

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA.

By

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.



ANNUAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA.

FISCAL YEAR 1929 - 1930

ADMINISTRATION

Organization

Farming and livestock production are carried on to a greater or less extent in all of Nevada's seventeen counties. The fiscal year closing June 30, 1930 saw extension work in agriculture and home economics being conducted on an organized basis in the twelve of these counties having county farm bureaus, while in the remaining five counties, three were receiving regular services by extension field workers and two occasional services from these workers upon call. To make available this extension work to the residents of the state entitled to the same, required the services of eleven full-time men and five full-time women extension agents, together with three temporary men agents employed in the more populous agricultural counties during the summer months. These agents maintain their headquarters in the eight county seats of the state best located from the standpoint of travel.

The administration and supervision of the above mentioned field staff required the services of a Director of Agricultural Extension, an Assistant Director for Agriculture and an Assistant Director for Home Economics, all three of whom have their headquarters at the University of Nevada. Supplementing the work of these persons, an Administrative Assistant, a part-time Extension Editor a part-time Dairy and Poultry Specialist and three Clerks were also employed at the state office. The duties of the above mentioned persons continued upon the same basis as outlined in the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.



Relationships with Other Departments of the University of Nevada.

The relationships with other departments of the University of Nevada, its College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station continue cordial and mutually helpful. The Extension Division is indebted to both the research and teaching staffs for assistance in connection with crops, soils, dairy, poultry and range livestock projects during the past fiscal year. In connection with the Dairy and Poultry projects, assistance has been rendered along both economic and production lines.

Relationships with State Regulatory Agencies.

Under Nevada laws a majority of the state's regulatory activities relating to agriculture are vested in the State Board of Stock Commissioners. Other closely related service activities are included in the Food and Drug and Weights and Measures Department of the Public Service Division of the University. The Extension Division continues to closely cooperate with these agencies along all lines which will assist the agricultural development of the state.

Relationships with Other Organizations.

The county farm bureaus remain the official organizations through which cooperative extension work is conducted in the counties and communities. It is also through these organizations that all county appropriations and the greater portion of the state's appropriations for extension work are made. Likewise through the county farm bureaus the expenditures of these appropriations are made. Under the laws of Nevada, the connection between the Agricultural Extension Division of the University and the county farm bureaus is very close, insofar as matters of program development, formulation of policies and the handling of public funds are concerned.

The Nevada State Farm Bureau representing all of the county farm bureaus in the state, actively cooperates with the Extension Division in forwarding a general state program in agriculture and home economics.

Another state agency actively interested in extension work is the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers Association. This Committee, through its chairman and the county key-bankers in every agricultural county, assist the Extension Division and the county and district agents in conducting certain fundamental agricultural projects in the several counties of the state.

Relationships with national, regional and local cooperative marketing associations operating in Nevada, the State Land and Livestock Association, the chambers of commerce, State Federation of Women's Clubs and service clubs, continue both friendly and mutually helpful.

Sources of Extension Revenue.

Revenue for the operation of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada and cooperative extension work in the several counties of the state, was derived from the following sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930:

A. Federal Appropriations.

- a. Federal Smith-Lever appropriations.
- b. Federal Capper-Ketcham appropriations.
- c. Funds contributed directly by the United States Department of Agriculture for the salaries of cooperative employees, through the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and the Office of Demonstrations on Reclamation Projects.

B. State Appropriations.

- a. State appropriations to the University through the Public Service Division tax levy, used to offset federal appropriations.
- b. State appropriations made directly from the State General Fund for agricultural extension work, classified as the Eastern and Western Nevada Extension appropriations.
- c. The Farm Bureau one-cent (1¢) state tax levy, nine-tenths of which levy is used for the support of extension work in participating counties. (The remaining one-tenth of this levy is used for the support of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.)

C. County Appropriations.

These appropriations known as County Farm Bureau tax levies 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 Federal and state offset funds during the past fiscal year:

- 3 Steel letter files
- 1 Perfection sprayer
- 1 Large chart stand

Changes in Personnel July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930.

Appointments

Thos. W. Raycraft,	District Extension Agent, Douglas, Ormsby & Washoe Counties, effective.....	July 1, 1929
Julio C. Genasci,	District Extension Agent, Humboldt and Lander Counties, effective.....	July 1, 1929
Wesley Martin,	County Extension Agent, White Pine County, effective.....	June 1, 1930
Wilbur H. Stodieck,	District Extension Agent, Douglas & Ormsby Counties, effective.....	June 1, 1930

Resignations

Thos. W. Raycraft,	District Extension Agent, Douglas, Ormsby & Washoe Counties, effective.....	June 15, 1930
Wilbur H. Stodieck,	County Extension Agent, White Pine County, effective.....	May 31, 1930

Extension Staff June 30, 1930.Administration

Cecil W. Greel, Director of Agricultural Extension

Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

Eda L. Carlson, Administrative Assistant

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics

Specialist

Verner E. Scott, Dairying and Poultry

County Extension Agents

Lewis E. Cline, Churchill County

Mark W. Menke, Elko County

Helen Stimson, Elko County

Otto R. Schulz, Lyon County

Edward C. Reed, Washoe County

M. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County

Wesley Martin, White Pine County

District Extension Agents

Lena Hauke, Churchill and Lyon Counties

John E. Wittwer, Clark and Lincoln Counties

Orpha A. Miller, Clark and Lincoln Counties

Wilbur H. Stodieck, Douglas and Crasby Counties

Joseph W. Wilson, Elko and Northern Eureka Counties

Albert J. Reed, Humboldt, Pershing and Northern Lander Counties

Julio C. Genasci, Humboldt, Pershing and Northern Lander Counties

Claude R. Townsend, Southern Eureka, Southern Lander, Nye and
White Pine Counties

Rhandena A. Armstrong, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties.

Methods for Increasing Efficiency of Extension Workers.

The extension conference continues to afford the most effective opportunity in Nevada to increase the efficiency of extension workers. These conferences serve in a sense as training schools where uniform projects and plans of work are developed and new methods of Extension procedure are brought to the attention of the entire staff. A summer conference is held each year in late July or early August in connection with the state 4-H club camp. At this conference successful methods used in conducting boys' and girls' club work are stressed. The annual conference for 1930 was held during February at Ely, Nevada. This conference was followed by the State Farm Bureau meeting and the State Banker-Farmer conference. The entire extension staff remained for all three sessions, thus obtaining much valuable information from the addresses delivered at the two latter meetings which could not have been included in the Extension conference program.

Relationship of Extension Specialists to Other Workers.

But one part-time specialist was employed by the Agricultural Extension Division during the fiscal year. This man, Mr. V. E. Scott, devoted one half of his time to Extension work which was equally divided between the Dairy and Poultry projects. To meet the demand for subject matter assistance along other lines practically every staff member devoted sometime to specialist work. Thus the Director devoted particular attention to certain range livestock and entomological work, the Assistant Director for Agriculture acted as agronomy specialist and the Assistant Director for Home Economics as specialist in human nutrition. The various county and district agents gave specialist assistance along the following lines:

Animal Husbandry, Range Management, Cooperative Marketing, Clothing, Child Training and Welfare, Home Improvement, Home Management and Nutrition. All assistance along subject matter lines was furnished our rural people through their own county and district extension agents. These agents were responsible for the organization of the work, made appointments for the specialist to speak, arranged for demonstrations and conducted the necessary follow-up of the work inaugurated.

PUBLICATIONS

Number and Character of Publications

Following is a list of publications issued by the Agricultural Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930:

No.	Title and Author	Pages	Copies
63	Instructions for Killing, Picking and Delivering Diamond "N" Turkeys, L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent	13	1000
64	Foods for the 4-H Girl, Helen M. Stinson, County Extension Agent	60	1000
65	The Epic and Span Girls Room, Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent	94	1000
66	More Wool From Fewer Sheep, Jos. W. Wilson, District Extension Agent	29	3000

Plans for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material

Members of the Extension staff who have graduate or other advanced training along special lines are encouraged to prepare subject matter material in the form of bulletins or circulars. Manuscripts of material so prepared are edited by the Director or Assistant Director jointly with the Extension Editor. A noticeable improvement in the preparation, style and general attractiveness of our bulletins is in evidence since the services of an Extension Editor have been available to review the same.

Methods Used in Distributing

Distribution of bulletins and circulars to interested persons resident in the state are made chiefly through the extension agents. A supply is sent to each county and district office and from there mailed out or distributed to interested persons. The state office retains sufficient copies of all publications to supply direct requests for the same from citizens of Nevada, the United States Department of Agriculture, other state Extension offices and reasonable demands from citizens of other states.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

While under the provisions of the Smith-Lever act this annual report of the Director of Agricultural Extension is supposed to cover only the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, it seems advisable as in the case of past years to briefly review the progress made in agriculture and home economics work along all lines during the calendar year.

The year 1930 has been one of trial and stress for the great majority of Nevada's farmers and stockmen. Our people were obliged to endure another year of below-normal precipitation with the result that as in the case of the past several years, it became necessary to restrict crop acreage, because of the shortage of water and also graze less livestock on the ranges of the state. Besides being confronted with the difficulties incident to insufficient rain and snowfall, our farmers and stockmen also had to stand the full brunt of the drop in prices for agricultural products. The value of Nevada's total crop production decreased from \$12,000,000 in 1929 to \$8,000,000 in 1930. The value of beef cattle in the state dropped \$2,500,000 and the value of sheep approximately the same amount. While some of the decrease in value of livestock was due to a decrease in numbers due to poor range conditions, the major portion of the decline may be attri-

buted to the falling price level. This also affected wool and other livestock products marketed from the state. While production of dairy and poultry products was maintained at practically the same levels as in 1929, the producers of these commodities also suffered severely from the falling price level. In the face of the general depression it is gratifying to note that the people of Nevada have, by and large, maintained their morale as evidenced by the progress made in agricultural extension work in the state during the past year.

For a complete record of accomplishment on all lines of extension work, attention is invited to the reports attached hereto of Assistant Director Buckman for Agriculture, Assistant Director Buel for Home Economics, which reports also include boys' and girls' 4-H club work. Following these and also made a part of this general report are the record of accomplishment of the Extension News Service by Extension Editor A. L. Higginbotham, the report on dairy and poultry projects by Specialist V. E. Scott, together with brief reports by Messrs. V. E. Scott and L. E. Cline on the new work in Farm Management and Cooperative Marketing inaugurated in September, 1930.

Herewith follows a brief summary report of agricultural and home economics extension activities conducted during the past year.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Crops

Fertilizer tests in Clark and Lincoln counties have shown from 40% to 100% increased yield being secured and have demonstrated that treble super-phosphates are of value in alfalfa production. Control of noxious weeds has occupied a prominent place in all county extension programs, most of the work being done with White Top, Puncture Vine and Canadian Thistle. Increased use and interest in the planting of better quality seed of all

kinds has been noted. The value of using certified seed potatoes has been strikingly demonstrated in the western counties.

The re-organization of the Moapa Growers Inc., has resulted in more satisfactory methods of marketing vegetables in Clark County.

Dairying

In the Dairy Extension program, the following projects have been stressed: Dairy Herd Improvement, Feeding, Purebred Sires, Sterility circles and Junior Clubs.

Six hundred cows have been on test the past year by the mail order plan in Churchill, Lyon and Washoe counties. Demonstrations have been made in Churchill and Pershing counties on feeding mineral supplement, due to the low phosphorus content of hay. Succulent supplement has been provided in Lyon and Washoe counties through the construction of five trench silos. Seventy-two registered dairy sires have replaced grade, or scrub sires. In three counties, Churchill, Lyon and Pershing, sterility circles have been organized with 60% to 80% effective results. Fifty boy and girl club members have been enrolled in dairy projects and a local breeder has been induced to donate a calf as a prize for excellent judging at our State 4-H Club Camp.

Poultry

The Poultry Extension projects are: Bred-to-Lay Chicks, Poultry Buildings, Culling and Feeding, Turkey Feeding, Marketing Eggs, Marketing Turkeys.

Lists of desirable hatcheries in nearby states and Nevada have been sent to each agent. Approximately 90% of the commercial poultrymen are securing chicks from these recommended hatcheries. Eighty-four poultry houses have been built under extension directions. Forty to fifty flocks have completed egg records showing improvement in feeding, culling and

housing. Special assistance has been given to feeding of poults and finishing turkeys in Churchill, Lyon and Pershing counties. Cooperative effort in marketing and grading eggs has been promoted in Churchill, Clark, Elko, Washoe and White Pine counties. A State Turkey Marketing Association was organized and incorporated in 1930. This association affiliated with the Northwest Turkey Growers Association sponsored by the Federal Farm Board in November, 1930.

Range Livestock

Salting of ranges, re-seeding ranges by natural methods, rodent control, range inspection for poisonous plants, and assistance in disease control, are projects worthy of mention worked upon for the benefit of the beef producer. Culling sheep for better wool production, dry-area lambing and range management were the principal projects under way during the last year in the interest of the sheep industry.

Spring development continued to be an important project in eastern Nevada.

Plans of the Federal Farm Board for marketing wool were brought to the attention of the Nevada Wool Growers and support rendered whenever needed to the Western Cattle Marketing Association.

HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Nutrition

The problem of safeguarding health and conserving income through systematic planning for an adequate year-round food supply continued to be a major home and community project. During the past year, special emphasis has been placed upon little known but valuable foods produced within the state. Special recipes for the use of these local products have been worked out and given wide publicity. Demonstrations in the growing of new varieties

of vegetables have resulted in a decided increase in the amount and variety of green leaf vegetables and a lengthening of the season during which they are available. The use of paper mulch and sub-soil irrigation to conserve moisture is being tested out in various parts of the state. While still in the experimental stage, encouraging results have already been secured. The use of the Home Evaporator is proving of real value in reducing expense and increasing the winter food supply. The increased use of meat to prevent protein starvation has been encouraged through the canning of meat for summer use and the use of the cheaper cuts and glandular organs which previously were not utilized.

The Keep Growing Nutrition Demonstration with whole school populations continues to grow almost faster than facilities are available to handle it. Fortunately, local communities continue to assume an increasing share of responsibility for this work, thus relieving our personnel. An outstanding result which has developed during the past year is the fact that a number of communities have so stable a health level that they are now "All Year Gold Star Communities", keeping 75% of their children in the "Safe Zone" and having 10% or less dangerously underweight.

Home Improvement

The number of permanent, healthful, convenient and attractive homes continues to increase over the entire state. Demonstrations in practical and inexpensive methods of improving both the interior of the home and its surrounding grounds are being established in towns, rural communities and isolated valleys. An excellent spread of influence is being secured through community and county contests sponsored by various local organizations. The use of one of the women extension agents as a part-time state specialist has been a great stimulus to this work.

Clothing

Clothing has become a minor adult project in Nevada, but remains a major 4-H club project. The increasing practice of buying ready made clothing has made clothing selection and clothing budgeting assume greater importance than clothing construction. Work in remodeling and renovation has increased and has resulted in a decided reduction in clothing expense as well as improved appearance.

Economics of the Home

There is a growing interest in buying problems, effective distribution of the family income and their relation to the standard of living. In the fall of 1929, Washoe County made an economic survey of its farm homes and is following it up by specific demonstrations. A supplementary conference was held in the fall of 1930 in an effort to solve some of the pressing economic problems. In other counties home demonstrations in budgeting family income and simple household accounts are being carried on. These show an increasing sense of responsibility as to the wise use of the family income. One of our new women agents is concentrating on this problem and will be used throughout the state as a part-time specialist.

Child Training

An increasing interest in the pre-school child has made necessary the establishment of a new project, that of Child Training, which deals with physical development, habit formation and personality adjustment. As this is in an entire new field of work, extension methods need to be carefully developed; therefore, the work has been limited to home demonstrations and personal conferences with individual mothers in one county. The results have been encouraging. Later on as successful extension methods are developed, the work will be gradually extended to other parts of the state.

Community Problems

Throughout the state, local community and county organizations show an increasing responsibility regarding local problems. Nevada can be justly proud of the spirit of cooperation and effective leadership that is being manifested. Problems of community health, recreation and wholesome social conditions, are receiving earnest attention. Valuable assistance in Rural Recreation problems has been received from the National Recreation Association and leadership training schools have been held at the State 4-H Club Camp and in one county. Plans for similar training in other counties have already been perfected. Throughout the state there are definite signs of a growing sense of permanency in the population and personal and group interest in developing the rural life to its best and most satisfying possibilities.

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

During the years 1929 and 1930, the number of 4-H club members enrolled in the state has averaged 850. This is an increase of 250 over the previous biennium. The increase has been due to the increased number of extension agents made possible by the Capper-Ketcham funds. The quality of the work has been maintained and improved with the increased enrollment. This has been shown by places taken by Nevada 4-H club members in the interstate contests, club contests at the San Francisco Livestock Show and at Camp Plummer Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

Three hundred and eighty-one boys, girls, leaders and extension workers attended the Eighth Annual 4-H Club Encampment held at the University Livestock Farm in July, 1930, the largest attendance in the history of the camp.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Relations With Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There have been no changes in status and relationship with Bureaus or Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year. As in past years, we have found all members of the Department staff ready to render assistance whenever called upon. We are deeply appreciative of this aid.

General Conditions and Outlook for 1931.

Given a normal amount of precipitation to provide irrigation water and restore the ranges, together with a reasonable improvement in the agricultural price level, extension work should show noticeable results in Nevada during the year 1931. The extension program in crop and livestock production has been carefully developed over a period of years and represent the best thought, not only of members of the Nevada extension staff, but also of representative farmers and stockmen. Progress on this program, quite naturally, is either speeded or retarded, depending upon climatic and economic conditions from year to year.

The newly established Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, headed by two extension economists will be able to render our farmers and stockmen a new and effective type of service during the ensuing year. This service will have for its objectives the lowering of production costs and the increasing of returns to the producer through better marketing methods. Enterprise efficiency studies will be inaugurated in several counties as a first step in assisting farmers to lower their costs of production. Studies will also be made of marketing methods for our principal agricultural commodities and assistance rendered where needed in the formation of cooperative marketing associations. Insofar as practical, aid will be ex-

tended in organizing associations which can logically affiliate with regional and national associations sponsored by the Federal Farm Board. Outlook information will be compiled and distributed through the State press and through the county and district extension agents at timely intervals as will best enable farmers and livestock producers to make satisfactory adjustment in their production program. In planning its work, the new Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing will lend all possible assistance to the Federal Farm Board in promoting the Board's program which has for its major objective the improvement of the financial status of the American farmer.

The Home and Community program is still handicapped in this state by the lack of adequate extension personnel to meet the demands for the work in our country districts. Two additional women agents are needed in order that our home economics program can be carried to the scattered rural population of our state in a satisfactory manner.

With the present personnel during 1931, nutrition, child training, home improvement and home management will be stressed. Special attention will be devoted to the health and welfare of the growing child, also to the study of family living standards in order that this work may be correlated with the farm and range management studies being undertaken by the men agents.

The extension program in boys' and girls' club work is expected to go forward during the ensuing year with practically the same enrollment of members as during 1930. An effort will be made, however, by all members of the extension staff to increase the percentage of boys and girls completing the projects which they undertake. 4-H club work has the interest and support of all important groups in Nevada, and, considered from a long-time standpoint, is undoubtedly the most productive of results of any type of extension work now being conducted in the state.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News Service.

for

1930

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
FOR THE YEAR 1930,

by

A. L. Higginbotham.

Each year since its establishment in 1927, the news service of the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada has increased its efficiency, and has served the farmers, ranchers and home makers of the state, as well as the extension service itself, better than the years before.

Such improvement continued in the year 1930, with a greater number of stories and words prepared, more and a larger variety of services rendered, a better spirit of cooperation developed, more friendly feelings inculcated, and, in general, a more successful functioning accomplished.

Time Arrangement Stabilized

In 1930 the news service was conducted on the basis of the arrangement made the year before, by which A. L. Higginbotham, Professor of English in the University of Nevada and in charge of the Courses in Journalism in the institution, spends one-fifth of his time during the university year and about two months of the summer vacation as extension editor. It is assumed that the arrangement, which appears to provide for adequate service to the extension service, is permanent.

The news service of the Nevada agricultural extension division was inaugurated in 1927 on a very small scale. In 1928 it was slightly expanded, and in 1929 the present plan was inaugurated.

Report is Outlined.

Accomplishments of 1930 worthy of notice, as well as the general functioning of the extension editor's work, are discussed in this report under the following captions;

(1) NEVADA AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR NEVADA PAPERS

If volume is any criterion, the farmers, ranchers, and home makers of Nevada, as well as the state's newspapers, and newspapers and agricultural magazines published outside its borders, were served by the Nevada agricultural extension service with agricultural and home economics news better this year than ever before.

In all, a total of 230 stories and articles was produced by the editor during the year, as compared with 208 in 1929, or an increase of slightly more than 10 percent.

Volume Shows Increase.

A similar gain occurred in the volume of words. In 1930 the editor wrote 82,000 words, or the equivalent of the entire contents of a representative copy of a large metropolitan morning newspaper. In 1929 the total words amounted to about 75,000.

Two kinds of stories are prepared for the publications of the state and any others which may find them of value. Regularly each week throughout the year the editor writes stories of general agricultural and home economics interest throughout most portions of the state. As these deal to a large extent with fundamentals, they are mimeographed and sent to most of the papers within Nevada and to those outside desiring them. These form the backbone of the news service. In 1930, these stories numbered 156, and accounted for approximately 47,000 words. In 1929 the number of words in these state-wide releases was 42,000, representing 138 stories.

Should Stabilize Volume

The economic law of diminishing returns has not yet begun to set in with this type of story, but the extension editor believes that the service has about reached the status of maximum usage by most newspapers of the state, and he feels, therefore, that it is desirable to stabilize this kind of release at approximately 150 stories and 50,000 words a year. Such will be the plan for 1931, as it was for 1930. This stabilization is based on the thought that there is a limit to the volume of copy of one kind --- agricultural or otherwise --- that any good newspaper in the state can wisely use and still meet the demands of its readers for a fairly complete coverage of the news of the community and state.

Great development in the number of fairs, shows, and exhibits of agricultural and home products, in all of which the Nevada agricultural extension service is interested, caused stories concerning them to lead in number during 1930, when 24 stories about them were released. Most of these articles, however, might just as well have been classified as to subject, which would mean that this year, as last, 4-H club work and livestock furnished the greatest number of releases. Strictly speaking, such fairs, shows and exhibits might be termed method demonstrations, and thus are in entire keeping with the extension program.

Stories are Classified.

