance to Nevada 4-H
Boys & Girls Club Camp

The Camp is located in a beautiful spot on the
University of Nevada Livestock Farm.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 1927 CLUB CAMP

RECEIPTS:

<u>Registration</u>			<u>Total Fees</u>	<u>Total Paid Registrations</u>
Churchill County	59 @ \$3.00	\$177.00		
	2 @ \$5.00	10.00		
	<u>61</u>	<u>\$187.00</u>	\$187.00	61
	3 to be refunded		9.00	
Clark County	1 @ \$5.00	5.00		
	1 @ \$3.00	3.00		
	<u>2</u>	<u>8.00</u>	8.00	2
Elko County	36 @ \$3.00	108.00		
	3 @ \$5.00	15.00		
	<u>39</u>	<u>123.00</u>	123.00	39
Eureka County	8 @ \$3.00	24.00	24.00	8
Humboldt County	13 @ \$3.00	39.00		
	1 @ \$5.00	5.00		
	<u>14</u>	<u>44.00</u>	44.00	14
Lander County	11 @ \$3.00	33.00	33.00	11
Lincoln County	18 @ \$3.00	54.00	54.00	18
Pershing County	28 @ \$3.00	84.00		
	1 @ \$5.00	5.00		
	<u>29</u>	<u>89.00</u>	89.00	27*
Lyon County	37 @ \$3.00	111.00		
	1 @ \$5.00	5.00		
	<u>38</u>	<u>116.00</u>	116.00	38
Washoe County	59 @ \$3.00	177.00		
	4 @ \$5.00	20.00		
	<u>63</u>	<u>197.00</u>	197.00	63
	1 bugler			1
White Pine Co.	20 @ \$3.00	60.00		
	6 @ \$5.00	30.00		
	<u>26</u>	<u>90.00</u>	90.00	26
State Staff	4 @ \$5.00	20.00	20.00	4
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$994.00	314

Registration, as above, including \$9.00 to be refunded	994.00
Nevada State Farm Bureau	100.00
Club Camp Panoramas	30.00
Small kodak pictures	5.10
Exposition tickets	17.15
Telephone and Telegraph	4.04
Petty Cash (Sale of pencils, notebooks, etc.)	<u>2.74</u>

\$8.00 return to Pershing Co.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

\$1,153.83

RECEIPTS (cont'd)

\$1,153.83

DISBURSEMENTS:

Safety pins	\$.35
Ribbon for prizes	.14
Refund - Eleanor Doan	3.00
Miss Larsen - Tel & Tel	4.04
	<u>\$7.53</u>

7.53

\$1,146.30

Refund to Pershing County
for two members

6.00

\$1,140.30

Deposits:

July 23rd	\$705.00
" 27th	231.50
" 27th	116.00
" 29th	38.50
August 1st	55.30
	<u>\$1,146.30</u>

\$1,146.30

Refund to Pershing County
for two members

6.00

\$1,140.30

* \$6.00 returned to Pershing
County for 2 members who
did not attend.

CURRENT EXPENDITURESCLUB CAMP - 19271. FOOD

W. I. Mitchell Company	•\$ 75.42	
Sanitary Bakery	67.50	
Nevada Packing Company	200.70	
Conant Brothers	104.37	
Chiam Ice Cream Company	35.00	
University Farm - Milk	60.00	
Union Ice Company	20.00	
Union Ice and Coal Company	9.20	
Block N - Tobacco for Kitchen Force	4.30	
C. J. Thornton - Extra Sack of spuds	4.25	
Royal Laundry (Pay to Raycraft)	.95	
Kitchen - Labor - Chef and 4 helpers	73.00	
Crescent Creamery - Milk	15.00	
Washoe Market	3.05	
	<u>\$662.74</u>	\$662.74

2. LABOR

Construction and Dismantling Camp	\$217.00	
Emptying ticks	3.75	
Night Watchman	12.50	
Bugler	5.00	
	<u>\$238.25</u>	\$238.25

3. TRANSPORTATION

Lyon's Service Station	\$ 14.71	
Exposition Tickets for Drivers	3.85	
	<u>\$18.56</u>	\$ 18.56

