



A N N U A L   R E P O R T

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR   1928 - 1929

A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Administration of cooperative Extension work in the State of Nevada is vested in the Agricultural Division of the University of Nevada. The resident staff of this Division consists of a Director, two Assistant Directors, a part-time Dairy and Poultry Specialist, employed jointly with the College of Agriculture, a part-time Extension Editor, employed jointly with the College of Arts and Science, a Chief Clerk, a File Clerk and two Stenographers.

The Director of Agricultural Extension, representing jointly the University of Nevada and the United States Department of Agriculture, is in general administrative charge of all agricultural and home economics extension work conducted in the state. Supervision of the county and district extension agents located in the several agricultural counties of the state, is vested in two Assistant Directors. One Assistant Director supervises the men agents and maintains a close contact with all agricultural projects including the work with both adults, and juniors. A portion of his time is also devoted to specialist work on crop projects. The other Assistant Director supervises the work of the women agents and is directly responsible for the home and community projects being carried on with the rural women and girls of the state. A portion of her time is devoted to specialist work in human nutrition.

The Dairy and Poultry Specialist is administratively responsible to the Director and gives subject matter assistance to extension agents in counties where dairy and poultry projects are included in the program of work.

The Extension Editor is in charge of the weekly news service, furnished to all daily and weekly newspapers in the state, and to out-of-state agricultural papers and magazines serving the farm homes of Nevada. The Extension Editor also assists the Director in the editing of bulletins and circulars issued by the Extension Service.

The clerical staff handles all correspondence, prepares mimeographed material, mails out bulletins and circulars and keeps a complete set of books for the Director covering expenditures from all federal, state and county funds.

The County and District Extension Agents composing the field staff of the agricultural extension division have their headquarters in the county seats of the several agricultural counties of the state. Through additional federal funds made available to Nevada this fiscal year by the Capper-Ketcham Act it became possible to add six new permanent agents, and one temporary agent to the staff. Of the six permanent agents appointed, three were men, and three were women. All of the new appointees, with one exception, were assigned to counties in which extension work was already being conducted but which lacked adequate home demonstration and boys' and girls' club work. On June 30, 1929 the field staff of the Division consisted of 17 agents, of whom twelve were men and five were women.

The Extension Division lost two valued workers in January 1929, when County Agents Clarence J. Thornton and Hazel Zimmerman, both of Washoe County, tendered their resignations. Mr. Thornton left Nevada to accept a position with an important public utility company in Ohio, while Miss Zimmerman joined the staff of the Hawaii Extension Service and became county agent in charge of home demonstration and girls' club work on the Island of Hilo. In June 1929 Miss Martha L. Eder, one of the newly appointed agents under the Capper-Ketcham funds, also left Nevada to accept a position with the Hawaii Extension Service.

Relationships with Other Departments of the University of Nevada.

The relationships with other departments of the University of Nevada, it's College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station continue as outlined in the Director's report for the past several years. The Extension Service is indebted to both the research and teaching staffs for assistance in connection with agronomy, dairy, poultry and range livestock projects during the past year. In a number of instances this assistance has been along economic as well as production lines.

Relationships with State Regulatory Agencies.

While Nevada has no State Department of Agriculture, the 1929 Session of the Nevada Legislature vested the majority of the State's regulatory activities in the State Board of Stock Commissioners. These activities include both plant and animal quarantines, animal disease control, insect pest control, seed inspection, and weed control. The relationships of the Extension Division with these newly created regulatory agencies have been most friendly and cooperative in every respect. A similar cooperative spirit exists between our Division and the Weights and Measures Office of the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada, which continues to administer the State Grades and Standards Act.

Relationships with Other Organizations.

Relationships with the County Farm Bureaus and the Nevada State Farm Bureau continue close, and are most cordial in every respect. By State law, the County Farm Bureaus are recognized as the legal organization through which any extension program is to be developed and extension work conducted in the respective counties. The Nevada State Farm Bureau likewise cooperates with the Extension Division in developing and helping to carry out a state program of work in agriculture and home economies.

Splendid cooperation has also been had with the Nevada Bankers Association in developing Banker-Farmer projects. The Extension Division has also cooperated closely with the Western Cattle Marketing Association of San Francisco and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association of Portland in their efforts to market Nevada cattle and wool cooperatively. Both of these cooperative marketing associations have the endorsement of the Federal Farm Board and have received loans through that new federal agency. Relationships with the dairy and poultry cooperatives have also been most friendly during the past fiscal year. While there has been no formal cooperation, many cordial and helpful contacts have been made with the Nevada Land and Livestock Association, the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs and the several Chambers of Commerce, as well as the Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis clubs throughout the state.

Sources of Extension Revenue.

Revenue for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929 was derived from the following sources:

- A. Federal Smith-Lever appropriations.
- B. Federal Capper-Ketcham appropriations.
- C. Funds contributed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and the Office of Demonstrations on Reclamation Projects of the United States Department of Agriculture for the salaries of cooperative employees.
- D. State appropriations for extension work.
  - a. State Smith-Lever funds and State Cooperative funds, derived from the State Public Service Division two-cent tax levy;
  - b. State appropriations made directly from the State General Fund for agricultural extension, known as the Eastern Nevada and Western Nevada Extension Appropriations.

c. The Farm Bureau one-cent state tax levy, nine-tenths of which levy is used for the support of extension work in participating counties.

E. County Appropriations. These appropriations are known as "County Farm Bureau Tax Levies", and vary from one-cent to five cents of the county tax rate, depending upon the taxable valuation of the county and the number of agents employed.

Important Additions to Office Equipment.

The following comprises the chief articles of permanent equipment purchased by the Agricultural Extension Division from Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds during the past fiscal year.

- Seven - Transfer Cases
- One - Two Drawer Wood File
- Two - Steel Storage Cabinets
- One - Panorama Kodak and Leather Carrying Case
- One - Graflex Camera and Leather Carrying Case
- One - Addressograph
- One - Single Typewriter Desk
- One - Model B. Balopticon
- One - Four Drawer Metal File
- One - Chart Making Stand

Changes in Personnel to July 1st, 1929.

APPOINTMENTS:

Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent, Clark & Lincoln Counties,  
effective August 16, 1928;

Lena Hauke, District Extension Agent, Churchill & Lyon Counties,  
effective September 1, 1928;

Changes in Personnel to July 1st, 1929 (cont'd)

APPOINTMENTS:

Martha L. Eder, District Extension Agent, Eureka, Lander & White Pine Counties,  
effective October 16, 1928;

Otto R. Schulz, County Extension Agent, Lyon County,  
effective January 16, 1929;

Edward C. Reed, County Extension Agent, Washoe County,  
effective January 16, 1929;

Gordon S. Simmonds, County Extension Agent, Churchill County,  
effective March 21, 1929;

Julio C. Genasci, District Extension Agent, Douglas & Ormsby Counties,  
effective April 1, 1929;

Wilbur H. Stodieck, County Extension Agent, White Pine County,  
effective April 1, 1929;

Mark W. Menke, County Extension Agent, Elko County,  
effective April 16, 1929;

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent, Washoe County,  
effective June 11, 1929;

Rhandena A. Armstrong, District Extension Agent, Eureka, Lander & White Pine,  
effective June 16, 1929;

Thomas W. Raycraft, District Extension Agent, Douglas, Ormsby & Washoe Counties,  
effective July 1, 1929;

Julio C. Genasci, District Extension Agent, Humboldt & Lander Counties,  
effective, July 1, 1929;

RESIGNATIONS:

Clarence J. Thornton, County Extension Agent, Washoe County,  
effective January 15, 1929;

Changes in Personnel to July 1st, 1929 (cont'd)

RESIGNATIONS:

J. Hazel Zimmerman, County Extension Agent, Washoe County,  
effective January 31, 1929;

Otto R. Schulz, County Extension Agent, White Pine County,  
effective January 15, 1929;

Martha L. Eder, District Extension Agent, Eureka, Lander & White Pine Counties,  
effective June 15, 1929;

Julio G. Genasci, District Extension Agent, Douglas, Ormsby & Washoe Counties,  
effective June 30, 1929;

Thomas W. Rayercraft, District Extension Agent, Humboldt & Lander Counties,  
effective June 30, 1929;

Gordon S. Simmonds, County Extension Agent, Churchill County,  
effective August 31, 1929.

Extension Staff, June 30, 1929

Administration:

Cecil W. Creel, Director,

Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor,

Eda L. Carlson, Chief Clerk.

Supervision:

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director,

Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director.

Specialists:

Verner E. Scott, Dairying and Poultry,

Cecil W. Creel, Entomology\*,

Thomas E. Buckman, Agronomy\*,

Mary Stilwell Buol, Human Nutrition\*.



Specialists: (cont'd)

Claude R. Townsend, Range Management\*,  
Joseph W. Wilson, Range Livestock\*,  
Lena Hauke, Clothing\*,  
Orpha A. Miller, Home Improvement and Yard Improvement\*,  
Helen Stimson, Family Nutrition\*.

(\* ) Acting as part-time specialist in addition to other duties.

County Extension Agents.

Lewis E. Cline, Churchill County,  
Gordon S. Simmonds, Churchill County,  
Mark W. Menke, Elko County,  
Helen Stimson, Elko County,  
Otto R. Schulz, Lyon County,  
Albert J. Reed, Pershing County,  
Edward C. Reed, Washoe County,  
M. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County,  
Wilbur H. Stodieck, White Pine County.

District Extension Agents.

John H. Wittwer, Clark & Lincoln Counties,  
Orpha A. Miller, Clark & Lincoln Counties,  
Claude R. Townsend, Southern Eureka, Southern Lander,  
Nye & White Pine Counties,  
Rhandena A. Armstrong, Eureka, Lander & White Pine Counties,  
Thomas W. Raycraft, Humboldt & Northern Lander Counties,  
Julio C. Genasci, Douglas, Ormsby & Washoe Counties,  
Joseph W. Wilson, Elko & Northern Eureka Counties,  
Lena Hauke, Churchill & Lyon Counties.

Methods Used for Increasing Efficiency of Extension Workers.

The principal method used for increasing the efficiency of extension workers in Nevada is the Extension Conference. A summer conference of all extension workers was held at the University of Nevada Livestock Farm in connection with the State Boys' and Girls' Club camp in August 1928. The annual extension conference of all members of the staff was held at the University of Nevada, Reno, in January 1929. Considerable time was devoted at the conferences to the training of extension workers in the conducting of Boys' and girls' club work and to the writing of extension projects. This last conference continued the work commenced at previous conferences with the view toward preparing uniform projects covering all important Extension activities. This work was inaugurated by the Extension Division with the assistance of Mr. Eugene Merritt of the Office of Cooperative Extension work. Mr. A. B. Graham of the Washington office, attended both of the above mentioned conferences and delivered a valuable series of lectures on Extension Methods and Extension Psychology.

Relationship of Extension Specialists to County Workers.

Limited funds still prevent the employing of but one regular specialist on the Nevada extension staff, and he devotes but half-time to extension work. This time is divided equally between dairying and poultry. To take care of the other necessary specialist work, the Director, Assistant Directors, as well as certain of the district agents devote a small portion of their time to this line of work. All specialist work is conducted through the county agents, they being responsible for the organizing and planning of the projects, the specialist simply furnishing subject-matter assistance.

Number and Character of Publications.

Following is a list of Extension Publications issued between July 1st, 1928 and June 30, 1929:

<u>Bulletin</u>	<u>Title &amp; Author</u>	<u>No. Pages</u>	<u>Copies Prtd</u>
62	"Cooperating Marketing of Turkeys" by - Lewis E. Cline, County Extension agent.	30	5,000

Plans for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material.

Effective July 1st, 1928 the Extension Editor shares with the Director the responsibility of editing all bulletins and other publications before they are sent to the State Printer.

Methods Used in Distribution.

Distribution of bulletins and printed circulars in the State of Nevada is made chiefly through the extension agents. A supply is sent to each county and district office and from there mailed out, or personally distributed to interested persons. The state office retains sufficient copies of all publications to supply the United States Department of Agriculture, other State Extension Services, as well as the normal demands from other states.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS.

Owing to his illness and disability following an automobile accident in Southern Nevada, December 30th, the Director finds it impossible to include a summary report on agricultural and home economics projects, including boys' and girls' club work, as he has done in previous years. Attention is called however to the very noticeable results and expansion in the work, which has resulted from the employment of seven additional agents, during the calendar year 1929. The expansion in boys' and girls' club work has been particularly gratifying. In agriculture, very noticeable progress has been made, in the crops, dairy, poultry and range livestock projects as indicated by Assistant Director Buckman's report. This progress it is well to note, covers the field of marketing, as well as production.

Steady progress has also been made in state-wide home and community projects, such as human nutrition, home improvement and clothing. The work covered by these projects and the development of home demonstration work in the state, through the expanded personnel, is fully covered in Assistant Director Buol's report.

The dairy and poultry projects are fully discussed in Specialist Scott's report.

Attention is called to the expansion in the Extension News Service, made possible by the employment of Professor A. L. Higginbotham, on a fifth-time basis during the college year and with two months full-time during the summer. The splendid results already obtained, through the development of our extension publicity work are fully outlined in Extension Editor Higginbotham's report.

The Director feels that the increased enrollment in boys' and girls' club work, the more rapid progress made on both agricultural and home

economic projects, the increase in farm and home contacts and the development of extension publicity may all be attributed, in a large measure to use of new federal funds furnished Nevada through the Capper-Ketcham act.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

### Relations with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture

The relations with the Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture during the past fiscal year have been most cordial and mutually helpful. As in the past, the Nevada Extension Service is particularly indebted to members of the staff of the office of Cooperative Extension Work, including Extension Specialists, for assistance rendered during the past year. The several bureaus of the Department have also been particularly helpful in assisting us to meet the agricultural needs of the state during the past twelve months. Bureaus rendering special aid include Agricultural Economics, Animal Husbandry, Biological Survey, Entomology and Forest Service.

### General Conditions and Outlook for 1930.

Under this heading in the last annual report it was forecast that the new \$20,000 annual federal appropriation, provided by the Capper-Ketcham Act, would serve to put new life and spirit into the Nevada Extension Service. Our opinion expressed at that time has been fully substantiated by the events of the past twelve months. For several years prior to 1929, our small extension staff in attempting to cover all of the agricultural counties of the state with some extension work, was confronted with an almost impossible situation. This was particularly true in the case of home demonstration work where, due to the very scattered population and long distances between communities, it finally became impossible to anywhere near meet the

demands for this type of work. A similar situation existed with respect to boys' and girls' club work and to a lesser degree with agricultural work.

Through funds provided by the new federal appropriation three new women district agents have now been employed. These agents together with the two women agents in Elko and Washoe Counties, are now able to carry on some phase of home demonstration and girls' club work, in all but three agricultural counties of the state. The territory covered by the district women agents is still somewhat large however, and it is hoped that new federal funds will soon be made available to employ at least two additional women agents. The three agricultural counties which now have only the services of men agents, could then be covered, with some readjustment of territory, by the women district agents.

With regard to agricultural extension work including boys' club work, it has been possible to place a county agent in one agricultural county, not previously served and to place two permanent and one temporary agent in the more populous counties, to assist the present agricultural agents and particularly with boys' club work. At least two new permanent men agents are still needed in Nevada to bring extension work to approximately maximum efficiency. We are optimistic in the feeling however, that additional funds will shortly be provided to meet our complete agricultural, as well as home demonstration needs.

The expansion in our boys' and girls' club work, and the eagerness of our rural women to take advantage of increased home demonstration work, and the willingness with which the farmers of Douglas County, our last remaining agricultural county without extension work, took advantage of our offer to provide a county agricultural agent, are all indications,

in our opinion, that extension work has the full support and approval of a great majority of the rural people of Nevada.

The employment of an Extension Editor on a definite part-time basis has resulted in a material expansion in our extension news service. We are of the opinion that the bringing of extension work, particularly the results of extension demonstrations in the various counties to the people of the state has already been very productive both from the standpoint of practices adopted, and the building up of the feeling of good will for the Extension Service.

The county and district agricultural agents, to a man, are not only willing but anxious to assist the federal Farm Board in its marketing program during the ensuing year. They have already given material assistance in organizing our cattlemen and wool growers into cooperative associations which associations now have the full support of the Federal Farm Board. They have also assisted in organizing the vegetable growers, turkey growers and the dairy and poultry producers into local cooperation associations. Such associations should, with but little difficulty, be able to affiliate with a national association at a later date.

To assist the Nevada Extension Service in its marketing program, our greatest present need is additional funds to employ a trained marketing specialist. Such a man could not only assist our agents in marketing organization work but could also devote a portion of his time to getting out agricultural outlook information. He could likewise perhaps devote some attention to farm management work. It is hoped that federal funds will be made available to employ such a specialist during the calendar year 1930.

AGRICULTURAL

4-H CLUB WORK

HOME ECONOMICS



# 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 THOS. E. BUCKMAN County ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Agent  
(Name) (Title)

From November 1, 1928 to November 1, 1929.

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

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

#### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
  - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
  - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
  - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed, and results achieved.
  - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
  - (2) Project activities and results.
    - (a) Soils
    - (b) Farm crops
    - (c) { Horticulture  
Home gardens  
Beautification of home grounds } (including diseases and insects).
    - (d) Forestry
    - (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
    - (f) Animal husbandry
    - (g) { Dairy husbandry  
Home dairy } (including diseases and insects).
    - (h) { Poultry husbandry  
Home poultry }

## SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

## IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

## (2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

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

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

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

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

*A result demonstration* is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl, under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to point out locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. It should not be confused with the adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity, but which is not employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer on cotton will result in more profitable yields; that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet; or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

(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. 118 2

3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 97 3

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4

(a) Juniors ----- 30

(b) Adults ----- 328

5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5

(a) Junior ----- 45

(b) Adult ----- 11

6. Membership in above clubs: 6

(a) Boys<sup>1</sup> ----- 321 (c) Men ----- 407

(b) Girls<sup>1</sup> ----- 52 (d) Women ----- 60

7. Number of club members completing: 7

(a) Boys<sup>2</sup> ----- 233 (c) Men ----- 392

(b) Girls<sup>2</sup> ----- 38 (d) Women ----- 49

8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8

(a) Boys ----- 11

(b) Girls ----- 3

<sup>1</sup> Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

<sup>2</sup> Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9.	Number of junior teams trained	{ (a) Judging.....	19	} 9
		{ (b) Demonstration.....	10	
10.	Number entering college this year who may have been club members.....		4	10
11.	Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work.....		5371	11
12.	Number of different farms visited.....		1682	12
13.	Total number of home <sup>1</sup> visits made in conducting extension work.....		381	13
14.	Number of different homes visited.....		245	14
15.	Number of calls <sup>2</sup> relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office.....	5722	} 15
		{ (b) Telephone.....	4858	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office.....		1223½	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field.....		1918	17
17½.	Number of news articles prepared for press <sup>3</sup> .....		309	17½
18.	Number of individual letters written.....		13,087	18
18½.	Number of bulletins distributed.....		29,177	18½
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	-	} 19
		{ (b) County.....	14	
20.	Training meetings held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Junior work { (1) Number.....	5	} 20
		{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	15	
		{ (b) Adult work { (1) Number.....	6	
		{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	65	
21.	Method and result demonstration meetings <sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	720	} 21
		{ (b) Attendance.....	6521	
22.	Farmers' institutes held.....	{ (a) Number.....	-	} 22
		{ (b) Number of sessions.....	-	
		{ (c) Attendance.....	-	
23.	Extension schools <sup>2</sup> and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	-	} 23
		{ (b) Attendance.....	-	
24.	Encampments held	{ (a) Junior { (1) Number.....	1	} *
		{ (2) Attendance by club members { (a) Boys.....	96	
		{ (b) Girls.....	41	
		{ (3) Total attendance.....	157	
		{ (b) Farm women { (1) Number.....	-	} 24
		{ (2) Attendance by club members.....	-	
		{ (3) Total attendance.....	-	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	985	} 25
		{ (b) Attendance.....	18,949	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	91	} 26
		{ (b) Motion pictures.....	314	
		{ (c) Charts.....	16	

<sup>1</sup> Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.

<sup>2</sup> See definition on page 3.

<sup>3</sup> Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

\* Total camp attendance - Agriculture 157; Home Economics 111; Staff 15; Total 283.

## PROGRAM SUMMARY.

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. <sup>1</sup>	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>2</sup>	Days specialists helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
[Illustrative entry] <i>Poultry husbandry</i> .....	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7) .....	18	8	11½	24¼	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11) .....	133	159	134	270	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) } { Beautification of home grounds (page 26) .....	14	8	6	94¼	29
30. Forestry (page 13) .....	-	-	-	-	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13) .....	39	27	66	75-3/4	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f) .....	126	80	11	418	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29).	68	26	55½	269¼	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28).	116	56	31½	333	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16) .....	133	7	3	117¼	35
{ Rural engineering—home (page 26) }					
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).	51	30	48	206-3/4	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20) .....	4	2	1½	25-3/4	37
38. Nutrition (page 21) .....					38
39. Clothing (page 22) .....	2	4	1/2	8-3/4	39
40. Home management (page 23) .....	2	1	1	10	40
41. House furnishings (page 24) .....	2	2	1	11½	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25) .....					42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31) .....	48	63	25	251¼	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) <sup>3</sup> .....	89	32	30	1025-3/4	44
.....					
.....					
.....					
TOTAL .....	X X X	X X X	425½	3141½	

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.

<sup>2</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

<sup>3</sup> Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.



CEREALS.<sup>1</sup>

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

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Sorghum (f) Other. <sup>2</sup> Cane	
	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.		
57. Number of method demonstrations given.....	1	37	5	-	4	-	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	6	28	7	-	12	-	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	6	21	7	-	10	-	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	25	362	188	-	144	-	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	208 bu.	12 bu.	21 bu.	- bu.	42 bu.	- bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup> .....	0 *	-	-	-	-	0 *	62
63. Number of members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	3	-	-	-	2	63
	(2) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	
64. Number of members completing <sup>4</sup> .....	(1) Boys.....	3	-	-	-	2	64
	(2) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members.....	40 bu.	- bu.	- bu.	- bu.	- bu.	50 bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	2	20	5	-	12	-	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	5	4	3	-	5	-	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time.....	-	49	19	-	16	-	69
69½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	1	21	23	4	19	-	69½
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69½ less duplications.).....	14	95	37	4	43	2	70

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

\* Members belong to mixed clubs.



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	24	-	-	-	-	-	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	41	-	-	-	-	-	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	39	-	-	-	-	-	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	4255	-	-	-	-	-	74
75. Increased yield <sup>1</sup> per acre on demonstrations	1-3/4 tons	- bu. - tons	- tons	- tons	- tons	- bu. - tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
77. Number of members enrolled	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
78. Number of members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80. Total yield <sup>1</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	- tons	- bu. - tons	- tons	- tons	- tons	- bu. - tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	9	-	2	-	2	-	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	4	-	-	-	-	-	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	15	-	-	-	-	-	83
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	68	-	2	-	2	-	83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)							84

<sup>1</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.  
<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

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.	<sup>(m)</sup> Other. <sup>1</sup> Rape	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	-	3	-	-	1	2	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	-	3	-	-	-	2	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	-	3	-	-	-	1	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	-	3	-	-	-	1	74
75. Increased yield <sup>2</sup> per acre on demonstrations	- bu. - tons	- bu.	- bu.	- tons	X X X	- bu. - tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
77. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	77
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	
78. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	-	-	-	-	-	78
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	-	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
80. Total yield <sup>2</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	- bu. - tons	- bu.	- bu.	- tons	X X X	- bu. - tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	-	7	-	-	3	-	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	-	1	-	-	-	-	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.)	-	8	-	-	3	2	84

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

<sup>2</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other <sup>1</sup> <b>Weevil Control</b>	
85. Number of method demonstrations given	20	-	-	-	6	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	43	-	-	-	2	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	42	-	-	-	2	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	271	-	-	-	500	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	276 bu.	- bu.	- lbs. <sup>2</sup>	- lbs.	-	89
90. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	90
91. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	2	-	-	-	91
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	
92. Number of members completing work	(1) Boys	2	-	-	-	92
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	-	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	3	-	-	-	-	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	40 bu.	- bu.	- lbs. <sup>2</sup>	- lbs.	-	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	27	-	-	-	1	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	15	-	-	-	-	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time	35	-	-	-	-	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time	1	-	-	-	-	98
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	15	-	-	-	8	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.)	82	-	-	-	11	99

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

<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

## HORTICULTURE.

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

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given	25	1	1	-	13	1	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	13	2	1	10	2	5	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	13	1	1	10	2	4	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	14	1/2	2	23	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	- bu.	- qts.	- lbs.	- bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	2	7	-	105
106. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	-	-	14	52	-	106
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	16	-	
107. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	-	-	9	40	-	107
	(2) Girls	-	-	-	10	-	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	-	-	-	2	2-2/3	X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	- bu.	- qts.	- lbs.	- bu.	450 bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	2	2	2	12	2	1	110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	12	1	-	-	-	-	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	179 acres	1 acres	4 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	15	1	2	2	20	3	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	33 1/2 acres	1 acres	2 acres	4 acres	X X X	X X X	114
114 1/2. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	9	-	-	-	1	2	114 1/2
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114 1/2 less duplications.)	29	3	2	30	62	11	115

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

FORESTRY.

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

116. Number of method demonstrations given .....	3	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 <sup>1</sup> .....	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 plantations established 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 .....	1	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 .....	5	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.) .....	5	131	

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup> INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Rabbits Other animal pests <sup>3</sup> Crows, Magpies & Sparrows	(c) Grass- hoppers.	Cutworms, Grubs, etc. (d) Insects <sup>3</sup> Alpha-lfa apis	
132. Number of method demonstrations given .....	110	9 3	1	3	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	20	2 3	0	3	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	19	1 3	0	0	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations .....	15,811	0 0	160	0 0	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....	317	46 35	5	11 1	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	160,340 <sup>50,000</sup>	5,000	310	24 40	137

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Indicate by name.

## LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	Mixed Club	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Turkeys	Rabbits	Horses		
		Dairy cattle	Beef cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Poultry.	Other.				
138. Number of method demonstrations given	1	75	37	14	35	114	20	17	4	138	
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way		32	28	5	28	97	15	0	2	139	
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year		26	27	4	26	89	13	0	2	140	
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations		376	3,203	200	13,380	30,158	300	0	12	141	
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations		580	400	200	4,450	2,800	300	0	0	142	
143. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	1*	11	2	2	7	8	0	4	0	143	
144. Number of members enrolled		(1) Boys	86	12	18	34	43	0	55	0	144
		(2) Girls	2	2	0	6	24	0	2	0	
145. Number of members completing		(1) Boys	66	12	14	17	32	0	36	0	145
		(2) Girls	1	2	0	4	19	0	2	0	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed		109	24	25	54	2,971	0	65	7	146	
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year		42	20	6	32	17	8	1	4	147	
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year		21	4	7	6	44	12	2	0	148	
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time		4	2	0	4	31	9	0	0	149	
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks		60	1,250	0	2,690	17,182	250	0	0	150	
151. Number of animals discarded		10	70	0	470	4,499	50	0	0	151	
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year		0	0	1	0	X X X	0	0	0	152	
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc		0	0	5	0	X X X	0	0	0	153	
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	

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

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\* Members reported under project headings.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Turkeys	Rabbits	Horses
	Dairy cattle.	Beef cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Poultry.			
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.....	39	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.....	17	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.....	641	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.....	17	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.....	13	19	7	11	66	25	22 0	161
162. Number of farmers controlling external and internal parasites for the first time.....	1	6	10	10	52	8	0 0	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year.....	0	0	0	X X X	0	X X X		163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year.....	35	20	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.....	X X X	X X X	4	X X X	X X X	X X X		165
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.).....	26	13	9	14	34	6	21 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.).....	223	95	48	89	202	42	39 8	166

1 Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167.	Number of method demonstrations given	24	167
168.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way	78	168
169.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	78	169
170.	Number of farms installing drainage systems this year	(a) Open ditches..... 0	170
		(b) Under drains..... 0	
171.	Acres drained by	(a) Open ditches..... 0	171
		(b) Under drains..... 0	
172.	Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year	4	172
173.	Acres irrigated	172	173
174.	Number of farms controlling erosion this year by	(a) Terraces..... 0	174
		(b) Soil-saving dams..... 1	
175.	Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented by	(a) Terraces..... 1	175
		(b) Soil-saving dams..... 6	
176.	Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished	0	176
177.	Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished	2	177
178.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished	5	178
179.	Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished	2	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	1	181
181 $\frac{1}{4}$ .	Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery	12	181 $\frac{1}{4}$
181 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent	40	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
		(a) Cultivators..... 1	181 $\frac{3}{4}$
		(b) Plows..... 1	
		(c) Tractors and gas engines..... 2	
		(d) Sprayers..... 22	
		(e) Harvesters and threshers..... 2	
		(f) Other..... 12	
182.	Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	54	182
		(a) Barns..... 4	183
		(b) Hog houses..... 3	
183.	Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(c) Poultry houses..... 35	
		(d) Silos..... 4	
		(e) Other..... 10	
184.	Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year	3	184
185.	Acres of land so cleared	90	185
185 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	5	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
186.	Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 182, 184, and 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.)	194	186
	Ground water wells completed	1	
	Range type maps	3	
	Range grazing maps	42	



AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	4	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	10	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.....	5	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	5	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	10	192
193. Number of junior farm-management clubs <sup>1</sup> .....	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	0	194
{ (a) Boys.....	0	
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
195. Number of members completing.....	0	195
{ (a) Boys.....	0	
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	7	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.....	4	198
198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year.....	6	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.....	0	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	0	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	3	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	18	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) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Churchill County Poultrymen, Inc.	60	Egg cases & eggs	\$ 712.24	\$212.90	\$125,000.	\$9,000.00
Walker River Turkey Growers Asso.	85	Turkeys for this year's market		Not complete		
Moapa Growers, Inc.	20	1928-Cantaloupe-Watermelon-60 carloads gross. 1929-			38,118.60	15,874.00
" " "	(20)	Cantaloupes and Watermelons 40 carloads gross			28,814.08	15,355.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165</b>		<b>\$ 712.24</b>	<b>\$212.90</b>	<b>\$191,932.68</b>	<b>\$40,229.00</b>

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

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Nevada Turkey Growers Asso.	198	Turkey boxes and Supplies	\$ 2,180.	\$ 480.	\$ 146,635.	\$ 12,071.
White River Poultry Asso.	23	Poultry and eggs	1,560.	520.	8,445.	1,352.
White Pine County Potato Asso.	31	Potatoes	1,000.	700.	15,000.	Not determin
Nevada Wool Growers Asso.	30	Wool	-	-	25,000.	Unfinishe
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) 318 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)	(b)	Irrigation	Misc.	
	Beekeeping.	Handicraft.			
206. Number of method demonstrations given	1	0	0	15	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	1	0	1	6	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	1	0	2	4	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations	300	0	333	4	209
210. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	210
211. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	211
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	
212. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	212
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed	0	0	0	0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page	1	0	333	0	214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]					

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

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

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

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

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

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

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

FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women.....	-----	} 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 <sup>2</sup>			
(g) Meats cured..... pounds <sup>2</sup>			

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Finished product.

NUTRITION.

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

239. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors.....	} 239
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 240
241. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 241
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 243
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 244
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 245
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 246
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		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.]

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

## CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

- |  |  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
|--|--|----------------|-------|---|-----|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 270. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....  | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">270</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Juniors.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 270 | (b) Juniors..... | ..... |               |       |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 270   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Juniors.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 271. Number of members enrolled in home management .....   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">271</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(c) Boys.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table> | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 271 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... | (c) Boys..... | ..... |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 271   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Girls.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (c) Boys.....  | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 272. Number of members completing .....  | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">272</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(c) Boys.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table> | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 272 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... | (c) Boys..... | ..... |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 272   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Girls.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (c) Boys.....  | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 273. Number of method demonstrations given .....   | ..... 273  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">274</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 274 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... |               |       |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 274   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Girls.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....  | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">275</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 275 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... |               |       |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 275   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Girls.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time .....                              | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">276</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 276 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... |               |       |
| (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.....  | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">279</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 279 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... |               |       |
| (a) Women.....   | .....  | }              | 279   |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| (b) Girls.....   | .....  |                |       |   |     |                  |       |               |       |
| 280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....   | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(a) Women.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">280</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">(b) Girls.....</td> <td style="border-left: 1px dashed black; padding-left: 10px;">.....</td> </tr> </table>  | (a) Women..... | ..... | } | 280 | (b) Girls.....   | ..... |               |       |
| (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.]

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

283. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (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.]

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



HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... (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.<sup>2</sup>

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card .....	(f) Care of skin and hair .....	
(b) Good posture .....	(g) Home nursing .....	
(c) Prevention of colds .....	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination .....	(i) .....	
(e) Care of teeth .....	(j) .....	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes..... (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.]

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

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

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

307.	Number of method demonstrations given.....	-----	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 agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	-----	317

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

318.	Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women..... 2	(b) Juniors..... 0	} 318	
319.	Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women..... 60	(b) Girls..... 0	(c) Boys..... 0	} 319
320.	Number of members completing.....	(a) Women..... 49	(b) Girls..... 0	(c) Boys..... 0	} 320
321.	Number of method demonstrations given.....	2		321	
322.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women..... 8	(b) Girls..... 0	(c) Boys..... 0	} 322
323.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... 8	(b) Girls..... -	(c) Boys..... -	} 323
324.	Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	-		324	
325.	Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	-		325	
326.	Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....	-		326	
327.	Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	55		327	

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

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

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME POULTRY.

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

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME 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.....					
.....					
.....					
<b>TOTAL</b> .....					

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.....					
.....					
.....					
<b>TOTAL</b> .....					

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

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

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.]

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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	(1) <sup>1</sup>	(2) <sup>1</sup>	(3) <sup>1</sup>
379. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>2</sup> .....			
{ (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 com- pleted 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.]			

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 A)

for

1 9 2 9

By

Thomas Buckman

Assistant Director



## AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report of Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman

1929

### Introduction

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports shows in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1929. In addition to this summary herewith follows a brief narrative report which shows the field and scope of activities in agriculture for the past year. The county extension agents' reports are cited where outstanding pieces of work have been done.

### ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

#### Changes During the Year

The present extension organization dates back to 1919 and 1921 when the legislature provided for the organization of county farm bureaus to cooperate with the Extension Service. Under this arrangement, county agents were placed in the field in the most important agricultural counties. Under this plan of organization, the county agent staff consisted of five county agents and three district agents.

With the passage of the Capper-Ketchum Act, the district agent in White, Pine, Eureka and southern Lander Counties was given an assistant agent who devotes most of his time to club work, thereby permitting the district agent to widen the scope of his work in this district and to include some work in Nye County. At the same time, the county agent in Elko County was given a district appointment, assuming charge of northern Eureka county work. On April 15, 1929, this agent was given an assistant who will also work primarily on club work, permitting the district agent to devote more time to livestock work in his own district and adjacent territory.

In order to take care of the Douglas and Ormsby Counties, on April 1, 1929, a new district agent was appointed.

A temporary agent in Churchill County, acting as assistant to the county agent was appointed March 21, 1929 to serve until August 31st. This man works entirely on club work.

The arrangement just described gives Nevada a permanent staff in 1929 consisting of four county agents, three assistants, and four district agents, making the work cover practically every county in the state that is of any agricultural importance.

#### Assistance Rendered Counties

The assistant director spent a large part of his time during 1929 in training new agents and establishing the California Project Plan system in the county and state offices. Subject matter was furnished the newer agents in crop production, livestock and club work. In addition to this a program of work was worked out for Douglas County, the last important agricultural county in Nevada to receive extension work.

Farm Bureau director's meetings were attended when possible. Ten of the twelve county annual Farm Bureau meetings were attended by the assistant director. Plans for conducting four of these meetings were worked out with the county agents in these counties.

### Development of County and Community Programs of Work

County programs have been developed in twelve different counties as in previous years. In most of the counties most of 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 118 communities in the twelve counties where extension work should be conducted. During 1929 extension programs were cooperatively worked out by extension agents and the people concerned in 97 of these communities.

It is customary in each county and community where extension work is conducted for the farm bureau or other local committee selected by 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 1929 Program of Work

#### LYON COUNTY

<u>Project Goal</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Completed</u>
<u>Dairying</u>		
8	Cow Testing (Mail Order) Purebred sires replacing scrubs	14 cooperators-250 cows 8 placed
<u>Poultry</u>		
7	Poultry culling and feeding	7 cooperators
5	Poultry housing	8 houses
<u>Agronomy</u>		
3	Wheat variety tests	6 cooperators - tested 3 varieties
60%	Wheat smut control	70% treated
2	Barley variety tests	5 cooperators - tested 2 varieties
1	Alfalfa Weevil control	Project completed so far as necessary
1	Commercial fertilizer test	1 test

Project GoalProjectCompletedAgronomy, cont'd.

3	Potato seed selection	12 demonstrations secured
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Agricultural Club Work

40	Club members	49 enrolled
1	Achievement program	0
1	Livestock judging team	5 trained
2	Demonstration teams	0
1	Club tour	1 held
20	Club members attend 4-H Camp	26 attended
80%	Club members complete projects	72% completed

Agricultural Economics

3	Cars cooperative marketing of turkeys	6 cars marketed for \$38000.
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Community Activities

2	Complete organizations for power extension in two districts. 128 farms receiving power districts.
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Herewith follows a good example of one of the best pieces of project work done in 1929:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.  
STATE OF NEVADA.

- I. SUB-PROJECT VI-A Marketing Turkeys
- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Marketing Turkeys
- I. LEADER: R.H. Oakey
- V. LOCATION: Mason and Smith Valleys, Lyon County.
- V. DATE EFFECTIVE: August 1 to December 31, 1928
- I. OBJECT: To promote cooperative marketing of turkeys and establish a permanent cooperative marketing organization for the marketing of Lyon County turkeys.
- I. FACTS:
1. Local turkey producers are not receiving highest possible prices.
  2. Fallon turkey pool has proven of great benefit in securing high prices.
  3. Sufficient number of turkeys produced in Lyon County to organize pool or put with Fallon pool
  4. A better price can be secured and market established.
  5. Turkeys must be produced that are in better condition at marketing time.
- I. GOALS: Organize sufficient growers to ship one carload of turkeys under contract in 1928. Establish independent pool or cooperate with Fallon pool for each year.
- X. DUTIES OF EACH COOPERATING AGENCY:

The principal cooperators will consist of officers to the turkey marketing association. They shall handle all grading, packing and shipping. They will be responsible for all business of the organization, keep all books and handle all funds.

County Agent:

The county agent will secure data on organization methods of Fallon pool, send out literature on turkeys, arrange for meeting of turkey producers, publicity in papers, secure contracts and lead project, make survey of flocks, arrange for letting bids if independent pool is formed.

Leader:

R.H. Oakey will assist in visiting turkey producers to get them to sign the contracts for one carload of turkeys, secure paper bags for turkeys, assist in survey of flocks. Producers will sign contract and stay with it, deliver turkeys as specified.

X. PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN:

Month	Attention and Interest	Desire	Action
June	Meetings of growers. Articles in newspapers.	Prices received thru cooperative associations and by selling thru local dealers	
July	Farm visits, turkey survey, meetings of growers, news articles.	June activities continued.	
August	Survey Continued. Meetings of growers. News articles.	July activities continued.	Meeting for organization and to determine policy
September	Local turkey survey. News articles on other associations.	Report of general supply and demand of turkeys of west and U.S.	August activities continued
October	September activities continued.	Report of local turkey survey and of turkey of west and U.S.	Educational campaign for fitting turkeys for market. Perfecting organization and members.
November	September activities continued.	October activities continued. Look up prospective markets	Look up prospective markets. Invitations to prospective bidders. Open bids for Thanksgiving markets.
December	September activities continued	October activities continued. Report of late turkey survey. Look up prospective markets.	Activities of November to be continued for December pools.

Jan 1 1928  
DATE

(Signed) Cecil W. Creel  
Director Extension

Jan 1 1928  
DATE

(Signed) Edward C. Reed  
County Extension Agent.

Name of Project: TURKEY MARKETING, 1928.

Turkey Marketing Pool Organized

The turkey growers of the Walker River Basin were organized into a turkey pool and joined with the Fallon growers in marketing the 1928 crop. Officers were elected for the local Association and general meetings were held for the purpose of placing the marketing information before the growers. 75 Extension Bulletins on Turkey Raising and Marketing were distributed. The Pool was organized and two carload of turkeys were sold at Thanksgiving and two at Christmas. The prices received at Thanksgiving were 38 to 42 cents and at Christmas  $27\frac{1}{2}$  to  $36\frac{1}{2}$  cents. These prices were from 4¢ to 6¢ per pound higher than local prices. The financial statement attached shows you in more detail the general financial condition of the Association. All accounts are settled with the exception of \$13.50 to the Railroad Company at Wabuska for demurrage charges and about \$16.00 to the Fallon Association. This last amount should be checked with L.E. Cline. These bills can be settled when the paper now on hand is returned to the Zellerbach Paper Company and credit received.

1.3¢ per pound cost to market

78,732 pounds of turkeys were sold at a cost of \$1010.52 or a cost of 1.3 cents per pound. The actual work of the organization and operation of the pool was taken care of by the county agent with the assistance of the board of directors.

165 Growers Shipping Thru the Pool.

A close cooperation was kept with the Fallon Association through the newly organized Nevada Turkey Growers Association.

General Operation Costs

The pool operation took in the Mason and Smith Valley and Schurz territory. All the turkeys being shipped at a central loading point at Mason. A warehouse was secured which was owned by the Consolidated Warehouse Company of Reno which was very well adapted for this work. Shook for boxes and paper for lining boxes purchased in cooperation with the Fallon pool. Enough shook was purchased to make 800 boxes. Four rolls of 15 inch parchment paper and three rolls of 18 inch was needed to line these boxes. Approximately 7,000 papers bags were used. Crates cost 36¢ for tom size,  $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for hen size and about 12¢ additional for nailing and transportation, making the total cost of the box without the paper 46 to 48 cents. The paper cost 19¢ per pound and approximately 10¢ worth of paper was put in each box. Bags cost \$3.43 per thousand. The boxes were made up and ready to use before the turkeys were delivered. A crew of about 12 people was used at the packing shed for receiving, packing and loading the turkeys. Growers are given a receipt for the turkeys delivered and as soon as the car is loaded and costs figured the growers are paid. A survey was conducted in the summer relative to this project which showed about 8,000 turkeys in Mason and Smith Valley.

The pool was organized the latter part of October and operated on a bid system, invitations to bid on these turkeys being sent to about 15 large turkey buyers in the United States principally on the west coast.

#### Federal State Grading

One car of turkeys was shipped under Federal State grading which is a new procedure in this State. In nearly every case the growers were greatly pleased with the operation of the pool and if the quality in grading which is now established is continued the pool will be a success. Grades are established under the Nevada Grading and Standardization Act of grading turkeys.

#### Conclusions

Marketing turkeys through the pool system is successful providing quality of pack is kept high. Growers generally should follow better feeding practices to have more number one birds ready for Thanksgiving. Great care should be taken not to antagonize bidders in any way such as favoring one above the other. There will be a big increase in Turkey production in the County during 1929 and the majority of turkeys can be signed up in the pool by holding meetings.

It is not advisable to argue anyone into belonging to the pool, tell them the facts and let them use their own judgment. The pool will be more successful in this way. Contact with the Fallon Association and Mr. L.E. Cline is essential for market information and advice on pool formation and prices for turkeys. Mr. Cline is responsible for this great movement in this state that has brought many thousands of dollars to the Turkey raisers.

(Signed) EDWARD C REED  
County Agent.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:  
1929 Addition

PROJECT NUMBER:  
State Office #45  
County #8

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING  
STATE OF NEVADA.

- I. SUB-PROJECT: VI-A Marketing Turkeys (Campaign)
- II. NAME OF PROJECT: Marketing Turkeys
- III. DATE EFFECTIVE: August 1 to December 31, 1928
- IV. GOALS FOR 1929: Organize enough growers to ship three carloads of turkeys under contract of 1928. Establish independent pool cooperating with the Fallon pool.
- V. CALENDAR FOR 1929:

Month	Attention and Interest	Desire	Action
June	Meetings of growers. Articles in newspapers.	Prices received thru cooperative ass'n & by selling thru local dealers	
July	Farm visits. Turkey survey. Meetings of growers. News Articles.	June activities continued.	
August	Survey Continued. Meetings of growers. News articles.	July activities continued.	Meeting for organization and to determine policy
September	/ Local turkey survey. News articles on other ass'ns.	Report of general supply & demand of turkeys of West and U.S.	August activities continued.
October	September activities continued.	Report on local supply and of turkeys of West and U.S.	Educational campaign for fitting turkeys for mkt. Perfecting organization of members.



State Office #45  
County #8

V. PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN (Cont'd)

Month	Attention and Interest	Desire	Action
November	September activities continued	Other activities combined. Look up prospective markets.	Invitations to prospective bidders. Open bids for Thanksgiving Markets.
December	September, October activities continued.	Report of Late turkey survey and of November work.	Activities of November to be continued for December pools.

April 4 1929  
date

(Signed) CECIL W GRIEL  
Director of Extension

April 4 1929  
date

(Signed) OTTO R SCHULZ  
County Agent

April 4 1929  
date

(Signed) V E SCOTT  
Specialist

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:  
 Progress Report  
 January 1, 1930.

PROJECT NUMBER:  
 State Office #45  
 County #8

Name of Project:    MARKETING TURKEYS

The County Agent cooperated with the directors of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association which was organized in 1928 in marketing the 1929 turkey crop. The general plan of marketing was followed out the same as in the previous years, with the exception that all turkeys were sold through the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association at Fallon; no bids being opened by the local pool.

There were 10,500 turkeys or 120,533 pounds, with a net value of \$38,000.00 sold by the pool at the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. This is a considerable increase over last year, as last year there were 72,000 pounds shipped out which shows an increase of over 50,000 pounds.

Packing racks and other conveniences were installed at the warehouse which made the packing much easier and more efficient. A crew of eleven men were hired to do the packing. This crew works very nicely with the facilities which the pool has at the present time.

There was also a 55% increase in growers participating this year over last year. This increase is undoubtedly due to the success of last year's pool as most growers could plainly see that the cooperative marketing has many advantages over other methods of marketing.

Boxes were bought in a car-load lot from the Red River Lumber Company; while the box-liners and head-wrappers were received through the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association. The total expenses of marketing the birds this year amounted to 4¢ or 1¢ per pound which included the cost of boxes and other material, labor etc.

#### Grading

The fundamental principal and cause for success of this pool was due to proper methods of grading and packing. This item is considered very important by the local turkey growers. Their interest in this phase of the industry was shown by their desire to have good representation at the Turkey Grading School held at Fallon, by representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The association was represented by seven members who took the examinations to become official U.S. Graders.

The grades used this year were somewhat different from those used last year and considerable time had to be spent on explaining these grades to the growers. The grades used were the U.S. Prime, U.S. Choice and U.S. Medium.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:  
 Progress Report  
 January 1, 1930.

PROJECT NUMBER:  
 State Office #45  
 County #8

### Marketing Turkeys (Continued)

A few changes were also made in the picking of birds which also had to be explained to the growers. This knowledge was taken to the growers by circular letters, meetings, news stories, and personal visits. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the grading as this is the most important factor in determining the success of the pool.

According to all reports, Nevada turkeys were packed and graded to a higher quality than any other birds sold during the year. Through this the pool has received a large amount of advertising which aids materially in marketing the birds. A detailed financial report of this year's operations and a chart with comparisons to last year will be attached to this report when this year's books are closed.

### Conclusions

A very important factor to be considered in next year's marketing will be putting into effect government grading; that is a government man working through the cooperation of the state should do the actual grading. This year some difficulty arose by having the buyers do the grading which would be eliminated if a neutral man handled this work.

Efforts must also be placed on the proper methods of feeding as turkeys must be in first class condition to bring top prices and this condition cannot be obtained unless proper methods of feeding are followed.

The plan of marketing through the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association worked to many advantages and should be continued in the future.

Efforts should be made to establish a local pool at Fernley, and load at that point to eliminate hauling to Fallon. This would also create a greater local interest and cause more farmers to sell through the pool.

(Signed) OTTO R SCHULZ  
 County Agent.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAMSupervisory Plan - 1929

The supervisory plan for 1929 outlined in our 1929 plan of work was carried as far as it was possible. A goal of two visits to each county was set for the purpose of supervision and assistance on county programs. On these visits office organization, program analysis, finances, club work and reports were checked over.

Ten annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1929.

The following statistical summary shows where supervisory time was spent in the field:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Times Visited</u>	<u>Days in County</u>
Churchill	7	12
Clark	1	4
Douglas	9	9
Elko	3	3
Eureka	2	1
Humboldt	4	4
Lander	4	1
Lyon	5	5
Lincoln	1	1
Pershing	2	2
White Pine	2	4
Washoe	18	27
Total	<u>58</u>	<u>73</u>

Total number county visits - - - - -	58
Total number days in counties - - - - -	73
Average number visits per county - - -	4.8
Number counties below the average - - -	8
Number counties above the average - - -	4
Goal set for number visits per county -	2
Number counties goal reached - - - - -	10
Number counties goal not reached - - -	2

Office Organization, Records and Reports

The past year has seen an improvement in the county extension offices although the usual difficulty was encountered in several counties in securing competent stenographic and clerical help, which retarded progress in office organization, records and reports in these particular offices. An improvement has been made notwithstanding.

During the year the California Project Plan was put into effect in both state and county offices. This took considerable time and effort on the part of the assistant director and county agents. Under this plan

duplicate copies of major pieces of work are written up as projects and filed in the state and county offices. The master file in the state office contains all the projects for the entire state. Progress reports and annual additions are filed yearly in both county and state files. The efficiency of this system is already proving its worth and is of great assistance in checking county plans of work.

In 1929 motion pictures were used more by county agents at community meetings. 100 reels of film were shown to 1464 people at 23 meetings.

Three new motion picture machines were purchased in 1929 and a greater use of motion pictures is anticipated in 1930.

### Maintenance, Training and Personnel

One agent resigned in January and another in May, 1929. Three agents were transferred to new counties and three new men, unexperienced in extension work, were added to the Nevada Extension Staff during the year. Transfers and appointment of new men naturally called for more work than is ordinarily encountered. However, the transfers were made and new men were trained without any detrimental effect to the work. The project plan previously mentioned was of considerable assistance in making successful transfers and in adapting new men to their work.

In training new men and improving old methods reference was made to the following studies on extension methods:

1. Avenues Through Which Farmers Get Their Extension Ideas, Eugene Merritt, (Given at Nevada Extension Conference, 1928).
2. Extension Methods and Their Relative Effectiveness, M. C. Wilson, Technical Bulletin No. 106.
3. Planning and Conducting Extension Campaigns, H. W. Hochbaum, Circular No. 58.
4. Some Fundamentals of Extension Teaching, A. B. Graham, Extension Service Circular No. 19.

### Program Development and Analysis

Each agents program of work was checked over project by project when made and progress was checked in the same manner during the year. Close contact was maintained with all projects under way.

Notes taken in the field were used in assisting old and new agents in working up new projects.

### Subject Matter Assistance

A closer contact was maintained this year with the specialists and representatives of the office of cooperative extension work.

The following men visited the state and rendered valuable assistance:

A. B. Graham - In Charge, Subject Matter Specialists  
 Eugene Merritt - Field Agent, Western States  
 T. W. Harvey - Assistant to Chief  
 H. L. Schrader - Extension Poultry Husbandman  
 O. S. Fisher - Extension Agronomist  
 F. C. Meier - Extension Plant Pathologist  
 C. D. Lowe - Extension Animal Husbandman

Miss Gertrude Warren's assistance in 4-H club work was greatly appreciated.

The assistant director continued to act as crops specialist for the extension service inasmuch as the college does not provide for such assistance. On some projects complete subject matter was furnished the county agents, while in other cases county agents were advised as to the 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:

- I. Potatoes
- II. Cereals

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

#### 1929 PROGRAM POTATO AND CEREAL IMPROVEMENT

##### I. Potatoes

In potato improvement 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 is purchased from Idaho, Washington, or Oregon, whenever the grower considers his seed to have run out. As long as the seed produces a good crop the small potatoes out of the main crop are used for seed.

While many excellent crops have been produced following this manner of seed selection, more poor ones have been produced as this system, although sometimes successful, offers every chance of poor yields as the single drop seed planted is not of good quality. Single drop seed that has been shipped in from outside states prior to 1927 has never been certified seed 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 certified Netted 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 demands.

(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 1926 a plan for testing Lincoln County, Nevada, as a possible source of supplying seed potatoes for Southern California was drawn up and submitted to the county agent.

Lincoln County is located on the main line of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad of the Union Pacific Company, 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, have an altitude ranging from 3000 to 6500 feet. These valleys are thought to have 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 virgin ground, as far as potatoes are concerned, available for seed potato production in this locality.

The southern counties of California are so badly infected by the various potato diseases as to make it almost impossible to grow a good quality of seed. They have been compelled to grow farther away each year to secure it in northern California, Idaho, and sometimes as far away as Wisconsin. During the past two years several Southern California growers have developed a good seed potato supply but it is thought that the market is large enough to take care of the amount of seed potatoes that Lincoln County could produce.

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

#### RESULTS SECURED - 1929

##### I. Potatoes

Five cars of certified seed potatoes were imported into the state and were distributed in Douglas and Lyon Counties. Reluctance of growers to purchase seed due to poor prices received for the 1928 crop prevented any widespread use of certified seed although the seed was cheaper than it has been for years.

However, the ninety tons imported into Douglas and Lyon Counties again demonstrated its worth. A forty acre field planted to certified

Netted Gems from Ashton, Idaho produced a crop which averaged  $17\frac{1}{4}$  tons per acre ( See illustrations). This yield was officially checked by the writer, County Agents Edward C. Reed and Thomas Raycraft, and Frank Andrews, Crop Statistician for Nevada, and V. L. Adams who purchased the seed and was responsible for its use.



Figure 1

Certified seed potato demonstration Douglas County.  
40 acre field,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  tons per acre.





Figure 2  
 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  field run Netted Gem Potatoes grown from  
 certified seed. 90% U. S. No. 1.

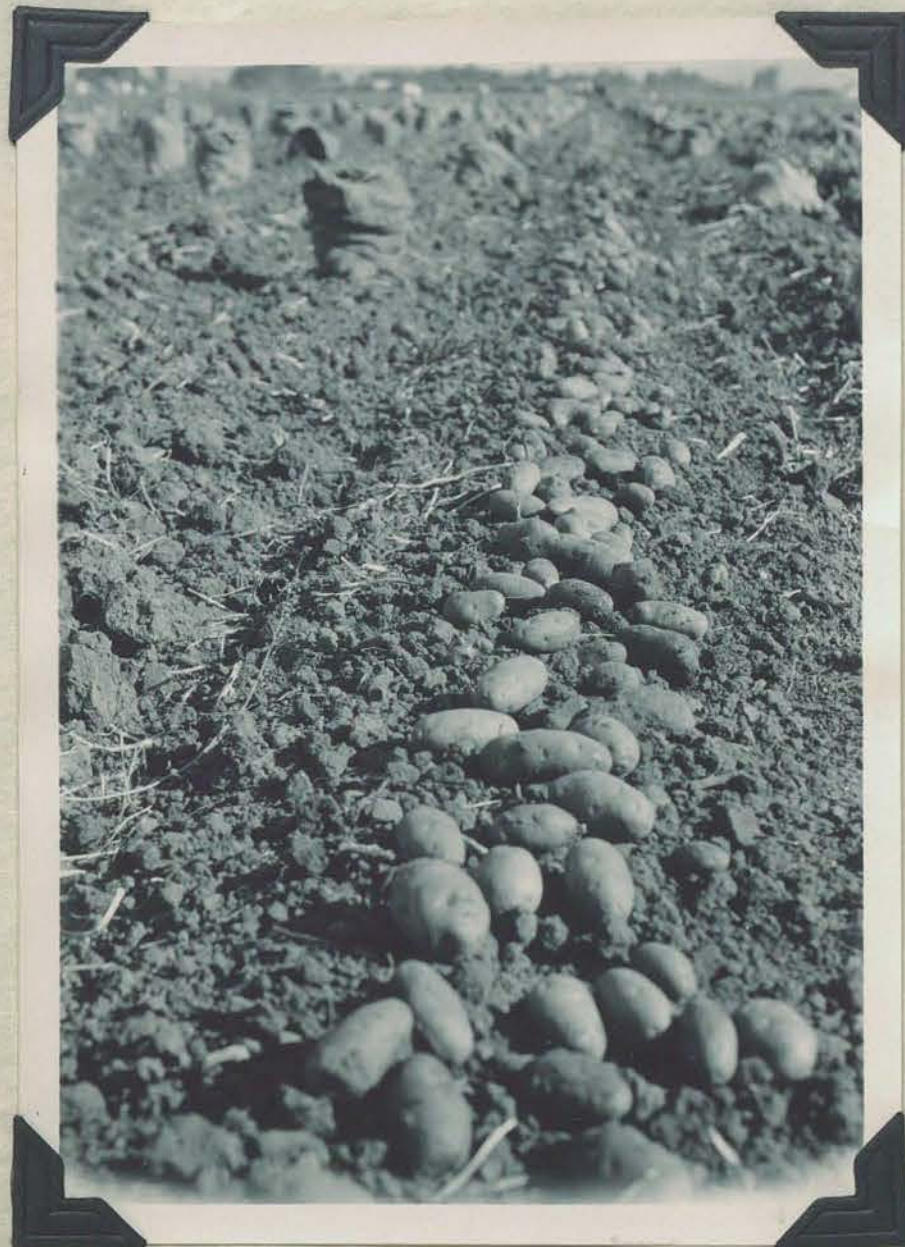


Figure 3  
 A closeup picture of Netted Gem Potatoes  
 grown in certified seed potato demonstration, Douglas County.

Nevada certified seed was produced again in Elko County, 177 tons of certified Gems being produced by six growers on twenty-nine acres. Most of this seed will be planted in Northern and Eastern Nevada or shipped to Southern Idaho.

Nevada seed produced good crops in Elko and White Pine Counties.

A source of seed test was arranged by the writer in cooperation with E. W. Knight of the Bureau of Plant Industry at the Fallon Experiment Station of the U. S. D. A. Certified seed from Nevada, Oregon and Idaho was planted together and yields were compared. The Nevada seed gave the best yield in these tests.

Tuber index work or advance planting to eliminate virus diseases and improve seed stock was started at the Las Vegas Experiment Station upon the recommendation of the author. Seed from Lincoln and Elko Counties, our two seed areas was indexed. For results secured see 1929 annual report of J. H. Wittwer, District Extension Agent for Clark and Lincoln Counties, Pages 108 to 119. This report also covers work done during 1929 in developing a seed potato producing area in Lincoln County.

More cars of potatoes were graded in Nevada in 1929 than any year since the Grading Act was passed. This was partly caused by market conditions and because of the arrangement worked out with the grading department and quarantine service providing inspection service at a very low cost.

## II. Cereal

Trebi barley, Kanota oats and Federation wheat continued to give good yields. Trebi barley introduced in 1924 is now the most widely grown barley in the state.

Kanota oats have also proved their worth. Victory oats apparently are the best for White Pine County.

Arizona 24, a hard variety of early wheat promises to be a good wheat for yield and milling purposes.

### Seed Certification

This work was not pushed in 1929 due to a change in certification authorities. Certification work is now handled by the State Quarantine Officer and the extension service will not be called upon to take as active a part in its promotion.

### Seed Law Passed

The seed law advocated by the writer for a number of years was recommended by the State Farm Bureau to the legislature and enacted a law.

This provides Nevada with a seed law, seed analyst and regulations against the sale of poor quality seed.

Smut Control

Continued efforts were made to control smut in grains.

Copper carbonate was recommended as in the past for wheat smut and Ceresan for barley. Ceresan gave good results most of the places it was tried.

NARRATIVE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROJECTS

(a) Soils. The most important soils work was carried on in Clark County by District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer. This work consisted largely of fertilizer tests, the work being first started in 1925. During the five-year period it has been shown that ammonium sulphate will increase yields in fruit trees in the Las Vegas district.

Trials made with other crops favored these commercial fertilizers, with the result that in 1929 one 20-ton car of commercial fertilizer was purchased and shipped into the Moapa Valley.

For detailed information regarding results secured, see the 1929 Annual Report of District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer, Clark and Lincoln Counties, pages 62 - 84, inclusive.

Summary of Soils Work

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	70
No. of result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	18
No. of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	18
No. of acres involved in these completed demonstrations - - - - -	10-1/6
No. of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year - - - - -	18
Tons involved in preceding question - - - - -	8-4/5
No. of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time	3
Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under - - - - -	4
Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work - - - - -	91

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

Weed control during 1929 was an important project in several counties. Considerable headway was made in Clark and Lincoln Counties to control the Puncture Vine. Considerable work

was also done in the control of White Top and Wild Morning Glory.

For further details regarding weed control, see the 1929 Annual Report of District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer; Puncture Vine Control, pages 26-31; White Top or Hoary Cress, pages 31-33; Wild Morning Glory Control, pages 33, 34.