Other of the 156 stories of the regular weekly service fell into classifications as follows; Administration and Personnel 4, Agricultural Outlook Reports 13, Agricultural Pests 4, Chickens 7, Crops (general) 5, Clothing 1, Club Work 15, Dairying 4, Exhibits, Fairs, Shows, etc. 24, General 9, Grain 3, Hay 1, Hogs 1, Home Gardens 1, Horticulture 2, Home and Yard Improvement 1, Marketing (general) 3, meetings 5, Miscellaneous 13, Nutrition 8, Potatoes 2, Range Livestock 7, Sheep and Wool 6, Truck Crops 1, Turkeys 14, Weed Eradication 2.

The other type of copy issued by the extension editor is of

a more localized nature and is sent to one newspaper, one magazine, or a group of these publications five or fewer in number. The year saw 74 such stories written, in which were contained 35,000 words, or an increase over 1929 of four stories and 2,000 words. If the regular news service stories are stabilized at approximately the 1930 production, volume of these special stories may be expanded somewhat, depending upon available material for them.

As to subject, the 1930 special stories were classified as follows: Administration and Personnel 19, Agronomy 1, Chickens 1, Club Work 21, Dairying 3, Economics 1, Exhibits, Fairs, Shows, etc. 1, Home and Yard Improvement 4, Methods 1, Miscellaneous 5, Nutrition and Foods 3, Potatoes 5, Range Livestock 2, Sheep and Wool 3, Turkeys 1, Weed Eradication 2.

High Percentage Used.

No careful survey of the usage by the papers of Nevada of the regular news service stories sent them was made by the editor for 1930, as was carried on in 1929, when it was discovered that of all the regular releases approximately 76 percent was being used by all the papers in the state to which they were sent, or stated conversely, that 76 percent of the total circulation of the papers of Nevada to which they are sent is carrying all the regular extension service releases.

No clipping service is subscribed to, but the extension editor receives practically all the papers of the state, and from a casual check he is convinced that the high average revealed by the survey is being maintained at present. It is his opinion that one would be unduly optimistic to expect a higher proportion of copy to be used, as a number of papers are published in communities in which the primary industry is not agriculture but mining.

Every Paper Uses Extension Releases.

The casual reading of the papers shows that, it is probable that every paper in the state has used some of the extension news service copy during 1930 and that a considerable number of papers are using all sent them.

A questionnaire sent to extension editors in many states several years ago returned results which reveal that usage of extension copy in Nevada ranks much higher than in most states and nearly as high as in any.

(2) HOW THE NEVADA NEWS SERVICE WORKS.

Because of a plan devised in 1928 and since further developed, the regular state-wide news service of the extension service functions in as businesslike 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.

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 an 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 in 1929 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) EDITORIAL COMMENT ON EXTENSION ACTIVITIES BY PAPERS OF NEVADA.

One of the unsought values of the Nevada agricultural news service in recent years has been to clear up misunderstanding on the part of the general public, including the editors of newspapers, concerning the basis and functioning of the state's extension service. Whereas a few years ago the work of the state's extension work was rarely referred to in the editorial columns of Nevada newspapers, and when mentioned was frequently subject to derogatory opinion, last year saw much more editorial comment on extension work, almost all of which was of a commendatory nature.

Paper Defends Extension Service.

In one notable instance, one of the newspapers of the state rushed warmly to the defense of the extension service following an attack upon extension work in a "letter to the editor" contributed to the publication by a citizen.

This more friendly comment, some of which was based on regular news story releases of the service, the extension editor believes to be caused in part by the greater enlightenment of the state's editors as to what the extension service is and is doing, gained largely through the news service.

A few of the representative editorials are exhibited in the exhibit section of this report.

(4) SPECIAL LOCALIZED STORIES AND SPECIAL EDITIONS

Whenever possible and desirable, the extension editor has prepared special exclusive stories for individual Nevada newspapers, and this work, which is an important part of the news service, was carried on in 1930 as it has been in previous years.

Nevada editors appreciate these stories with a distinctly local flavor, and, although many of them logically should be handled by county agents, the extension editor has written them both to show the agents how it may be done and because, in some instances, he can do it more efficiently.

This year, as heretofore, the extension editor covered the activities of the annual state 4-H club camp, held at the University of Nevada Livestock Farm near Reno, for the Reno morning and afternoon dailies, which circulate over a great portion of the state. Separate stories were prepared daily for each of the Reno papers, and totalled more than 11,000 words.

Photographs for Cuts Taken.

In addition to writing this news, the extension editor arranged for and had taken a collection of photographs of prize winners at the camp, which were made into cuts and printed by the newspapers. What one of the papers, that with the largest circulation, did with the photographs is shown in the exhibit section of this report.

Editing nearly an entire edition of a weekly newspaper 400 miles away was the experience of the extension editor early this year.

In connection with the annual meetings of the Nevada extension service and the Nevada State Farm bureau in Ely, about 400 miles from Reno, the Ely papers published special editions. Copy for these was written by the extension editor from reports sent him by agents from over the state and obtained from other sources. In all he wrote about 20,000 words, and supplied the papers with more than a score of cuts, some ordered specially for the occasion. One paper carried 22 pages, nearly all of it agricultural news supplied by the extension editor. One of the papers is shown in the exhibit section of this report.

(5) RELATIONS WITH THE EDITORS OF NEVADA NEWSPAPERS.

Friendly relations with the editors of the state's papers not only continued during 1930, but grew. Though the personnel of the publications is continually changing, the extension editor maintains a personal acquaintance with nearly all of the editorial workers in the state.

During the year, as heretofore, he continued as a member of the Nevada State Press association and attended its meetings. In the summer he called on a number of the editors at their offices in their own towns, and now has paid a visit in recent years to practically every newspaper office in the state. More graduates of the Courses in Journalism in the University of Nevada, taught by the extension editor, were added to the staff of Nevada papers in 1930, and thus further desirable contacts. Acquaintance with the heads of the news distributing organizations in the Pacific area was further developed.

(6) CO-OPERATION WITH NEWS DISTRIBUTING SERVICES AND SYNDICATES

As in past years, the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service were supplied with all of the regular state-wide news releases. No check is available, but by picking up an item here and one there under the signature of the associations, the extension editor has been informed that some of the Nevada extension service stories have been accepted and sent over the wires or in the association's mail service.

Early this winter the United Press established the first bureau with a special correspondent in charge that it has had in Reno. A service for a group of Nevada papers is maintained, and the Reno bureau covers the state for the national service of the United Press. It has not yet been possible for definite co-operative arrangements to be worked out, but 1931 will see a considerable number of stories written by the extension editor going out over the U. P. wires and in its mail service to papers throughout the country.

A.P. May Establish Reno Bureau

Reports are current that the Associated Press is also to establish a bureau in Reno in charge of a special correspondent and like co-operation of the extension editor with that association will develop if the report is true.

Several items were carried during the year by the Newspaper Enterprise association in its feature service to hundreds of American newspapers, all being on its farm page. While the Associated Press farm feature service was sent regularly all our state-wide releases, the editor has no check on what, if any, of it was used, though he occasionally hears of Nevada extension service stories being carried under the A.P. line in papers outside the state.

A little more than three years ago the extension editor, in relation to his duties as professor of journalism at the University of Nevada, attended the annual meeting of the National Editorial association, organization of newspapermen in the towns and small cities of America.

While there he conferred with Wright Patterson, editor of the Western Newspaper Union, which supplies country papers with ready-print and plate matter for use in publishing their papers, and told him of the Nevada extension division's news service, suggesting that Western Newspaper might find some usable copy in it.

Newspaper Syndicate Editor Not Hopeful.

That the Western Newspaper union was now so fully supplied with material that it had to discard a good deal and that it had sources nearly unequalled in the U. S. department of agriculture and the leading agricultural colleges was the reply of Mr. Patterson. The Nevada editor, however, had faith in his stuff, and put the Western Newspaper union on the mailing list.

Despite Mr. Patterson's statement the syndicate used one of the Nevada stories this year. The extension editor discovered it only by

accident, and believes others that he did not see may have been syndicated. The story is shown in the exhibit section of this report.

(7) NEVADA AGRICULTURAL NEWS IN THE MAGAZINES.

Because of other duties which demanded more of the extension editors time, he did not prepare as many articles for agricultural and popular magazines in 1930 as in 1929, and he regrets that this is so, for he believes that such copy helps build markets for Nevada farm products.

Because of the Nevada edition of the Bureau Farmer, publication of the American Farm Bureau Federation was curtailed in size, the editor wrote only ten stories for that publication.

Other magazines for which special articles were written include Extension Service Review, Idaho Odd Fellow, American Farming, Agricultural Leaders' Digest, Ogden Livestock Digest, and special edition of Salt Lake Desert News.

Editor Helps Write Advertisement.

Published in the World's Work, Forum, and Time was an advertisement by the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco of Nevada's livestock industry, in the preparation of the material for which and the casting of the copy the extension editor took part while on vacation in San Francisco.

Other outside publications used the regular news service, and while no check is available, the extension editor knows our copy was published in the American Farm Bureau, Weekly News Letter, National Wool Grower, Utah Farmer, California Cultivator, Denver Post, Pacific Rural Press, and Farm and Orchard Magazine of Los Angeles Times.

(8) NEVADA AGRICULTURAL NEWS IN PAPERS OUTSIDE THE STATE.

The regular state-wide service was sent again this year to many newspapers published in territory contiguous to Nevada and in territory where Nevada products are marketed. Many of these papers used some of the Nevada copy, including the San Francisco dailies, into which it is very hard to break.

Again this year as last the Nevada agricultural extension service had called to its attention the way in which a good agricultural news story will "take wings" and make the rounds of organs of publicity.

New Vegetable Brings Forth Verse.

Discovery of a new green-leaf vegetable growing in Nevada which was found to be particularly suited to soil and climatic conditions in the

in the state and to serve admirably as a valuable asset to the extension service's health program was made by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Duol, assistant director in charge of home economics.

A regular, state-wide news story resulted. The editors of the Christian Science Monitor saw it in a Nevada paper and thought well enough of it to republish. Louis Albert Banks, columnist of the Roseburg (Oregon) News-Review read it in the Monitor and wrote a verse about it for the Oregon paper.

So, for the first time a Nevada extension news story was the inspiration for a poem. As it appeared in the Oregon paper, the verse is included in the exhibit section of this report.

(9) ILLUSTRATING THE NEWS.

Most country papers, with limited funds and limited facilities at this disposal, carry little art work, and practically none of a local or state nature. They welcome therefore, cuts and matrices.

Realizing this, the news service of the Nevada extension division is gradually increasing the number of illustrated stories being sent to the papers of the state as part of the regular state-wide service.

In 1930 ten such stories were written, photographs obtained, cuts and mats made, and sent to Nevada newspapers. While he made no definite check upon usage of the art work and stories by the papers of the state, the extension editor believes, upon casual investigation, that all or nearly all of them were published.

News Cuts to be Developed.

In view of the cost, which is small, the resulting value is great, the editor is convinced. It is likely that this phase of the service will be gradually expanded year after year.

The Graflex news camera obtained in 1929 has been a boon in the obtaining of photographs suited to reproduction in the form of news cuts.

Some publications, both within the state and out, have been supplied with cuts from the fairly extensive file of halftones of the agricultural life of the state. Whenever any of the cuts on hand could be used by state publications in connection with current news or special editions, the extension editor has sent them to the papers on his own initiative. They have invariably been used.

Cuts and Biographies Written.

Cuts and mats have been made by the service of every new agent added to the force, and sent, together with popular biographical sketches, to the papers in the new agent's territory. A series of biographical sketches of the personnel of the state extension force prepared by the editor for the Bureau Farmer over a period of years has nearly been completed.

A constant demand is made upon the extension editor from agencies both within and without the state for representative photographs and cuts of Nevada's agriculture. As rapidly as is consistent a good

collection of such pictures, covering the most important phases of the industry in the state, is being developed.

This year a national advertiser wished a number of scenes of agricultural life in the state for use in his advertising copy. The extension editor, after an appeal to the agents of the state and a search of our photograph files, coupled with photographing trips, met the demand, which has resulted, and will further result, in much good to the State. A file of such material should be built up, so that the scramble will not need to be repeated upon each request.

The Nevada service is depending more and more upon the picture as an adjunct to the news.

(10) CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Feeling that the newspapers of Nevada were not making sufficient use of the crop and outlook reports for this state issued from the Utah and Nevada crop reporting office of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Salt Lake City, the Nevada extension editor early this year volunteered to co-operate in preparing news stories of such information for dissemination in this state. The proffer was accepted by Frank Andrews, statistician of the Salt Lake office, and the arrangement carried out this year.

Special advance copies of the bureau's reports are mailed to the Nevada extension editor three days in advance of their regular mailing to the newspapers of this state. If the reports appear to the extension editor to be of sufficient news value to warrant use by most of the state's publications, as the majority of them are, he writes a news story, utilizing the material in the report and sends it out as part of the regular, state-wide service. When there is involved only a special, very localized interest, he does not prepare the story, and any Nevada papers which wish to do so may recast the report into news story form upon receiving it from the Salt Lake office.

Farm Economics News Increased.

The plan has resulted in a marked increase in the amount of such news of agricultural economics appearing in Nevada papers. The average editor has neither the time nor the background to enable him to try to put into news story form adequately the somewhat technical and often complex information contained in the reports. Some of the larger papers in Utah prefer to await the Nevada news story, which is sent to them, rather than to write the story of Nevada crops from the bureau report, which they receive direct from the office in Salt Lake, along with the Utah report, some time before the news story sent out from this office.

Early in 1931 definite arrangement will be made with R. H. Lamb, in charge of the U. S. department of agriculture's "Western Farm and Home Hour" being broadcast through the National Broadcasting Company, for Nevada's participation in that new method of bringing the facilities of the department before the people of the western states.

(11) TRAINING COUNTY AGENTS IN THE WRITING OF AGRICULTURALNEWS FOR NEWSPAPERS IN THEIR TERRITORIES.

It is axiomatic in journalism that the best stories are those concerning events in connection with persons and things well known in the community in which such information is published. Translated into terms of the extension news service, this means that the best agricultural and home economics news stories should be those produced by the county or district agent for use in the newspapers in his territory.

Because this is so, the editor has felt that one of the most important of his tasks is the training of Nevada agents in contemporary news writing methods and the encouragement of them to spend sufficient energy in writing for their papers.

In this phase of the Extension editor's work he is able to report for 1930 the greatest advancement made since his connection with the extension service.

A study of the average number of news stories produced by the average Nevada agent in each of the last four years, or the period during which the present editor has been in service, indicates that there has been an increase of approximately two thirds in news story number production. The complete table telling the story of how news production increase among Nevada agents during the four years is set forth in the table to be found in the exhibit section of this report.

Many Methods Used.

This increase has been brought about by several factors. When the Extension editor began his work for the Nevada service, he found that there existed, particularly among the older agents, a conviction that writing agricultural news for papers in their territories was not of great importance and that even though it might be, the agents were "not hired to write for newspapers", and felt that they were not capable. Through the years this sentiment has been broken down by various methods.

Many of the new agents received some training in news writing in college and have shown the older ones what could be accomplished through this medium. Each year the Editor has spoken at the Annual Extension conference and conducted a kind of school in news writing. A brief pamphlet setting forth some of the fundamentals of agricultural news writing has been issued. Trips into the territory of the various agents for conferences with the agent and his local editor in the attempt to bring the two together have resulted in better understanding. Some times the editor has gone into an agent's community, gathered the material for a news story and written it as a demonstration of how the agents may work. The editor has encouraged the sending of news stories by the agents to him for suggestions and rewriting.

News Contest Conducted.

It was during 1930, however, that the most successful method for

developing "news consciousness" and production among agents was developed. At the annual conference early in 1930 the editor proposed to the assembled agents, and they later adopted, a news story contest for nine months of the year.

According to the provisions of the competition, clippings of all news material originating with the agent, either when written by him or by the members of the newspaper reportorial staff, were sent to the Extension editor. These counted forty percent, while story material sent by the agent to the Extension editor for use in the state-wide service represented twenty five percent, news value, style and promptness in monthly narrative reports twenty five percent, photographs sent to the Extension editor for state use ten percent, and Farm Bureau editions of local papers five percent. To lend a bit of interest to the contest, five prizes of very small sums totaling \$25.00 were offered by the Extension service.

Agents are Enthusiastic.

Most of the agents threw themselves into the contest with considerable enthusiasm and it is this factor which is, in part, cause of the increase in volume of news stories written by Nevada agents in 1930. Practically all of the agents wrote more news for their local papers than they had before. The younger agents and the women, as a rule, did the best.

Despite the success of the competition in 1930, the Extension editor has decided not to repeat it in 1931, because he does not wish to ride a good horse to death. He believes the inertia overcome and the momentum gained in 1930 will carry over to some extent next year.

The progress of Nevada agents in News writing has been one of the most gratifying results of the editor's work in the last four years.

(12) BANK ADVERTISING AND AGRICULTURE.

In 1930, for the first time, a number of Nevada banks used their regular advertising space in their local newspapers to promote approved agricultural practices.

Publicizing of the methods of better agriculture by the state's financial institutions was a result of a cooperative effort on the part of the agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers Association and of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

The extension editor early in 1930/^{noted} that the Department of Industrial Journalism at the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin had prepared, in cooperation with the agricultural committee of the bankers' association of that state, a series of community building advertisements for the use of Wisconsin Banks which desired to promote better farm practices in their territories. These advertisements were sent to all the banks in the state and were used by many of them. The Wisconsin journalism department stated that it regarded the method of promoting better agriculture through such bank advertising as effective.

Advertising is Planned.

Consequently, when, late in the spring, Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman and the Extension editor discovered that the 1930 project of the agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers Association had not been selected, they thought a plan similar to that used in Wisconsin might be acceptable in Nevada.

Wishing to present the matter to the Nevada agricultural committee in concrete form ready for adoption or rejection, the Extension editor, with Mr. Buckman's cooperation, selected what he thought to be six of the fundamental needs of farmers and ranchers in the state, and cast them into advertising copy.

The six agricultural practices stressed in the six advertisements, or one in each, included the use of certified seed, the value of eradicating noxious weeds, the money value of knowing instead of guessing, the gain from the use of pure bred sires, the extent and benefit in 4-H club work, and the scientific grading and packing of agricultural products. These were advertised, not as abstract practices, but as phases of actual experiences of real farmers in Nevada, thus being concrete and personal.

Bankers' Body Sponsors.

With the copy prepared, Mr. Buckman and the Extension editor called upon the chairman of the agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers Association and presented the idea. It met with his enthusiastic approval and thereafter was carried out under the auspices of the agricultural committee but through the agencies of the agricultural extension service. The copy was taken to a printer and set up by him according to instructions given by the extension editor for an advertisement three columns wide by nine inches in depth, and, as Caslon type is found in nearly every newspaper office, it was selected for the advertisement. The relation of mass to mass and white space to black letters was arranged to be as pleasing as possible to the eye and at the same time to enable the printer to set it with a maximum of ease and so that the copy would be dignified and in keeping with the conservatism of the bank.

The advertisements were designed to be published simultaneously throughout the state by those banks using them, and each one was to be carried for a period of a particular two weeks. The six advertisements covered the period from August 3 through October 13, or through the harvest period.

Proof Sheets Prepared.

Proof sheets of the advertisements were then bound together and sent to the bankers of the state accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the bankers agricultural committee emphasizing their value as possible copy for each bank. The letter was written by the extension editor and typed by the extension clerks on the stationery of the chairman and all the latter had to do was to sign them.

Shortly after the copy was mailed to the banks, a letter written by the extension editor and signed by Assistant Director Buckman was sent to each agricultural agent in the state, asking him to cooperate with his bankers

in suggesting that this copy would promote community prosperity and in turn the prosperity of the bank.

A check of the usage of these advertisements revealed the fact that they were published in approximately one-third of the newspapers in the state. In nearly all cases the copy was carried in the three column size, although that represented an increase of about fifty percent in the number of column inches regularly being carried in their local papers by the banks using the copy. When the series had expired, about one half the banks adopting the advertisement continued to run for several months the ones which appealed particularly in their communities. Use in Nevada of this trial series of six compares favorably with the results obtained in Wisconsin. Whereas about one third of the newspapers in Nevada carried the advertisement, a slightly smaller percentage used them in Wisconsin, although in that state the series was designed to cover the entire year.

Planning Was Faulty.

Better usage in Nevada was not accomplished because of some faulty planning on the part of the Extension editor. The series was times to begin immediately following the annual Nevada 4-H club camp, and the agricultural agents, having been away from home for the period of the camp, were not in a position to give sufficient time to conferring with the bankers. While it is doubtlessly true that the farmers are thinking more seriously about their business about harvest time, it seems to the extension editor that the series would have been more successful had it been initiated about the beginning of the growing season and extended through harvest time.

At any rate, the extension service feels that the trial proved fairly conclusively that the method of publicizing approved practices over the name of a long established, stable financial institution which is part of the local community has proved itself to be very valuable. If expressions of bankers in the state who used the copy are favorable, it is planned to expand the idea in 1931 in the hope that it will be continued by those who utilized it in 1930 and be adopted by a large percentage of those who did not use the 1930 plan.

Exhibits of the two form letters, the advertising copy proofs as sent to the bankers, and two of the advertisements as printed in Nevada newspapers are included in the exhibit section of this report.

(13) BULLETINS AND LEAFLETS

Most agricultural bulletins published in America, the extension editor believes, have been prepared without sufficient thought as to the attractiveness of their appeal to the persons it is desired to reach. Covers, size and family of type, margins, preparation of cuts and other similar factors in bulletin production often have been neglected in favor of low printing costs, with the result that many bulletins are so unattractive to the farmer and the farm house wife that they have not been widely read.

In view of this situation, the extension editor proposed last year to the Nevada Agricultural Extension service that future bulletins designed for popular consumption be prepared with an eye to the reading

habits and psychological processes of the farmer and the members of his family. One bulletin was prepared along these lines during the year. The cover, consisted entirely of a photograph apropos the subject material, on which the title and name of the service was lettered. A larger and more legible type size, wider margins, more pleasingly prepared cuts, as well as copy carefully edited so as to state facts and opinions in the greatest economy of language, were utilized.

Pleasingly Received.

The bulletin had a very pleasing reception and the extension editor feels that the mechanics of its production were important factors in enabling it to reach most readily those who could profit most by it. It is planned that popular bulletins in the future shall be developed along the same lines. A copy of the bulletin is included in the exhibit section of this report.

Recent surveys of the cost of printing bulletins of the Extension service in the various states, reported to the American Association of American Editors, revealed that in most bulletin sizes Nevada ranks near the top. During the year the extension editor made a fairly intensive study of why bulletins should cost more in Nevada than in practically any other state.

He reached the conclusion that, although printing in Nevada is higher on the average than in most other states, the main reason that bulletins cost the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service more is because of the great amount of editing done in proof by the authors. Such editing in proof instead of in the copy had not been discouraged by the printer, with the result that the authors have fallen into the habit of doing their editing in the most expensive way. In the future all bulletins which are handled by the editor of the Nevada Extension Service will receive their final editing in manuscript, which will reduce the cost of correction of copy already in type to a minimum. By this method it is believed that a considerable reduction in the cost of bulletins can be accomplished.