4. TELEPHONE

PAID FOR ITSELF

5. ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Electrician Labor and Supplies	\$ 24.89	
Electric Bill and Connection	21.41	
	<u>\$ 46.30</u>	\$ 46.30

\$985.856. PRIZES

Herz Brothers Cup (Livestock Team)	\$ 10.55
Warren Kahse Company (Health Contest)	6.08
National Club Committee (4-H Flags)	1.50
Walter N. Brunt Company (Ribbons)	16.41
St. Louis Button Company (Badges)	16.42

\$965.85

6. PRIZES (CONTD)

50 lbs. White Federation Seed Wheat	\$ 2.00	
Holstein Association (Donation)	25.00	
Armanko's (Prizes)	2.65	
Hilp's (Prizes)	1.60	
	<u>\$82.21</u>	82.21

7. RECREATION

Hano (Mariner)	\$ 10.00	
Music for assemblies (Mariner)	2.10	
Gwendolyn Beamhard (Pianist)	5.00	
	<u>17.10</u>	17.10

8. FIRST AID SUPPLIES

Vida Holt - Supplies	\$ 1.98	
Drugs and toilet paper	20.85	
Hilp's Drug Company - Drugs	.40	
	<u>\$23.23</u>	23.23

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Jack Segale (One Sheet of sheet metal)	\$ 2.00	
Gray Reid Wright Company - Crepe paper	.50	
Gray Reid Wright Company	4.62	
Armanko Office Supply Company - Crepe	.80	
Verdi Lumber Company - stakes	1.25	
City Sheet Metal Works - Stove connection	8.50	
Freight on tent (big tent)	6.72	
Laundry	1.05	
Dr. Lehnars (Services - Health Contest)	10.00	
	<u>\$35.44</u>	35.44

\$1123.83

RECAPITULATION 1927 CAMP

Receipts	\$ 1140.30
Expenditures	\$ 1123.83
Balance or surplus.	<u>\$ 16.47</u>



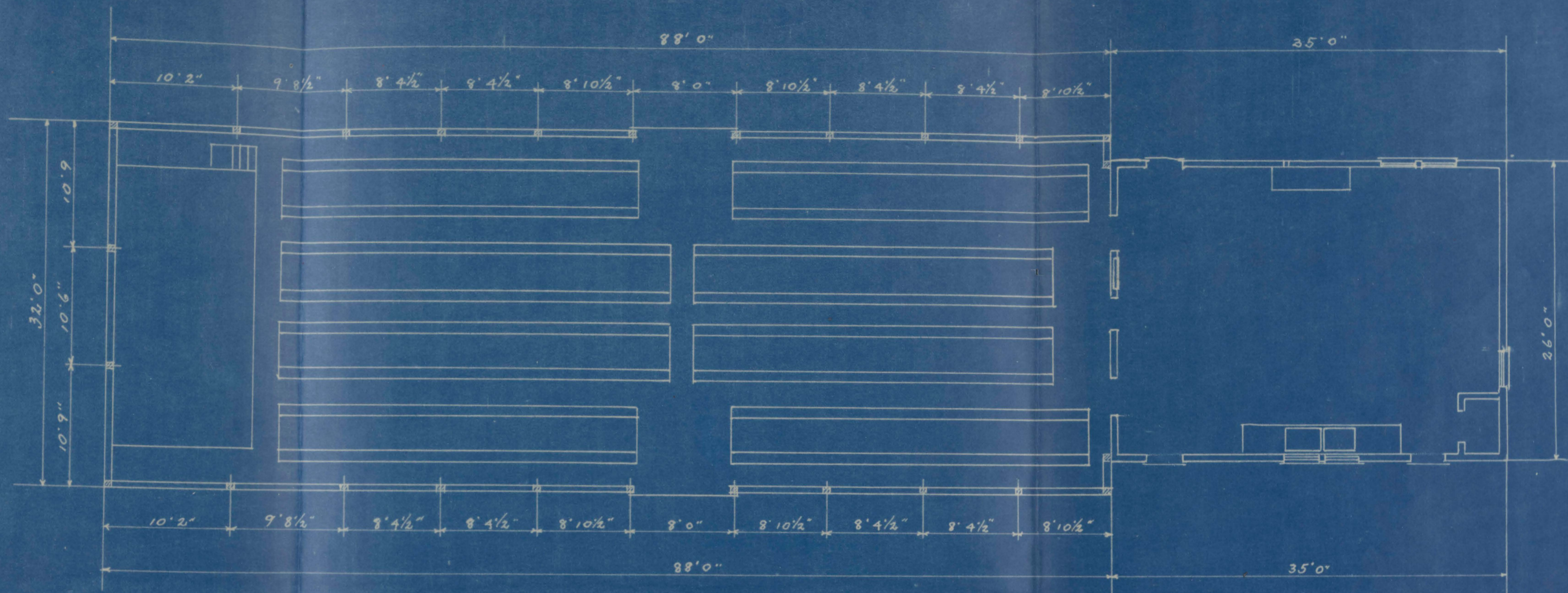
Figure 8. Club Camp Dining Hall
and Kitchen.