The asparagus production project in Clark County continues to be of importance. 170 acres of asparagus are now producing, and in 1929 the acreage was increased to 193 acres. As soon as production is sufficient to ship in carload lots, new markets will be available, which are expected to make asparagus production a more important industry in Clark County.

For details of this report, see the 1929 Annual Report of District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer, page 22.

Trebi barley definitely established itself as the best yielding barley in 1929 in Elko and White Pine Counties.

For yield secured, see Report of Mark Menke, County Extension Agent, Elko County, 1929, page 13; also Report of Wilbur Stodieck, County Extension Agent, 1929, page 8.

Potato improvement work during 1929 consisted largely of seed improvement. Certified seed production in Elko County was continued, 177 tons of seed being produced. Potato seed improvement work in Lincoln County was carried on following the program established several years ago. Of especial interest was the tuber index work carried on at the Las Vegas Experiment Station.

For results secured see Report of District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer, pages 106 - 119.

Summary of Farm Crops Work - Cereals

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	47
No. of adult result demonstrations started	
or under way - - - - -	53
No. of adult result demonstrations completed	
or carried through the year - - - - -	44
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	719

Summary of Legumes and Forage Crops

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	24
No. of adult result demonstrations started	
or under way - - - - -	41
No. of adult result demonstrations completed	
or carried through the year - - - - -	39
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	4255

Summary of Irish Potatoes

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	20
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	43
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	42
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations - -	271

Summary of Weed Control

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	6
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	2
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	2
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations - -	500

(c) Horticulture. Horticultural projects occupied a more important place in several counties than in 1928. Horticultural work consisted largely of work with home gardens, landscaping, disease and pest control.

Summary of Horticultural Work

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	41
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	33
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	31
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations - -	39½

(d) Forestry. No work was done in forestry. Not applicable.

(e) Rodents, predatory animals and birds. Elko County reports the largest amount of rodent control work in 1929, poisoned grain being spread over 129,290 acres with an estimated saving of 25¢ an acre, or a saving to farmers and stockmen of \$32,322.

For details of how this work was carried on, see the 1929 Annual Report of District Extension Agent Joseph W. Wilson, pages 13-15.

Summary of Rodent Control Work

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	110
No. of result demonstrations started or under way - -	20

Summary of Rodent Control Work (Continued)

No. of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	19
No. of acres in these completed demonstrations	15,811
Total No. of farms cooperating in control measures this year - - - - -	317
No. of acres involved in preceding question -	160,540

(f) Animal Husbandry. As in previous years, 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 done were in White Pine, Elko, Eureka, Lander and Nye Counties. This work consisted mostly of range salting for cattle, wintering sheep on desert ranges, range sheep feeding, range lamb feeding, dry area lambing, improvements in range equipment, range inspections, sheep grading for better wool production, and development of stock water places.

For the best pieces of livestock work done in the State during 1929, see the reports of Claude R. Townsend, District Extension Agent for White Pine, Southern Eureka, Lander and Nye Counties, as follows: Development of Stock Watering Places, pages 10, 48, 67; Salting Cattle, pages 13, 14; Range Inspections, pages 15, 68, 84; Range Grazing Maps, page 16; Deferred Rotation and Grazing, page 19; Dehorning Cattle, pages 21, 88; Vaccinating Calves, pages 22, 72.

Also see District Extension Agent Joseph W. Wilson's 1929 Report for Elko County as follows: Sheep Culling Results 1929, first and second paragraphs, page 28; Baby Beef Feeding Demonstration, pages 16-24; Government Colts, pages 26, 27.

Summary of Beef Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Horses.

No. of method demonstrations - - - - -	90
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	63
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	59
No. of animals involved in these completed demonstrations - - - - -	16,795
No. of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year - - - - -	62
No. of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	17

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

(h) Poultry. For a State summary of results secured, see detailed account for 1929 by V. E. Scott, State Dairy Specialist.

For work done with turkeys, see 1929 report of L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent for Churchill County, pages 28-42; 51-54.

(i) Rural Engineering. Rural engineering work done in 1929 consisted largely in furnishing plans for poultry houses, barns, silos, improved corrals, cattle chutes, dipping vats, and for water development.

For further details regarding rural engineering work done in 1929, see report of District Extension Agent Claude R. Townsend, pages 31, 32; 57, 75, 91.

Summary of Rural Engineering Activities

No. of method demonstrations given - - - - -	24
No. of result demonstrations started or under way - - - - -	78
No. of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	78
No. of farms installing irrigation systems this year - - - - -	4
Acres irrigated - - - - -	172
No. of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished - - - - -	2
No. of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished - - - - -	2
No. of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished - - - - -	1
No. of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery - - -	12
No. of buildings involved in preceding question	35
Total number of different farms adopting im- proved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported - -	194

(j) Community Activities. The most noteworthy community activities engineered by the Extension Service in 1929 were located in Washoe and Lyon Counties.

In Washoe County an irrigation district was organized, County Extension Agent Edward C. Reed assuming responsibility and directing the organization under the Nevada Irrigation Law.

For further details regarding this important piece of work, see Mr. Reed's Report, pages 30-34.



In Lyon County, electric power lines were constructed, bringing electricity to 128 farms, through the initiative of the former County Extension Agent Edward C. Reed and his successor Otto Schulz, and Farm Bureau committees.

For further details concerning this work, see the 1929 Report of Otto R. Schulz, County Extension Agent for Lyon County, pages 29 and 30.

(k) Agricultural Economics. Active support was given in 1929 to the Western Cattle Marketing Association and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers in maintaining their organization in Nevada.

The cooperative marketing of turkeys was very successful in 1929. This activity was directed from Fallon, and the plans used were those worked out by Louis E. Cline, County Extension Agent of Churchill County. Under this plan of operation, described in Cline's 1929 Report, pages 51-54, turkeys were sold in Churchill, Lyon, Pershing and Clark Counties.

The Lyon County pool was very successfully handled and was next to the Churchill County in size.

For details as to turkey marketing in Lyon County, see report of Otto R. Schulz, County Extension Agent for Lyon County, page 23.

In the Hoapa Valley considerable assistance was given the Hoapa Growers, Inc., a cooperative marketing association organized a number of years ago through the efforts of the Extension Service, by District Extension Agent John H. Wittwer.

For results secured in the Hoapa Valley, see pages 82-93 of Mr. Wittwer's reports.

A semi-active egg and poultry association was maintained at Fallon. The results were very good, considering the nature of the organization.

For details as to results secured, see the 1929 Annual Report of Louis E. Cline, County Extension Agent, Churchill County, pages 49-54.

4-H CLUB WORK

THE ECONOMICS

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The organization of Junior Extension work is the same as in 1928. Assistant Director Thomas Buckman handles the agricultural work, while Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol directs the Home Economics activities.

Each extension agent in the state carries on club work as a part of his or her program and all aim to tie it in in such a way that it supplements the entire program of work.

EFFECT OF CAPPER KETCHAM FUNDS

Additional funds provided by the Capper Ketcham Act decidedly strengthened club work in the state. The three new home demonstration agents and three agricultural workers added to the extension staff, made it possible to increase the state enrollment from 602, the 1928 figure to 822 for 1929. This number exceeded the goal of 706 set at the State Extension conference.

CHARTS AND TABLES

1. Summary of Club Work in 1929.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project - 1929.
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work.
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Projects - 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 compared.
5. Club Work Compared by Projects - 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 - 1929, Table.
7. Comparison of Work, 1915 - 1929, Chart.

TABLE I. Club Summary, 1929

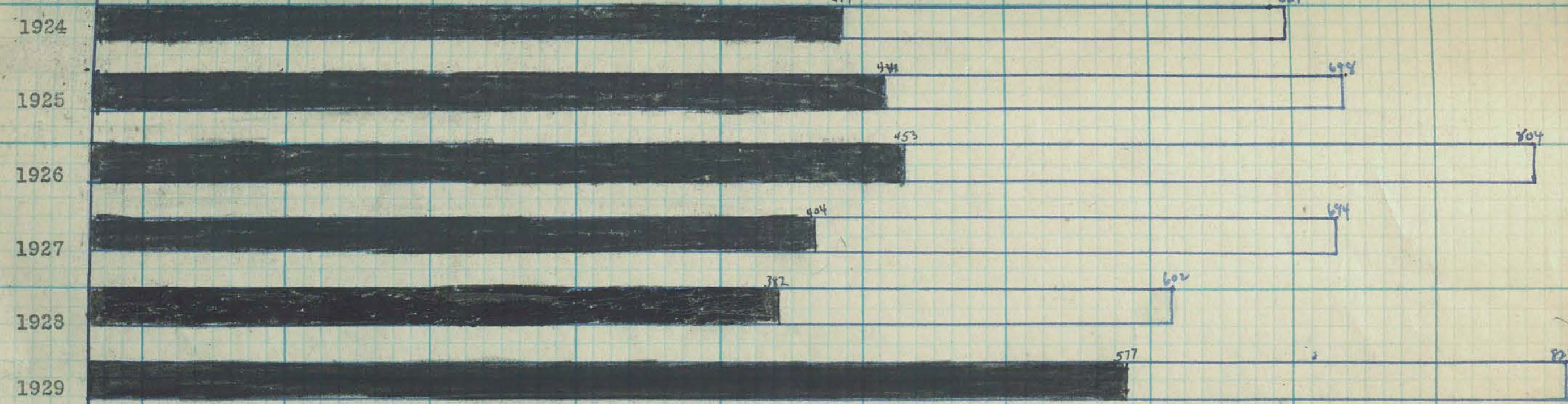
County - Agent	Goal Set	Enrollment	Completed Reports on File	% Completed		Members at Camp		Achievement Program	
				Goal	Comp.	Goal	No. at Camp	Goal	No. Held
Churchill Cline-Simmonds	50	66	49	85	74.2	12	19	2	1
Churchill-Lyon Hauke	80	103	73	70	70.9	30	34	1	1
Clark-Lincoln Wittwer	40	61	39	80	64	6	4	2	1
Miller	85	111	77	80	69.4	30	13	2	2
Douglas- Raycraft		12	7		58.3		10		
Elko Wilson-Menke	45	69	61	56	88.4	16	14		1
Stimson	75	35	16	75	45.7	20	12	3	1
Humboldt-Lander Raycraft-Genasci	46	27	22	90	81.5	19	20	1	0
Lyon Schulz	40	49	35	85	71.4	18	26	1	0
Perishing A. J. Reed	30	43	43	70	100.00	20	20	1	0
Rushoe E.C. Reed	40	36	26	100	72.2	20	9	1	1
Rushoe Hayes	75	62	32	90	51.6	30	17	2	1
White Pine-Eureka- Lander Townsend-Stodieck	25	59	36	70	61.0	6	15	1	3
White Pine-Eureka- Lander Eder-Armstrong	85	89	61	90	68.5	20	17	5	1
TOTALS	716	822	577	80.6	70.2	247	230	22	13

2. Summary of Work by County Agent and Project

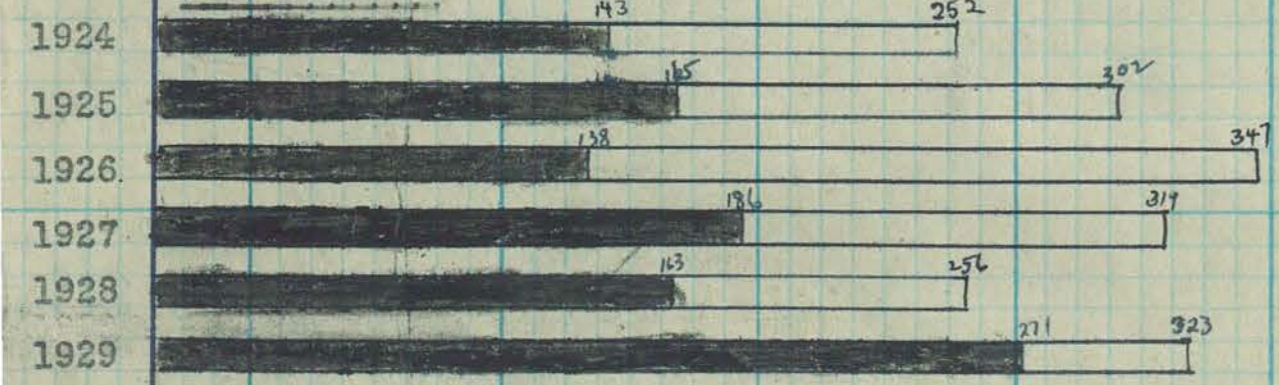
	Serg. Cane		Corn		Pota- toes		Mkt. Gar- dens		Home Gar- dens		Dairy		Beef		Swine		Sheep		Poul- try		Rabbit		Cook- ing		Can- ning		Cloth- ing		Home Imp.		Totals		
	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.			
Churchill - Cline - Simonds									4	2	30	22							7	7	25	18								66	49		
Churchill - Lyon Hauke																								10	5			93	68	103	73		
Clark - Lincoln Wittwer	2	2	3	3			14	9			3	2			1	1	11	3	24	16	3	3							61	39			
Clark - Lincoln Miller																									6	6	105	71	111	77			
Douglas - Rayercraft											12	7																	12	7			
Elko - Wilson - Menke									37	31	6	4	11	11			1	1	11	11	3	3							69	61			
Elko - Stinson																								5	3	1	1	23	11	6	1	35	16
Humboldt - Lander Rayercraft - Genasci															1		5	3						7	7			7	6	7	6	27	22
Lyon - Schulz									1		21	16			11	8			11	7	5	4							49	35			
Pershing - A. J. Reed											15	15											14	14					14	14	43	43	
Washoe - E. C. Reed					2	2			23	16			3	3					8	5									36	26			
Washoe - Hayes																									3	3	51	26	8	3	62	32	
White Pine - Eureka & Lander - Townsend Stodieck									3	1	1	1			5	5	23	14	6	5	21	10							59	36			
White Pine - Eureka & Lander - Armstrong																											64	51	25	10	89	61	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>577</b>	

1924 - 1929

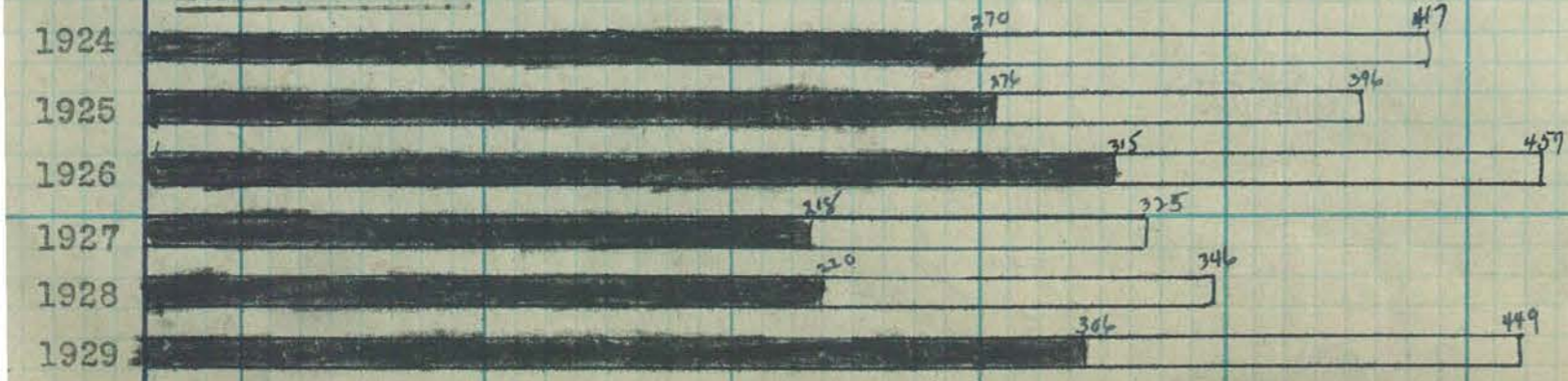
TOTAL



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



30 110 190 270 350 430 510 590 670 750 830

CHURCHILL Cline-Simmonds	49	66	Enrolled - <input type="checkbox"/>
Lena Hauke	73	103	Completed - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CLARK - LINCOLN J. W. Wittwer	39	61	3 Members - <input type="checkbox"/>
Orpha A. Miller	77	111	
DOUGLAS T. W. Raycraft	7	121	
ELKO Wilson - Menke	61	69	
Helen Stinson	16	35	
HUMBOLDT - LANDER Raycraft-Genasci	22	27	
LYON Otto R. Schulz	35	49	
PERSHING A. J. Reed	43		
WASHOE E. C. Reed	26	36	
Gertrude Hayes	32	59	
N.P.-EUREKA-LANDER Townsend-Stodieck	36	59	
Rhandena Armstrong	61	89	

5. Club Work Compared by Projects for Years1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1928 - 1929

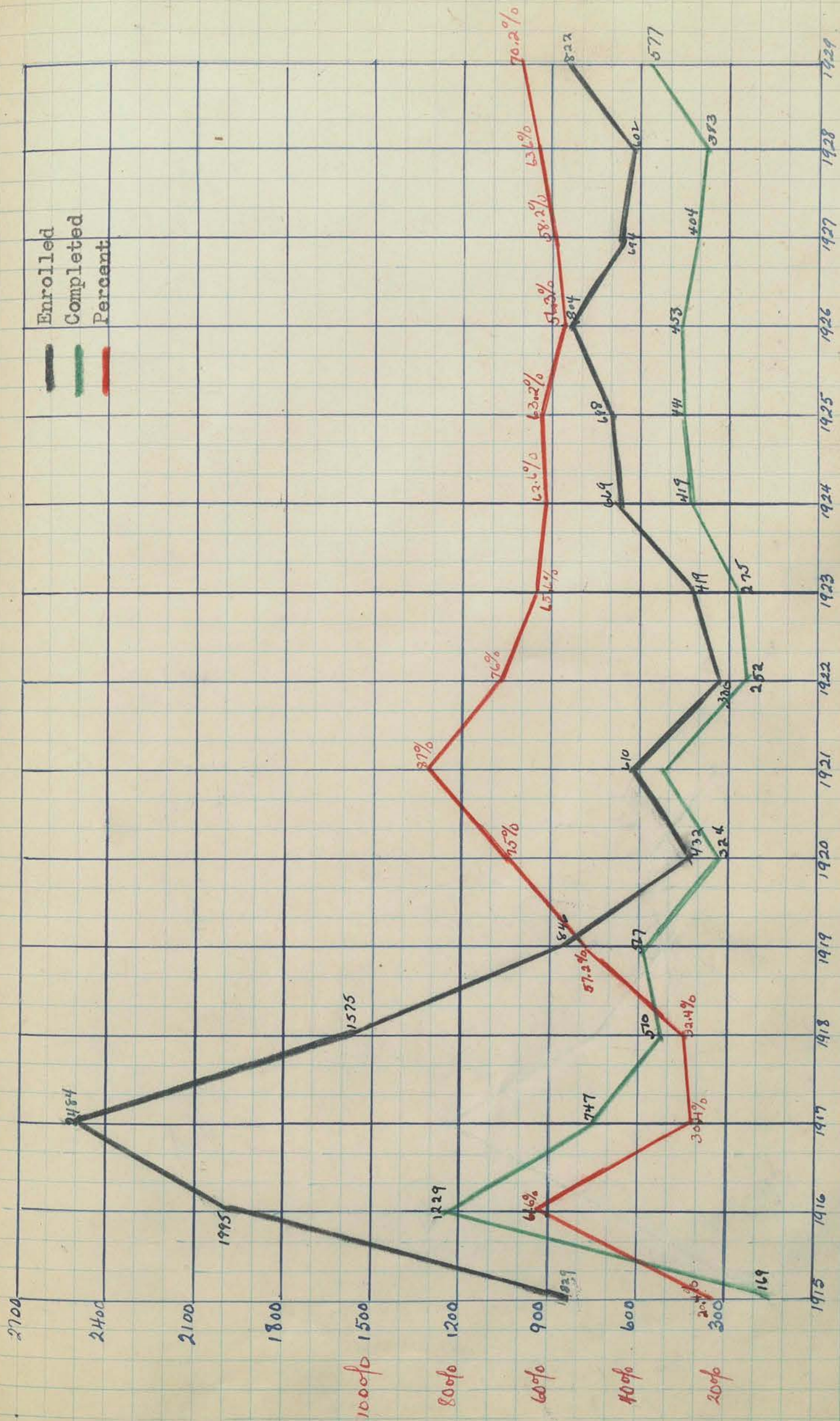
Project	Enr. 1924	Comp. 1924	Enr. 1925	Comp. 1925	Enr. 1926	Comp. 1926	Enr. 1927	Comp. 1927	Enr. 1928	Comp. 1928	Enr. 1929	Comp. 1929
Corn	47	38	31	12	42	17	10	5	9	9	3	3
Potato	1	1	11	2	42	19	58	44	23	15	2	2
Wheat	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Market Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	14	9
Home Gardens	19	14	45	32	34	21	58	35	65	36	68	50
Sorghum Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Dairy Cattle	95	59	125	61	101	30	128	57	54	34	88	67
Beef Cattle	7	2	5	2	21	7	13	12	20	10	14	14
Swine	43	21	11	8	3	1	1	1	9	6	18	14
Sheep	12	12	21	10	36	9	15	8	2	2	40	21
Poultry	16	8	49	36	58	26	33	22	54	38	58	46
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	9	5
Rabbit	7	1	4	2	6	4	0	0	2	1	57	38
Farm Account	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooking	8	8	13	11	21	18	56	35	62	42	36	29
Canning	48	19	57	34	26	17	0	0	18	13	10	10
Clothing	349	219	326	231	396	271	315	180	240	147	343	233
Hot School Lunch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	0
Home Improvement	12	12	0	0	14	9	4	3	10	9	60	34
Totals	669	419	698	441	804	453	694	404	602	383	822	577



6. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1929

<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	65.8%
1924	669	419	62.6%
1925	698	441	63.2%
1926	804	453	56.3%
1927	694	404	58.2%
1928	602	383	63.6%
1929	822	577	70.2%

7. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1929



CHANGES IN 4-H HOME ECONOMICS SUBJECT MATTER

Home Economics 4-H Club work was decidedly strengthened during 1929 due to an increase in the number of agents, which made it possible to provide better local leader training and for the agent to give more frequent personal attention to each club.

Clothing

During the fall of 1929 Miss Lena Hauke, District Extension Agent for Churchill and Lyon Counties, who also acts as clothing specialist, completely revised our first year 4-H Clothing Club work project and this was issued in January, 1929 as "The Spick and Span Girl". This reorganization of our first year 4-H Club project, in basing it upon the personal interest of the girl herself, has greatly improved this phase of the work. The girls and their leaders seemed delighted with the attractive way in which this work was presented: The little rhymes, line drawings, etc. The local leaders report that the specific directions for each meeting are a great help.

During 1929 Miss Hauke has been revising the second year 4-H Clothing Club work and has prepared matter for seven meetings. We intended to have this work completed during 1929 but the very heavy demands for field work within her district has greatly limited the time which Miss Hauke could devote to this 4-H Club subject matter preparation. We expect to have all the material for the second year Clothing Club work completed by our 1930 extension conference.

During this year also, Miss Hauke has revised the requirements for the third year Clothing Club work but no attempt was made to prepare detailed subject matter instruction because of lack of time. Subject matter for the third year Clothing Club work will be prepared during 1930.

The fourth year clothing club work has been dropped because we feel that our girls need broader experience in club work, and are encouraging them, after two or three years of clothing work, to take up the Home Improvement project or the Food Selection and Preparation project.

Home Improvement

During 1929 the requirements for the first and second years of the 4-H Home Improvement Club projects were revised and made much more specific. We have not been able to complete subject matter material for each meeting as was done in the first year Clothing Club work. The subject matter for the first year of the work is nearly completed and will be ready for presentation at the 1930 Extension conference. Miss Miller, however, did prepare one simple subject matter outline on first year work which we have used during this year, a copy of which is appended.

Food Selection and Preparation

We had hoped during 1929 to completely revise our Food Selection and Preparation 4-H Club material but Miss Stinson, Extension Agent for Elko County, who acts as Assistant Nutrition specialist, failed to have

the time to complete this work. We hope to have the first year of this project complete for presentation at the 1930 Extension conference.

#### 4-H Home Garden Project

Mr. Mark Menke, Assistant agricultural agent in Elko County, prepared a series of subject matter leaflets on our Nevada Home garden problems which have been a great help in our garden club work. This year all of our garden club work has been carried on by the men agents which has been a decided help in interesting men and boys in this project and also has made a more equable distribution of the work, due to the women agents' very heavy schedule.

Miss Rhandena Armstrong helped in the Home Improvement project by conducting a class in applied design and color harmony as applied to coat hangers, hat rests and shoe trees. These sets were most attractive and the work has been used throughout the state by both clubs and adults for Home Improvement work and for Christmas presents.

Miss Helen Stimson presented work on the use of lima bean flour and powdered milk and the preparation of lunch and supper dishes. This work carried out our state-wide effort to increase the use of milk and to overcome our very decided acid diet.

#### BABY BEEF CLUB WORK

Two of the best club demonstrations in 1929 were the Baby Beef Clubs organized in Elko and Washoe Counties, with fourteen club members feeding and finishing twenty-three calves. The value of good breeding and proper feeding was very forcibly demonstrated. For further details regarding Baby Beef Clubs, reference is made to the 1929 annual reports of Joseph Wilson, District Extension Agent for Elko and Northern Eureka Counties (Pages 16-24) and Edward C. Reed, County Extension Agent for Washoe County (Pages 16-17).

#### CALIFORNIA LIVESTOCK SHOW

Club members from Elko and Washoe Counties represented Nevada at the 1929 California Livestock and Baby Beef Show in the 4-H classes. Nineteen baby beef were entered and carried off most of the honors for Nevada. Johnny Bellinger of Lamcille, Elko County, entry: a Shorthorn, took the Grand Championship in the Junior Division, his animal bringing \$528.00 at the auction. The nineteen Nevada calves brought in a total of \$4771.40 at the auction.



Fig I - Champion 4-H Baby Beef at Nevada State Livestock Show at Elko.



Fig II - Elko County 4-H Club Members had twenty-six Baby Beef at the Nevada State Livestock Show.



Fig III - Washoe County 4-H Baby Beef at the Nevada Potato, Apple and Livestock Show.



Fig IV - Two Washoe County 4-H Prize Winners.

#### YARD BEAUTIFICATION 4-H CLUB PROJECT

A new 4-H Club project was started in the fall of 1929 at the request of the Las Vegas, Clark County, community. This community became interested in the Yard Improvement we were doing with the adults in the neighboring valleys and requested that a 4-H Yard Improvement Club be organized in Las Vegas. The school and civic clubs cooperated on this project and it promises to be a growing club project but, of course, it is too early to report definite results at this time.

#### 4-H CLUB HEALTH CONTEST

The use of the Nevada 4-H Health score card was continued throughout the state culminating in county and state contests. An increasing number of boys entering these contests and the newspaper publicity voluntarily given the results are indications of the growing popularity of the 4-H Club Health work.

#### 4-H CLUB AWARDS

This year the trip to Camp Plummer was again awarded by Montgomery Ward Company and the Kerr Glass Jar Company offered a new award: a trip to Camp Plummer for the best canning exhibit work done in the state. The Elko County demonstration team won first place in the state demonstration contest and was granted the Montgomery Ward trip. A Clark County canning girl won first place in the state canning contest and won the Kerr award to Camp Plummer.

#### CAMP PLUMMER - PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Keith Lee, a Nevada 4-H Club member from Lincoln County, won the highest 4-H Livestock judging honors in the West at Camp Plummer, competing with one hundred forty other 4-H boys in the judging contest. Keith made a score of 861. The Nevada team placed fourth in the contest in which teams representing Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, Montana and Nevada competed.

Genevieve Hansen and Louise Walthers of Elko, Nevada, captured sixth place in the Home Economics demonstration team contest.



Fig V - Nevada delegation at Camp Plummer, Portland International Livestock Show. Keith Lee, upper left hand corner, was the best individual livestock judge in the livestock judging contest in which one hundred thirty-four boys competed.



GIRLS' PROJECT INSTRUCTION AT CLUB CAMP

Due to the increase in the number of women agents, it was possible to improve the project work at our state club camp in 1929. Miss Orpha Miller gave instruction in wall finishes and each county club delegation prepared a set of wall boards painted the standard colors which we recommend for interior background work. They incidentally acquired a good deal of practical knowledge on color combinations, the application of paint to various wall finishes, etc. Paint brushes were wielded at a lively rate and a real enthusiasm developed for this work.

Miss Lena Hauke, clothing specialist, gave some interesting work on applied design in the making of envelope pocket books. These pocket books were made of such simple and inexpensive materials as Osnaberg and linen crash toweling embroidered in wool, cotton or silk in complementary and triad harmonies. A number of girls brought materials from home and made these envelope pocket books to match their club costumes. This work has been used throughout the state as a part of our Christmas suggestion work and has been found both economical and attractive.

4-H CLUB CAMP

The seventh annual boys' and girls' encampment was held at the University Stock Farm, August 5-10, and was again the big success it always has been since the first camp was held in 1923. Attendance this year was two hundred eighty-three, a larger number than 1928. This was not surprising inasmuch as the club enrollment was greater than 1928 and there are six new extension workers on the staff. Douglas County was represented for the first time this year.

The attendance was as follows by counties:

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE

1923 - 1929 - 1930

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
No. Counties Participating	6	9	9	10	11	11	11
No. Attending from each County: (Club Members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents)							
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32	49
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26
Others Attending Camp	12	0	14	0	15	32	15
Total Camp Attendance	164	269	273	272	324	246	283

1930  
12  
55  
15  
21  
46  
1  
17  
15  
22  
54  
20  
45  
53  
17  
381



*Announcement*

Seventh  
Junior Farm Bureau Camp  
*of the*  
Boys and Girls 4-H Clubs  
of Nevada

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE  
FARM BUREAU

*and the*

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

*at the*

UNIVERSITY FARM

RENO, NEVADA

AUGUST 5 TO 10, 1929



*The Classes Meet Under the Trees*

**C**OOL groves of elms and cottonwoods on the greensward of the University of Nevada livestock farm near Reno.

Up to the West the towering snow cap of Mount Rose.

A tent city, with its own government, hospital, waterworks, police system, sleeping quarters, commissary.

Three hundred Nevada ranch boys and girls, playing, demonstrating, learning the fundamentals of agriculture and home economics—having the time of their lives; with them a score of adult leaders, supervisors, instructors.

That's the seventh annual Junior Farm Bureau Camp for the Nevada 4-H boys and girls, to be held August 5 to 10 under the auspices of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

#### THEY'RE GETTING READY

Already 4-H Club youngsters in nearly every county in the state are preparing for the camp. They are finishing the year's projects and completing their records, for only those in good standing who have finished all the requirements of their year's work as far as its nature will permit, are eligible to attend the camp. Records, too, must have been handed to the county agent.

Many Four-Aitchers are busy, also, devising means of earning the money necessary to take them to the encampment. At least two weeks before the opening of the camp, each club member who is to attend must have paid the registration fee of three dollars to his local leader or county agent. Local leaders, also, will pay three dollars, while others will pay five.

In the various counties, club members are grooming themselves for the battle to determine the various state championships. Versifiers and musicians are dressing up the club song, while the county dramatists are cudgeling their brains for stunt ideas. The artists are busy with the club banner, and everyone is practicing the club yell.

#### CHAMPIONSHIPS AT STAKE

Club specialists in the various lines of agricultural and home economics endeavor or busy, too. Many lads with an eye for the fine points of livestock are planning to carry off the \$150 bull calf which is the livestock judging prize each year, and their teams are studying up in the hope of winning state honors as stock appraisers. The demonstration teams are going through their paces; especially the girls, who are thinking how fine it would be to go to Camp Plummer in the fall as Nevada's representatives. Those ultra-healthy ones are keeping themselves in good shape for the health competition.

And, of course, those who are exceptionally good in the other phases of agriculture and home economics are hard at work, for a great number of prizes



*Getting Ready to Satisfy Those Husky Appetities*

awaits the champions in all the contests. The state's best girl in canning, this year for the first time, will go to Camp Plummer.

Coupled with the judging and demonstration contests will be classes in agriculture and home economics, held under the trees of the camp, and in charge of a staff of competent instructors.

But the camp is far from being entirely educational. There will be many good times—swimming, games, camp fire meetings, trips to Reno, and the University of Nevada, and a host of other diversions.

**UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE**

Everyone at the encampment will be under military discipline, which just means that the youngsters will be as well taken care of as they are at home. No children will be allowed away from camp without special permission of the camp director or without a proper chaperone. Boys and girls have so many interesting things to do at club camp, that they are always good, anyway.

The first aid tent, which rarely is needed, will be there as usual, and a competent person will be in charge to take care of anyone needing ordinary medical assistance. In the past, stomach ache has been the most serious ailment.

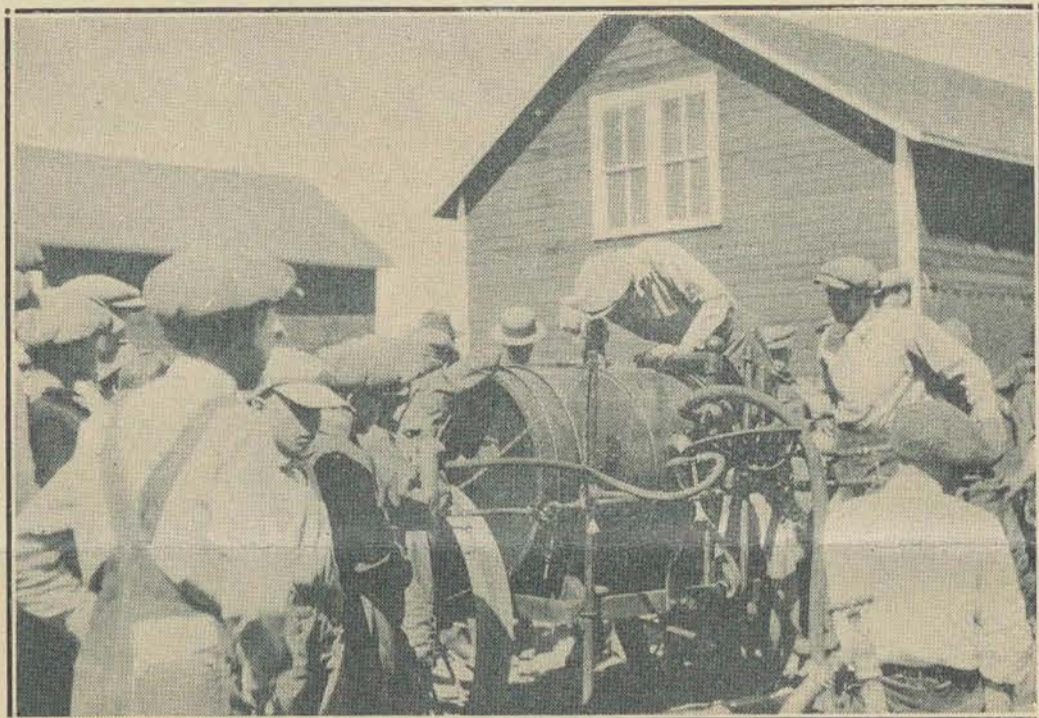
Not that stomach ache is caused by the food served at the camp. Quite the opposite, for a chef with years of experience serving growing young people satisfies the husky appetites of the boys and girls with only good wholesome food and lots of it. Here's a typical lunch menu at camp: Beef and vegetable stew, bread and butter, lettuce salad, cold milk from the University dairy herd, ice cream and watermelon.

**SLEEP IN TENTS**

Roomy army tents, as heretofore, will



*Who'll Win a Calf Like This at the 1929 Camp?*



*Club Camp Boys Study Farm Machinery*

provide the sleeping quarters. The camp is divided into a girls' section, in charge of women extension agents and local leaders, and a boys' section, under the supervision of the men agents and leaders. An adult sleeps in each tent. Each club member will need certain articles at club camp. They are listed on a sheet provided by county agents and each camper should bring all the things listed.

From each county as many as 50 children may attend, and, on special application to the camp director, more, if they can be accommodated. Each county, community or club is to provide expense of transportation for its club members.

Here's the purpose of the camp, as set forth by Camp Director Thomas Buckman: "To give farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada instruction in agriculture, home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of cooperation, to 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 Girls Demonstrate Home Economics*

THE 1929 PROGRAM

A better balanced program was provided this year. More hand-work was furnished the boys and the girls' instruction was much better due to the increased number of women agents.

The problem of feeding our 4-H Club Camp was handled in about the same way as in previous years. A further increase was made in the amount of fruits and vegetables used. This work has become so truly standardized that it gives very little trouble but, of course, we can always find room to improve from one year to the next.

Herewith follows the detailed program which shows how the Camp is organized, the daily routine, etc.

THE 4 - H CLUB CAMPI 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 Camp Director	Mary Stilwell Buol	In charge of camp activities and girls' leader
Assistant Camp Director	Edward C. Reed	In charge of camp activities, military organization of camp and boys' leader
Assistant Camp Director	V. E. Scott	In charge of camp activities and camp erection, dismantling, properties, etc.
Camp Nurse		In charge of health and first aid.
Camp Clerk	Eda L. Carlson	In charge of registration, camp records, etc.
Assistant Camp Clerks	Dorothy McGee	Same
	Blanche Pradere	Same
	B. Carroll	Same
	Marguerite Savage	Same
Mess Director	Thomas Raycraft	In charge of arrangements for all meals, supplies, dining hall, etc.
Assistant Mess Director	G.L. Simmonds	Same
Assistant Mess Director	J.C. Genasci	Same
Transportation	Otto Schulz	In charge of transportation for tours, etc.
Song Leader	Prof. Theodore Post	
Pianist	Helen Stimson	



INSTRUCTORS, CLASS WORK

Class work schedules, equipment for classes . . . . . J. H. Wittwer

Instructors

Rope Work . . . . .	C. R. Townsend
Modern Livestock Practices. . . . .	Joseph W. Wilson
Farm and Garden Insects . . . . .	C. W. Creel
Fire Protection on the Farm . . . . .	Edward C. Reed
Use of Paint on the Farm. . . . .	L. E. Harrington, The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Home Improvement. . . . .	Orpha Miller
Food Preparation. . . . .	Helen Stimson
Applied Handwork. . . . .	Lena Hauke
Applied Handwork. . . . .	Rhandena Armstrong

DEMONSTRATIONS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Agricultural Team Demonstrations . . . . .	L. E. Cline
Home Economics Team Demonstrations . . . . .	Gertrude Hayes

CONTESTS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Livestock Judging. . . . .	V. E. Scott
Field Crop and Wood Identification . . . . .	Mark Menke
Textile Identification . . . . .	Lena Hauke
Health . . . . .	Camp Nurse
Potato Grading . . . . .	S. C. Dinsmore
Food Products Identification . . . . .	Helen Stimson
Canning Judging. . . . .	A Local Leader
Garment Judging. . . . .	Mrs. P. Westover

EXHIBITS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Garden Club. . . . .	Otto Schulz
Clothing . . . . .	Gertrude Hayes
Home Improvement . . . . .	Orpha Miller
Canning. . . . .	Rhandena Armstrong

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Counties included: All counties having regular organized Farm Bureaus 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.

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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 year's work as far as the nature of the project will permit, or who have completed their work and handed in their report for the calendar year, 1929.  
All club members, including those who have completed their work, must hand in their record books properly filled out to August 1st to their county agent before coming to camp. No member will be eligible to attend camp whose record book has not been turned in to the county agent. Record books for all club members attending camp will be filed by the county agents at the registration desk before registrations of any club members will be accepted. Suitable prizes will be offered for the best record books turned in. Record books will be returned to the county agents who will return them to the club members at the close of the camp or upon returning home.
  - (b) Local leaders of clubs
  - (c) Extension agents
  - (d) Drivers of cars
  - (e) Chaperones where no local leader is available to perform those duties.
  - (f) Special permission may be given for parents or members to attend by application through the county agent to the state office.
4. Arrival at Camp. All delegations should arrive by train or auto Monday afternoon or Monday night, August 5, 1929. All trains will be met. If coming by car, come out to the University of Nevada Livestock Farm on South Virginia Road,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  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 29, 1929, with a check covering the registration fees for the entire county delegation.  
In sending in registrations, extension agents shall state whether the delegation will arrive by train, automobile or stage, and time of arrival.  
In registering delegations, extension agents shall use one card for each eight members and one leader. Make careful assignments so that those folks who wish to stay together at camp, or those who bring their bedding together, will be assigned to the same tent.  
Each tent must be filled to capacity. Do not leave any space unassigned in any tent unless there are not enough members to fill it. Do not assign more than eight members and one leader to a tent. Extra members will be assigned to a tent with members from some other county. Extra leaders will be placed in charge of other tents.
6. Cost of Attending Camp. Each member and local leader will be charged a \$3.00 registration fee. Extension workers will pay a registration fee of \$10.00 and others will pay a \$5.00 fee for the week.

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7. Contests. The following contests will be held:

Livestock Judging	Model Club Meeting Demonstrations
Potato Grading	Club Songs
Field Crops & Weed Identification	Club Achievement Stories
Textile Identification	Club Record Books
Canning Exhibit	Club Stunts
Clothing Exhibit	Club Banners
Home Improvement Exhibit	Agricultural Demonstration Team
Health	Home Economics Demonstration Team
Food Products Identification	Garden Club
Garment Judging	Club Yells
Canning Judging	

Rules for these contests may be secured from county agents or upon application to the state extension office.

8. Contest Entries. All entries for all contests must meet the rules for each specific contest, and must be registered with the camp director by July 29, 1929.
9. Awards. Ribbons, banners, medals, cups, livestock, etc., will be awarded the winners of the various contests.
10. Medical Attention. A trained nurse will be present to attend anyone needing ordinary medical attention. Club folks will be as safe and well cared for as they are at home.
1. Discipline. The camp will be under military discipline and no one is permitted to leave camp except by special permission from the camp director. Whole hearted and complete cooperation is expected from all in maintaining the club camp spirit. Anyone seriously breaking camp rules will be immediately sent home and not allowed to carry on any further club work.
2. Visiting Hours. Classes and special contests are held in the morning from 8.15 to 11.35. No club member will be called out of classes or contests during these hours to receive visitors or answer telephone calls, unless the cause is very urgent. Parents and friends of club members are welcome to visit the camp during these hours, however, if they wish to view the work.

WHAT TO BRING WITH YOU  
Members & Leaders

Have your name on all property brought to the camp - blankets, clothing, towels, etc., to avoid confusion and loss. THIS IS IMPORTANT.

- 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.

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2. Clothing for use at camp - (Girls')

- (a) Khaki middy blouse and knickers or overalls are most serviceable.
- (b) A plain dark colored wash dress (gingham or similar material) may be worn if you do not have the other costume. 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

3. 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 buy anything special for camp

4. Bedding

- (a) Enough to keep warm in tent - three pair woollen 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.

5. 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. Take home a good record of the camp.

\*Notebooks and pencils may be purchased at cost at headquarters.

T H E P R O G R A M

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JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 5 - 10, 1929

University of Nevada Livestock Farm

Reno, Nevada

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Monday, August 5th

All delegations will arrive by train, auto or stage, be registered and assigned permanent quarters.

The first meal will be served at 6 P.M.

Tuesday, August 6th

- 6:30 A.M.           Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast, make up bed, and have tents ready for inspection.
- 7:05                 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) 8:00             Potato grading contest at kitchen. All teams report there to S. C. Dinsmore.
- (3) 8:00             Health Contest for both boys and girls at First Aid Tent. Contestants report in bathing suits. Camp Nurse in charge.
- (4) 9:00             Field Crop and Weed Identification Contest for all boys at camp. Mark Menke in charge. Contestants report to Mr. Menke at Livestock Barn - (left of barn)
- (5) 9:00             Textile Identification Contest for all girls. Lena Hauke in charge. Contestants report to Miss Hauke in dining hall west door.
- (6) 9:00             Garden Club Contest. Otto Schulz in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Mr. Schulz at north side of camp office.

Tuesday, August 6th (Contd.)

- (7) 9:00 Clothing Exhibit Contest. Gertrude Hayes in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to dining hall north of west side entrance.
- (8) 9:00 Home Improvement Contest. Orpha Miller in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Miss Miller at dining hall south of west side entrance.
- (9) 9:00 Food Products Identification Contest. Helen Stimson in charge. Contestants report to Miss Stimson in dining hall.
- (10) 9:00 Garment Judging Contest. Mrs. Westover in charge. Contestants report to Mrs. Westover under trees near dining hall.
- (11) 9:00 Canning Judging Contest. Report to local leader in charge on east side of dining hall.
- (12) 9:00 Canning Exhibit Contest. Rhandena Armstrong in charge. Contestants report with exhibit at outside assembly platform south end of dining hall.
- (13) 10:30 General assembly of entire camp for announcements and preliminary instructions.
- 12:10 Assembly - Dinner.
- 12:15 Dinner.
- 1:00-1:30 P.M. 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.  
  
Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed at headquarters.
- 1:00-1:30 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall - Period 1. (Upon request counties will be assigned a time for practicing their club stunts in the dining hall).
- 1:30 Assembly.
  1. Introduction of guests and delegates.
  2. Team Demonstrations.
  3. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.
- 3:30-5:00 Games
- 4:55-5:25 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 2
- 5:25-5:55 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 3
- 5:55 Assembly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 6:55-7:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 4

-8-

uesday, August 6th (Contd.)

7:30 Assembly - Bonfire meeting.

7:35-9:00 Bonfire Meeting and Marshmallow Roast  
Address, Director of Extension Cecil W. Creel, "Why  
You Are Here".  
Special Music

9:30 Taps

10:00 Lights Out, No Talking

Wednesday, August 7th

6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds  
and have tents ready for inspection.

7:05 Assembly - Flag Raising

7:15 Breakfast

8:15-11:35 Classes

Boys and Girls

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Methods of Packing Horses or Mules	Fire Prevention on the farm	Use of Paint on the Farm	Home Improvement	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. <del>B</del> D	Co. <del>B</del> F	Co. <del>B</del> F
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. <del>B</del> E	Co. <del>B</del> F	Co. <del>B</del> D
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. <del>B</del> F	Co. <del>B</del> D	Co. <del>B</del> E
Meeting Place	Under trees near headquarters	Under trees in orchard	Live-stock Barn	Outdoor assembly platform	Dining Hall	West side of dining hall

9:00-11:30 Local Leaders' Conference - C. W. Creel, presiding.  
"Club Work from a Local Leader's Viewpoint."  
1. Value of club work to the local community.  
2. Demonstrations, their value and use.  
3. Why we have records and reports.

12:10 Assembly - Dinner

12:15 Dinner

1:00 Leave for Carson. Visit State Capitol.

1:00-5:00 Carson. Return in time for supper.

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:00 Supper

Wednesday, August 7th (Contd.)

- 6:55-7:20 P.M. Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 5
- 7:25 Assembly - evening program
- 7:30 Evening Program
  1. Club songs and introduction of guests and delegations.
  2. Team demonstrations.
  3. Special music.
  4. Club Achievement Story Contest.
  5. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.
- 9:00 Taps.
- 10:00 Lights out. No Talking.

Thursday, August 8th

- 6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.
- 7:05 Assembly - flag raising.
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:15-11:35 Classes

Boys and Girls

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Knot Tying	Farm & Garden Insects	Use of Paint on the Farm	Home Improvement	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. AD	Co. BE	Co. CF
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. BE	Co. CF	Co. AD
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. CF	Co. AD	Co. BE
Meeting Place	Under trees near head-quarters	Under trees back of Girls' Tents	Live-stock Barn	Outdoor Assembly platform	Dining Hall	West side of dining hall

- 12:10 Assembly - Dinner
- 12:15 Dinner
- 1:00-1:30 P.M. Rest Period, Everyone Quiet
 

Tent Leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed at headquarters.
- 1:00-1:30 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 6.



Thursday, August 8th (Contd.)

Page 28.

- 1:30-3:00 P.M. Assembly.
1. Address, Mrs. Philip Anker, Chairman Home & Community Department, Nevada State Farm Bureau
  2. Address, Mrs. C.A. Bovett, Western Regional Committee-woman, American Farm Bureau Federation
  3. Special Music.
  4. Team Demonstrations.
  5. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.
- 3:00-5:00 Games
- 4:55-5:55 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 7.
- 5:55 Assembly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 6:55-7:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 8.
- 7:30 Assembly, Evening Program, Stunt Night.  
County Stunts and Songs.  
This is visitors' night. Invite your friends in Reno, Sparks and adjacent territory.
- 10:00 Taps
- 10:20 Lights Out, No talking.

Friday, August 9th.

- 6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise, follow same procedure as on other days.
- 7:05 Assembly - flag raising
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:15-11:35 Classes

Boys and Girls

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Making Rope Halters	Some Modern Livestock Practices	Use of Paint on The Farm	Home Improvement	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. AD	Co. BE	Co. CF
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. BE	Co. CF	Co. AD
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. CF	Co. AD	Co. BE
Meeting Place	Under trees near head-quarters	Live-stock Barn	Live-stock Barn	Outdoor Assembly platform	Dining Hall	West side of dining hall

-11-

## Friday, August 9th (Contd.)

- 9:00-10:00 A.M. Local Leaders' Conference, Round table discussion, J.D. Yeager, President Nevada State Farm Bureau, presiding.
- 12:10 Assembly - dinner
- 12:15 Dinner
- 1:00-1:30 P.M. Assembly, J.D. Yeager, President, Nevada State Farm Bureau.  
 1. Address, J.D. Yeager, President, Nevada State Farm Bureau.  
 2. Team Demonstrations
- 1:45-4:15 Tour. Visit Reno, University of Nevada, Southern Pacific Company's Shops at Sparks.
- 4:15-5:15 Visiting stores in Reno - shopping.
- 5:15 Leave State Building for Camp Grounds.
- 5:55 Assembly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 7:00 Dismantling tents of all those who are leaving camp. Everybody helps do this.
- 7:30 Assembly, Evening program.  
 1. Special music  
 2. Address and presentation of prizes, Cecil W. Creel

Saturday, August 10th.

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - arise
- 6:30 Breakfast
- 7:00 Dismantling tents and camp, pack all baggage and stack camp equipment where told. Everybody helps do this.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The 4-H Camp is operated on funds derived from a three dollar membership fee, registration fee, a one dollar camp equipment depreciation fee and contributions from the State Farm Bureau and the Extension Division.

This year the registration fees brought in \$971.55, the State Farm Bureau contributed one hundred dollars for prizes and the Extension Division \$237.79. These funds are used for actual operation of the camp.

Depreciation fees of one dollar each for each club member attending camp are paid by the counties out of the fund from membership fees or funds derived from entertainments. This money is used to replace old equipment whenever it is needed.

For several years local leaders have planned the construction of a swimming pool at the camp and the State Farm Bureau has contributed one hundred dollars to start a fund to be used for this purpose. Additional funds amounting to nine hundred dollars were pledged for this purpose but an investigation of the cost of the swimming pool revealed that it would cost from \$2500 to \$3000, so immediate plans were dropped for the time, but the matter will be reopened at the next State Farm Bureau meeting and it is possible funds may be provided to construct the pool.

Herewith follows a detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1929:

FARM BUREAU CAMP

Financial Statement - - Nov. 1, 1929

RECEIPTS:

Balance in Washoe County Bank	\$ 95.17
Nevada State Farm Bureau (Prizes)	100.00
Nevada State Farm Bureau (Swimming Pool)	100.00
Club Camp Registrations	971.55
Depreciation Fees, 1928	6.00
Depreciation Fees, 1929	84.00
Holstein Association	25.00
Sale of Gasoline	22.38
Sale of Panoramas	21.25
Sale of Notebooks, Pencils, Stamps, etc.-Telephone & Telegraph	11.30
Shoe Trees	4.25
Mrs. Barbash (Ice Cream)	21.00*
Nevada Extension Division	237.79**
Nevada Holstein Association	5.50***
	<u>\$1705.19</u>

EXPENDITURES:

<u>1. Food</u>		
Humphrey Supply Co.	32.45	
University Creamery	56.35	
Crescent Creamery	3.50	
Sanitary French Bakery	48.90	
A. Levy & J. Zentner Co.	68.25	
I. Mitchell Co.	91.88	
Western Meat Co.	206.14	
Chism Ice Cream Co.	21.00*	
Union Ice Co.	33.15	
Ed Reed, Potatoes	6.60	568.22
<u>2. Labor at Camp</u>		
Construction & Dismantling	110.01	
Filling Ticks	38.75	
Reno Mercantile	1.45**	
Night Watchman	25.00	
Bugler	5.00	
Dishwasher & Cooks	112.00	
Painting	13.50	305.71
<u>3. Transportation</u>		
Standard Oil Co., Gasoline	43.47**	
Lyons Service Station, "	9.68**	53.15
<u>4. Telephone</u>		
Bell Telephone Co.	14.05**	14.05
<u>5. Electric Lights</u>		
Nevada Mch & Elec Co-Electrician	22.70**	
Sierra Pac Power Co - Labor	2.09	
Sierra Pac Power Co - Electricity	10.50	35.29
<u>6. Permanent Camp Repairs &amp; Additional Equipment</u>		
Thomas Buckman	4.80	
Commercial Hardware	24.17**	
V.E. Scott - Oilcloth	20.79	
	<u>49.76fd.</u>	

RECEIPTS . . . . . \$1705.19

6. <u>Permanent Camp Repairs &amp; Additional Equipment(Contd)</u>			
Forward	49.76		
Bissinger & Co.	40.00**		
Reno Blacksmith Shop	30.00**		
Reno Sporting Goods	2.55		
Hobart Estate Co.	20.85**		
H.E. Saviers & Son	10.00**		
Mary S. Buol - Curtain Rings	4.15	157.31	
7. <u>Demonstration &amp; Class Work</u>			
M. Gertrude Hayes	1.00		
W.N. Schuyler	2.92**		
Edward C. Reed	2.20		
J.C. Penney Co.	8.09	14.21	
8. <u>Prizes</u>			
National Club Committee	7.10		
Walter N. Brunt Co.	33.89		
Mary S. Buol - Megaphone	.40		
Holstein Assn. Cash Prizes	25.00		
Hodges Badge Co.	20.02		
Herz Bros.	18.95		
Herz Bros.	1.80		
Warren-Kahse (Health Medals)	2.62		
Armanko Stationery Co.	9.55		
Nev. Holstein Assn. - Cash Prizes	5.50***	124.83	
9. <u>Recreation</u>			
J.D. Mariner Music House	17.00		
Professor Post	25.00		
Reno Hot Springs	50.00		
H.E. Saviers Panatlope	5.00	97.00	
10. <u>First Aid</u>			
Kingston & Heidtman (Drugs)	10.51		
M. Gertrude Hayes	1.30		
Mrs. Storey, Camp Nurse	20.00		
Dr. Landers	10.00	41.81	
11. <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
M. Gertrude Hayes			
Flowers for Mrs. Post	1.50		
Mary S. Buol-Shoe Trees	4.25		
Ned Westover-Sticks for Marshmallows	3.00		
J.B. Lynch - Apple Boxes	.90		
Curtis Studio-Panorama	18.50**		
" " " on order	20.00		
Insurance	22.50		
Reno Florist - Spray, Arden	3.00		
Thos. Buckman - Advance	10.00	83.65	1495.23
			\$ 209.96
Reno National	\$123.59		
Washoe Co. Bank	86.37		
	\$209.96		

Pictorial History of the 1929 Nevada  
4-H Boys' and Girls' Club Camp Held at the  
University of Nevada Livestock Farm,  
August 5 to 10.



Fig 6 - Raising the Colors at the Morning Assembly.



Fig 7 - Girls' Entrance to the Dining Hall.



Fig 8 - The Camp Starts on a Tour to the University Campus.



Fig 9 - The Girls at the Camp Received Instruction in Applied Handiwork.





Fig 10 - Another Girl's Class in Applied Handiwork



Fig 11 - The Boys Learned How to Fight Fire on the Farm in this Class



Fig 12 - Director Creel told one class of Boys how to control Insect Pests.



Fig 13 - The use of Paint on the Farm was a popular subject.



Fig 14 - Eric Sebbas, the best individual livestock judge and winner of the \$150 prize registered Holstein calf.

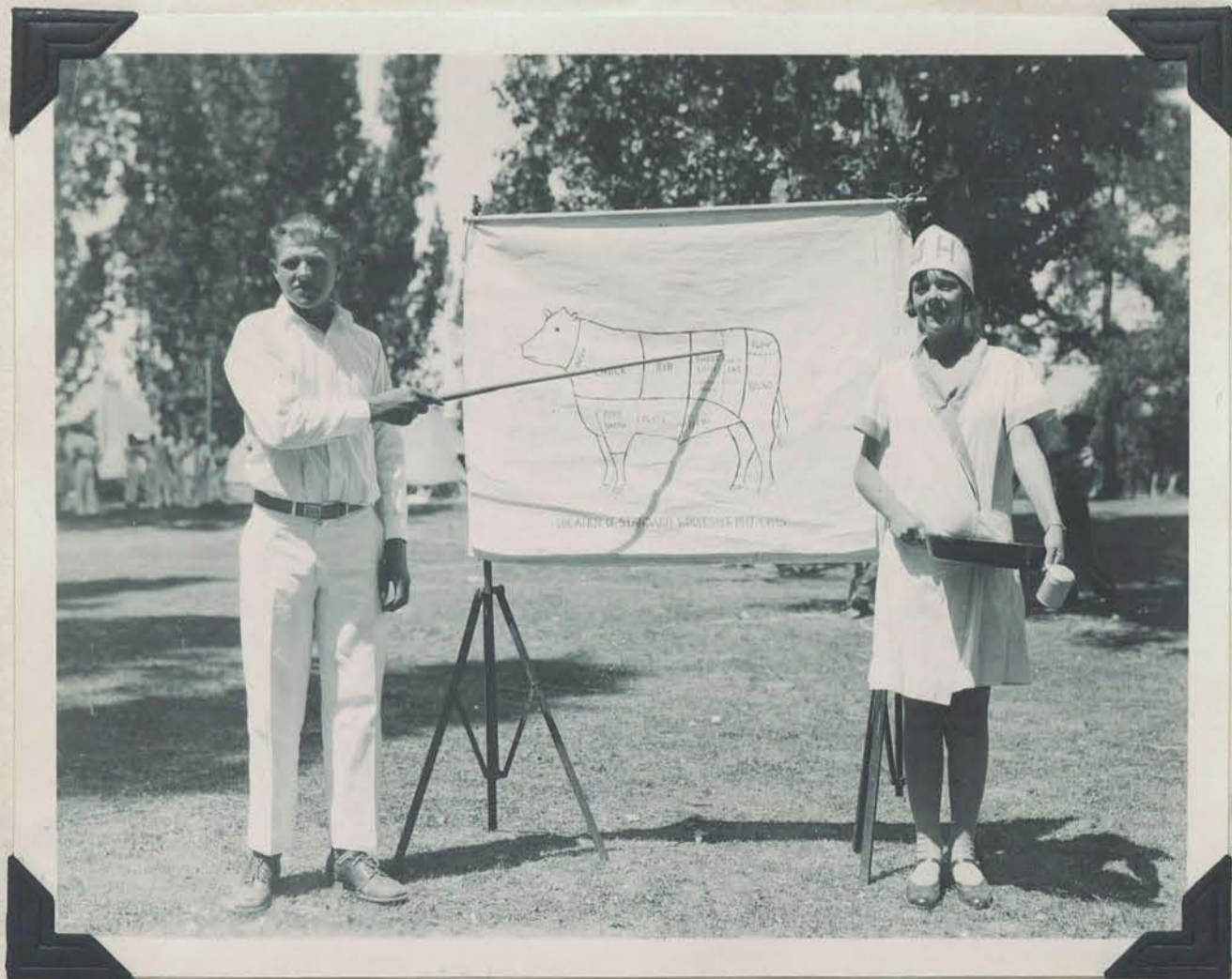


Fig 15 - The winning agricultural judging team demonstrated the best cuts of meat.



Fig 16 - One of the banners in the Banner Contest.



Fig 17 - Rope-making interested all the boys.

HOME ECONOMICS

# 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 MARY STILLWELL BUOL, County ASSISTANT DIRECTOR Agent  
(Name) (Title)

from November 1, 1928 to November 1, 1929.

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 night school 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.
    - (a) Soils
    - (b) Farm crops
    - (c) { Horticulture  
Home gardens  
Beautification of home grounds } (including diseases and insects).
    - (d) Forestry
    - (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
    - (f) Animal husbandry
    - (g) { Dairy husbandry  
Home dairy } (including diseases and insects).
    - (h) { Poultry husbandry  
Home poultry }

## SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

## IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

## (2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

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

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

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
  - A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.
  - A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl, under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to point out locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. It should not be confused with the adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity, but which is not employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer on cotton will result in more profitable yields; that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet; or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.
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 farm 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 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.

(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year)
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

- 1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work.