Leaflet Method Tried.

A method of publicizing agriculture comparatively new to Nevada was tried by the Nevada agricultural extension service during the year in a four-page leaflet, the first page of which forms a sheet of ordinary extension service stationery on which each county agent may write a letter to the farmers in his territory and at the same time carry with it the printed appeal on the remaining pages.

The combatting of puncture vine, one of the noxious weeds of the state, was used for the subject of the leaflet. Pages two, three and four were utilized as advertising space would be in a newspaper or magazine, and the copy for those pages was set as advertisements.

Good reports have been heard from this method and it probably will be continued as occasion rises to complement other methods of reaching the farmer at the right time with vital information.

The regular leaflet for the annual 4-H club camp of the state, sent out before that gathering, was prepared by the extension editor.

(14) MISCELLANEOUS

Because he is best equipped of anyone in the state office to handle them, many miscellaneous duties fall to the lot of the extension editor. These take a very considerable portion of his time, and thus cut down the production in news and articles. In time it should be possible for him to handle these more readily so that they will demand less effort.

1. Representative Stories from the Regular

Releases of the Nevada Agricultural

Extension News Service.

NEVADA TURKEYS BRING
TOP WEST POOL PRICES

Top pool prices for the Thanksgiving market in the west were received by Nevada growers this year for the second successive season. Not only did no other pool receive a higher price for carlot shipments, so far as the Nevada agricultural extension service has been able to find out, but only a few obtained as much as the Nevada raisers.

Although the price of 33 and 31 cents a pound for prime and choice toms and hens together obtained by the Nevadans was slightly below that of last year, the smaller cost of feed this year is said by many raisers to have brought them about the same net profit as last year. After the Nevada birds had been sold offers of two cents higher were made.

Eight and one-half carloads were sold by the pool, which is known as the Nevada Turkey Growers' association, from Diamond N birds raised in the Fallon, Lovelock, Yerington and Schurz areas. They went to commission houses in Los Angeles, Pasadena, and San Francisco.

Credit for the good price received for Nevada bronze birds is attributed in part by L. E. Cline, Nevada extension service economist, to the Northwestern Turkey Growers' association, of which the Nevada pool is a member. The Northwestern, he states, sent 40 carloads of Colorado and Utah turkeys to eastern markets, thus reducing the competition in the west.

With the market for Thanksgiving firm, Cline says the outlook for the Christmas market for Nevada grown birds is good.

NEVADA HAS 4-H MEMBER
FOR EACH 100 CITIZENS

That Nevada has one 4-H agricultural or home economics club member to every 100 persons in the state is reported by the Nevada agricultural extension service, sponsor of the youngsters' work, as the enrollment ratio.

Only one other state, Arkansas, is thought to have a higher ratio of club members to state population than Nevada, and 1930 figures for the souther state may show Nevada leading the country.

An increase of 88 boys and girls during the year brings the 1930 total to 910, the highest to be recorded since 1918, when war garden work boosted the number to one of the greatest in state club work history. Although the number of clubs shrank from 103 last year to 96 this, the quality of the work as well as the total enrollment, extension officials state, showed a considerable gain.

Pledged to work for the development of agriculture in Nevada, the youngsters, who are 10 to 18 years of age, are engaged in studying and practicing approved methods of farming and home economics.

Although the girls, with 523 enrolled, continued to lead the boys, the prospective farmers showed a slight gain in percentage over the would-be housewives.

Lead among the counties for supremacy in number of children was wrested this year from Churchill county, which held the honor last year, by White Pine, which reported 20 clubs with a total of 153 youngsters.

(More)

Clark county, with 134 children in 11 clubs, came second, and Elko, with 128 in 12 organizations, ranked third. Churchill took fourth, reporting 105 boys and girls in 13 clubs.

4-H club work is now organized in 13 of Nevada's 17 counties, the report reveals, leaving but Ormsby, Storey, Esmeralda and Mineral without the youngsters' activities.

The enrollment by counties follows:

CHURCHILL 13 clubs 105 members, CLARK 11 clubs 134 members, DOUGLAS 3 clubs 28 members, ELKO 12 clubs 128 members, EUREKA 4 clubs 25 members, HUMBOLDT 3 clubs 25 members, LANDER 3 clubs 25 members, LINCOLN 6 clubs 86 members, LYON 5 clubs 68 members, NYE 2 clubs 11 members, PERSHING 4 clubs 32 members, WASHOE 10 clubs 90 members, WHITE PINE 20 clubs 153 members.

NOVICE MAKES GOOD
IN POULTRY CULTURE

How a Nevadan without previous experience made a greater success at poultry raising than the average professional by applying plenty of ambition coupled with approved methods of chicken culture has been reported to the Nevada agricultural extension service.

Arthur Dickinson is the man, and his ranch is a five-acre plot near Steamboat Springs in Truckee meadows. He did not devote his entire time to the poultry work.

Keeping only an average of 250 hens and never more than 350, the Washoe county man in the year ending last spring had made a gross income of \$5.03 per hen.

To get an early start in poultry raising, he bought some baby chicks and some seconds pullets from a neighboring flock at a cost of \$102.93. Feed for them and miscellaneous expenditures during the year cost him \$642.03.

While the pullets did not prove to be good layers they brought a fair price for meat, according to Professor V. E. Scott, economist of the extension service and the total income from the sale of cull hens and cockerels, including those eaten at home and given away, was \$114.77

"The pullets began laying in September 1929 and total receipts until the end of the project year were \$784, making a total income of \$898.76," Professor Scott says.

With the hens on hand at the end of the project year worth \$172, Dickenson had made a grand total of \$1070 during the year.

Encouraged by his success, Dickinson states his ambition is to build up to a flock of 1,000.

From-University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno Nev.
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work, Acts of May & June, 1914
Cecil W. Creel, Director.....A. L. Higginbotham, Editor.....

Ready for a week of instruction in agriculture and home economics together with wholesome recreation, county's delegation of 4-H club members will leave for the eighth annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp near Reno.

With the probability that later registrations will swell the total, already four-aitchers have signified their intention of attending the encampment, Extension Agent announced today.

Those whose names are already on the list include:

Local leaders who will be in direct charge of this county's youngsters at the camp and act as their foster parents there, are of , of and of .

More than 250 of Nevada's 4-H club youngsters from nearly every section of the state are expected to gather at the University of Nevada livestock farm for the camp, which is the high point in 4-H work during the year. The camp will begin Monday July 28 and end Saturday August 2.

1930 SPUD EXPANSION
IS HELD INADVISABLE

With no indication that the market will be as good as last year, Nevada potato growers are advised to proceed carefully in their plans for the 1930 crop by the Nevada agricultural extension service in its adaption of the outlook report of the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics to conditions in this state.

Growers who are getting good yields per acre at low cost may not need to adjust their acreage to any extent, the Nevada outlook says, but those who can expect only low yields at high prices should not consider making an increase in their acreage.

"Nevada producers are experiencing keen competition in the matter of quality from neighboring states, especially Idaho and Oregon," the report adds.

"If present markets for Nevada potatoes are to be held more attention must be given to producing better quality potatoes through the use of certified seed.

"In communities where local demand is greater than local supply, the acreage can be increased to meet local demands without resulting in an oversupply."

Because growers all over the country received good prices for the 1929 crop, the Nevada grower has been encouraged to contemplate an increase in potato acreage, according to the outlook, which says growers should consider the advisability of holding to their 1929 acreage.

A larger crop in 1930, with subsequent lower prices; increased acreage in the early states, ; and a possible low consumer buying power are given reasons for no increase in acreage this year.

STATE'S BOYS AND GIRLS
ARE HEALTHIER THAN EVER

More than 2000 Nevada rural school children will begin this week for the ninth year the effort to put and keep themselves in better health.

They will drink plenty of milk, have hot lunches at school or at home, in general eat the right kind of food for growing youngsters, get plenty of sleep, and otherwise make themselves as healthy as possible.

They'll make the effort as part of the "Keep Growing" project carried on through co-operation of the Nevada agricultural extension service nutrition work with the schools and persons interested in the various communities.

Coincident with the beginning of a new year of the work, Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the service and in direct charge of the work, announced that last year's "Keep Growing" activities in the state had shown a marked gain in the health of the youngsters.

Increase of more than 7 percent in the number of children normal in health occurred in the 1929-30 school year, she stated, while the numbers of those dangerously underweight went down more than 5 percent. Each year since the work was inaugurated in 1922, she says, a gain has been made.

Sixty-three schools or communities, the largest in the history of the work, took part in the activity last year, according to Mrs. Buol, in eight counties of the state. Churchill county, with twelve new communities, was added last year.

(More)

From-University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work, Acts of May & June, 30, 1914
Cecil W. Creel, Director.....A. L. Higginbotham, Editor.....

In all 2196 youngsters were enrolled during the year, of whom 2145 or 98 percent completed the work. The number, Mrs. Buol states, is about the same as the year before and is all that can be handled with the present staff of women extension workers.

Of the 63 communities engaged, twenty-five, the largest number on record, achieved the honor of being "gold star communities," which means, the assistant director explains, that they have three-quarters of their children in the safe zone and not more than one-tenth dangerously underweight at the time of the final inspection.

Elko county leads the list of gold star winners, with twelve such schools, Lyon county has five, Lincoln four, Churchill two, Washoe and White Pine one each. The schools follow:

Elko county: Carlin grammar school, Carlin high school, Contact, Fort Halleck, Independence, Jiggs, Lee, Midas, Panama, Riordan, Ryndon, South Fork.

Lyon county: Barrett, Gallagher, Mason, Plummer, Yerington.

Lincoln county: Crystal Springs, Hiko, Panaca, Ursine.

Churchill county: Harmon, Island.

Washoe county; Glendale.

White Pine county: Seigel.

Lee, Elko county, might be termed the healthiest school in the state, Mrs. Buol says, as it has been a gold star community for five years.

The hot school lunch and the efforts of local leaders in each community, are largely responsible for the progress last year, she says.

KEEPING UP WITH
NEVADA'S FARMERS

TO EDITOR---If you do not care to use this copy as a column, the items may be separated and used as shorts or fillers.

Fallon - The Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association is expected to be fully organized and functioning by the middle of September. It's membership includes 60 cooperative pools in nine Western States.

Gardnerville--- Eighteen fields of grain in Carson Valley will be submitted for certification as to suitability for use as seed.

McGill--- McGill's most successful annual yard and garden contest was recently brought to a conclusion with an achievement day, at which 32 varieties of vegetables and 22 varieties of flowers were exhibited

Caliente---4 vegetable club members of Pahrnagate valley recently disposed of a wagon load of vegetables they raised as part of their 4-H club project.

Linden--- Grasshoppers are more numerous in Carson valley than in many years. As conditions are favorable for the laying of eggs, trouble may be in sight from next year's crop of the insects.

Yerington--- Revival of the hog raising industry is under way in Lyon county. Importation of breeding stock is planned.

Reno--- Thirty thousand hens are included in the cooperative efforts of the Western Nevada Poultry Association.

Elko--- The recent Elko County flower show is hailed as the most successful ever held.

EXTENSION SERVICE
TO STRESS MARKETING

Stronger emphasis on the marketing of agricultural products as a Nevada agricultural extension service policy has been announced by Cecil W. Creel, director of the service.

Establishment of a department of agricultural economics and marketing manned by two agricultural economists, an increased amount of time spent on marketing work by district and county extension agents, and fuller co-ordination of extension work in Nevada with the federal farm board are involved in the new arrangement.

Heading the new Nevada department is L. E. Cline, former district extension agent for the Newlands reclamation project, who has been transferred from the Fallon office to the state work. Working with Cline as the service's other agricultural economist is Professor V. E. Scott of the college of agriculture of the University of Nevada, who has been granted a year's leave of absence from teaching.

Both men have been active in economics work with Nevada farmers in the past, but now will devote their full time to that project. Scott has worked previously largely with dairymen and poultrymen, while Cline was in part responsible for the organization of the Nevada Turkey Grower's association, which last year received top United States prices for its product.

The change in the extension policy is made possible by the appropriation by the last congress of one million dollars to be distributed by the United States department of agriculture among the extension services of the various states. (more)

The objective of the new work will be to furnish adequate agricultural economics service to the farmers of the state, and to cooperate with the federal farm board in its program looking toward the nation-wide co-operative marketing organization of all major commodities.

Nevada delegates in congress, Senators Tasker L. Oddie and Key Pittman, and Representative Sam Arentz supported the appropriation Creel states, while Oddie and Arentz conferred with department of agriculture officials to obtain for Nevada a sum sufficient to carry on the work in this state.

Creel spent several weeks in Washington during the summer while the bill was pending. Final approval of the use of the money and the new personnel was given Creel when he conferred with Alexander Legge, Chairman of the federal farm board, and C. W. Warburton, federal director of extension work, in Montana recently.

Cline, under an agreement with the department of agriculture and the federal farm board, will devote the major portion of his time this fall to completing the organization of the Northwest Turkey Growers' association, of which he is temporary secretary. Some of this work may take him to other western states.

Scott will be occupied chiefly with dairy and poultry co-operatives and with the Moapa Growers, Inc., vegetable co-operative of Moapa valley, Clark county. Both men, however, will work with other co-operative projects in Nevada agriculture.

Eventually all Nevada co-operatives assisted will affiliate with national co-operatives. Both Cline and Scott will be active in sponsoring the program in Nevada of the National Wool Marketing association, and the National Livestock Marketing association, local units of which already exist in Nevada.

NEWEST GARMENT STYLES
HELD MOST ECONOMICAL

The newest styles are the most economical for the Nevada housewife to select when she is purchasing her wardrobe for the winter months, in the opinion of Miss Lena Hauke, clothing specialist and district agent for the Nevada agricultural extension service.

"It is poor economy, "Miss Hauke says, " to buy a style that is passing, and wiser to buy that which is new, provided it is suitable to one's own particular type."

Selection of the garment as to color, fabric, and lines suited to the wearer's type and personality, Miss Hauke believes, is of great importance if the purchaser wishes to be well dressed.

The normal figure or silhouette is emphasized by the new autumn dresses, the specialist states. The waistline is indicated by a narrow belt at the normal waistline or one inch above the normal for daytime wear, and two inches above for evening.

Skirt length, according to Miss Hauke, varies with the type of costume. Sport and street skirts hang from 13 to 15 inches from the floor. Afternoon dresses are a trifle longer and evening gowns are ankle length.

"The fitted hip-line is still very popular," says the agent. "Skirt fullness begins below the hips and is continued by either flares or plaits. Even hemlines are preferable."

Boleros continue to be important style features, according to the specialist, while the Russian tunic or overblouse has returned and is being worn with skirt of the same or contrasting material.

(More)

Novel sleeve treatments for the season include the return of the leg-o-mutton, and the use of the dolman, which widens into a deep armhole. Various forms of decorated cuffs are being featured.

Colors found in the newest costumes for daytime wear are led by black, dark browns, reds, greens and blues. For evening wear black, white, light blue and various reds are favored, with the black and white combination being widely used.

Daytime and general wear, according to season's dictum, is stressing woolens, tweeds, silk and wool and heavy crepes, Miss Hauke says. Jerseys, tweeds, and knitted fabrics in novelty weaves are being used for one-piece dresses, jacket dresses, and three-piece suits.

Canton crepes and satins are the most popular silks for daytime and evening wear, with transparent velvets, heavy sheer crepes, and sheer metal cloth also being favored.

With felts, solid felts, and velvets most in demand, the season's hats are chiefly of the beret and off-the-face type, according to the Nevada specialist.

The autumn coat may be the length of the dress or a trifle shorter, she says. Cloth coats with large fur collars and fur trimming on the sleeves are popular.

NOTE TO EDITOR--Because of the "spot" character of this news, this story is sent to eastern and central Nevada papers only one day before it is mailed to papers in the western part of the state.....A.H.

NEVADANS WIN MORE
HONORS AT WESTERN
AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Continuing the prize-winning orgy begun at the Junior Livestock and Baby Beef show in San Francisco Monday, Nevada 4-H club boys and girls further distinguished themselves and brought honor to their state at the Pacific International Livestock show at Portland, Oregon, this week.

Facing keen competition from similar entries from five other western states, the Nevada youngsters garnered a collection of first, second and third awards which designated them as having, as a group, few if any superiors in 4-H agriculture and home economics in the far western states.

The Plummer flag, prize trophy of the competition, barely slipped from the hands of the Nevada boys and girls when they took a close second in the contest for the highest combined score for the work of agricultural and home economics demonstration teams. While the teams from the state of Washington took first honor with a score of 95, the Nevadans totalled 92 1-2.

First award in the boys' demonstration team contest, however, went to the Nevadans, Fred Adams and Walter Garcia, both of Elko, who attained a grade of 96.

Nevada's home economics demonstration team, which shared far western second honors with the boys from Elko, was composed of two girls from Overton, Clark county, Neca Jones and Margaret Lyons.

(More)

From-University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nev.
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work, Acts of May & June, 30, 1914
Cecil W. Creel, Director.....A. L. Higginbotham, Editor.....

Not satisfied with such awards, the Clark county girls took further honors. Miss Jones placed third in the individual home economics judging contest while the team of Miss Jones and Miss Lyon captured second money in the meat judging contest.

Miss Mildred Cliff of Washoe Valley, Washoe county, joined the prize-winning by taking second place in the home improvement exhibit contest.

The competition was exceptionally keen, Cecil W. Creel, Director of the Nevada agricultural Extension service, which is in charge of the 4-H club work, wired the extension headquarters in Reno, and the Nevadans received many congratulations on their work.

The Nevada 4-H contestants together with the other 4-H members were honored by being the guests of the Portland Rotary Club, at which Creel responded to the address of welcome. Because of Nevada's good showing, Creel was invited to speak on club work over a Portland radio station.

Sharing in the honors won by Nevada agriculturists were students from the college of agriculture of the University of Nevada.

The cattle judging team, coached by H.E. Boerlin, a student at the university, and comprising Attilio Genasci, H.A. Wessitch, Fred Weeks and John D. Winters, alternate took second in Ayrshires, third in Holsteins, third in Guernseys, and fourth in all breeds.

In the individual judging, Wessitch placed first in Guernseys and sixth in the judging of all breeds. Weeks ranked third in Ayrshires and Jerseys.

WAY TO WINTER HEALTH
IS TOLD BY SPECIALIST

Sunlight, sleep, and food to fit the weather are ways to health for the citizens of Nevada in the winter months according to Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the Nevada agricultural extension service and its nutrition specialist.

Absorption of the sun's rays, which are vital to good health, is hindered in the winter because persons are out of doors less and because of heavier clothing, Mrs. Buol states. To remedy the condition, she says, everyone needs to eat additional vitamin foods.

Especially rich in vitamins, as well as in mineral matter and roughage, are fresh vegetables and fruits, according to the specialist, and these should be eaten in abundance.

Best friend of the vitamin seeker, she states, is the tomato, because it is filled with the "artificial sunshine" and because it is easily available and is cheap.

"Two vegetables besides potatoes and two fruits should be served every day," says Mrs. Buol. "Green leaf vegetables are essential in building up resistance to colds and other respiratory infections. Cabbage--raw, slightly cooked and as sauerkraut--may well be served at least three times a week."

Small and underweight children and those in the rapid growth stage and persons who have had or frequent colds may keep themselves in better health by taking cod-liver oil, which is extra rich in vitamins, according to the assistant director.

---PIGS MADE HIM FAMOUS---



Jack White, Carson valley boy, and three of the pigs which brought him high honors in Pacific coast livestock circles.

4-H CLUB BOY TELLS HOW
HE RAISED PRIZE HOGS

Just how a Nevada 4-H club boy raised hogs which brought before the public the fact that hogs, as well as other livestock, may be produced with success in Nevada is told in the story of Jack White, Carson valley youngster, who was runner up for grand championship barrow honors at the Junior Livestock show recently held in San Francisco.

Starting last August with four Spotted Poland, which he bought for \$36, the Carson valley lad concluded his experiment last month at the San Francisco show. When he totalled his books he found he had made a net profit of \$247.75 on the hogs in the five months, realized through the sale of hogs at auction and prize money received.

Good stock adequate and suitable feed, and common sense feeding are said by livestock men to have been the factors which enabled young White to produce outstanding hogs.

The Carson valley boy began by feeding the pigs ground barley with five gallons of skim milk every day. In a little over a month he weighed them and found the gain to be 1.56 pounds per hog a day.

Thinking that not sufficient gain, he changed the ration to wheat and barley, ground, half and half, increased the milk to nine gallons per day, and placed them on a self feeder. The gain at the next weighing, nearly a month later, was 2.80 pounds a hog a day, which he thought satisfactory.

"Here my trouble began," says Jack.

"I could see that I would have to be very careful or they would be overweight as there were still three weeks before the show. So I cut down the skim milk to five gallons and fed a ground wheat ration."

(More)

The hogs were exhibited at the Douglas County fair and the Nevada Potato and Apple show at Reno, mainly, the youthful stockman says, "to keep their weight down."

During this period, however, he states, they made an average gain of 2.69 pounds per hog per day. They were five months old the day the San Francisco show opened.

At the junior show in San Francisco Jack won seven prizes with his hogs, including the championship for a pen of three barrows and the second prize for showmanship. His hogs sold at auction, three for 35 cents a pound and the fourth for 13 cents a pound.

Young White says he is out for the grand championship of the junior show next year. His 4-H club work is under the direction of Elmer Stodieck, Douglas county agricultural extension agent.

2. Special Edition of the Ely Record Issued
in Connection with the Annual Meetings of
the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service
and the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

3. Extension Agents' Development in Writing
News for Papers in Their Territories in
the Years 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 1928 1929 1930. 1931

DATE	AGENTS	TOTAL AGENTS	NO. NEWS STORIES	TOTAL NO. NEWS STORIES	AVERAGE NO. NEWS STORIES PER AGENT
1927	8 Men 5 Women	11	308 39	347	31.5
1928	8 Men 3 Women	11	384 79	463	42.0
1929	11 Men 5 Women	16	509 351	660	41.2
1930	11 Men 5 Women	16	556 250	806	50.3

1931 12 Men 17 633 1125 66.1
5 Women 492

4. Agricultural Bank Advertising Campaign,
Including Copy and Letters.

ONE HALF DOZEN
COMMUNITY AND STATE
BUSINESS BUILDING
ADVERTISEMENTS
FOR
NEVADA BANKS

* *
*

1937

BANKER-FARMER PROJECT
of the
AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE
NEVADA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

- - - - -

These advertisements are in three-column size. They may be used equally well as two-column advertisements.