The 1927 Nevada Legislature appropriated \$5700 for the construction of Club Camp kitchen and dining hall at the University Stock Farm where the Nevada boys and girls club encampment is held. The building was constructed in time for the 1927 Camp.

A kitchen, dining hall and toilets were erected at a cost of \$4633.84. The kitchen erected is 35' x 26', and contains a range, 100-gallon hot water boiler, a vegetable sink, a double compartment sink for washing dishes, a refrigerator, cook's work table, and a serving table with steam heating apparatus for serving meals cafeteria style.

The dining hall adjoins the camp kitchen, has a floor size 26' x 88' with a seating capacity for 300 people. At the end farthest away from the kitchen is a stage platform. The top of the dining hall is made of canvass which is fastened to the side walls, making a complete tent roof with awnings on each side. The side walls were constructed in sections, and are demountable with screens in the top for ventilation. When not in use, the canvass top of the dining hall is removed.

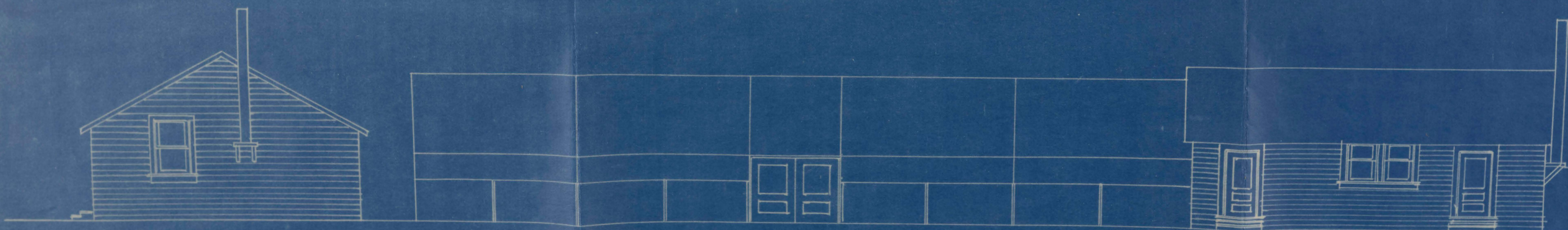
The dining hall also serves as an assembly hall. By putting the tables to one side, and the benches in front of the stage, it is transformed into an assembly hall.



FLOOR PLAN.
1/8" = 1' 0"



SIDE ELEVATION



END ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

Geo. A. Ferris & Son - Architects
Reno, Nevada.

Kitchen & Dining Hall
W. N. Extension Service

CLUB CAMP MENUS - 1927

BREAKFAST

LUNCH

DINNER

Monday, July 25

Clear tomato soup
Creamed Chipped Beef
Rolls - Butter - Milk
Watermelon

Oranges
Farina
Creamed eggs
Rolls - butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee

Tuesday, July 26

Hamburg Steak - Gravy
Scalloped tomatoes
Bread - Butter - Milk
Ice cream

Baked pork and beans
Cold Slaw
Bread - Butter - Milk
Fruit

Wednesday, July 27

Peaches
Rolled Oats
Soft Boiled Eggs
Corn bread - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee

Weinerwurst
Scalloped potatoes
Hot Slaw
Bread - Butter - Milk
Cornstarch Pudding
Chocolate Sauce