(a) Name	-----
(b) Number of members	-----

2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 115

3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned 95

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—

(a) Juniors	-----	133
(b) Adults	-----	198

- 5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:

(a) Junior	-----	51
(b) Adult	-----	75

- 6. Membership in above clubs:

(a) Boys <sup>1</sup>	-----	(c) Men	-----
(b) Girls <sup>1</sup>	449	(d) Women	1618

- 7. Number of club members completing:

(a) Boys <sup>2</sup>	-----	(c) Men	-----
(b) Girls <sup>2</sup>	306	(d) Women	939

- 8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:

(a) Boys	-----
(b) Girls	62

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

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9.	Number of junior teams trained	{ (a) Judging.....	13	} 9
		(b) Demonstration.....	17	
10.	Number entering college this year who may have been club members.....		13	10
11.	Total number of farm visits <sup>1</sup> made in conducting extension work.....			11
12.	Number of different farms visited.....			12
13.	Total number of home <sup>1</sup> visits made in conducting extension work.....		2223	13
14.	Number of different homes visited.....		1316	14
15.	Number of calls <sup>2</sup> relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office.....	653	} 15
		(b) Telephone.....	872	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office.....		560 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field.....		992 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Number of news articles prepared for press <sup>3</sup> .....		351	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.	Number of individual letters written.....		7366	18
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Number of bulletins distributed.....		3571	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	-	} 19
		(b) County.....	6	
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 <sup>2</sup> held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	925	} 21
		(b) Attendance.....	18951	
22.	Farmers' institutes held.....	{ (a) Number.....	-	} 22
		(b) Number of sessions.....	-	
		(c) Attendance.....	-	
23.	Extension schools <sup>2</sup> and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	-	} 23
		(b) Attendance.....	-	
24.	Encampments held	{ (a) Junior.....	{ (1) Number.....	} 24
			(2) Attendance by club members.....	
			(3) Total attendance.....	
		(b) Farm women.....	{ (a) Boys.....	} 24
			(b) Girls.....	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	288	} 25
		(b) Attendance.....	11528	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	-	} 26
		(b) Motion pictures.....	13	
		(c) Charts.....	4	

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

\* Total camp attendance, Home Economics 111; Agriculture 157; Staff 15; Total 283.

## 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 questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. <sup>1</sup> (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. <sup>2</sup> (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)
[Illustrative entry] <i>Poultry husbandry</i> .....	6	7	2	14
27. Soils (page 7).....				
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11).....				
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) } { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)..... }	28	39	8	96.75
30. Forestry (page 13).....				
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13).....				
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f).....				
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29).				
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28).				
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)..... } { Rural engineering—home (page 26)..... }	2	-	-	2.00
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).				
37. Foods (pages 19, 20).....	34	65.1	1	50
38. Nutrition (page 21).....	64	82	28	226
39. Clothing (page 22).....	56	96	13	316.7
40. Home management (page 23).....	24	51	9	46.5
41. House furnishings (page 24).....	39	54	8	260.2
42. Home health and sanitation* (page 25).....	4	-	-	1.
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31).....	19	41	-	51.5
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) <sup>3</sup> .....	140	100	34	502.1
.....				
.....				
.....				
TOTAL.....	X X X	X X X	101	1552.75

<sup>1</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.

<sup>2</sup> The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

<sup>3</sup> Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

#42. Stimson. - Health and Sanitation were part of program given schools. These are same schools I have listed in Health and Nutrition project now carried on together

### FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

#### SOILS.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

CEREALS.<sup>1</sup>

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

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. <sup>2</sup>
57. Number of method demonstrations given.....						
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....						
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....						
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....						
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
62. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup> .....						
63. Number of members enrolled.....						
64. Number of members completing <sup>4</sup> .....						
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....						
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....						
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....						
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time.....						
69½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....						
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69½ less duplications.).....						

<sup>1</sup> Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate crop by name.

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

<sup>4</sup> Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given							71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							74
75. Increased yield <sup>1</sup> per acre on demonstrations	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>2</sup>							76
77. Number of members enrolled							77
78. Number of members completing							78
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							79
80. Total yield <sup>1</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time							81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time							82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time							83
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)							83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.)							84

<sup>1</sup> Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

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

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. <sup>1</sup>
71. Number of method demonstrations given						
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way						
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year						
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations						
75. Increased yield <sup>2</sup> per acre on demonstrations	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons
76. Number of junior clubs <sup>3</sup>						
77. Number of members enrolled { (1) Boys (2) Girls						
78. Number of members completing { (1) Boys (2) Girls						
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing						
80. Total yield <sup>2</sup> of crops grown by junior club members	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time						
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time						
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time						
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)						
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.)						

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

<sup>3</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.



HORTICULTURE.

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

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

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

FORESTRY.

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

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup> INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Indicate by name.

LIVESTOCK.

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

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

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

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

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. <sup>1</sup>	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year.....		X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	156
157. Number of members in these associations.....		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.....		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.....		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.....		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.....							161
162. Number of farmers controlling external and internal parasites for the first time.....							162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year.....				X X X		X X X	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year.....			X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year.....	X X X	X X X		X X X	X X X	X X X	165
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.).....							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.).....							166
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

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

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

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

- 167. Number of method demonstrations given ..... 167
- 168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way ..... 168
- 169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year ..... 169
- 170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year .....
  - (a) Open ditches ..... 171
  - (b) Under drains ..... 171
- 171. Acres drained by .....
  - (a) Open ditches ..... 171
  - (b) Under drains ..... 171
- 172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year ..... 172
- 173. Acres irrigated ..... 173
- 174. Number of farms controlling erosion this year by .....
  - (a) Terraces ..... 174
  - (b) Soil-saving dams ..... 174
- 175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented by .....
  - (a) Terraces ..... 175
  - (b) Soil-saving dams ..... 175
- 176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished ..... 176
- 177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished ..... 177
- 178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished ..... 178
- 179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished ..... 179
- 180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished ..... 180
- 181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished ..... 181
- 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery ..... 181
- 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent .....
  - (a) Cultivators ..... 181
  - (b) Plows ..... 181
  - (c) Tractors and gas engines ..... 181
  - (d) Sprayers ..... 181
  - (e) Harvesters and threshers ..... 181
  - (f) Other ..... 181
- 182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished ..... 182
- 183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question .....
  - (a) Barns ..... 183
  - (b) Hog houses ..... 183
  - (c) Poultry houses ..... 183
  - (d) Silos ..... 183
  - (e) Other ..... 183
- 184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year ..... 184
- 185. Acres of land so cleared ..... 185
- 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.) ..... 185
- 186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 182, 184, and 185 $\frac{1}{2}$  less duplications.) ..... 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..... 187

188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year..... 188

189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year..... 189

190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts..... 190

191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts..... 191

192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations..... 192

193. Number of junior farm-management clubs<sup>1</sup>..... 193

194. Number of members enrolled..... } 194  
     { (a) Boys.....  
     { (b) Girls.....

195. Number of members completing..... } 195  
     { (a) Boys.....  
     { (b) Girls.....

196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year..... 196

197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year..... 197

198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year..... 198

198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year..... 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.)..... 199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service..... 200

201. Membership in above associations..... 201

202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit..... 202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given..... 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) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
TOTAL						

<sup>1</sup> States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

## HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

## FOODS.

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

## FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	7	} 215
	(b) Juniors.....	4	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	141	} 216
	(b) Girls.....	36	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
217. Number of members completing <sup>2</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	133	} 217
	(b) Girls.....	29	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....		41	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	(a) Women.....	25	} 219
	(b) Girls.....	22	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	98	} 220
	(b) Girls.....	17	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 221
	(b) Girls.....	30	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	50	} 222
	(b) Girls.....	20	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	148	} 223
	(b) Girls.....	30	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	30	} 224
	(b) Girls.....	21	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	138	} 225
	(b) Girls.....	34	
	(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.).....		186	227

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

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



FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	15
	(b) Juniors.....	2
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....	(a) Women.....	231
	(b) Girls.....	10
	(c) Boys.....	-
230. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	189
	(b) Girls.....	10
	(c) Boys.....	-
231. Number of method demonstrations given.....		17
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	116
	(b) Girls.....	15
	(c) Boys.....	-
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	91
	(b) Girls.....	10
	(c) Boys.....	-
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	289
	(b) Girls.....	23
	(c) Boys.....	-
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....	(a) Women.....	171
	(b) Girls.....	22
	(c) Boys.....	-
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....		33
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....		290
238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:		

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned..... quarts	8191	875	-
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts	198	26	-
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts	2059	130	-
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts	386	-	-
(e) Pickles made..... quarts	1842	57	-
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds <sup>2</sup>	99	-	-
(g) Meats cured..... pounds <sup>2</sup>	100	-	-

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

.....

.....

.....

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

NUTRITION.

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

9. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	4	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....	58	
10. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	21	} 240 <i>not chd K. 9.</i>
	(b) Girls.....	1049	
	(c) Boys.....	1041	
11. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	21	} 241 <i>not chd K. 9.</i>
	(b) Girls.....	1007	
	(c) Boys.....	977	
12. Number of method demonstrations given.....		297	242
13. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	21	} 243
	(b) Girls.....	1049	
	(c) Boys.....	1041	
14. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	-	} 244
	(b) Girls.....	1007	
	(c) Boys.....	977	
15. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
16. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	50	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	88	
	(c) Boys.....	82	
17. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		10	247
18. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		306	248
19. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		184	249
20. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		500	250
21. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		709	251

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

4 schools purchased scales for Keep Growing Demonstrations.

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

## CLOTHING.

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

252. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women ----	19
	(b) Juniors.....	37
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women ----	381
	(b) Girls.....	343
	(c) Boys.....	-
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women ----	162
	(b) Girls.....	233
	(c) Boys.....	-
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....		306
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women ----	87
	(b) Girls.....	331
	(c) Boys.....	-
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women ----	79
	(b) Girls.....	233
	(c) Boys.....	-
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women ----	105
	(b) Girls.....	317
	(c) Boys.....	-
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women ----	65
	(b) Girls.....	71
	(c) Boys.....	-
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women ----	58
	(b) Girls.....	-
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women ----	12
	(b) Girls.....	74
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ----	4
	(b) Girls.....	-
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ----	10
	(b) Girls.....	137
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women ----	4
	(b) Girls.....	16
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		401
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women ----	-
	(b) Girls.....	-
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women ----	62
	(b) Girls.....	236
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women ----	62
	(b) Girls.....	353
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women ----	42
	(b) Girls.....	-

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

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

## HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

270. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	{ (a) Women..... 26 (b) Juniors..... - }	270
271. Number of members enrolled in home management .....	{ (a) Women..... 601 (b) Girls..... - (c) Boys..... - }	271
272. Number of members completing .....	{ (a) Women..... 253 (b) Girls..... - (c) Boys..... - }	272
273. Number of method demonstrations given .....	31	273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	{ (a) Women..... 112 (b) Girls..... - }	274
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	{ (a) Women..... 108 (b) Girls..... - }	275
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time .....	{ (a) Women..... - (b) Girls..... - }	276
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year .....	195	277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year .....	44	278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time .....	{ (a) Women..... 25 (b) Girls..... - }	279
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time .....	{ (a) Women..... 10 (b) Girls..... - }	280
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page .....	310	281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines..... 1	(f) Kitchen cabinets..... 22	
(b) Power washing machines..... 38	(g) Electric or gasoline irons..... 44	
(c) Fireless cookers..... 1	(h) Pressure cookers..... 10	
(d) Kitchen sinks..... 20	(i) Iceless refrigerators..... 14	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners..... 20	(j) Other..... 19	

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

Power sewing machine 3

Stationary Tubs 1

Stove 1

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

283. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	44
	(b) Juniors.....	7
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	(a) Women.....	934
	(b) Girls.....	60
	(c) Boys.....	-
285. Number of members completing .....	(a) Women.....	317
	(b) Girls.....	34
	(c) Boys.....	-
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		130
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way .....	(a) Women.....	102
	(b) Girls.....	26
	(c) Boys.....	-
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....	(a) Women.....	164
	(b) Girls.....	22
	(c) Boys.....	-
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year .....	(a) Women.....	359
	(b) Girls.....	31
	(c) Boys.....	-
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	(a) Women.....	246
	(b) Girls.....	13
	(c) Boys.....	-
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year .....	(a) Women.....	369
	(b) Girls.....	17
	(c) Boys.....	-
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	(a) Bedrooms.....	164
	(b) Living rooms.....	254
	(c) Dining rooms.....	116
	(d) Other rooms.....	295
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		550

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

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

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	-----	} 294
	(b) Juniors.....	-----	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 295
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
296. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 296
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....		4	297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 298
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 299
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	

HEALTH.<sup>2</sup>

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		62	300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—			301
(a) Use of health score card.....	-		
(b) Good posture.....	582		
(c) Prevention of colds.....	-		
(d) Good elimination.....	-		
(e) Care of teeth.....	582		
(f) Care of skin and hair.....	-		
(g) Home nursing.....	-		
(h) First aid.....	-		
(i).....	-		
(j).....	-		
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	(a) Yes.....	X	} 302
	(b) No.....	-	

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....	1	303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....	2	304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time.....	10	305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....	13	306

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

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

**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.**

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

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

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	-----	-
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	-----	20
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	-----	20
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	9
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	20
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	10
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	10
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	1
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	-
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	-----	-
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	-----	30

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

**BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.**

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

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

318. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	25
	(b) Juniors.....	-
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	541
	(b) Girls.....	-
	(c) Boys.....	-
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	197
	(b) Girls.....	-
	(c) Boys.....	-
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	-----	40
	(a) Women.....	142
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(b) Girls.....	-
	(c) Boys.....	-
	(a) Women.....	116
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(b) Girls.....	-
	(c) Boys.....	-
	-----	25
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	-----	6
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	-----	20
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....	-----	281
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	-----	281

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

**3 Community contests on Yard Beautification.**

**Schrubs planted 420; trees planted 553; other plantings 1342.**

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

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

328. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>1</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	15	} 328
	(b) Juniors.....	-	
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women.....	162	} 329
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	129	} 330
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....		15	331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	55	} 332
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	44	} 333
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	49	} 334
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women.....	25	} 335
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women.....	3	} 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.....	120	} 338
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	21	} 339
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....		25	340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	3	} 341
	(b) Girls.....	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....		129	342

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

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



HOME POULTRY.

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

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOME 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..... N.A. 375

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.]

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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	Community Pseca- tion <sup>(1)</sup>	Rug Mak- ing	Basket Making <sup>(2)</sup>	Musical Society	Business Club	Pictures Frames <sup>(3)</sup>	Spent Blades		
9. Number of project clubs or groups <sup>2</sup> .....	(a) Women.....	10	1	1	1	7	3	} 379	
	(b) Juniors.....	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Women.....	315	130	14	25	18	72	44	} 380
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	-	1	14	25	18	41	32	} 381
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Number of method demonstrations given.....		6	1	1	12	8	9	4	382
13. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	-	1	-	25	18	41	29	} 383
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	-	1	-	25	18	41	29	} 384
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	-	10	-	-	-	87	29	} 385
	(b) Girls.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	(c) Boys.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....		-	7	14	25	18	30	23	386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]									
<p><u>Editor</u> - Weekly news articles have been written for 3 weekly papers published. Several articles each week are published in the Ely Daily Times. The North Central issues the 4-H Club news once a month.</p>									
<p><u>Miller</u> - Total number communities adopting improved methods in Question 382 - 5.</p>									

<sup>1</sup> Indicate name over column.  
<sup>2</sup> States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.  
 8-5146  
Armstrong - Indian Tied Rug - 1 Demonstration; also plans made with Committee of Relief Society in Lund in designing rugs. Framing pictures with unfinished moulding, jesso and polychrome finish.

NEVADA HOME AND COMMUNITY WORK

DURING 1929.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREML,  
Director.

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR

1929.

MARY STILWELL BUOL  
Assistant Director.

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NEVADA HOME AND COMMUNITY WORK DURING 1929.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Nineteen twenty-nine has been another year of transition and adjustment for the Home and Community phases of Extension work in Nevada. It has been a year of expansion and growth but we believe it has also been a year of real improvement.

Status of Personnel

In two sections of the state, Washoe County and the new East Central District (White Pine, Eureka and Lander Counties) there have been changes in agents, with long interims between the old and new agents in one county. This, as always, has slowed down the work and necessitated the postponement of some projects. However, we take a good deal of pride in the fact that most of the Home Makers' and 4-H Club groups managed to carry on in the absence of an agent, with the small amount of help that the assistant director was able to give them. It speaks well for the interest in the work and the persistence of these groups.

In three sections of the state, Elko County, the Western District (Churchill and Lyon Counties) and the Southern District (Clark and Lincoln Counties), 1930 marks the completion of the first complete year of service in Nevada by the three agents now working in these districts. The increase in all phases of the work, particularly in the number of families reached and the number of approved practices adopted, indicates that the work is again on a firm foundation.

Redivision of Territory

The additional funds allotted to Nevada under the Capper-Ketcham bill, which made it possible to expand the Home Economics side of Extension work, is already bearing fruit. With our present staff of five women extension agents it is now humanly possible to do really satisfactory work in nine of the twelve counties covered by the Agricultural Extension work. An immediate improvement was noted in the work after the increase in agents was made, due to the closer contact with small communities and scattered ranches. We at once were able to reach out and draw into the work a majority of the isolated valleys, till now we have the satisfaction of feeling that we are reaching all but five of the agricultural valleys in these nine counties, and three of these will be reached this coming spring.

Counties without Women Agents

An active program in 4-H Club work for girls is now being carried on in two of the three counties without women agents (Humboldt and Pershing Counties). This is done through help from the state office and through specialist help from the women agents. However, the volume of this girls' 4-H Club work must be kept within the bounds of the time available to train leaders, in order not to do an injustice to the counties making the additional appropriation for women extension agents.

A small amount of work with women is also carried on in these two counties without women agents. Three Home Makers' clubs are still active in these two counties and the state office helps them to plan their progress of work, furnishes subject-matter material and a limited amount of personal help from the state office and specialist help from the women agents. Again this work must be rigidly limited to the time available. It is, however, useful in keeping alive interest and active effort along the lines of Family Feeding, Home, and Yard Improvement and 4-H Club work. It has created an increasing demand for a woman extension agent. Again this fall, both Pershing and Humboldt Counties urged us to provide them with a woman agent; but we were forced to explain to them that neither their financial condition or the State Extension funds would warrant such an expansion at this time. So for the next two years, the work must be carried on as it now is.

No women's or girls' work is carried on in Douglas County as yet. Agricultural Extension work is so new and funds so limited in this county, that we feel it wise to allow that phase of the work to become thoroughly well established before starting the Home and Community projects. Later on, it will likely be made into a district with Lyon County.

#### Counties with Women Agents

**WASHOE COUNTY:** In contrast to last year, when Washoe County was our only undisturbed county, this year Washoe County has had a change of agents with a long interim between the new and old agents. Miss Hazel Zimmerman, who has been agent in this county since 1921, resigned January 31, 1929, to accept a similar position in Hawaii. It was not until June 16 that a new agent was obtained to fill the vacancy. In the meantime, we hired a local leader (Mrs. P.E. Westover) on a part-time basis, to assist in carrying on the 4-H Club work and to help the Assistant Director in finishing up the thirteen community demonstrations in the Keep Growing project.

The Assistant Director met with the Home Makers' Clubs and went over their plans of work, helping them decide which projects they would continue and which they would abandon. They decided to continue the Home Improvement, Yard Improvement, Keep Growing, Home Vegetable Gardens, a small amount of Family Feeding work, Recreation and to sponsor Girls' 4-H Club work. The Clothing and Food Preservation projects were abandoned for this year. It was decided to use the time thus placed at their disposal to "mop up the corner" on some of the old projects, that is, to repeat some of the past work for the benefit of new members or those who had been absent. To carry out this review, project leaders were loaned from one club to another, each one giving the work in which she felt strongest. A great deal of credit is due to these Home Makers' Clubs and their leaders for the excellent way in which they carried on the project work and their various organization activities. Of course, there was some "slump" in attendance and a very decided decrease in reports of "Approved Practices Adopted" but as a whole, the work satisfactorily survived this long period without an agent.

The State Office gave considerable time to Washoe County for conferences with local leaders and the Assistant Director helped the local leaders to finish up all Keep Growing Demonstrations, wrote their annual Keep Growing report and helped with the 4-H Club work. The Home Improvement specialist, Miss Miller, put on specific demonstrations in Home and Yard Improvement and Mr. Mark Menke, now assistant agent in Elko, was hired to give technical instruction in vegetable garden methods.

On June 16, Miss E. Gertrude Hayes started work in Washoe County. Miss Hayes is a graduate of the University of Missouri, with advanced work at Columbia University and Merrill-Palmer. She has had experience in Home Economics, teaching in both high school and college and for the past four years has specialized in child training; having charge of the nursery school at Battle Creek, Michigan and Rochester, New York. However, this is Miss Hayes' first experience in Extension work and it has naturally taken her some time to become accustomed to our problems and methods. Coming in the middle of the year with the program of work entirely outlined has meant that Miss Hayes has devoted most of her time to completing the projects previously outlined and getting to know her county and its people.

Nineteen twenty-nine marks the completion of ten years' work in Washoe County. For this reason and because of the change in agents, it was considered advisable to take stock of the county and find out what had been accomplished to date, determine existing conditions and define future problems. It was therefore decided to hold an Economics Conference on farm-home conditions similar to those held in Colorado, Wyoming, and other states - a report of this conference and its conclusions will be found appended and is also recorded in the Washoe County report (Pages 46 to 70).

Excellent results from this Economics Conference are already noticeable in the interest which has been awakened in fundamental problems and the urge to action that has been aroused. The people, both men and women, are thinking of their farm-home problems in a new light. The results of this Economics Conference will be used as the basis for working out a county program of work for the coming five-year period.

**ELKO COUNTY:** Nineteen twenty-nine is the first full year that the present agent, Miss Helen Stimson, has carried on the work in Elko County. During this year, Miss Stimson has grown accustomed to extension methods, has become acquainted with her people and their problems and has greatly improved in health. As a result the work in Elko County has greatly benefited.

Extension work is now carried on in twenty-six communities in Elko County which means every agricultural valley in the county, besides all the larger mining camps and railroad centers. There are still a number of school districts not included in the Keep Growing work who are anxious for it, but this project has reached the limit of its expansion due to the agent's heavy schedule. The huge size of the county and the steadily increasing volume of work present a serious problem for one agent to handle. An assistant woman agent is really needed but there is no hope for this,



due to lack of funds. The long distances, scattered population and poor roads in winter make it impossible to hold many local leaders' training classes in Elko County. Therefore, it is imperative that the number of projects be limited so that the agent can give individual training to the leaders. A beginning along this line was made during 1929 with gratifying results and the same method will be continued next year.

The outstanding achievements in Elko County this year are:

1. Twenty-three Keep Growing Demonstrations - Elko is the only Gold Star County in the State.
2. Yard Improvement - Two community yard improvement contests were organized and carried to a most successful completion.
3. Home Improvement - A very large expansion in "Improved Practices Adopted"; decidedly increased ratio in spread of influence, due to wise placing of Home Demonstrations and persistent follow-up, supported by excellent publicity. The Home and Yard Improvement projects are transforming the appearance of Elko, the homes of this county and the permanency of its population. The pleasure and enthusiasm shown by the general public is truly encouraging in this county which even a few years ago had only one idea - "Make your stake and move to California".
4. 4-H Club Work - Increased local leader responsibility. Elko County Home Economics team won the state first prize and was awarded the Montgomery Ward Prize trip to Camp Plummer.

WESTERN DISTRICT: (Lyon & Churchill Counties): There has been decided progress made in this new district which was established in 1928. Miss Lena Hauke, the district agent, has spent a very busy year getting acquainted with the two counties, their people and problems. We feel she has done this in a very thorough manner.

The two counties vary so in physical characteristics and local conditions that it makes two distinct problems to handle. Churchill County is the major part of the Newlands irrigation project. It is a closely settled area of small farms intensively cultivated. There are eleven "Districts" or rural communities within a radius of twenty miles of Fallon, the county seat. There has been no woman agent in this county since the war days. However, six Home Makers' Clubs have survived and formed the basis for re-establishing the work. The big problem in Churchill County is that there is more work in this county than one woman could do if all her time were devoted to it; and yet, one woman agent must do all that is done in two weeks out of each month. The only successful way that this problem can be handled is to rigidly limit the number of projects taken up, concentrate effort on a few fundamentals and try to reach the whole county through local leader training. The problems undertaken in 1929

were Home Improvement, Yard Improvement, Home Gardens, and increased use of vegetables. Decided progress was made in the Home Improvement, despite a very poor year of frosts and drought, and a good foundation laid for the others.

The 4-H Club work in Churchill County ran away with us this year, that is, more clubs were organized and more enrollments accepted than the agent could adequately supervise. The result was, that while good work was done, there was difficulty in securing the final records. This was the natural consequence of new and untrained local leadership and of the agent being out of the county half the time. However 77% of the club members did complete which is 52% more than the county goal. The remedy for this problem of club completions is the rigid limitation of membership, better training of local leaders, and keeping the volume of work down to the point where one agent on half time can handle it. It is to be sincerely hoped that funds may soon be found to place a full-time woman agent in this county.

A study of the goals and completions for Churchill County (Miss Hauke's report, Pages 6 and 7) shows that 83% of the goals were completed and many far exceeded, which is a very high record for the first full year of work. At the annual meeting in Churchill County there was good evidence of the strengthening of extension work through the home and community projects. Last year the attendance at the annual meeting was about forty. This year there were two hundred men and women present; a community dinner was served, and every organized district had its full quota of delegates present.

Lyon County is a decided contrast to Churchill County. It is composed of two distinct valleys; with larger and more scattered ranches, a more limited supply of water and much more pioneer conditions. Extension work had previously been carried on in this county on a district basis with four other counties; but the work had to lapse in 1927 through lack of funds. However, two Home Makers' Clubs, three Keep Growing demonstrations and the 4-H Girls' Club survived the interim and formed an effective basis for the revival of the work. The work is steadily spreading to isolated, outside communities, really faster than the agent's limited time of two weeks each month warrants.

A study of the goals and completions for Lyon County shows that 70% of the goals were completed, a large number of them being surpassed.

The outstanding results in this district this year are Yard Improvement, Home Vegetable Gardens, Vegetable Cooking, and Keep Growing Demonstrations. Concentration on these subjects has produced real results. 4-H Club work was also fairly successful, but again there was a failure to hand in final reports due largely to poor leadership in one isolated community. We hope to correct this next year, through better local leader selection and training.

As a whole, we feel that this district has had a profitable and encouraging year and that the home and community work is on a firm basis.

One big problem remains:- that of too much work in this district for one agent. The only solution is to rigidly limit the number of projects and try to cover the whole area with these few fundamentals.

**EAST CENTRAL DISTRICT:** It is with a good deal of satisfaction that we announce the satisfactory establishment of the East Central District composed of White Pine, Eureka, and Lander Counties. This section of the state has had a stormy career up to this time. Due to our limited funds and few women agents, extension work has always had to be of a seasonal character in this area, one agent devoting the summer months to White Pine and the winter months to Lincoln and Clark, and another agent giving a tiny bit of her time to Eureka and Lander and the rest to Lyon and Pershing counties. The Capper-Ketcham funds made it possible to form this new district in the fall of 1928 and we looked forward to a most successful year. However, Miss Martha L. Kder, the new agent placed in charge of this district in October, 1928, resigned on June 15 to accept an extension position in Hawaii. She was succeeded immediately by Miss Rhondena Armstrong, a graduate of the University of Maine with an M.S. Degree from Columbia and then three year's extension experience.

Miss Armstrong has proved to be unusually adaptable and during the half year she has been in Nevada has done a truly remarkable piece of work in getting to know this huge district of widely scattered desert valleys with their isolated cattle and sheep ranches and the totally different problems of the mining camps and smelter towns. Miss Armstrong has spent a large part of her time extending the work into new valleys. Up to this time we have worked in only the larger agricultural and mining communities due to the limited time at our disposal. Miss Armstrong has now reached all but four of the agricultural valleys in her district and also several new mining camps. This expansion has meant beginning at the very foundations and building up interest, discovering leadership and organizing project groups, either as Home Makers' Clubs or as project groups under the influence of some already established organization such as the the Relief Society or parent-teachers' association.

In White Pine County the work has been extended into practically all the out-lying valleys where there is a permanent population, that is, where the families do not move away in the winter time to be near a school. Work has also been established in all the larger mining camps and expanded in the big smelter town of McGill where heretofore we have had only the Vegetable Garden and Yard Improvement contests. Work has also been continued at Preston and Lund, the two irrigated sections where small farms and low income are the problem, and where more of our previous work has been done. This makes an expansion into seven outlying districts and a revival of the work in three districts (Miss Armstrong's report, Page 1).

In Eureka County the work has been expanded into Diamond Valley, Plummer, Carletti, Cortez, the J.D. Ranch and Tonken, as well as being continued in the county seat ( the old mining camp of Eureka, See Miss Armstrong's report, Page 17).

In Lander County work had only been done in the county seat and that had been confined to 4-H Club work. The work has now been extended to Cortez and the surrounding ranches and women's work. Keep Growing demonstrations and 4-H Club work are all well established. This expansion has greatly strengthened the work of this district but naturally in this short period of time there are few "Approved Practices Adopted" to show as concrete results of this work. These specific results will not be evident till next year. The Keep Growing Demonstrations have been of decided value in acting as an opening wedge for Extension work during the school year of 1928-29. These demonstrations have been carried on in six schools in the district, i.e., Preston, Lund, Goshute, and Cherry Creek in White Pine County and Eureka Grammar and High Schools in Eureka County. This fall the work has been extended into Austin, the county seat of Lander County and into Cortez, a mining camp, and revived in Baker in White Pine County.

This work is eagerly welcomed and the only limit to its expansion is the fact that agents are not available to train new leaders. The population is so widely scattered that a 4-H Club often has to extend over a wide area to secure the requisite five members for a standard club, and even "members at large" are necessary where only one or two girls live in a valley and are anxious for club work.

In White Pine County there were ten Clothing Clubs in nine communities with an enrollment of fifty-one girls and a completion of 90%. This is certainly an excellent record, particularly in the fact of a double change in agents.

The 4-H Club work in Eureka County suffered greatly from the double change in agents and the disturbed condition of the camp due to the severe drought and to the fact that all the mines were closed which resulted in a severe financial condition. There was only one club in the Home Improvement Project with three members enrolled.

In Lander County, despite the general financial stringency due to drought and to the mining depression, there was a 100% completion of the club project and all members attending club camp (See Miss Armstrong's report, Pages 28 and 29). We consider this an excellent record.

In the women's project work throughout the district, Yard Improvement and Home Improvement projects have been stressed. There has also been some work in Home Gardens. The two fine contests in Yard Improvement and Home Vegetable Gardens have been continued in the Mining Camp of McGill, White Pine County (See Miss Armstrong's report, Pages 6 to 9). These two contests are one of our outstanding achievements in the state. In the rest of the districts the results were greatly handicapped by the most severe drought in forty years, yet we feel a real beginning has been made.

Clothing renovations were also carried on and proved very popular. (See Miss Armstrong's report, Pages 11, 20, & 26).

Food preservation work is just gaining a foothold in this district and as it is dependent on Home Gardens, the volume of results is not

large but the fundamentals of safe canning practices have been tried and now all we can do is to "pray for rain."

In White Pine County a start has been made toward the foundation of a home industry to increase the family income in the two small irrigated farm sections, where the income and the standard of living both need to be raised. In the little community of Lund there is real ability in the technique of hooked rug making. Miss Armstrong is working with the group in improved design and coloring and in studying tourists' demands in the neighboring mining camp of Ely. If this industry succeeds it will mean a great improvement in the standards of living in these communities. We feel very fortunate to have secured an agent with the real ability in design which Miss Armstrong is showing.

A beginning has been made in family budgets in the smelter town of McGill, White Pine County. A group of young married women all living on about the same salary and in the same type of "company house" is undertaking the work under the guidance of Miss Armstrong who, because of her previous work in living costs with the Department of Labor and her budget work with family groups in Massachusetts, is particularly well-trained in this work. (See Miss Armstrong's report, Page 13). When the work has developed good extension methods, we plan to use Miss Armstrong as a part-time state specialist all over the state. This state-wide project will start in the fall of 1931 and will be a decided addition to our state program of work.

As a whole we are delighted with the progress made by this district in spite of the double change in agents and the financial depression due to the most severe drought in forty years.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Lincoln & Clark Counties): The Capper-Ketcham funds have also made it possible to put Lincoln and Clark Counties in a district by themselves, so that Home and Community work has now been placed on a year-round basis in these counties. This has greatly strengthened the work in the southern end of the State. Nineteen twenty-nine is the first full year that Miss Orpha A. Miller has been in charge of the work in this district and the effect of her persistent effort and well-planned work is clearly evident in the larger number of families reached and the increased number of "Approved Practices Adopted". We now have the satisfaction of reaching every agricultural area in these two counties and most of the larger mining camps. However, these two counties are a large district for one agent to cover and again it is necessary to strictly limit the number of projects and concentrate on a few fundamental practices which need to be adopted.

There are two outstanding problems in this district:-The limited diet (Lack of milk and vegetables) due in most instances to old pioneer food habits, and the very low standards of home surroundings. The agricultural communities in this district are largely settled by "Mormon" families, who came into this county with very little in the way of worldly goods, and have had a hard struggle. They are now fairly well established, but the old pioneer need of getting along with the bare necessities has become a habit.

Miss Miller's Home Improvement project work is really working a marvelous change in the home conditions in both counties and this is being accomplished with surprisingly little outlay of money. Ideals of order, convenience and the "usefulness of beauty" are being built up and whole communities are systematically campaigning to improve the healthfulness, convenience and attractiveness of their homes. (Miss Miller's report, Pages 44 to 55).

In Clark County there has been a county-wide Home Improvement contest which has had a wide-spread effect. This is exactly the type of work needed in this district, as the greatest problem is to overcome the patient, humble, but deadly inertia of these people.

On the Yard Improvement work, real progress has also been made. This has been due to the skillful placing of demonstrations in school and church grounds and the persistent and enthusiastic house to house work of the agent and her leaders. The results are already bringing out the unusual possibilities of this almost sub-tropical climate.

In Lincoln County the work is progressing a little more slowly due to the depressed financial condition, the greater isolation of the valleys and the severe winters. Here, Miss Miller is carrying on real experimental work in an effort to find plants suitable for this severe climate of cold winters, hot summers and severe drought. (Miss Miller's report-Pages 8 to 14).

The Keep Growing demonstrations have been continuing in both counties with rather poor results this year. Severe financial depression, limited food supply, the many physical handicaps (such as tonsils and teeth) and the prevailing inertia of this district are all severe handicaps. However, results are slowly being secured and we intend to keep right on with the project.

The one disappointment in the Nutrition work this year was the failure to get the winter garden project started in Clark County. Miss Miller was unavoidably called back East on important personal business, just at the time the winter garden project should have been started. Therefore, it had to be postponed another year. Although this is getting to be a district of winter market gardens, we find there is little cash to spend on buying such winter vegetables. The only solution lies in the farm home winter garden.

Miss Miller is doing an interesting and much-needed piece of work in introducing the home evaporation of fruits and vegetables. We find it is slow work to create an interest in this totally new method of food preservation but we firmly believe that in the end it will prove the most economical, quickest and safest method for Nevada. Although we do not say much outside, we are constantly conscious of the danger of canning due to Nevada's high infection with Botulinus bacteria. A totally new method takes time to introduce but Miss Miller made a good beginning this year (Miss Miller's report - Page 15 & 16). There has been a decided improvement in club work in this district, both in volume and in quality due to the year-round basis upon which the work is now

conducted. A Clark County girl won the Kerr prize in canning and was sent to Camp Plummer. (Miss Miller's report - Pages 16 to 21).

In comparing the goals and results for these two counties (Miss Miller's report - Pages 7 to 7d) it will be noted that, in Clark County, 61% of the different goals were completed and in many cases far exceeded. In Lincoln County 52% of the individual goals were completed and most of the others were attained but not in so great a volume as had been given in the goal. Considering the vast territory covered by the agent, the pioneer conditions existing, the large amount of specialist subject matter she prepared and the specialist work she did throughout the state, we consider this an excellent record.

#### STANDARDIZATION AND STRENGTHENING OF PROJECT WORK IN NEVADA

Nutrition has for several years been on a part-time specialist basis in Nevada due to the assistant director acting as Nutrition Specialist. This year we have placed Home Improvement, Yard Improvement and Clothing on a similar basis, through the plan of having each agent act as specialist in some one subject. The assignment of this Specialist Work is as follows:

Miss Hauke (Churchill and Lyon Counties), Clothing Specialist.

Miss Miller (Clark and Lincoln Counties), Home Improvement and Yard Improvement specialist.

Miss Stimson (Elko County), Assistant Nutrition Specialist, specializing in food preparation problems.

Assistant Director Buol, Nutrition Specialist, particularly in regard to the Keep Growing demonstrations.

Miss Armstrong (White Pine, Eureka, and Lander Counties), Home Management Specialist. Because of the short period of time she has been in Nevada and the necessity of becoming familiar with our local problems, Miss Armstrong has not done any work outside of her district, but she has started a group in household expenses and budgets in White Pine County, which will be continued throughout 1930. She will very likely not start her specialist work in the State until 1931, because of the need to prepare subject matter material and check project methods before the work is carried out into the state.

Miss Hayes (Washoe County), Child Training Specialist. Because of Miss Hayes' newness to extension work and her unfamiliarity with Nevada conditions, it has been

necessary for her to delay her specialist work until the beginning of the new year (1930). At that time she will start a small series of child training home demonstrations in Washoe County to try out extension methods in this project. We now plan to base our child training work entirely on definite home demonstrations in specific habit formation, at least for the first year or two. The elements of such work vary so much in individual families that we do not believe it suitable for the group discussion method. Upon the results of this experimental work will be based our plans for extending the work into the rest of the state in 1931.

Mr. Mark Menke (Asst. Agricultural Agent in Elko County), has acted as vegetable gardening, landscape gardening and plant pathology specialist. The home side of extension work simply borrows him, and is very appreciative of the kindly spirit of cooperation that makes this possible and the excellent assistance he has given us. This friendly unity of work between the agricultural and home economic phases of extension work is one of the big advantages of work in Nevada.

Frequently an agent has some particular information or trend which lies outside of her regular specialty and we do not hesitate to avail ourselves of this help. Miss Miller has had special training in the use of the home evaporator in California and is therefore assisting in this phase of the nutrition project by preparing subject matter material and training the other agents.

Miss Armstrong has had training in the making of inexpensive felt hats and we shall use her ability along this line for the training of other agents at our 1930 conference.

We realize that the use of agents as part-time specialists is at best a make-shift, but it is the only possible solution for our serious subject matter problem in Nevada. Due to our very limited income from federal, state and county sources, it is at present impossible for us to have full time specialists, and yet there is a crying need for subject matter material, exhibits and well worked out extension methods suited to our peculiar Nevada conditions. It is impossible for the assistant director to effectively act, as specialist along all subject matter lines. She does assume responsibility for the nutrition specialist work and devoted about the third of her time to that work in the field and to the preparation of subject matter material.

We believe that this development of specialist work among our agents has greatly increased effectiveness of project work. We realize that it adds greatly to the demands made upon the agent's time and must therefore be limited to one or two definite problems each year. However, we feel it is well worth the extra time and the agents enjoy the professional opportunity and have shown an excellent spirit in assuming this additional responsibility.



### Specialist Work of Assistant Director

The assistant director continues to act as Nutrition Specialist, particularly along the lines of the Keep Growing project. This year, as usual, she has revised the subject matter material and record blanks, prepared preliminary and follow-up publicity, trained the new agents and local leaders, supervised the state poster contest, prepared achievement day material which is mimeographed and sent throughout the state, assisted with the preliminary and final examinations in about one-third of the communities carrying on the work, and made many follow-up visits both to schools and homes to plan out the special procedure necessary for the very dangerously underweight children. We find that these personal conferences, either at the school or at home where the mother and her child sit down with the agent and assistant director and go over in detail the food and sleep habits of the child, is our most effective method of finding out the cause, planning out the remedy, and securing the adoption of practices in food, sleep, rest etc., which will produce the desired results; i.e., a steady gain. This special individual work takes a large amount of time but we feel it is an extremely important element in the success of our Keep Growing demonstrations.

### SUPERVISION AND TRAINING OF AGENTS.

With two new agents who have been in the state only a little over a year, and one of whom is entirely new to extension work, and the development of the subject matter specialist work, the supervisory duties of the assistant director have been particularly heavy this year. An intensive effort has been made to acquaint the new agents with Nevada conditions and problems. This is particularly necessary when importing agents from the east and middle west, because Nevada conditions differ so radically from those to which they have been accustomed. However, the importation of new agents is necessary because there are no available people within the state.

At least three visits have been paid to each agent during the year to study project development, study local conditions, give training in extension methods, check on office organization, assist in local organizations; training of leaders and give subject matter assistance where needed, particularly along the lines of nutrition. In the case of the new agents, many more visits have been made to acquaint them with Nevada conditions and methods.

### Establishment of New Project Plan System

This year our new system of making out project plans and keeping records has been completely established in every county carrying on home and community work. Each definite project plan is given a state and county number and placed upon file in both the county and state offices. Attached to each project is a calendar of work, giving in detail just what will be done each month in the project. When each month's work is finished, it is easily checked by the agent along the right hand margin of the calendar. At the end of the year, a brief project progress report is written and filed with each project. A copy of each progress report is sent into the state office and filed there in the appropriate project file. When the assistant director visits a county she goes over these project plans and

calendars with the agent, checks what has been done and what omitted and the reason for the latter. We have found this a very great help in keeping track of the work, both from the agent's and from the state office standpoint. We feel that the agents have taken hold of this new project record system with a real spirit of cooperation. It has succeeded much better than we expected, even though we were most favorably impressed with it from the first. We believe it has been a large factor in strengthening the work and unifying it throughout the state.

A good deal of emphasis has been placed upon home visits during this year. We feel that home visits are particularly effective under Nevada conditions of large area and scattered population. In fact, we are coming to feel that we have a higher percent of "Improved Practices Adopted" because of home visits than from any other extension method. This does not mean that we can afford to discontinue group meetings or the use of local leaders, but it does mean that when these project methods have been used, that a considerable number of home visits, particularly to the less active and interested homes secures a decided increase in adopted practices. Nevada is still decidedly "pioneer" in the individualistic attitude of a large portion of its population and the individual approach of the home visit is particularly effective. Miss Miller in her Home Improvement work in Clark and Lincoln Counties, Miss Armstrong in her rapid expansion of extension work into the isolated valleys of Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties, Miss Stimson in her Keep Growing work in Elko County, have all used home visits most effectively.

In the counties which have been without agents (the east central district and Washoe County) the assistant director spent considerable extra time substituting for the absent agents and establishing the new agents. This has taken a larger share of the assistant director's time than was contemplated at the beginning of the year and has necessitated the curtailment of some of our plans for the preparation of subject matter material. However, we feel that the field work must come first and preparation of subject matter material has to wait until time is available.

#### Office Organization

**Office Organization and Equipment:** Considerable progress has been made during the year in our office organization. The office for the east central district, situated at the Court House in Ely, has been enlarged, completely remodeled, and new furniture secured for the woman agent.

In the western district, the Churchill County office has been moved to the new Federal Building at Fallon, where the woman agent has splendid quarters, consisting of two well furnished and equipped rooms.

In the southern district the Clark County Farm Bureau Office, which was owned by Clark County, was sold during the recent boom incident to Boulder Canyon Dam activities and the interest on the proceeds from this sale are used to rent two small offices. Here conditions are quite crowded and far from satisfactory, but we believe that there is a good chance of securing larger quarters early in 1930.

In Washoe County, the extension office has been moved from the Y.M.C.A. Building, where conditions were rather crowded, to two splendid rooms in the County Library Building, which was formerly our State Exposition Building. Here there is ample accomodation for the three agents and most attractive surroundings.

The other extension offices have remained unchanged, but are fairly adequate as to equipment but some of them are rather crowded as to space. Taken as a whole, we feel that our extension offices are quite adequate, being well furnished and well equipped with files, storage space, etc.,

**Stenographic Service:** All the offices now have fairly good stenographic assistance. Of course, when one stenographer is shared by three agents (all of them covering large territories) there is bound to be a real problem in keeping down the amount of stenographic work to the point where one stenographer can handle it, with sometimes part-time assistance when annual reports are being prepared. However, we are very fortunate in Nevada in having a splendid spirit of cooperation between the women and men agents. They show the best of good nature in arranging stenographic time so that each receives a fair share. This feeling of friendly cooperation and unity of purpose between the women and men agents does much to compensate for the hard physical conditions under which so much of our field work is carried on.

**Office Files:** There has been a decided improvement in the condition of office files. Our project files are now in very good condition and are being used in an efficient and helpful manner.

**Transportation:** We have been fortunate this year in having funds to improve the transportation facilities for some of our women agents. Miss Armstrong in the east central district has a new Chrysler coupe; Miss Hayes in Washoe County has a new Chevrolet coupe; Miss Miller in Clark County had a new Buick coupe early in the spring of 1929. Miss Hauke in the western district and Miss Stimson in Elko County are using the cars purchased for them last year, but both are in excellent condition. With our long distances and, in some cases, pioneer roads, good transportation is a necessity. When one agent reaches a community only once in a month or six weeks, or in some cases once in two months, it is imperative that she be able to arrive there promptly on time. It is a great satisfaction to us that we have been able to improve the transportation facilities in the past two years, and thereby greatly increased the effectiveness of the work.

#### Supervision of County Expenses

The assistant director has spent some time in checking with the agents the expenditure of county funds for travel, equipment, miscellaneous expense, and has appreciated the fine sense of responsibility shown by the agents in keeping their expenses within the limit set by their budgets and their conscientious efforts to secure the maximum of results from the money expended.

PUBLICITY

The assistant director has spent some time on the subject of publicity helping the agents to make their monthly narrative reports more interesting and effective and stimulating them to increased cooperation with their county newspapers; the assistant director has also carried on state-wide publicity through various cooperative agencies, such as the Parent-Teachers' Association, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Teachers' Institutes, Farm Bureau Monthly Magazine, and various newspapers throughout the state. A very big help in this work has been the assistance of our extension editor, A.L. Higginbotham, who has been of great value in securing state-wide publicity in our Keep Growing, Vegetable Garden, Home Improvement and Yard Improvement work. Mr. Higginbotham takes a real interest in the home and community phases of extension work and has presented the home viewpoint in a most effective way. With the very heavy schedule under which the assistant director is working, it has been a very great relief to be able to bring in a project story from the field, give its details to Mr. Higginbotham, and have his highly trained professional help in securing state-wide publicity through the county papers. We only wish we could afford to have his full-time service. From the view of the Home and Community projects, I believe that specialists' funds could be used in no more effective way because Nevada is a state where newspapers are widely read and publicity through them brings unusually prompt and wide-spread results in the terms of "Approved Practices Adopted" and increased membership in project groups.

SUBJECT MATTER MATERIAL

A large number of Government bulletins have been secured through the friendly services of our two senators, Oddie and Pittman, and congressional representative, Arentz. These gentlemen have given us practically all of their congressional assignment of Government bulletins and have been most helpful in hunting around and obtaining for us limited supplies of special bulletins, which we found difficult to secure because some of them were out of print. This service has been deeply appreciated, not only by the extension department, but by the rural families. It is particularly needed in Nevada where our printing fund is so very limited.

Considerable subject matter material along the lines of Home Improvement, Yard Improvement, Nutrition (including Vegetable Gardening) and Clothing has been prepared by the different specialists. All of this subject matter material has been carefully checked and sometimes considerably revised by the assistant director in order to make it suitable for Nevada conditions. It is, of course, impossible for a new agent to thoroughly grasp our local problems and be able to prepare subject matter material suitable for our local conditions without such assistance. We feel that this team work by the specialists and the state office has resulted in making our subject matter material particularly well adapted to our local problems.

The list of subject matter material prepared is as follows:

Home Improvement

Walls and Their Treatment - Miller  
 The Finishing of Interior Wood Trim - Miller  
 The Finishing and Care of Floors - Miller

Window Problems - Miller  
 Kinds of Furniture and Their Refinishing Needs - Miller  
 Your Own Room - Walls, Woodwork and Their Treatment - Miller  
 Planting and Care of Shrubs and Trees - Miller  
 Planning the Rural Home Ground - Miller  
 Home Improvement, Kitchen Sub-Project, Plans Nos. 1 to 17:  
 Floor Plans, Built-in Cupboards, Home Made  
 Equipment, Etc. - Miller  
 Pictures in the Home - Eder

### Nutrition

The Home Evaporator - Miller  
 Three Meals a Day in Nevada - Stimson  
 Two Pounds of Vegetables and Fruits Each Day - Stimson  
 Selection and Preparation of the Garden Site - Menke  
 Planting and Irrigation - Menke  
 Cultivation and Storage - Menke  
 4-H Garden Club Material, Demonstrations I to V - Menke

### Clothing

First Year 4-H Clothing Club Work, the Spic and Span Girl - Hauke  
 Second " " " " " " , The Summer Outfit - Hauke  
 Renovation of Straw Hats - Stimson  
 Renovation - Dry Cleaning - Eder

This year practically all of our subject matter material has been mimeographed. We wish some of it, particularly work on Home Improvement prepared by Miss Miller, could have been printed, but Nevada has a very small printing fund and the demands on it are so heavy that we have limited the Home Economics share of it to the printing of our 4-H Clothing Club booklets, and a new and much needed 4-H Club Secretary's book. However, we have an excellent mimeograph service here in the state office and find that our well mimeographed material particularly those put out under colored covers, are used to a very large extent throughout the state.

### STATE-WIDE PROJECTS

#### Nutrition: Family Feeding

Family Feeding continues to be our major adult problem throughout the State. By it we are gradually building up definite ideals of balanced human rations comparable to our balanced livestock rations, and a realization of the close relation that exists between food and health. We believe that real progress has been made and intelligent interest aroused in food as a basis of good health. However, there is a long task still ahead in overcoming the habits which have so deeply entrenched themselves in our cattle-range, mining-camp diet of meat, bread and sweets. We continue to concentrate our efforts on the greater use of milk and vegetables. In each of our counties Home Garden work is continuing persistently. Every county and various valleys and sections of counties present different problems in regard to vegetable gardening, due to the variation in season, rainfall, and soil. Agents, leaders and local groups are gradually building up a body of valuable information regarding successful varieties and partial planting lists have been prepared and are being revised as new information is obtained.

In all but two counties, Home Demonstration Gardens continue to be featured. We call them "Adequate Gardens" and continue to demonstrate in them our garden standards of four green leaf vegetables, three root vegetables, two pod vegetables and three miscellaneous vegetables. These demonstration gardens are having a very definite effect in proving that vegetables can be grown in Nevada. Fair results were secured this year despite the most severe drought in forty years. The drought and late frosts killed a good many gardens but this year it did not kill the interest in gardens as in the former years. We feel that in time Nevada will develop out of its pioneer stage and really grow a large part of its vegetable supply.

Our outstanding vegetable garden work continues to be the McGill garden contest where a whole smelter-town community of eighth thousand shows the effect of our six years' work for a local supply of vegetables. This year, at their annual Achievement Day, twenty-two varieties of vegetables were displayed, all of surprisingly high grade quality (Miss Armstrong's report - Page 7).

Our supply of imported vegetables continues to improve, particularly in the central part of the state where improved roads and auto stage lines have greatly improved transportation facilities. Local stores report an increasing demand for fresh vegetables, which is good evidence of increased consumption.

Washoe County has discovered a new green leaf vegetable called "Mountain Spinach", "Garden-Orach" or "Butter Leaves". The botanical name is *Atriplex Hortensis*. (See Miss Hayes' report - Page 14.) It was discovered growing in a Washoe County garden. Seeds have been saved and demonstration of this new green will be put on this coming year in every community in Washoe County and at least one test plot in each of five other counties. It is a prolific producer and we believe will add a new and valuable green to our food supply.

Additional subject matter material on vegetable gardening problems was prepared by Mark Menke and mimeographed. This material is extremely simple but meets the needs of a large part of our state where there is a general lack of all gardening technique. Mr. Menke also acted as specialist in gardening problems and gave demonstration lectures in gardening to project groups in Washoe and Elko Counties and assisted in judging the garden in the McGill, White Pine County, contest. Mr. Menke also had a good-sized group of 4-H Garden Club members in Elko County and Mr. Simmonds had a few members in Churchill County.

No. Project Groups - Women . . . . .	15
No. Members Completing . . . . .	162
No. Method Demonstrations . . . . .	15
No. Result Demonstrations Completed . . . . .	44
No. Different Homes Adopting . . . . .	129

Nutrition: Food Preservation

Because of the severe drought and late frost and the resulting failure of many gardens very little work was done on food preservation. Canning was emphasized in the east central district where there is real need for instruction in the technique of pressure canning.

In a large part of the state pressure canning is an adopted practice but the lack of sufficient garden products greatly hampers the volume of products canned, therefore, we feel that effort should be concentrated on home gardens.

In the southern district Miss Miller is introducing the home evaporator. She has also trained some of our agents in this method of food preservation and prepared subject matter material. We feel that this is an easy, economical and safe method of food preservation and shall persist in its introduction in a large part of the state.

Another real problem is that of storage of fruits and vegetables. A start was made in this problem and will be continued.

No. Project Groups - Women . . . . .	15
Girls . . . . .	2
No. Completing - - - Women . . . . .	231
Girls . . . . .	10
No. Method Demonstrations Given. . . . .	17
No. Result Demonstrations Completed-Women. .	94
Girls. .	7
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Preserving Fruits & Vegetables -Women. .	239
Girls. .	23
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Preserving Meats - - - - - Women. .	171
Girls. .	22
No. Homes Providing Better Storage for the First Time. . . . .	33 ✓
Total Number Different Homes Adopting Improved Practices . . . . .	290

Amounts of food preserved by club members completing.

	Women	Girls
Fruits and Vegetables canned (quarts)	8191	875
Meats and Fish " "	198	26
Jelly and Preserves made "	2059	130
Pickles made "	1842	57
Fruits and Vegetables dried (lbs.)	99	-
Meats Cured	100	-

Nutrition: Food Selection & Preparation

The attractive preparation of vegetables continues to be stressed; vegetable cooking and salad demonstration are our most effective means. This year Miss Stimson, the Elko County Agent, who is also specializing in Nutrition, did special work on alkaline diets, stressing the use of lima beans and lima bean flour as a valuable form of alkaline food. This work will be continued in other counties this coming year.

The use of milk continues to be emphasized. The use of dried milk in mining camps having a limited supply of fresh milk was a feature of Miss Stimson's work at Club Camp and will be continued especially by Miss Armstrong in the mining camps of her district. We are also working on the use of powdered milk in the diet of children to reduce bulk and increase protein and mineral constituents. This is a supplementary part of our Keep Growing work and is still in the experimental stage.

One community, Eureka, came forward with the volunteer assertion that the Keep Growing Demonstration and its emphasis on milk had increased the demand for fresh milk until more cows had to be imported, and now the demand had increased till it was a question of more local feed before still more cows could be imported.

No. Project Groups - -	Women . . . . .	7
	Juniors . . . . .	4
No. Completing - - - -	Women . . . . .	133
	Girls . . . . .	29
No. Method Demonstration . . . . .		41
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Bread Making- -	Women . . . . .	10
	Juniors . . . . .	30
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Meat Cooking- -	Women . . . . .	50
	Juniors . . . . .	20
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Vegetable Cooking- -	Women . . . . .	148
	Juniors . . . . .	30



No. Adopting Improved Practices	
in Dairy Products- Women . . . . .	30
Juniors . . . . .	21
No. Adopting Improved Practices	
in Meal Preparation- -	
Women . . . . .	138
Juniors . . . . .	34
Total Number of Different Homes Adopt-	
ing Improved Practices . . . . .	186

Our Keep Growing records show that a large majority of our twenty-two hundred children are now averaging nearly a quart of milk a day and that a large proportion of the others are getting a pint a day. However, the growing tendency to raise milk prices in the larger towns (fully justified as it is from an agricultural standpoint) is a constant danger from a consumption standpoint. Also drought conditions and the resulting financial depression had a decided harmful effect. Cutting down on the milk bill is one of the first economies the average family is tempted to put into force. Therefore, constant propaganda and publicity for milk as an essential food must continue indefinitely.

Hot supplement to school lunch and supervised lunch continue to be persistently stressed. This year there were ten new schools entered in the work with fifty women and three hundred and six children involved.

We are also doing some work on the planning and serving of better balanced meals for community meetings. In both of these milk and vegetables are emphasized.

#### Nutrition: Keep Growing

The Keep Growing Demonstrations continue to be our major nutrition project. During the school year of 1928-1929 (which is the one reported in this annual report) fifty-eight communities in seven counties carried on this work. Of these, twenty-two communities reached our "Gold Star" standards by spring and six communities maintained our "Gold Star" standard all year; i.e., seventy-five percent of the children in the Safe Zone and ten percent or less dangerously underweight. The pride and joy with which these communities and their schools accept and exhibit their Gold Star certificate is an indication that this work is producing results satisfactory to the local communities.

Taking the state as a whole this year has been unusually successful in the Keep Growing Work. The number of normal children was increasing twenty-two per cent, which is over four times the state goal of five percent increase. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased eight percent, which is over one and one half times the annual goal of five per cent decrease. One county, Elko, attained the great honor of being declared a "Gold Star County", having seventy-six percent of its children in the "Safe Zone" and ten percent dangerously underweight. The record for the state now stands seventy-one percent

in the "Safe Zone" and fifteen percent dangerously underweight. Looking forward, we wonder if Nevada will ever be a "Gold Star State". We rather doubt it, because we are constantly taking in new communities which, of course, greatly reduces the general average. However, we cannot help but be proud when we look back over the statistics for the last seven years and note that in the fall of 1927 only fifty-seven percent of the children were in the "Safe Zone" and twenty-eight percent were dangerously underweight.

Since securing the services of a part-time Extension Editor, we in part judge the effectiveness of Extension project work by the way project news stories are used by the newspapers of the state. Our annual Keep Growing report as issued, has the proud distinction of being the most widely used extension story of any sent out during the year.

We are especially proud of the way our local leaders function in the Keep Growing work. They assume more and more responsibility each year and this year, with three agents starting their first complete year of work in Nevada, one district with a new agent and one county without an agent, these local leaders have simply "saved the Day" for the Keep Growing Demonstrations. It would have been humanly impossible to keep up this large volume of work without their assistance.

The following is the state summary of the 1928-1929 Keep Growing work. The complete mimeographed report will be found at the back of this report.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT1928-1929

With this report Nevada completes the seventh year of the Keep Growing Demonstrations. We feel a justifiable pride in submitting this report because it marks the completion of the best year of work in the history of the Keep Growing demonstrations.

**SCOPE OF WORK.** 58 communities carried on the work this year. This is 13 communities more than last year.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED.** 2190 children were entered in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. This is an increase of 350 over last year.

**NORMAL CHILDREN.** During this year the number of Normal children has been increased 22%, which is over four times the state annual goal of 5% increase and is nearly three times the increase made last year.

**DANGEROUSLY UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN.** The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 8.8% which is considerably more than the state goal of 5% decrease and .1% better than last year.

We are especially pleased with this year's improvement because the work was carried on under the serious handicap of a depleted extension force for a large part of the year, and with three agents who were new to Nevada and to the Keep Growing Demonstrations. The results are a real tribute to the whole hearted cooperation of the Keep Growing communities and to the persistent efforts of the local leaders.

71% of the children in the Keep Growing Demonstrations are now in the "Safe Zone" (i.e., are up to average weight or slightly below). This is only 4% below the ultimate state goal of 75% in the "Safe Zone". 15% of the total number are still dangerously underweight. This is only 5% more than the ultimate state goal of 10% dangerously underweight. We feel that this is a gratifying improvement, particularly when it is realized that new communities are added to the work each year, which naturally bring down the general state averages. We believe that within three or four years the state record will reach the ultimate state goal and then Nevada will be a gold Star State.

**GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES**

Another record that is broken this year is the number of Gold Star Communities. This year we have 22 Gold Star Communities, last year we had 19, and the year before 18. Gold Star communities are those that have succeeded in reaching the ultimate state goal; by bringing 75% of their school children up to the "Safe Zone" (i.e., up to average weight for age and height, or slightly under) and have 10% or less dangerously underweight.

At the beginning of the school year each Gold Star Community will have a framed Gold Star Certificate presented to its school as a recognition of excellent work done. There are a number of schools which now possess two, three and four such Gold Star Certificates, which are proudly hung on the school room wall along with Champion penants in various athletic contests. This means that Nevada communities are now taking a real interest in their health standing.

ALL YEAR GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES.

This year Nevada has had a new achievement to announce. There are six "All Year Gold Star Communities" in the state that have maintained the "Gold Star" standards throughout the entire school year. Special "All Year Gold Star Certificates" ornamented with Two Gold Stars will be presented to these schools at the beginning of the new school year.

"All Year Gold Star Communities" are a new feature in the Keep Growing Demonstrations. It is a distinct civic achievement that these communities by their whole hearted cooperation have maintained throughout the year this very high average of Positive Good Health among their school children.