And He Found Extra Dollars Under His Feet - - - -

Although he had as fine soil and as ample and steady water supply as anyone in his valley, a Nevada farmer couldn't get the crops of potatoes he thought he should obtain from his farm.

Finally he went to his extension agent and asked for assistance.

"Certified seed," diagnosed the agent.

The farmer was skeptical, but he thought the suggestion worth a trial. Through the agent he ordered certified seed.

The crop was the biggest in the valley and the quality of the spuds was so high he got top market prices.

Your extension agent may be able to help you to find extra dollars under your feet. Ask him. He'll be glad to help if he can.

***"Ask
Your
Extension
Agent"***

(NAME OF BANK)

It Stole \$8,000 from One Nevada Farm!

Four years ago a certain 80-acre Nevada farm was worth at least \$125 an acre. This year the same farm sold for \$24 an acre, while property in the immediate vicinity still sells for \$125.

Whitetop!

In four years the noxious weed has robbed that farm of four-fifths if not all of its value.

Noxious weeds are the greatest menace to Nevada agriculture. If they are not checked they will raise the tax rate, increase the cost of living, ruin many more farms.

***“Ask
Your
Extension
Agent”***

Learn to know them—White Top, Puncture Vine, Wild Morning Glory, Canadian Thistle. Control and stamp out these enemies of prosperity.

(NAME OF BANK)

He Paid \$806 a Year To Guess Wrong

And he saved that much when he learned that it pays to know, not guess, if you want to make money in farming.

This Nevada farmer is a dairyman. With 15 cows he joined a cow testing association.

Through the association he carefully tested each cow for milk and butterfat production and for feed consumption. Three of the 15 were boarders, he found, and he relegated them to the butcher's block.

Then he applied sound dairy management to the remainder.

Two years later the remaining 12 animals returned him \$806.40 more a year than had the original 15.

Knowing, instead of guessing, made the difference.

Hundreds of Nevada farmers can turn loss into profits the same way.

*“Ask
Your
Extension
Agent”*

(NAME OF BANK)

You Can't Afford to Gamble With Scrub Sires

In the livestock game, Nevada's greatest agricultural industry, the cards are stacked against the grower who uses scrub sires. He may win now and then, but in the long run he will lose.

Scrub sires are a gamble. You can't tell about them. They may produce good sons and daughters, but the chances are against it.

Send your scrub sires to the butcher's block. Replace them with pure-bred sires.

Pure-bred sires are insurance against loss in the livestock business. They may produce poor animals, but the probability is that they will produce good ones.

"Ask

Your

Extension

Agent"

A good sire is 75 per cent of the herd, be it beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, or any kind of livestock.

Take out insurance and make more money by using pure-bred sires.

(NAME OF BANK)

One in Every 100 Nevadans is a Four-Aitcher

Which means that one in every 100 Nevada citizens is a rural boy or girl working hard to improve the agriculture of the state.

Tomorrow's farmers and homemakers are today's farm boys and farm girls. And the 4-H agricultural and home economics clubs are their training schools.

Four-Aitch youngsters learn by doing. Instead of just studying, they plant, harvest and market crops; rear and market livestock; plan and carry through home improvement projects.

Instructed by extension agents and workers, they "Help to Make Your Best Better."

4-H stands for head, heart, hands, and health pledged to community, state, country; to better farms, and happy farm homes and families.

***"Ask
Your
Extension
Agent"***

(NAME OF BANK)

Nevada Turkeys Topped the U. S. Market Last Year

And today holiday birds bearing the Nevada trademark are eagerly sought by discriminating buyers in the markets of many states, but particularly on the Pacific Coast. And they command premium prices.

It's because Nevada turkey raisers have turned out a quality product.

The best stock, carefully raised, properly fed, well conditioned, scientifically killed and dressed, graded accurately, attractively packed has resulted in a dependable, standardized product, unsurpassed by any other growers.

People ask for and pay high prices for Nevada turkeys because they know they are the best.

Quality products bring quality prices.

There's money jingling in many a Nevada farmer's pocket today which wouldn't be there were it not for his quality products.

***“Ask
Your
Extension
Agent”***

(NAME OF BANK)

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

July 24, 1930

To - Men Extension Agents,
From - Nevada Extension Service,
Subject - Banker Farmer Project.

Circular Letter No. 759

Dear Extension Agent:

Use by Nevada banks of the advertising space they regularly purchase in their local newspapers for copy promoting approved practices of farming is sponsored by the agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers' association as one of its 1930 banker-farmer projects.

Special advertising copy for the use of any banks which care to adopt the plan has been prepared by this office in co-operation with the bankers' association committee. The advertisements consist of a series of six designed to be run consecutively for two weeks each.

We hope the bankers will adopt this plan, for they can help Nevada agriculture with small cost to them, as they can utilize advertising space they already pay for regularly.

I am sending you this letter so that if any bankers in your territory ask you about the plan you will be familiar with it and will be able to vouch for it. Perhaps you would care to call on your key banker and other bankers in your community and suggest that this is one method by which they may increase the prosperity of the area they serve.

To be effective the entire series should be run. Of course some of the advertisements may not have local application but each one calls attention to a service available to every farmer and stockman in the state, one that should be made use of by more farmers and stockmen.

The plan has been used successfully in other states notably in Wisconsin, where it was adopted this year for the second time.

Copy for the series is enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Thomas Buckman

Thomas Buckman,
Assistant Director for Agriculture.

FARMERS BANK OF CARSON VALLEY, INC.

MINDEN, NEVADA

Dear Mr.

The agricultural committee of the Nevada Bankers' association has adopted the use of bank advertising as one of its 1930 projects.

I send you enclosed copy for a series of six advertisements, which, I hope, you can use in the advertising space you regularly purchase in your local newspapers. If most of the banks in Nevada publish each one of these advertisements simultaneously, the whole state will be thinking constructively about one approved practice during each two-week period of the series.

The prosperity of your bank depends upon the prosperity of the people in your bank's service territory. If the rancher, because of improved practices, can increase his income, your bank will, in turn, prosper with him.

You purchase advertising space regularly in your local paper or papers. This space, which you already buy, can be used to take to the farmer the message which will help him-- and you-- to make more money.

With the help of the Nevada agricultural extension service, we have had prepared this series of six advertisements dealing with some of the ways in which the average rancher can increase his income.

This advertisement copy sets forth proved, tested practices. It is approved by the Nevada agricultural extension service. The copy is prepared in accord with the fundamental practices of good advertising. It is dignified, conservative and written especially for use by Nevada banks and to appeal to farmers and stockmen.

Each advertisement is to be used during the two weeks designated by the release date. The advertisements are arranged in a series so that they will be run with a specified relation to the seasons and to each other.

The plan is not a new one. It has been carried on with success in other states, notably in Wisconsin, where the banks are using the project for a second year.

This type of advertising has proved itself to be community and business building.

Perhpas you would care to consult your extension agent about this plan. He has a copy of the advertisements and will be glad to give you his opinion.

I sincerely hope you will adopt the plan, for I feel it will help to increase the prosperity of the state of Nevada, and, in turn, the banks of the state.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman Agricultural Committee,
Nevada Bankers' Association.

5. How New Technique Was Applied to an
Extension Bulletin for Popular
Consumption.



MORE WOOL
from
FEWER SHEEP

by
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

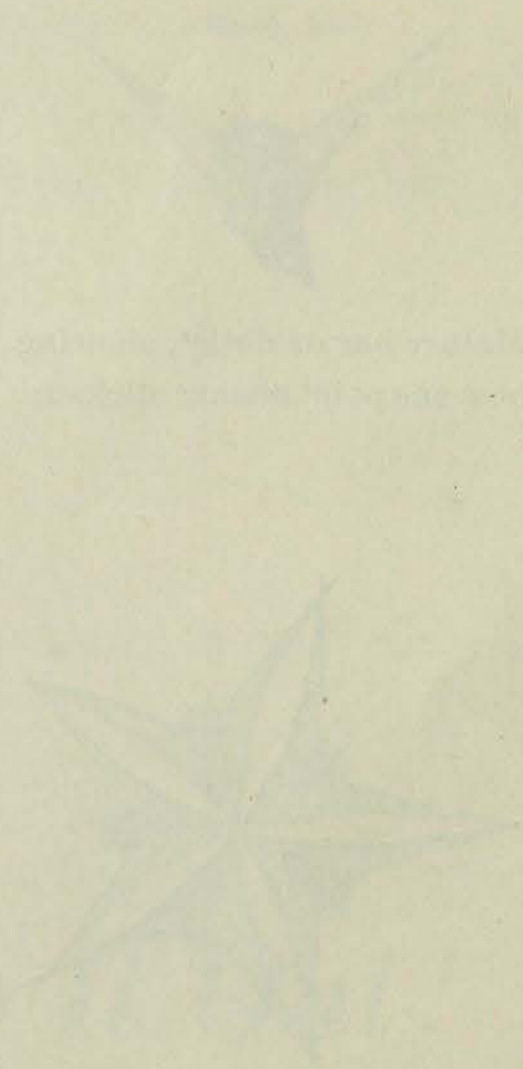
5. Leaflet Used in the Puncture Vine Fight
In Nevada.

The First Page Was Utilized by County
Agents for a Letter.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

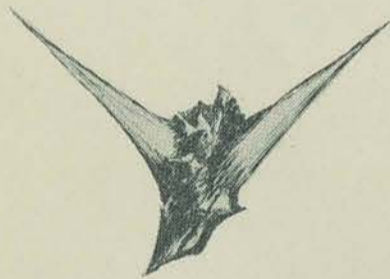
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

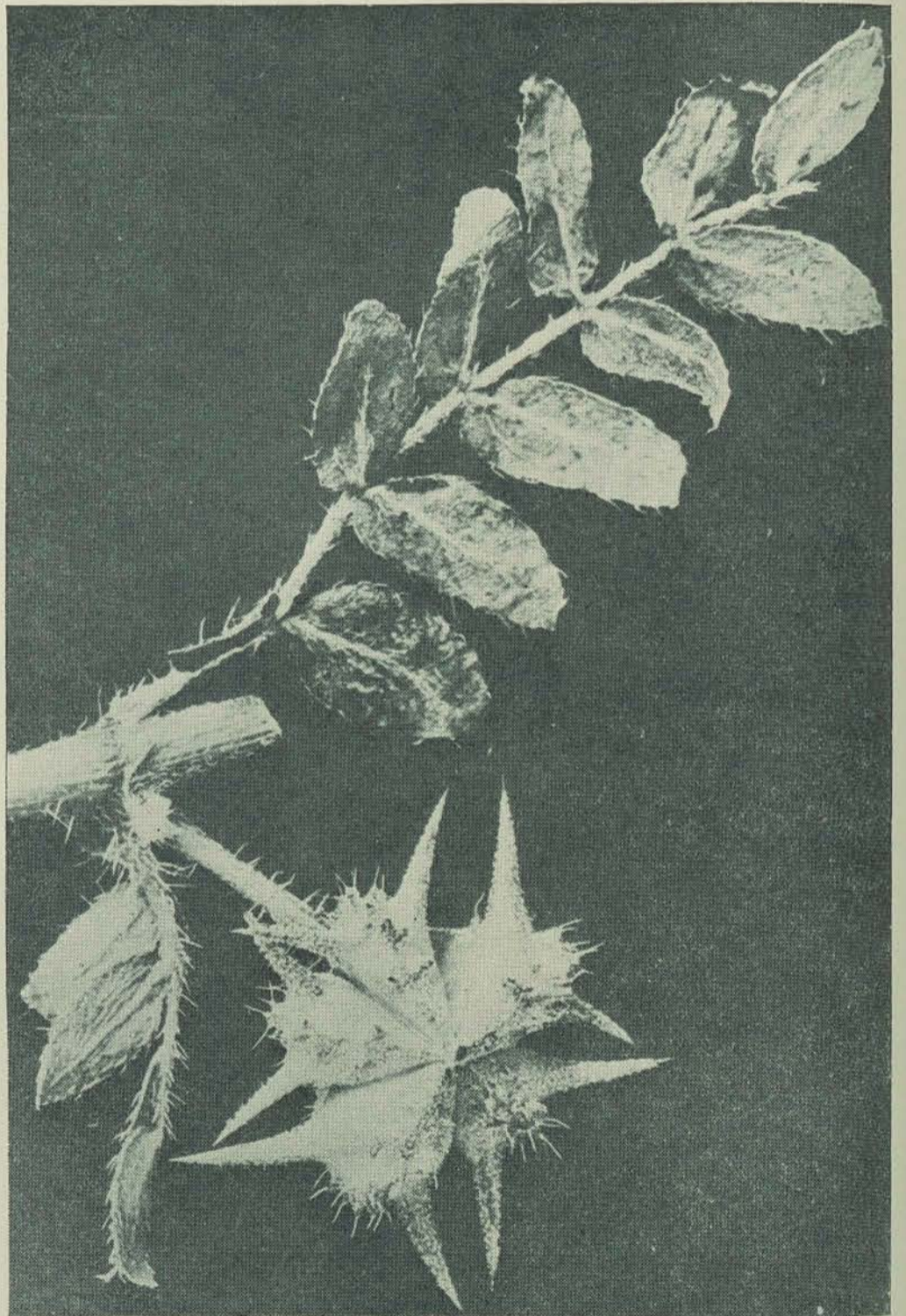
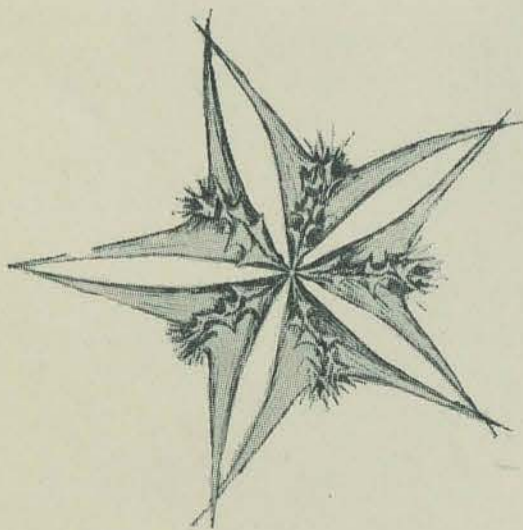


ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT

Know It!



Mature bur or nutlet, showing how one point always sticks up.



Know puncture vine the next time you see it!
Above is shown the stem, leaf and ripe bur cluster.
At the left is a sketch of the bur cluster shriveled by spray.
Is puncture vine on your ranch?

A Thief Is at Your Gate!

¶Ready to loot your farm - - -

¶To steal your crops, your livestock; to raise your taxes, to reduce the value of your farm, to take your money from the bank. Perhaps, even to cheat your children of an education and to plaster a mortgage on your property.

¶Not boldly but with stealth, it creeps. If you are not awake and watchful, it will rob you before you know it.

¶Old and experienced, it has robbed many other farmers and is only waiting to attack you.

¶It is puncture vine.

¶Learn to know it, to stamp it out, to free your farm!

Keep It Out!

Stamp Out Puncture Vine!



See how your enemy grows! Step by step the illustration on the right reveals it. The fully grown plant is shown in the lower center. Stamp it out when it is young and tender. Don't let it get started on your property.

Stems—long, trailing, reddish, branching from central crown.

Roots—finely branched from central taproot, with extensive system of fine root fibers.

Leaves—feather-like, silvery green, covered with coarse hairs.

Flowers—bright yellow, five-petaled, diameter about quarter of inch.

Fruit—star-shaped bur cluster on short stem, splitting apart when mature into five burs each with two spines. Average plant bears about 100 burs to the square foot, beginning when plant is small the bearing all season.

Seeds—two to five, usually three, in each bur. Germinate from time spines begin to stiffen.

Seedlings—appear continuously through season, giving succession of plants in all stages from spring to fall.

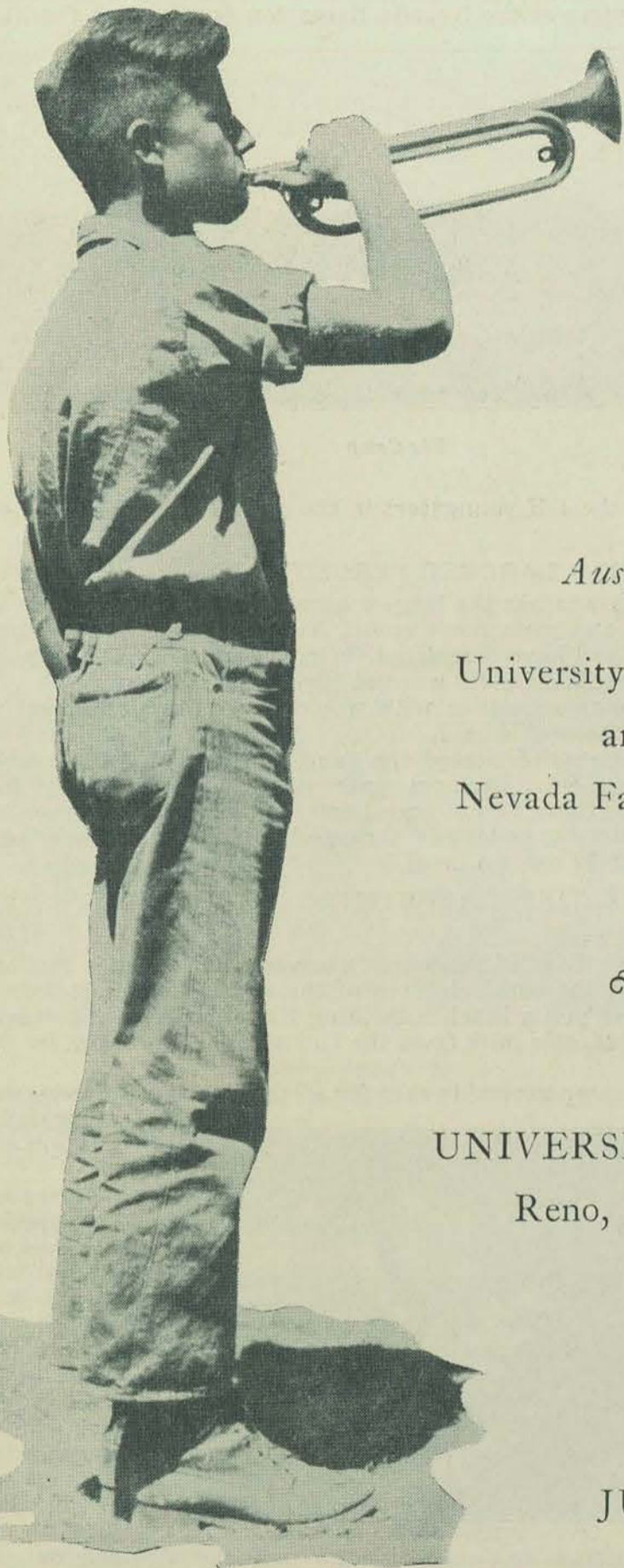
Dissemination—automobile tires, livestock, hay, bedding, gravel, ballast, irrigation water, agricultural seeds, and so forth.

7. Leaflet Announcing the Eighth

Annual Nevada Junior Farm

Bureau Camp.

Eighth Annual
Junior Farm Bureau Camp



of the

4-H CLUB
BOYS AND
GIRLS OF
NEVADA



Auspices

University of Nevada
and
Nevada Farm Bureau



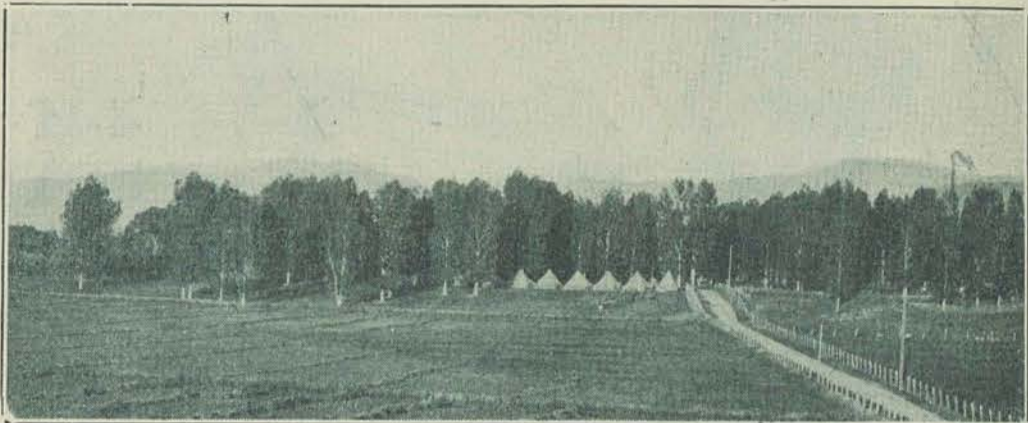
UNIVERSITY FARM
Reno, Nevada

JULY 28 - AUGUST 2
1930

“WHAT’S this 4-H Club Camp I’ve been hearing so much about lately?” I inquired of Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the Nevada agricultural extension service.

“Oh, you mean the Nevada Junior Farm Bureau Camp for 4-H boys and girls throughout Nevada,” he replied.

“Each year the four-aitchers meet for a week at the University of Nevada farm for instruction in agriculture and home economics and to have a good time. This year the camp, which is under the auspices of the Nevada Extension Service and the Nevada State Farm Bureau, is from July 28 to August 2, and we’re to have with us an outstanding man in community recreation, John Bradford, field secretary of the Playground Association of America, to help the children with games.”



The Camp

“You must have a pretty big camp, a regular village, if all the 4-H youngsters in the state come,” I said. “Aren’t there about 900 in Nevada?”

NEVADA HAS LARGEST PERCENTAGE

“Yes,” he said. “Although Nevada has the largest percentage 4-H enrollment at its camp each year, all of the boys and girls don’t come. You see, only those who have finished their last year’s projects and have completed their record books when the camp is held are eligible. But more than 250 of them were at the camp last year.”

“Well, feeding that many husky appetities with wholesome, nourishing food for a week must cost someone a lot of money,” I said.

“One would think so, but it doesn’t,” stated the camp director, in which capacity Mr. Buckman serves at the encampment. “Each youngster pays only three dollars for his week’s outing and that covers everything except travel and his incidental expenses. Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, my assistant director colleague, arranges the meals and gives them all plenty to eat at an average cost of 17 cents a meal.”

SAVE THOSE APPETITES!

“I don’t see how it’s done,” I said.

“That comes from knowing the ‘how’ of household management, which is just one of the things we’re trying to teach to the rural children of the state. Come out some day when the camp is on and we’ll give you a lunch something like this: beef and vegetable stew, bread and butter, lettuce salad, cold milk from the University dairy herd, ice cream and watermelon.”

“You must need an enormous camp ground to care for all those energetic youngsters,” I suggested.



The Girls Study Home Economics

“Want to see it?”