Beef stew and vegetables
Lettuce Salad
Bread - Butter - Milk
Watermelon

Thursday, July 28

Prunes
Cornmeal Mush
Creamed Eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee

Macaroni and Cheese Tomato
Sauce
Vegetable salad
Bread - Butter - Milk
Apple Sauce

Roast Beef - gravy
Mashed potatoes
Spinach - Beets
Bread - Butter - Milk
Chocolate Pudding
Custard Sauce

Friday, July 29

Peaches
Farina
Scrambled Eggs
Graham Bread and butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee

Spanish beans
Cabbage salad
Bread - Butter - Milk
Cabinet Pudding - Fruit Sauce

Roast veal with dressing
Apple sauce
Steamed potatoes
String Beans
Bread - Butter - Milk
Watermelon

Saturday, July 30

Fruit
Left over cereal
Hash
Rolls - Butter
Milk - cocoa - coffee

Cost per person per meal.....15¢

FOOD EXPENSES

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP - 1927

W. I. Mitchell Company	\$ 65.42
Sanitary Bakery	67.50
Nevada Packing Company	200.70
Washoe Meat Market	3.05
Conant Brothers	104.37
Chism Ice Cream Company	35.00
University farm - Milk	60.00
Crescent Creamery - Milk - 60 gal.	15.00
Union Ice Company - Ice	20.00
Union Ice Company - Coal	9.20
Block H Cigar Store (Tobacco for Kitchen force)	4.30
C. J. Thornton (extra spuds)	4.25
Royal Laundry (pay to Raycraft)	.95
Kitchen - Labor (Chef and 4 helpers)	<u>73.00</u>
Total Food Expenses	\$662.74

Total registration 314 people

Cost per person for 14 meals . . . \$2.11

Cost per person per meal15

Total food allowance (314 persons
@ \$2.50) 785.00

Total food expenditure 662.74

Surplus returned to club camp fund 122.26



Figure 9. Headquarters - Club Camp.

Headquarters. The old camp kitchen was repaired and moved to a new location on the grounds for headquarters office at a cost of \$357.45