In the following list of Gold Star Communities, those with double stars are "All Year Gold Star Communities":

ELKO COUNTY

- \* Cobre
- \* Contact
- \* Deeth
- \*\* Elburz
- \*\* Ft. Halleck
- \* Jiggs
- \*\* Independence
- \* Jackson
- \* Lee
- \* Midas
- \* Panama
- \*\* Riordan
- \*\* South Fork
- \* Spanish Ranch

WASHOE COUNTY

- \* Glendale
- \* Huffakers
- \* Robert Mitchell
- \* Verdi
- \* Wadsworth

LYON COUNTY

- \* Plummer

LINCOLN COUNTY

- \*\* Crystal
- \* Hiko

1929 KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

The annual state wide poster contest was held again this year with the best results so far achieved. 98 posters from 6 counties were entered in the state contest. A large majority of the communities carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations held a local poster contest and there were three county contests. This is outstanding evidence of the wide spread interest taken in these Keep Growing Demonstrations.

The encouraging thing about this year's posters is the high health level shown on the growth charts. When these poster contests were originated seven years ago, most of the growth charts showed a startling amount of underweight at the beginning of the school year. Beginning records of 25%, 30% and even 35% underweight were quite frequent and very few of the contestants were able to bring their Actual growth line up to the Normal or Average growth line by the end of the school year. This year very few of the Actual growth lines were more than 15% below the Average growth lines at the beginning of the school year and a large majority were up to Normal or even nicely above by the end of the year.

The posters were judged upon the following points:

Growth record for 1928-29	50%
Illustration	25%
Slogan	<u>25%</u>
Total	100%

The winners of the State Poster Contest for 1929 are listed below:

- 1st- Dorothy Bolton, Lee, Elko County. 11 years of age.  
Gained 14 lbs. (from 95 lbs to 109 lbs.) which is 14.8% of her beginning weight. From 5% below Normal she gained up to 3% above Normal and grew one inch.
- 2nd- Aleck Tourreuil, Deeth, Elko County. 14 years of age.  
Gained 21½ lbs. (from 96 to 117½ lbs) which is 22.5% of his beginning weight. From 3% below Normal he gained up to 4% above Normal and grew 1-1/3 inches.
- 3rd- Ernest Caramella, Glendale, Washoe County. 9 years of age.  
Gained 6½ lbs. From 10.8% below Normal to 3% above Normal and grew one inch.
- 4th- James Hutzler, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. 10 years of age.  
Gained 7 lbs. From 4% below Normal to 5.5% above Normal but grew no taller.
- 5th- Twilla Archibald, Carlin, Elko County, 13 years of age.  
Gained 14 lbs. From 14% below Normal to 9% below Normal and grew ¾ inch.
- 6th- Royal Luckart, Contact, Elko County. 14 years of age.  
Gained 17 lbs. From 12% below Normal to Normal and grew 1½ inches.
- 7th- Marguerite Bangs, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. 8 years of age.  
Gained 5½ lbs. from 7½% below Normal to 1.7% above Normal. Did not gain in height.

HONORABLE MENTION

- Gwendoline Finnamore, Coedsprings, Clark County. 10 years of age.  
Gained 10 lbs. From 13% below Normal to 3% below Normal and grew ¾ inch.
- Anabeth Bruce, Alamo, Lincoln County. 15 years of age.  
Gained 10½ lbs. From 5% below Normal to 4% above Normal and grew ½ inch.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS 1922-1929

<u>Percent of Children:</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1923</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1924</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1925</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1926</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1927</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1928</u>	<u>Spring</u> <u>1929</u>
Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	31	43
Normal and Slightly underwt. (State Goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	60	71
Dangerously Underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	23	15
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2468	3566	1840	2190	2084
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	56	58
No. of Gold Star communities		4	13	18		19		22
No. All Year Gold Star communities								6

Sensible Habits of Living Bring Results. The above recorded increase in Normal children and decrease in Dangerously Underweight children is the result of constantly emphasizing a few simple, sensible living habits as the basis for a Normal Rate of Growth and Positive Good Health. Children taking part in this Keep Growing work have really tried to carry out the following daily habits:

- 1 quart of milk a day
- Cooked mush for breakfast
- 2 vegetables a day
- Some hot food for lunch
- 10 hours sleep six nights a week.

The results secured are definite proof that these health habits are really effective in producing Normal Growth and Positive Good Health.

SUGGESTIONS FOR KEEP GROWING COMMUNITIES

1. Every community carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations needs a pair of scales in its school. With the increase in the number of communities carrying on this work it will be impossible for the Extension Division to see that scales get to each school each month. Local scales are also necessary in order that the dangerously underweight children may keep track of their gains each week and so be encouraged to continue their efforts to bring themselves up to Normal.

2. Each community should take definite steps to see that every child eating lunch at school has something hot to eat, either through some form of hot lunch prepared at school or prepared at home and reheated at school, or through the use of thermos bottles. Something hot for the noon meal is absolutely necessary to prevent fatigue, lower nervous tension and insure both good health and good school work.

3. Parents, teachers and civic organizations should earnestly cooperate to see that school children secure an adequate amount of sleep. Ten hours sleep six nights a week is a necessity for positive good health, efficient school work and a normal, wholesome disposition. Sleep for school children is a serious question in Nevada where our high altitude strongly tends to increase the nervous tension and the problem should receive special emphasis during the coming year.

4. Every Keep Growing community should hold at least two parents' meetings during the school year to let the parents know the existing conditions and to secure home cooperation in improving these conditions by establishing right habits of eating, resting and sleeping.

5. Every community carrying on a Keep Growing Demonstration should hold a local achievement day to show the community the results of the year's work. Program material is prepared each year by the Extension Division and your extension agent is also available with helpful suggestions.

6. Every Keep Growing Community should carry on a local Keep Growing Poster Contest with small prizes for the winning posters. These winning posters should be entered in the County Poster Contest and the best county posters should be entered in the State Keep Growing Poster Contest.

Future Work. The future of the Keep Growing Demonstrations appears to assure a steady growth. The passage of the Capper-Ketchum Act has made it possible for the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada to increase its staff of women extension agents to five. This will permit a gradual expansion of the Keep Growing Demonstrations into two new counties and into eight or ten new communities. However, in justice to the rest of the extension projects carried on with the women and 4-H club girls, not more than one-third of an extension agent's time can be devoted to the Keep Growing Demonstrations. There is already such a demand for this work that it will be necessary to strictly enforce the rules regarding community cooperation and confine the work to those communities where the interest is keenest and complete community cooperation can be secured. The four basic requirements are:

Some community organization to sponsor the work.

A devoted and persistent local leader.

Whole hearted cooperation of the schools.

A pair of scales.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation of the splendid work of the Keep Growing local leaders. Their devotion to the work is an act of real community service, and to them belongs the major credit for the good results secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Mary Stilwell Buol

Assistant Director  
Agricultural Extension Division  
University of Nevada

This state report, together with county and community narrative and statistical reports, was sent to Project leaders, community and county farm bureau officers, teachers, district supervisors, school trustees and members of the boards of county commissioners.

\*Gold Star County  
(Having reached  
ultimate state goal)

STATE SUMMARY  
NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1928-1929.

STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE  
GOALS.

COUNTIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children State Goal $\nearrow$	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal - 5%	Children now normal and slightly underwt. State Goal 75%	Children now dangerously underweight State Goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completing	%				
*Elko	582	524	90	$\nearrow$ 16.69	-11.45	76.14	10.88
Washoe	553	541	98	$\nearrow$ 29.66	-20.17	75.96	12.01
Lyon	363	358	98	- 3.33	$\nearrow$ 5.77	66.75	18.71
Eureka	123	121	98	$\nearrow$ 1.51	$\nearrow$ .32	65.30	19.83
White Pine	116	107	92	$\nearrow$ 1.03	- 6.45	65.41	16.82
Clark	108	100	93	$\nearrow$ 10.85	- 8.62	59.00	21.00
Lincoln	345	333	97	$\nearrow$ 3.82	- 1.41	68.19	18.31
TOTAL	2190	2084	95	$\nearrow$ 22.42	- 8.86	71.20	15.02

COUNTIES	NO. COMMUNITIES	NO. NEW COMMUNITIES	GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate State Goal)	ALL YEAR GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES
Elko	23	8	14	5
Washoe	12	0	5	
Lyon	7	5	1	
Eureka	2	0	0	
White Pine	4	0	0	
Clark	3	1	0	
Lincoln	7	2	2	
	<u>58</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>1</u> <u>6</u>



This fall, Keep growing demonstrations have spread to two new counties and to ten new communities. More communities have asked for the work but we have been obliged to put them off till next fall.

Assistant Nutrition Specialist, Miss Helen Stimson, Elko County agent, has this year started in to act as assistant Nutrition specialist. Miss Stimson has prepared and presented material on alkaline diet and the use of lima beans and milk. This work was given in White Pine, Lincoln and Elko Counties and at the Club Camp.

Miss Stimson now has in process of preparation more work on the use of dried milk, wheat germ and sprouted grains and beans. She is also revising the first year 4-H Club Food work.

PRIZE WINNING POSTERS.

KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST.

1929.



First Prize.



Second Prize Keep Growing Poster Contest, 1929.



30.



30.



Third Prize Keep Growing Poster Contest, 1929.



Fourth Prize Keep Growing Poster Contest, 1929.



Fifth Prize Keep Growing Contest, 1929

Sixth Prize Keep Growing Poster Contest, 1929.



Seventh Prize Keep Growing Poster Contest, 1929.

### Home Improvement

Nevada combines the house furnishing, home management, part of the rural engineering and home sanitation and molds it into one project called "Home Improvement", the goal of which is to have every home improve in at least one respect each year. We believe that the unification of effort and method resulting from this combination of projects is peculiarly adapted to the pioneer conditions existing in Nevada.

This is the first full year in which Nevada has had the assistance of Specialist help in the Home Improvement work. Miss Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent for Lincoln and Clark counties, is also acting as part-time Home Improvement and Yard Improvement Specialist. At the 1929 annual conference, Miss Miller presented subject matter material and demonstrated technical and extension methods dealing with the various factors involved in living room improvement, i.e., walls, woodwork, floor and furniture finishing and refinishing problems. An excellent set of wall finishes was prepared for each agent and the basic principles and best technical methods were clearly defined and adopted as the extension policy in Nevada. Definite project methods in establishing Home Demonstrations, using specialist assistance and securing follow-up were outlined. This work has been of great value in standardizing our aims and unifying our methods.

Besides this, Miss Miller prepared a long series of mimeographed plans for kitchen arrangement - cupboards, etc., which are a valuable addition to our subject matter and have proved most helpful to the other agents who have neither the time or ability to prepare similar material.

She is now revising our first year 4-H Club Home Improvement project and will have it ready for our 1930 extension conference; the second year Home Improvement project has also been revised and broadened out to meet the needs of older girls, some of whom are through school.

Early in the spring (April) Miss Miller made a three weeks' specialist trip to White Pine, Elko, Washoe, Lyon and Churchill counties, spending on the average of two and a half days in each county and definitely planning two or more home demonstrations in living room improvement and often extending her help to other rooms in the house. Leaders and members of project groups attended these demonstration planning meetings. All through the rest of the year, the agents gave intensive follow-up to these demonstrations. In the counties where a permanent agent was well established,

(Elko, Lyon, Churchill, Clark and Lincoln counties) excellent results were attained, a wide-spread of influence secured and general satisfaction expressed. In the east-central district and Washoe County, where there was a change of agents, not all the demonstrations were completed and a much smaller spread of influence was secured. This, of course, was to be expected as close follow-up work is essential to good results.

Miss Miller's experiences as county agent, her intensive training under California's unusually fine specialists, her practical experience as a home furnishing consultant for a firm of building contractors and her real love of the work, all combine to make her particularly adaptable to Nevada conditions. She has the "gift of color" and the practical technique that can take ten dollars worth of material and transform an ugly little cabin into a joyous expression of family cooperation and ideals. (Miss Miller's report - pages 44 to 63).

We believe this plan of having Miss Miller act as Home Improvement Specialist has greatly strengthened the work in this project and it has surely proved most popular with both agents and the people in the various counties. We could keep her more than busy all the time answering calls for this specialist assistance. Our biggest problem was to use the three weeks at our disposal in the wisest way, for she could not be spared out of her district longer than that.

Home Improvement: House Furnishing

No. Project groups and clubs -	Women	44
	Juniors	7
No. Project members completing -	Women	317
	Juniors	34
No. Method demonstrations give -		130
No. Result demonstrations completed -	Women	164
	Girls	22
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Selection & Arrangement of Furnishings -	Women	359
	Girls	51
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Repairing and Remodeling Furnishings -	Women	249
	Girls	13
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Walls, Woodwork and Floor Treatment -	Women	369
	Girls	17
No. Rooms involved in the Above question		
Bedrooms		164
Living rooms		254
Dining rooms		116
Other rooms		295
		///
Total Number Different Homes Adopting Improved Practices Relating to House Furnishing		550



Home Improvement: Home Management

No. Project groups -	Women	26
No. Project members completed		253
No. Method Demonstrations given		31
No. Result Demonstrations completed		108
No. Homes Obtaining Additional Labor Saving Equipment		195
No. Kitchens Planned and Rearranged		44
No. Women Improving Laundry Practices		25
No. Individuals Making budgets and Keeping Accounts		10
Total Number Different Home Adopting Improved Practices in Home Management		310

No. Power Washing Machines	38
Kitchen Sinks	20
Power Vacuum Cleaners	20
Kitchen Cabinets	22
Electric and Gasoline Irons	44
Pressure Corks	10
Iceless Refrigerators	14

Home Improvement: Agricultural Engineering

This is made a part of our Home Improvement project and is carried on through result demonstrations and home visits.

No. Result Demonstrations Completed	20
No. Dwellings Constructed According to Plans Furnished	19
No. Dwellings Remodeled According to Plans Furnished	20
No. Sewage Disposal Systems Installed	10
No. Water Systems Installed	10
Total Number Homes Adopting Improved Practices	30

Home, Health and Sanitation

No project groups enrolled - work made a part of other Projects.

No. Completing -	Women	10
	Girls	257
	Boys	267
No. Method Demonstrations		142
No. Result Demonstrations Completing-	Women	10
	Girls	23
No. Improving Posture		582
No. Improving care of teeth		582

No separate projects were organized in this project. It is made a part of all our nutrition work. In the Keep Growing demonstrations work on posture and care of the teeth has been emphasized this year.

In Home Management and House Furnishing, ventilation, cleanliness and fatigue have been stressed in both adult and 4-H Club work.

In 4-H Club work the state and county health contests have been continued with increased interest and numbers involved.

#### Home Improvement: Home Ground Improvement

Following the same line of action as outlined under Home Improvement we have used Miss Miller as a specialist in Home Grounds Beautification. In Lincoln, Clark and Elko Counties, real progress resulted even in this short time. In other counties the work is slower. We need more detailed information as to what will and will not grow under our varying conditions. Planting lists are being compiled in every county as our experience and increasing knowledge of local conditions permits.

In Elko County, we had two community Yard Improvement contests that have in one short year transformed two dusty desert towns. (See Miss Stimson's report, Pages 13 to 26). McGill, White Pine County, continued its community Yard Improvement Contest and at the Achievement Day program exhibited thirty-three different varieties of flowers (Miss Armstrong's report - Pages 7 to 9).

Las Vegas, Clark County, is another desert town that has awakened to the "usefulness of beauty". This fall they came forward and asked the Extension Service to assist them in organizing and conducting a Garden Club among their school children. After a joint conference on the needs and resources, a special Yard Improvement project was drawn up for them. The Extension Service furnishes the subject matter, trains the leaders; the school fosters the project and secures the local leaders; the local service clubs are offering the prizes. Thus is Las Vegas making itself beautiful preparatory to the Boulder Dam boom and incidentally furnishing one of the best outlets for the activities for its youngsters - something that was particularly needed in this community.

Moapa Valley has put on a valley wide effort to improve the home grounds and also school and church surroundings. Independent school district # 1, comprising 5 schools, is cooperating by doing some excellent experimental, as well as demonstration work. They are trying out a wide variety of trees and shrubs to test their suitability to the climate and soil. This whole valley is making a concerted effort to utilize the opportunity that their almost sub-tropical climate offers. A good start has been made and we will all follow the results from year to year (Miss Miller's report - Pages 10 to 13).

The outstanding thing in the Yard Improvement work is the skillful use of local leaders to carry on the contests and to do the follow-up work after the demonstrations have been planned.

Because of the long distances and crowded schedules of both Miss Miller and Mr. Menke, the specialist assistance in Yard Improvement work will be divided the coming year. Mr. Menke will do the specialist work in Elko, White Pine and the northern part of Eureka and Lander counties. We wish we had time to take over all the Yard Improvement work in the north and west sections of the state and thus free Miss Miller's time for more interior Home Improvement. But being new to the work we all feel that we must not extend his work too rapidly. Therefore, Miss Miller will continue to act as Yard Improvement specialist in the rest of the state, in so far as landscaping plans and so forth are concerned. On the other hand all questions of pests and diseases will be referred to Mr. Menke as he is specializing in Plant Pathology. We feel that this is a very happy cooperation between the agricultural and home economics phases of extension work.

No. Project Groups - Women	25
No. Project Members Completing	197
No. Method Demonstrations Given	40
No. Result Demonstrations completed and carried through the year	116
No. Home Grounds Planted According to Landscape Plan	25
No. School and community Grounds Planted According to Landscape Plan	6
No. Homes Painted and White-Washed	20
 Total Number Different Homes Beautifying Grounds this Year.	 281

#### Three Community Home Ground Beautification Contests

One County Flower Show	
Shrubs Planted	420
Trees Planted	553
Other Plantings	1342

The celebration of Better Homes Week is an established part of our Home Improvement and Yard Improvement projects. Local or county Better Homes tours and window exhibits are used as an incentive to open up our spring campaign for Home Improvement. This year there were eleven counties that celebrated Better Homes Week. The assistant director has acted as secretary for the State Better Homes Committee, but feels she can no longer continue in this capacity due to the pressure of other work.

State Farm Bureau Home Improvement Contest. As usual the State Farm Bureau cooperated in the Home Improvement project by conducting a State Home Improvement contest open to all members of the Farm Bureau. Clark County also held a fine County Home Improvement Contest (Miss Miller's report - Page 48 to 51). Other individual contestant entered from all over the state. The farm bureau offers only small prizes but their good publicity makes it a signal honor to win one of these prizes and the contest does much to strengthen extension work in Home Improvement. The awards are made each year at the annual State Farm Bureau Convention.

## Clothing

Clothing continues to be a minor adult project and a major 4-H Club project in Nevada. More and more interest centers on clothing selection and renovation and less on clothing construction problems. This year we have stressed home renovation because of the high cost and inaccessibility of dry cleaning establishments in many parts of the state. As part of this work we have copied California's idea of the sawdust hat block, and their methods of dry cleaning, dyeing and re-blocking hats, both straw and felt. This work has been carried on in counties with very real interest. It has been an excellent opening wedge in the new valleys just taking up extension work for it is a local problem that is easily recognized and which will bring immediate measurable results. We have also issued a mimeographed set of directions on home dry cleaning.

Miss Hauke (Western District Agent) acts as our clothing specialist. At the 1929 Annual Conference, Miss Hauke presented the revised material for first year 4-H Club work, both subject matter booklet and illustrated material and the illustrated material and project outline for the second year work. Since then she has almost completed the subject matter booklet for the second year and has planned the third year work. The rush of her field work has prevented her completing the work as rapidly as we had hoped, but field work must come first. However, we have to have this work completed by the 1930 extension conference.

The millinery sub-project was carried on in three counties, some work being done in straw, fabric and felt hats. The main idea has been to teach improved hat selection and remodeling but some hat construction technique has been found useful in localities where there are no millinery shops and poor general stores or mail order houses must be depended upon for all hats.

Miss Hauke presented some very interesting work in applied handwork at our State 4-H Club Camp. Envelope pocket books and card cases were made out of linen crash, dish toweling and Osnaburg, embroidered in wools in contrasting color-harmony. The cost ranges from ten to twenty cents and the resulting article was easily equal to those selling for a dollar in our local stores. This work has also been used for Christmas presents by some of the adult groups and has done much to teach good design and color-harmony.

Miss Hauke is also at work compiling all available information on silk dress fabrics in relation to the question of weighting. Recent research is being reviewed and interpreted in terms of the home maker's buying problems. An exhibit of pure-dye, lightly weighted and heavily weighted silk is being secured from national and local merchants supplemented by examples of silk and rayon and rayon fabrics to broaden the field of selection in the low price range. Local examples of actual wearing experience will be collected from home makers. This material will be ready to present at the annual extension conference, with two exhibits and mimeographed material for use by the other agents. The work is the result of frequent requests for help in silk purchasing problems, as our home makers testify to the many difficulties they have experienced along this line.

No. Project Groups - - - - -	-Women	19
	Girls	37
No. Project Members Completing - - -	-Women	162
	Girls	233
No. Results Completed- - - - -	-Women	79
	Girls	233
No. Method Demonstrations Given- - - - -		306
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Selection and Construction * * -	-Women	105
	Girls	317
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Renovation & Remodeling- - - - -	-Women	65
	Girls	71
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Costume Designing- - - - -	-Women	12
	Girls	74
No. Adopting Improved Practices in Children's Wardrobe Planning - - -	-Women	10
	Girls	137
Total No. Homes Adopting Improved Practices - - - - -		401
No. Dresses and Coats Made by- - - - -	-Women	62
	Girls	236
No. Undergarments Made by- - - - -	-Women	62
	Girls	353
No. Hats Made- - - - -	-Women	42

Throughout the state there is a noticeable strengthening of local organizations and increased interest and responsibility shown by the local leaders and a growing enthusiasm over results obtained shown by the rural population. We believe that these are the results of the increased number of agents which makes possible more intensive work and the improvement in subject matter material and extension methods, due to the specialist work inaugurated this year.

#### PROGRESS OF WORK THROUGHOUT THE STATE

The following comparison of statistics for the state as a whole shows a marked increase in the volume of work done. The number of communities reached increased from 63 in 1928 to 95 in 1929. This is the largest number of communities ever reached by extension work in Nevada.

The number of project groups has increased from 24 in 1928 to 75 in 1929 and the membership in project groups jumped from 433 in 1928 to 1618 in 1929.

The home visits increased from 1099 in 1928 to 2223 in 1929. We are very proud of this increase and believe that our larger number of improved practices adopted is largely due to these increasing home visits. 1319 different homes were visited, which is about one fourth of the record population of the state.

The number of training classes was greatly reduced due to the fact that new agents were getting acquainted with their districts and also it is our belief that, due to Nevada's long distances between places, local leaders need more individual training and the enthusiasm and a different viewpoint that comes through individual instruction from the agent.

The number of results and demonstration meetings held increased from 331 in 1928 to 925 in 1929, again this being an increase of nearly 300%. The attendance did not increase in the same proportion. This was not to be expected as our work keeps moving out into more and more sparsely settled areas.

The volume of work in the Keep Growing Project has climbed back to the 1927 figures despite the fact that for half of the school year of 1928-29 our number of agents was greatly reduced.

Food Preservation work increased slightly in membership but was greatly reduced in the volume of produce canned, due to the late spring and severe drought. The Food Selection and Preparation work increased in membership and in results, but not in number of groups due to new agents, lack of time and concentration on the other phases of the nutrition project.

The largest increase in work was in the Home Improvement project--whereas the number of project groups in the Home Management phase of this work increased over 100% (12 in 1928 to 26 in 1929), The number of different homes adopting improved practices increased over 500% (102 in 1928 to 550 in 1929). An even greater expansion was secured in the Home Furnishing phase. The number of project groups increased 330% (13 in 1928 to 44 in 1929).

The Home Grounds Beautifying group increased from 7 in 1928 to 25 in 1929. However, the spread of influence was not increased so markedly, due to the wide scattering of Home Demonstrations and the small population in many of these new areas. We feel that the beneficial influence of specialist work is shown through the rapid increase in volume and improvement in quality of the Home Improvement and Home Grounds Improvement work.

There was a fair increase in number in the Clothing Project Groups (14 in 1928 to 19 in 1929). The number of homes reached was nearly doubled--279 to 401. This shows an increase in effective Extension methods and again we feel that this was due to specialist work.

The Girls' 4-H Club enrollments increased from 365 in 1928 to 449 in 1929. The subject matter for club work was also greatly strengthened, due to the preparation of instruction booklets for Clothing, Home Improvement, and Gardening projects.

As a whole we believe 1929 to have been a year of decided growth, both as to quantity and quality of the work. We believe this is the result of the increase in the number of women agents, permitting more detailed and concentrated work and also to the part-time specialist work which we are now carrying on.

## EUREKA COUNTY - NEVADA

PROGRAM OF WORK.

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
1. Adequate Gardens	Six demonstrators keep a record of the value of home gardens. One demonstration of storage of vegetables. Four method demonstrations on planning planting, irrigation and cultivation.	Too early for report.  One demonstration given on preparation of soil.
2. Food Preservation	Two method demonstrations on use of pressure cooker, and use of evaporator. One pressure cooker and one evaporator in each of two communities. Four demonstrators who will keep records of work done. Ten people adopt improved practices in home preservation of foods. One exhibit of canned products and dried products. One meal served in community serving part of the meal of evaporated products.	One demonstration given.  Too early for reports.
3. Keep Growing	One community demonstration. 70 children involved. 5% increase in normal children. 5% decrease in dangerously overweight children. Home lunch for all pupils. One Gold Star community.	Too early for reports.
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
1. Renovation-Dry Cleaning.	Two community demonstrations, 25 people adopt improved practices. Four demonstrators keep records of dry-cleaning.	One demonstration on dry-cleaning given at Eureka, Mrs. L. A. Steins and Mrs. Chas. Hjul chosen as demonstrators. Two demonstrators to be chosen from Pine Valley.



## EUREKA COUNTY- NEVADA

Project	Goal Set	Total Attained
<b>CLOTHING (con)</b>		
Demonstration I. Spic and Span Girl	20 4-H Club members. 2 4-H Club demonstration teams. 1 4-H judging team. 90% completions. 10 members at Club camp. 3 standard clubs A District Achievement Day. One exhibit.	Too early for reports.
<b>HOME IMPROVEMENT</b>		
1. 4-H Home Improvement Club.	One Girl's club with 5 members, in demonstration II. Hold one Achievement Day and exhibit. Have one individual or team demonstration All members attend Club camp. Have 2 4-H Club articles written during year. 90% Completions. 2 club tours.	Too early for reports.
2. Better Pictures	One method demonstration on selection and hanging of pictures. Thirty people adopting improved practices Hold one exhibit on good pictures.	One exhibit of pictures held.
<b>COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>		
1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation.	Help plan recreation program. Secure picture exhibit for one school	Picture exhibit secured.
<b>COUNTY WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK</b>		
	Enroll 25 4-H Club members. Secure 90% completion. Hold 1 community picnic. Have clubs give demonstration plays, etc., at 1 community meeting; other than achievement day programs. Have 10 members attend camp. Have two news articles of each club.	Too early for reports.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
1. Food Preservation	1 community demonstration on the use of the pressure cooker. 2 demonstrators who will keep records of work done. 10 people adopt improved practices in home preservation of foods. 1 exhibit of canned products.	Too early for report.
2. Keep Growing	1 community demonstration 30 children involved. 10% increase in normal children 5% increase in dangerously underweight children.	Work will start in September 1929.
<b>HOME IMPROVEMENT</b>		
1. Better Pictures	Exhibit of better pictures to arouse interest in Home Improvement	1 exhibit held in public school. Funds raised for 1 picture for school.
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
1. Renovation	1 community demonstration 15 people adopt improved practices. 2 demonstrators keep records of dry cleaning, stating cost and value. 1 good news article on dry-cleaning results	Too early for report.
<b>COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>		
1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help plan membership drive. Plan for Annual Meeting of Farm Bureau.	Too early for report.
2. Community Organization	Help plan recreation program. Secure picture exhibit for 1 school	Exhibit secured.
<b>COUNTY WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK</b>		
	Enroll 15 4-H Club members Secure 90% completion (for goals of specific clubs see goals in each club). Have clubs give plays, etc., at 1 community meeting other than Achievement Day programs. Have members attend camp. Have 2 news articles of each club.	Program for 1929-30 Three news articles published for each 4-H Club.

## WHITE PINE COUNTY - NEVADA

PROGRAM OF WORK

Project	Goal Set	
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
1. Adequate Gardens	4 communities adopting project. 3 method demonstrations in each community on planting, irrigation and cultivation. 6 demonstrations on money value of home gardens. Prepare list for planting. 1 garden tour. one demonstration in each community on vegetable storage. Start campaign to secure more frequent water flow in Preston in 1930.	3 communities have adopted projects. 1 method demonstration given on planting. Too early for report on irrigation and cultivation. 6 demonstrators enrolled to keep money value records on gardens. Planting list prepared. Too early for reports.
2. Adequate Gardens	Continue annual vegetable garden demonstration at McGill. Hold 2 method demonstrations on irrigation and cultivation methods for the purpose of conserving water as well as improving gardens. Prepare planting list. Improve Achievement Day with Fly service clubs. Pave way for at least 5 demonstrations next year on varieties and methods. Increase publicity thru out year.	Application blanks distributed but too early for blanks to be sent in. Too early for report.  Too early for report Too early for report.  Too early for report.  1 news article prepared to date.
3. Food Preservation	2 communities involved. 4 method demonstrations on use of pressure cooker and evaporator. 1 pressure cooker and 1 evaporator secured in each community. 4 demonstrators to keep records of work done and value. 5 exhibits of canned and dried products to arouse public interest. 1 meal served in each community serving evaporated products to arouse interest.	Too early for reports.

## WHITE PINE COUNTY - NEVADA

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
4. Keep Growing	5 community demonstrations 200 children involved. 5% increase in normal chil- dren. 5% decrease in danger- ously underweight children. Hot supplement to school lunch in 3 schools. Home lunch for children in 2 schools.	1929-30 school year (See county Plan.)
<b>HOME IMPROVEMENT</b>		
1. Home Ground Improvement	3 demonstrations in 2 communities completed in 5 years. Planting list pre- pared. 3 method demonstra- tions on planting, cultiva- tion and pest control. Pave way for planting campaign in 1930.	6 demonstrators interested.  2 demonstrations on planting given.
2. Home Ground Improvement	Continue annual yard imp- rovement contest at McGill. Hold at least 2 method demon- strations on irrigation and cultivation to conserve wa- ter as well as improve yards. Improvement Achievement Day with Ely service clubs invited. Pave way for at least three long time de- monstrations in planning and planting for 1930 to be under direction of state specialist.	Application blanks sent out but too early for report.  Too early for report.
3. Living Room Improvement	3 living room demonstra- tions. Hold one special- ist planning tour. Hold one Better Homes commu- nity celebration. Prepare for method demonstration next year.	2 demonstrations given. 1 tour held.  1 Better Homes celebration
4. Better Pictures	6 communities involved. 8 method demonstrations 6 exhibits of better pictures. 30 people adopting imp- roved practices.	7 communities cooperated. 6 method demonstrations given 7 exhibits of pictures held and 6 schools purchased pic- tures for school room. Too early for report.

## WHITE PINE COUNTY - NEVADA

Project	Goal Set	Goal attained.
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
1. Care and Renovation	6 communities adopting project. 6 demonstrators keeping records of cost and value. 75 people adopting improved practices	5 communities adopting project. 4 demonstrations given on dry-cleaning. 5 demonstrators keeping records of cost and value Too early for report.
2. 4-H Clothing Clubs.	7 4-H Clothing Clubs. 57 club members. 90% completions. 6 standard clubs. 2 judging teams. 7 demonstration teams. 20 members at club camp. 3 district Achievement Days. 1 exhibit at county fair, if held.	9 4-H Clothing Clubs. 52 club members. Too early for report. 6 standard clubs. Too early for reports. 2 community Achievement Days held. Too early for report of other communities
<b>COUNTY-WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK.</b>		
	Enroll 90 4-H club members Secure 90% completions. Hold 3 community 4-H club picnics. Have clubs give plays, etc., at 2 community meetings other than Achievement Day programs. Have 20 members attend club camp. Improve club publicity.	75 4-H Club members enrolled. Too early for report. Too early for report. Club plays given at two community meetings other than Achievement Day programs. Too early for report. Organization of every club given publicity. Every Achievement Day reported. Special activities reported. 5 monthly issues of the 4-H Club News published and copies sent to every club member and leader.
<b>COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>		
1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help plan membership drive. Help with plans to entertain state extension conference and state Farm Bureau annual meeting in January 1930.	Too early for reports.
2. Community organization	Help plan recreation program for communities	Too early for reports.

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

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SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

Goals and Accomplishments

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
I. Nutrition	5 project groups	4 project groups
1. Food Selection & Preparation	10 method demonstrations on increased use of vegetables.	13 method demonstrations
	25 families adopting imp. practices	21 adopting imp. practices
	2 demonstrations on use of liver	0
	10 adopting practices on use of liver.	0
2. Adequate gardens	7 communities carrying on work	4 communities
	14 demonstrations	12 demonstrations
	2 Kale	2
	2 Swiss Chard	2
	2 New Zealand Spinach	2
	4 Hot beds	4 hot bed dem.
	7 Storage	5 storage dem.
	15 families adopting imp. practices	12 families adopting imp. practices
3. Food Preservation	3 project groups	3
	6 method demonstrations	3
	40 families adopting imp. practices	25
	5 following food preservation budget	0
	1 community dinner in each community, serving evaporated products	0
		} Last two omitted because of crowded program.
4. Keep Growing	23 community demonstrations	23
	5% increase in normal children	16%
	5% decrease in those dangerously underweight	11%
	12 gold star communities (having 75% in safe zone & 10% or less dangerously underweight).	14
	12 communities enter poster contest	13
	23 achievement days	13

## ELKO COUNTY - NEVADA

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Project	Goals Set	Goals Attained
6. 4-H Food selection & Preparation Clubs	2 clubs	1
	12 members	5
	10 adopting imp. practices regarding milk	5
	8 adopting imp. practices regarding vegetables	5
	8 adopting impr. practices regarding meat	5
	1 demonstration team	1
	1 exhibit	1
7. 4-H Food Preservation club.	2 clubs	1
	8 members	1
	8 adopting imp. practices	1
	2 demon. teams	0
	1 exhibit	1
8. 4-H Garden club	3 clubs	0
	30 members	0
	30 adopting imp. practices	0
	10 emphasizing greens	0
	1 tour in each community	0
	1 exhibit.	0
<p>These garden club members were turned over to the new Assistant Extension Agent, Mark Menke, to help him get started in his work and because he is specializing in Plant Pathology and is especially well trained in all phases of practical garden work. For results see Mr. Menke's report.</p>		
9. School Lunch Club	1 club	1
	1 demonstration team	0
<p>(Dropped because of deep snows and illness of teacher which closed the school for two months.)</p>		
II. Home Improvement		
1. House planning (New & remodeled)	5 communities	4
	8 houses planned	16
2. Living room Improvement	5 communities	4
	4 demonstrators	6
	10 families adopting impr. practices	16

## ELKO COUNTY - NEVADA

Projects	Goals Set	Goals Attained.
3. Kitchen Improvement	5 communities	4
	5 demonstrators	5
	10 families adopting improved practices	19
	2 kitchen sinks	1
	2 correct working heights	0
4. Bed room Improvement	5 communities	4
	2 demonstrators	6
	5 families adopting imp. practices	18
5. Bath rooms	5 communities	4
	3 demonstrators	3
	6 families adopting improved practices	9
6. Home sanitation & Health	1 community	1
	1 Sanitary privy demon.	0
	1 septic tank "	0
	2 heating systems	1
	(Men too busy to put in sanitary privy demon. Gas heating systems put in at Wells.)	
7. Home Water Supply	5 communities	1
	4 water systems	1
8. Home Power Supply	5 communities	3
	2 lighting systems	0
	15 power washing machines	3
	3 power vacuum cleaners	18
	4 electric irons	2
9. Home Ground Improvement	2 communities	4
	4 five-year demon	4
	45 families adopting imp. practices	77
		2 community garden contests
	1 county flower show	
10. Better Homes Week	5 communities	5
	5 community meetings	3
	Store exhibits	1
11. Home Improvement 4-H Clubs	1 community	2
	6 members	6
	6 adopting imp. practices	6
	1 demonstration team	0
	1 exhibit	1



## ELKO COUNTY - NEVADA

Project	Goals Set	Goals Attained
III. Clothing		
1. Construction	5 communities	3
	2 emphasizing construction	2
	5 adopting imp. practices	55
2. Summer hat Renovation	4 communities	1
	Train 4 project leaders	1
	Hold 4 method demon.	5
	10 adopting imp. practices	10
3. Children's Clothing	5 communities	5
	2 emphasizing children's clothing	2
	5 adopting imp. practices	10
4. Millinery	3 communities	2
	Train 3 project leader	0
	Hold 3 method demon.	1
	10 adopting imp. practices	6
5. Footwear	1 community	0
	Train 1 leader	0
	3 demonstrators	0
	6 adopting imp. practices	0 *
* (Omitted because program too crowded)		
6. Clothing costs	6 communities	0
	2 demonstrators	0
	5 adopting impr. practices	0
7. 4-H Clothing Club		
(1) Dem. I Spic & Span Girls	2 clubs	2
	18 members	19
	2 demonstration teams	2
	1 exhibit at Fair	1
	2 judging teams	2
(2) Dem. II Summer Outfit	1 club	1
	1 member	1
(3) Dem. III Winter Outfit	1 Club	1
	3 members	3

## ELKO COUNTY - NEVADA

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
IV. 4-H Club Work County-Wide plans	60 Members	35 (Garden members given to Mr. Menke)
	75% completions	45.7% completions
	8 demonstration teams	5
	3 judging teams	3
	1 county-wide achieve- ment day	1
	20 attend Club Camp	14
V. Community Improvement		
1. Recreation		
(a) Group Games	1 community	1
	20 people involved	20
(b) Musical Organiza- tion	1 community	1
	1 organization, county	1
	50 people involved	40
2. supervised school lunch	7 schools	4
	40 pupils involved	53
	20 adopting imp. practices	20
3. Fairs & Exhibits	1 Fair	2
	100 exhibitors	176
4. Community market	5 communities cooperate	0

(Only two communities could be interested so  
dropped).

## LINCOLN COUNTY - NEVADA

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

## LINCOLN COUNTY - NEVADA

Projects	Goals Set	Goals Attained
<b>CLOTHING</b>		
1. 4-H Clothing Club Work	4 communities 4 clubs 45 members 3 demonstration teams 3 judging teams 3 exhibits	5 communities 5 clubs 59 members 3 dem. teams  3 exhibits at annual meeting
<b>COUNTY AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>		
1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help Plan membership drive 1 farm Bureau picnic in conjunction with Achievement Day	Help given. 1 picnic 1 Achievement Day
<b>COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</b>		
	Help plan 3 com. programs in each of 5 communities Help plan refreshments Help plan recreation programs Help with Home & Community Home Improvement Contest for 1929	3 programs planned Refreshments planned Recreation programs planned
<b>COUNTY WIDE 4-H CLUB WORK</b>		
	Enroll 45 4-H Club members Secure 80% completions Have 4 clothing clubs Hold 1 county club picnic coincident with Farm Bureau Picnic Have 4-H Club members attend Club Camp Hold one Achievement Day.	59 members enrolled 70% completions 3 clothing clubs  1 picnic held  no members attended club camp 1 Achievement Day.

SUMMARY OF  
PROJECTS, GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
<u>Nutrition</u> Keep Growing Demonstration	3 community demonstrations 5% increase normal children 5% decrease D. U. 2 Gold Star communities	3 community demonstrations 10.95% increase 8.62% decrease 0
<u>Food Preservation</u>	2 project groups 2 dem. evaporation of vegetables and fruits 2 dem. storing dried product 2 dem. restoration and cooking of dried product 1 exhibit	1 group 1 demonstration 1 demonstration Will be held this winter Exhibit at annual meeting 60 families adopting practices
<u>Adequate Gardens</u>	1 community 2 dem. of adequate gardens 2 dem. of leafy vegetables 3 families adopting improved practices	Project postponed until next year because of agent's enforced leave of absence in early fall, when preparation for winter gardens should have been made.
<u>Food Preservation</u> 4-H Club Work	1 community 1 food pres. (Canning) 4-H Club 6 members 6 members adopting improved practices in canning 1 demonstration team 1 judging team 1 exhibit	1 community 1 Club 6 members 6 adopted improved practices 1 demonstration team 1 judging team 1 exhibit
<u>Home Improvement</u> Living Room Improvement	3 communities 10 demonstrators 22 follow-up rooms 40 families following suggestions	5 communities 20 demonstrators 22 follow-up demonstrations 43 families adopted improved practices

ProjectGoalsResults

Home Improvement (Cont'd)  
Home Sanitation and Health  
1. Sanitary Privy

3 communities  
5 demonstrations  
5 families adopting improved  
practices

0  
-  
-

Project postponed because of lack of interest.

Home Grounds Improvement

5 communities  
10 demonstrators  
24 families adopting im-  
proved practices

5 communities  
6 demonstrators  
24 families adopting improved  
practices

Better Homes Week

5 communities  
5 community meetings  
Store exhibits

1 community  
1 community meeting  
Store exhibits

Clothing

4-H Clothing Club Work

4 clubs  
45 members  
4 demonstration teams  
4 judging teams  
4 exhibits

4 clubs  
44 members  
2 demonstration teams  
2 judging teams  
4 exhibits at annual meeting

County and Community  
Organization

County Farm Bureau Coop.

Farm Bureau picnic in con-  
junction with Club Achieve-  
ment Day

Picnic omitted  
1 4-H Club Achievement Day

Community Organization

Help plan 3 com. programs  
in each of 5 communities  
Help plan refreshments  
Help plan recreation  
programs  
Help with Home and Com.  
Home Imp. Contest for 1929

5 programs planned  
Refreshments planned  
Help given  
Help given, excellent contest  
held

County-wide 4-H Club Work

Enroll 45 4-H Club members  
Secure 80% completions  
Have 4 clothing clubs  
Hold 1 county club picnic  
coincident with F. B.

44 enrolled  
70% completions  
4 clubs  
-

SUMMARY  
of  
PROJECTS, GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
<u>Nutrition</u> Food Selection & Preparation.	2 Communities 2 Demonstrators 10 Cooperators 5 Homes Adopt. Imp. practices 2 Salad Demon. 1 Exhibit 2 Demon. Cooking Vegetables	2 Communities 2 Demonstrators 40 Cooperators 40 Homes adopt. Imp. practices 2 Salad Demon. 1 Exhibit 2 Demon.
Adequate Gardens	2 Communities 2 Demonstrators 10 Cooperators 5 Homes adopt better prac- tice in each community Prepare list of vege- tables suitable for Local conditions Held garden tour Exhibit at St. Fair	3 Communities 3 Demonstrators 58 Cooperators 58 Homes adopt better practices  List prepared  No tour Exhibited veg. at Fair
Food Preservation	2 Communities 5 Demonstrators 10 Cooperators 10 Homes adopt imp. practices Exhibit at St. Fair	3 Communities 3 Demonstrators 58 Cooperators 60 Homes adopt. imp. practices Exhibit at Fair
4-H Food Selection & Preparation Club	1 Standard 4-H Food Club	No 4-H Food Club
<u>Home Improvement</u> Living room imp.	Emphasize living room improvement 4 Demonstration homes 10 Cooperators Secure help of State Specialist 5 Method demonstrations Celebrate Better Homes Week Held 1 tour Exhibit at State Fair	Living room imp. stressed 5 Demon. homes 82 Cooperators State Specialist help - 2 days 11 Method Demon. Better Homes Week celebrated. 1 Tour No Exhibit

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
Home Power & Light Supply	Emphasize Better Home Lt. & Power facilities 4 Home demonstrations 10 Cooperators 2 Method Demon. in each Community Work out cost estimate 4 Homes adopt. imp. practices.	Home Power & Lt. supply emphasized 4 Demon. homes 19 Cooperators 1 Demonstration Not yet completed 19 Homes adopt. imp. practices
Home Grounds	1 Demon. in each community to be completed in 5 years Specific plans prepared by State Specialist Prepare list of plants suitable for locality Secure publicity for demonstration Pave way for planting campaign in 1930	4 Home demon. to be completed within 5 years Plans prepared by State Specialist List prepared Publicity secured Work started
Home Improvement 4-H Club	Organize 1 4-H Home Improvement Club	No Club organized in this project
<u>Clothing</u> 4-H Clo. Club	5 4-H Clo. Clubs 40 Clo. Club members 3 Demon. teams 2 Judging teams 75% Completions 4 Standard 4-H Clo. Clubs 1 Co. Wide Achievement Day 1 Co. Wide Picnic or at least 2 Club picnics.	7 4-H Clo. Clubs organized 57 Members 4 Demon. teams 2 Judging teams 44 Completions - 77.2% 7 Standard 4-H Clo. Clubs 1 Co. Wide Achv. Day 1 Co. Wide Picnic



## LANDER COUNTY

## PROJECTS, GOALS AND RESULTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals Set</u>	<u>Results</u>
I. Nutrition		
1. Food Preservation	2 Result Demonstrators 1 Method demonstration of Pressure Cooker 1 Method demonstration of Evaporator 1 Exhibit 10 Families adopting improved practices	All omitted due to change of agents and lack of community organization.
2. Keep Growing	1 Demonstration with 50 children 5% Increase in normals 5% Decrease in dangerously underweight	Started Oct. 2 62 children Pair of scales purchased by county.
II. Home Improvement		
1. Better Pictures	Exhibits of better pictures to arouse interest in Home Improvement	Held 1 picture purchased for school
III. Clothing		
1. Renovation	1 Community demonstration 2 Result demonstrations 150 adopt improved practices 1 News article	1 Too near end of year 5 1
IV. County and Community Organization		
1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help plan membership drive Plan for annual meeting of Farm Bureau	Omitted Sent report
2. Help plan recreational Program		Not carried out due to lack of organization.

## SUPPLEMENTARY

In preparing for the 1930 Program a meeting to discuss family budgets was held with the women at Cortez who are to keep food records during the winter.

## WHITE PINE COUNTY

## PROJECTS, GOALS AND RESULTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals Set</u>	<u>Results</u>
I. Nutrition		
1. Adequate Gardens Demonstration Stage	4 Communities 6 Result Demonstrations 12 Method Demonstrations Prepare Planting List 4 Result Demonstrations on Storage Start Campaign for more frequent water flow in Preson in 1930.	3 Communities 3 Method Given 3 Demonstrations Prepared List  Postponed to Next Year  Postponed
2. Adequate Gardens Campaign Stage	Continue Campaign stage in McGill 2 Method Demonstrations Prepare Planting List Improve Achievement Day	Campaign continued 13 Result Demonstrations Omitted Omitted Improved
3. Food Preservation	2 Communities 4 Result Demonstrations 2 Canning Method Demon- strations 2 Evaporator Method Demon- strations 1 Pressure Cooker Secured 1 Evaporator 2 Meals Serving evaporated products	4 Communities 8 Result Demonstrations 4 Canning Method Demon- strations 6 Evaporator Demonstrations  0 0 0
4. Keep Growing	8 Communities 100 Children 5% Increase in normals 5% Decrease in dangerously underweight Hot supplement in 3 schools Home lunch in 2 schools	4 Communities 107 Children 1% increase in normals 6% Decrease in danger- ously underweight 2 Hot supplements 2 Home lunches
II. Home Improvement		
1. Home Ground Improve- ment (Demonstration Stage)	2 Communities 3 Result Demonstrations 3 Method Demonstrations Prepare planting list Pave way for 1930 campaign	3 Communities 0 " Method Demonstrations 1 list started Completed
2. Home Ground Improve- ment (Campaign stage)	1 Contest McGill 2 Method demonstrations Improve Achievement Day Pave way for three long time demonstrations	1 (20 demonstrators) 0 Yes Yes

White Pine County

3. Living Room Improvement.	3 result demonstrations 2 Method demonstrations 1 Specialist planning tour 1 Better Homes Celebration	4 Result demonstrations est. 4 held Held Held
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4. Better Pictures	6 Communities 6 Method Demonstrations 6 Exhibits 30 Adopting improved practices	7 Communities 7 Method Demonstrations 7 Exhibits - 6 schools Purchased 15 pictures 35 adopted
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## III. Clothing

1. Care and Renovation	6 Communities 6 Result Demonstrations 75 Adopting Improved practices 6 Method demonstrations	5 Communities 4 40 5 method
2. Clothing Club 4-H	7 Clubs 57 Members 90% Completion 6 Standard Clubs 2 Judging Teams 7 Demonstrations teams 1 Exhibit at County Fair - if held	9 Clubs 47 Members 75% Completion 5 Standard Clubs 2 2 Held

County-wide 4-H  
Club Work

Enroll 90 members 90% Completions 3 Community Picnics 3 Other community meetings 3 District Achievement Days 20 Members at Club Camp Club Publicity	68 Enrolled 69% Completions 0 0 4 8 Done
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IV. County & Community  
Organizations:

1. County Farm Bureau Cooperation	Help plan membership drive Help plan for State Extension Conference and State Annual Meeting in 1930	Quitted Done
2. Community Organization	Help plan recreation program for communities	Quitted

## Supplementary Work Inaugurated by New Agent

1. Clothing		
1. Millinery	2 Communities 3 Method Demonstrations Records to be kept - Results recorded in 1930	2 4 Preliminary Results: 6 Hats Renovated 13 Felt Hats made 14 Hat Blocks made

## EUREKA COUNTY

## PROJECTS, GOALS AND RESULTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals Set</u>	<u>Results</u>
I. Nutrition		
1. Adequate Gardens	1 Community 6 Result Demonstrations 4 Method Demonstrations (Planning, Planting, Irrigation and Cultivation) 1 Method Demonstration Storage	1 0 1  0
2. Food Preservation	2 Communities 2 Result demonstrations Canning 2 Result demonstrations, Evaporator 1 Method demonstrating Canning 1 Method demonstration Evaporator 2 Pressure Cookers Purchased 2 Evaporators made 10 Families adopting improved practices 1 Exhibit 1 Served	1 Community  2 Quitted 1 Quitted 1 Quitted 4 Quitted Quitted
3. Keep Growing	1 Community 70 Children involved 5% Increase in normals 5% Decrease in dangerously underweight Home lunch for all pupils 1 Gold Star community	1 121 1 1/2% increase  Plus 32% Decrease Majority 0
II. Clothing		
1. Renovation	2 Communities 4 Result demonstrations 25 People adopting improved practices	2 1 15
2. 4-H Club	3 Standard Clubs 20 Members 90% Completions 1 judging team 10 Members at camp District Achievement Day 1 Exhibit	Clothing Clubs were not  Organized due to change of agents and crowded schedule
III. Home Improvement		
1. 4-H Club	1 Club with 5 members in Den. II 90% completion Achievement Day Exhibit Demonstration Team 5 to attend camp 2 Club Tours 2 4-H Club newspapers articles	3 0 Lack of funds made camp trip impossible. Interest was low.

Bureau County

2. Rug Making	1 Community 1 Method Demonstration Records to be kept in 1930	1 1
3. Better Pictures	1 Method demonstration 1 Exhibit 30 Adopt improved practices	1 1 3
IV. County & Community Organization		
1. County Farm Bureau	Help plan recreational program	Omitted
2. County-wide 4-H Club Work	Total Club enrollment - 25 " Completions - 90% One community picnic Demonstrations and plays given at Community meeting Achievement day program 10 to attend camp 2 news articles	3 0  Other work omitted due to lack of county cooperation and change in agents.  2
V. Clothing		
1. Millinery	1 Community 2 Method Demonstrations Records to be kept and results recorded in 1930	1 2 Preliminary results: 10 Hat blocks made 6 Hats made.

SUMMARY  
of  
PROJECTS, GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
<b>Nutrition</b>		
1. Food Selection & Preparation	2 Communities	2 Communities
	2 Demonstrators	2 Demen.
	10 Cooperators	37 Cooperators
	2 Method Dem. - Vegetabl	2 Dem.- Vegetables
	2 " " Salads	1 " Salads
	10 Homes adopt better practice.	45 Homes adopt Imp. practice.
	1 Exhibit	No Exhibit
<hr/>		
2. Adequate Gardens.	2 Communities	2 Communities
	2 Demonstrators	2 Demon.
	10 Cooperators	25 Cooperators
	Prepare list of vege- tables suitable for locality	List prepared
	1 Garden Tour Exhibit at St. Fair	No Tour Exhibit at Fair.
<hr/>		
3. Food Preservation	2 Communities	2 Communities
	5 Demonstrators	3 Demonstrators
	10 Cooperators	35 Cooperators
	Demon. on Canning & Evaporation.	Canning Demon.
	10 Homes adopt improved practices Exhibit at St. Fair	37 Homes adopt imp. practices No Exhibit at Fair
<hr/>		
4. Keep Growing	7 Schools enrolled	7 Schools enrolled
	325 Children involved	363 Children enrolled
	5% Increase-Normal C Children	358 Children compet- ing
	5% Decrease-Dangerously Underweight Children	3.33% Decrease- Normal Children
	Supervised lunch in 5 schools	5.77% Increase-Dang. underweight
	Hot Supplement in 5 schools	Supervised lunch in 5 schools
	Home lunch in 2 schools	Hot supplement in 5 schools
	Make Lyon County a Gold Star County	Home lunch in 2 schools
		Lyon County not a Gold Star County

1929 Annual Report  
Lyon County, Nev.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
5. 4-H Food Selection & Preparation	1-4-H Food Club 15 Members 1 Demon. Team 1 Judging " 75% Completions 10 Members at Club 1 County wide Achievement Day 1 County wide Picnic-Omitted	1-4-H Food Club 10 Members 1 Demon. Team 1 Judging " 50% Completions 2 Members at Club Camp No Achievement Day
<u>Home Improvement</u> Living Room Improvement	Major Project 4 Home Demonstrat- ors 10 Cooperators State Specialist Help 5 Method Demonstrations Celebrate Better Homes Week 1 Better Homes Tour Exhibit at St. Fair	Major Project 4 Demonstrators 94 Cooperators State Specialist Help- 3 days Demon. 14 Held Better Homes Week Celebrated 1 Better Homes Tour No Exhibit
Home Power & Light Supply	Emphasize Better Home Lighting & Power facilities 2 Home Demonstrations 6 Cooperators 2 Method Demon. in each community Work out definite cost estimates 4 Homes adopting improved practices	Better Light & Power facilities emphasized. 1 Home Demonstration 10 Cooperators 1 Method Demonstration No definite estimates made 10 Homes adopting imp. practices.
Home Grounds Imp.	1 Demon. in each com- munity to be complet- ed in 5 years. 10 Cooperators Plans prepared by State Specialist Prepare list of plants suitable for locality Secure newspaper publicity. Pave way for plant- ing Campaign in 1930	6 Demon. started 50 Cooperators Plans prepared List prepared Publicity secured Work started

<u>Project</u>	<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishment</u>	
Clothing 4-H Clo. Club	3 4-H Clo. Clubs	3 4-H Clo. Clubs	
	14 Clo. Club Members	36 Members Enrolled	
	2 Demon. Teams	2 Demon. Teams	
	2 Judging Teams	2 Judging Teams	
	75% Completions	66-2/3% Completions	
	10 Members at Club Camp	15 Members at Club Camp	
	1 Co. Wide Achv. Day	No. Co. Wide Achv. Day	
	1 Co. Wide Picnic	No. Co. Wide Picnic	
	<hr/>		
	Millinery	1 Project Group	1 Group enrolled
2 Demonstrators		5 Demonstrators	
5 Cooperators		16 Cooperators	
2 Demon. Meetings		2 Demon. Meetings	
5 Women adopt improved practices		16 Women adopt improved practices.	
<hr/>			



PROGRAM OF WORK

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
<b>NUTRITION</b>		
1		
1 Food Selection & Preparation	1 community involved	1 community carried on project
	5 method demonstrations on:	5 method demonstrations given
	Balanced meals	1 on balanced meals
	Green leaf vegetables	1 on green vegetables
	Liver	1 on liver
	Meat selection	1 on meat selection
	Meat Substitutes	1 on meat substitutes
	12 adopting improved practices	45 adopted improved practices
2. Adequate Gardens	3 communities involved	3 communities carrying on project
	6 demonstration gardens	9 demonstration gardens
	15 cooperators adopting improved practices	21 adopted improved practices
	1 garden tour	Garden tour was not held because gardens were not very good this year on account of shortage of water.
3. Food Preservation	2 communities involved	No work done this year
	1 method demonstration in each community	No work done this year
	30 canning part of winter's supply	
	1 exhibit	Potato and apple show
4. Keep Growing	13 community demon. of positive good health in school children as indicated by normal growth and development	12 communities carried on Keep Growing project for 9 months
	589 children involved	553 children started the work. 541 completed
	5% increase in normal children	29.66% increase in normal children

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	5% decrease in dangerously underweight	20.17% Decrease in the dangerously underweight
	4 Gold Star communities	5 Gold Star Communities
	11 Community Poster Contests	10 Schools entered Poster contest
	1 County Poster Contest	98 Posters entered at County Poster Contest
	12 community Achievement Days	
	1 County Achievement Day	1 County Achievement Day Held
5. Food Selection & Preparation	1 community involved	1 community started the work, but club was discontinued because of girls moving away
	8 members	8 members started work
	3 demonstration teams	No teams were trained
	1 exhibit	No exhibit of work
HOME IMPROVEMENT		
1. Living Room Improvement	4 communities involved	6 clubs carried on this work
	1 result demonstration in each community	1 result demonstration was made in each community
	1 method demonstration in each community	1 method demonstration was made by Specialist in each community
	1 tour to observe Specialist's work	Tour was not made
	6 community celebrations of Better Homes Week	6 communities celebrated Better Homes Week
	2 Better Homes Tours	2 Better Homes Tours held
	10 Cooperators adopting improved practices	14 Adopted improved practices
2. Home Grounds Improvement	4 communities involved	4 communities involved
	1 method demonstration in planting in each community	1 method demonstration in planting in each community
	1 garden planning tour to observe Specialist's work	This trip was not made
	6 result demonstrations	6 result demonstrations

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	10 cooperators adopting improved practices	7 cooperators adopted improved practices
	2 method demonstrations on cultivation and pest control	1 method demonstration given by Mr. Menke
3. Home Improvement 4-H Club Work	1 club 8 members 1 judging team 1 exhibit	2 clubs took up this work 9 members started this work, 3 completed No judging team 1 Exhibition of work at Achievement Day
CLOTHING		
1. Clothing Selection and Color Harmony	1 community 2 result demonstrations 8 cooperators adopting improved practices 1 method demonstration	No work done due to change of agents No work done due to change of agents No work done due to change of agents
2. Clothing Renovation	2 result demonstrations 6 cooperators adopting improved practices 1 method demonstration	No work done due to change of agents No work done due to change of agents No work done due to change of agents
3. 4-H Clothing Club Work	6 clubs 59 Members 12 demonstration teams 6 judging teams 6 community exhibits 1 county exhibit 6 community Achievement Days 1 county Achievement Day	4 clubs Started club work with 62 members, 32 finished 1 demonstration team 2 judging teams No community exhibits held 1 county exhibit held No community Achievement days held 1 county Achievement Day
COMMUNITY RECREATION	4 communities involved 4 community Christmas parties	4 communities involved 4 community Christmas parties

Project	Goal Set	Goal Attained
	: 2 county-wide dances	: 2 county-wide dances held
	: 1 county-wide card party	: 1 county-wide card party
	: 1 magazine club	: 1 magazine club started
	:	:
	:	:
	:	:
	:	:
COUNTY-WIDE CLUB WORK	:	:
	: 75 members enrolled	: 62 members enrolled
	: 90% completing	: 54 % completing
	: 4 demonstration teams	: 1 demonstration team
	: 2 judging teams	: 2 judging teams
	: 6 Achievement Days	: 1 Achievement Day
	: 2 club tours	: No Tours held
	: 30 members at Club Camp	: 17 girls at Club Camp,
	:	: 2 leaders and 1 agent

NEVADA HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECT WORK  
1927-1928-1929

Nevada Farm Bureau and University Extension Service Cooperating

	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>
No. communities where extension work should be conducted - - - - -	92	92	115
No. communities where project work is carried on	82	63	95
No. adult project groups - - - - -	66	24	75
Membership in above - - - - -	806	433	1,618
No. Junior Home Economic club groups - - - - -	40	40	49
Membership in above - - - - -	383	378	449
No. different homes visited - - - - -	688	471	1,316
Total No. home visits made - - - - -	1,665	1,099	2,223
No. training meetings for local leaders - adult -	33	29	8
Attendance at above - - - - -	404	180	18
No. training meetings for club leaders - - - - -	50	16	21
Attendance at above - - - - -	93	61	52
No. result and demonstration meetings held - - -	603	331	925
Attendance at above - - - - -	17,072	12,147	18,951
Other extension meetings held - - - - -	225	172	288
Attendance at above - - - - -	18,093	9,016	11,528
Number junior club encampments - - - - -	1	1	1
Attendance at above - - - - -	324	246	283

NUTRITION PROJECT

Communities conducting Keep Growing Demonstrations	61	45	58
School children completing Keep Growing Demonstrations - - - - -	3,342	1,696	2,084
Normal children increased - - - - -	6.5%	8.7%	22.4%
Dangerously underweight children decreased - - -	4.3%	8.7%	8.8%
Schools serving hot lunch for first time - - - -	6	1	10
Children involved - - - - -	163	12	306
Communities reaching ultimate state goal (Gold Star Communities)	19	20	22
Food selection and preparation project groups	7	8	7
Membership in above - - - - -	113	132	141
Junior food preparation clubs - - - - -	7	7	4
Membership in above - - - - -	56	62	36
Total No. of different homes adopting improved practices - - - - -	162	140	186
Food preservation project groups - Adults - - -	11	11	15
Membership in above - - - - -	160	170	231
Junior Food Preservation clubs - - - - -	0	3	2
Membership in above - - - - -	0	18	10
Total number of different homes adopting improved practices - - - - -	190	158	290
Fruit and vegetables canned (qts.) - Women - - -	6,384	17,179	8,191
- Girls	40	661	875

	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>
Meat and fish canned (qts.) - Women - - -	561	738	198
- Girls - - -	0	6	26
Jellies and preserves made (qts.) - women - -	3,804	11,879	2,059
- girls	20	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	130
Fruits and vegetables dried (lbs.) - women - -	620	120	99
Meats cured (lbs.) - women - - - - -	1,000	0	100
No. vegetable garden project groups - Women - -	28	10	15
Membership in above - - - - -	168	145	162
No. garden project groups - Juniors - - - -	1	2	0
Membership in above - - - - -	8	32	0
Number garden demonstrations completed - adults -	153	119	44
" " " " - junior -	3	14	0
Total No. different homes adopting improved practices	156	119	129

HOME IMPROVEMENT

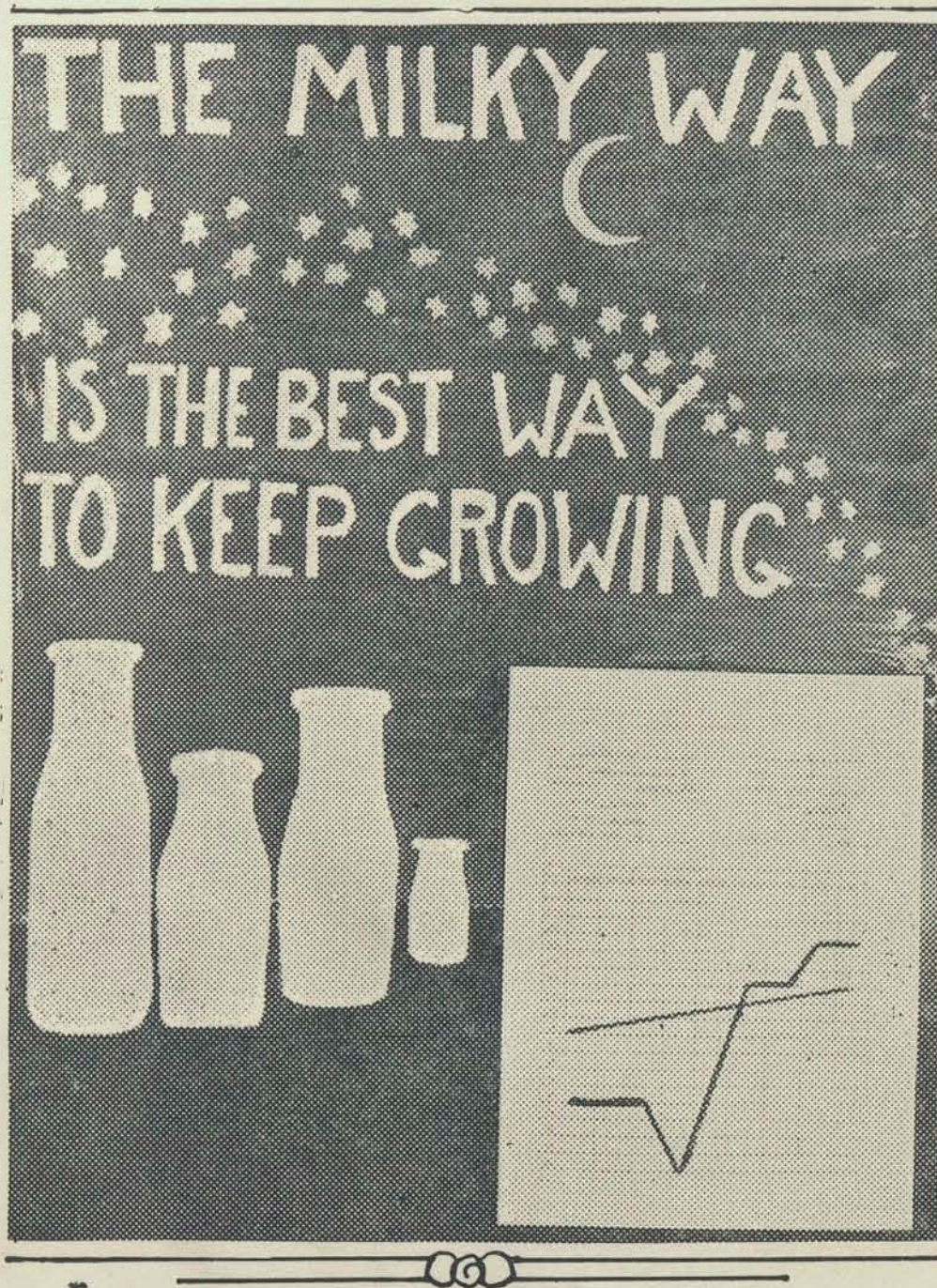
No. Home Management Project groups - - - - -	21	12	26
Membership in the above - - - - -	213	130	601
No. Home Management Result Demonstrations completed -	164	130	108
No. homes obtaining additional labor saving equipment - - - - -	244	130	195
Total No. different homes adopting improved practices in home management - - - - -	222	168	310
No. adult house furnishing groups - - - - -	24	13	44
Membership in the above - - - - -	222	130	317
No. 4-H home furnishing groups - - - - -	0	1	7
Membership in the above - - - - -	0	9	35
No. result demonstrations completed - Women - -	187	120	164
" " " " - Girls - -	3	9	23
No. different homes adopting improved practices -	226	102	550
Total number rooms improved, as follows:	224	85	873
Bedrooms - -	57	24	164
Living rooms -	49	16	254
Dining rooms -	34	0	116
Kitchens -	46	17	44
Other rooms -	38	28	295
No. labor saving equipment installed - - - - -	131	110	181
No. selecting and rearranging furniture - - - - -	121	94	359
No. repairing and remodeling furniture - - - - -	104	74	249
No. improving walls, woodwork and floors - - - -	112	102	369
No. sewage systems installed - - - - -	3	4	10
Water systems installed - - - - -	9	5	10
Number heating systems installed - - - - -	10	5	1
Number lighting systems installed - - - - -	10	2	0
Number homes screened for first time - - - - -	10	2	2
No. home grounds beautification project groups - -	27	7	25
Membership in above - - - - -	162	129	197
No. result demonstrations completed - - - - -	147	87	116
No. different homes beautifying grounds this year -	169	204	281
No. school and community grounds planted - - - -	3	0	20

CLOTHING

	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>
No. project groups - Women - - - - -	21	14	19
Membership in above - - - - -	180	178	162
Number junior clubs - - - - -	32	23	37
Membership in above - - - - -	315	240	239
No. result demonstrations completed - Women - -	124	128	79
" " " " - Girls - -	109	147	239
No. different homes adopting improved practices -	334	279	401
No. individuals improving practices in selection and construction - Women - - - -	117	57	105
- Girls - - - -	177	113	317
No. improving practices in renovating and remodeling - Women - - - -	44	10	65
- Girls - - - -	22	54	71
No. improving practices in costume designing -			
- Women - - - -	20	15	12
- Girls - - - -	49	53	74
No. improving regarding children's wardrobe planning - Women - - - -	64	32	10
- Girls - - - -	44	13	137
No. improving regarding millinery - - - -	3	--	58

# *Keep Growing*

*Nevada Nutrition Report 1928-29*



*First Prize, State Poster Contest*

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.



## NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

1928 - 1929

With this report Nevada completes the seventh year of the Keep Growing Demonstrations. We feel a justifiable pride in submitting this report because it marks the completion of the best year of work in the history of the Keep Growing Demonstrations.

SCOPE OF WORK. 58 communities carried on the work this year. This is 13 communities more than last year.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED. 2190 children were entered in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. This is an increase of 350 over last year.

NORMAL CHILDREN. During this year the number of Normal children has been increased 22%, which is over four times the state annual goal of 5% increase and is nearly three times the increase made last year.

DANGEROUSLY UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 8.8% which is considerably more than the state goal of 5% decrease and .1% better than last year.

We are especially pleased with this year's improvement because the work was carried on under the serious handicap of a depleted extension force for a large part of the year, and with three agents who were new to Nevada and to the Keep Growing Demonstrations. The results are a real tribute to the whole hearted cooperation of the Keep Growing communities and to the persistent efforts of the local leaders.

71% of the children in the Keep Growing Demonstrations are now in the "Safe Zone" (i.e., are up to average weight or slightly below). This is only 4% below the ultimate state goal of 75% in the "Safe Zone". 15% of the total number are still dangerously underweight. This is only 5% more than the ultimate state goal of 10% dangerously underweight. We feel that this is a gratifying improvement, particularly when it is realized that new communities are added to the work each year, which naturally bring down the general state averages. We believe that within three or four years the state record will reach the ultimate state goal and then Nevada will be a Gold Star State.

### GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES

Another record that is broken this year is the number of Gold Star Communities. This year we have 22 Gold Star Communities, last year we had 19, and the year before 18. Gold Star communities are those that have succeeded in reaching the ultimate state goals, by bringing 75% of their school children up to the "Safe Zone" (i.e., up to average weight for age and height, or slightly under) and have 10% or less dangerously underweight.

At the beginning of the school year each Gold Star Community will have a framed Gold Star Certificate presented to its school as a recognition of excellent work done. There are a number of schools which now possess two, three and four such Gold Star Certificates, which are proudly hung on the school room wall along with Champion penants in various athletic contests. This means that Nevada communities are now taking a real interest in their health standing.

ALL YEAR GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES

This year Nevada has had a new achievement to announce. There are six "All Year Gold Star Communities" in the state that have maintained the "Gold Star" standards throughout the entire school year. Special "All Year Gold Star Certificates" ornamented with two Gold Stars will be presented to these schools at the beginning of the new school year.

"All Year Gold Star Communities" are a new feature in the Keep Growing Demonstrations. It is a distinct civic achievement that these communities by their whole hearted cooperation have maintained throughout the year this very high average of Positive Good Health among their school children.

In the following list of Gold Star Communities, those with double stars are "All Year Gold Star Communities":

ELKO COUNTY

- \* Cobre
- \* Contact
- \* Deeth
- \*\* Elburz
- \*\* Ft. Halleck
- \* Jiggs
- \*\* Independence
- \* Jackson
- \* Lee
- \* Midas
- \* Panama
- \*\* Riordan
- \*\* South Fork
- \* Spanish Ranch

WASHOE COUNTY

- \* Glendale
- \* Huffakers
- \* Robert Mitchell
- \* Verdi
- \* Wadsworth

LYON COUNTY

- \* Plummer

LINCOLN COUNTY

- \*\* Crystal
- \* Hiko

1929 KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

The annual state wide poster contest was held again this year with the best results so far achieved. 98 posters from 6 counties were entered in the state contest. A large majority of the communities carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations held a local poster contest and there were three county contests. This is outstanding evidence of the wide spread interest taken in these Keep Growing Demonstrations.

The encouraging thing about this year's posters is the high health level shown on the growth charts. When these poster contests were originated seven years ago, most of the growth charts showed a startling amount of underweight at the beginning of the school year. Beginning records of 25%, 30% and even 35% underweight were quite frequent and very few of the contestants were able to bring their Actual growth line up to the Normal or Average growth line by the end of the school year. This year very few of the Actual growth lines were more than 15% below the Average growth lines at the beginning of the school year and a large majority were up to Normal or even nicely above by the end of the year.

The posters were judged upon the following points:

Growth record for 1928-29	50%
Illustration	25%
Slogan	<u>25%</u>
Total	100%

The winners of the State Poster Contest for 1929 are listed below:

- 1st - Dorothy Bolton, Lee, Elko County. 11 years of age.  
Gained 14 lbs. (from 95 lbs. to 109 lbs.) which is 14.6% of her beginning weight. From 5% below Normal she gained up to 3% above Normal and grew one inch.
- 2nd - Aleck Tourreuil, Deeth, Elko County. 14 years of age.  
Gained 21-3/4 lbs. (from 96 to 117-3/4 lbs) which is 22.6% of his beginning weight. From 3% below Normal he gained up to 4% above Normal and grew 1-1/3 inches.
- 3rd - Ernest Caramella, Glendale, Washoe County. 9 years of age.  
Gained 6-1/2 lbs. From 10.8% below Normal to 3% above Normal and grew 1 inch.
- 4th - James Hutzler, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. 10 years of age.  
Gained 7 lbs. From 4% below Normal to 5.5% above normal but grew no taller.
- 5th - Twilla Archibald, Carlin, Elko County, 13 years of age.  
Gained 14 lbs. From 14% below Normal to 9% below Normal and grew 3/4 inch.
- 6th - Royal Luckart, Contact, Elko County. 14 years of age.  
Gained 17 lbs. From 12% below Normal to Normal and grew 1-3/4 inches.
- 7th - Marguerite Bangs, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. 8 years of age.  
Gained 5-3/4 lbs. from 7-1/2% below Normal to 1.7% above Normal. Did not gain in height.

#### HONORABLE MENTION

- Gwendoline Finnamore, Goodsprings, Clark County. 10 years of age.  
Gained 10 lbs. From 13% below Normal to 3% below Normal and grew 3/4 inch.
- Anabeth Bruce, Alamo, Lincoln County. 15 years of age.  
Gained 10 1/2 lbs. From 5% below Normal to 4% above Normal and grew 1/4 inch.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS 1922-1929

<u>Percent of Children:</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1923</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1924</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1925</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1926</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1927</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1928</u>	<u>Spring</u> <u>1929</u>
Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	31	43
Normal and slightly underwt. (State Goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	60	71
Dangerously underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	23	15
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	2190	2084
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	58	58
No. of gold star communities		4	13	18		19		22
No. All Year Gold Star communities								6

Sensible Habits of Living Bring Results. The above recorded increase in Normal children and decrease in Dangerously Underweight children is the result of constantly emphasizing a few simple, sensible living habits as the basis for a Normal Rate of Growth and Positive Good Health. Children taking part in this Keep Growing work have really tried to carry out the following daily habits:

- 1 quart of milk a day
- Cooked mush for breakfast
- 2 vegetables a day
- Some hot food for lunch
- 10 hours sleep six nights a week.

The results secured are definite proof that these health habits are really effective in producing Normal Growth and Positive Good Health.

SUGGESTIONS FOR KEEP GROWING COMMUNITIES

1. Every community carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations needs a pair of scales in its school. With the increase in the number of communities carrying on this work it will be impossible for the Extension Division to see that scales get to each school each month. Local scales are also necessary in order that the dangerously underweight children may keep track of their gains each week and so be encouraged to continue their efforts to bring themselves up to Normal.
2. Each community should take definite steps to see that every child eating lunch at school has something hot to eat, either through some form of hot lunch prepared at school or prepared at home and reheated at school, or through the use of thermos bottles. Something hot for the noon meal is absolutely necessary to prevent fatigue, lower nervous tension and insure both good health and good school work.
3. Parents, teachers and civic organizations should earnestly cooperate to see that school children secure an adequate amount of sleep. Ten hours sleep six nights a week is a necessity for positive good health, efficient school work and a normal, wholesome disposition. Sleep for school children is a serious question in Nevada where our high altitude strongly tends to increase the nervous tension and the problem should receive special emphasis during the coming year.

4. Every Keep Growing community should hold at least two parents' meetings during the school year to let the parents know the existing conditions and to secure home cooperation in improving these conditions by establishing right habits of eating, resting and sleeping.

5. Every community carrying on a Keep Growing Demonstration should hold a local achievement day to show the community the results of the year's work. Program material is prepared each year by the Extension Division and your extension agent is also available with helpful suggestions.

6. Every Keep Growing Community should carry on a local Keep Growing Poster Contest with small prizes for the winning posters. These winning posters should be entered in the County Poster Contest and the best county posters should be entered in the State Keep Growing Poster Contest.

Future Work. The future of the Keep Growing Demonstrations appears to assure a steady growth. The passage of the Capper-Ketcham Act has made it possible for the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada to increase its staff of women extension agents to five. This will permit a gradual expansion of the Keep Growing Demonstrations into two new counties and into eight or ten new communities. However, in justice to the rest of the extension projects carried on with the women and 4-H club girls, not more than one-third of an extension agent's time can be devoted to the Keep Growing Demonstrations. There is already such a demand for this work that it will be necessary to strictly enforce the rules regarding community cooperation and confine the work to those communities where the interest is keenest and complete community cooperation can be secured. The four basic requirements are:

Some community organization to sponsor the work.

A devoted and persistent local leader.

Whole hearted cooperation of the schools.

A pair of scales.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation of the splendid work of the Keep Growing local leaders. Their devotion to the work is an act of real community service, and to them belongs the major credit for the good results secured.

Respectfully submitted,

*Mary Stilwell Buol*

Mary Stilwell Buol,  
Assistant Director  
Agricultural Extension Division  
University of Nevada

The reports which follow are copies of those used in making the community and county Keep Growing reports, and are sent to Project leaders, community and county farm bureau officers, teachers, district supervisors, school trustees and members of the boards of county commissioners.

STATE SUMMARY

NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1928 - 1929

\*Gold Star County  
(Having reached  
ultimate state goal)

STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children - state goal /	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal - 5%	Children now normal and slightly underweight State Goal 75%	Children now dangerously underweight, State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completdg	%				
*Elko	582	524	90	/ 16.69	- 11.45	76.14	10.88
Washoe	553	541	98	/ 29.66	- 20.17	75.96	12.01
Lyon	363	358	98	- 3.33	/ 5.77	66.75	18.71
Eureka	123	121	98	/ 1.51	/ .32	65.30	19.83
White Pine	116	107	92	/ 1.03	- 6.45	65.41	16.82
Clark	108	100	93	/ 10.85	- 8.62	59.0	21.0
Lincoln	345	333	97	/ 3.82	- 1.41	68.19	18.31
TOTAL	2190	2084	95	/ 22.42	- 8.86	71.20	15.02

COUNTIES	NO. COMMUNITIES	NO. NEW COMMUNITIES	GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate State Goal)	ALL YEAR GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES
Elko	23	8	14	5
Washoe	12	0	5	
Lyon	7	5	1	
Eureka	2	0	0	
White Pine	4	0	0	
Clark	3	1	0	
Lincoln	7	2	2	1
	<u>58</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION  
Elko County, September 1928 to May 1929  
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director.

Elko County is very proud of its Keep Growing Record this year. Here is a summary of the results accomplished:

23 communities carried on the work, six more than last year.  
14 communities ended the year as Gold Star communities by having 75% of their children in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Last year we had 11 Gold Star communities. 6 of the Gold Star communities were Gold Star communities all year. This is an added honor for Elko County.

During the year the number of normal children was increased 16%, which is over three times the annual goal of 5% increase. The number of those dangerously underweight was decreased 11% which is over twice the annual goal of 5% decrease.

Elko now has 76.14% of her children in the "Safe Zone"; i.e., up to normal weight or slightly under, and only 10.8% dangerously underweight. Therefore, the State Extension Office has declared Elko County a Gold Star County.

This year every Keep Growing community had a leader and every leader was splendid. We feel that the good results obtained were due to the excellent cooperation of the leaders particularly to the splendid way they kept up the work during the winter when the roads were blocked and neither the extension agent or the county nurse could get through.

A number of physical defects were corrected thru the efforts of Mrs. Mildred Warner, county nurse. Some of these corrections were made after striving for several years to get them made. We are sure the results will show up next year.

This year there were five schools serving some type of hot school lunch. Next year we are asking that more of the schools serve hot lunch during the winter months. Our goal will be 80% of the schools serving hot lunch in some form. Hot lunch amply repays the children and mothers by better grades, better dispositions and better health. We are glad two of our schools served milk at recess this year. Both of those schools were gold star schools.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Having three more schools on the Gold Star list.
2. Have five more schools purchase scales.
3. Have 80% of the schools serving hot lunch during the winter months or going home for lunch.
4. Keep Elko County a Gold Star County.

## NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929

ELKO COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS.

HELEN STIMSON, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

\*Gold Star Community

\*\*Gold star community  
for whole year

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dangerously underwts. State goal, -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal, 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Carlin	128	118	92	+16.41	+7.08	73.72	9.32
*Cobre	8	6	75	+70.83	-12.05	100.00	0.00
*Contact	20	32	160	+38.12	-53.75	84.37	6.25
*Deeth	33	23	69	+32.81	-30.30	91.30	0.00
**Elburz	4	4	100	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
**Ft. Halleck	5	8	160	-5.0	0.00	87.50	0.00
*Jiggs	9	7	77.77	+26.98	-11.11	100.00	0.00
**Independence	4	4	100.	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
*Jackson	10	8	80	+12.50	0.00	75.00	0.00
Lamoille	23	27	117	+33.16	-33.05	74.06	14.81
*Lee	10	7	70	+37.14	0.00	100.00	0.00
Metropolis	48	42	87	+5.96	-8.62	69.05	14.28
*Midas	37	22	59	+46.45	-28.74	81.71	9.09
Montello	54	20	37.03	+25.93	-12.27	85.00	15.00
North Starr	11	12	109	+15.91	-2.27	66.66	25.00
*Panama	5	5	100	+20.00	+40.00	80.00	0.00
Peko	6	6	100	+33.34	-16.67	50.00	16.66
**Riordan	7	8	114	+1.8	0.00	100.00	0.00
Ryndon	7	7	100	+42.86	-14.29	85.71	14.28



NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929  
 ELKO COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS (continued)

COMMUNITIES	Children			Increase in normal children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dangerously underwt. State goal, -5%	% Children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State Goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
**South Fork	11	11	100	0.00	0.00	81.81	0.00
*Spanish Ranch	1	2	200	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Starr Valley	11	11	100	+28.18	-18.18	63.63	9.09
Wells	130	134	103	-1.83	+1.78	69.39	17.16
TOTALS	582	524	90.5	+16.69	-11.45	76.14	10.88

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

Carlin Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 128  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 118 or 92%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.59%	50.00%)	73.72%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	32.03%	23.72 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.62	14.41	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.40	9.32	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	2.35	2.54	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Carlin's work in the Keep Growing Demonstration has greatly improved this year. At the close of the last year's school work, Carlin's dangerously underweight children had increased 12.56%, rather than decreased. At the close of this school year the dangerously underweights had decreased 7.0% and the normal children had increased 16.41%, which is over three times the annual state goal. Carlin now has 73.72% in the Safe Zone and only 9.32% dangerously underweight, therefore, Carlin lacks less than 2% of being a Gold Star Community. We feel sure Carlin will be a Gold Star Community next year.

Mrs. W.C. Owens, the Keep Growing leader, has been untiring in her efforts to bring all dangerously underweights up to normal. At the beginning of the school year she got the list of the dangerously underweights. She watched these youngsters particularly, talked to the parents and encouraged them every way possible. Her efforts are to be greatly commended, and so are the teachers who assisted so much in the work.

We feel the reason Carlin did not quite make the goal was because of some dangerously underweight foreign youngsters who came in near the close of the school year and whom we did not have time enough to re-educate as to food and sleep habits.

Carlin sent a fine exhibit of posters to the County Poster Contest. There were some thirty of them. There was no comparison between the posters of this year and those of last year, so great was the improvement.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have a thorough physical examination of all youngsters, whom it has been impossible to bring out of the dangerously underweight class this year. (There were quite a few less in this class this year).
2. Have all serious physical defects remedied.
3. Emphasize good hot noon meals.
4. Make this a Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September 1928 to May 1929

Cobre, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in the fall . . . . . 8  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 6 or 75%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	12.50%	83.33%)	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	50.00	16.67 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	12.50	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

A gold star community in one year - How's that for success?

This community of Cobre has a right to be very proud of this, it's first year in the Keep Growing work. At the beginning of the school year only 12.5% of the school children were up to normal or average weight for their age and height. At the end of the school year 83.3% were up to Normal weight. This increase of 70% in Normals is fifteen times better than the annual state goal of 5% increase in Normals. During the school year Cobre also reduced the number of dangerously underweight children from 12.5% to Zero. This again is over twice the state annual goal of 5% decrease in dangerously underweights.

Cobre now has the proud distinction of being a gold star community by having 100% of her children in the Safe Zone and none dangerously underweight.

Mrs. Hugh O'Neill was chosen as the leader. A survey of the school showed that very few of the pupils had milk at home. Milk has to be shipped into Cobre. Only the American families were receiving milk, so Mrs. O'Neill saw to it that enough milk was shipped into Cobre for all the families. We feel that the main reason Cobre became a Gold Star is because every pupil had milk. We are sorry Mrs. O'Neill moved away to California the latter part of the winter. When she moved away her son, who was the teacher, took an interest in the work. The scales were shipped to him and he weighed the youngsters when we could not get to school because of stormy weather. We sincerely hope Cobre can secure another leader as good as Mrs. O'Neill.

Because of the large amount of Keep Growing work carried on in Elko County it is impossible to ship scales to the various communities, therefore, it will be necessary for Cobre to secure scales if the work is to be continued. We suggest that the school district and community cooperate in raising money for the scales.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Purchase scales.
2. Secure another good leader.
3. Continue to secure milk for all the families.
4. Enter the County Poster Contest.

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

Contact, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 20  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 32 or 160%

	<u>Sept. 1928</u>	<u>May, 1929</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	15.00%	53.12%)	84.37%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	31.25 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	9.37	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	60.00	6.25	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	
	100.00%	99.99%	

Hurrah for Contact! She is at last a gold star community. Contact has had to work hard for several years to attain the goal which they reached this year, and deserves much credit for persistency. Contact increased the Normals 38% and decreased the Dangerously Underweights 53%. This is 7 & 10 times better than the annual state goals of 5% increase in Normals and 5% decrease in Dangerously Underweights.

During the year a more adequate fresh milk supply was obtained. This increase in the use of fresh milk, and also the increase in the use of canned milk, was the main cause in helping Contact to become a gold star community.

Also some physical corrections were made thru the efforts of Mrs. Mildred Warner, county nurse. These should have been done sometime ago, but getting them done now greatly helped in attaining the State goal.

An excellent poster exhibit was sent down to the County Contest. We hope Contact will enter the contest again next year.

For the success of the work in Contact we wish to commend Mrs. Charles Luckart and the Misses Reed teachers, as well as the children and their parents. It has been a fine piece of community cooperation.

Next year Contact is to have scales. They are being purchased now. We are glad this is being done because it is impossible for the County Agent to reach them during the winter months and the best work cannot be done unless regular monthly weighings are carried on.

Recommendations for next year:

1. Secure scales and have regular monthly weighings.
2. Continue to use an adequate amount of fresh milk.
3. Enter the poster contest and hold an Achievement Day.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

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

Deeth, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 33  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 23 or 69%

	<u>Sept. 1928</u>	<u>May, 1929</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	45.45%	78.26%)	91.3%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	18.18	13.04 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	6.06	8.69	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	30.30	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	<u>00.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Just look at Deeth's record! Isn't it fine? Even better than last year. The number attaining the "Safe Zone" last year was only 82.85% and this year it is 91.3%.

This year Deeth increased their normals 32%. (over six times the state annual goal of 5% increase). Deeth also decreased their dangerously underweights 30% (again, this is six times the state annual goal of 5% decrease).

Mrs. Bill Murdock is their leader and a most excellent one she makes, for she takes an interest in the youngsters home life as well as their school life. We are also so glad that the teachers cooperated so well. It takes good team work to get these good results.

A wonderful set of posters came from Deeth. One of them, Geraldine Pete's received third prize in the County Poster Contest. A good many of them had original nursery rhymes on them.

Aleck Tourreil made the greatest gain in pounds that was made in the county this year. He gained  $21\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. I bet his Mother wondered why he ate so much.

Because of the large number of communities carrying on the Keep Growing work it will be impossible for the Agent to ship scales around to them, therefore, if Deeth wishes to continue this work it must secure scales for the school. We suggest that a community dance be given to raise money for the purchase of scales.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Purchase set of scales for the school.
2. Continue the fine cooperation of leaders, teachers, children and parents.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September 1928 to May 1929

Elburz, Elko County

\*\* A Gold Star Community all year.

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

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	100%	100%	100%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	00	00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00	00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00	00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00	00	
	100%	100%	

Behold a 100% Normal community all the year. Now, isn't that something for the whole county to be proud of?

Elburz was a new school this year in this project. It is located near a large dairy - the Glaser dairy. The youngsters in this school have always had plenty of milk and cream. They certainly show the results of this. They started out this year 100% up to Normal physical weight and kept it up all year.

Mrs. George Glaser is their leader. Outside of a few minor physical defects which need correcting we have no suggestions to offer for the improvement of this school. We know that if there are any suggestions to offer for the good of the school Mrs. Glaser will try her best to carry them out.

A very good poster exhibit was sent to the County Poster Contest from this school. We hope this school enters the Poster Contest again this next year.

Recommendations for next year

1. Continue a Gold Star community.
2. Enter the Poster Contest.

NUTRITION PROJECT  
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September 1928 to May 1929

Ft. Halleck, Elko County

\*\* A Gold Star Community all year.

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 5  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 8 or 160%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	80.00%	75.00%)	87.50%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	20.00	12.50)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	12.50	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Here is another year round Gold Star community. Ft. Halleck started out the year a Gold Star community and ended up the same fine way. This is the second year that Fort Halleck ends the school year with a Gold Star. Congratulations, and keep it up.

Ft. Halleck sent her usual good poster exhibit to the County Poster Contest this year, the best of which went to the State Poster Contest at Reno.

We wish to express our appreciation of the good work done by Mrs. Joe Walthers who acted as local leader and by her interest and encouragement did much toward the success of the work.

We have just two suggestions for Fort Halleck.

Next year we are asking that the youngsters of this school be provided with some form of hot lunch. Hot lunch will amply repay the mothers and the school by producing better dispositions and better grades for the youngsters. Children need something hot for lunch just as much as grown ups do. So lets all pull together and see that these children have thermos bottles or use the "Pint jar method" for securing a hot lunch.

We also must insist that scales be purchased for next year, as it is impossible for the Extension Agent to ship hers around to so many schools. So, scales must be purchased if the work is to be continued.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Provide some form of hot lunch.
2. Purchase scales.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

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

Jiggs, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 9  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 7 or 77.77%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	44.44%	71.42%)	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	22.22	28.58%)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	22.22	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	11.11	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	100.00%	

Three cheers for Jiggs! It grows better and better.

Again, Jiggs is a gold star community. They ended better this year than last year. Last year they ended with 83.32% in the "Safe Zone". This year there were 100.00% in the "Safe Zone".

Last year we wrote about a little girl who had her tonsils and adenoids removed thru the efforts of Mrs. Warner, the County Nurse. This year we found the youngster's gained some thirty pounds! She is now a normal youngster. We feel the result of that one correction is worth the whole project.

Jiggs was getting her posters ready to enter the contest when Mrs. Gladys Drown, Keep Growing leader's son Ralph, came down with scarlet fever and the school was closed for the remainder of the year. That's hard luck, but we hope that will not prevent the school from entering the poster contest next year.

Milk was served at recess thru the kind help of Mrs. Gladys Drown, their leader. We feel that this is the chief reason why Jiggs attained the excellent results she did. We hope she does the same thing next year and we wish to express the thanks of the community and the County for Mrs. Gladys Drown's fine leadership.

If the work is to be continued in Jiggs it will be necessary for the Community to secure scales as the work has grown so that it is impossible to ship the agent's scales all over the County. We suggest that the community and the school confer on how the money can be raised. Perhaps a benefit dance could be arranged.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Purchase scales.
2. Enter poster contest.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.



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

Tuscarora Community, Elko County  
Independence School

\*\* A Gold Star Community All Year

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

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00%	50.00%)	75%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	25.00 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	25.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	25.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

This is the first year that Independence has had the Keep Growing work in her school. At the beginning of the year 75% of the children were in the "Safe Zone", but 25% dangerously underweight. This 25% was all centered in one child and that one child worked hard and is now very far from being dangerously underweight. Meanwhile all the rest keep themselves up to a high standard, so the school began and completed the school year as a Gold Star Community. This is a very real honor for any community.

These results were largely due to the efforts of the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. D.B. Williams, and the teacher.

It is impossible to reach the three schools in Independence Valley during the winter months, so the leaders of the three schools, Independence, Jackson and Spanish Ranch, found that the scales at Spanish Ranch checked exactly with the County Agent's scales. These scales were used for weighing the youngsters of all three schools during the winter months. This is a satisfactory substitute and can be continued.

The youngsters took hot lunch to school. We believe this to be the chief reason why the results of the year's work were so good.

This school sent in posters to the County Poster Contest which were very good. We hope that they enter the Poster Contest next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the hot lunch at noon.
2. Continue to enter the Poster Contest.
3. Continue being a Gold Star Community all year.

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

Tuscarora Community, Elko County  
Jackson School

\*\* A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 10  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 8 or 80%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00%	62.50%)	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.00	12.50	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	25.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Jackson school has the proud distinction of being a gold star community all year.

This was the first year for the Keep Growing work in this school. We are proud of the record this school made.

The teacher, Miss Hilda Schutt, acted as leader because all of the children are Basques, so we especially compliment Miss Schutt on the work accomplished.

As this was one of the schools in Independence Valley all of the youngsters were weighed on the Spanish Ranch scales which checked with the County Agent's scales.

Next year we are asking that the school have some form of hot lunch during the winter, either brought in a thermos bottle or brought to school in pint jars and heated on the school stove. Having hot food during the noon hour amply repays the students, mother and teacher with better health and better grades for the pupils.

We also hope very much that the Jackson youngsters will enter the County Keep Growing Poster Contest because it gives a chance for such children in outlying districts to compete with and compare their work with those of other children of the County.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have Hot Lunch during the winter months. This is very important.
2. Enter the County Poster Contest.
3. Secure one of the mothers to act as assistant leader.
4. All cooperate to keep Jackson a Gold Star Community all the year.

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

Lamoille Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 23  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 27 or 117%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	26.09%	59.25%)	74.06%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	17.39	14.81 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	8.65	3.71	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	47.86	14.81	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	7.41	
	99.99%	99.99%	

The results of the Keep Growing work in Lamoille were more satisfactory this year than last. Last year Lamoille closed the school year by having more dangerously underweights than at the beginning. This year the percentage was cut down 33.05%. (This is over six times the decrease, 5% set as the annual goal). The number of normal children was also increased 33%, which is six times the state annual goal.

Mrs. Bert Harmer was their leader this year. We believe the results of this year's work are due chiefly to her efforts.

Thru a misunderstanding on the part of the local leader, the pupils did not have time to enter the poster contest. We hope that next year Lamoille will enter this contest.

One little girl, Jean Reed, eight years old gained  $17\frac{1}{4}$  pounds this year. How's that for a little girl?

Lamoille had no form of hot lunch this year. Next year we ask that there be some form of hot lunch which will minimize the work of the teacher as much as possible. Hot lunch repays the teacher and pupils many times over by better grades, disposition and health. Thermos bottles or the pint jar method are suggested.

Next year we are asking that Lamoille put in scales. Lamoille has had this work a long time but as yet does not have scales. We feel this is not asking too much because other communities whose finances are worse than those of Lamoille are able to purchase scales. The Keep Growing work has grown so that it is impossible to ship the Agent's scales to the various schools, therefore, if Lamoille wishes to continue the work scales must be procured.

Recommendations for the coming year

1. Purchase scales.
2. Have hot lunch during the winter months.
3. Enter County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star Community.

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

Lee, Elko County

\*\* A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 10  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 7 or 70%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00%	57.14%)	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	70.00	42.81)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	10.00	00.00	
	100.00	100.00	

Again Lee has attained the rank of a gold star community. This is the fourth year for her to receive this honor. The results this year are even better than last. Last year the school closed with 85.71 percentage of the children in the "safety zone" and this year the school closed with all the youngsters in the "safety zone".

Lee has the further honor of being a gold star community all year long, having started the year with 90% in the "Safe Zone" and none dangerously underweight.

Their leader is Mrs. Jessie Dewar. And she has done everything possible to keep up the good record of Lee in this Keep Growing work. We are certainly pleased we have her for a leader.

Lee entered some excellent posters in the Poster Contest, the best of which went to the State Poster Contest held at Reno.

We wish to tell you about Dorothy Bolton who gained  $17\frac{3}{4}$  pounds this year, more than any other girl in school. Dorothy is a wonderful girl to excel in so many things.

Next year we advocate that Lee have some form of hot lunch during the winter months. This is very important and it will pay for the effort by better grades and better dispositions. The most feasible way for Lee to do is to have each youngster bring a thermos bottle full of something hot for noon all during the winter.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have hot lunches during the winter months.
2. Continue as a Gold Star Community.

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

Metropolis Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 48  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 42 or 87%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	30.96%)	69.05%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	22.90	38.09 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	27.09	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.90	14.28	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	2.09	2.38	
	99.98%	99.99%	

Metropolis was not so successful in her work this year as last. We believe that this is chiefly because there are a number of physical defects which very much need correcting.

Metropolis made both of the state annual goals. The number of normal children was increased 5% and the number of those dangerously underweight was decreased 7%. The state goals are 5% increase in normals and 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. This improvement shows real effort on the part of Metropolis.

Metropolis has a peculiar situation in that of having most of the mothers live so far from the school that the principal's wife, who is also a mother, acted as Keep Growing leader. Just because Metropolis was not so successful this year and did not attain the state goal we do not wish to have it reflect on Mrs. Boberg, for some excellent results were obtained. Several ten and twelve pound gains were made during the year. The youngsters were weighed almost every month the County Agent was unable to get in to Metropolis. This was a great credit to the local leader.

Thru Mrs. Boberg's efforts the school board decided that a hot lunch should be served during the winter months. On the whole we believe that Metropolis found this paid. The children have to travel such long distances to school in wagons drawn by horses that lots of energy is used. Hot lunch helps to supply this loss of energy and improves both the health and scholastic ability of these pupils. We heartily hope Metropolis will continue serving hot lunch during the winter months next year.

Metropolis could not enter the Poster Contest this year but we sincerely hope next year they will.

Recommendations for next year:

1. Enter Poster Contest.
2. Continue serving hot lunch during the winter months. This is very important.
3. Hold at least three meetings of mothers to secure home cooperation.
4. Become a Gold Star School.

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

Midas, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 37  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 22 or 59%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	8.09%	54.54%)	81.71%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.73	27.27 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	24.33	9.09	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	37.83	9.09	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.98%	99.99%	

Midas did one of the most interesting pieces of work in the County this year. This was their first year for this work, and they succeeded in reaching the gold star goals. They now have 81% of their children in the Safe Zone and only 9% dangerously underweight. With the exception of one school which was much smaller, they increased their number of children in the "Safe Zone" more than any other school in the County. The number of normal children was increased 46% which is over nine times the annual goal. Those dangerously underweight decreased 28% which is over six times the annual goal. This is surely a splendid record for the first year and for such an isolated community.

This is one of the most difficult schools to get to in the County. There are probably two months in the fall when it may be reached from Elko and a month or two in the spring. The rest of the year the roads are impassable, so much of the responsibility rests on the local leader. Mrs. Grace Clawson became the leader. She wrote most interesting reports of the work in Midas all during the winter months. Thru her efforts a Mother's Club was formed to back up the work in the school. The scales were installed by them in February to the mutual benefit of all. (This would be a good example for some other communities to follow). Then the Mother's Club put on a children's masquerade and raised money for poster material and prizes. Two prizes were given in each of the two rooms. The best were entered in the County Poster Contest. More youngsters drank milk than ever before and this was a large factor in securing these good results.

We are very well pleased with the work in Midas. It is very unusual for so large a school to show such marked results the first year. The school strived very hard for the ultimate state goal, of being a Gold Star Community. For the success of the work we wish to commend Mrs. Grace Clawson who is an unusual leader, and also the cooperation of the school and the Mother's Club.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine community cooperation.
2. Continue to be a Gold Star school.

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

Montello Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 54  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 20 or 37.07%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	24.07%	50.00%)	85%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.03	35.00 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.11	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	27.77	15.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

Montello speeded up the closing of school unexpectedly because of the building of a new school around the old one, so the final weighing was not completed. A meeting was called after school was out and the youngsters who were in town were weighed. This explains the small percentage of completions. Undoubtedly Montello would have been a Gold Star school if all the youngsters had been weighed at the final weighing. In spite of this unusual handicap Montello made a good record. The number of normal children was increased 25% (which is 5 times the annual goal). The number of dangerously underweight was decreased 12% (which is over twice the annual goal of 5%).

Because school was interrupted Montello was unable to enter the Poster Contest. We hope next year that they will not have hindrances such as this year.

In this new school is to be a gymnasium and we understand in this new gymnasium is to be a new set of scales for which we are very glad. The new school is to be completed by the beginning of the fall term.

Some of the outstanding gains for the year were Christine Abalos - 11 pounds; Singas Abalos, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds; Neva Craig, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; Charline Canfield, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds and Sylvia Cowlshaw, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Thruout the year Montello's school childrens' gains were very good.

The good work done in the Montello school was largely due to Mrs. M.Z. Brown who was the leader. We understand she is moving from Montello. We are sorry to lose her because she has been an excellent leader.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Secure another good leader if Mrs. Brown moves away.
2. Secure scales. This is absolutely necessary if the work is to be continued.
3. Enter the County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star Community.

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

Starr Valley Community  
North Starr School

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall. . . . . 11  
Number completing the demonstration. . . . . 12 or 109%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	9.09%	25.00%)	66.66%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	27.27	41.66 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	36.36	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	27.27	25.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	8.33	
	99.99%	99.99%	

North Starr school had all kinds of hard luck this year. The school was closed shortly after Christmas and remained closed until in February due to heavy snows and the illness of the teacher.

Even if they did have hard luck they accomplished several good pieces of work. They increased their normal children 15% (which is three times the annual goal), and decreased the number of dangerously underweight 2.27%, (which is about half of the annual goal of 5%).

George Goodale won first place in the County Poster Contest.

One correction of physical defect which should have been made sometime ago was made at the close of the school year. We believe that this will greatly benefit the results of the work in this school.

The school youngsters carried a hot food to school in thermos bottles, and this was a big help. Hot food at noon is always a big help. We wish other communities would follow this good example.

The poster exhibit sent from this school was excellent. The posters were made under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Davis.

We wish to commend the leader Mrs. Everett Black and the teacher, Mrs. Davis for the work done in this school. We hope the school will not have such hard luck next year. It ought to be a gold star community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Secure scales. This is very important.
2. Continue the hot lunch all during the winter.
3. Become a Gold Star School.



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

Panama, Elko County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 5  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 5 or 100%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00%	20.00%)	80%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	20.00	60.00 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	40.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	20.00	20.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Panama worked hard this year and succeeded in becoming a Gold Star community. The number of Normals was increased from zero to 20% and the Dangerously Underweights were cut down 40%. Panama now has 80% of her children in the "Safe Zone" and none dangerously underweight. That's a splendid record and we are all proud of Panama.

Mrs. Maude Lear was the leader. She had youngsters of her own in the school and made a splendid leader. She was so interested that she brought the youngsters into Elko to be weighed when it was impossible for the agent to reach their school by car.

Milk was served at recess which probably had a great deal to do with the school becoming a Gold Star community. There is nothing like milk to produce good healthy growth in children as in other young animals.

Panama did not enter the County Poster Contest this year but if they carry on the Keep Growing project next year, we hope they will enter the Poster Contest. We understand that the school may be abandoned because the families are moving away.

Altogether we are well pleased with the results at Panama this year.

Recommendations for the coming year (if school is continued here):

1. Continue to serve milk at school.
2. See that children have something hot for lunch.
3. Enter County Poster Contest.
4. Continue as a Gold Star Community.

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

Halleck Community  
(Peko School)

Elko County

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

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	16.66%	50.00%)	50%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	00.00 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.66	33.33	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	33.33	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.98%	99.99%	

The Peko School of Halleck made good progress during the year, in spite of the fact that the leader was called East because of the illness of her mother. The number of normal children was increased 33% (which is over six times the annual state goal of 5% increase in normals). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 16% (which is over three times the annual state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight). Peko school now has 50% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and only 16.66% dangerously underweight. Another year of real effort to Keep Growing should make Peko a Gold Star Community.

One of the big improvements made this year was that much more milk was consumed. This is always a big help in the Keep Growing work. Let's keep it up this coming year.

We regret to report that Peko school did not enter the Poster Contest this year. We missed them, for last year they sent in some splendid posters, one of which won the 2nd prize in the County contest. We hope Peko school will enter the Poster Contest next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep up the greater use of milk.
2. See that all children have hot foot at lunch.
3. Enter the County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star Community.

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

Riordan, Elko County

\*\* A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 7  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 8 or 114%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	85.70%	87.50%)	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	00.00	12.50 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10 and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

Riordan is another community that has the proud record of being a Gold Star community all year. They started out the year with 85% up to normal weight and none dangerously underweight. This is a very high record, but Riordan set out to improve even this and succeeded.

In the Fall they found that 14.28% of their number were seriously underweight (i.e., from 7 to 9% under the average weight for their age and height). By the end of the school year there were no seriously underweight children. They had gained up into the "Safe Zone" and were only slightly underweight. Therefore, when school closed every child was in the "Safe Zone" and Riordan was not only a Gold Star community but 100% "Safe". This is a fine record.

The youngsters had a hot lunch at school all during the winter months and they have found it repaid them richly for the effort involved. Hot lunch at noon always helps a whole lot to "Keep Growing". We wish that all the Keep Growing would follow Riordan's good example as regards Hot Lunch.

And we are mighty glad Riordan entered the County Poster Contest. They sent in some excellent posters, the best of which went to the State Poster Contest.

As a usual rule we ask a local woman to be the leader but as this school is so isolated we have been having the teacher as leader. This year Miss Frances Bremenkampf was their leader and we are very glad we have her. She has had quite a bit of experience with Junior 4-H work in another part of the State and made an excellent leader. We hope she will be back next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the hot school lunch.
2. Raise money for a pair of scales.
3. Enter the Poster Contest again.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star Community All Year.

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

Ryndon Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 7  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 7 or 100%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	28.57%	71.43%)	85.71%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	42.85	14.28 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	28.57	14.28	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This was the first year for the work at Ryndon and they did very commendable work under the leadership of Mrs. Howard Keating. Youngsters were encouraged in all health habits and the success of this was gratifying. Probably as strong a health program was put on in this school as any place in the County. The results speak for themselves.

The number of normal children was increased 42% (which is over eight times the annual state goal of 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 14.29% (which is nearly three times the annual state goal of 5% decrease).

Ryndon now has 85% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 14.28% dangerously underweight. If the figure for the dangerously underweights can be lowered to 10% or less Ryndon will be a Gold Star Community. We are confident that next year's work will accomplish this.

The children went home for their lunch which is greatly to their benefit. Hot food at noon is always a great help in maintaining good growth and good health.

Ryndon could not enter the Poster Contest this year but we hope they will do so next year.

Ryndon put on a wonderful Achievement Day programme for their graduation exercises. It was based on the outline for Achievement Day sent out by the State Office. This was the first programme the youngsters of this school had ever put on before the public. It was very good and very interesting.

We wish to commend Mrs. Keating for the splendid work done there this year. We hope next year they will be a Gold Star community. If some corrections of physical defects are made, we are sure they will be.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have corrections of physical defects made, as recommended by the County nurse.
2. Enter the County Poster Contest.
3. Become a Gold Star community.

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

South Fork, Elko County

\*\* A Gold Star School All Year

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 11  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 11 or 100%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	63.63%	63.63%)	81.81%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	27.27	18.18 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	9.09	18.18	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This is the first year of the Keep Growing work in South Fork. They made a splendid record by starting out a gold star community and staying that way all year. This is the kind of a community that the whole county may well be proud of. The teacher in this case was the leader also, Mrs. Ralph Helth, of Lamaille, who has been connected with the Homemakers of that place. We wish to commend Mrs. Helth for the cooperation which she secured from the children and their parents. We hope she will help us out next year by being a leader again.

South Fork sent in some very commendable posters to the County Poster Contest the best of which went to the State Poster Contest.

Next year we earnestly hope that the South Fork school can have some form of hot lunch at school. The best way to handle this problem would be to have the youngsters each bring some hot food in a thermos bottle. Hot lunches always repay in many ways; such as better grades, better dispositions, better health, and a normal rate of growth. Lets all cooperate on a hot lunch for South Fork this coming year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have a hot lunch during the winter months.
2. Secure a pair of scales for the school.
3. Continue being a Gold Star community.

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

Tuscarora Community, Elko County  
Spanish Ranch School

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 1  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 2 or 200%

	<u>Sept. 1928</u>	<u>May, 1929</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00%	00.00%)	100%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	00.00	100.00 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	100.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight 21% and up)	<u>00.00</u>	<u>00.00</u>	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Altho Spanish Ranch is a very small school it made a very good record this year. At the beginning of the year 100% of its children were dangerously underweight. At the end of the year 100% of its children were in the "Safe Zone". This is a real achievement. It is a bigger achievement for a little school to make such a fine improvement, than for a big school to do it, because it takes real devotion to an ideal to keep up interest and effort when there are only one or two in a school. Therefore, Spanish Ranch School deserves extra praise. It is our smallest school and made one of the best records for the year.

Next year we hope the school will enter the poster contest because it is of particular value to children who do not come in contact with many other children. It gives them a chance to compare their work and come in closer contact with the rest of the county and the state.

The leader, Mrs. Rubel Kilfoyl, as well as the children and the teacher, deserves a great deal of credit for this splendid improvement.

There are three schools in Independence Valley near Tuscarora. The Spanish Ranch School is one of them. All three of these schools weighed their youngsters on the Spanish Ranch School scales during the winter months when the County Agent could not get there. These scales checked with the County Agent's scales. This was a very good way to handle the problem of scales in this district.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Enter the County Poster Contest.
2. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

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

Starr Valley Community  
Starr Valley School

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 11  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 11 or 100%

	Sept. 1929	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	36.36%	54.54%	63.63%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	18.18	9.09	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.09	9.09	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	27.27	9.09	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	9.09	18.18	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Starr Valley had a hard winter this year with many storms and roads blocked over long periods of time, so that the extension agent was unable to get to them during most of the winter months. Despite this handicap the children, their teacher, Miss Isabelle Griswold, and the Leader, Mrs. Scott Griswold, all tried hard and really accomplished some outstanding results.

The number of normal children was increased 18% (which is over three times the annual goal of 5% increase in normals). The number of those dangerously underweight was decreased 18% (which is over three times the annual goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight).

Starr Valley now has 63% of her children in the "Safe Zone" and only 9% dangerously underweight. If just one more child can be raised up into the "Safe Zone" Starr Valley will be a Gold Star community.

We believe this can be done if just one other thing is done and that is to provide some means for a hot lunch during the winter months. Probably the best way to secure this hot food for noon lunch is for each child to bring something hot in a thermos bottle. How about a community drive to see that every child has a thermos bottle? Let's see that this hot lunch is "put over" this year and make Starr Valley a Gold Star Community. It will repay every one in better school grades, better dispositions and better health.

Some excellent posters were sent to the County Poster Contest the best of which went to Reno. They were very neat and good looking.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have hot lunches during the winter months.
2. Become a Gold Star Community.

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

Wells Community

Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall . . . . . 130  
Number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 134 or 103%

	Sept. 1928	May, 1929	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	36.15%	34.32%)	69.39%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	36.15	35.07 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.00	12.61	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	15.38	17.16	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	2.30	.74	
	99.98%	99.90%	

We are very sorry to have to report that Wells was not so successful this year in reaching the State goals.

Instead of increasing the number of normal children 5% they decreased 1.8%, and instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children 5% they increased 1.78%. In looking thru our records we find that in almost every case of dangerously underweight it is due to physical defects, such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids and decayed teeth. No school can bring its record up to the State goal when it has to cope with too many physical defects. No child can Keep Growing naturally and normally if he is not "free to gain". Our strongest recommendation to Wells is to have these physical defects corrected.

Wells now has 69% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 17% dangerously underweight. With special attention paid to physical defects and to securing more sleep, Wells could be made a Gold Star Community next year.

Mrs. A.M. Goble has been leader in Wells ever since the work has started, and a very good leader she has made too.

Mr. J.V. Towsley, principal of the grammar school, has given us excellent cooperation this year. He has been very interested in every youngster's welfare. We were very pleased to have had the pleasure of working with this principal.

Wells sent some interesting posters to the County Poster Contest, the best of which, went to the State Poster Contest. We hope they enter the Poster Contest again next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as recommended.
2. Increase the amount of sleep, particularly in the upper grades. This is needed for good school work as well as good growth.
3. Secure the cooperation of the homes, the school, and the whole community to help Wells to become a Gold Star Community.



KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928 - 1929  
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS  
 ELKO COUNTY

Carlin, Cobre, Contact, Deeth, Elburz, Ft. Halleck,  
 Jiggs, Independence, Jack Creek, Lamoille, Lee, Metropolis,  
 Midas, Montello, North Starr, Panama, Peko, Riordan, Ryndon,  
 South Fork, Spanish Ranch, Starr Valley, Wells.

NAME	Age	Original		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Variation	
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.				
<u>CARLIN:</u> Herman Howard	14	64	115	115½		118		124½		127½	130½		65½	125	15	N	/ 4	
<u>COBRE:</u> Tony Manfride	13	56	78		79	80½				87½		89	57	83	10	/ 1	/ 7	
<u>CONTACT:</u> Royal Luckart	14	57¼	83	72½		a					89½		59	90	17	-12	- .5	
<u>DEETH:</u> Alec Tourreil	13	62	104		96	101	102½	109		110¾	117¾		64	113	21¾	- 3	/ 4	
<u>ELBURZ:</u> Melvin Glaser	13	62	102					106½	109				63	107	6¾	/ 4	/ 5	
Loran Glaser	9	52	64					68	71½				52½	67	6¼	/ 6	/ 11	
<u>FT. HALLECK:</u> Paul Walthers	12	58	84	85½		83							58½	89	5½	/ 1	/ 1	
<u>JIGGS:</u> Anita Orbe	12	60	95		87	91¾	92½				100		61	100	13	- 8	N	
<u>INDEPENDENCE:</u> Della Pattini	11	59	90	76		80							88½	59½	91	12¼	-17	- 3
<u>JACK CREEK:</u> Joe Urriola	10	55	73	74		72							82½	56	77	8½	/ 1	/ 7
<u>LAMOILLE:</u> John Bellinger	14	63	108	108½			115					127	64½	108	18½	N	/ 18	
<u>LEE:</u> Dorothy Bolton	10	61½	100		95	91¼							62½	105	17¾	- 5	/ 3	
<u>METROPOLIS:</u> Leone Jensen	12	59	90		84½	82	93	97	97	96	96½		59½	96	12	- 6	/ 2	
<u>MIDAS:</u> Roy Chapman	14	62½	108	98	104								64	115	13½	- 9	- 3	

ELKO COUNTY  
 SHEET 2.

NAME	Age	Original		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Variation
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<b>MONTELLO:</b> Sylvia Colishaw	13	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	122		111	109 $\frac{3}{4}$			113 $\frac{1}{4}$			123 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	124	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	- .1
<b>NORTH STARR:</b> George Goodale	15	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	110		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	93 $\frac{1}{2}$					99	65	120	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-20	-16
<b>PANAMA:</b> Bert Goff	10	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	53								59	51	61	6	-13	- 3
William Lear	13	58	85	82 $\frac{1}{2}$					86 $\frac{1}{2}$			88 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	6	- 2	/ 1
<b>PEKO:</b> Erna Rathfon	10	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	78		75 $\frac{5}{8}$	77		84		86		92	58	86	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2	/ 7
<b>RIORDAN:</b> Ellen Riordan	11	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	95			95						106	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	11	N	/ 2
<b>RYNDON:</b> Elva Wood	12	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	86			84 $\frac{1}{2}$		84		a		91	61	100	7	- 2	- 9
<b>SOUTH FORK:</b> Niles Drown	11	58	85			84 $\frac{1}{4}$	85					96 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	- .1	/ 8
<b>SPANISH RANCH:</b> Russel Kilfoyl	7	49	55	49		50 $\frac{1}{2}$						54 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	-12.7	- .9
<b>STARR VALLEY:</b> San Mcfullen	11	52	67			60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$					65 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	67	5	- 9	- 2
<b>WELLS:</b> Vernon Towsley	13	64	111		118	121	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	127			136 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	/ 4	/ 5

## SUMMARY OF

### WASHOE COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS

1928-1929

Mrs. P. E. Westover, Acting County Extension Agent

This is the sixth year of the Keep Growing work in Washoe County. There were 12 schools enrolled in this project this year. In September, there were 553 children starting the demonstration and in April 541 completed the year's work. Twelve children failed to complete the demonstration, but most of these children moved away or went to other schools. This is an excellent record, as for half the year there was only a part-time agent working. However, with the help of teachers and local leaders, this project made a splendid record.

This year Washoe County more than reached the two state annual goals. It increased the number of normal children 29%, and decreased those dangerously underweight 20%. (The state annual goals are 5% increase in normals and 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.) The following schools made the state ultimate goal, and are Gold Star communities: Glendale, Huffakers, Robert Mitchell School, Verdi and Wadsworth.

Washoe County now has 75% of its children in the "Safe Zone", and only 12% dangerously underweight. The state standards for a Gold Star county are 75% in the "Safe Zone" and only 10% dangerously underweight. So Washoe County is just 2% short of being a Gold Star county. Next year we are sure Washoe County can be a Gold Star county.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the state extension office, Mrs. M. S. Buol, nutrition specialist, Mrs. Eda Carlson, poster judge, Washoe County Farm Bureau Board, Washoe County farm bureau homemakers, county nurse and the parent-teachers associations of Sparks, and also by Mrs. C. A. Bovett, county nutrition leader.

Ten schools exhibited posters at the county Keep Growing poster program at Sparks, which was held on May 3rd. The Kate M. Smith was awarded the trophy cup for having the best exhibit of posters and the best growth charts. Each school in the county put on one number of the program which was suggestive of the nutrition project such as playlets, folk dances and songs. Talks were given by Mrs. M. S. Buol and Mrs. C. A. Bovett. There was community singing and stunts lead by Mrs. Bovett. After the program, ice-cream was served to the children by the Washoe County Farm Bureau and the Sparks P. T. A.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That in the fall we have a nutrition training school for leaders, so that they will get a better understanding of the work for next year.
2. That a hot dish be served at noon to all children who bring lunch.
3. That milk be supplied to the underweight children in the different schools.
4. That the Homemaker Clubs, and the P. T. A. make the hot lunch a special project for the coming year.

## WASHOE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

Mrs. P. E. Westover, Acting County Extension Agent

\*Gold Star Communities

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Anderson	9	12	99.96	+19.65	-16.34	58.31	16.66
Browns	16	11	99.00	+34.50	-19.50	81.00	18.00
Franktown	5	7	99.96	+22.84	-45.72	71.40	14.28
*Glendale	15	15	99.90	+19.98	- 6.66	93.24	6.66
*Huffakers	30	34	99.96	+48.03	-17.04	91.14	2.94
Kate M. Smith	93	94	99.64	+22.03	-19.37	77.38	11.66
Mary Lee Nichols	119	108	99.36	+22.97	-26.18	62.02	16.66
North Truckee	23	23	99.59	+17.27	-21.75	73.61	21.65
*Robert Mitchell	132	130	98.80	+37.78	-21.04	80.00	10.77
*Verdi	57	56	98.68	+27.18	-10.32	78.32	10.68
*Wadsworth	46	43	99.76	+25.15	-19.23	81.20	4.64
Washoe Valley	8	8	100.00	+50.00	-12.50	62.50	25.00
TOTALS	553	541	98.00	+29.66	-20.17	75.96	12.01

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

Anderson Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 9  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 12 or 133.33%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	22.00%	41.65%	Safe Zone 58.31%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.00	16.66	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.00	24.99	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	33.00	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.00%	99.96%	

The Anderson school made a very good record in the Keep Growing work this year. It increased its normal children 19.6% (which is nearly four times the annual goal of 5%). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 16%, (which is over three times the annual goal of 5%).

Anderson now has 58.31% of its children in the "Safe Zone", and 16% dangerously underweight. Another year of good work will surely make Anderson a gold star community.

Anderson school had a great deal of sickness this year, which usually indicated lowered resistance. We believe that special effort should be made to build up resistance during the coming year through wholesome simple food and lots of sleep.

One thing that is badly needed is hot food for the noon meal. We suggest that the Anderson homemakers make this a special project for the coming year. It would be a real community service. We suggest thermos bottles.

Milk should also be taken at morning recess by the dangerously underweight children.