I assented, so we stepped into Mr. Buckman’s car and rolled out of Reno along the concrete highway which leads to Carson City. On either side were the green meadow and rich crop lands of the rich Truckee meadows.

COOL GROVES SHELTER CAMPERS

"See that!" and the assistant director pointed to a cool grove of huge cottonwoods and elms on a slight knoll on the left. Above loomed the white cap of Mount Rose, and descending from it rugged canyons and pine-clad slopes of the Sierras.

"That's the place."

Turning in at a sign which indicated that the spot was the University of Nevada livestock farm, we drove in under the trees and on to a greensward which spread beneath them.

Then the director began pointing out the site of the various camp activities. "Along that row of trees we set up the roomy army tents which serve as the sleeping quarters of the campers. The camp is divided into a girls' section, in charge of women extension agents, and a boys' section, under the supervision of the men agents and leaders. An adult sleeps in each tent.

KITCHEN IS FULLY EQUIPPED

"There is the dining hall. Over the top of it goes a huge canvas tent. The kitchen, which is fully equipped to give the boys and girls the best food correctly prepared, adjoins the rear.

"We put up the first aid tent, which is rarely needed, over there, and in charge of it have a competent person to take care of anyone needing ordinary medical assistance such as a mother gives at home.

"That white cottage serves as camp headquarters. The drinking fountain which provides ice-cooled water is next to it. Out in this open space under the trees is the playground. Classes are held over there under the trees, with some of the livestock



Boys Judging Livestock

instruction in the farm buildings to the west."

"Don't 250 children keep you running around in circles to keep them out of mischief?" I asked.

YOUNGSTERS BEHAVE WELL

"Of course, they're energetic youngsters, and they tear around a lot," replied Tom, as he is known generally. "But they behave very well. Everyone at the camp is under military discipline, and they are just as well taken of as though they were at home. No one is allowed away from the camp without our special permission or without a chaperone. Anyway, they have such good times here, they don't care to go away."

"What is it you teach them?"

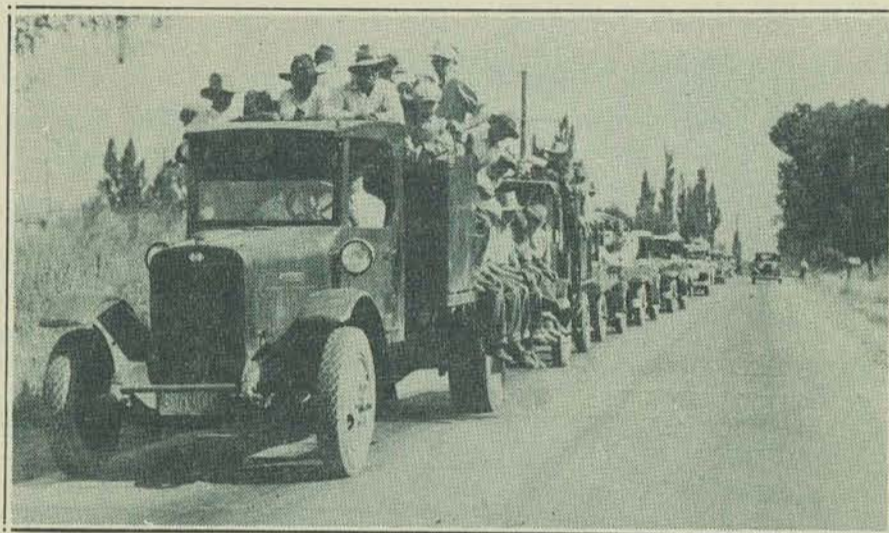
"In general, the fundamentals of approved practices of agriculture and home economics, for some day, you see, they are going to be the farm leaders of Nevada. This year we are emphasizing recreation and games with John Bradford giving the instruction; livestock judging, crops judging, agricultural and home economic demonstrations, canning and garden exhibits. Specialists in the various fields serve as instructors.

CONTESTS ARE HELD

"Each year we have contests for the state championships in the activities at which the boys and girls have been practicing in their club work all year, including health, county stunts, songs, yells and banners. They learn not only by doing things, but by seeing things. This year we're going to take the camp to Lake Tahoe for a day, where a picnic lunch and games and swimming will be in order before returning to camp. They'll get a view of the State Capitol as we pass through Carson City, and later they'll be shown the University of Nevada, as well as other interesting things and places near the camp.

"Maybe you'd like to see this." And he gave me a sheet on which was printed the purpose of the camp:

"To give farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada instruction in agriculture,



Off for Lake Tahoe!

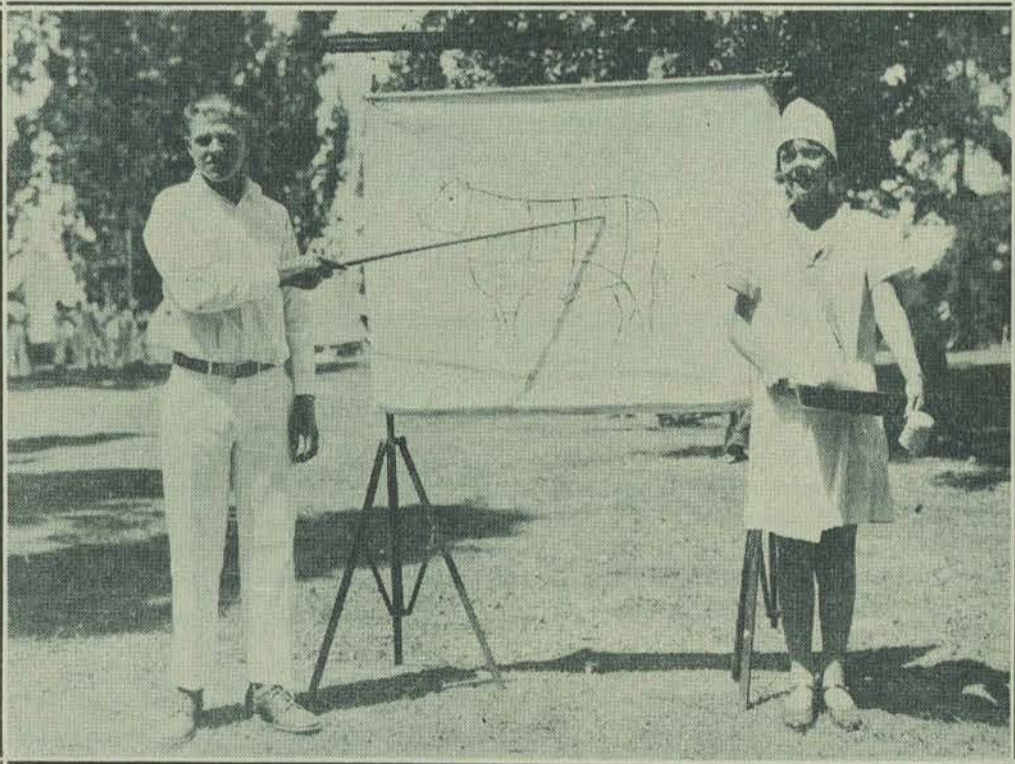
home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of cooperation, to instil democratic principles into their lives; promote new and wider friendships; give them wholesome and directed play and recreation; promote orderliness and patriotism, and instil into their minds principles of high ideals, honesty, truthfulness and the supreme value of character and clean living."

"CAMP IS WONDERFUL IDEA"

"That camp is a wonderful idea," I said, as we climbed into the car for the three mile trip back to Reno. "Nevada rural boys and girls surely are lucky."

"Say," said Tom, as I was already calling him, "if you see any of the youngsters who are coming to camp, tell them to have their \$3 registration fees in the hands of their local leaders or county agents at least two weeks before the opening of camp and to be sure to bring all the articles on the camp sheet each county agent has."

Wish I were a boy again, and living on a Nevada farm, I thought. I'd surely be at that camp.



Demonstration Teams Show Their Skill

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

Revised July 7, 1930

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.

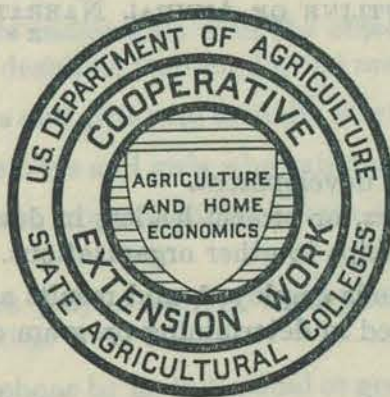
State NEVADA County _____

Report of THOS. E. BUCKMAN _____
(Name) County XXXXX ASSISTANT DIRECTOR. Agent
(Title)

From November 1, 1929 to November 1, 1930

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, PAGE 3



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 summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation 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 of extension work.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. 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 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 agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

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 summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. 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. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should adapt the outline to the situation and the work to be reported.

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; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

(a) Cereals.	(m) Dairy.
(b) Legumes and forage crops.	(n) Other livestock.
(c) Potatoes, Irish.	(o) Farm management.
(d) Cotton.	(p) Marketing, farm and home.
(e) Tobacco and other special crops.	(q) Foods and nutrition.
(f) Home gardens and home beautification.	(r) Child training and care.
(g) Market garden and truck crops.	(s) Clothing.
(h) Fruits.	(t) Home management.
(i) Forestry.	(u) Home furnishings.
(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.	(v) Home health and sanitation.
(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.	(w) Community activities.
(l) Poultry.	(x) 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:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. 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 for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to 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.
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person or by telephone by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.
15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)
18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical 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.
19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Activities and Results that can be Verified

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)
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

2. County extension organization or association. 2

(a) Name -----					
(b) Number of members -----	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(1) Men -----</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">508</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Women -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> </table>	(1) Men -----	508	(2) Women -----	-----
(1) Men -----	508				
(2) Women -----	-----				

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 116 3

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 93

5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. 5

(a) Adult work -----	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(1) Men -----</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">343</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Women -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> </table>	(1) Men -----	343	(2) Women -----	-----				
(1) Men -----	343								
(2) Women -----	-----								
(b) 4-H Club work -----	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(1) Men -----</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Women -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) Older club boys -----</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4) Older club girls -----</td> <td>-----</td> </tr> </table>	(1) Men -----	16	(2) Women -----	-----	(3) Older club boys -----	10	(4) Older club girls -----	-----
(1) Men -----	16								
(2) Women -----	-----								
(3) Older club boys -----	10								
(4) Older club girls -----	-----								

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 5 6

7. Members in above clubs or groups 83

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 49 8

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled 393 9

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing 303 10

11. Number of members now enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys -----	188	103	36	18	7	6
(b) Girls -----	258	133	45	20	17	14

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age. 12

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys -----	52	61	70	64	55	29	24	6	0	0	0
Girls -----	112	104	81	67	43	28	17	19	7	1	0

¹ Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 24, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school.....	350	Out of school.....	8	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	49	} 14
		(b) Demonstration.....	42	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age.....			0	15
16. Members in above groups.....		(a) Young men.....	0	} 16
		(b) Young women.....	0	
17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			5868	17
18. Number of different farms visited.....			1736	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			548	19
20. Number of different homes visited.....			393	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	5729	} 21
		(b) Telephone.....	5103	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			1314 $\frac{3}{4}$	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			2066	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			570	24
25. Number of individual letters written.....			10774	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			399	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			517	27
28. Number of radio talks made.....			0	28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			15	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	23	} 30
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	47	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	4	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	0	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	0	
		(3) Total attendance.....	548	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....		(a) Number.....	2810	} 31
		(b) Total attendance.....	8	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....		(a) Number.....	109	} 32
		(b) Total attendance.....	4745	
33. Tours conducted.....		(a) Number.....	8	} 33
		(b) Total attendance.....	74	
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	2	} 34
		(2) Total attendance.....	161	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	8	
		(2) Total attendance.....	830	

² List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

35. Encampments held	(a) Farm women	(1) Number	0	}	35
		(2) Total members attending	0		
		(3) Total others attending	0		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1	}	36
		(2) Total boys attending	154		
		(3) Total girls attending	163		
		(4) Total others attending	47		
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a)	(1) Number	601	}	36
		(b) Total attendance	23812		
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	43	}	37
			(2) Total attendance		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	31	}	37
		(2) Total attendance	230		

8-5146

38. Number of days spent in field					
39. Number of news articles or stories published					
40. Number of individual letters written					
41. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)					
42. Number of bulletins distributed					
43. Number of radio talks broadcast					
44. Number of copies of which extension exhibits were shown					
45. Number of exhibits shown					
46. Number of exhibits loaned					
47. Number of exhibits returned					
48. Number of exhibits on hand					
49. Number of exhibits in storage					
50. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	47	}	38
		(2) Total men leaders attending	4		
		(3) Total women leaders attending	0	}	39
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total leaders attending	0	}	40
	(c) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	41
	(d) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	42
	(e) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	43
	(f) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	44
	(g) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	45
	(h) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	46
	(i) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	47
	(j) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	48
	(k) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	49
	(l) 4-H Club	(1) Number	0		
		(2) Total attendance	0	}	50

49. The number of exhibits shown, loaned, returned, and on hand, should be reported only for those exhibits which are used in the extension work.

50. The number of exhibits on hand should be reported only for those exhibits which are used in the extension work.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed 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. Estimate where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8)	40	57	5	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	14	15	169	139	38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10)	11	12	1	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	9	41	38	39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11)	26	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	28	17	5	282	129	40
41. Cotton (page 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11)	1	1	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	2	2	42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12)	9	4	3	86	61	18	12	367	92	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12)	1	-	-	1	-	-	0	1	3	44
45. Fruits (page 12)	12	4	1	17	21	2	57	23	6	45
46. Forestry (page 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13)	40	64	3	105	49	33	12	333	287	47
48. Agricultural engineering and home engineering (page 14)	48	21	2	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6	4	62	105	48
49. Poultry (page 15)	48	113	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	335 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	44	66	1106	772	49
50. Dairy (page 15)	28	45	8	168	30	47	33	446	404	50
51. Other livestock (page 15)	45	32	14	338	115	64	56	689	261	51
52. Farm management (page 16)	13	-	-	8	3	-	1	7	23	52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17)	52	68	29	736 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	113	57	305	1026	53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18)	4	5	3	19	10	7	13	29	30	54
55. Child training and care (page 19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
56. Clothing (page 20)	1	-	-	8	12	1	1	-	-	56
57. Home management (page 21)	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	6	-	57
58. House furnishings (page 22)	4	5	4	21	17	8	13	28	32	58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
60. Community activities (page 24)	13	49	-	51	35	23	8	50	94	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)	58	2	3	351 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	21	4	320	1558	61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	6	-	3	194	13	3	13	73	24	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²	136	201	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	467 $\frac{1}{4}$	604 $\frac{1}{4}$	340	265	148	1348	63
Totals	136	201	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	467 $\frac{1}{4}$	604 $\frac{1}{4}$	340	265	148	1348	

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.

² Under "organization" include all work incident to maintaining extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Corn	(b) Wheat	(c) Oats	(d) Rye	(e) Barley	(f) Other ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	9	2	0	5	0	64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	37	12	0	42	0	65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	0	1664	235	0	746	0	66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	0 bu.	19 bu.	33 bu.	0 bu.	38 bu.	bu.	67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....							68
(2) Girls.....							
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							69
(2) Girls.....							
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							70
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	71
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
71.A- No. of farms treating seed grain for smut control	0	325	0	0	2	0	

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.² Indicate crop by name.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pastures
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	6	1	0	0	0	1
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	10	0	0	2	0	4
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	487	0	0	3	0	5
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	{ 1 bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	{ (1) Boys (2) Girls			1		
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{ (1) Boys (2) Girls					
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹ (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	{ bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX

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

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
Item	Irish potatoe	Sweet potatoe	Cotton	Tobacco	Other ¹	
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	15	0	0	0	0	80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	33	0	0	0	1	81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	5	82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	23 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0 bu.	83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	26	0	0	0	84
	(2) Girls.....					
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	18	0	0	0	85
	(2) Girls.....					
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$					86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing.....	620 bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.	bu.	87
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)						

¹ Indicate crop by name. 8-5146
² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautification of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes	
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	9	0	20	17	0	1	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	0	21	8	0	0	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	30-2/3	0	0	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x	bu.	x x x x x	bu.	qts.	lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	51	29				92
	(2) Girls.....	5					
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	36	18				93
	(2) Girls.....	2					
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing..... (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	3.09	2.1	x x x x x				94

FORESTRY

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 95

96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 96

97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ Boys} \\ (b) \text{ Girls} \end{array} \right\} 97$

98. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... $\left. \begin{array}{l} (a) \text{ Boys} \\ (b) \text{ Girls} \end{array} \right\} 98$

99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing..... 99

100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing..... 100

101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations..... 101

102. Acres involved in preceding question..... 102

103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management..... 103

104. Acres involved in preceding question..... 104

105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations..... 105

106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust..... 106

107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)..... 107
 (Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

Item	(a) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	20		51	108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	57		17	109
110. Pounds of poison used.....	30045	50	7595	110

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	4	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	10	112
113. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	114
115. Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....	0	115
116. Acres drained by such systems.....	0	116
117. Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....	3	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	220	118
119. Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	0	119
120. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	0	120
121. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....	3	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	3	122
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	0	123
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	124
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	125
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	2	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	127
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....	1	128
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	47	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... 4 (b) Hog houses..... 4 (c) Poultry houses..... 24 (d) Silos..... 4 (e) Other..... 11	130

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

130.A- No. of farms receiving electricity.....	29
Cattle corral plans furnished.....	2
Cattle feed racks.....	2
Sheep feed racks.....	1
Rabbit proof fences.....	1
Brooder house equipment.....	2
Dipping vats.....	1

POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules	Rabbits	
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	62	26	28	35	5	4	131	
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	111	13	10	9	2	2	132	
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	77095	300	2348	15550	406	28	133	
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$1175	\$75	\$100	\$9600	0	0	134	
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	84	61	34	38	30	0	135 17 4
	(2) Girls.....	7	0	8	6	0	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	58	46	25	21	27	0	136 7 4
	(2) Girls.....	4	0	8	0	0	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	4495	53	41	62	51	14	137 14	
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	6	19	21	275	9	4	138 1	
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	7	3	3	2	6		139	
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....							140	
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....							141	
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	142	
143. Number of members in these associations.....	0	8	0	0	0	0	143	
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	62	2	9	1	0	0	144	
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)								

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

145. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	5	145			
146. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	146			
147. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	147			
148. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	148			
149. Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	3	149			
150. Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	2	150			
151. Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	5	151			
152. Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	7	152			
153. Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....	1	153			
154. Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	5	154			
155. Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	3	155			
156. Number of farms advised relative to leases.....	4	156			
157. Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	13	157			
158. Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	119	158			
159. Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159			
(a) Wheat.....	4	(g) Dairy cattle.....	10	(m).....	
(b) Corn.....	0	(h) Beef cattle.....	8	(n).....	
(c) Cotton.....	0	(i) Hogs.....	2	(o).....	
(d) Potatoes.....	13	(j) Sheep.....	7	(p).....	
(e) Tobacco.....	0	(k) Poultry.....	50	(q).....	
(f) Truck crops.....	0	(l).....	11	(r).....	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other	
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year	2	0	0	6	2	6	0	2	161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	35	0	0	231	40	521	0	15	162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$18000	\$	\$	\$752000	\$70000	579945	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$ 8000	\$	\$	\$2000	\$14000	\$ 1440	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	2	165
166. Organization	2	0	0	3	1	6	0	1	166
167. Accounting and auditing	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	167
168. Financing	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	168
169. Business policies	1	0	0	2	1	6	0	1	169
170. Production to meet market demand	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	170
171. Reduction of market losses	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	1	171
172. Use of current market information	1	0	2	1	2	7	0	1	172
173. Standardizing	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	2	173
174. Processing or manufacturing									174
175. Packaging and grading	0	0	0	3	2	7	0	1	175
176. Loading	0	0	0	4	1	4	0	1	176
177. Transporting	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	177
178. Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	178
179. Keeping membership informed	0	0	1	4	1	5	0	1	179
180. Merging into larger units	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing	0	0	0	2	10	115	0	12	181
182. Packaging and grading	0	0	0	2	18	39	0	12	182
183. Use of current market information	0	0	32	13	12	127	0	23	183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 208. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 0 208
- 209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 0 209
- 210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....
 - (a) Girls..... 15
 - (b) Boys..... 0210
- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....
 - (a) Girls..... 7
 - (b) Boys..... 0211
- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 8212
- 213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 8
 - (c) Boys..... 0213
- 214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 8214
- 215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 0215
- 216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....
 - (a) Women..... 0
 - (b) Girls..... 8216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 231. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 10 231
- 232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 0 232
- 233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Girls.....	14	} 233
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 234. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	11	} 234
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 235
(b) Girls.....	10	
- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 236
(b) Girls.....	10	
- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....

(a) Women.....	0	} 237
(b) Girls.....	10	
- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....

(a) Women.....	0	} 238
(b) Girls.....	10	
- 239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 239
(b) Girls.....	10	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 240. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 240
- 241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 241
- 242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

{	(a) Girls.....	}	242
	(b) Boys.....		
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

{	(a) Girls.....	}	243
	(b) Boys.....		
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....

{	(a) Girls.....	}	244
	(b) Boys.....		
- 245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination..... 245
- 246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations..... 246
- 247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations..... 247
- 248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... 248
- 249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations..... 249
- 250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans..... 250
- 251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations..... 251
- 252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... 252

(Use space below for State questions not listed above.)