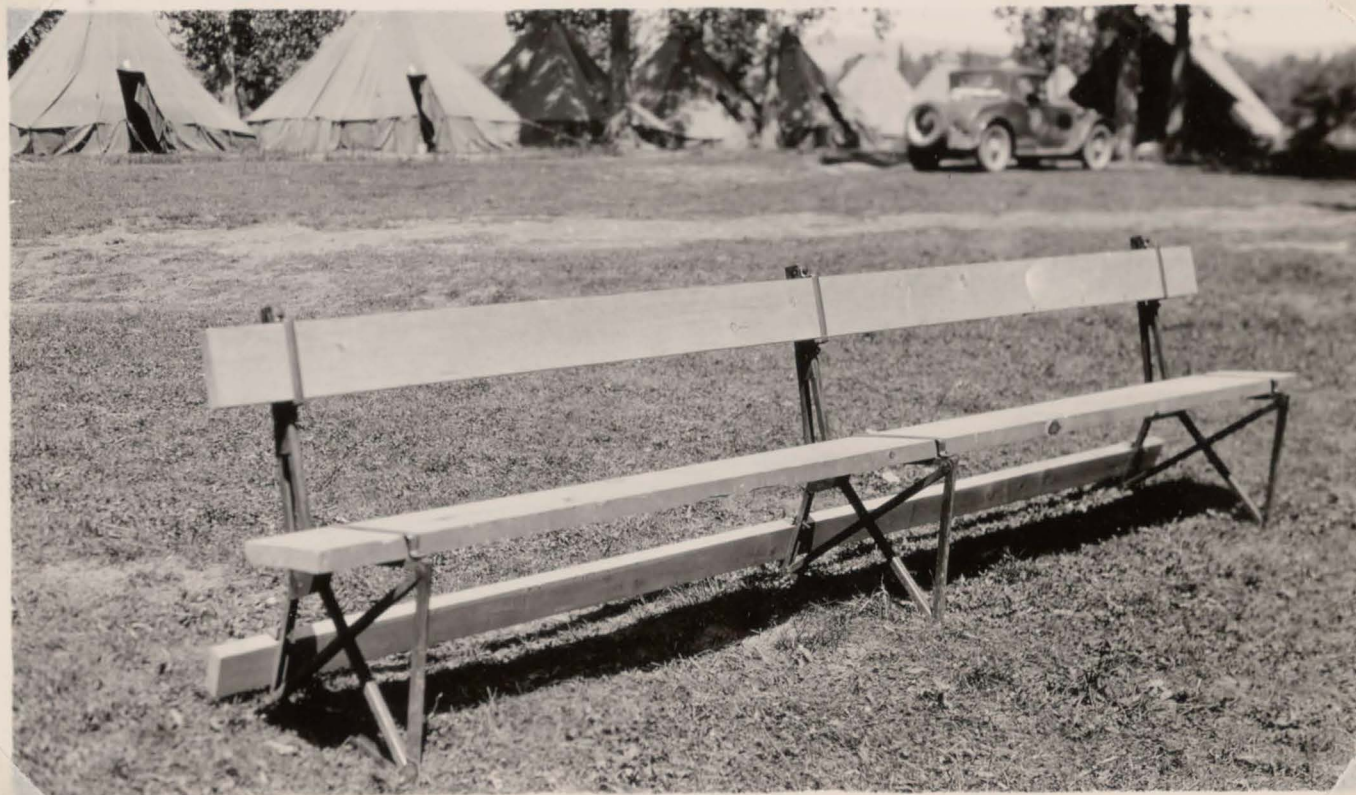


Figure 10. Type of Bench Used at Club Camp

Type of bench in use at the Nevada Camp. Three Ideal seat ends, two pieces of 2" x 6", and one 2" x 4" make a bench. These benches serve several purposes. They were used for seats when serving meals, for assemblies and class work.

Camp equipment costing \$1,257.85 was purchased this year. This consisted of a kitchen range, sink for washing dishes, steam table, electrical wiring and equipment, garbage cans, tools, benches, a trailer, push carts, army ticks and a hood for the range.



Figure 11. Water Cooler
Club Camp

Ice-cold water with the thermometer at 95° appeared to be the most greatly appreciated new improvement at the camp. Sixteen coils of 1/2" pipe with a standard cake of ice on top of the coils kept a supply of cool drinking water available at all times.

A permanent water and sewer system was established this year at a cost of \$560.54. Over 700 feet of water pipe was laid to supply the kitchen and toilets. Drinking water was brought closer to the boys' and girls' quarters.



Figure 12. An Outdoor Assembly - Club Camp

Several open air assemblies were held at the 1927 Club Camp. Here we have the camp listening to a talk on club work by U. S. Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada.



Figure 13. Banner Contest - Club Camp.

The judges had to work hard to pick out the winner of this year's banner contest. A prize was awarded to the club delegation having the best banner advertising club work.



Figure 14.

Food Preservation Work

Demonstrated by Miss Lassie Lane, Extension Agent
from the Western District

Meat and soup canning were emphasized and the latest information regarding the revised Hot Pack Method, etc., were given to club leaders and club members. These leaders and club members carried these improved practices back to their counties and communities; thereby rendering a real service to the various sections of the state and greatly conserving the time of the extension agents.



Figure 15. Class in Farm Mechanics.

T. B. Molsbergen, local representative of the International Harvester Company is a great booster of club work. For the past three years he has acted as our instructor in farm mechanics.



Figure 16. Class in Seed Potato Production.

One of the boys' classes met with County Agent Edward Read of Lyon County and learned how seed potatoes can be successfully grown in Nevada.



Figure 17. Baseball Game at Club Camp



Figure 18. Local Leaders' Conference.

The local leaders met to discuss camp problems and how to carry on club work.



Figure 19. Use of Concrete on the Farm - Classwork

The Portland Cement Association secured the services of two California men to instruct the boys how to use concrete on the farm.



Figure 20. Lincoln County Agricultural Demonstration Team.

Lincoln County won the agricultural demonstration team contest.



Figure 21. Secretary of Agriculture
Wm. M. Jardine, and the Directors of
Extension Service, of the eleven Western
States inspected the Nevada Club Camp.