Mrs. Lena Finn acted as local leader and was a great help during the absence of a full time agent. Mrs. W. R. McGowan the teacher, also gave excellent cooperation.

The children who took part in the Keep Growing Poster Contest were given prizes by the Anderson-Riverside Homemakers Club for the best poster and health record. On May 15th the children put on a play entitled "The Union of Flies" at the Homemakers club, which was repeated at the County Achievement program.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Work to be carried out in the same manner.
2. Provide scales for school. This is important.
3. Arrange for hot lunch at noon time and more children urged to bring their bottles of milk for recess.
4. Continue poster exhibit and achievement day.
5. Make Anderson a gold star community.

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

Browns Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 16  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 11 or 68.75%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	37.50%	72.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	6.25	9.00 )	81%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	18.75	0.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	32.50	18.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	99.00%	

The Browns school made a splendid record in the Keep Growing Demonstration. The number of normal children was increased 34.5% (which is nearly seven times the annual goal of 5%). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 19.5% (which is nearly four times the annual goal of 5%). We feel that Browns school made real progress this year.

This school reached one, but not both goals for a gold star community. Browns now has 81% of its children in the "Safe Zone", but it still has 18% dangerously underweight. The gold star standard is 75% in the safe zone, and 10% or less dangerously underweight. We are sure Browns can win a gold star next year.

Mrs. J. H. Christensen, local leader for this school, gave excellent cooperation in the Keep Growing Project, encouraging the children to gain in every way in order that Browns might be a gold star school. Mrs. D. McGilvay, the teacher, gave splendid support to the nutrition project.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Work to be carried on in the same manner.
2. Homemakers to encourage hot lunch to be served at Browns school, making this a special project.
3. Scales should be secured so that dangerously underweight children can be weighed each week.
4. Browns school should strive for gold star for 1929.

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

Franktown Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 5  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 7 or 140%

	<u>September</u>	<u>April</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00%	42.84%)	Safe Zone 71.40%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	20.00	28.56 )	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	60.00	14.28	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

The Franktown school made a big improvement this year, but did not quite reach the gold star school standard, having only 71.40% of the children normal or slightly underweight, which lacks 3.60% of making the state goal of 75%. There was a decrease in the dangerously underweight group from 60% to 14.28%. This shows that a splendid effort was made by the children to carry out the nutrition plans, as a total decrease of 45.72% was made. (The annual goal is to decrease 5%). We are sure that next year Franktown can climb up to the gold star level.

The teacher, Miss Grace Uhart, and the local leader, Mrs. Martha Cliff, were very faithful in carrying on the nutrition project in this community, Mrs. Cliff weighed the children each month and took an unusual interest in the record of each child.

The two schools Franktown and Washoe Valley held a joint program and poster exhibit at the Washoe Valley Farm center meeting on April 17th. Three members were asked to judge the posters, which were entered at the county achievement poster contest at Sparks on May 3rd. Each of the schools put on one number at the county meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Carry on work in same manner.
2. Serve a hot dish to the children at noon. This is very important. Thermos bottles would do nicely.
3. Purchase scales for the Washoe Valley Schools, so that the dangerously underweight children can be weighed each month. Franktown and Washoe Valley could jointly own and use a pair of scales.
4. Try to become a gold star school in 1930.

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

Glendale Community, Washoe County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined . . . . . 15  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 15 or 100%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.30%	53.28%)	93.24%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.30	39.96 )	93.24%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.98	0.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	15.32	6.66	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.90%	99.90%	

Glendale is again proud of the fact that it is a gold star school, having 93.24% in the "Safe Zone", and only 6.6% dangerously underweight children. The state requirements for a gold star community are 75% in the "Safe Zone", and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

Glendale also more than fulfilled both state annual goals. It increased the number of normal children 19.9%, (which is nearly four times the state goal of 5% increase). It also decreased the number of dangerously underweight children 6.6%, (which is quite a little more than the state goal of 5% decrease).

Thru the help of the teacher, Mrs. Doris Brown Reed and the local leader, Mrs. L. Raffetto, this nutrition project has been a splendid success. The children have been very faithful in carrying out in every way the methods suggested in regard to food, sleep, etc., and milk was brought to school, which was a big help.

Many original posters made by the children were displayed at the county poster achievement program at Sparks on May 3rd. The Glendale School held a community Keep Growing program and also took part at the county program by putting on a health play.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work in the same way.
2. Continue to bring milk to school.
3. See that all children have some hot food at noon.
4. Continue poster exhibit and achievement program.
5. Keep Glendale a gold star school.



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

Huffaker Community, Washoe County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined . . . . . 30  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 34 or 113.33%

	<u>September</u>	<u>April</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	16.65%	64.68%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	43.29	26.46 )	91.14%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.98	5.88	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	19.98	2.94	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.90	99.96	

This is the third time that Huffaker has been on the gold star list for Washoe County. We feel that this is a very real achievement for the Huffaker Community. Huffaker now has 91.14% of their children in the "Safe Zone" and there are only 2.94% of the children dangerously underweight. Therefore, Huffaker more than meets the state standards of 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

During the year the number of normal children were increased 48.03% (which is over nine times the annual goal of 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 17.04% which is over three times the annual goal of 5% decrease. This is a splendid record for one year's work.

The teachers, Miss Vida Kitchen and Mrs. Roy Smith, together with the local leader, Mrs. L. Pecetti, are to be commended for their faithful work in the Nutrition Project at this school, and the children for their good cooperation. It takes real team work to get such good results.

During the first part of April a dance was given by the Huffaker School at Moana Springs to raise funds for the prizes to be given the children making posters and meeting the expenses of the school in this work. The hall was donated by Mr. Berrum, Sr., and refreshments were donated by the parents of this school. Again this splendid community cooperation.

The members of this school took part in the County Keep Growing Achievement Poster Program at Sparks, entering many clever posters.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That this school continue to be a gold star school.
2. Continue drinking milk with noon lunch and have hot food during the winter months.
3. Hold poster and Achievement programs again in 1930.
4. Continue the fine cooperation of board, teachers and parents.

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

Kate M. Smith School, Sparks Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 93  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 94 or 101%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	24.61%	46.64%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.54	30.74 )	77.38%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.33	8.48	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	31.03	11.66	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	2.12	
	99.51%	99.64%	

The Keep Growing work has been carried on in the Kate M. Smith School for four years with increasingly good results. This year this school far exceeded both state annual goals. The number of normal children was increased 22% (which is more than four times the state annual goal of 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 19% (which is nearly four times the state annual goal of 5% decrease).

The Kate M. Smith School now has 77% of its children in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to normal weight or slightly under) and only 11% of its children are dangerously underweight. This makes this school almost up to the state goal for Gold Star Communities (i.e. 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight). Next year we are confident that this will be a Gold Star school.

The excellent progress made in the Nutrition Project in this school this year is largely due to the splendid cooperation of the teachers, the Parent Teachers Association and the local leader, Mrs. G. Frey. Milk was served to the children at the morning recess and this was not only a direct aid in gaining weight but did much to encourage the use of milk at home. We hope that this serving of milk at recess will be continued.

Many original posters were entered from this school in the County Keep Growing Poster Contest. The trophy cup which is awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau for the best all around exhibit of posters and health records was presented to the Kate M. Smith School. This is the second time that this school has received this award, which proves that each year more interest is taken by the children to continue to make such a splendid record.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the fine cooperation of leaders, teachers and P. T. A.
2. Continue serving milk at morning recess.
3. Encourage children to eat mush and vegetables and to take more sleep.
4. Continue garden club work for boys and girls as a means of increasing the use of vegetables.
5. Every one cooperate to make this a Gold Star School.

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

Mary Lee Nichols, Sparks Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 119  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 108 or 90%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	14.28%	34.25%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	26.04	27.77 )	62.02%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.80	20.37	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	42.80	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	.92	
	99.96%	99.97%	

Mary Lee Nichols School is one of the largest schools carrying on the Keep Growing Project, and it is hard to get quick results in a very large school. In spite of this fact this school has made excellent progress this year.

The number of normal children was increased 22.9% (which is over four times the annual goal of 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 26% (which is over five times the annual state goal of 5% decrease). This is an excellent improvement to make in one year.

This school now has 62% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 16% still dangerously underweight. Another year of real effort ought to make this school a Gold Star school. We ask the cooperation of every one to reach this goal.

Many of the children in this school were ill from influenza and that naturally would make it difficult to meet the required percentage as set by the state goal and also indicates a lowered resistance. The children, however, were served milk at the noon hour and morning recess which was a big help. We hope that the serving of milk will be continued in this school.

Mrs. C. L. Hawley, the local leader, worked very hard as likewise did the teachers. Mrs. Hawley has been the local leader of this school for the past two years and has shown much interest in the Nutrition Project. The P. T. A. also gave excellent cooperation.

Many fine posters were entered in the County Keep Growing Poster Contest. The children of this school put on one of the numbers of the County Achievement Program, an attractive folk dance.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the fine cooperation of the leader, teachers and P. T. A.
2. Serve milk at recess again next year.
3. Have leader and extension agent make more home visits in the interest of the dangerously underweight children.
4. Strive to make this a Gold Star school in 1930.

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

North Truckee Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 23  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 23 or 100%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	21.70%	38.97%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.70	34.64 )	73.61%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	13.02	4.33	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	43.40	21.65	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.82	99.59	

This school has always had many children in the dangerously underweight class but is improving each year. In September there were 21.70% of the children in the normal group and in April this group reached 38.97% making a total gain of 17.27%, which is over three times the annual goal of 5%. The children in the dangerously underweight group decreased from 43.40% to 21.65% showing a total decrease of 21.75%, which is four times the state annual goal of 5%.

North Truckee now has 73% of its children in the "Safe Zone" which is only 2% below the Gold Star standard. However, there are still 21.6% of the children dangerously underweight. This is over twice as much as the Gold Star standard allows. Intensive work should be done next year to help these dangerously underweight children to gain.

The children in this school made an honest effort to gain in every way, but due to heavy work in the fields and in some cases not receiving the proper amount of rest, it was found that it was difficult to keep the record up to standard. More home visits are needed to secure the cooperation of the parents.

Mrs. P. Westover of the Anderson Community kindly acted as local leader for this community with the assistance of Mrs. Zelda Beebe. An effort should be made next year to secure a local woman to act as assistant leader to help in securing the cooperation of the parents.

The children made posters and put on one number of the program at the County Keep Growing Contest which was held in Sparks on May 3rd. Mrs. Westover, local leader, presented a book to the member of this school making the greatest gain. Mary Souza was awarded the book.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Serve one hot dish at noon. This is greatly needed.
2. Agent make many more home visits.
3. Children have more rest.
4. Hold at least three parent meetings to secure home cooperation.
5. Try to make North Truckee a gold star school next year.

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

Robert Mitchell School,  
Sparks Community, Washoe County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined . . . . . 132  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 130 or 98.40%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	21.91%	57.69%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	34.92	22.31 )	80%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.60	7.69	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	31.81	10.77	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	.76	1.54	
	100.00%	100.00%	

The Robert Mitchell has completed a very successful year in the Keep Growing work. The number of normal children was increased 37%, which is over seven times the state annual goal of 5% increase in normals. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 21%, which is over three times the state annual goal of 5% decrease.

Robert Mitchell School now has 80% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 10.74% dangerously underweight. The state standards for a Gold Star community are to have 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. But this school is so far above the goal as to the "Safe Zone" and less than 1% more than the goal for those dangerously underweight that it is only just to declare it a Gold Star school.

Mrs. A. L. Bails, local leader, proved to be a very faithful worker. This is a large school and a splendid record was made this year due to the cooperation of the teachers, parents, P. T. A. and local leader. One of the big helps was that the children were served milk at the morning recess.

The "Milk Bottle Mansion" a health play was given by the members of this school at the County Keep Growing Poster Achievement Day Program. This play carried out the idea of the Nutrition project and just what could be gained by following the plan of work. There were many original posters entered in the contest from this school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the good work in this school.
2. Serve milk at morning recess.
3. Continue cooperation and interest of parents, P. T. A. and teachers.
4. Hold poster achievement program again in 1930.
5. Make Robert Mitchell School a Gold Star school again in 1930.

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

Verdi Community, Washoe County

\*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined . . . . . 57  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 56 or 98.24%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	28.00%	55.18%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.75	23.14 )	78.32%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.25	10.68	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	21.00	10.68	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	1.75	0.00	
	99.75%	99.68%	

Hurrah for Verdi, it is a Gold Star Community this year! Verdi now has 78% of her children in the "Safe Zone" and only 10.68% dangerously underweight. Therefore, Verdi is declared a Gold Star Community. This is a real achievement for this community where many families have to buy all their milk and vegetables.

Verdi Community did a fine piece of work in Keep Growing Demonstration this year. The number of normal children was increased 27% (which is over five times the annual goal of 5%). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 10% (which is twice the annual goal of 5% decrease). This is a fine improvement to make in one year.

Through the cooperation of Mrs. James Francos, local leader, and the teachers it was made possible to make Verdi a Gold Star school. Mrs. N. Storey, Health Nurse, gave many fine lectures which proved to be of much help in the Nutrition Project.

The children made some good posters and entered them in the State Contest.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Have school purchase scales. This is very much needed.
2. Serve milk to underweight children at recess.
3. Have two local leaders to help in the work.
4. Enter the Poster Contest and hold an Achievement Day.
5. Make Verdi a Gold Star school again in 1930.

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

Wadsworth Community, Washoe County

\* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined . . . . . 46  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 43 or 93%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	28.21%	53.36%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.70	27.84 )	81.20%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	23.87	11.60	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	23.87	4.68	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	2.17	2.32	
	99.82%	99.76%	

Hurrah for Wadsworth! It is a Gold Star Community this year. It now has 81% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and only 4.6% dangerously underweight. The gold star standards are 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

The number of normal children was increased 25% which is five times the annual goal. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 19% which is nearly four times the annual goal. This is a splendid improvement for one year's work.

This school made an unusual record considering the fact that school was closed for five weeks due to sickness. We are very proud of the good work which Wadsworth has done because they have many serious problems to meet.

Mrs. Crosby, local leader, was very faithful in the Nutrition Project taking a personal interest in each child who had been ill and helping each to gain in order to build up the record of the school.

This school did not enter the Poster Contest as it could not give any time to preparing the posters because all extra time had to be devoted to bringing the school work up to date after school being closed for so long a time.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Children to be served milk at recess. This is badly needed.
2. Purchase scales for school. This is also very much needed.
3. Have some local leader and if possible secure an assistant leader.
4. Make Wadsworth a gold star school again in 1930.

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

Washoe Valley

Washoe County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 8  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 8 or 100%

	September	April	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00%	50.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.50	12.50 )	62.50%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	12.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	37.00	25.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Washoe Valley started out the year in a very poor nutrition condition. At the beginning of school there was not one child up to normal weight, that is, up to average weight for the age and height. There were also 37% of the children who were dangerously underweight. This is a very low standing for the beginning of school and Washoe Valley tried hard to improve its condition and did make a remarkably good improvement.

The number of normal children was increased 50% which is ten times the annual goal of 5% increase. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 12.5% which is over twice the annual goal of 5% decrease. This is a fine improvement and we are proud of Washoe Valley for the real effort made.

Washoe Valley now has 62% in the "Safe Zone" and 25% dangerously underweight. Earnest cooperation of leader, school and parents could possibly make Washoe Valley a gold star community next year.

Mrs. Frank Sauer, the local leader, and Miss Vera Muran, the teacher, gave splendid cooperation in the Keep Growing project and we are all grateful for their very real help.

This school held a joint Poster Achievement Program with the Franktown school at a Community Center Meeting at which time each school displayed the posters made by the children and prizes were given by the Washoe Valley Homemakers Club to the children making the best weight record and posters. These schools entered the County Keep Growing Program held at Sparks on May 3rd and also took part in the Achievement Day program.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Children bring hot lunch and milk to school. This is very important and should be made a special project by the Homemakers Club.
2. Have same local leader.
3. Hold at least three parent meetings to study the special health and nutrition problems of the school so it can be brought up to the gold star standards.
4. Have agent and leader make many more home visits in the interests of the dangerously underweight children.
5. Try to make Washoe Valley a gold star school in 1930.



## EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

## WASHOE COUNTY

Anderson, Browns, Franktown, Glendale,  
Huffakers, Kate M. Smith, Robert Mitchell,  
Mary Lee Nichols, North Truckee, Verdi,  
Washoe Valley, Wadsworth, communities

NAME	Age	Original		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % Variation
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N. W.			
<u>ANDERSON:</u>																	
Pauline Butler	5	45	45	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	46 $\frac{1}{4}$		47 $\frac{3}{4}$	48			46	47	5 $\frac{5}{4}$	-6.1	+2.1
<u>BROWNS:</u>																	
Thelma Pacini	9	57	80	73	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	76	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	82	85		58	80	12	-8.8	+6.2
<u>FRANKTOWN:</u>																	
Donald Cliff	6	47	50	47	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	50		52		48	53	5	-6.0	-1.9
<u>GLENDALE:</u>																	
Santino Oppio	9	53	67	65		69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		72	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$		54	70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3.0	+3.6
<u>HUFFAKERS:</u>																	
Betty Avansino	5	43	41	37	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$		43	41	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9.0	+1.2
<u>KATE M. SMITH:</u>																	
Alice Pailey	6	45	45	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$		43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		45	45	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-8.3	+3.3
<u>MARY LEE NICHOLS:</u>																	
Bille Covington	8	47	50	44	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		49 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$		48	52	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-12.0	+2.3
<u>NORTH TRUCKEE:</u>																	
Billie Yribarren	10	56	78	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	69	70	74	74 $\frac{5}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		58	84	16 $\frac{5}{4}$	-18.9	-4.8
<u>ROBERT MITCHELL:</u>																	
Thomas Finley	7	49	55	49	50		51	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	55		49	55	6	-10.9	N
<u>VERDI:</u>																	
Frank Quilici	10	56	77	70	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$		56	77	9	-9.1	+2.6
<u>WADSWORTH:</u>																	
Phylis Rezzani	6	46	47	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$				46 $\frac{1}{2}$		47		46	47	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-7.1	N
<u>WASHOE VALLEY:</u>																	
Betty Rose	11	59	90	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	88		91	93 $\frac{5}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		97 $\frac{1}{4}$		60	95	13 $\frac{5}{4}$	-7.2	+2.4

# NUTRITION PROJECT

## KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

LYON COUNTY, 1928-1929

LENA HAUKE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

Keep Growing Demonstrations were carried on in seven schools in Lyon County this year, which was an increase of three over last year. However, we are sorry to state that Lyon County did not attain the state goal of being a gold star county as it did last year.

Records for the county as a whole show that only 66.75% of the children are now in the "Safe Zone", i. e., normal and slightly underweight for their age and height. This lacks 8.25% of reaching the state goal of 75%. 18.71% are still dangerously underweight, while the state goal is 10% or less in this group. However, there are several valid reasons for not equaling our last year's high record.

In the first place, one of the communities had never had the Keep Growing work and two other communities had not carried on the work for some time, and so had slipped back to a low health level. These three communities could not hope to reach the gold star level all in one year. Another handicap was the several epidemics of colds and other infectious diseases, from which the whole county suffered. Lyon County, we believe, will grow less susceptible to infections as the nutritional condition of her children improves.

This year's work was not started until late in the year, due to the fact that a new extension district was being formed, with a new agent in charge and several problems of finance, etc., had to be worked out. When these difficulties are considered, it is no wonder that Lyon County made neither one of its annual goals.

The number of normal children decreased 3% instead of being increased 5%, as asked for by the annual state goal. The number of dangerously underweight children was increased +5.7%, instead of being decreased 5% as asked for in the annual goal.

The Plummer School was the only school in the county reaching the state goal and was thus the only Gold Star community in the county, and what's more, it has the extra honor of being a Gold Star Community All Year. Plummer now has 85% of its children in the "Safe Zone", and only 10% dangerously underweight. This is a fine record.

The local leaders who gave their time and effort each month to further this work deserve much credit. Splendid cooperation was also given by the teachers in teaching the health lessons and stimulating interest among the parents and children for better food habits and method of right living. Splendid cooperation was also given by Mrs. Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director of the Nevada Extension Service and by Mrs. Nettie Storey, Public Health Nurse. Both were present at the first weighing and measuring and Mrs. Storey examined each pupil for eye, ear, teeth and throat trouble. Some of these were cleared up right away and other cases will be taken care of this summer.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work in all schools enrolled this year.
2. Enroll two more schools.
3. Urge the need of a quart of milk a day and ten hours sleep six nights a week for each child.
4. Have all schools stress hot lunch at noon.
5. Make Lyon County a Gold Star County in 1930.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1929

LYON COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

LENA HAUKE - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

\*Gold star community

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight State Goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Gallagher	15	18	120	-1.12	+7.77	61.10	27.77
Mason	22	20	90	-10.00	+2.28	60.00	25.00
Perry	6	10	166	-30.00	+23.34	20.00	40.00
* Plummer	17	20	117	-4.70	+4.12	85.00	10.00
Sanders	36	35	97	+6.67	-7.54	65.71	28.57
Smith	94	95	101	+1.71	-4.43	65.25	16.84
Yerington	173	160	92	-2.00	+3.49	70.00	15.62
TOTALS	363	358	98	-3.33	+5.77	66.75	18.71

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

Gallagher Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 15  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . 18 or 120%

	<u>December</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	40.00%	38.88)	Safe Zone
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	13.33	22.22)	61.10%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	20.00	11.11	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	20.00	27.77	
Seriously Overweight ("1% above and Up)	6.66	0.00	
	99.99%	99.98%	

This is the first year of Keep Growing work in the Gallagher Community, and they surely had a whole lot of misfortune. The number of normal children in this school decreased 1.12% instead of making an increase of at least 6%, as we had hoped. The slightly underweight group increased over 8%. Those in the dangerously underweight group increased 7.7%, thus failing to make the state goal (a decrease of 5%).

It is felt that the poor growth record shown here was due largely to several epidemics of colds and flu which seemed to have struck this community during the school year. This indicated lowered resistance. Increased resistance is largely the result of right food and sleep habits, and so there is real need for the Keep Growing work being continued.

Much credit is due the leader, Mrs. Joe Borge and the teacher, Mrs. Elsie Moore for assisting the agent each month in weighing the children and trying to encourage better living habits.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Serve hot lunches at noon. This is badly needed.
2. Have children bring milk to school for morning recess.
3. Encourage eating a sensible breakfast before starting to school. These children need cooked mush.
4. Hold two parents' meetings during the year in order to secure cooperation of parents.
5. Agent make home visits more frequently.
6. Enter poster contest and hold achievement day program.
7. Try hard to become a gold star community next year.

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

Mason Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 22  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 20 or 90%

	<u>January</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	40.90%	30.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	27.27	30.00 )	60%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.09	15.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.72	25.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

The Keep Growing Demonstration work in the Mason school did not start until in January, due to a misunderstanding on the part of the agent in regard to their wanting the work. However, when they phoned and urgently requested it, the agent was only too glad to cooperate with them.

That the parents were interested in the work was evident on the first day of the weighing when five mothers were present. Mrs. Both Ellis, who had been an efficient leader in former years, was again secured as the local leader.

The first two months the children showed a good gain in weight, but each month thereafter some form of sickness seemed to strike this community, so that by the end of the term, the record was not as good as we had hoped it would be.

The figures show Mason needs to build up the resistance of their children thru right food and sleep habits, since the normal group decreased 10.9%, instead of increasing 5%, and the dangerously underweight group increased 2% instead of decreasing 5%.

Much credit is due the teachers, Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Duffy, for the splendid health lessons taught in the school, and for encouraging the children who brought their lunch to have something hot at noon. A can of hot water was provided each day as a means of heating the food brought in jars. It is hoped that next year Mason will be a Gold Star community.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the work next year with the same leader.
2. Encourage some hot food at noon. This is very important.
3. Stress need of a quart of milk a day and the necessity for ten hours of sleep six nights a week.
4. Encourage a greater use of vegetables and fruits as a means of building up general resistance.
5. Cooperate in poster contest and hold Achievement program.

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

Perry Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 6  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 10 or 166%

	<u>November</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00%	20.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	16.66	0.00 )	20%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.66	40.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.66	40.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

The Perry school started out with 50% of the children in the normal group and closed with only 20% up to normal weight. This decrease was due in part to illness and to the fact that new children who came into the district were considerably underweight. We are sorry Perry did not make the necessary increase in weight to meet the state goal of 5%, but we know she tried hard.

The dangerously underweight group increased 23.34% which also is not a very good record. The state annual goal is a 5% decrease.

We were fortunate to secure Mrs. C. C. Perry as local leader, who very ably assisted with the weighing each month. Mrs. Perry with the help of the teacher, Miss Irene Wilson, urged the children to enter the poster contest. As the result, two posters were entered in the state contest at Reno.

Having a hot supplement to the school lunch and bringing milk to school for morning recess should be stressed next year as these are very important aids in building up the health of school children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the work with the same leader.
2. Emphasize the need of a quart of milk each day.
3. Have something hot at the noon meal.
4. Emphasize the need of ten hours sleep six nights a week.
5. Continue in poster contest.
6. Try hard to become a Gold Star community.

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

Plummer Community, Lyon County

\*\* A Gold Star Community All Year.

Total number of children examined . . . . . 17  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 20 or 117%

	November	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	64.70%	60.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	17.64	25.00 )	85%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	5.88	5.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	5.88	10.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	5.88	0.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

The Plummer School made an excellent record this year by being the only Gold Star Community in the county, and by being a Gold Star Community All Year. This record was reached by having 85% of the school children in the "Safe Zone", (i.e. normal or slightly underweight) which exceeds the state ultimate goal by 10%; and by having only 10% of the children dangerously underweight.

Even Plummer suffered a little from the epidemics of cold and flu, but her greater resistance was shown by the fact that her children were not so ill and did not lose weight as did the other children. The number of normal children was decreased 4.7%, and those dangerously underweight was increased 4.2%.

The agent was assisted in the weighing and measuring of the children by the local leader, Mrs. J. G. McGowan and by the teachers, Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Barnes. The teachers encouraged the pupils to adopt better food habits and always heated a pan of hot water over the floor register in which to warm the jars of food brought from home. This was a big help. Wish all Lyon County schools would do likewise. In a number of instances, it was quite a noticeable fact that the children who failed to have a hot supplement to their noon lunch were the ones who lost weight that month. This was a great incentive in favor of the hot lunch.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the hot lunches. This is very important.
2. Agent make more home visits.
3. Hold at least two parents' meetings to secure home cooperation.
4. Continue in the poster contest.
5. Be another Gold Star School all next year.

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

Sanders Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 36  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 35 or 97%

	<u>November</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33%	40.00%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	16.66	25.71 )	65.71%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.11	5.71	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	36.11	28.57	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	2.77	0.00	
	99.98%	99.99%	

We are glad to report that the children at the Sanders school made a good growth record this year. However, they lacked 9.29% of reaching the state goal of having 75% in the "Safe Zone". The seriously underweight group decreased 5.4% and the dangerously underweight decreased 7.5%, which shows that considerable progress was made during the year to establish better food and health habits among the school children.

Much credit for this good report is due to the teachers, Mrs. Laura Frazier and Mrs. Ruth Olds, who assisted the agent as local leaders and included health lessons in with their daily work. Perhaps securing a local leader who could make home visits with the agent might help another year in securing increased cooperation from the parents.

Hot lunches were stressed and the majority of the pupils either used thermos bottles or the pint jar method of adding milk or a hot supplement to the noon lunch.

Three good posters were sent to the state contest at Reno from this school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a parent to act as local leader.
2. Have something hot for each child at lunch.
3. Hold two parents' meetings in order to secure increased cooperation.
4. Agent make more home visits.
5. Continue poster contest and hold Achievement Program.
6. Make Sanders School a Gold Star school in 1930.



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

Smith Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 94  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 95 or 101%

	November	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	37.23%	38.94%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	26.59	26.31 )	65.25%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.76	13.68	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	21.27	16.84	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	2.12	4.21	
	99.97%	99.98%	

The Smith Consolidated School made a good record considering the number of epidemics of colds and flu that struck Smith Valley. It seemed that every month at the time of weighing, quite a number of the pupils were ill or had just returned to school after being absent on account of illness. This great susceptibility to infectious colds indicates a serious lowered resistance. Better food habits and more rest would do much to build up a greater resistance.

In spite of this handicap, the number of children in the normal group increased 1.51%. The seriously underweight increased only .9% and the dangerously underweight decreased 4.43%. This is a fair amount of progress, but does not come up to either of the state goals.

We are greatly indebted to the leaders, Mrs. Robert Buck and Mrs. A. H. Albright, for their splendid help in weighing and measuring the children. Splendid cooperation was also given by the teachers, Miss Payne, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Strubel and Miss Meilike, who correlated health lessons with their other work. They urged the children to have a hot food at noon and provided means for heating the food. Many of the children had thermos bottles and others used the pint jars. The hot food at noon was a very great help to these children.

The children took a great deal of interest in the Keep Growing work and worked hard for their gold stars. Several good posters were exhibited and some sent to the state contest at Reno.

We hope there will be less sickness next year and that the Smith School will be a Gold Star school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue this work with the same leaders.
2. Have each child bring something hot for his lunch during the cold months.  
This is very important.
3. Have dangerously underweight children bring milk for morning recess.
4. Hold at least two parents' meetings.
5. Agent make more home visits.
6. Cooperate in Poster contest and hold an Achievement Day program.
7. Be a Gold Star school.

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

Yerington Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 173  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 160 or 92%

	November	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	44.50%	42.50%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	32.37	27.50 )	70%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.82	13.12	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	12.13	15.62	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	1.15	1.25	
	99.97%	99.99%	

We are sorry to state that Yerington failed to become a Gold Star community this year as it did last year, due largely to several severe sieges of colds and flu which hit this community thruout the year. Then, too, just at the time of the last weighing and measuring there was an epidemic of mumps and chicken pox which kept quite a number of the children away from school.

The state goal for a Gold Star community is 75% of the children normal or slightly underweight and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. Consequently Yerington lacked only 5% of reaching the state goal in the normal and slightly underweight group, and 5% in the dangerously underweight group.

Mrs. F. O. Stickney, who was the efficient leader last year, also acted in that capacity this year until moving early in April to a ranch in Smith Valley, when the work was very ably finished by Mrs. W. H. Chruchyard and Mrs. V. Bernard. The teachers should also be commended for their interest in teaching health habits.

The use of more milk, especially by those seriously and dangerously underweight and ten hours of sleep six nights a week should be stressed and encouraged to make for more positive health among the school children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the fine cooperation of parents, children and school with the local leaders and agent.
2. Stress the use of more milk.
3. Serve milk at school morning recess.
4. Encourage the children to get ten hours of sleep six nights a week.
5. Agent make more home visits.
6. Enter poster contest and have Achievement program.
7. Make Yerington a Gold Star community in 1930.

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

## LYON COUNTY

Gallagher, Mason, Perry, Plummer,  
Sanders, Smith Valley and Yerington Communities.

NAME	Age	Orig.		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Variation	
		Ht.	N. W.										Ht.	N. W.				
<u>GALLAGHER:</u>																		
Frances Luzier	8	47	50				48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	52	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-4	N	
<u>MASON:</u>																		
Belva Hall	13	61	101					94 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	103	103	62	106	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-6	-2	
<u>PERRY:</u>																		
Lyda Perry	10	53	68			61	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	54	71	4	-10	-8	
<u>PLUMMER:</u>																		
Geo. McGowan	13	63	107			106 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	112	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	111	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	N	+1	
<u>SANDERS:</u>																		
William Scatena	7	49	55			51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	55	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-6	N	
<u>SMITH VALLEY:</u>																		
Elda Schneider	7	49	52			46	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	52	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11	N	
<u>YERINGTON:</u>																		
Aloha Smith	10	55	74			71	75	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	80	81	56	78	10	-4	+3	

SUMMARY OF

EUREKA COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION

1928-1929

Martha L. Eder, District Extension Agent.

Keep Growing work was carried on in the grammar and high schools of Eureka. Unfortunately neither of these two schools made a very good record due somewhat to a series of colds and other epidemics which swept this community during the year.

We sincerely hope Eureka's record will improve during the coming year. We believe it would be well to let the high school demonstration lapse and devote this time to intensive work with the grammar school.

With a permanent agent now located in this district it will be possible to extend the work into two or three rural schools, if local leaders and scales can be procured, so that the weighing can be regularly done even when the agent is snowed out during the winter.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1929

EUREKA COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

MARTHA L. EDER - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN		%	Increase in normal children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight children. State goal, -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% Children now dangerously underweight, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.					
Eureka Grammer School	88	80	91	+2.61	-.68	63.75	17.50
Eureka High School	35	41	117	-2.23	+1.59	68.29	24.34
TOTALS	123	121	98	+1.51	+.32	65.30	19.83

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

Eureka Grammar School

Eureka County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 88  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 80 or 91%

	October	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	38.64%	41.25%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.41	22.50 )	63.75%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.50	18.75	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	18.18	17.50	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	2.27	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

We are very sorry to report that Eureka Grammar School is not a Gold Star school this year as it was last year.

Eureka suffered from a series of colds and other epidemics which seriously interfered with the health and growth of the children and also prevented the extension agent making as many visits as usual. Therefore, Eureka Grammar School was unable to fulfill either of the state annual goals. The number of normal children was increased 2.61% (the state annual goal is 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased only .68% (the state annual goal is 5% decrease).

Eureka Grammar School now has 63.75% of its Children in the "Safe Zone" and 17.5% dangerously underweight. The standards for a Gold Star community are 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Altho Eureka did not come up to the Gold Star standards this year we sincerely hope that it will do so next year.

Eureka has a real problem in the shortage of fresh milk. An effort should be made to have more fresh milk shipped into this community so that every child can have one quart a day.

There is also a shortage of fresh vegetables, particularly during the winter. This can also be remedied by shipping in vegetables by bus.

The third big problem in Eureka is the lack of sleep. Earnest cooperation of all the homos is needed to break up this "Night Owl" habit in Eureka. No child can maintain good health and do justice to his school work if he is starved for sleep.

The community owes a debt of gratitude to the local leader, Miss Paulino Hjul, her assistant, Miss Estella Gensati, and the teachers for their fine co-operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Increase the use of milk.
2. More vegetables in the diet.
3. Ten hours sleep six nights a week.
4. Enter poster contest.
5. Make this a Gold Star school.

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

Eureka High School

Eureka County

Total number of children examined . . . . . 35  
Number completing the demonstration . . . . . 41 or 117%

	October	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	48.57%	46.34%)	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	22.86	21.95 )	68.29%
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	5.71	7.32	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.86	24.39	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

We very much regret that Eureka High School has such a poor report for this year of the Keep Growing Demonstration. It failed to make any of the state goals this year. During the school year the number of normal children was decreased 2.23% (the state annual goal is to have them increase 5%). The number of dangerously underweight children was increased 1.43% (the state annual goal is to have them decrease 5%).

The Eureka High School now has only 68.29% in the "Safe Zone" (i.e. up to normal weight or slightly under) and 24.39% are still dangerously underweight. The state standards for a Gold Star school is to have 75% in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Eureka High School could be a Gold Star school in one year if it would put forth the effort.

The reasons for Eureka High School's poor record this year are:

1. Colds and other epidemics indicating a low general resistance.
2. Not enough milk--too much coffee.
3. Not enough vegetables.
4. Not nearly enough sleep. A majority of Eureka High School pupils are starved for sleep.
5. Lack of interest and failure to carry out the suggestions made.

It is a serious question whether it is advisable to continue the Keep Growing work in Eureka High School the coming year, unless there is evidence of real interest and a desire to cooperate on the part of the pupils.

The local leader, Miss Hjul, the teacher and the extension agent have all tried hard to make this Keep Growing work a success. We believe now that the pupils themselves should assume some responsibility and decide whether or not they really want the work. If so, we will be glad to cooperate with them.

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

## EUREKA COUNTY

## Eureka Grammar and Eureka High Schools

NAME	Age	Original		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % var.
		Ht.	N. W.										Ht.	N. W.			
<u>EUREKA GRAMMAR:</u>																	
Gloria Eather	6	45	45		$36\frac{1}{2}$	$37\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$	$39\frac{1}{4}$	Abs.	$48\frac{1}{2}$	41	45	45	$4\frac{1}{2}$	-19	-9
Helen Gibellini	7	48	52		$44\frac{1}{4}$	$46\frac{3}{4}$	$46\frac{5}{4}$	$47\frac{1}{4}$	$48\frac{3}{4}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	$49\frac{1}{4}$	49	49	55	$4\frac{3}{4}$	-15	-11
Delbert Robinson	8	52	64		$59\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{1}{2}$		$65\frac{3}{4}$	$64\frac{1}{2}$	$65\frac{1}{2}$	67	52	64	$7\frac{1}{2}$	-7	↓5
Edna Leonard	10	50	59		$57\frac{3}{4}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{1}{4}$	61	61	66	51	61	$8\frac{1}{4}$	-2	↓8
Wilson Rebaleati	10	57	80		$76\frac{1}{2}$	77	78	$79\frac{1}{2}$	$80\frac{1}{2}$	$83\frac{1}{4}$	$82\frac{1}{4}$	85	57	81	$8\frac{3}{4}$	-4	↑5
Leon Magana	14	59	90		88	90	$91\frac{5}{4}$	$91\frac{3}{4}$	$92\frac{1}{2}$	$93\frac{5}{4}$	$95\frac{1}{4}$	$96\frac{1}{2}$	60	94	$7\frac{1}{2}$	-1	↑2
<u>EUREKA HIGH SCHOOL:</u>																	
Jerry Wallace	17	67	136		109	Abs.	$109\frac{3}{4}$	$110\frac{3}{4}$	$113\frac{1}{2}$	115	Abs	$115\frac{1}{4}$	68	139	$6\frac{1}{4}$	-20	-16
James Prina	14	63	108		103	$104\frac{1}{2}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$	110	109	$111\frac{1}{2}$	$108\frac{1}{2}$	111	64	113	8	-5	-2
Eva Sira	18	65	126		119	$122\frac{5}{4}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$	$121\frac{5}{4}$	124	127	$131\frac{1}{4}$	130	65	125	11	-6	↑4
Rose Venturino	16	59	102		$88\frac{1}{4}$	$89\frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{3}{4}$	$90\frac{1}{4}$	$92\frac{1}{4}$	$94\frac{1}{4}$		$95\frac{1}{2}$	60	108	$7\frac{1}{4}$	-13	-11



## NUTRITION PROJECT

### KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

WHITE PINE COUNTY, OCTOBER, 1928 to APRIL, 1929

Martha L. Eder  
District Extension Agent

This year, White Pine County carried on four Keep Growing Demonstrations in the communities of Cherry Creek, Goshute, Lund and Preston. The work was started a little late this year, October in Lund and Preston, and in November in Cherry Creek and Goshute. This delay was due to the many demands upon the time of the new agent while she was getting to know her district and its people.

Each of the four communities carrying on these demonstrations had a good leader and Lund and Preston each had an assistant leader. A great deal of credit is due to these leaders for their earnest efforts to arouse the interest of the children and secure the cooperation of the parents and schools.

Considering the severe winter weather and numerous epidemics suffered by White Pine County during this winter, we consider that the results secured are really very good.

As a whole, White Pine County increased the number of normals 1.03% and decreased the number of dangerously underweights 6.45%. This means that the county more than reached one of the state annual goals, but failed to come up to the standards of the other goal. White Pine County now has 65% of its children in the "Safe Zone", but 6% of the White Pine County children are still dangerously underweight. It seems quite probable that in another year White Pine County can, if it will, bring its standing up so that it can be declared a Gold Star county. It would have to increase the number of children in the "safe Zone" by 10% and decrease the number of those dangerously underweight 6%. We are confident that if all will cooperate, it is possible to do this.

Reviewing the reports sent in from these four communities, it is evident that the outstanding needs of White Pine County are:

1. A greater use of fruits and vegetables in the diet of the school children.
2. Some hot food at noon, either at home or at school. Hot food at noon is an absolute essential for good health and good school work.
3. Considerably more sleep, particularly among the older school children; ten hours sleep six nights a week is the minimum necessary for good health and good school work.
4. There are still a considerable number of serious physical defects, which should receive medical attention. No child is "free to gain" who has enlarged tonsils or adenoids or badly decayed teeth. These physical defects should receive immediate attention.

With the redistricting of this section of the state and the placing of a district agent in White Pine, Eureka and Lander Counties, it will be possible to give White Pine County a year-round extension service and if other communities desire this keep growing work, it will be possible for the district agent to start demonstrations in two or three more communities if good leaders can be found to assist in the work.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1929

WHITE PINE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

MARTHA L. EDER- -DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal. +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State goal 5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight State Goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Cherry Creek	16	10	62	+2.75	-40.0	60.0	10.0
Goshute	6	5	83	+6.67	-46.66	60.0	20.0
Lund	58	57	98	-11.67	+7.27	57.9	21.05
Preston	36	35	97	+20.88	-8.02	80.0	11.42
TOTALS	116	107	92	+1.03	-6.45	65.41	16.82

NUTRITION PROJECT

Cherry Creek Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September, 1928 to May, 1929

Total number of children examined . . . . . 30  
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 10 or 62%

	November 1928	May 1929	
Normal (N and up 20% above)	43.75	50.00)	Safe Zone
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	6.25	10.00)	60%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0 00	30.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	50.00	10.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	
	100.00 %	100.00%	

Cherry Creek community made a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. They did not succeed in making the state annual goal as regards to normal children. They only increased the number of normal children 2.75%. (The state annual goal is 5% increase). However, Cherry Creek made an unusually fine record in reducing the number of dangerously underweight children. The number was reduced 40% which is eight times the state annual goal of 5% decrease. This was a real achievement for Cherry Creek and one for which they deserve a great deal of credit.

Cherry Creek now has 60% of its children in the "Safe Zone", and only 10% dangerously underweight. Another year's good work will undoubtedly make Cherry Creek a gold star community. Let us all do our best to reach this goal.

Mrs. Harry Borchert acted as local leader for this work, and a great deal of credit is due her. The teachers and parents also gave splendid cooperation. The children who brought lunch to school had some hot food to eat each noon, and those going home for the noon meal also had a hot meal. This was a big factor in the excellent gains made by the dangerously underweight children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the hot lunches at school and at home.
2. More milk should be included in the food of all the seriously and dangerously underweight children.
3. Take part in the state poster contest.
4. Make Cherry Creek a gold star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Goshute Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September, 1928 to May, 1929

Total number of children examined . . . . . 6  
Total number of children completing demonstration 5 or 83.0%

	<u>November</u> 1928	<u>May</u> 1929	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33	40.00	Safe Zone
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	0 00	20.00	60%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0 00	20.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	66.67	20.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0 00	0 00	
	<u>100.00 %</u>	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Goshute made a very good record during this year. The number of normal children was increased 6%, which is a little better than the state annual goal of 5% increase. The number of those dangerously underweight was decreased 46%, which is over nine times as good as the state annual goal of 5% decrease. This is an unusually good record for one year's improvement.

Goshute now has 60% of her children in the "Safe Zone", and 20% dangerously underweight. Another year's work should make this a gold star community.

A great deal of credit is due Mrs. Etta Titus, the teacher who acted as local leader, when Mrs. Green resigned. It has been her personal interest and encouragement that has been the foundation of the work. Of course the children tried hard or they would not have succeeded as they did.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR:

1. If this school continues, we hope that the Keep Growing Demonstration will be continued, and that Goshute wins the honor of being a gold star community.
2. Every child should have hot food for the noon meal. A thermos bottle for each child would be a good idea.
3. Drink milk instead of coffee. All the Goshute coffee drinkers were very much underweight.
4. Enter the state poster contest.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lund Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1928 to May, 1929

Total number of children examined . . . . . 58  
 Total number of children completing demonstration . . . . . 57 or 98%

	<u>October</u> 1928	<u>April</u> 1929	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	34.48	22.81	Safe Zone
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.31	35.09	
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	18.98	19.25	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	13.78	21.05	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	3.45	1.75	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99 %</u>	

Lund community has had a very unfortunate experience this year from a health standpoint. They have suffered from several serious epidemics during the school year, and the effects are clearly evidenced in the Keep Growing results for this year.

Instead of increasing the number of normal children during the year, the number of normal children decreased 11%, and instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children, the number increased 7%. Therefore, Lund failed to reach either of the state annual goals of 5% increase in normal children and 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. This is the result of the fact that many of the Lund children failed to gain any weight at all during the school year, and a number of them weighed less in the spring than they did at the beginning of the school in the fall.

We are sorry to have to report that Lund now has only 57% of its children in the Safe Zone, and that 21% are dangerously underweight. We believe that all of the Lund Community realizes that the existing condition is serious, not only from the health standpoint, but also because its effect upon the school work is obvious. Lund has an excellent school. The number of serious epidemics could not but cause frequent and long absences from school and also decrease the ability of the children to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the school.

Mrs. Arthur Carter was the local leader, and tried very hard to improve conditions. The school teachers also gave excellent cooperation. However, Lund has an unusually serious problem, and it needs the whole-hearted cooperation of parents, school and children to build up the resistance of these children so that they will not be so susceptible to colds and other epidemics. They greatly need to be built up to a condition of positive good health where they will be up to the average or normal weight for their ages and heights, and can take full advantage of their school opportunities.

Lund has in previous years made excellent records in the Keep Growing work and we are sure that this problem can be successfully handled if the whole community will cooperate. The extension division stands ready to devote extra time to this work if the community will cooperate and intensively work on this problem which is of such vital importance to the present and future welfare of all of the Lund children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Early in the fall, hold a special evening community conference and work out definite plans for improving conditions during the coming year.
2. Have the Relief Society or the Mutual Improvement Society hold a series of four meetings to study methods for improving the food and rest habits of the Lund children.
3. Have underweight children bring milk to school for morning recess.
4. Stress the need of more sleep and rest for Lund children. This is one of the vital problems in Lund, for sleep is as important as food for growing children.
5. Have the extension agent allot extra time to Lund to cooperate with the parents and the school in working on this problem.
6. Have the serious physical defects remedied by family physicians.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Preston Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT  
September, 1928 to May, 1929

Total number of children examined . . . . . 36  
Total number of children completing demonstration . 35 or 97%

	<u>October</u> 1928	<u>May</u> 1929	
Normal (N and to 20% above)	30.55	51.43	Safe Zone 80%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	33.33	28.57	
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	16.67	8.57	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	19.44	11.42	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	.00	.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Preston community made a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. The number of normal children was increased 20%. This is four times the state annual goal of 5% increase.

The number of children dangerously underweight was decreased 8%. This is more than the state goal of 5% decrease.

Preston came very nearly making the Gold Star standard. They now have 80% of their children in the "Safe Zone", but they still have 11.42% of their children in the dangerously underweight group. The state requirements for a gold star community are to have at least 75% of the children in the Safe Zone, and 10% or less in the dangerously underweight group. Preston more than fulfilled the first requirements, but failed by 1.42% to meet the second requirements.

all

Practically of the dangerously underweight children failed to gain because serious physical defects such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids. It is very hard for a child who has a serious physical defect to gain. These children with serious physical defects should be taken to their family physicians during the summer vacations and have these physical defects remedied so that they will be "free to gain" next year. If this is done, Preston could easily be a gold star community next year.

Mrs. Murilda Whitlock acted again as local leader, and Mrs. Alred as assistant leader. They both devoted a large amount of time and energy to securing the cooperation of the children, their parents and the schools, and deserve a great deal of credit for the good results secured.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR:

1. Physical defects should be remedied.
2. Dangerously underweight children should bring milk to school for morning recess.
3. More vegetables should be included in the children's diet.
4. The splendid cooperation should be continued to make Preston a gold star community.

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

## WHITE PINE COUNTY

Cherry Creek, Goshute  
Lund, Preston Communities

NAME	Age	Original		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % variation
		Ht.	N. W.										Ht.	N. W.			
<u>CHERRY CREEK:</u>																	
Norine Picola	6	41	37			32 $\frac{5}{4}$	34	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$		41	37	5	-11.0	-6.0
Rose Salvi	13	59	92			85 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	98 $\frac{1}{4}$		60	97	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	-7.0	+2.0
<u>GOSHUTE:</u>																	
Erma Cordano	12	61	100			88	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$		62	100	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-11.0	-5.0
Grace Uhalda	10	54	70			72 $\frac{3}{4}$		76	78	80	79		56	78	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	+1.0	+1.0
<u>LUND:</u>																	
Virginia Wakeling	7	47	50		45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47			48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49		48	52	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9.0	-6.0
Milton Gardner	10	53	67		65	66 $\frac{3}{4}$			70	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$		54	70	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-3.0	-1.0
Violet Fawcett	10	53	68		66 $\frac{1}{4}$			66 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		54	71	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-3.0	-2.0
<u>PRESTON:</u>																	
Virginia Allred	6	41	37		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{5}{4}$	42 $\frac{5}{4}$	44	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$		45	45	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-5.0	N
Bliss Morley	6	45	45		42 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	46		46	45	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-5.0	+2.0
Bessie Morley	9	49	55		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	58		50	58	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-5.0	N
Aris Jensen	11	55	73		68		70 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$		56	77	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-7.0	-4.0



## SUMMARY OF

### CLARK COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION

1928-1929

Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1929

CLARK COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

ORPHA A. MILLER - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

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

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

Arden Community

Clark County

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Goodsprings School

Clark County

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Sloan Community

Clark County

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

## EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

## CLARK COUNTY

## Arden, Good Springs and Sloan Communities

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

## SUMMARY OF

### LINCOLN COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION

1928-1929

Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent

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

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

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

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

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928-1929

LINCOLN COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

ORPHA A. MILLER - DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

\*Gold Star Communities

\*\*Gold Star community the whole year

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal, 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal, -5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Alamo	44	52	118	+4.71	-12.59	69.22	19.23
Caliente	99	90	91	+1.21	-3.03	73.32	11.11
** Crystal	4	4	100	+25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
* Hiko	6	6	100	+33.34	-50.00	83.33	0.00
Panaca	75	71	95	+2.81	+9.35	61.96	25.35
Pioche	109	101	93	+3.53	+1.60	64.35	21.78
Ursine	8	9	113	+9.72	-26.39	77.77	11.11
TOTALS	345	333	97	+3.82	-1.41	68.19	18.31



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

Alamo Community

Lincoln County

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Caliente Grammar School

Lincoln County

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Crystal Springs, Lincoln County

\*\*A Gold Star School  
All Year.

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Hiko School, Lincoln County

\*A Gold Star School

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Panaca Grammar School

Lincoln County

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Pioche Grammar School

Lincoln County

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

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

Ursine School

Lincoln County

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

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

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

EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDSAlamo, Caliente, Crystal, Hiko  
Panaca, Pioche, and Ursine Communities

## LINCOLN COUNTY

NAME	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Variation
		Ht.	N. W.										Ht.	N. W.			
<u>ALAMO:</u>																	
Jack Stewart	10	51	58		51½		66			63	67½		52	64	16	-15	+5
Zola Robinson	6	44½	43½				41			45	49		44½	43½	8	-6	+15
<u>CALIENTE:</u>																	
Cynthia Johnson	10	56	78		56		69¼	73¼	71½	73	74		58	86	18	-28	-14
Zina Baggett	14	58	93		82		88¼	84	90¼	93	94¼		59½	98½	12¼	-12	-4
Tom Duffin	13	65	117		107		113	114½	118¼	120½	121		66½	124	14	-8	-2
<u>CRYSTAL:</u>																	
Billy Love	7	48	53		52	53	54	54	54½	56½	58		49	55	6	-2	+6
<u>HIKO:</u>																	
Dale Nesbitt	11	59	90		86¼	90	91	91	94½	95	97		60½	97½	10¾	-4	N
Virginia Scoffield	6	47	50		41¼	46¼	47¼	48	49	49	49		48¼	52	7¾	-17	-6
<u>PANACA:</u>																	
Theo Lee	7	45	45		39½	44¾	46½	46½		47¼	47½		46	47	8	-10	+1
Robert Ronnow	7	45	45		38¾	44	45¼	45¼		47	46		46	48	7¼	-15	-4
<u>PIOCHE:</u>																	
Margaret Kopp	13	62	106				81¾	86¾	91½	96¼	101		63½	112½	20¾	-23	-10
Robert Carmon	15	67	130		120	127¾	131¾		132¼	137¾	140½		68½	140	20½	-9	+4
<u>URSINE:</u>																	
Vera Delmue	10	53	68		59		62½	67	67		67		54	70	8	-13	-4
Josephine Foliani	14	58	93		82¼		86	93	93	94	94		59¼	97¼	11¼	-11	-3



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL  
DIRECTOR.

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News

for

1 9 2 9

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Extension Editor.

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
FOR THE YEAR 1929,

by

A.L. Higginbotham.

Just as in 1928 the news service of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada had its most successful year to that date, so 1929 showed an increase in efficiency which marks it as even more successful. Supplying of more copy by the extension editor, a growing consciousness of the importance of agricultural news on the part of newspaper editors, and greater spirit of co-operation by county agents resulted in accelerated achievement.

Time Arrangement Consummated

With the year 1929, the arrangement of the extension division with A.L. Higginbotham, Associate Professor of English in the University, through which he spends one-fifth of his time during the university year and full time for about two months of the summer vacation as extension editor extended, for the first time, through the year. The news service of the Nevada extension service was inaugurated in 1927 on a very small scale. About the middle of 1928 the arrangement which was used in 1929 was projected but could not be put into effect for an entire year until 1929.

Particular 1929 accomplishments worthy of note are discussed under the following headings:

- (1) Increased Volume and Quality of Releases in Relation to Needs of Nevada Editors.
- (2) Organization of the News Service Activities in the State Office in Relation to the Needs of the Newspaper Editors.
- (3) Development of Special Localized Stories for Individual Papers.
- (4) Friendly co-operation with the Editors of Nevada Newspapers.
- (5) Stimulating the Desire for Agricultural News by the Various Publications in the State.
- (6) Illustrating the News.
- (7) Training County Agents in the Writing of Agricultural News for Newspapers in their Territories.
- (8) Supplying News of Nevada Agriculture to Newspapers Outside of Nevada.
- (9) Co-operation with Press Services and Syndicates in their Efforts to Obtain News of Nevada Agriculture.
- (10) Writing of Special Articles for Agricultural and Popular Magazines.

## (11) Miscellaneous

In addition to these duties, the usual routine of the office was carried on.

(1) INCREASED VOLUME AND QUALITY OF RELEASES IN RELATION TO NEEDS OF NEVADA EDITORS

With the extension editor's time placed on a regular and fairly adequate basis, the year 1929 produced more copy for both the papers of the state and for outside publications. The quality of the stories, as well, increased, until today the newspapers recognize the extension division service copy as meeting their needs for agricultural news.

Volume Increases

Whereas in 1928 a total of 85 regular state-wide stories, comprising in all 24,000 words, was written and distributed, in 1929 the number of such stories jumped to 138 and the number of words to 42,000, which is a gain of more than 50 percent in number of stories and 75 percent in total words. The editor estimates that about 150 such stories a year, comprising about 50,000 words, will fully meet the annual needs of all papers in the state with the exception of those published in Reno. He will, therefore, plan to reach that plane in 1930 and maintain it, unless conditions change in the succeeding years.

Club and Livestock Stories Lead

As heretofore, stories concerning 4-H Club work and range livestock activities continued to be the most desired by Nevada editors and, therefore, the most stressed by the extension editor. Of the 138 stories of the state-wide service in 1929, 22 were on club work and 15 on range livestock. The year was one replete with various fairs and exhibits in which the Nevada extension service was interested and the result was 15 stories concerning these. Turkey production, which has become a very important agricultural industry in Nevada, claimed 12 stories, while federal agricultural outlook information, localized for Nevada in this office, required 12 stories. Classification according to project or subject matter of the other stories issued follows: Administration: 8; Meetings: 4; General: 18; Outlook: 12; Range Livestock: 15; Horses: 1; Dairy: 5; Poultry and Eggs: 4; Dairy and Poultry: 1; Turkeys: 12; Hogs: 3; Rodent Control: 1; Irrigation: 1; Soils: 1; Gardens: 2; Insect Control: 1; Seed Production: 1; Seed Law: 1; Exhibits: 15; Home Improvement: 3; Yard Improvement: 3; Home Improvement and Yard Improvement: 1; Nutrition: 3; Canning: 1; Club: 22.

75,000 Words Written

Approximately 33,000 words, in the form of 70 special stories, was written by the extension editor, in addition to the 138 stories and 42,000 words of the regular service, and was sent to from one to five publications. In news stories alone, the extension editor, then, wrote during 1929 about 75,000 words, or what is about the number of words in the average popular novel of the day.

In the summer, the extension editor undertook an extensive survey of Nevada newspapers by the reading of each for many issues to determine how the copy of the extension service is being used by these publications. This study, which was purely objective and concrete and based on absolute fact rather than guess, was most revealing.

### Usage Increases

The editor had suspected that the papers of the state were using an increasing volume of extension copy, but he was not sure. He found, however, that 76 percent of the copy written by him is being used in all the papers in the state; or that, in other words, the extension division has for the circulation of its news stories, 76 percent of the total circulation of all papers in the state combined. In 1928, the figure was about 60 percent. The extension editor believes that few extension news services obtain results which exceed these.

A study of each newspaper in the state in relation to its use of extension copy shows that about one-fourth of the papers, and these comprise those with the largest circulations and coverage in the most important agricultural areas of the state, use every line sent to them by the extension editor. Among these are the Reno papers, most powerful in the state. One-eighth of the papers used 75 to 100 percent of the Nevada extension copy; nearly one-quarter from 50 to 75 percent; almost one-eighth from 25 to 50 percent; about one-seventh from 5 to 25 percent. Two papers in the state have, so far as the extension editor can determine, used no agricultural copy coming from this office. One of these is in a purely mining community, in which there is little interest in agriculture; moreover, the paper is owned by the chief mining company in the town. The other should use extension copy, but feels that it is very metropolitan, though it is not; and therefore, it specializes in the more sensational type of news.

### Two Come into Fold

As good an illustration as any of how the use of copy has developed during 1929 is found in a study of the two daily papers in Carson City, the capitol. Agriculture is not important in the county. In 1927 and part of 1928, the papers used very little extension copy. They appeared to show little interest in it. This office had even thought of sending less of it to them, on the theory that it did not want to annoy them with copy they did not care to use. We continued to dispatch it, however, in the hope that a change of policy might occur. It did, and with surprising shift of emphasis. One of the papers in 1929 used about 90 percent of our copy, while the other used about 35 percent. There is much rejoicing in the extension fold over the coming in of these papers.

Notable gains have also been made in other communities in the state.

### Story Used as Editorial

One of the extension editor's news stories was paid the somewhat doubtful compliment of being used as an editorial by one of the Reno papers. The editor is glad the paper liked his copy, but hopes his stories are news and not editorials.

(2) ORGANIZATION OF THE NEWS SERVICE ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE OFFICE

IN RELATION TO THE NEEDS OF THE NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

Because of a plan devised in 1928 and since further developed, the regular state-wide news service of the extension service functions in as business-like way as any similar service. With correctly written stories, clean copy, exclusive releases, a scientific mailing schedule, copy with a general interest and other factors which enter into the smooth operation of any news service, that of the Nevada extension service has called to itself favorable comment from Nevada editors. The editor of one of the best weeklies in Nevada last summer told a man not connected with the extension division but prominent in Nevada agriculture that the editors of the state have come to recognize the extension releases as the most authentic source of Nevada agricultural news and the operation of the service as thoroughly satisfactory to all.

Plan is Outlined

The plan, as worked out in 1928, is summarized as follows:

In order to meet the needs of the editors in this state and adjacent agricultural territory, the extension editor concluded that the extension service must be operated on as efficient basis, within the limits of the plan, as any other news service. A complete survey of the newspapers in the state, stressing such information as the place of publication, circulation, territory covered, fundamental agricultural industries, politics, day of publication, deadlines for agricultural news, editorial staff and other information, was made. Papers were then divided into groups, so that competing papers do not receive the same story, so that a paper does not receive a story of little or no interest in its locality, so that copy reaches the editor's desk at the desired time; so that, in brief, the desires of the editors are as completely met as possible. A system was perfected in the office so that the mailing and release of the stories takes care of itself automatically. The arrangement has worked with satisfaction both in the state office and in the editorial rooms of the various newspapers and is one of the factors contributing most to the advance of the service. The editor is now able to determine and meet the needs of the various publications accurately and promptly and with efficiency on both sides.

Acquisition during the year of an addressograph has simplified the handling in this office of the news service by the clerical force, and it is now possible to have a story written, mimeographed and mailed within a very short time, assuring its receipt by the newspapers when it yet has a high degree of news value.

(3) DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL LOCALIZED STORIES FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS.

Every newspaperman and student of journalism knows that, as a rule, the closer to the place of publication, the better the average news story. Many county agents do not realize the value of this principle, however. Consequently, when he has been able to do so, the extension editor has written stories which have a local or sectional interest only for the papers published in that

territory. The fact that the editors have doubly welcomed such copy, especially because of its distinctly local flavor, is merely an indication of the possibilities county agents have in writing for the papers in their territory. The extension editor has not been able to do as much of this work as he would like, because of the great distances to information about most of these stories, and because equivalent effort put into a state-wide story will return more widespread publication. Approximately 50 such local or sectional stories, going to from one to five papers, usually all in Nevada, have been written by the editor during 1929. Many of them were illustrated. Many, also were copied by papers other than those to which they were released.