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities

253. Number of communities surveyed or scored.....	8	253
254. Number of clubhouses, permanent camps, etc., built.....		254
255. Number of community rest rooms established.....		255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	2	256
257. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	17	257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic practices.....		258
259. Number of school or other community grounds landscaped in accordance with plans furnished.....	1	259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as landscaping school grounds, conducting a local fair, etc.....	1	260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community work reported on this page.....	38	261

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This Heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Bees, Weeds, 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	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) ¹	(e) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		59		94		262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....		76		20	2	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....				3		264
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....				3		265

¹ Indicate project by name.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

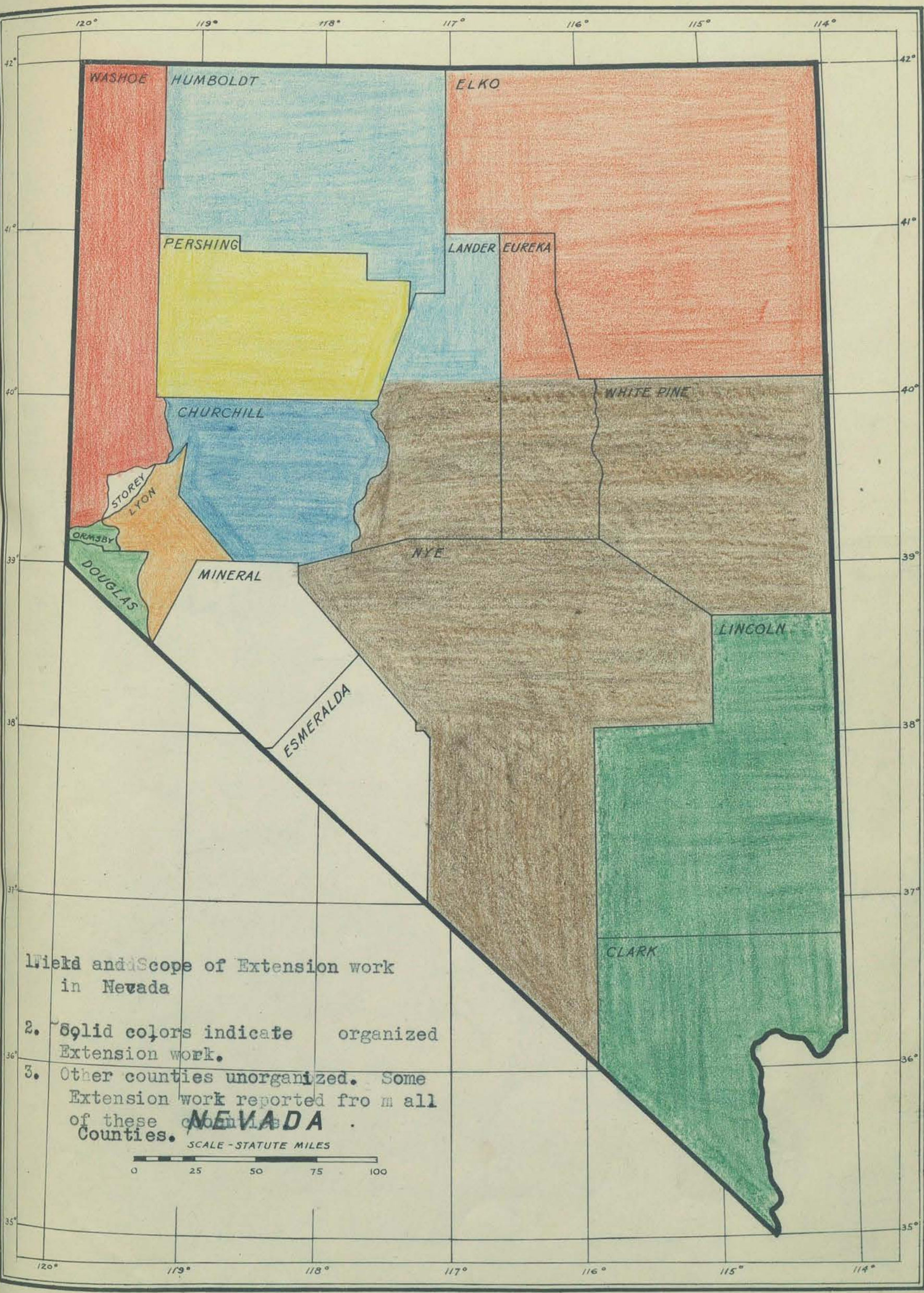
(Project 2 A)

for

1930

By

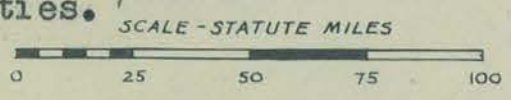
Thomas E. Buckman,
Assistant Director
for Agriculture.



Field and Scope of Extension work
in Nevada

1. Solid colors indicate organized Extension work.
2. Other counties unorganized. Some Extension work reported from all of these counties.

NEVADA



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report of
Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

1931
1930

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.

Capper Ketcham Funds added three more county agents, giving us a total of eleven agents. County lines have been disregarded in these appointments, only three of our agents now having county appointments, agents working in more than one county being called district extension agents.

Three part-time agents, working during the summer months, principally upon club work, were employed on state funds during 1930 in Lincoln, Churchill and Washoe Counties.

1930

On July 1 Humboldt, Pershing and Lander counties were consolidated into one district with two men working the district. This was done for economic reasons and to make the work more effective in the three counties involved.

Assistance Rendered Counties

Considerable time was spent with the newer agents in 1930 and in completing the establishment of the California Project Plan system. Registrations forced changes of personnel in four different counties during the year and this naturally increased the amount of assistance needed in the counties concerned.

omit

Farm Bureau Director's meetings were attended when possible. Nine of the twelve annual county Farm Bureau meetings when the annual extension budgets are approved were attended. Plans for conducting three 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;

LYON COUNTY - 1930

Project

PROJECT AND GOAL	COMPLETED
1. Cow Testing # 38 Goal: 1. Furnish cooperators with summary of year's test of their herds. 2. Cull low producers. 3. Secure 3 cooperators to continue testing by mail order plan.	Completed Culled 3 continued
2. Purebred Sires # 39 Goal: 1. Complete survey of dairy cattle and bulls. 2. Replace 6 scrub sires with purebred sires.	Incomplete 6 placed
3. Wheat Variety Tests # 40 Goal: Number of Demonstrators.....3 Number of varieties tested.....5	2 5
4. Wheat Smut Control # 41 Goal: To have 65% of farms treating for smut.	Not determined
5. Barley Variety Tests #42 Goal: Number of Demonstrators.....3 Number of varieties tested.....2 Increase acreage planted to Trebi	2 2 30 acres
6. Alfalfa Weevil Control # 43 Goal: 1. Survey to establish extent of Weevil infestation in Fernley, Dayton, Mason, Smith Valley. 2. Organize spray ring in Fernley if survey warrants control. 3. Arrange for demonstration in Dayton and Mason Valley if survey warrants	Survey made 200 acres sprayed Not necessary

LYON COUNTY - 1930 (Continued)

Project

PROJECT AND GOAL	COMPLETED
7. Potato Seed Selection # 44	
Goal: Number of Demonstrators..... 8	12
Number of farms using better seed..15	12
8. Marketing Turkeys # 45	
Goal: Organize enough growers to ship 3 cars of turkeys under contract of 1930.	6 cars shipped
Establish pool in Fernley District	Not necessary
9. Agricultural Club Work # 46	
Goal: 1. Enroll 30 club members	38
2. Hold one Achievement Program	0
3. Train 2 Livestock Judging Teams	4
4. Train one Demonstration Team	0
5. One club tour	1
6. Twenty members attend camp	28
7. Secure 85% completion	100%
10. Power Line Extension # 47	
Goal: To electrify the Wabuska District under the same plan as used in Smith and Mason Valleys	Line under Construction
11. Poultry Housing # 132	
Goal: Number of houses remodeled or constructed..5	3
12. Culling and Feeding # 133	
Goal: Number of Demonstrators..... 5	6
Number of flocks culling and feeding according to advised practices.....40	25
13. Grow Healthy Chicks # 252	
Goal: 5 flocks following prescribed practices	5
14. Grow Healthy Turks # 251	
Goal: 5 flocks following prescribed practices	5
15. Cooperation to County Farm Bureau # 249	
Goal: 1. Annual membership Drive	1
2. Regular Community Center meeting to be held from Sept. 1st to July 1st.	Completed
3. Annual Meeting of County Farm Bureau	1
4. Annual Farm Bureau Picnic	1
5. Exhibits at Fair	2
6. Ten County Farm Bureau Directors Meetings	10

Project

PROJECT AND GOAL	COMPLETED
16. Banker-Farmer Cooperation	
Goal: Club Work	
1. Offer Prizes	\$50.00
2. Present pins at meeting	2
3. Club exhibits at Fairs	1
4. Visit projects of club members	0
17. Commercial Fertilizer # 177	
Goal: Number of cooperators.....1	1
Number of tests.....1	1

Herewith follows ^{the} a project plan for turkey marketing in Lyon County project, State # 45, of the Lyon County ¹⁹³¹ 1930 program. Similar plans are written for each project in Nevada extension agent's plan of work and are on file in county and state offices. Note the original project written in 1928, the progress report for that year, the 1929 addition or revision of the original project by a new agent, etc.

X

Project 1930
Proper heading
Proper place

Name of Project: MARKETING TURKEYS

Practically 95% of the turkey crop of this county is marketed through the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association which is a unit of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association. The local association has marketed turkeys for the past two years, and its success is proven by the fact that 95% of the turkeys are marketed by the cooperative method. The membership in the pool was 121 members marketing 10,500 turkeys, or 126,194 pounds with a gross sale value of \$39,867.00. The complete expenses, including cost of boxes, paper liners, head-wrappers, warehousing, freight and cost of packing amounted to \$1,241.00, or \$1.02 per pound.

The grades used by the association were U. S. Government grades consisting of Prime, Choice and Medium. As this was the first year that these grades were used, considerable effort was put forth to familiarize the growers with the grades. After the agent attended the grading school, which was conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Fallon, Nevada, meetings were held in the various community centers and demonstrations given to illustrate the various grades. Turkeys for these demonstrations were furnished by the local turkey producers and consisted of birds of the various grades. After the agent outlined in detail the various grades, the growers graded the birds giving reasons for their grading.

Demonstrations were conducted on methods of applying head-wrappers, bleeding and sticking the birds, and correct methods of picking, showing exactly how the birds should be dressed. Emphasis was also put on the care growers should take in selecting birds to be killed, so poorly fleshed birds would not be killed, but given time to fatten and sold at later markets when they would be in prime condition. The results of these meetings, circular letters, news articles and bulletins on preparing turkeys for market were very gratifying, as very few birds came to the packing sheds that were not properly dressed.

This year the marketing will be in charge of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, which the Nevada turkey growers recently joined. The directors of the local pool, as well as the individual members, were 100% for the Northwestern Marketing Association, and feel that it will be one of the outstanding features leading to the success of the turkey industry.

The local growers feel very much indebted to Mr. L. E. Cline, who has devoted considerable of his time working out this successful plan of marketing turkeys. Mr. Cline has attended several meetings of our local growers and fully explained the advantages of our present system, and also the operating plans of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association and the benefits we would receive by joining it.

Mr. V. E. Scott, who has recently been appointed Extension Agricultural Economist, also deserves credit for his fine work in explaining to our growers the principles of cooperative marketing. It is due to the work of these men, and our local directors who are constantly urging growers to join the local association, that the pool has been so successful and has such a large percentage of the turkey growers boosting for the local pool, the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association and the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association.

The two following pages contain the statistical report of the pool's operations for last year which has been forwarded to all the members of the association. The last page is a statistical summary showing a comparison of the pool's operations for the last two years.

(Signed)

OTTO R. SCHULZ
County Agent

TURKEYS SOLD BY
WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THRU

NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

1929 - 1930

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime Toms	16,498 lbs.	\$ 5,787.21
Choice Toms	14,649 "	4,851.58
Prime Hens	17,590 "	5,826.10
Choice Hens	13,264 "	4,127.48
Old Toms	1,883 "	529.63
Mediums	8,967 "	2,162.80
Rejects	87 "	13.05
Totals	72,938 "	23,297.85

CHRISTMAS POOL - 1929

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime Toms	12,197 lbs.	\$ 4,207.48
Choice Toms	10,554 "	3,324.51
Prime Hens	9,204 "	2,899.26
Choice Hens	5,164 "	1,497.56
Mediums	10,190 "	2,547.50
Old Toms	286 "	80.08
Totals	47,595 "	14,556.39

JANUARY POOL - 1930

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime Toms	2,602 lbs.	\$ 988.76
Choice Toms	865 "	311.40
Prime Hens	952 "	323.68
Choice Hens	272 "	89.76
Medium Toms	893 "	276.83
Medium Hens	56 "	16.24
Old Toms	21 "	6.72
Totals	8,661 "	2,013.39
TOTALS OF 3 POOLS	126,194 "	39,867.63

TOTALS OF TURKEYS SOLD FOR 1929 - 1930

TOTAL POUNDS

Grade	Thanksgiving Pool	Christmas Pool	January Pool	Totals
Prime Toms	16,498 lbs	19,197 lbs	2,602 lbs	31,297 lbs.
Choice Toms	14,649 "	10,554 "	865 "	26,068 "
Prime Hens	17,590 "	9,204 "	952 "	27,746 "
Choice Hens	13,264 "	5,164 "	272 "	18,700 "
Old Toms	1,883 "	286 "	21 "	2,190 "
Mediums	8,967 "	10,190 "	949 "	20,106 "
Rejects	87 "	000 "	000 "	87 "
Totals	72,938 "	47,595 "	5,661 "	126,194 "

TOTAL DOLLARS

Grade	Thanksgiving Pool	Christmas Pool	January Pool	Totals
Prime Toms	\$ 5,787.21	\$ 4,207.48	\$ 988.76	\$ 10,983.45
Choice Toms	4,851.58	3,324.51	311.40	8,487.49
Prime Hens	5,826.10	2,899.26	323.68	9,049.04
Choice Hens	4,127.48	1,497.56	89.76	5,714.80
Old Toms	529.63	80.08	6.72	616.43
Mediums	2,162.80	2,547.50	293.07	13.05
Totals	\$ 23,297.85	\$ 14,556.39	\$2,013.39	\$ 39,867.63

REGAPITULATION

Receipts		39,867.63
Expenses - Paid to Growers	38,606.43	
Exp. Packing, etc	1,261.20	
Total	39,867.63	39,867.63

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT OF
WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THANKSGIVING & CHRISTMAS POOLS - 1930

Year	No. Grs.	No. Turks	Net lbs. Turkeys	Avg. Wt.	Gross Value	Exp. of Handling	Net to Growers	Avg. Price per lb.	Mkt Exp. per lb.	% Return to Grs.	% Decrease in turk
1930	96	9,570	126,025	13.2	\$40,647.	\$3,263.	\$37,383.93	32.1	.026	92 %	20 %
Thksg & Xmas Pools											.001 %

	Total Tons		lbs		% prime Tons	% Choice Tons	% Med. Tons	% Old Tons	% Prime Hens	% Choice Hens	% Med. Hens	Total %	
	Tons	Hens	Total	Hens								Total %	Hens
P.	9,384	17,571			13%	69%	16%	1.6 %	34.5	62.4	3.1	59	41
C.	51,391	31,845											
M.	11,791	1,611											
O.T.	1,539												

* This report only includes Thanksgiving and Christmas pools and will be brought up to date after the January pool is shipped, when comparisons can be made. Expenses for this year were greater due to freight and Northwestern Association charges. The number of growers has decreased because some of the smaller producers were dissatisfied with the low prices which prevailed last year and did not raise turkeys this year. However, other growers increased their flocks which is shown by the greater number of pounds to be shipped this year, as the Thanksgiving and Christmas shipments almost equal the total pounds shipped at Thanksgiving, Christmas and January of last year.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office # 45
County # 8

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
- II. NAME OF PROJECT: Marketing Turkeys
- III. LEADER: R. H. Oakley
- IV. LOCATION: Mason and Smith Valleys, Lyon County
- V. DATE EFFECTIVE: August 1 to December 31, 1928
- VI. OBJECT: To promote cooperative marketing of turkeys and establish a permanent cooperative marketing organization for the marketing of Lyon County turkeys.
- VII. 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.
- VIII. GOALS:
- Organize sufficient growers to ship one car-load of turkeys under contract in 1928.
Establish independent pool or cooperate with Fallon pool for each year.
- IX. 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

County Agent, (Cont'd)

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. Oakley 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 & 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 continued for December pools

Jan 1, 1928

(Signed)

Cecil W. Creel

Jan. 1, 1928

(Signed)

Director Extension
Edward C. Reed

County Extension Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office # 45
County # 8

NAME OF PROJECT: Turkey Marketing, 1928.

Turkey Marketing Pool Organization

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. Seventy-five Extension Bulletins on Turkey Raisin and Marketing were distributed. The pool was organized and two earloads 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 leading 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 papersbags were used. Crates cost 36¢ for tom size, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for hen size and about 12¢ additional for mailing and transportation, making the total cost of the box without the paper 36 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 fifteen 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, 1929
- IV. GOALS FOR 1929: Organize enough growers to ship three carloads of turkeys under contract of 1929. Establish independent pool cooperating with the Fallon pool.
- V. CALENDAR FOR 1929:

MONTH	ATTENTION AND INTEREST	DESIRES	
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 and 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 market. Perfecting organization of members
November	September activities continued	Other activities combined. Look up prospective markets.	Invitations to prospective bidders. Open bids for Thanksgiving markets.

V. PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN (Continued)

MONTH	ATTENTION AND INTEREST	DESIRE	ACTION
December	September, October, Activities continued.	Report of late turkey survey and of November work.	Activities of Nov- ember to be contin- ued for December pools.

April 4, 1929

DATE

(Signed) CECIL W CREEL
Director of Extension

April 4, 1929

Date

(Signed) OTTO R SCHULZ
County Agent

April 4, 1929

DATE

(Signed) V. E. SCOTT
Specialist.

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 \$33,000.00 sold by the pool at the Thanks giving 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 brought in a carload lot from the Red River Lumber Company; while the box-liner 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, meeting, 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 feedings 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 lead 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

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:
1930 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, 1929
- IV. GOALS FOR 1930:
1. Organize enough growers to ship three cars of turkeys under the 1929 contract.
2. Establish pool in Fernley district.
- V. CALENDAR FOR 1930:

Month	Attention and Interest	Desire	Action
June	News stories, Meeting of Growers	Reports of 1929 pool at meeting	
July	Farm visits, Turkey survey, News stories.	Ditto	Form pool in Fernley
August			Elect Directors.
September	Personal visits, Complete survey.	Report of general supply and demand in U.S.	
October	News stories		
November	News stories	Report at meetings on market plan	Assist in marketing Thanksgiving turkeys
December	News stories	Ditto	Assist in marketing Christmas turkeys.
January	News stories	Ditto	Assist in marketing storage turkeys.

March 17 1930
Date

March 12 1930
Date

March 12 1930
Date

CRCIL W CREEL
Director of Extension.

OTTO R SCHULZ
County Extension Agent.

V E SCOTT
Poultry Specialist.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

¹⁹³¹
Supervisory Plan - 1930

The supervisory plan for 1930 outlined in our ¹⁹³¹ 1930 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.

¹¹ Nine annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1930. ¹⁹³¹

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	6 - 8	6 - 7
Clark	2 - 7	3 - 3
7 Douglas	16 - 15	15 1/2 - 14
Elko	5 - 8	5 - 8
Eureka	1 - 0	1 - 0
Humboldt	4 - 2	4 - 2
Lander	3 - 1	1 - 1
Lincoln	3 - 0	3 - 0
Lyon	8 - 9	8 - 8
Pershing	4 - 4	4 - 4 1/2
Washoe	20 - 8	16 - 7 1/2
White Pine	5 - 1	18 - 2
Total	77 59	84 1/2 56 1/2
Total number of county visits.....	77	57
Total number of days in counties.....	84 1/2	56 1/2
Average number of visits per county.....	6.4	4.7
Number of counties below average.....	9	7
Number of counties above average.....	3	5
Goal set for number of visits per county.	2	2
Number of counties goal reached.....	11	7
Number of counties goal not reached.....	2	5

1. Douglas County newly organized

omit 2. State Extension office located in Washoe County

Conferences with agents at State office or in the field away from their headquarters
 Total number of such conferences..... 155 - 138
 Average no. of such conferences per agt. 10 - 9
 Minimum no. of such conferences with agents employed full year..... 3 - 4

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. *inasmuch as there were no changes in stenographic help in 1931*
In 1930 more motion picture films were used by county agents than in 1929 as is shown by the following figures:
shown to more people

Motion Pictures

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Reels Used</u>	<u>No. People Shown To</u>	<u>No. Meetings</u>
1929	100	1464	23
1930	139	2548	61
1931	114	3883	67

Maintenance, Training and Personnel

X → Agents are required to submit written project plans for each piece of work they put into their yearly program of work. These plans may be revised and carried from year to year to completion and contain a calendar on the who-what-when plan. This calendar is used by the assistant director for checking progress made. Such project calendars are gone over at least twice a year.

When a new man is employed, the project plan is explained and he spends several days in the State office going over the master file in the State office which contains every project that has ever been planned in the state. In this way the new man can become acquainted with Nevada Extension work before going
One new man was introduced to him

see this

1. a. The Extension Ladder by W. A. Lloyd, paper read at Nevada Extension Conference, January 1926.
2. b. Avenues Thru which Farmers get Their Extension Ideas- Eugene Merritt (given at Nevada Extension conference 1928).
3. c. Extension Methods and their Relative Effectiveness, M. C. Wilson, Technical Bulletin No. 106.
4. d. Planning and Conducting Extension Campaigns, H. W. Hochbaum, Circular No. 58.
5. e. Circular Letters, an Analysis of their use by Extension Workers by Iva M. Sinn, Extension Service Circular 151, February, 1931.

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When a new man is employed, the project plan is explained and he spends several days in the State office going over the master file in the State office which contains every project that has ever been planned in the state. In this way the new man can become acquainted with Nevada Extension work before going into his county or district. *One new man was introduced to his job in this way during 1931*

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.

omit

Program Development and Analysis

Each agent's 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:

W. A. Lloyd - In Charge Western Section, Office of Cooperative Extension Work

Eugene Merritt - Field Agent, Western States

Robert G. Foster - Field Agent, Eastern States

J. A. Evans - Associate Chief, Office Cooperative Extension Work

H.M. Dixon - Extension Farm Economist

Byron Hunter - Bureau Agricultural Economics, U.S.D.A.

Michael Shopovalor - Bureau Plant Industry, U.S.D.A.

John Bradford - Playground Association of America

Miss Gertrude Warren's and Miss Madge Reese's contributions to our 4-H Club subject matter file 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 by 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.

omit

Publicity

The story of Nevada's news service is completely told by our extension news editor, A. L. Higginbotham, in his annual report for 1930. For a detailed report this should be read.

The assistant Director for Agriculture cooperates very closely with the news editor in working up news stories. Any good stories of value to the Extension Service are turned over to the news editor for release to the presses of the state. An attempt is made to secure good photographs when in the field for the news editor's use.

Extension agents have been encouraged to write up achievement stories, to use cuts, and to induce their local editor to put out a Farm Bureau edition the day the annual county Farm Bureau meeting is held.

In cooperation with the State Bankers' Association the news editor prepared a series of advertisements which call attention to good pieces of extension work or what can be done through extension work. The Slogan "Ask Your Extension Agent" appeared on each of a series of six advertisements which were used by newspapers of the state.

Follow see Buchanan

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

(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 first tests being made in 1925.

During 1929-1930, sixty tons of Treble Superphosphate was purchased and applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre to alfalfa land. Increased yields of 49.5% the first year, 33.3% the second year, and 25% the third year have been secured in these tests. For details see 1930 annual report of J. H. Wittwer, District Extension agent for Clark and Lincoln Counties.