#### Reno Papers Favored

Because they have the largest circulation in the state and thus make the expenditure of the extension editor's time more worth while and because they, in a way, cover most of the sections of the state, the Reno daily newspapers have been especially favored by this sort of service.

The annual 4-H Club camp was thoroughly covered for each paper during each of the seven days it was in session, about to begin or close, at the request of the editor of each paper.

During the week alone, the extension editor wrote approximately 12,000 words or nearly a thousand words a day for the papers. It was planned this year to arrange for a special service to each paper in the state concerning the activities of its delegation, but such was found to be impossible because it handicapped the editor in preparing the Reno papers' stories. Eventually such a plan should be perfected. In addition to caring for the news stories for the Reno papers, the extension editor handled the taking of photographs at the camp. Eight of these photographs were printed by the Reno paper having the largest circulation.

#### Dairy Field Day Publicized

When an especial effort was made to encourage participation in the Washoe county dairy field day, which is in reality an event for the entire part of western Nevada, the extension editor wrote seven stories totalling about 4,000 words for the Reno papers. That such publicity produced results was indicated by an average attendance despite very inclement weather and by so many entries for the milk maid contest, considered previously as a hazardous undertaking, that they could not be accomodated. Special stories concerning the dairy day were sent also to papers in the surrounding territory.

#### Farm Bureau Section Prepared

When a Farm Bureau was organized in Douglas county, the twelfth of Nevada's seventeen counties to adopt the bureau, the editor of the newspaper serving the county volunteered to publish a special farm bureau section as part of his regular paper. In co-operation with the Douglas county agent and the Nevada director and assistant director, the extension editor prepared the copy for the section, which occupied a full page, replete with a variety of cuts, most of which were furnished especially for the edition by the extension office.

At this writing, the editor is engaged in preparing all copy and cuts for a special farm bureau edition of the Ely Record to be published in connection with the annual extension and farm bureau conferences in Ely in February. If present plans carry, this will be an issue of four pages and approximately 20,000 to 25,000 words, illustrated with a score or more of cuts.

#### (4) FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION WITH THE EDITORS OF NEVADA NEWSPAPERS.

Believing that contact with the newspapermen and newspaperwomen of Nevada is one of his primary duties, on the theory that acquaintance begets understanding, the extension editor has during 1929, whenever he could, attempted to develop such relationships. And, during the year, the spirit of friendly cooperation between the extension editor and the state's newspapermen has grown.

#### Active in Press Association

One of the best means of contact comes through the editor's position as professor of journalism in the University of Nevada. As such, together with his capacity in extension work, the editor has been official host of the University in opening its doors to the Nevada State Press Association for its annual convention. This custom, which was initiated in 1924, when the editor was active in the reorganization of the journalists' association, continues to be one of the best of opportunities for developing pleasing acquaintanceship and for talking over mutual problems, some of which, of course, deal with agricultural and extension news.

#### Journalism Graduates Help

The body of graduates from the courses in journalism taught in the University of Nevada continues to grow, with many of the young men and women joining the editorial staffs of papers in the state. Having known such young persons intimately for four years, the extension editor is in a position to cooperate unusually successfully with them in the handling of agricultural news. At least one of the editor's journalism course graduates is a member of the staff of a paper in each of the primary agricultural centers of the state.

#### Calls on Editors

During the summer months, when time is available the extension editor makes a practice of calling on editors at their places of business in the various cities of the state. Last summer, on a trip through the southwestern and southern portion of the state, he became acquainted with six of the editors he had not known personally. He is now acquainted with at least 95 percent of the working newspapermen and women of Nevada. This acquaintance is a valuable asset.

In addition to those in Nevada, he is intimately acquainted with the Pacific coast manager of NEA service, the national syndicate of newspaper features, through whom he has been able to have used by that service several stories and photographs of Nevada extension work.

The Nevada Editor, a mimeographed publication of irregular issue, was discontinued during the year. Unusual press of duties in the extension office deprived the editor of the time necessary for carrying it on. This magazine,

which discussed the problems of the profession of journalism, had a warm following in the state and adjacent territory, and will be revived if the extension editor can find time for it without neglecting more important duties.

(5) STIMULATING THE DESIRE FOR AGRICULTURAL NEWS BY THE VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS IN THE STATE.

If every newspaper editor were thoroughly on the job, he would see to it that he and his staff, through their own efforts, energetically covered all the local agricultural news his paper could afford to carry. Unfortunately, every editor is not so thoroughly on the job. Of Nevada newspapermen, the extension editor can now say, however, that they are much more actively interested in and active in covering local agricultural news than they were several years ago. This new interest he attributes to suggestiveness as to the importance of agriculture in Nevada by the extension news service.

Editors Are Stimulated

In Nevada the mining tradition is paramount. Born as a mining state and with many of the old timers reminiscing as to the "Good old days," all of which dealt with "boom" camps, Nevada finds it hard to conceive of itself as living primarily on agriculture. Yet such is the case. The extension news stories, with their continual calling of attention to the agricultural life of the state, have brought many to a realization of the importance of the farmer. Among these are newspaper editors. Whereas three years ago, before the extension news service was initiated, all the agricultural news had to be gathered by the papers themselves, little such news was published. The stimulus of the extension news has been so effective that the extension editor estimates that Nevada newspapers are publishing, in addition to extension copy, many times the agricultural news they used to several years ago. And the editors are obtaining it partly on their own initiative. Editors have even been known to try to compete with the extension editor and have beaten him on several good stories! This is a most desirable state of affairs, from the point of view of the extension service.

Agricultural News Read

Not only editors, but county agents, merchants, professional men, farmers, railroad employes and others have been awakened to the importance of agriculture and are asking for news of it and reading it carefully.

Such stimulus to agricultural news, both on the part of newspaper editors and newspaper readers, is one of the most desirable results of the agricultural extension news service.

(6) ILLUSTRATING THE NEWS.

Sometimes a picture will clearly and attractively explain an idea which words can describe only in feeble fashion. Pictures, also, to the average rural reader, have a reality about them which is partly lacking in words. Newspaper editors, especially in the rural field, are always glad to obtain cuts of local subjects for their papers, but often, because of lack of equipment, are unable to get them for their own papers. Cuts, moreover, often require the carrying with them of reading matter which otherwise would not be suited for publication.



### Cuts and Mats Supplied

Realizing these truths, the extension editor has, during 1929, tried to increase the supply of cuts, or cuts in mat form, to Nevada newspapers and others wishing such a service.

This has been accomplished in two ways:

Whenever one of the regular state-wide news stories could be well illustrated, the editor has arranged for a good news photograph, had a cut and mats made and sent mats to those of the Nevada papers equipped for the casting of mats. Practically every one of these sent out has been used, which means 100 percent coverage for illustrated yarns of Nevada agriculture. In some cases a story which was weak in news values has been made in intriguing one thru the use of the mats. Cuts and mats have been obtained at low cost from an engraving concern in the East, so that the average illustration can be sent exclusively to half the papers published in Nevada for from \$5 to \$7.50, a low cost considering the wide-spread use.

During the year, the extension service purchased 300 mats of 25 general agricultural subjects which apply to Nevada conditions from the extension service of the University of Missouri; the Missouri extension editor made it possible to obtain these through him at small cost. The mats will be used in connection with our regular news service as stories come up with which they can be used.

### Biographical Sketches Written

At the request of its editor, the Nevada edition of the Bureau Farmer has been running a series of biographical sketches of Nevada extension workers illustrated with portrait cuts of each. The cuts have been supplied by the extension editor and the biographies written by him. Mats of the cuts are made and sent to the editors of papers in each agents' territory, where they will be available for use as desired.

When special editions of Nevada papers issued in connection with some phase of agricultural development in the state are published, the Reno office has often provided cuts of suitable subjects at its own expense.

### Cuts Utilized

Hundreds of cuts from bulletins, newspaper sources, magazines, circular letters and other sources have been accumulated in the Nevada extension office morgue. The extension editor often looks these over and when he finds any that might be used, he writes a story around them and sends them to one or more papers. All have been used, and the newspaper editors have expressed thanks for the courtesy and thoughtfulness.

### News Camera Purchased

In the last year, the extension office in Reno purchased a 4 by 5 Graflex camera designed for the taking of news photographs, which will enable the extension service to take for reproduction the right kind of pictures.

Possible appropriation of additional funds for the cut service, it is hoped, will enable the extension editor to expand this important department of his work in 1930.

(7) TRAINING COUNTY AGENTS IN THE WRITING OF AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FOR NEWSPAPERS IN THEIR TERRITORIES.

In a state like Nevada, with its great distances, scattered farmers and inadequate roads, the newspaper should be one of the primary extension methods used by every agent. While it is true that nearly every agent utilizes the papers in his territory to some extent, the majority let slip by the golden opportunity to reach practically every one of their farm constituents nearly as often as they can find time to spend an hour in writing.

Agents Encouraged

One of the greatest of the extension editor's problems, then, has been to encourage the agents to co-operate freely with the newspapers editors in his territory. Such efforts on the part of the extension editor have borne fruit, and today there is more co-operation between agent and newspaper editor than was the rule several years ago. Much is yet to be done, however.

Chief among the stumbling blocks is the conviction of many agents that the newspapers are hardly worth their time. This is despite emphasis in bulletins from the Reno office and from Washington, from addresses at extension conferences and from almost every supervisory source of extension work. Even the editors of the newspapers themselves sometimes beg the agents to contribute.

Another cause for inactivity in this phase of extension work is the feeling on the part of many agents, especially those oldest in the service, that they are, as they say, "not hired to write for newspapers," coupled with the feeling that they are not capable.

Survey Is Made

A survey made by the editor during the summer revealed that only 20 percent of Nevada agents had had courses in journalism in college. This 20 percent, however, is among the most prolific producers of copy for their papers. All the Nevada agents reported that they furnish news to the papers in their territory regularly, but, judging from reading the papers themselves, the editor is inclined to call this a very optimistic estimate. Seventy percent of the agents stated they did not write stories or articles for farm journals or metropolitan newspapers.

The extension editor has adopted certain methods in the attempt to remedy this condition. Whenever any agent does a particularly good piece of writing for his newspapers, the extension editor congratulates him by letter. Such letters have resulted in stimulated efforts.

### News Discussed At Conference

At every annual extension conference, from one to two hours is devoted to a discussion by the extension editor of the importance of publicity and how to go about obtaining it. While no school for agents has been utilized, such a method has been considered and may be adopted.

The extension editor has written and had distributed to all agents the first chapter of a projected pamphlet dealing with the fundamentals of agricultural news writing. Inquiries show that some agents have profited by the reading of it and by reference to it.

One of the best means has been found to be an occasional form letter calling certain types of stories to the attention of the agents. Fundamental principles of agricultural news writing are often woven into such letters.

### Trips Bring Results

Trips into the territory of the various agents for conference with the agent and the editor of his local newspapers in order to bring the two together co-operatively has resulted in much good. In one town in the state, especially, a condition of nearly absolute non-cooperation existed until this summer, when the extension editor set himself to the task of ironing out difficulties. Now the beginnings have been made of a fine co-operation which already has resulted in many columns of agricultural news in the most influential paper in the territory.

### Agent Chief News Source

The county agent is the chief source of story-material for the editor's state-wide service. Inasmuch as he cannot go out into the state and collect the material for the stories, the editor, especially in view of his very limited time, must have a high degree of aid from the agents. While there is yet much to be desired, largely for the reasons the agents do not use their local papers, it is encouraging to note that such information comes from the agents with greater ease than heretofore. In a few years the extension editor hopes the process will be less like the pulling of teeth and more like the receiving of a favor.

Adult education of this nature is always slow. There has been progress and will be more and more rapid progress in the future.

### (8) SUPPLYING NEWS OF NEVADA AGRICULTURE TO NEWSPAPERS OUTSIDE NEVADA.

Newspapers outside the state in territories where agricultural conditions are similar to those in Nevada continued during 1929 to be interested in the extension news service and were supplied with the regular state-wide stories along with Nevada papers. The eastern slope of the Sierras in California, southern Oregon, southern Idaho, and parts of Utah are commercially and geographically a part of Nevada, in that their trade drains into this state and that they lie within the Great Basin. Many of the newspapers published in these sections have circulation in Nevada.

Certain stories originating in the Nevada extension office have interest throughout the west. These often are used by the metropolitan dailies, especially in California and Utah.

The extension editor finds an increasing interest in Nevada stories in the territory mentioned.

(9) CO-OPERATION WITH PRESS SERVICES AND SYNDICATES IN THEIR EFFORTS

TO OBTAIN NEWS OF NEVADA AGRICULTURE.

Authentic news of Nevada agriculture has been difficult for the national press associations and the feature syndicates to obtain, as few Nevada newspapers belong to such organizations. The associations, therefore, have welcomed the cooperation of the Nevada extension service with them, and, during 1929, have used a generous amount of copy originating in the Nevada extension offices.

"Big Three" get Nevada News

Through the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service, the "big three" of the international news gathering and distributing organizations, some of the more general and attractive items in the regular Nevada extension news service, all of which is sent to them, were picked up and distributed over the west. No absolute check of how much of such copy is used is available, but, in his reading of newspapers published both within and without Nevada, the extension editor occasionally spots some of his stuff under the symbol of one of these associations. Occasionally clipping bureaus, writing to the extension office, refer to such items. During the year, the Utah office of the United Press requested that it be placed on our mailing list to receive news releases, even though the San Francisco office was also being supplied with them.

"Iceless" Becomes Famous

One of the finest examples of the efficacy of the news story as an extension method came to the attention of the extension editor during 1929.

One hot day in the middle of the summer the editor, himself suffering from the heat, bethought himself of the infinitely more suffering persons living on the desert. Why wouldn't a story of the "iceless" or desert refrigerator be timely? Very much so, he thought.

From Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director, he obtained the information that such a means of keeping food cool had been recommended for years by the extension division. Obtaining specifications, he wrote a story for the regular news service on the principles of desert refrigeration, concluding it with the statement that exact plans could be obtained from the Reno office.

The story was picked up by the United Press and incorporated into its service to its member newspapers. The Nevada news service has never had such a demonstration of the effectiveness of its publicity.

Fifty-three persons, including homesteaders, business men, real estate agents, farmers, housewives and others, took the trouble to write to the Reno office for specifications. The letters came from thirty-eight towns in

six states. Thirty-two persons wrote from twenty-three localities in California; fourteen from nine towns in Arizona; four from four communities in Nevada; and one each from Washington, Oregon and Illinois.

As was natural, the letters came from the southwest chiefly, but practically every portion of Arizona, California and Nevada was represented. One California woman wrote that she wished to send the specifications to her son and daughter in India. The Illinois inquiry came from the director of the Household Science Institute. Fewer returns came from Nevada because in this state the desert refrigerator is an old story.

When one considers that probably thousands of other persons read the item and went to the county agents in their locality for advice, one realizes how a simple news story which took all told not more than an hour of the extension editor's time is a very effective extension method.

#### Show Results

Results could be checked in this story in a way they cannot be in the average Nevada news service yarn. Very rarely does a story from the Reno office refer readers to it; usually it tells them to go to their county agent. Such a flood of letters came in this instance that decision was made to keep them and record the results.

#### Syndicates Use Stories

As during 1928, the extension editor continued to supply the Associated Press feature service, which supplies many Associated Press newspapers throughout the nation with their syndicate material, and the Newspaper Enterprise Association, the greatest of all the syndicates for the average small city newspaper, with its regular news copy, and, on request, with special copy and illustrations.

Here again no absolute check is available. The extension editor has noticed, however, that the NEA Service has used in its weekly farm release, at least a dozen straight news items originating in this office and that it is among the very few state extension services carrying anything in the NEA proof sheet. In addition, at least two illustrated stories from the Nevada extension editor were carried by the Pacific coast sheet of the NEA Service.

Similarly, no check is available as to the quantity of copy used by the A.P. farm feature service, except that now and then the extension editor notices some of his copy in A.P. papers and judges that it was broadcast as part of the A.P. farm news sheet. At least one Nevada extension illustrated story was carried by the A.P.

In these syndicates and press associations, is again, a splendid opportunity which would be developed with more time and attention.

(10) WRITING OF SPECIAL ARTICLES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND POPULARMAGAZINES.

Demands upon the extension editor for articles describing and explaining the work of the extension service and the accomplishments of Nevada agriculturists continued to be as brisk in 1928 as they were in 1929, if not more so. And during the current year, as in the previous annual period, the editor was, on account of lack of time, unable to comply with the requests for article copy. He hopes that, eventually, he will get the operation of the state news service and the burden of office routine so well organized that time will be available for more writing for magazines, especially those circulating largely outside the state.

With the chief markets for Nevada agricultural products in Utah, Idaho and California, the editor believes that the details of Nevada's agricultural successes in magazines circulating in those areas, will help stimulate such a market.

Nevada is distinctive in many ways, the editor feels, and can often produce copy of national interest for magazines. At present, at least a dozen articles have been asked for by magazines of sectional or national circulation, and these the editor, because of his part-time employment, cannot find opportunity to supply.

Bureau Farmer Supplied

The Nevada edition of the Bureau Farmer, which is received by every farmer and rancher in the state, as well as many business and professional men, continued to be supplied with copy as often as possible, and, during 1929, the extension editor wrote for this publication alone seventeen articles totaling approximately 9,000 words and arranged for cut illustrations, for the copy. In addition, the Bureau Farmer used many more thousands of words from the regular extension news service.

The Nevada Farmer, only other agricultural journal published in the state, died early in the year, largely through neglect on the part of its publisher, who regarded it as a sideline to his printing business. Thus was eliminated a good means of distribution of news of extension activities. The extension editor believes a carefully managed farm magazine for Nevadans could be made a success.

Magazines Use Nevada Copy

While no check has been made on the amount of copy written by the Nevada extension editor and used by various agricultural magazines, casual observation has revealed either special or regular news copy published in the following: Ogden Livestock Digest, Denver Post Sunday magazine, Nevada edition of the Bureau Farmer, Nevada Farmer, California Cultivator, Pacific Rural Press, American Farming, Agricultural Leaders' Digest, Utah Farmer, Capper's Farmer, Turkey Topics, Rural Digest, Farm and Orchard Magazine of the Los Angeles Times, Farm and Market Journal, and the stockman's market journal. No doubt many other magazines have used Nevada copy without its coming to the attention of the extension editor.

For obvious reasons, the extension editor believes this to be an important phase of his work and hopes in the future that it may be expanded.

#### (11) MISCELLANEOUS

Duties of various natures which would naturally fall to the lot of the extension editor increased tremendously during the year, and encroached somewhat upon the time necessary for the handling of the regular news service, which, by its very nature, should be maintained regularly week in and week out. Organization of such special duties, however, probably will lighten the burden of these affairs during 1930.

#### Sales Letters Prepared

Circular letters directed to the farmers of the state, which originate in the Reno office are usually written by the extension editor. Some are illustrated. Sometimes, too, such letters prepared by county agents for their constituents, especially when they are in the nature of advertisements of some project or a vital step in some project, are rewritten in the office by the extension editor.

#### Bulletins Written

The annual 4-H Club camp bulletin, profusely illustrated, was prepared by the extension editor. Several other such printed and illustrated bulletins of limited content are on the program for 1930.

#### CO-Operation Excellent

Co-operation of the central office staff of administrators and specialists, as well as the clerical staff, was all one could ask, and was one of the contributing factors in making 1929 such a successful year in the work of the extension editor. In time the county agents will develop a similar spirit of co-operation with the extension editor.

#### Photo Filing System Devised

Filing of Photographs for years has been a bugbear in the Nevada office. During last summer the extension editor, after quite a study of photograph and mat filing methods, devised a system for the Reno office which, he believes, is very simple to use and to keep up and is, in addition, capable of being expanded to any limit.

#### Photographs Taken

Taking of photographs for reproduction has fallen partly to the extension editor. With the new Graflex, he is now in a position to secure more adequate pictures than had heretofore been taken by county agents in general.

#### Experiment Station News Written

When it was possible to do so, the extension editor has written and handled news stories, through the extension mechanism, for the Nevada agricultural experiment station. Some excellent stories develop in the experiment station, and widespread distribution of them is valuable to the promotion of the extension program. Many such stories, however, have had to be neglected because it was felt that extension stories should be handled first.

Trips to four of the centers of extension work in the state were made during 1929 by the editor, in the belief that such visits build up good will contacts with the newspaper editors, and with the county agents, and they offer an opportunity for the spotting of good news stories as well as the chance to collect the material for them.



E X H I B I T S

1. Copy of the Ely Record Showing Extensive Use of Extension News Stories by a Representative County Weekly in Nevada.
2. Representative Samples from the Regular State-Wide News Service.
3. Samples of the Type of Special Story Written for Individual Paper.
4. Representative Copy of Magazine Article Written by the Extension Editor.

2. Representative samples from the regular  
state-wide News Service.

WOMEN SUCCESSFUL  
IN CHICKEN RAISING

Nevadans Accomplish Good Results

With Flocks in 1928

How two Nevada farm women made good at poultry raising in a way which can be duplicated by many others in the state is being told Nevada farmers these days by Professor V. E. Scott, poultry specialist of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, to whom the women have reported their success.

"Good stock, excellent management and economy brought about these splendid records," Professor Scott said, in commenting on the poultrywomen's accomplishments.

Mrs. P. H. Oakey, who lives between Yerington and Wabuska, made an income of \$2.86, including return on her labor, per hen in 1928, while Miss Marguerite Rice of Logandale, Clark county, counted her profits at \$2.19 per hen, including wages for her labor, for the year just passed. Poultrymen on the Pacific coast, as well as in this state have done better, but the per hen income of these women is higher than the average, according to Professor Scott.

To convince a doubting husband, Mrs. Oakey undertook the raising of chickens as an experiment. Starting with 125 white leghorn pullets, 110 white leghorn hens and 30 Rhode Island Red hens, she culled in February, March, April, May and June, according to approved practices, and ended the year with 161. The average number was 223. The chickens produced 3,304 dozen eggs, which she sold for \$1,159.73, while 92 hens were disposed of for \$107.95. Feed, and the cost of the hens purchased at the beginning of the experiment amounted to \$680, leaving

\$2.86 income, including labor, per hen.

Mr. Oakey was convinced, and in 1929 the Oakey ranch will run about 2,000 hens, with poultry raising the chief business.

Miss Rice began with 151 hens, culled from nine to thirty each month, and, on the first of December, added 149 pullets, ending the year with 183 hens. The fowls, which averaged 181 in number, produced 26,862 eggs, an average of 148.4 eggs per hen.

Sale of eggs, culls, baby chicks, and cockerels brought Miss Rice \$802.20, while feed and miscellaneous expenses ran to \$405.60, leaving an income, including labor income, of \$396.60, or \$2.19 per hen.

Since Miss Rice kept no account of eggs or poultry used in the home on the ranch, her financial statement is conservative, Professor Scott says.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL  
OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

The outlook for Nevada agriculture in 1929 is, on the whole, favorable.

This is the word brought back from Washington by Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the Nevada agricultural extension service, after a conference with officials of the United States bureau of agricultural economics and representatives of agricultural colleges and extension services in 45 states.

"Continued high beef prices, profitable lamb prices, a somewhat improved wheat price situation, and continued good demand for alfalfa hay are the outlooks for Nevada's primary agricultural industries," said Buckman, who explained that such conclusions are reached after an analysis of probable domestic and foreign demands in view of probable production.

"The outlook aims to do for agriculture what the large industrial enterprises of the country do for themselves," Buckman stated in explaining the nature of the report.

"Our greatest and most successful businesses do not assume that the world will take their products at satisfactory prices, no matter how much they produce. They employ highly trained statisticians and economists who appraise the demands for their products and their plans are made accordingly.

"The bureau of agricultural economics, in similar manner, analyzes the mass of data it collects during the year and then presents it for the purpose of helping producers shape their production programs so as to keep supply in line with market demands. Merely to collect facts and figures and broadcast them, as such, would probably do nothing more than confuse most farmers.

"The bureau attempts to analyze carefully all available evidence, with the purpose of pointing out the likely trends of production and price during the next eight, ten or twelve months, whatever is the significant period for each commodity."

The reports, Buckman stated, are intended to influence only acreage planted and the number of livestock bred, and have no effect on supplies resulting from favorable and unfavorable weather conditions, insect damage or other such causes.

"Since acreages and numbers of livestock kept for breeding purposes have a material and important bearing on supply, these outlook reports should be valuable in bringing about better acreage and livestock production control," Buckman said.

Briefly the outlook for outstanding Nevada agricultural products in 1929, as brought back from Washington by Buckman, follows:

The outlook for the cattle industry continues favorable with prices about at the peak of the cycle. This does not appear to be a favorable time for new producers to enter the industry. Those already in may profit by moderate expansion during the next two or three years even though prices go somewhat lower.

Although increased numbers of sheep in this country have not as yet affected the markets, caution should enter into production plans as present lamb prices can not be maintained if expansion is continued too rapidly.

The prospective poultry supply and demand situation indicates higher prices during the first half of the current year than prevailed a year ago, and prices for eggs during the first six months lower than those in 1928 but higher than those in 1927.

Hay prices for the 1929 crop may not average as high as for the 1928 crop, but will probably be higher than those for 1927, if yields and quality in 1929 are average and if production is well distributed in the principal surplus pro-

ducing hay areas. With alfalfa hay selling at the highest price in five years, continued firm quotations may be expected on alfalfa meal.

Returns from dairying will continue to vary rather sharply from season to season according to pastures, feed conditions, and urban demand.

A reduction of potato acreage is recommended.

It is probable that the world supply and demand for wheat in 1929-30 will be more favorable for marketing the wheat crop of Nevada than in 1928-29.

The low farm price of oats again this season emphasizes the limited market for this grain and the desirability of restricting production for market.

Little if any improvement in the market for cash barley may be expected in the 1929 crop.

An increase in onion acreage in the late main crop area would probably result in lower prices in 1929.

In general about the same cantaloupe acreage, for the United States as a whole, with a few sharp local adjustments, will give satisfactory results this season, assuming average growing and marketing conditions.

The present honey outlook, based on the condition of honey plants, is for a honey flow in 1929 better than the average of recent years.

BEEF CATTLE OUTLOOK  
CONTINUES FAVORABLE

"The outlook for the cattle industry continues favorable, with prices about at the peak of the cycle. In the past, price situations like that now prevailing have been followed by increased production and reduced prices. This, therefore, does not appear to be a favorable time for new producers to enter the industry. Those already in may profit by moderate expansion during the next two or three years even though prices go somewhat lower."

This is the 1929 outlook for Nevada cattle producers as well as for those in other states being reported to Nevada ranchers by Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the state agricultural extension service, as a result of a recent conference of U. S. department of agriculture officials and representatives of the various states. The outlook was compiled by the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics.

The general level of cattle prices in 1929 probably will not continue the rise which has been under way since 1924, the federal outlook report states. The seasonal movement of prices of all kinds of cattle in 1929, in general, will be more nearly normal than in 1927 or 1928, when seasonal price movements were greatly confused, according to the U. S. economists.

"Maintenance of the present production policy of quick turn-overs by marketing at younger ages with a gradual building up of breeding herds, which makes possible more rapid readjustment to price changes, seems preferable to the more speculative one of keeping steers to an older age and heavier weight---which means

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composition of the total cattle herd on January 1, 1929, differed slightly from that of 1928. There was some increase this year in the proportion of yearling heifers and heifer calves and steers, but a decrease in the proportion of cows.

"Total inspected cattle and calf slaughter in 1928 decreased about 1,250,000 head from that of 1927 and 2,185,000 head from the record slaughter of 1926. Apparently the present breeding herd of the country can produce enough calves to maintain cattle numbers at about the present level, and permit an inspected slaughter of domestic cattle and calves of about 13,000,000 head--the slaughter in 1928. If cattle numbers are to increase, a further reduction in slaughter will be necessary for several years to permit the building up of breeding herds. Such reduction may come in the slaughter of either cows or heifer calves, or both."

NEVADA RURAL YARDS  
ARE BEING IMPROVED

A well-balanced, artistic, permanently satisfying outdoor picture which is a suitable frame for the family dwelling and expresses the interests and personality of the family is the objective for the rural home in Nevada of the yard improvement work being carried on by the state agricultural extension service this year.

Permanent homes are an outstanding need in Nevada, according to Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the state service, who says that throughout its history until the last five years, Nevada has been drained of many of its best families as soon as they attained a competency.

Now, however, the situation has improved, and the state is regarded by many as a desirable location for homes, she says, and yard improvement and other home beautification will help provide congenial and inspiring surroundings for home life.

Miss Orpha Miller, district extension agent for Clark and Lincoln counties, and yard improvement specialist for the state, is in direct charge of the work, and is carrying on her activities through co-operation with the women extension agents in the various counties.

Importance of definite plans in yard beautification, so that a small amount of improvement each year, will ultimately result in the goal sought by the home owner is being emphasized by Miss Miller.

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The extension division is giving the services of Miss Miller in the making of definite plans and drawings for the landscaping of home grounds. Extension agents in the various communities make preparations for the work. Anyone interested, Mrs. Buol suggests, may obtain further information by conferring with either of the extension agents in his county.

SMALLER NEVADA SPUD  
ACREAGE IS EXPECTED

One thousand fewer acres will be planted to potatoes this year in Nevada than were put into the spud crop in 1928, it is indicated by reports of planting intentions made by Nevada farmers to the bureau of agricultural economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. While in 1928 the Nevada potato acreage was 6,000, it is expected to be 5,000 in 1929.

The acreage actually planted, Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the state agricultural extension service, states, may be large or smaller than the planting intention reports indicated because of weather conditions, price changes and the effect of the report itself upon producers' actions.

The intentions of Nevada spudraisers to reduce their acreage this year is in line with those of farmers in the eleven western states as a whole and particularly the western states which are Nevada's greatest competitors in the spud market. Planting in the eleven states is expected, on the basis of intention reports, to cover about 400,000 acres, as contrasted with 493,000 acres harvested last year and 481,000 in 1927.

"Prospects for fair return in that area (eleven western states) would seem to be better than in recent years", the federal bureau states.

Spud farmers in the states which are Nevada's chief competitors - Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California plan to reduce acreage 24 percent, or from 291,000 to 219,000 acres. The biggest reduction is proposed in Idaho, with 34 percent. California growers expect to cut acreage 25 percent.

"Nevada potato growers, however, must realize that Nevada prices follow the trend of the whole country", explains Assistant Director Buckman. "A big

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crop in the east forces more Idaho and Washington potatoes on the California market, with the result that Nevada growers receive less for their potatoes, even though there are fewer spuds grown in the eleven western states."

On the basis of planting intention reports, it is expected that the potato crop in the United States as a whole will be 10.6 percent under that of 1928. Allowing 2 percent for usual loss of acreage from flood, hail, drought, blight and other causes from the reported planting intentions of 3,418,000 acres, the bureau of agricultural economics anticipates about 3,350,000 acres for harvest this fall, compared with 3,825,000 in 1928 and 3,476,000 in 1927.

"With average weather conditions, this acreage would produce somewhere around 390,000,000 bushels, the U. S. Economists state. "This production would mean that after the heavy holdings from the 1928 crop are off the market, there would be only about the usual supply of potatoes".

THREE NEVADA TOWNS  
HOLD YARD CONTESTS

Spades, rakes and hoes are being worked over time these days in three Nevada towns as residents are getting a good start on the contest to determine who can bring forth the most artistic display of greenery about his home in the annual yard improvement contests being staged in Elko, Wells and McGill.

Sponsored in each town by civic organizations, with the objective of making the municipality the most beautifully landscaped of any in Nevada, each competition will end next fall in an achievement program and exhibit of the flowers, shrubs and vegetables grown. Prizes will go to those who improve their home grounds the most, and are being eagerly sought by the contestants.

The state agricultural extension service, which is cooperating in the contests, has offered the services of its workers. Miss Orpha Miller, district extension agent for Clark and Lincoln counties, and state home improvement specialist, has already visited the communities, given two demonstrations in each community and started the would-be gardeners on their way. During the summer, method demonstrations in planting, irrigating, cultivation and pest control will be given by agricultural and home demonstration agents in each county.

A selected list of flowers, shrubs and trees suited to the climate, soil and water of the various localities is being prepared on the basis of the experience of local gardeners. Some contestants are being encouraged to experiment with varieties which have succeeded elsewhere under similar conditions and are expected to introduce new plant life to Nevada home gardeners.

An enrollment of 100 to 150 persons is anticipated in McGill, where not only the yard improvement competition, but also a vegetable garden contest, is under way. Prizes are being offered by the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and the Welfare League of the company employes. Among copper camps, McGill has the reputation of being one of the most attractive. This is the sixth year such a contest has been held in the camp.

The Commercial club and the Parent-Teacher association in Wells is sponsoring the contest there. With the first year the town has had an adequate ~~water~~ supply, and with the assurances that no extra charge will be made for water used in amateur gardening, residents of the Elko county town are preparing to make it "blossom as the rose".

In Elko, the contest is under the auspices of the women's clubs, the commercial club and other civic organizations.

WORKING OF NEVADA  
TURKEY POOLS TOLD

How the co-operative marketing of Nevada turkeys has encouraged the industry in this state, developed a better product, established demand for quality Nevada birds and returned a greater profit to growers is told in the latest bulletin of the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada, which is now on the press and will be available for distribution soon.

Author of the booklet, which is entitled "Co-operative Marketing of Nevada Turkeys," is L. E. Cline, agricultural extension agent for Churchill County, who has been the major factor in building the Nevada Turkey Growers' association. Cline is also author of "Turkey Production," published last winter, which is being well received through the country.

The new bulletin relates the story of the organization, operation and success of the Nevada Turkey Growers' association, which includes units in Churchill, Pershing, Washoe, and Lyon counties, and a unit comprising Clark and Lincoln counties combined, but particularly of the Fallon Turkey Growers' association, which is the largest and was the first developed. Detailed information concerning killing, dressing, packing, loading and the business arrangements of the pool is given.

"The results of the 1928-1929 co-operative marketing of Nevada turkeys have shown that greater net returns are possible through this method than through the old private marketing system," says Cline in summarizing the benefits of the plan to the producer.

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"No turkey producer in the state received more for his product than those who sold through the state association, and very few non-members received as much. In sections of the state where competition was light and where the association was not operating, the price was much less than that received through the association.

"A further proof of the benefits of the efforts of the association is evidenced in the fact that it set the local price for turkeys wherever it operated and where it did not operate, the price was substantially lower."

The booklet, which is extension bulletin 62, will be distributed gratis through county agents in the turkey-growing counties and through the agricultural extension division, University of Nevada, Reno.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*ICELESS REFRIGERATOR \*  
 \* WORKS WELL IN NEVADA\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

The desert or iceless refrigerator has proved a satisfactory means of keeping food fresh during the summer in parts of Nevada where ice is not available, according to Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the state agricultural extension service.

In the hottest part of the state, the iceless, which utilizes the principle of cooling by evaporation, has kept milk fresh for 24 hours and will, under suitable conditions, maintain a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees.

Essentially the refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with cloth, the upper ends of which are immersed in water in a pan on top of the device. Capillary action causes the water to seep over the sides of the pan and down the cloth which covers the side of the refrigerator. Evaporation of the moisture draws heat from the surrounding air, causing a lower temperature. The drier the climate, the more swift the evaporation and the more effective the refrigeration.

The frame, according to Mrs. Buol, may be made about five feet high, a foot wide and a foot deep, with a solid top and bottom and containing three shelves. After being covered with screen, canvas or burlap, burlap or duck is tacked to the sides, with a door arranged so that it may open without removing the cloth. The upper ends of the cloth are put in the pan of water on top of the refrigerator.

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Set in a cross draught and in the shade, such as under a tree, the refrigerator will give satisfactory service.

Complete specifications for constructing the refrigerator are in the office of the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno, and may be had gratis upon request.

IRRIGATION PROJECT  
MAY INCREASE FARM  
ACREAGE IN NEVADA

Increase of the irrigation farm lands in Nevada by 4,000 acres and of the state's population by approximately a thousand persons is in prospect as the result of plans for undertaking a water conservation project in Moapa Valley, Clark County. Anticipated demands for increased agricultural products during and following the construction of Boulder Dam, have given impetus to the proposal.

Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Commissioner of Reclamation Elwood Mead, Chief Reclamation Engineer Walter and other engineers from Washington visited the site of the suggested project last month and promised immediate investigation. Engineers from the Reclamation Service will visit the valley October 1 to check on the geology, economic situation and other factors.

Curbing of the flood menace, against which the farmers have fought for many years, as well as utilizing waste waters to bring in new agricultural lands to supply food for developing markets in the southwest are expected to be accomplished by the project.

According to plans, the federal government will be asked to lend the farmers of the area sufficient money to finance the project and to supervise the engineering, but will not manage or administer its operation. Thomas King, of King and Malone, Reno engineers, who made the survey at the request of the local agricultural interests, estimates the total cost at \$252,000, or an average per acre of \$31.50, which it is asserted is low for lands of such high productivity as those in the Moapa Valley.

King's report suggests the replacement of the present diversion dam, which is annually washed out by floods, by a permanent dam, reconstruction of the present flood channel and supplementing it by regula-

tory reservoirs; and the saving of water now wasted during the non-irrigation season by construction of an impounding reservoir. The reservoir, which is proposed for the White Narrows site, five miles above the town of Moapa, will collect waters of the Muddy River, otherwise wasted as well as floods originating in the Muddy drainage basin and will permit complete irrigation of 8,000 acres for one crop a year.

Of the 4,000 acres now under irrigation, about 1,500 will be submerged by the lake created by the construction of the 600-foot Boulder Dam. The Moapa project will bring in 5,500 acres of new land, thus increasing the irrigated acreage in the valley to 8,000 acres.

Work in connection with the suggested project began in 1922, when John H. Wittwer, Clark-Lincoln county agricultural extension agent, conceived the idea. Since 1925 Cecil W. Creel, director of the agricultural extension in Nevada, and United Senator Tasker L. Oddie, have aided in promotion of the project.

Funds for a survey were supplied by the Clark County Farm Bureau, thru the sale of the old southern Nevada experimental farm at Overton, and by the Moapa Valley farmers, and the work was done by King and Malone.

Thru the extension service, the cooperation of Director S. B. Doten of the Nevada agricultural experiment station was secured, and F. B. Headley, chief of its department of farm development, and George Hardman, in charge of the Las Vegas experimental farm, made a survey of the economic situation. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads undertook investigations concerning irrigation and drainage.

A study of marketing methods and of the market in Salt Lake for the products of the valley, which are chiefly early vegetables, grain and hay, was made by the Nevada extension service and the Utah Agricultural College.

Nevada's representatives in Congress, State Engineer George W. Malone and Director Creel were active in getting Secretary Wilbur, Dr. Mead and his engineers to visit the valley.

MORE YOUNGSTERS  
WORK FOR BETTER  
FARMING IN STATE

Increase in the number of 4-H agricultural and home economics club boys and girls in Nevada by nearly 300 in the last year is announced by Cecil W. Creel, director of the state agricultural extension service. The youngsters are pledged to work for the development of agriculture in Nevada.

Where a year ago there were 72 clubs with an enrollment of 607 youngsters, today there are 103 clubs including 897 children, which is a gain of almost 50 percent.

A 4-H club member exists in Nevada for every 90 inhabitants, a record not equalled in any other state.

The club youngsters, who are 10 to 18 years old, are engaged in studying and practicing approved methods of farming and home-making, in which they often bring to their parents new ideas.

Of those enrolled 544 are girls, most of whom are in the 55 home economics clubs, although several have taken purely agricultural projects. The boys are all in the 46 agricultural clubs.

Churchill county leads in numbers, with 145 youngsters in 16 clubs, while White Pine county has the greatest number of clubs - 19, with 133 members. Eureka county, which has one club of five members, ranks last.

Enrollment in the other counties is: Clark 86, Elko 130, Humboldt 27, Lander 16, Lincoln 86, Lyon 108, Pershing 45, Washoe 99.

Clubs are now being organized in Ormsby county which will leave but Nye, Esmeralda, Mineral and Storey counties without 4-H work.

FIVE STATES TO EXHIBIT  
AT NEVADA STOCK SHOW

With a premium list aggregating \$12,000 as an incentive, the Nevada State Livestock show and Elko county fair combined is expected to attract one of the finest exhibits of stock to be on display at any similar fair in the west, according to Fred W. Wilson, show president. The show is September 12 to 15 at Elko.

Assurances have been received that livestock from Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada and California will be entered in the competition. One hundred head of cattle from California is anticipated, including two of the state's most famous herds.

The Baldwin ranch at Pleasanton, California, will send the premier Hereford herd of the coast and one of the best in America, including Grand Champion Bull Superior No. 62. The Shorthorn herd of the Kenwood farms, Kenwood, California, which had its origin on the ranch of the Prince of Wales in Canada, will be sent to the Nevada show.

Many of the out-of-state as well as the Nevada exhibitors may move their animals from Elko directly to the Nevada State fair to be held at Fallon shortly after the Elko show. The two displays are in no way competitive.

Visitors to the livestock show will be greeted by new buildings costing a total of \$5,000, funds for which are being supplied by the Elko county fair. A new cattle barn with a capacity of 100 head will cost \$1,000, while the remainder of the money will go for a new water system to provide better washing facilities and adequate fire protection, new corrals and a new sheep barn to house 250 head of rams.

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President Wilson, who is also professor of animal husbandry at the University of Nevada, has just been invited for the second time in the last two years to act as judge of carload lots of steers and individual steers at the Los Angeles Christmas Livestock show.

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RENO, NEV., August \_\_\_\_\_ (Special to The \_\_\_\_\_) - A

Nevada of fertile agricultural valleys, rich gold, silver and copper mines, beautiful scenery, a salubrious climate, good highways and numerous other attractions rarely thought of in connection with the state will be revealed to visitors to the California State fair and Western States exposition in Sacramento August 31 to September 9.

Joining with six other western states, the territory of Hawaii and the Republic of Mexico, the Silver State will congratulate the Golden State by entering a display at the diamond jubilee of the California show. The Nevada legislature of last winter appropriated \$2,500 for the exhibit, which is under the direction of the Nevada State Agricultural society.

The Silver State's display will be in three sections. One will consist of a relief map showing northern and western Nevada, its cities, highways, agricultural valleys, railroads, scenic and recreational attractions. The other two will represent the state's primary industries - agriculture and mining.

Through the newly organized Nevada State Bureau of Mines, characteristic ores from the state's chief mining camps will be on display. A replica model of the first successful stamp mill used in Nevada will be shown in operation. Among the ores will be some from the famous Comstock lode, which has produced more than \$750,000,000 in gold and silver.

R. M. Oliver, curator of the museum of the Mackay School of Mines of the University of Nevada, will be in charge of the mining exhibit.

Prize agricultural products of the state's irrigated valleys will be shown in the agricultural exhibit, which will include preserved fruits, grains,  
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agricultural scenes and other phases of farming and ranching.

Some of the varieties of wild flowers of Nevada will be on display. The Silver State is said to have a greater range of natural flora than any other state but California. Native Nevada birds will be displayed in representations of their habitats.

The Nevada exhibit will be set up in the Manufactures building, across the aisle from the personal display of President Hoover from his San Joaquin valley ranch, and will occupy 1200 square feet.

SUPERIOR BEEF ANIMALS  
SOUGHT BY SCIENTISTS

A range beef animal which will produce meat of greater tenderness, finer texture, superior juiciness, and in larger quantity, is being sought by the U. S. department of agriculture at its range livestock experiment station at Miles City, Montana, according to Cecil W. Creel, director of the Nevada Extension service, who returned last week from a visit to the station.

While at least 25 years will be required to complete the development of the superior animal of tomorrow from the range beef stock of today, the change will more than duplicate the improvement of present beef cattle over the Texas Longhorn of years ago, scientists expect.

At present the experiments are with Guinea pigs, raised in co-ordination with the cattle, but shortly stock from the station range will be used. Bred on the plains, <sup>the</sup> cattle are shipped to Beltsville, Maryland, where they are fattened for market. Scientific observations are taken throughout the process.

Similar experiments are being carried on with sheep to produce superior mutton and wool. Especial attention is being paid to the relation of the physical condition of the sheep to the wool it produces.

Occasion for the visit to the station by Creel was what in reality was a graduate school in range management and livestock improvement, at which the federal scientists presented the results of their work to date in the breeding of cattle and sheep. Practically every western state and many in the middle west were represented.

In connection with the gathering were held the sessions of the Western section of the American Society for Animal Production, at which problems of interest throughout the west were discussed.

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J. N. Hollinger of Ursine, Lincoln county, accompanied Director Creel as a representative of the Nevada State Farm bureau.

While in Miles City, Creel made arrangements for the meeting of agricultural extension workers of the western states to be held at State College, New Mexico this autumn. The gathering will devote its entire time to study of the range livestock situation in the west and to human nutrition. The use of meat in the diet will be stressed in connection with the nutrition program. The Nevada director is chairman of the range livestock committee for the western states and as such will have charge of the range livestock phase conference.

STATE'S RESOURCES  
WILL BE DISPLAYED  
AT FALLON EXHIBIT

Agricultural resources of Nevada in all their variety will be on display at the twenty-eighth annual Nevada State fair at Fallon September 18 to 21, it is indicated by the premium list for the show.

Divided into twelve departments, the exhibits run the gamut from Percheron horses and farm machinery to hand-painted china and embroidery.

Breeding qualities will be emphasized by the judges of the horses displayed, which will comprize the first department. Prizes are offered for stallions, mares, colts and horses or mares suitable to become army remount.

The cattle department will include both dairy and beef animals, with each class offering prizes for bulls, cows and calves. Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns are provided for in dairy class, and Herefords, Shorthorns and other breeds in the beef class. The state's champion milk maid will be decided at the fair and the cows producing the most milk and fat will be selected by competition.

Wool type and mutton type sheep are provided for in the sheep and goats department, as are Toggenburg, Sasnen and Nubian goats.

Prizes are offered for Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc and Poland China swine in Department D, with classes for boars, sows and sows with litters. Hog judging for agricultural students in Nevada high schools is the swine department contest.

Nevada's feathered resources will be displayed in the poultry department, with rabbits, the raising of which is becoming quite an industry in the state, thrown in for good measure. Awards are available for practically  
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every breed of chicken, for four varieties of turkeys, for geese, and ducks.

The most extensive display is expected in the farm produce department which includes a special class for county exhibits and farm bureau center displays. Ten counties have already indicated that they will compete for prizes, which total \$750. Field crops, forage plants and garden crops are provided for in the department.

Fruits which thrive in the state will be entered in the horticultural department with a multiplicity of awards awaiting prize winners of displays of apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, apricots, all kinds of berries, and cherries.

Plenty of prize money is available to women. Nevada's chief cultivated flowers find their places in the floriculture department. Championships are available for honey, bees wax, honey producing plants and for hives of bees. In the domestic department the work of women in the home is recognized, with opportunities offered for displaying baking, canned foods, needle and fancy work, and the fine arts of the home.

For boys and girls who are members of 4-H agricultural and home economics clubs there are to be exhibits and contests in great variety, including team demonstrations, crops, animal husbandry, sewing, foods, canning, clothing, potato grading and livestock judging. The rules for judging will be those followed at the recent Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp at the University of Nevada livestock farm.

FIG HEALTH GAIN MADE  
BY NEVADA YOUNGSTERS

Growing more healthy and robust year by year, rural school children in Nevada will, in a few years, place this state in the front rank of the commonwealths as regards rural child health. This is the conclusion of Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the agricultural extension service, in announcing the results of the 1928-29 "Keep Growing" activities in Nevada.

The last school year and the seventh year of the "Keep Growing" efforts among Nevada rural school boys and girls was the best year in the history of the work, the specialist states.

Fifty-eight communities, an increase of 13, carried on the health work last year. The number of youngsters taking part was 21,190, a gain of 350 over the previous year.

But, best of all, according to Mrs. Buol, who is the state supervisor of the activity, the physical condition of the boys and girls showed a marked advance. The number of normal children jumped 22 percent, which is over four times the annual state goal of 5 percent, and is nearly three times the gain of the year before. Dangerously underweight children decreased in number 9 percent as compared with 8 percent in 1927-28 and the annual state aim of 5 percent.

At the end of the last school year 71 percent of the children in the "Keep Growing" activity were in the "safe zone" of average weight, while is only 4 percent below the ultimate state goal of 75 percent. Though 15 percent of the youngsters are still dangerously underweight, this figure is only 5 percent more than the final state goal of 10 percent.

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"We believe that within three or four years the state record will reach the ultimate state goal and then Nevada will be a 'gold star' state," Mrs. Buol said.

When the work was begun in the autumn of 1922, it comprised eight communities in three counties, with 941 children registered. Though the enrollment has multiplied several times, the percentage in the danger zone has steadily decreased and that in the safe zone steadily increased.

The gain in health has been accomplished, according to the specialist, by the children in following a few simple daily habits, which are, essentially: a quart of milk and two vegetables each day, cooked mush for breakfast, hot food for lunch, and ten hours sleep six nights a week.

Last year's achievement is credited by the state specialist largely to the efforts of the local leaders in the individual communities in the face of a depleted extension service force.

"Gold star" communities, those which have reached the ultimate state goals, increased from 18 to 22 during the year. In each such school a framed certificate hangs, indicating the high rating the institution has received.

Four counties had 1928-29 Gold Star communities as follows:

Elko---Cobre, Contact, Deeth, Elburz, Fort Halleck, Jiggs, Independence, Jackson, Lee, Midas, Panama, Riordan, South Fork, Spanish Ranch.

Washoe---Glendale, Huffakers, Robert Mitchell, Verdi, Wadsworth.

Lincoln---Crystal, Hiko.

Lyon---Plummer.

Maintaining the state goal standards throughout the year, six communities have been given extraordinary honors. They are Elburz, Fort Halleck, Independence, Riordan, South Fork and Crystal.



FARM AGENT TO GRADE  
50,000 NEVADA SHEEP

To stimulate more and better wool production for Nevada range sheep, Joseph W. Wilson, agricultural extension agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, will grade 50,000 sheep on twelve ranches in six Nevada counties during October, November and December.

Most Nevada sheepmen can increase the value of the wool from their flocks 25 to 50 cents per head the first year by grading, Wilson says, and the work will be undertaken to demonstrate the method in various parts of the state.

Nevada sheepmen are now taking the lead over other western states in grading and culling, according to the extension agent, who says that if this condition continues an increased demand for wool from this state will result.

As 2,000 or more sheep can be graded in a day, Wilson says, practically no extra cost and little additional labor is required.

The grading will attempt to eliminate both the sheep which produce a low-weight fleece and those of low quality wool.

The 1,400,000 range sheep in Nevada have an average fleece production of 8 pounds per head, but many flocks average as high as 9, 10 and 11 pounds.

"In every flock there are sheep of the same age and breed running side by side, one of which is shearing combing wool and the other short or clothing wool, while there is no reason nearly all should not shear combing wool," says Wilson.

The sheep to be graded are placed 100 head at a time in a chute and culled by the "touch" method. Each ewe is branded according to her value. The culls are then either sold or bred to black face rams and the black face lambs sold to the packer.

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In the past the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association in San Francisco has checked the field grading in Nevada by grading the wool when it was shipped to it.

Those whose flocks will be graded are: Elko county--Smith Creek Livestock Co., Carter Brothers, John Crosby, Jr., A.B. Truett, Smiley & Beeney; Humboldt County--Dan Gabica, Riffe & Abel or Juan Jacea; Washoe county--E.A. Settlemyer; Lyon county--F. Powell, Frank W. Simpson; Lander county--St. John LaBorda; Douglas county--grower to be selected.

FARM GROWTH SEEN  
AS RESULT OF DAM

Visualizing an extensive ultimate agricultural development in Nevada as a result of the construction of Boulder Dam, Cecil W. Creel, director of the Nevada agricultural extension service, appeared before Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur in Washington last week in the application of the state for an allotment of power from the project.

Thousands of acres of lands in the great eastern and south-central valleys of Nevada are available for cultivation if an adequate supply of reasonably priced power is made available to pump underground water necessary for irrigation, Creel told the interior secretary.

"The reclamation of large tracts of these lands will be economically justified, perhaps within the next 25 years, certainly within the next 50 or 75 years," he stated.

"In recognition of this fact, the federal government, in making an allotment of power from Boulder Dam to Nevada should set aside sufficient horsepower to make possible the ultimate reclamation of these lands, thereby in a measure placing Nevada, from the standpoint of potential agricultural development, on a parity with the upper basin states, which states are asking that large quantities of water be reserved for similar purposes within their borders."

In presenting Nevada's claims for power to be used in agriculture, Creel reviewed the present state of farming in Nevada.

"Nevada farms increased 23 per cent in number between the census years 1920 and 1925, which increase occurred in the face of a nation-wide agricultural depression, which caused 76,000 eastern and middle-western farms  
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to be abandoned, their owners seeking employment in the cities," he declared.

"Of the 71,000,000 acres of land in Nevada, but 400,000 acres are cultivated at the present time. By the construction of storage reservoirs to conserve flood waters, it is variously estimated that between 200,000 and 600,000 additional acres may be added to the cultivated area of the state."

Beyond that point, however, he said, further reclamation of land in Nevada will depend upon the utilization of ground water, in which it is expected that power from Boulder Dam may be utilized.

Economic justification for expansion of Nevada agriculture is found in part, the extension director stated in Washington, in the growing demands of markets on the Pacific coast, particularly in California.

Rapid increase in population in California, he said, has so changed the agricultural map of that state that while only a few years ago the state was self supporting in livestock, dairy and staple agricultural products, today such products have to be imported in large quantities from other states.

Referring to dairying alone, Creel said that approximately two million Californians have to depend for their supply of butter, cheese and milk upon other states and that they "absorb the surplus products of not only Nevada, and other Pacific coast and intermountain states, but also reach out to certain of the surplus producing middle-western states."

"If the entire areas now under cultivation in Nevada were devoted exclusively to the production of dairy products, this state would hardly be able to supply California's expected increase in market demand for the ensuing two years," he declared.

Industrial development of the south-west incident to the completion of Boulder Dam, Creel believes, will further increase the already large market for Nevada products in neighboring states.

NEVADA BOY CAPTURES  
SIX-STATE HONORS IN  
JUDGING OF LIVESTOCK

A Nevada boy is 4-H club champion of the western states in livestock judging.

Competing against 138 contestants from six states, Keith Lee, 18-year-old youth of Panaca, Lincoln county, captured the honor at Camp Plummer, 4-H club encampment held in connection with the Pacific International Livestock show in Portland, Oregon, early this week. Young Lee is a freshman at the University of Nevada.

Nevada's livestock judging team, composed of Lee, Derrill Ronnow and Paul Edwards, all of Panaca, and this state's champion aggregation, distinguished itself by placing fourth in a field of 48 teams.

Genevieve Hansen and Louise Walthers, both of Elko, Nevada's high point team in home economics demonstration, captured sixth place in competition with 15 other teams from six western states.

The University of Nevada's team in dairy livestock and dairy products judging took fifth honors in competition with similar teams from colleges of agriculture in six other states.

Alfred Weger, Orrs, California, of the university's team, ranked fifth in the judging of cheese. Wesley Martin, Reno, captured ninth in Guernsey cattle judging and Elwood Boerlin, Hawthorne, came in tenth in judging Holsteins. Martin and Boerlin are the other members of the Nevada university team.

Word has not been received by the Nevada agricultural extension service as to the results of the contests in which Merle Jones, Overton, Clark County, Nevada's 4-H champion in canning, was entered.

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Champions of Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, Montana and Washington were entered in the contests.

The 4-H club members were trained for competition at Portland by agricultural and home economics extension agents in the counties in which they reside.

Accompanying the contestants were Prof. V. E. Scott, state extension specialist in poultry and dairying; Miss Helen Stimson, Elko county agent; Miss Orpha Miller, Clark-Lincoln county agent, and Lee Burge, Clark county local 4-H club leader.

WHAT'S HAPPENING  
ON NEVADA RANCHES

YERINGTON--Culling of 1,500 sheep on the Frank Simpson ranch by J. W. Wilson, district extension agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, is stimulating the building of a purebred sheep industry here.

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ELY--Beans may be successfully grown for a cash crop in White Pine county if results this year can be relied upon. Per acre yields varied from 186 pounds to 700 pounds. The beans can be sold for 10 cents a pound.

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AUSTIN--"Keep Growing" nutrition work among Nevada school children has been taken up by the schools at Austin and Cortez.

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EIKO--Results of cereal variety tests carried on by farmers in this county indicated that Trebi barley is superior in yield to the varieties usually grown here. Yields of 4,500 pounds per acre were obtained.

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RENO--A survey of farm-home conditions in Washoe county has recently been completed by members of the Washoe county homemakers' clubs.

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EAST ELY--White Victory outyielded Kanota in an oat variety test on the Georgetown ranch near here. While Kanota returned 2,370 pounds per acre, White Victory yielded 3,447.

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IAS VEGAS--At the request of the school authorities of Las Vegas, the Clark county agricultural extension service has organized four 4-H clubs  
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in home grounds planning.

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RENO--Three thousand five hundred persons attended the recent Nevada Potato, Apple and Livestock show at the University of Nevada. Five Nevada counties and Lassen county, California, entered exhibits.

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ELY--Barley variety tests carried on in White Pine county this year revealed the superiority of Trebi, which yielded as high as 68 bushels per acre.

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ELY--Three schools have been added to the number in White Pine county carrying on "Keep Growing" nutrition work among their pupils.



YOUTHFUL NEVADANS  
TAKE HIGH HONORS  
AT LIVESTOCK SHOW

Corraling most of the prizes in the 4-H club division, Nevada boys and girls distinguished themselves for the second successive year at the California Livestock and Baby Beef show held at San Francisco this week.

Not content with an array of honors in their own class, the young Nevadans stepped into the adult field and snatched awards from the exhibits of experienced stockmen until the 21 calves entered by them had to their credit a total of 29 ribbons.

Grand champion honors in both the entire junior field and in the 4-H club division were awarded to Nevada youths. A silver loving cup went to Owen Hill, Metropolis, Elko county, whose Hereford ranked first in a field of 20 as the best calf exhibited by a 4-H club member or Future Farmer. John Bellinger, with a white Shorthorn, captured the 4-H club championship against a large group of entries.

Five of the first seven places in <sup>the</sup> class for animals calved after October 1, 1928 went to the Nevada Four-Aitchers. Young Bellinger took first; Archie McIntosh, Steamboat, Washoe county, second; Irene Howard, Steamboat, third; Bruce Jensen, Metropolis, sixth; R. M. McIntosh, Metropolis, seventh. Thirteen exhibitors from California and Nevada entered animals in this class.

Young Nevada stockmen swept the field in the 4-H summer yearling class, with Owen Hill, Metropolis, first; Dorothy Bolton, Lee, Elko county, second; young Hill, with second calf, third; and Graydon Drown, Lee, fourth.

First honors in the 4-H junior yearling division went to Donald Hennen, Lamaille, with Hugh McMullen, Deeth, second; Graydon Drown, third; Dorothy Bolton, fourth; a second calf entered by young Hennen fifth; and Sam

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McMullen, Deeth, sixth.

Stepping into the adult competition, Owen Hill took second for his Hereford summer yearling with Dorothy Bolton third in the same class. Adult junior yearling third place went to Dorothy Bolton.

Among the Shorthorns in the adult classification, animals of Silver State youngsters won eight places. After a close decision, John Bellinger's exhibit took second in the calf division, with Bruce Jensen, third and Carl Jensen, Metropolis, fifth. Graydon Drown ranked fourth in the summer yearling class, while in the junior yearling division, Donald Hennen took first, with Sam McMullen, Graydon Drown and Hugh McMullen winning the other three prizes.

Archie McIntosh, Washoe county boy who was champion 4-H livestock judge in 1926, placed second in a field of 18 in the Aberdeen Angus calf class.

Nevada boys and girls are returning to the state with the majority of the awards only after having met and conquered strong competition, officials of the show state.

"The Nevada boys and girls had an excellent exhibit which was a credit to the state and to the boys who have been faithful to their care of the calves for the last ten months," states Joseph W. Wilson, district extension agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, who was director of the 4-H department at the display.

Fred W. Wilson, superintendent of the University of Nevada Livestock farm, was superintendent of the cattle division.

H. F. Dangberg, Minden; Matt Jauregui, Reno; George Russell, jr., Elko; and W. H. Moffatt, Reno, are directors of the show.

EXTENSION SERVICE  
TO AID FARM BOARD

Nevada's agricultural extension service will shortly begin to function co-operatively with the federal farm board in an effort to improve the marketing of farm and ranch products, Cecil W. Creel, director of the Nevada service, has announced.

Proffer of aid by this state's service and the University of Nevada, as well as by extension services and state agricultural colleges in other states, was made at the recent Chicago meeting of the Association of Land Grant colleges and Universities. The farm board was present and accepted the offer.

As soon as arrangements can be made, Nevada extension agents will divide their time and efforts between the production and distribution problems of the farmer. The organization of local cooperative marketing associations where none now exist and the consolidation of these and existing co-operatives into national sales organizations which will control a large volume to enable better bargaining power and better distribution is the policy of the federal board, as explained at the Chicago meeting, Creel states.