An 8-6-6 fertilizer applied to a potato crop in Lyon county on a 1/10 acre plot increased the yield and grade of potatoes in the fertilized plot. This is the first time any favorable results have been secured using commercial fertilizers on potato ground. An increased amount of phosphate is thought to be responsible for the increased yields. For details regarding this interesting test see 1930 annual report of Otto Schulz, District Extension Agent for Lyon County, pages 12, 13, 14.

(b) Farm Crops

Crop improvement work has been carried on in most of the organized counties of the state. The work has consisted of wheat, oat, and barley variety tests, smut control, alfalfa variety tests in northern Nevada. Some alfalfa weevil control work was reported in 1930.

Weed control work occupied a prominent place in all county programs of work. This work was done in cooperation with the State Quarantine Office under a law enacted by the State legislature at the request of the State Farm Bureau. White Top (*lepidium draba*) puncture vine and wild morning glory are most prevalent noxious weeds. Considerable headway was made in controlling White Top and puncture vine. Efforts to control morning glory were not satisfactory.

For details regarding the best weed control work in 1930, see annual reports of District Extension Agent J.H. Wittwer, pages 22 and 34; District Extension Agent Wilbur H. Stodieck, pages 13 to 15; County Extension Agent Mark Menke, pages 44 to 52.

Use of certified seed potatoes was advocated with good results in 1930. Approximately 175 tons of certified seed was planted in 1930 on 350 acres which is about 11% of the Nevada acreage.

Good yields of Trebi barley introduced by the Extension Service in 1924 in Nevada counties to be reported.

(c) Horticulture

Horticulture occupied a more important place in the 1930 extension program. More work was done in landscape gardening and pest control work.

Tomato plant production reached important dimensions in Clark County in 1930, over \$40,000 worth of plants being produced in the Hoopa Valley for Utah canners. The extension service assisted in disease control problems and in following up the marketing of the plants.

(d) Forestry

No work was done in forestry.

(e) Rodents, Predatory Animals and Birds

Most of the work done under this heading consisted of rodent control. In Elko County, 141 persons cooperated with the Biological Survey and extension agents in poisoning 131,200 acres of land. 23,615 pounds of poisoned grain was used in this campaign. For details as to how this was done, see 1930 annual report of Joseph W. Wilson, District Extension Agent for Elko county, pages 10-11.

(f) Animal Husbandry

Livestock work in 1930 consisted largely of range work such as range inspection, improved methods of handling sheep, salting cattle, dehorning, and 4-H livestock clubs. Considerable work was done in developing stock watering places. For details concerning such work see 1930 annual reports of C. R. Townsend, District Extension Agent for White Pine, Nye, Southern Eureka and Lander Counties, pages 10 - 19; and Joseph W. Wilson, District Extension Agent for Elko and Northern Eureka Counties, pages 12 - 19 and 20, 23, and 25.

(g) Dairy Husbandry

For results obtained see report of V. E. Scott, State Dairy Specialist.

(i) Rural Engineering

Work done here consisted of spring development in southeastern Nevada, advice to ranchers and stockmen regarding filing on water rights, etc. In addition, poultry house construction was featured. Results secured in poultry house constructed are reported by V. E. Scott, Poultry Specialist.

(j) Agricultural Economics

A state outlook report for 1930 was prepared by the extension staff at the annual conference. This was distributed to farmers through the county agent's offices, and by means of the state news stories released to the state newspapers. No checkup was made to see how effectively this federal-state outlook was used.

Plans were completed towards the end of the year for starting farm management work in Washoe, Douglas, Lyon and Churchill Counties. The enterprise efficiency study of the California extension service is the plan being followed. Some complete farm accounts will be kept.

Marketing activities were much the same as in most years. Support of the Western Cattle Marketing Association, the National Wool Marketing Association and our local cooperation was given by county agents, so far as needed and in their power.

L. E. Cline, newly appointed extension economist acted as secretary of the Northwest Turkey Growers Association and aided considerably in effecting its organization. Such work took Mr. Cline to Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and California. The Nevada Turkey Growers became a unit of the Northwest organization. For details as to how local turkeys were sold, see 1930 report of Otto Schulz, County Extension Agent for Lyon County, pages 28 to 32.

A noteworthy market project is that of the Hoopa Growers, Inc., in Clark County. Here, by perseverance and hard work on the part of the extension agent and the growers, considerable progress is being made in

marketing vegetables. For details see District Extension Agent J. H. Wittwer's 1930 report, pages 34 - 35.

Egg marketing in western Nevada received the attention of the Washoe county extension agent. The Western Nevada Poultry Association was reorganized and a marketing branch established. Results so far are problematical but encouraging. For details of this important activity, see the 1930 report of Edward C. Reed, County Extension Agent for Washoe County, pages 24 to 28.

(k) Community Activities

The organization of a Lyon County Community so farmers could receive electricity is an achievement of note. For particulars see Otto Schulz, County Extension Agent Lyon County, pages 44 - 45.

OUTLOOK

The close of the year finds extension work in Nevada in a better position than in any time in its history. In most counties the county agent's headquarters is looked upon as the clearing house for agricultural information and the agents have the respect and confidence of the people.

The big problem agriculturally the extension service has to confront is a readjustment of county programs to include the four following types of information:

1. Production
2. Farm Management
3. Outlook
4. Marketing

While the subjects of production and marketing are not new to Nevada extension workers, farm management or farm cost accounting and outlook information as projects, are practically so. With the assistance of ^{our} two newly appointed economists, the problem will be met as fast as we can reasonably prepare and readjust our county programs.

Suggested Supervisory
Plan for 1931

Increased efficiency in extension work will be brought out

by:

1. A visit to each county at least twice during the year, and more often when practicable.
2. Assisting in developing and completing the program of work in each county.
3. Seeing that projects are written for all major activities.
4. Supervising subject matter used in agronomy work and arranging for competent subject matter in other lines.
5. Seeing that newer agents have proper conception of extension work, farm bureau cooperation, confine their activities to legitimate extension work and stay within the county budgets.

Assistance Desired 1931

Inasmuch as economics work is being inaugurated for the first time in Nevada, it would be beneficial if assistance could be secured from the office of cooperative extension regarding methods of conducting farm management and outlook work. While we are pretty well informed as to the nature of the work other states are doing along this line in the west, we do not have such information regarding successful work in the middle west and eastern states where we understand some excellent work is being done.

Help is also needed in revising our agricultural club projects; that the methods of carrying the projects and other items in the club program. The presence of some one representing the office of cooperative extension at our 4-H Club Camp, July 26 to August 1, would be appreciated.

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

PLAN OR ORGANIZATION

30 The organization of the 4-H club work is the same as in 1929. All extension agents (men and women) carry on a definite amount of 4-H club work as part of their regular program of work. Assistant Director Thomas Buckman supervises the Agricultural work, while Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol directs the Home Economics projects. Both cooperate in furthering the general organization activities of club work.

RESULTS

Nineteen thirty has been a year of marked progress in 4-H club work both in quantity and quality. During this year there was a 7.4% increase in total enrollment, (from 822 to 883). This is our greatest enrollment since the war time when special emergency 4-H club agents greatly increased club enrollments temporarily. After the special club workers were discontinued, club enrollment dropped down to 330 in 1922. Since then it has been gradually increasing. The present gain is steady and permanent, the result of well laid plans, persistent effort and increasing community cooperation. We now have a few communities where 100% of the children of club age are enrolled in club work. We are also reaching out into our outlying valleys where there are only one or two or three children in a valley and, through the use of parents and teachers as local leaders, are bringing the benefit of 4-H club work into the lives of isolated boys and girls who have practically no other contact with the outside world. In these sections only a few club meetings can be held during the year due to long distances and snow blocked roads, but where there is a will there is a way. A parent with a car gathers up children, teachers and parents, every two or three months, and brings them to a centrally located ranch where an all day meeting for 4-H clubs and adults is held and the agent can devote all day to helping two or three groups at the same time. In other localities the agent makes occasional home visits and two or three times a year gathers up all the scattered children and their leaders and brings them into a valley-wide or county-wide meeting where they receive not only technical instruction but the inspiration and widened viewpoint that comes from the contact with the outside world. This type of work takes a relatively large amount of the agent's time, but is yielding worthwhile results not only with the children involved, but with their parents. Outstanding examples of the type of club work are the county-wide Baby Beef

Club of Elko County (see J. W. Wilson's Elko County Report) and the Clothing Club work in Diamond, Newark and Butte Valleys in the East Central District (see Rhondena Armstrong's East Central District Report).

Another encouraging evidence that club work is meeting the needs of our rural youth is the increased enrollment of older club members. This year there are eighty club members who have been in club work four years or more, and we are beginning to have sixth, seventh and eighth year members. A large proportion of these older club members are also acting as assistant leaders for younger club groups, thereby developing community leadership that will be of great value in the future.

We feel that a large element of our success in reaching the isolated club members and keeping the older members and securing their assistance as assistant leaders is due to our new detailed project instruction material, which contains help for both club members and project leaders. Our only regret is that there is so little time available for the preparation of this type of material.

COMPLETIONS

A strong evidence of improved quality of work is shown by the increasing percentage of 4-H club completions. This year completions increased 10.5% (from 70.2% to 80.5%). This is the highest proportion of completions ever secured in Nevada, and also the highest yearly rate of increase in completions.

Club completions in Nevada are rated on the basis of the proportion of individual club members who definitely complete the required work in the year's project, both in regard to practical project work and record keeping. Our rules require the filing of an individual final report in the State Extension Office, signed by the parent and extension agent, testifying to the details of each completion. The percentage of completions is based upon the county enrollment list filed with the state office by May 15th. This enrollment list is checked the first of August and a few withdrawals are allowed in cases where the family has moved away, or there has been prolonged illness or other really valid reasons for a child abandoning his club project. Outside of these special exceptions, all original enrollments are included as the basis for computing the percentage of completions and the final individual records are carefully checked in the state office to insure accuracy. This places responsibility equally on the shoulders of the club member, his parents, the leader, and the agent, and all are now taking real personal pride in securing a high percentage of completions.

Washoe County won the highest honors for club completions in 1930, having 100% completions, (see reports of E. C. Reed and Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County). A number of clubs throughout the state had one hundred per cent completions this year. We believe the insistence upon completions is emphasizing one of the strongest principles of success in farm and home life as well as a fundamental of good citizenship, for all three depend, to a large extent, on a deep seated sense of responsibility to carry through to completion whatever has been attempted.

Improved quality of work is also indicated by the fact that the number of judging teams increased from 32 to 49, and the number of demonstration teams increased from 27 to 42. These two activities, judging teams and demonstrations teams, are vital factors in influencing the general population through club work, first by increasing popular interest and support for club work, and also by securing the adoption of better practices in both farm and home procedure. We are, therefore, proud of the progress made along these lines.

Another outstanding improvement secured this year was increased attendance at the State 4-H club camps. The attendance of club members increased 34%, (from 283 to 381) In fact the state camp has now almost reached its maximum capacity.

SPECIFIC 4-H CLUB PROJECTS.

Baby Beef Club Work.

Perhaps the best agricultural club demonstration in 1930 was the Baby Beef clubs organized in Elko, Washoe and Douglas counties, with twenty-six members feeding and finishing thirty-three calves. The value of good breeding, feeding and finishing was clearly demonstrated. For further details regarding Baby Beef clubs, reference is made to the 1930 annual reports of extension agents, Joseph W. Wilson for Elko and Northern Eureka counties, Edward C. Reed, extension agent for Washoe county and Wilbur Stodieck, extension agent for Douglas and Ormsby counties.

Junior Livestock Show.

The California Livestock Show at San Francisco was changed in 1930 to a Junior Livestock Show. Fifteen calves from three Nevada counties were entered in this show by Nevada club members. Nevada, California and Utah club members participated in the show; while Nevada did not take the grand championship this year, our entries carried off most of the prizes in the club division (see list of prizes on page 6).

Clothing Club Work

The largest Home Economics 4-H club project in point of number continues to be clothing. Three hundred and twenty nine out of four hundred and eighty three club girls enrolling in all projects. We are finding the specific detailed clothing instruction books for member and for leaders a big help in improving the quality of not only the technical clothing work but of club organization work. Two years of clothing instruction material are now completed. The third year, "The Winter Wardrobe", is now in process of being prepared and will emphasize clothing selection and clothing budgeting from the viewpoint of both the girl and her family.

NEW SUBJECT MATTER 4-H BULLETINS

During 1930 subject matter instruction books for first year "Foods" and first year "Home Improvement" were prepared and tried out. These instruction booklets follow the same plan worked out in our clothing project, in that they give detailed instruction to both club members and leaders for each meeting. There are enough different topics included to allow a selection to suit our widely varying local conditions. Enrollment has been relatively small in both these projects because local leaders were hard to secure but these new instruction project books are already helping to solve this leadership prob-

lem. A new instruction book for second year "Home Improvement" is being prepared, and we hope to have it ready for use this coming year. Because of a change in agents, the second year "Food" book will have to be postponed until 1931.

Health Work.

Health Work is taking an increasingly important place in 4-H club work. Each new 4-H club instruction book contains a special health lesson, and a health record may be substituted for the story in any club project. A positive health score card is used by local clubs in selecting local contestants for the County Health Contests. A boy and a girl from each county is entered in the State Health Contest held at the State Club Camp each year. This year Nevada's health contestants won first place among the Western states at Camp Plummer with a score of 86.7% and later scored 97.4% at the National Health Contest at Chicago and ranked fifteenth among all the others competing.

Awards Won

Considering our small population we feel that Nevada made a creditable showing in the various interstate contests entered by her 4-H club members.

Camp Plummer, Pacific International Livestock Show. Portland, Oregon.

First award girl health contest, score 96.7%
First award boys demonstration team, score 96%
Second place for State Contest for the Plummer Trophy, based on combined score of Agricultural and Home Economics demonstration teams, scoring .7% below the winning team.
Second prize Home Economics demonstration team.
Second prize, Meat Judging team.
Second prize Home Improvement Exhibit contest.
Third place in individual Home Economics judging contest.
Third prize Canning Exhibit Contest.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Illinois.

Fifteenth place Health Contest, score of 97.4%

Junior Livestock and Baby Beef Show, San Francisco, California.

Out of twenty-two classes in the 4-H division, many of which they did not enter, Nevada 4-H club members won:

Twelve first prizes
Five second prizes
Four third prizes
One fourth prize
One fifth prize
One sixth prize

Also a total of \$1,351.00 was obtained from the auction of 4-H club animals.

National Canning Contest, Western Section

First prize - Tomato Conserve
Second prize - Strawberry Preserves
Third prize - Pickled Pears
Fourth prize - Whole Carrots
Fifth prize - Watermelon Preserves
Sixth prize - Citron Preserves
Seventh Prize - Sweet Pickles

State Club Camp

1930 marked our largest State Club Camp with an attendance of 381 club members. An outstanding feature of the camp was the recreation training class for older club members, leaders and agents, conducted each day by John L. Bradford of the American Playground Association. Real returns from this work are already evidenced in various sections of the state. Another innovation was an all day trip to Lake Tahoe, carrying out our policy of acquainting our club members with the scenic features of their state. For many of the club children this was their first sight of a large body of water, or a boat, or big trees. Can you imagine the thrill of a first boat ride, the first real sandy beach, the first dip into a big body of water? We believe this experience will awaken a deeper appreciation of our state, a realization of its great diversity of resources and its problems.

For further details of the State Club Camp, reference is made to the Club Camp program, club statistical summaries and to the pictorial section which follow.

A LETTER FROM A 4-H CLUB MEMBER SHOWING
THE EFFECT OF LONG TIME 4-H CLUB PROJECT
WORK IN DEVELOPING LOCAL LEADERSHIP -

Overton, Nevada
December 10, 1930

Dear Extension Workers:

I wish to extend my appreciation and gratitude for the opportunities which you have made possible for me as a 4-H club member through your Extension Department. I hope in the future that I may be able to further show this appreciation by being of assistance to you all as a 4-H club member and club leader.

During the last year I have sometimes felt that this would be my last year in club work, but since these wonderful trips and new adventures, my view point has changed, and I now realize there is a broad field for me in the future as a club member and leader.

I realize that the seven years of club work I have had, has been a great benefit to me, and I wish that more boys and girls over the State of Nevada might get the vision of what a "Long time project" in 4-H club work could mean to them.

Is there anyway I, as a 4-H club member, can give other members of this organization this idea?

Yours truly,

(signed) Heca Jones
4-H club member.

P.S. I want to thank you for the beautiful medal I received in the mail today. I never dreamed of winning anything like that. It is beautiful. Thanks

TEACHERS COLLEGE
Columbia University.
New York.

October 27, 1930

School of Practical Arts.
Nutrition

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol,
Assistant Director for Home Economics,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mrs. Buol:

I appreciate very much the pains you have taken to explain to me at length your position in regard to weighing and measuring. I feel exactly as you do about it and see no immediate prospect of anything better as a measure of growth than height and weight. From our long experience with laboratory animals, I feel that a standard growth curve is almost indispensable, although we do not expect individuals to conform precisely to that curve. It is a line of reference which helps greatly in interpreting large deviations.

I regret very much that work still in the experimental stage should be upsetting people's minds with regards to the value of standard height-weight tables, before anything better has been designed to take their place. I do not think that anyone who really understands the problem of growth would follow slavishly the height-weight tables.

It is splendid that you are getting your communities educated to consideration of the further health possibilities of the child within the "safe" zone. Thus the height-weight work has made a stepping stone to something still better.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Mary S. Rose.

Mary S. Rose,
Professor of Nutrition.

MSR/CMH

T.

Reno, Nevada.
January 12, 1931

Mrs. Mary S. Buol,
Agricultural Extension Division,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

My Dear Mrs. Buol:

For the past seven or eight years I have been making physical examinations of the Freshmen women taking Physical Education at the University of Nevada.

During the past two years there has been a pleasing improvement in the condition of the throats and teeth of these girls. The throats are well cared for, the tonsils either being removed or in a healthy condition. Dental caries is almost unknown among the recent entries.

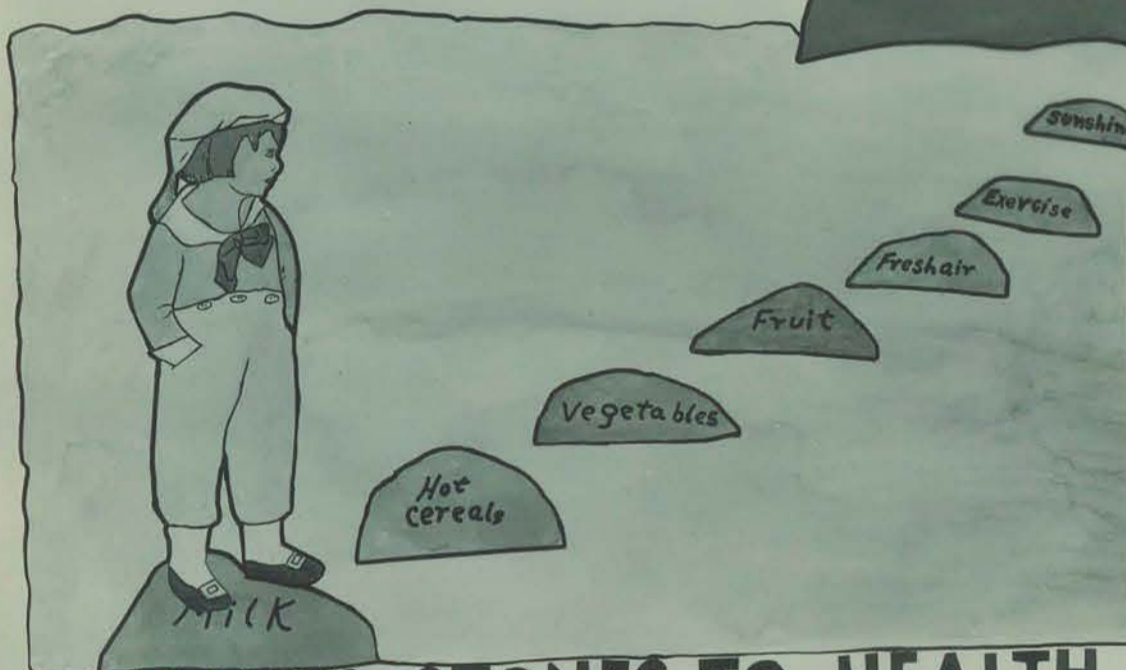
I am wondering if some of the improvement noted is not due to the work of the Extension Division and I am taking this means of expressing my personal thanks for your interest in the general health of Nevada's young people

Very truly,

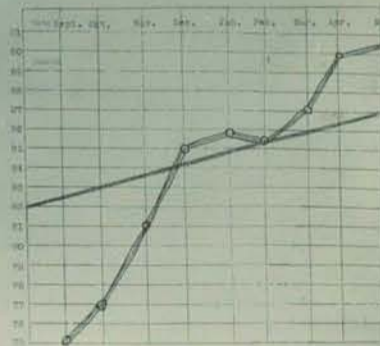
(signed) Alice L. Thompson, M.D.

KEEP GROWING

HEALTH

NAME _____ AGE _____
 ADDRESS _____ CITY _____
 STATE _____ ZIP _____
 SCHOOL _____ GRADE _____
 DATE _____



STEPPING STONES TO HEALTH

1st. Prize

KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

1930



Jessie Sabala

Elko, Nevada.

14 years of age.

1st. Prize

State 4-H Health Contest.



Jessie Sabala Elko, Nevada.
14 years of age.
1st. Prize State 4-H Health Contest.



Jessie Sabala Elko, Nevada.
14 years of age.
1st. Prize State 4-H Health Contest.



Sammy Morehouse Fallon, Nevada.
11 years of age.
1st. Prize State 4-H Club Health Contest.



Sammy Morehouse

Fallon, Nevada.

11 years of age.

1st. Prize

State 4-H Club Health Contest.



Sanny Kershhouse

Fallon, Nevada.

11 years of age.

1st. Prize

State 4-H Club Health Contest.

THE 1930 4-H CLUB CAMP PROGRAM

Herewith follows the 1930 program. A trip to Lake Tahoe and John Bradford's recreational instruction were new features that pleased everyone.

1 9 3 0

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

I T S A I M

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

P E R S O N N E L

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Duties</u>
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 G. 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	Mrs. Eba Bishop	In charge of health and first aid.
Camp Clerk	Eda L. Carlson	In charge of registration, camp records, etc.
Assistant Camp Clerks	Juanita Lovelock	Same
	Nevada Coll	Same
	Marguerite Savage	Same
Mess Director	Otto Schulz	In charge of arrangements for all meals, supplies, dining hall, etc.
Assistant Mess Directors	Rhandena Armstrong	Same
	J. C. Genasci	Same
	Wesley Martin	Same
Transportation	Wilbur Stodieck	In charge of transportation for tours, etc.
Song Leader	Prof. Theodore Post	
Pianist	Helen Stimson	
Recreation Leader	C. R. Townsend	In charge of games, etc.