A national co-operative wool marketing association has already been organized with the approval of the board and such an association for beef cattle is under way.

A representative of the farm board is expected to be present at the state conference of extension workers to be held in Ely February 4-8, 1930, to start the Nevada service in the new work.

Regional meetings throughout the United States during the ensuing year at which county extension agents will meet with the farm board are also under

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consideration. Nevada agents will be expected to attend such conferences either in Salt Lake City or in Berkeley, California.

Appropriation of additional federal funds will probably result in the addition to the Nevada extension staff of a specialist in agricultural economics who will work with the county agents in the development of the co-operative marketing program. A committee consisting of representatives of the extension services, the land grant colleges and the farm board is at work drafting such legislation for submission to Congress.

ARTIPLEX HORTENSUS  
INVADES NEVADA SOIL

Artiplex hortensius has invaded Nevada!

Transported from Germany or France without the knowledge of federal or state officials, it has finally gained a foothold in Nevada. It is nothing to be worried about, however, states Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the Nevada agricultural extension service, who further says she is glad of it.

For Artiplex hortensius is a green leaf vegetable which is particularly adapted to soil and climatic conditions in Nevada. In Europe it is called French spinach, mountain spinach, or butter leaves.

Mrs. Buol, who is always on the alert for new vegetables to furnish an adequate vitamin supply for Nevadans, discovered the "new" vegetable growing on the ranch of Mrs. J. V. Hermann, who live in the Moana Springs district near Reno.

Neither Mrs. Hermann nor anyone in the vicinity could identify the plant. After many inquiries, the help of J. Mischon, University of Nevada gardener, was enlisted. He knew even its scientific name.

Growing to a height of 5 or 6 feet, Artiplex hortensius resembles the weed lamb quarter, and has leaves about the size of an adults palm. It bears all during the growing season. A row 25 feet long will supply a large family with the necessary green leaf vegetable for the table.

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Although *Artiplex hortensus* is listed in seed house catalogs only as an ornamental plant, it is going to become famous in Nevada as a food.

From seed saved from this year's crop by Mrs. Hermann, demonstration plots are to be sown in each community center in Washoe county and one test plot in each other county in the state.

*Artiplex hortensus* adds another green leaf vegetable variety for the well-balanced, farm-home garden, Mrs. Buol says, which should contain four green leaf vegetables, ~~three~~ roots, ~~two~~ pod vegetables, and three miscellaneous vegetables, including tomatoes where ever it is possible to raise them.

NEVADA TURKEYS TOP  
WESTERN POOL SALES

Topping the market, Nevada holiday birds sold through the Nevada Turkey Growers' association brought the highest prices accorded any turkey pool in the northwest, according to sales figures compiled on December 10 by L. E. Cline, Churchill county agricultural extension agent.

With as high as 34 1-2 cents a pound paid for the best birds, Nevada growers received 1-2 cent more than the next greatest price, which was recorded by the Boise, Idaho, pool and 1 1-2 cents more than the third highest, which was paid for Roseburg, Oregon, bronze birds.

Lowest prices, ranging from 26 cents to 28 cents for the best went to pools in Oregon, Montana and Wyoming.

"It is fortunate for the Nevada turkey pool that their product is in demand and simply goes to show that quality will eventually win out," Cline stated. "This is especially noticeable at such a time as this when competition is so keen."

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3. Samples of the Type of Special Story  
Written for Individual Papers.



400 words

For February Nevada Edition of the Bureau Farmer.  
Used.

SPECIAL STORY #5

After serving the rural folk of Nevada longer than any other woman extension agent in the history of the state, Miss Hazel Zimmerman, for eight years home demonstration agent for Washoe county, has concluded her work in the Sagebrush state and is now in Hawaii, where she will do home demonstration work for an entire island.

Miss Zimmerman will be among those who will establish the extension work in the mid-Pacific islands and will work under Dr. W. A. Lloyd, former chief of extension work in the eleven western states. In charge of women's and children's work for the entire island of Hawaii, she will, for the first year, travel about Hawaii from her headquarters at Hilo, make a study of the island, organize her work and develop 4-H club work among the boys and girls. She may, in addition, do women's work.

The Washoe agent's new job is a promotion, and, during the recent state extension conference and Nevada State Farm Bureau annual meeting, she was receiving the congratulations of extension and farm folk.

"We regret to lose Miss Zimmerman's services, as she had done outstanding work in the state, especially in community organization and 4-H club activities," said Director Cecil W. Creel of the Nevada Agricultural extension service, in commenting on her resignation.

"We are pleased, however, to have her get such a fine promotion. She has been the factor of continuity of the work in

Washoe county. While she has been here there have been four Washoe county men agents."

Among her accomplishments in Washoe county have been her instrumentality in establishing the homemaker's program and activities, in developing boys' and girls' 4-H club work, and in promoting "Keep Growing" nutrition work among school children.

Many of the girls winning state contests which entitled them to compete at exhibits in Portland and Chicago were from Washoe county, having been under the tutelage of Miss Zimmerman, and were accompanied by her on their trips. They invariably made creditable showings.

Before coming to Nevada, Miss Zimmerman was connected with the University of Arizona at Tucson as state and district home demonstration agent. She is a graduate of Oklahoma College for Women at Chickasha, from which she holds the bachelor of science degree in home economics. She also studied at the universities of California and Kansas.

"Zimmie," as she was familiarly known among the rural folk of the state, is the second Washoe county extension agent to leave Nevada recently, Clarence Thornton, the county's man agent, having previously resigned to take up extension work for a public utility in Ohio.

With the milk maid championship of western Nevada, the calf leading laurels for the same area, a pure-bred, bull calf and other awards at stake, dairymen from several western Nevada counties will gather tomorrow at the Brooks and Peckham Rewana farms, south of Reno, for the fourth annual Washoe county field day.

The event, which is held each year to emphasize the development of the dairy industry in this section of the state, will open at 10 o'clock. Before the dairy luncheon, served by the women of the Washoe County Homemakers' Clubs in the sanitary milking barn of the farm, the stunts, contests and inspections will be held. Following the meal, which will be served at 1 o'clock, talks will be given on the dairy industry, and prize awards will be made.

As in previous years, farmers in the counties of western Nevada where dairying is an important agricultural factor, as well as those in northeastern California have been invited.

Ben F. Howard, Washoe county rancher, who won the world's championship in cow calling at the Pacific Slope Dairy show in Oakland last year will demonstrate to the western Nevada audience how he captured international honors.

In the attempt to win the milk maid championship of western Nevada, farm women and girls will try to coax the most milk in the shortest time from the cows on the Rewana farms. A group of Reno bankers will be judges.

Leading a calf, recognized as a most difficult art, will

be undertaken by both members of 4-H clubs and by adults.

A pure-bred, registered Holstein bull calf will go to the person present who exhibits the greatest ability in judging and breeding qualities and milk production of various cows. A calf is donated for the contest each year by Brooks and Peckham.

J. L. Hash, president of the Washoe county farm bureau, which, with the state agricultural extension service, is sponsoring the field day, will preside at the luncheon and will award the prizes.

Walter Shockley, key man for the agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association, will talk on "Interesting Economic Facts in the Dairy Situation," while A. J. Reed, president of the Nevada Holstein Friesian Association, will discuss "Proven Sires in Nevada".

To aid visitors in finding the farm, the Carson road has been signed from Reno to Willow Lane, where one turns to the left to reach the ranch.

DAIRY DAY EVENTS ATTRACT LARGE NUMBER

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Milking faster and in greater quantity than the other contestants, Elena Ferrette, daughter of a rancher in the Steamboat Springs district, captured the milkmaid championship of Western Nevada at the fourth annual Washoe County Dairy Field day at Brooks and Peckham Rewana farm south of Reno today.

A schoolgirl, Velma Williams, freshman in the Lassen County High School at Susanville, took second honors, while Mrs. Chrissie Hansen, wife of another Steamboat district rancher, ranked third. More girls and women wished to enter the contest than could be accommodated. Honors were based on speed of milking coupled with a comparison of the quantity with that of the same milking yesterday. J. O. Walthers, Reno banker, and F. B. Headley, Nevada agricultural experiment station, acted as judges.

The calf-leading race, initial event of the day's contests, was carried off by members of the agricultural classes of the Lassen county school, who came in a body, under the direction of their instructor. In the junior division, Conny and George Wright captured first and second honors respectively. Senior division first prize went to Mervin Smith, while Joy Garrison took second and Paul Wright third. The stubbornness of the calves caused the contestants great difficulties and the crowd of spectators scattered when some of the animals got out of control.

Ben F. Howard, world's champion cow caller, let out his voice to show the spectators how he had won the honors.

Despite the chilly breeze from the Sierra, a big crowd was at the farm to take part in the contests, inspect the cattle, listen to the talks and consume the dairy lunch served by the members of the Washoe county homemakers' clubs.

Introduced by J. L. Hash, president of the Washoe County Farm Bureau, who was chairman of the day, Walter A. Shockley, Reno banker, urged cooperation of the farmers, farm bureau, state extension service and other agencies in developing the dairy industry in this section of the state.

A. J. Reed of Lovelock, president of the Nevada Holstein-Friesian Association, told of the improved production of cows in Western Nevada bred to proven sires. Such good results were obtained, he said, that California buyers have picked the state clear of any surplus of this type of animal.

## RURAL BOYS, GIRLS STUDY STATE GOVERNMENTAL WHEEL

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Rural boys and girls of Nevada attending the Junior Farm Bureau camp at the University of Nevada stock farm south of Reno are better citizens than they were, for yesterday afternoon they studied the operation of the state's government.

Trekking en masse to Carson City in the afternoon, they shook hands with Governor Fred B. Balzar, heard of the procedure of the Supreme Court from Chief Justice E. B. Ducker, viewed with proper appreciation the state's money in the vaults and looked over the capitol grounds, the state printing office and other state buildings. Governor Balzar met the caravan of automobiles on its arrival, welcomed the children and personally conducted them through the offices.

### Wins Choice Trip

Merle Jones of Overton, Clark county, won the state championship in the canning exhibit contest and with it the most coveted girls' prize of the camp, a trip to the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland, Ore., this autumn. Clark county swept all places in the competition, with Wanda Cooper and Margaret Lyon, both of Overton, taking second and third honors. All the girls are members of the Overton Canning Club.

Showing that she can distinguish good sewing, design, workmanship, etc., in garments, Christie Hermansen of White Pine county captured first prize in the garment judging contest, with Jessie Sabala of Elko and Georgia Harriman of Churchill in second and third, respectively.

The girls' state health championship was determined only after a close battle for first place. Cora Harrigan, daughter of a farmer in the Newlands project, Churchill county, triumphed with a score of 995 out of a possible 1,000, revealing that she is nearly perfect in health. Not far behind was Neca Jones of Overton, Clark county, with a rating of 990. Ruth Hansen, a Pershing county girl, came in third.

### Churchill Boy First

Scores were lower in the boys' health contest. With a total of 985, Garnett Freeman of Churchill county took first place, which gave the reclamation county primary honors in both contests.

Young Freeman came through with first despite a wound in his shoulder as a result of his being accidentally shot several weeks ago. A Washoe county boy, Howard Guinn of Sparks, was second with 955 points and Stanley Anker of Pershing county third.

By identifying correctly the different kinds of cloth exhibited, Dorothy Cushman of Churchill county, and Louise Walthers of Elko tied for first honors in the textile identification competition. Grace Etcheverry, also of Churchill county, and Ellen Ernest of the same county took second and third places, respectively.

Defeating all masculine comers, Anabelle Arentz of Smith valley, Lyon county, was selected as the best in small livestock judging. The Congressman's daughter was also a member of the Smith valley team which won the team contest. Judging with her were Mildred Linscott and Chelsea Johnson. Another team from Lyon county, the Dayton aggregation, composed of Oliver Perondi, Clifford Quilici and Alfred Perondi, was second. Churchill's team of Paul Zesch, George Piazza and Herbert Lohse was third.

#### Turn Pupils

All yesterday morning the youngsters turned pupils and engaged in class work. Under the direction of Agricultural Agent C. R. Townsend of Ely, some of the boys learned how to pack horses; others were taught by Edward C. Reed, Washoe county agent, how to prevent fires on the farm. L. E. Harrington, representative of a paint company, demonstrated how paint should be applied to farm buildings.

With Miss Orpha Miller, Clark-Lincoln extension agent in charge, girls studied how to beautify their homes, while another class, under Miss Helson Stimson, Elko agent, learned how to prepare foods properly, and still others, directed by Miss Lena Hauke, Churchill-Lyon agent, and Miss Rhandena Armstrong, agent for White Pine, Eureka and Lander counties, made useful little articles for the home. Instruction will be continued each morning during the week.

Further demonstrations, singing, led by Professor Theodore Post of the University of Nevada, who is the camp music director, and more contests before the assembled camp formed last night's program.

26 October 1929

SPECIAL STORY #58

What is the condition of the farm-house in Washoe County?

Answer to the question, together with recommendations as to how such condition may be bettered, will occupy the minds of members of Washoe county homemakers' clubs Tuesday and Wednesday when they will gather for the first economic conference on Home-making to be held in Nevada.

Basis for the meeting is a survey of 60 percent of the farms in Washoe valley, Brown-Huffakers and Anderson-Riverside districts completed recently by homemakers' club members. A summary will be presented to the women by Miss Gertrude Hayes, county extension agent.

Sitting in with the club members in order to aid them in interpreting the survey and outlining from it a program of work for the clubs during the next five years will be Eugene Merritt, field agent in the western states for the U. S. department of agriculture; Cecil W. Greel, director of the Nevada agricultural extension service; Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant Director, and Miss Hayes.

The conference will be held at the Reno Methodist church from 10 o'clock in the morning of each day until 3:30 each afternoon. Addresses will be made by Merritt and other extension workers the first morning and the recommendations of a program to be adopted at the gathering Wednesday afternoon. James L. Hash, president of the Washoe County Farm Bureau, will preside.

The study shows that the average farm family surveyed



spends each year \$641 in cash for food, which, according to Merritt, is high in comparison with other states. The conference will consider whether this can be reduced and whether such a sum of money is being expended in a way to bring to the farm family those food products necessary to good health.

The problem is especially vital as concerns fresh vegetables, Merritt stated yesterday, as the study reveals that but one-half the families are provided with enough of such foods. The women will consider whether it is more economical to expand farm operations in order to purchase more of such foods or to grow them on the farm under Washoe county conditions.

Mrs. J. L. Hash of the Anderson-Riverside community will act as chairman of the committee which will study the food problem and make recommendations to the gathering for adoption as part of the five-year program.

One-third as much is being expended by the average farm family surveyed for clothing as for food, the study reveals, with the majority buying their most expensive garments.

Whether such an expenditure enables farmers and their children to dress so they are not conspicuous will be brought before the women, who will take up also the ratio of the total clothing expenditures which should normally go to the various members of the family.

What should be the proportion going to each member of the family is brought up, Merritt says, by the revelation through survey that nearly twice as much is being spent to clothe the farm girl who is in high school as for her brother or father and one-half more

than for her mother.

Washoe county farm women feel, they state in the study, that they should have help in the selection of ready made clothing and will try, at the meeting, to devise means of obtaining such aid.

Chairman of the clothing committee will be Mrs. Will Sauer of Washoe valley and Miss Lena Hauke, Extension Agent for Lyon and Churchill counties will act as secretary.

The farm couple just starting out in life will be given the attention of the conference, when questions concerning the essential equipment in household furnishings, how much it should cost, when and what replacements should be made and what should be accumulated as the income increases will be considered. Mrs. J. H. Christensen of Brown-Huffakers community will act as chairman of the committee to take up recommendations in household equipment.

How frequently children should be given a medical examination and how much money should be set aside each year for that purpose will come before the women during the discussion of the relation of farm-home management to health.

Should a farm family look forward to giving its children a high school education, or a high school education plus vocational training? How much should the farm contribute to that end? Can the farmer and his family afford to take a vacation? If so, what should be its extent and the cost? These, and similar queries, concerning the farmer's leisure time are scheduled for consideration.

Following study of individual expenditures, the farm women will analyze the proportion of the farm income which should go to the various phases of farm home making, such as food, clothing,

education, recreation, health, charity, religion, and so forth. Chairman of the committee to make recommendations along such lines for the projected five-year program will be Mrs. Florence Bovett, Verdie, who is secretary of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and a director of the Washoe County Farm Bureau.

About 600 words

One column cut of  
T. W. Raycraft goes with story

SPECIAL STORY #61  
GARDNERVILLE RECORD COURIER  
NOV. 18, 1929.

(Dear Bert: Please check up with Tom Raycraft as to the place and hour before using this. A.L.H.)

Organization of a Douglas County Farm Bureau, through which the farmers of Carson valley will co-operate to bring about further development of agriculture in this district, will be perfected Saturday at a meeting to be held at the Douglas County Court house.

Any one interested in farming or ranching in the county, including business and professional men and women, is invited to be present at the gathering, which will convene at 1:30 in the afternoon, according to Agricultural Agent Thomas Raycraft. All signers of the organizing petition are expected to be on hand.

After hearing about the form of the organization, how it functions, the suggested program of activities for the ensuing year, and what has already been accomplished, the assemblage will elect five directors, who, in turn, will choose the officers. A budget and proposed plan of work for 1930 will be adopted.

An array of speakers from the Nevada agricultural extension service and the Nevada State Farm Bureau will be at the gathering to explain the purpose and activities of farm bureau work, and the method of organization.

Cecil W. Greel, director of the state agricultural extension service, which functions under the direction of the

University of Nevada, will tell the assembly of the farm bureau organization, how it works and its relation to the extension service, and will present a budget for 1930.

Thomas Buckman, state extension assistant director, is scheduled to present a proposed program of work for 1930.

Thomas W. Raycraft, native of Carson valley, who is now district extension agent-at-large, will report on the extension work he has done in Douglas county during the last six months. Raycraft has begun the organization of boys' and girls' 4-H club work; prepared the Douglas county exhibit for the State fair at Fallon and the one for the Nevada Potato, Apple and Livestock show, where it won first place among the counties; carried on weed and grasshopper control demonstrations; and took to the Nevada Junion Farm Bureau camp, near Reno, 10 Douglas county 4-H club boys, who won honors for themselves.

Representing the state farm bureau will be J. D. Yeager, Simpson, that organization's president; and Mrs. Florence Bovett, Verdi, its secretary. Yeager and Mrs. Bovett will present the farm bureau as a state and national organization.

A petition proposing the organization of the Douglas bureau has been signed by farmer, ranchers, and business and professional men.

Douglas will be the twelfth county in Nevada to organize for farm bureau work, the other counties having farm bureaus being Washoe, Lyon, Pershing, Humboldt, Eureka, Lander, Elko, White Pine, Clark, Lincoln and Churchill.

4. Representative Copy of Magazine Article Written  
by the Extension Editor.

1700 words

For - August - Bureau Farmer

SPECIAL STORY #39

In the cool groves of elms and cottonwoods on the green-sward of the University of Nevada livestock farm near Reno workmen are busy preparing for the seventh annual Junior Farm Bureau camp for 4-H club boys and girls of Nevada from August 5 to 10.

Tents are going up, the waterworks is being put into condition, the headquarters is being renovated, the kitchen and dining hall, which is the center of activity, is being equipped--- everything is being done which will insure a good time for the youngsters and an opportunity for them to learn more about agriculture and home economics.

At the state extension office in Reno, Thomas Buckman, camp director, has completed all plans for contests, demonstrations and recreation, and has provided a program of wholesome fun combined with education.

Better ways of doing the various tasks around the farm which fall to boys and girls are on the educational program.

How to tie the bowline, the half hitch, the farmer's loop and other knots, as well as the methods of packing horses and mules and the making of rope halters will be taught the boys by G. R. Townsend, district agent for White Pine, Nye, southern Eureka and and southern Lander counties, and former cowpuncher and Marine.

Prevention of fire on the farm will be studied by the youngsters under the tutelage of Edward C. Reed, Washoe county agent, while the use of paint on the farm will be demonstrated by the representative of a national paint company.

With Joseph W. Wilson, district agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, as instructor, the boys will learn how to raise beeves with larger T-bone and sirloin steaks. The habits of the cutworm and the alfalfa weevil, as well as other entomological enemies of farm and garden, will be explained by Director Cecil W. Creel.

While the boys are busy with such subjects, the girls will not be idle. Some will be learning how to harmonize walls, furniture and furnishings, so that the farm home will be an attractive place. Others will be occupied in preparing various types of foods and still others in making the little conveniences, such as shoetrees, clothes hangers and others, which are so useful in the home.

4-H club youngsters in nearly every county in the state are ready for the camp. They have finished the year's projects and completed their records, for only those in good standing who have finished all the requirements of their year's work as far as its nature will permit are eligible to attend the camp. Records, too, have been handed to the county agent.

Many Four-Aitchers have been busy, also, devising means of earning the money necessary to take them to the encampment.

In the various counties, club members have groomed themselves for the battle to win the various state championships. Versifiers and musicians have dressed up the club song, while the county dramatists have cudgeled their brains for stunt ideas. The artists have been busy with the club banner, and everyone has practiced the club yell.

Club specialists in the various lines of agricultural and home economics endeavor have been active, too. Many lads with an



eye for the fine points of livestock are planning to carry off the \$150 bull calf which is the livestock judging prize each year, and their teams have studied up in the hope of winning state honors as stock appraisers. The demonstration teams are going through their paces, especially the girls, who are thinking how fine it would be to go to Camp Plummer in the fall as Nevada's representatives. Those ultry-healthy ones have kept themselves in good shape for the health competition. And, of course, those who are exceptionally good in the other phases of agriculture and home economics have been hard at work.

An array of attractive prizes, including trips to the club encampment of the Pacific coast, awaits the 4-H club girls of Nevada who capture state honors in the championship contests in home economics at the camp.

As heretofore, the two girls composing the home economics demonstration team winning the state championship will go to Camp Plummer, Pacific International Livestock show, Portland, Oregon, in the fall, to compete with like teams from other western states. The trip is awarded by Montgomery Ward & Co.

A similar trip is offered this year for the first time by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation to the girl who makes the best exhibit of canned fruits, vegetables, and meats.

A combination garden seeder and cultivator will go to the girl or boy who has raised the best garden as a 4-H club project during the year. This award is new this year and is offered by the S. L. Allen Co. The winner of it is eligible to compete with winners in other states for national championship scholarships of \$300 and \$200 to be used for university education.

ache has been the most serious ailment.

Not that stomach ache is caused by the food served at the camp. Quite the opposite, for a chef with years of experience serving growing young people satisfies the husky appetites of the boys and girls with only good wholesome food and lots of it. Here's a typical lunch menu at camp; beef and vegetable stew, bread and butter, lettuce salad, cold milk from the university dairy herd, ice cream and watermelon.

Roomy army tents, as heretofore, will provide the sleeping quarters. The camp is divided into a girls' section, in charge of women extension agents and local leaders, and a boys' section under the supervision of the men agents and leaders. An adult sleeps in each tent. Each club member will need certain articles at club camp. They are listed on a sheet provided by county agents and each camper should bring all the things listed.

From each county as many as 50 children may attend, and, on special application to the camp director, more, if they can be accommodated. Each county, community or club is to provide the expense of transportation for its club members.

Here's the purpose of the camp, as set forth by Camp Director Thomas Buckman:

"To give farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada instruction in agriculture, home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of cooperation, to 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."

Other awards are in store for the girl who is adjudged the healthiest rural girl in Nevada, who is the best judge of canning, of garments, of textiles, who can identify food products most correctly, who exhibits the best year's work in garments made by her, and who has the best exhibit of home improvement methods or results.

A 4-H band, in which all the children will join by playing harmonicas, Jews' harps, ukeleles, drums or other musical instruments, will feature the musical program. Professor Theodore H. Post, director of music at the University of Nevada, who will be in charge of music at the camp, has requested every youngster to bring some musical instrument upon which he or she can make noise. Special musical numbers by Professor Post, Mrs. Post and other Nevada musical talent will be provided.

Among the diversions, in addition to the usual swimming, games, camp fire meetings and others, will be a trip through the Southern Pacific shops at Sparks, where the big locomotives which pull the trains "over the hump" to San Francisco will be inspected, and a trek to Carson City to view the state capitol.

Everyone at the encampment will be under military discipline, which means that the youngsters will be as well taken care of as they are at home. No children will be allowed away from camp without special permission of the camp director or without a proper chaperone. Boys and girls have so many interesting things to do at club camp, that they are always good, anyway.

The first aid tent, which rarely is needed, will be there as usual, and a competent person will be in charge to take care of any one needing ordinary medical assistance. In the past, stomach

One column cut of Joseph W. Wilson goes.

700 words

SPECIAL STORY #59  
Bureau Farmer  
November 13, 1929.

Born in a log cabin in Lyon county.

graduated from the University of Nevada with major work in animal husbandry.

Raised livestock which took state prizes in Nevada and California.

Agricultural extension agent in four Nevada counties.

That, in brief, is the story to date of the agricultural career of Joseph W. Wilson, district extension agent for Elko and northern Eureka counties, who is, in point of service, the oldest agent of the state extension staff.

Joe, as he is familiarly known to colleagues on the extension staff and farmer alike, was born into agriculture and has never strayed from it.

He shares one distinction with Abraham Lincoln--both were born in log cabins. The one in which Joe first saw the light of day was on his father's ranch near Yerington.

His first thrill, he says, was when bands of horses went thundering past the cabin and he found himself yelling "Ho-la-ha," which was a fitting introduction to the livestock business, which afterward became his specialty.

When Joe had added a few feet to his stature and a few years to his age, his curiosity got the best of him. His natural interest in livestock often carried him to the chicken nests and he could not understand why the china eggs did not hatch. One day, under the quizzing of his aunt, he admitted breaking one of

the eggs to discover whether it contained a "Chinaman."

When he enrolled in the college of agriculture, Joe, as was natural, specialized in animal husbandry. While at the institution Joe assisted with the University of Nevada show herds. During summer vacations he rode after his father's cattle on the ranch with the exception of his last summer vacation period, when he worked with the noted herd of purebred Shorthorns on the T. S. Glide ranch at Davis, California.

After obtaining his sheepskin from the Nevada University, Joe leased a part of his father's ranch and engaged in the raising of beef cattle and purebred hogs. So potent were the principles of stock raising absorbed in college that Joe's hogs, when shown at the Nevada State Fair and California State Fair, won a large number of prizes.

Extension work claimed Joe in 1917 and he was assigned to Lyon county, where, in 1918, the first farm bureau in the county was organized.

While Joe was agent in Lyon county the Walker River irrigation district was organized, \$800,000 worth of bonds floated and two reservoirs with a storage capacity of 100,000 acre feet constructed.

From Lyon county, Joe was transferred to Humboldt county and then later to Elko, where he has been for four years. Culling sheep for wool production and 4-H club boys and girls baby beef work under Joe's direction in recent years have been his outstanding pieces of work during that period. He introduced the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Marketing Association into Nevada, where it was a large factor in stabilizing the price of wool in 1925,

1926 and 1927.

In addition to his local duties in Elko and Eureka counties, Joe spends about one-fourth of his time as livestock specialist in other counties of the state, particularly in grading sheep for better wool production.

Joe was superintendent of the 4-H club division at the recent California Livestock and Baby Beef show, at which Elko county boys and girls under his direction have captured many of the highest awards in the last two years.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel  
Director

Annual Report of  
Specialist in Dairying

for

1929

by

V.E. Scott

ANNUAL REPORT  
of  
Dairy Specialist, V.E. Scott  
1929

1. Changes in Organization

There have been no changes in organization. One half-time specialist, with time for extension work divided about equally between Dairying and Poultry projects.

2. Changes in the Relation of Extension Work in this Project to Other Allied Projects, Experimental Work and Technique:

The Dairy Extension Specialist is Professor of Dairying and Poultry and consulting Dairyman and Poultryman for the Experiment Station.

3. 1929 Program of Work

(a) Chief Problems. The chief problems are (1) Economical production, to be brought about through herd records and elimination of poor cows; improvement of stock through better bulls bred to better cows; better feeding, improvement in health of animals, especially with regards to breeding troubles, tuberculosis and such contagious diseases as Blackleg, Anthrax, Redwater, etc. (2) Economical marketing through creameries, cheese factories, shipping stations, production of high class milk.

The Western States' program for extension work in Dairying is being followed with special emphasis on herd records, better sires, improved feeding by the introduction of succulence and minerals into the dairy ration.

Nevada is practically free from Tuberculosis. Two of the western counties are modified free areas. This situation is due to the work of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Veterinary Control Service. There is close cooperation between the extension service and these two veterinary departments which assures full authority with respect to animal disease projects. Extension agents are able to organize groups of farmers for specific disease control work, thereby securing the greatest amount of good for money expended.

About 70% of the dairy products are marketed through creameries, nearly 30% of the cream is shipped to California creameries, 2½% is used for ice cream, 26% consumed as whole milk and table cream and ½% marketed through cheese factories. Easy access to railroads gives a competitive market. This condition assures Nevada dairymen of a fair price for butterfat. This year the average price has been about two cents above the San Francisco price for butter.

The farm price for market milk is twenty-four cents per gallon for 3½% milk. The extension division does considerable incidental work in dairy sanitation but no project is outlined for any of the phases of marketing. The extension program covers work in dairy production.

(b) Ultimate Goals and Goals for 1929

- (1). Dairy Herd Improvement - A cow testing association or circle permanently established in every dairy county.
- (2). A feeding program that will supplement in an economical way the present alfalfa ration.
- (3). Dairy Sires - A registered dairy sire at the head of every dairy herd.



- (4). Buildings - Construction work on improved barns and silos.
- (5). Calf Clubs - A dairy calf club in every dairy community.

Goals for 1929

- (1). Five cow testing circles on mail order plan and on bimonthly plan.
- (2). Fifteen demonstrations on feeding minerals and succulence.
- (3). A pure bred sire campaign placing thirty-one sires.
- (4). Continuous work on improved barns and silos.
- (5). Three cooperative groups for treatment of sterility in dairy cows.
- (6). Adult calf clubs purchasing calves to replace cows being sold out of the State.
- (7). Junior calf clubs composed of fifty or more club members.
- (8). Promotion of interest in State and County fairs among breeders.

(c) Methods of teaching Subject Matter. Subject matter is taught by means of personal contact, tours, demonstrations, boys' and girls' clubs, news items, contests and lectures.

Organization for Conducting Each Sub-Project

- (1). Dairy Herd Improvement - (Campaign Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Specialist, Project Leader, Farm Bureau Directors.
- (2). Demonstrations in Feeding Mineral Matter and Succulence - (Demonstration Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Specialist, Demonstrator.
- (3). Pure Bred Sire Campaign - (Campaign Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Specialist, Farm Bureau Directors, Project Leader, Breeders.
- (4). Barns and Silos - (Campaign Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Specialist, Demonstrator, Personal Contact.
- (5). Sterility Circles - (Campaign Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Veterinary Specialist, Demonstrator.
- (6). Adult Calf Clubs - (Test Stage)  
Organization: County Agent, Specialist, Demonstrator.
- (7). Junior Calf Clubs -  
Organization: County Agent, Assistant Director of Extension Service, Dairy Specialist, Local Leaders.
- (8). Promotion of Interest in Fairs -  
Organization: County Agent, Fair Manager, Dairy Specialist, Assistant Director of Extension Service.

(d) Extent to which Various Agencies Contribute

(1). County Agents: The county agents are responsible for carrying out all accepted projects. Their work includes organization of the project, follow up work, and final summary of results.

(2). Home Demonstration Agents: These agents promote dairy projects indirectly through their nutrition project, and directly by organizing home makers' clubs for public meetings such as "Dairy Day" in connection with the dairy projects.

(3). Other Agencies:

1. The Veterinary Control Service and Bureau of Animal Industry

assume full responsibility for the treatment of contagious diseases and testing for diseases like tuberculosis and abortion. In addition to this, they diagnose diseases and assist in planning projects.

2. The Nevada Bankers Association have adopted dairy projects in their program at agricultural promotion.
3. Dairy Breed Associations cooperate in distribution of breed literature, assist with special programs, and promote the extension program through appropriate prizes.
4. The Experiment Station promotes the Extension program principally through the Veterinary department already mentioned and through the administration of Furnell funds in Agricultural economics investigations.

#### (e) Results

(1). Herd Improvement - Herd testing by the mail order plan was planned in five counties. Four counties started the work and three are keeping it up at present. Yearly records of production will not be complete in all of these counties until July, 1930. In two counties three hundred fifty cows have completed one year and are starting another. Six hundred cows are now on test in the three circles.

Testing was not started in one county due to the fact that the high school class in Agriculture which was to carry on the work, could not arrange for it. Next year other arrangements will be made for the testing. In the other counties, the work was started but was not continued because there was not enough time spent on the project. Work of this kind, where farmers do their own sampling, requires much attention from extension agents.

(2). Demonstrations in Feeding Minerals and Succulence - Nine demonstrators fed bone flour to correct a phosphate deficiency believed to exist in an all-alfalfa diet. Analysis of many samples of hay show there is a deficiency in the Lovelock and Newlands Project area. Twenty-three dairymen were induced to improve the ration by grain, mineral or silage supplement.

(3). Pure Bred Sires - The goal in the state was thirty-one sires. Forty-three were placed by the assistance of Extension agents.

(4). Improved Barns and Silos - No goal was made for this work. Nine barns have been remodeled or constructed and five silos were built or dug. The trench silo is the type being dug.

(5). Sterility Circles - Three counties have farmer circles for the treatment of cows for sterility. Seventy tests of cows and heifers have been treated.

(6). Adult Calf Clubs - It was planned to import calves from the districts in California where dairymen did not want to raise their own stock. Correspondence with Extension agents and dealers developed the fact that very good calves could be obtained from the Los Angeles district and from Humboldt County, California. The State Veterinary Control Service advised that extreme care must be taken in bringing said stock from communities

where there was Bovine tuberculosis. This, and the fact that feed was going up in price, prevented the demonstration from materializing.

(7). Junior Calf Clubs - A goal of fifty calf club members was set by Extension agents.                      members were enrolled and                      members completed the project with                      animals.

(f) Descriptions of Specific Pieces of Work.

Herd Improvement - Herd improvement through elimination of poor producers has been the aim of each county extension agent and different forms of cow testing devices have been tried by every one of our staff. It has been the aim ever since dairy extension work started in the state, to devise a plan that after a few years of nursing by the extension agents, would become a habit on the part of the dairymen. All known forms of testing associations have been tried and for two years, the mail order plan has worked in Churchill County without the assistance of the extension agent. The state cream tester, a man who has the confidence of all the farmer and who was once cow tester in the community, sends out sample bottles each month by the cream trucks. The samples are taken by the farmers and the truck drivers return them to the tester who tests and computes records for ten cents a sample. If it is necessary to send the samples and empty cases through the mail, an extra charge of two cents a sample is made. The farmer get his report and no publicity is given either to high or low producers. The personnel of the circle changes somewhat each year. When a farmer has new cows that have not been tested, he sends for the sample box. This condition seems to be excellent. The only objection is that only a small number (12 farmers with 25 cows this year) avail themselves of the opportunity. The county agent is confident that he could increase this number materially if his program of work were such that he could devote sufficient time to the project, but if he does devote much time to it, he will defeat the original purpose which was to make the work self-supporting and self-promoting. I believe it would be advisable to promote the work by weekly news articles and publicity without making a drive. Another county agent has organized an association on the same plan except that the tests are made bimonthly and payment for testing is six months in advance. Here again, the testing is done by a man who had previously won the confidence of farmers through his contacts in the old type testing association. In a third county, three or four herds are tested year after year by students and the records kept by the dairy specialist. The general plan is the same as in the other counties. The project is small and is not urged by extension agents, hence it is a foundation for the type of association we are seeking: one that will run itself.

Sterility Circles - In three counties, Pershing, Churchill and Lyon, there seems to be inefficient need for veterinary service to tempt good practitioners to locate. A trip from Douglas County or Washoe County costs about fifty or sixty dollars to any one of these counties and is too expensive for one or two grade cows. The agents and dairymen in these counties have conceived the idea of organizing a group of interested farmers who have their cows up ready for treatment at a given time when the out-of-county veterinary comes in and spends as much time as is necessary. About seventy head of cows have been treated with about 85% success at a cost of about five dollars a head, when two visits were necessary. On the whole, this plan is more successful than if there were a local practitioner because the farmers are enabled to secure the services of men who are specialists in that line of work.

#### 4. Emerging to Miscellaneous Work

In addition to the regular projects in dairying, there were several miscellaneous activities, among which were:

City milk supply, assistance in sale of dairy stock, conferences: Banker-farmer, Farm Bureau, Extension, all within the state; and the meetings of the California Dairy Council and Western Dairy Science Association, outside the state; creamery visits, dairy surveys, Dairy Day program, Boys' and Girls' club camps and judging at fairs.

City milk supply: Several changes have been made in the manner of supplying milk to cities. Three cities: Las Vegas, Ely and Elko, are situated at distances of thirty to sixty miles from farming areas. Feed costs are high and it has seemed advisable to ship milk rather than feed. At Las Vegas conferences were held with distributors who decided to transfer their cows to the farming areas. Other conferences were held with the farmers and definite plans were made for producing the milk in a sanitary manner and transporting it with refrigerated trucks. This made a building plan necessary as well as bringing up marketing problems between producers and distributors. The problems of adjusting prices to meet the higher costs of production have been more acute this year than in previous years. In some localities hay has raised from twelve dollars a ton on the farm to twenty-two dollars. Prices have been adjusted as follows in Ely: The distributor pays eighteen cents a gallon for milk at the farm and transports it thirty to forty miles. In Elko the distributor does the same in part and in parts pays twenty-four cents delivered in Elko. In Las Vegas the distributors pay thirty cents delivered. It is estimated that the cost of refrigerated transportation is eight cents a gallon, netting the farmer twenty-two cents at the farm.

Sale of stock: Each year the extension agents are called upon to advise buyers where desirable stock can be purchased and frequently to assist in the selection. This year six hundred animals have been sold, in part through these channels. While it is desirable to increase dairying in Nevada, it is not always possible to distribute the surplus from one district to fill the deficit in another, due principally to financial problems; hence most of the sales have been to out-of-state buyers. California points offer an excellent outlet for any surplus due to the fact that Nevada cows are practically free from tuberculosis.

Conferences: Dairying has formed an important part of extension conferences, Banker-farmer conferences and Farm Bureau conferences. The extension agents are familiar with dairy conditions, hence they take an important part in their conferences. The Dairy Specialist has attended two out-of-state meetings: The California Dairy Council and the Western Dairy Science Association.

Creamery work: Definite projects with creameries have been abandoned since it was felt that the limited time of the dairy specialist could better be spent in production and marketing problems, but some work has been done, consisting of instructing cream testers, scoring butter and examining defective machinery or machinery for sale.

Dairy Surveys: It has seemed desirable to know the dairy conditions, number of pure bred sires, number of different breeds of cows, housing conditions, sanitary conditions and a number of minor dairy conditions. Surveys by the

agent and specialist have been started in two counties. The preliminary work is done by the specialist and after a few days' visit, the remaining work is left to the agent. This work has been started in Lyon and Washoe Counties.

Dairy Day Program: A Dairy Day program was held in Washoe County at which a program emphasizing the use of improved sires was put on. Such programs form a part of dairy sire campaigns.

Boys' and Girls' Club Camp: The dairy specialist assisted in setting up and dismantling camp and in conducting camp activities. At Camp Plummer, the dairy specialist was a member of the Camp Plummer Executive committee and assisted in selecting stock for judging.

Judging at fairs: Assistance was given in judging at the Elko County Fair and in selecting judges for the State fair.

Breed Associations: The Nevada Jersey cattle club and Nevada Holstein association depend on extension agents for program of work. Both clubs have supported boys' and girls' club work. The Holstein association has, through the generosity of one breeder, given registered bull calves for prizes at club camp and at the Dairy Day program. The Holstein association gave medals for the members of the first and second judging teams at the Nevada Potato, Apple and Lovestock show.

## 5. Outlook

(1) Herd Improvement: The outlook is favorable for work in herd testing by mail order plan. The work is well organized in three counties with small nuclei in each county. Three other counties have done scattering work and at least two will complete their organization in 1930. Probably 1000 cows will be tested during 1930.

(2) Demonstrations in feeding Minerals: This work will be continued in 1930 though the lesson is about accepted and the use of bone flour is getting to be common in the two counties most interested.

(3) Pure Bred Sires: Each year the extension agents are responsible for placing about thirty registered sires in addition to about an equal number placed by breeders independently of the extension service. Two years ago a survey in Washoe County indicated that only sixty herds remained with scrub sires. This year a survey will be made and if there are still a large number of grade sires, a campaign will be instituted, terminating with a bull sale and exchange. A report from Churchill County indicates that some dairymen are slipping backward due to the activities of hucksters and owners of high grade cows who sell high grade bulls at low prices. This condition is directly due to a drop in dairy extension activities and the agent admits the need of greater effort along these lines. For several years dairying has been the main extension project in Churchill County, resulting in a high efficiency; but due to the press of other work, this project has received less attention. It will be necessary to again put considerable time on it. There will be greater interest in pure bred sires in Clark County due to the demand for more milk in Las Vegas and due to the fact that several sires are getting pretty old. There will be several exchanges and a few new animals purebred, but this will not affect the present population of scrub bulls.

(4) Improved Barns and Silos: Demonstration trench silos have been in use in Clark, Lyon, Elko and Washoe Counties each for one or more years. They are cheap and easily operated and the spread of their influence should be great. The present high price for hay should have a tendency to increase the use of silos. There is a growing interest in dairy barns in sections which produce milk for direct consumption.

(5) Sterility Circles: The demonstrations in the last two years have proved the desirability of treating cows which are hard to get with calf. This work should grow since the trouble is common in all dairy sections.

(6) Adult Calf Clubs: There seems to be little interest in this project. Desirable calves have been found at low prices but farmers seem to prefer buying older animals, picking them up at bargains, for feeding and development. There is some risk in shipping young calves and the price received for cows is not yet high enough to tempt farmers to ship calves in, although they are saving a larger percentage of the heifers of their own breeding than in the past.

(7) Junior Calf Clubs: This project is popular just to the extent that the extension agent makes it so. If other activities do not crowd out the club work, much can be expected. There will probably be about sixty calf club members in the state in 1930.

(8) New Sub-Projects: In addition to the old projects, attention will be given to different phases of marketing during 1930. Definite projects have not yet been written and may not be but the extension agents will work on this phase of dairying in connection with other subjects.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF DAIRY & POULTRY SPECIALIST

The Statistical summary of activities in both dairying and poultry is combined since much of the time cannot be segregated. Usually both types of work are done on the same trip.

Dairy meetings attended . . . . .	11.	Attendance	157
Poultry meetings attended . . . . .	7.	"	134
Farm Bureau meetings attended. . . . .	6.	"	205
Dairy demonstrations. . . . .	6.	"	115
Poultry demonstrations. . . . .	3.	"	12
Culling service in connection with projects . . . . .		"	4
Achievement Day Program . . . . .	1.	"	125
Dairy Day Program . . . . .	1.	"	300
Junior Farm Bureau Camp			
(Nevada . . . . .)	1		
(Camp Flunker, Oregon . . . . .)	1		
Fairs. . . . .	2		
 Conferences:			
Extension . . . . .	1		
Farm Bureau . . . . .	1		
Banker-Farmer . . . . .	1		
Individual ones with Director, Asst. Directors and County Agent . . . . .	26		
Farm Visits in connection with Dairy Program.	132		
Farm Visits in connection with Poultry "	69		

Out-of-State Activities

Pacific Slope Dairy Show and meetings of California Dairy Council (3 meetings), Western International Livestock Show and Judging Contest, College and 4-H Club Dairy Science Association.

Summary of Time:

Days in field . . . . .	100
Days in Travel. . . . .	40
Days in Office. . . . .	45
Days in Conference. . . . .	9
Days in College Work. . . . .	<u>113</u>
	307

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Director

Annual Report of  
Specialist in Poultry

for

1929

by

V. E. Scott



ANNUAL REPORT

of

Poultry Specialist, V. E. Scott

1929

1. Changes in Organization

There have been no changes in organization. One half-time specialist with extension time divided about equally between dairy and poultry extension work. Both types of work are done on each trip into a county.

2. Changes in the Relation of Extension Work in this Project and Other Allied Projects, Experimental and Teaching

The Extension Specialist is professor of dairying and poultry and consulting dairyman for the experiment station. Very little experimental work is done in these two projects except as they relate to the Purnell investigations in farm accounting.

3. 1929 Program of Work

(a) Chief Problems. The chief problems in poultry extension are the economic production and marketing of poultry and eggs. These problems are divided about equally among the different phases of poultry husbandry.

(1) Securing good baby chicks and rearing them properly, controlling sanitary conditions and treatment of chick diseases. Chick troubles probably reduce the number of chicks fifteen percent and reduce the efficiency of the remaining stock ten percent.

(2) Proper feeding, housing and management of laying flocks.

(3) Securing healthy poults and rearing them properly, control of poult diseases, especially coccidiosis.

(4) Proper feeding of growing turkeys and maintenance of health.

(5) Marketing of eggs, surplus cockerels and cull hens and turkeys.

(b) Goals. Ultimate Goal:

(1) All flocks from which hatching eggs or baby chicks are sold to be accredited.

(2) All flocks primarily for egg production to be from bred-to-lay stock.

(3) All flocks to be housed in buildings best adapted to climatic conditions and with sufficient floor space according to the need of confinement. (From 2 square feet to 4 square feet per laying hen).

(4) All flocks to be fed a ration that will maintain the most economical production of eggs or meat and that will maintain the health of the flock.

(5) All flocks to be culled at such times and to such an extent as will secure the greatest net income per laying hen.

(6) Turkey flocks to be hatched at such time and managed in such manner as will result in sixty percent or more ready for market at Thanksgiving.

Goal for 1927

- (1) Accredited Flocks To keep up one accredited hatchery and lay plans for a second.
- (2) Feeding & Culling 45 flocks in 6 counties including about 30,000 hens.
- (3) Poultry Diseases To keep in check poultry diseases, especially coccidiosis and chicken pox by sanitary methods, vaccination and curative methods.
- (4) Housing To construct or remodel 40 poultry houses.
- (5) Turkey Management To hatch and manage turkeys to the end that 60 percent would be ready for market at Thanksgiving.
- (6) Turkey Marketing To conduct selling pools in 4 counties controlling 80 percent of the crop.

(e) Methods of Teaching Subject Matter

Subject matter is taught by means of demonstrations, definite projects outlined with definite work for each cooperating agency. In connection with these projects, tours, news letters and the press give publicity to projects and call the attention of others to the subject being taught.

Organization for the Purpose of Carrying on Each Sub-Project

- (1) Accredited Flocks County agent, specialist, veterinary control service, breeders.
- (2) Feeding & Culling County agent, specialist, demonstrators, publicity specialist.
- (3) Poultry Disease Control County agent, individual poultrymen, veterinary control service.
- (4) Housing County agent, individual poultrymen.
- (5) Turkey Management County agent, hatcheries, individual turkey producer, veterinary control service.
- (6) Turkey Marketing: County agent, Board of Directors of Turkey Association, various markets to whom invitations to bid for the crop are issued, managers and crews for packing, Federal State Inspector.

(d) The Extent to which various Agencies Contributed  
Toward the Success of This Project.

(1) County Agent: The various phases of this project are county agent projects, hence he is responsible for their promotion and success or failure.

(2) Home Demonstration Agents: These agents cooperate at meetings and to the extent to which their nutrition projects take up poultry and poultry products, they promote the project.

(3) Other Agencies:

(a) Veterinary Control Service; The State Veterinarians diagnose diseases, publish instructions for treatment of diseases, advise with specialist and county agents.

(b) Poultry Specialist; The specialist outlines projects, assists the county agents in organizing the projects and assists in teaching subject matter.

(e) Results Obtained.

(1) The one accredited hatchery has maintained the same qualifications which were required for accreditation. Another hatchery, the largest in the state has secured Bred-to-lay cockerels and has secured selected hens. Steps have not been taken to accredit this hatchery but it will be placed on the recommended list since it is improving its methods and is supplying good chicks.

(2) Feeding and Culling: This project has been carried on in four counties, started in one with good prospects of continuing through 1930, and failed to start in two counties that had the work scheduled. In these two cases the agents permitted other work to crowd this out. This project is used as a point of contact with poultrymen. The agents who use it for this purpose visit the demonstrators each month and there is seldom a month when some other type of extension work is not done. Where the work has been only a calendar of production it has not done the amount of good and has not retained the interest of the demonstrators. In the four counties where the project was completed, forty-three flocks completed a year.

(3) Poultry Diseases: This project has been too indefinite, both in chickens and turkeys. Much work has been done and agents have spent considerable time demonstrating control of diseases as well as diagnosing various trouble and getting results through the veterinary control service, but the indefinite goal and indefinite project have prevented results that can be counted. The substitution of Grow-Healthy Chick and Grow-Healthy Poult projects with definite work for each cooperating agent to do will be substituted for this in 1930.

(4) Poultry House Construction and Remodelling: In the five counties adopting this project forty-one houses have been constructed or remodelled. In Washoe County where this project was dropped two years ago because it was thought that the lesson had been taught, the agent estimated that 20 houses had been built this year due to spread of influence and to the growing needs of the poultry industry. Assistance is given both by the county agent and by the poultry specialist but this work is not reported as a project.

(5) Turkey Management: There was an increase in the number of turkeys this year but the percentage sold at Thanksgiving was not reached. The amount was about 40 percent. This was due to poor hatchability in the early spring and to losses through disease, making it necessary to run the hatches later into the summer. If this project is connected with the Grow-Healthy Poult project more desirable results can be expected.

(6) Turkey Marketing: The set up in this project is good. Three counties are marketing 90 percent of the turkeys through pools. The Thanksgiving and early December pools brought higher prices than any other turkey section in the west. It is thought that this higher price was due to the excellent reputation the Diamond N turkeys are getting all over the country for several of the cars were shipped to eastern points.

(f) Description of Specific Pieces of Work.

(1) Feeding and Culling: The purpose of this work is two-fold; first, it is a point of contact for the agent with the poultrymen. It forces the agent who accepts the responsibility to visit the demonstrators once a month. The demonstrators agree to keep a record of production, mortality, and number of hens, and the agent agrees to collect the records and tabulate them. When collecting records discussions usually arise regarding feeding, culling, marketing eggs, farm problems, and many items of general information. This indirect result, though intangible, is considered by the best agents to be the most useful part of the project. The second object of this project is to call the attention of the poultryman to his own production by comparing it with the average and with each of the other demonstrators. The reports are made by number, eliminating any gossip regarding the good or bad results of any demonstrators. The annual report of this project is attached to this report.

(g) Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

In addition to the regular projects a great deal of emergency work has been done, especially in controlling coccidiosis and chicken pox both in chickens and turkeys.

At the beginning of the year vaccination was practiced by the intradermal method, then toward the end of the season the feather follicle method was demonstrated. Somewhat better results were obtained by the intradermal method but the saving in time and cost of material in

the feather follicle method has made it the more popular. Poultrymen are pretty well sold to the idea of vaccinating, and in most cases where there has been chicken pox one year the pullets will be vaccinated the following summer

Caponizing: Demonstrations have been given in two counties at five farms, caponizing about seventy-five birds. There is small probability of this becoming an active project for most poultrymen sell their cockerels either as friers or as young roasters. Caponizing delays marketing and it is doubtful whether farmers will care to hold capons over except for their own use.

(h) Outlook.

The outlook in Poultry Extension is good. With more definite projects aiming at the saving of a high percent of both chicks and poults the project should meet hearty support.

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Poultry demonstrations. . . . .	3.	" . . . . .	12
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Achievement Day Program . . . . .	1.	" . . . . .	125
Dairy Day Program . . . . .	1.	" . . . . .	300
Junior Farm Bureau Camp			
(Nevada . . . . .)	1		
(Camp Plummer, Oregon . . . . .)	1		
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Conferences:

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Farm Bureau . . . . .	1
Banker-Farmer . . . . .	1
Individual ones with Director, Asst.	
Directors and County Agents . . . . .	26
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Days in college work. . . . .	<u>113</u>
	307

10

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF NEVADA

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

EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION OFFICE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
RENO, NEVADA

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEMONSTRATORS  
POULTRY CULLING AND FEEDING PROJECT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1929.

The poultry culling and feeding project is a point of contact which helps the county agent to know the problems of the poultrymen. When followed up as some agents are doing, it helps the poultrymen and gives the agent and the public a knowledge of the industry that could not be obtained in any other way.

This year there were 36 demonstrators keeping accurate records of production and the number of hens each month. Some poultrymen kept their pullet flocks separate from the old hen flock so while there were only 18 Poultrymen who kept the records 12 months, there were 21 flocks.

The general summaries and conclusions for the year are based only on those flocks from which there are 12 month's records. The monthly productions and the normal monthly averages are made up from all flocks reported for the month under consideration.

Each flock summary is given together with a statement of the number of months the flocks were reported.

General Averages

Number of flocks completing the year-----	21
Number of hens in these flocks Nov. 1, 1928---	17,341
Number of hens in these flocks Oct. 31, 1929--	8,359
Average number of hens for the year-----	13,908
Total number of eggs produced in 12 months--	2,245,973
Average number of eggs per hen 1929-----	161.4
Average production per hen 1928-----	162.5
Average production per hen 1927-----	159.8
Average production per hen 1926-----	175.9

One flock produced an average above 200 eggs, Flock No. 3, Churchill Co., Mixed record, hens and pullets, 205.3 eggs.

Production by counties and by Flocks.

Washoe County.

	<u>Average No. Hens</u>	<u>Eggs per Hen</u>
No. 1 -----	302.2	189.1
No. 2 -----	188.7	187.5
No. 3 -----Seven months-----	490.4	112.7
No. 4 -----	64.6	128.2
No. 5 -----	690.4	175.9
No. 6 -----	901.7	188.7
No. 7 -----	1235.0	142.1
No. 8 Old Hens, record Nov. to Aug. (10mo)	758.3	96.9
No. 8 Pullets -----	840.0	174.6
No. 9 -----	643.1	125.4
No. 10 Old Hens Culled rigidly	188.5	153.9
No. 11 Pullets -----	157.0	191.6
No. 12 -----	672.4	168.5
No. 13 Old hens, record 6 mo.--	1138.8	66.8
No. 14 Old hens, record 11 mo.-	264.0	106.7
No. 15 -----	1743.8	179.0
No. 16 Record for 9 mo. -----	96.3	192.9
No. 17 Record for 8 mo. -----	421.0	127.8

Churchill County.

No. 1 -----	562.5	173.3
No. 2 Old Hens -----	693.8	129.4
No. 2 Pullets -----	685.7	175.0
No. 3 -----	831.5	205.3
No. 7 Seven months -----	247.5	50.0

Humboldt County

No. 6 -----	1058.1	170.2
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Esmeralda County

No. 2 Record for 9 mo. -----	266.5	148.9
No. 4 Record for 11 mo.-----	193.9	132.4
No. 5 Record for 10 mo.-----	245.6	144.5
No. 11 -----	1690.4	161.9

Lyon County

No. 1 Record for 9 mo. -----	127.3	135.0
No. 2 Record for 11 mo. -----	176.0	139.0
No. 3 Record for 11 mo. -----	1000.0	165.9
No. 4 Record for 11 mo.-----	223.4	153.2
No. 5 Record for 8 mo. -----	437.9	138.1
No. 6 Record for 11 mo. -----	188.5	124.2
No. 7 Record for 8 mo.-----	152.8	140.6



1929 - Percent Production by Months.

Washoe County

Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
34.8	31.2	41.5	57.5	62.6	64.3	61.0	51.3	51.0	53.5	39.3	26.6

---

Churchill, Esmeralda and 1 flock from Humboldt

Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
34.5	27.0	39.0	45.3	62.6	66.7	66.4	65.0	49.0	46.9	36.3	22.8

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Humboldt County

42.0; 46.0; 62.7; 65.9; 62.6; 56.0; 48.9; 39.5;

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Lyon County

27.1; 21.9; 34.5; 46.6; 52.9; 65.0; 66.5; 54.4; 52.7; 53.0; 42.5;

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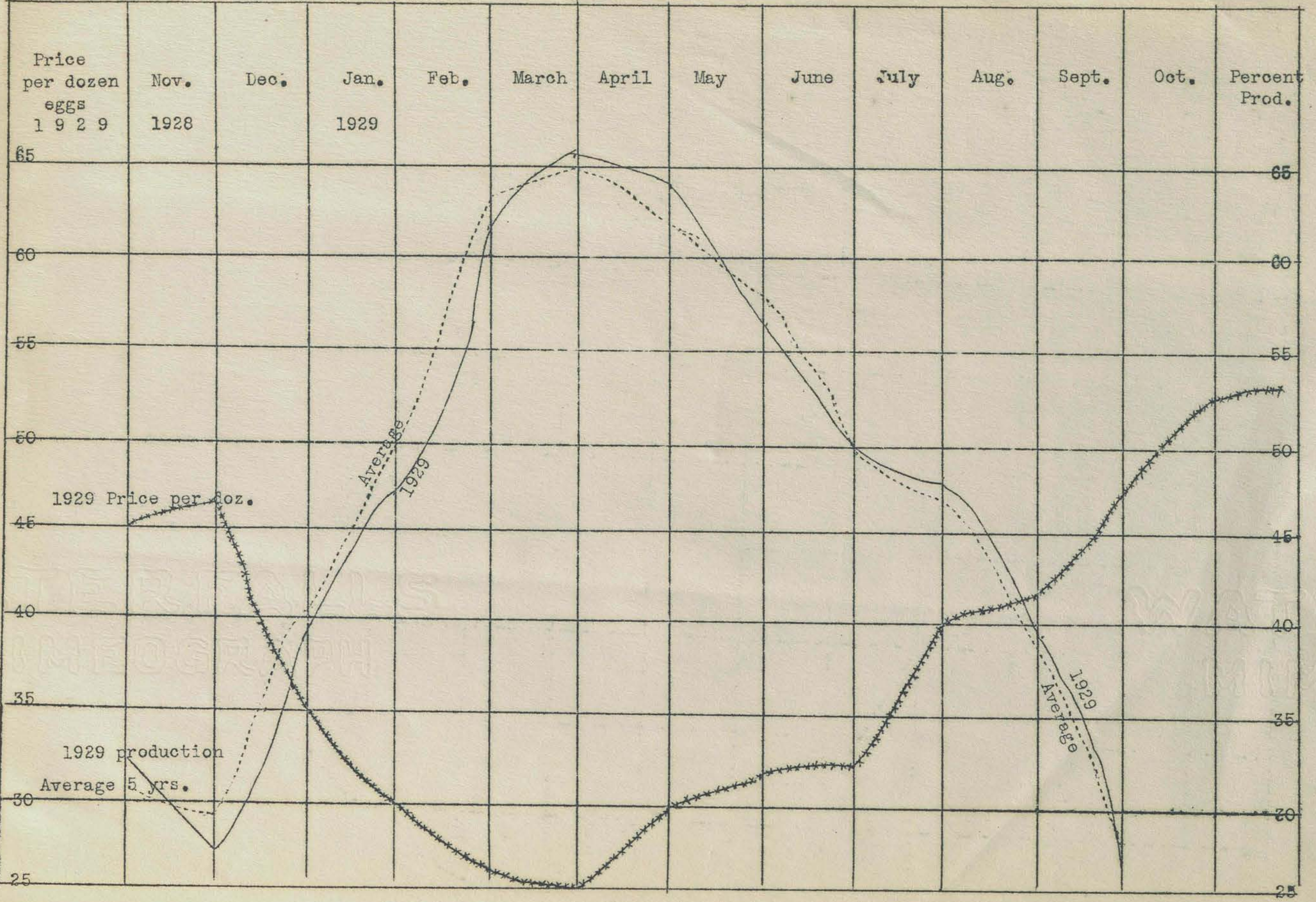
Average Production Based on an Average of each Month  
1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

30.1; 29.7; 40.7; 49.1; 62.4; 64.7; 62.0; 57.1; 50.1; 47.9; 37.1; 26.3

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The above monthly productions should form a fairly accurate standard since they include production records of five consecutive years.

The price of eggs as shown on the chart, Page 4, began to drop rapidly in December and reached its lowest point, 25¢, the last of May. Then there was a gradual rise in price all through the summer with the fall price in 1929 7 cents higher than in 1928. 63 per cent of the eggs were produced while the price was below 35¢. Any flock which produced over 40 percent in November, produced less than 55 per cent of the year's eggs while the price was below 35¢. Seven flocks out of 34 got this higher production, hence their average price for the year is higher than the other flocks. Pullet flocks and those having a high percentage of pullets produce more eggs and produce them while the prices are higher.



Price  
per dozen  
eggs  
1929

Nov.  
1928

Dec.

Jan.  
1929

Feb.

March

April

May

June

July

Aug.

Sept.

Oct.

Percent  
Prod.

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

65

60

55

50

45

40

35

30

25

1929 Price per doz.

1929 production  
Average 5 yrs.

Average  
1929

Average  
1929