INSTRUCTORS, CLASS WORK

Class Work Schedules, equipment for classes	J. H. Wittwer and M. Gertrude Hayes
Recreation	John Bradford
How to Grow Healthy Chicks)	
Egg Grading and Handling)	V. E. Scott
What Uncle Sam Does for Agriculture	C. W. Creel
Dangerous Weeds	Mark Menke
Baby Beef Fitting and Showing)	
More Wool From Fewer Sheep)	Joseph W. Wilson
Training 4-H Club Reporters	A. L. Higginbotham
Feeding Dairy Cows	A. J. Reed
Adventures in Chemistry	M. R. Miller
Bedmaking	Mrs. Eba Bishop
Home Improvement	Orpha Miller
Food Preparation	Helen Stimson
Clothing Problems	Lena Hauke and M. Gertrude Hayes.

DEMONSTRATIONS

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

CONTESTS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Livestock Judging	V. E. Scott
Small Livestock Judging	A. J. Reed
Field Crop and Weed Identification	Mark Menke
Textile Identification	Lena Hauke
Health	Mrs. Eba Bishop
Crops Judging	Wilbur Stodieck
Food Products Identification	Helen Stimson
Canning Judging	Rhandena Armstrong
Garment Judging	M. Gertrude Hayes
Clothing Selection Contest	Lena Hauke

EXHIBITS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Garden Club	T. D. Beach
Clothing	M. Gertrude Hayes
Home Improvement	Orpha Miller
Canning	Rhandena Armstrong

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

- 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.
- County Representation: Each county may send as many as 50 club members to camp and upon special application and its approval by the Camp Director more may attend if they can be accomodated. The winners in community club or county club work for the year must be given first opportunity to attend camp, after which additional members may be chosen to represent their respective clubs.

3. Eligibility to Camp: Only the following persons are eligible to attend club camp:

- (a) Club members in good standing who have finished all requirements of their 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, 1930.

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 of 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, July 28, 1930. 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 21, 1930, 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.

7. Contests:

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

8. Contest Entries. Entries for all contests must meet the rules for each specific contest, and must be registered with the camp director by July 21, 1930
9. Awards. Ribbons, banners, medals, cups, livestock, etc, will be awarded the winners of the various contests. Club members who do not stay the full duration of the camp forfeit their winnings, if any.
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.
11. 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.
12. Visiting Hours No club member will be called out of classes or contests 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 classes and contests, 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.

1. 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.
2. Clothing for use at camp - (Girls')
 - (a) Khaki middie 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 woolen blankets or two double blankets and quilt. The nights are really cool.
- (b) A sack is a convenient thing in which to carry bedding and camping outfit. Put your name and address on sack and all pieces of bedding, etc.

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

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

July 28 - August 2, 1930

University of Nevada Livestock Farm
Reno, Nevada.

Watch the bulletin board for changes. The days program will be posted daily.

Monday, July 28

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.

7:00 P.M. Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 1.

7:30 Assembly - Announcements

9:30 Taps, Lights Out.

Tuesday, July 29

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

6:45 Assembly - Form into companies

7:10 Flag Raising

7:15 Breakfast

7:45 General Assembly - Preliminary announcements

8:30-12:00 Tent Inspection. Tents will be inspected during these hours daily.

8:30-12:00 Contests

(1) 8:30 Livestock judging team contest at livestock barns.
All county teams report there to Professor V.E.Scott.

(2) 8:30 Small Livestock Judging Team Contest at livestock barns.
All county teams report there to A. J. Reed.

(3) 8:30 Crops judging contest at kitchen. All teams report there to Wilbur Stodieck.

(4) 8:30 Health contest for boys and girls at First Aid Tent.
Contestants report in bathing suits. Mrs. Eba Bishop in charge.

(5) 8:30 Textile Identification Contest for all girls not in other contests. Lena Hauke in charge. Contestants report to Miss Hauke in dining hall west door.

- (6) 8:30 Clothing Exhibit Contest. M. Gertrude Hayes in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to dining hall north of west side entrance.
 - (7) 8:30 Home Improvement Contest. Orpha A. Miller in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Miss Miller at dining hall south of west side entrance.
 - (8) 8:30 Jamming Exhibit Contest. Rhandena Armstrong in charge. Contestants report with exhibit at outside assembly platform south end of dining hall.
 - (9) 9:00 Garment judging contest. M. Gertrude Hayes in charge. Contestants report to Miss Hayes under trees near dining hall.
 - (10) 9:00 Jamming Judging Contest. Report to Rhandena Armstrong, in charge, on east side of dining hall.
 - (11) 9:00 Field Crop and Weed Identification Contest for all boys not in other contests. Mark Menke in charge. Contestants report to Mr. Menke at Livestock Barn - (left of barn)
 - (12) 9:00 Garden Club Contest. T.D. Beach in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Mr. Beach at north side of camp office.
 - (13) 9:30 Food Products Identification Contest. Helen Stimson in charge. Contestants report to Miss Stimson in dining hall.
 - 11:00 General assembly of entire camp for taking camp picture.
 - 12:10 Assembly - Dinner
 - 12:15 Dinner
 - 1:00 P.M. Tent leaders meet with Edward J. Reed at headquarters
 - 1:15 Assembly
 - 1:15-3:20 Classes
- Schedule
- 1:15-2:45 Recreation Section. Meet back of girls' tents.

Hours	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls
Subject	Dangerous Weeds	Baby Beef Fitting & Showing	Bedmaking	Clothing Selection Contest
1:15-2:15	Co. A & C	Co. B	Co. D & F	Co. E
2:20-3:20	Co. B	Co. A & C	Co. E	Co. D & F
Meeting Place	Under the trees near headquarters	Livestock Barn	Outdoor Assembly Platform	Dining Hall

Tuesday, July 29 (Cont.)

- 3:30 P.M. Assembly
 1. Introduction of guests and delegates
 2. Nominations for state 4-H club officers.
 3. Community singing - Professor Post, Leader.
- 4:30 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
- 6:55-7:20 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 4.
- 7:30 Assembly
- 7:35-9:00 Bonfire Meeting and Marshmallow Roast following.
 1. Address of Welcome, Director of Extension, Cecil W. Jreel
 2. Model Club Meeting Demonstration
 3. Community Singing - Professor Post, Leader
 4. Election of State 4-H Officers.
- 9:30 Taps
- 10:00 Lights Out, No Talking

Wednesday, July 30th.

- 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 Demonstration Team Contests - Agricultural and Home Economics.
- 8:15-11:35 Classes

Schedule

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
Subject	How to Grow Healthy Chicks	Training of 4-H Club Reporters	Feeding Dairy Cows	Wheat Germ Cookery	Shoe Selection	Bedroom Care
8:15-9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:25-10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35-11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place	Under trees near head-quarters	Under trees in orchard	Live-stock barn	Outdoor assembly platform	Dining Hall	West side of dining hall.

9:25-10:55 Recreation Section meet back of girls' tents.

Wednesday, July 30th - cont.

(Those in Recreation Section will be called out of their company for recreation class work when classes change at 9:25)

12:10 Assembly - Dinner

12:15 Dinner

1:00-1:30 P.M. Rest period for all club members. Everybody rest and be quite. No loud talking. Write a letter home; the folks will want to hear from you.

Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward J. Reed at headquarters.

1:00-1:30 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall - Period 5.
(Upon request counties will be assigned a time for practicing their club stunts in the dining hall.)

1:30-3:00 Assembly (State 4-H officers presiding)
1. Address, Mrs. Philip Anker, Chairman Home & Community Department, State Farm Bureau.
2. Address, Mrs. C. A. Bovett, Secretary, State Farm Bureau,
3. Community Singing, Professor Post Leader
4. Club Achievement Song Contest.

3:00-5:00 Games

4:55-5:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 6.

5:25-5:55 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 7.

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:00 Supper

6:55-7:20 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 8.

7:25 Assembly - evening program.

7:30 Evening program
1. Special music
2. Club Song Contest

9:00 Taps

10:00 Lights out. No talking.

Thursday, July 31st

6:15 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.

7:05 Assembly - flag raising.

7:15 Breakfast

Thursday, July 31st, (Cont)

8:00 A.M. Leave for Edgewood, Lake Tahoe

11:00 Arrive Edgewood

11:30 Picnic Lunch

12:00-1:30 Games

1:45 Leave for camp

5:30 Arrive University Farm

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:00 Supper

6:55-7:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 9.

7:30 Assembly, Evening Program.
 1. Community Singing, Professor Post, Leader
 2. Demonstrations by winning agricultural and home economics demonstration teams.

10:00 Taps

10:20 Lights out - No talking.

Friday, August 1st

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

Schedule

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
Subject	Egg Grades and Candling	More Wool form Fewer Sheep	Adventures in Chemistry	Salads	Silk and Rayon	Bedroom Furnishings
8:15-9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:25-10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35-11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place	Under trees near head-quarters	Livestock barn	Live-stock barn	Outdoor assembly platform	Dining hall	West side of dining hall

Friday, August 1st (cont)

9:25-10:55 A.M. Recreation Section meet back of girls' tents.

(Those in the recreation section will be called out of their company for recreation class work when classes change at 9:25)

11:00-11:30 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. Rest Period, Everyone Quiet

Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward J. Reed at headquarters.

1:00-1:30 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 10.

1:30-3:00 Assembly (State 4-H officers presiding)
1. Address, J. D. Yeager, President, Nevada State Farm Bureau.

3:15-4:15 Tour, Visit Reno, University of Nevada Campus.

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. STUNT NIGHT. This is visitor's night; invite your friends in Reno, Sparks and vicinity.
1. Presentation of Prizes, J. W. Greel.

10:00 Taps

10:20 Lights out

Saturday, August 10th

6:00 A.M. Reveille - arise

6:30 Breakfast (last meal)

7:00 Dismantling tents and camp, pack all baggage and stack camp equipment where told. Everybody helps do this.

4-H CLUB CAMP

The eighth annual Boys and Girls encampment was held at the University Stock Farm, July 28th to August 1st inclusive. Attendance this year was 381, the largest number registered any time since the first camp in 1923

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE

1923 - 1930

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
No. Counties Participating	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12
No. Attending from each County: (Club Members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents)								
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32	49	55
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54
Pershing	24	28	25	31	29	6	22	20
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53
Others Attending Camp	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17
Total Camp Attendance	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381

12
66
19
16
49
2
out
8
66
6
16
19
31
17
329

MY 4-H CLUB STORY ON MY POULTRY PROJECT OF 1930

by

Wilfred Marston.

Last winter when our County Agent started to talk 4-H Club Work at Farm Bureau meetings, Dad asked me if I wanted to join. I had to raise something for my agricultural project, so I decided that it would be easiest to raise chickens as we had room for a small pen in our yard.

The next thing was to get the lumber to build a small chicken house. I bought a small shed for three dollars that made three sides of the house. I built the house facing the south. I found two large boards for the front side and then put screen on the rest of the space. I also put a window of celo glass on the east side to enable the sunlight to get to the small baby chicks. I had to buy the boards for the roof. I bought twelve inch boards and battened them with two inch battens.

After finishing the building, I painted it red. I now have a nice small ten by ten building. This will enable me to raise baby chicks cheaper next year. I used it for a brooder house this year. After the chicks were two months old I built an out-of-doors pen out of wire. The pen is about twenty by forty feet. I had to buy a brooder to be the mother of my chicks for which I paid fourteen dollars. I would liked to have received my chicks the first of April but sending my order in to the hatchery too late, they could not fill my order until April fifteenth. I had my house finished by that time.

I bought one hundred chickens from the Union Hatchery of Los Gatos, California. There were fifty of the White Wyandottes and fifty of the Tom Barron strain of White Leghorns. At the same time I also bought fifty from the Department of Agriculture in our high-school. I raised one hundred and forty-five from the hundred and fifty. The ones from the high-school were Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and some Tancred strain of White Leghorns.

Later the school board decided to sell the stock of chickens which they had. I bought this flock also which included forty-eight old hens, eight young chickens and five old cocks. These purchases gave me a flock totaling two hundred and eight. I rented the School's chicken house.

I use the Globe feed mostly all the summer. I kept the Growing Mash in front of them all the time and fed wheat to them for a scratch feed. I think next year I will feed part barley or corn along with the wheat. I had to ask my folks to help me out once in a while to feed my chickens due to the fact that I worked out in the hay fields.

I attended Club Camp and the State Fair at Fallon. I had a very good time at both of them besides learning a great deal. I hope to be able to attend them both again next year.

MY 4-H CLUB STORY ON MY POULTRY PROJECT OF 1930

by

Wildred Merston

(continued).

I now have a flock of sixty pullets and fifteen old hens of the White Leghorns; thirty - five pullets and ten old hens of the White Wyandottes; and fifteen pullets and ten old hens of the Rhode Island Reds. I also have one Wyandotte cock, one Rhode Island Red cock, and one leghorn cock. I also have three Wyandotte cockerels of which I will keep two and sell the other one. The pullets have just started to lay.

I have spent \$117.80 on my project and my receipts and present inventory amounts to \$213.00 which leaves me a profit so far of \$95.20.

MY EXPERIENCES IN 4-H CLUBS SINCE 1927

by

Dorothy Bolton

My experiences in 4-H Clubs since 1927 have been entertaining, educational and of broadening value to me as well as profitable.

I took up two projects in 1928 which was my first year. These projects were canning and baby beef. My calf was a grade and from our own herd. His name was "Buster". I put him on feed in February. His feed consisted of oats, cracked corn and cotton-seed cake. He made a very good gain considering that this was my first year in club work.

In September, I exhibited my calf at our Elko County Fair and won a second prize which was \$40.00. In November, I shipped my calf to San Francisco where the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show was held. There I won a first and a second prize totaling \$67.00. I then sold him at auction sale to the highest bidder and received \$965.00 for him. I was overjoyed at this tremendous price.

I prized the opportunity of meeting the people of San Francisco very highly. I also had the pleasure of meeting Sir Thomas Lipton and the honor of having my picture taken with him.

In April of this same year, I enrolled as a member of a Canning Club. In July a teammate and I gave a demonstration on "Canning Fruits" at our County Achievement Day. We went second place. In September, I exhibited my canning at the Elko County Fair and won three first prizes, one each on fruits, vegetables and jellies.

I had no more than reached home from San Francisco, than the astounding good news reached me that the canning which I had sent to the Chicago International Livestock Show had won two prizes, second and ninth, totaling \$11.00.

This ended my first year in Club work, and the pleasant experiences, together with the profit I had made, made me eager to go back again.

In 1929 I again entered in two divisions: Canning and Baby Beef. I fed three grade calves. I added molasses and linseed meal and found that these together with oats, cracked corn and cottonseed cake constituted a fairly good feed.

At the Nevada State Livestock Show, I won a first, a second and two third prizes and a Purebred heifer as a premium for the best Hereford in the country. Since one of my calves had taken a third place, I decided he was not good enough to exhibit at San Francisco and therefore sold him at auction sale at the Nevada Show.

MY EXPERIENCES IN 4-H CLUBS SINCE 1927

by

Dorothy Bolton

(continued).

During 1929, I took up stock judging. At our Achievement Day, I took second place in competition with twenty contestants.

This stock judging later proved very valuable to me as it greatly aided me in my selection of a proper calf to feed.

This same year, one of the boy club members and myself gave a demonstration on "The Selection and Preparation of Better Beef". We gave our first demonstration at our Achievement Day, winning first place in the county. This gave us the privilege of putting on our demonstration at the State Club Camp which was held at Reno. Before going to Reno, we gave our demonstration before the Elko County Rotary Club. It was in this demonstration that I had the honor of frying a beefsteak for Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, who was present at this Rotary Club meeting. In August, we gave this demonstration at Club Camp and won the right to represent the State in Portland, Oregon, at Camp Elummer.

As I was judged the healthiest girl in Elko County, I represented the county at Reno Club Camp.

I won first prize in the State in a Health Poster Contest. I made a gain of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds in the year.

In November, at the California State Livestock Show, I exhibited my two calves. They won two seconds and one third. I sold them at auction sale and the receipts totaled \$700.00.

I won a first in Canning in 1929 at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, competing against representatives of eleven Western states.

By this time I had learned that I needed better calves in order to win a purple ribbon, so I took the \$400.00 profit and purchased two Purebred calves and a cow with which to start my third year in Baby Beef work. In selecting these calves, I looked for the fine points in conformation as I had been taught in stock judging. When selecting a calf, make sure that he has the following good points:

1. Straight topline and underline.
2. Low set on the ground.
3. Thick, stocky appearance.
4. Forequarters in proportion to hindquarters.
5. Deep in heart girth.
6. Short head, wide muzzle, placid eye.

Intense discussion may arise as to breed, color, etc., but color or breed is not particularly important so long as the calf has the winning points.

MY EXPERIENCES IN 4-H CLUBS SINCE 1927

by

Dorothy Bolton

(continued).

During 1930, I again took up stock judging along with my other two projects, canning and baby beef. The team of which I am a member, won the right to represent the State of Nevada in Portland, Oregon at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition.

During the past two years, I have studied feeds for calves and in my judgment, steam rolled barley is preferable to cracked or whole corn as it puts on a smoother, softer fat. Linseed meal is also a very valuable feed. Through actual experience I have found that cotton-seed cake is the most desirable feed for a baby beef calf, for it tends to put on a hard fat if fed a sufficient length of time. Purine, if not fed in excessive amounts, is a good feed. Ground beets and carrots are an ideal feed to give the calf. They keep him healthy and give him a keen appetite. Brown sugar or molasses are wonderful fattening foods. A variety is good at all times. A good ration can be made up of equal parts of steam rolled barley and oats, some Purine, linseed meal, brown sugar or molasses, ground carrots and beets, and at the finishing period, bran. A nurse cow or two is invaluable to a calf. Milk helps keep the calf in "mellow" condition. Never wean the calf if it can be avoided. Milk is cheaper than grain and improves the gain. I think a calf properly fed and cared for should have an average daily gain of 2 to 3½ pounds. Select a calf when 2 to 4 months old so that at the end of the of the feeding period, the calf will not be over 16 or 17 months old.

One of the calves which I chose last November won for me the coveted purple ribbon which represents the Championship. This was at the Nevada State Livestock Show.

I am now looking forward to making my third trip to San Francisco, where I will once again enter into the competition at the California Junior livestock show.

I have yet to win the much prized silver cup, and for this honor as for many others, I am striving.

I hope that all boys and girls who take up 4-H club work will received as much pleasure and profit as I have. In the community in which I live, I feel that the 4-H club has increased enthusiasm and appreciation of the Club projects which I have helped to carry on.

PICTORIAL STORY OF

THE 1930

NEVADA 4-H CLUB

ENCAMPMENT.



Fig. 1. Entrance to the Campground



Fig. 2. Nevada 4-H State Club Officers.

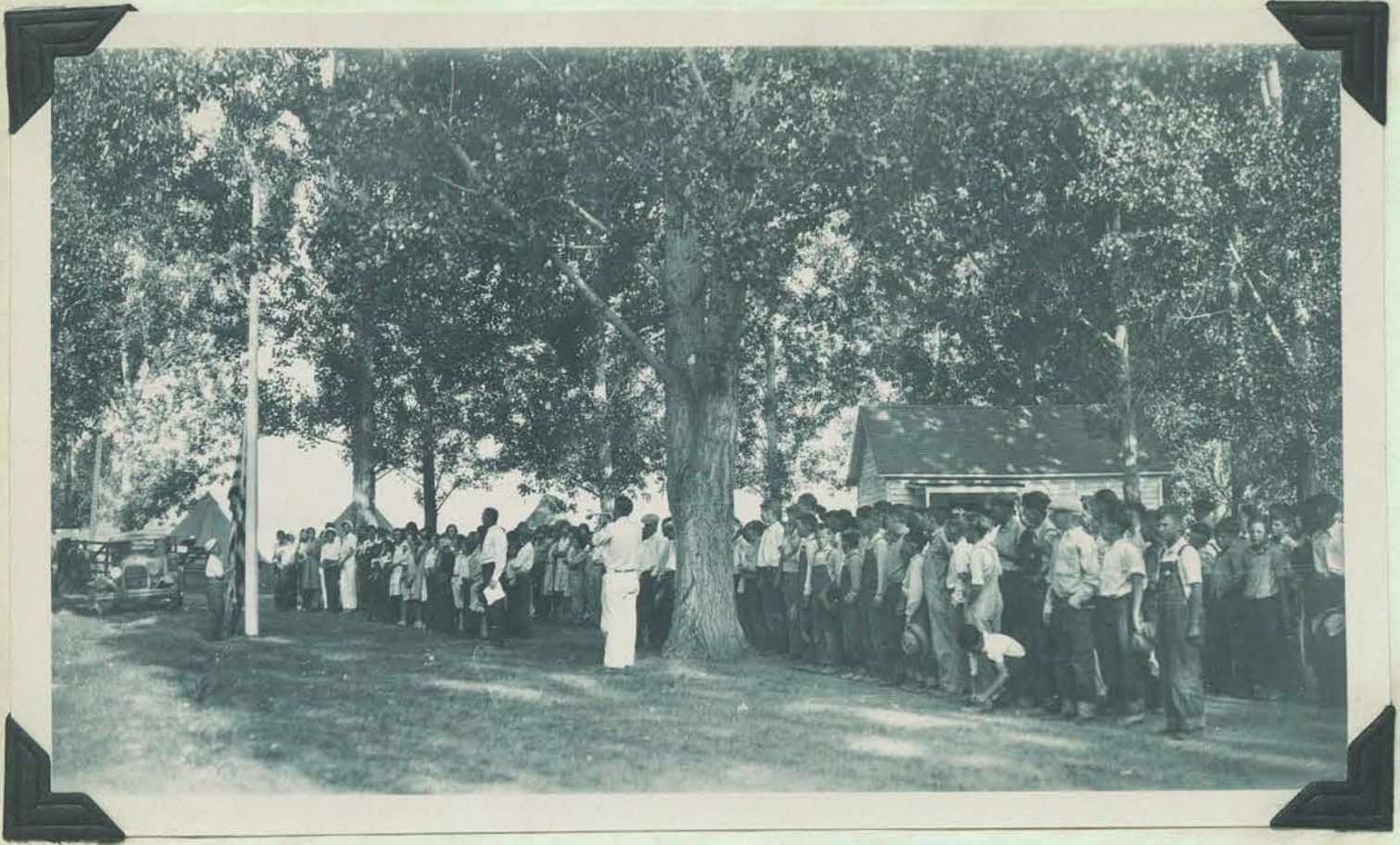


Fig. 3. Assembly



Fig. 4. Headquarters.



Fig. 5. Style Show.



Fig. 6. 4-H Girls on the way to Lake Tahoe.

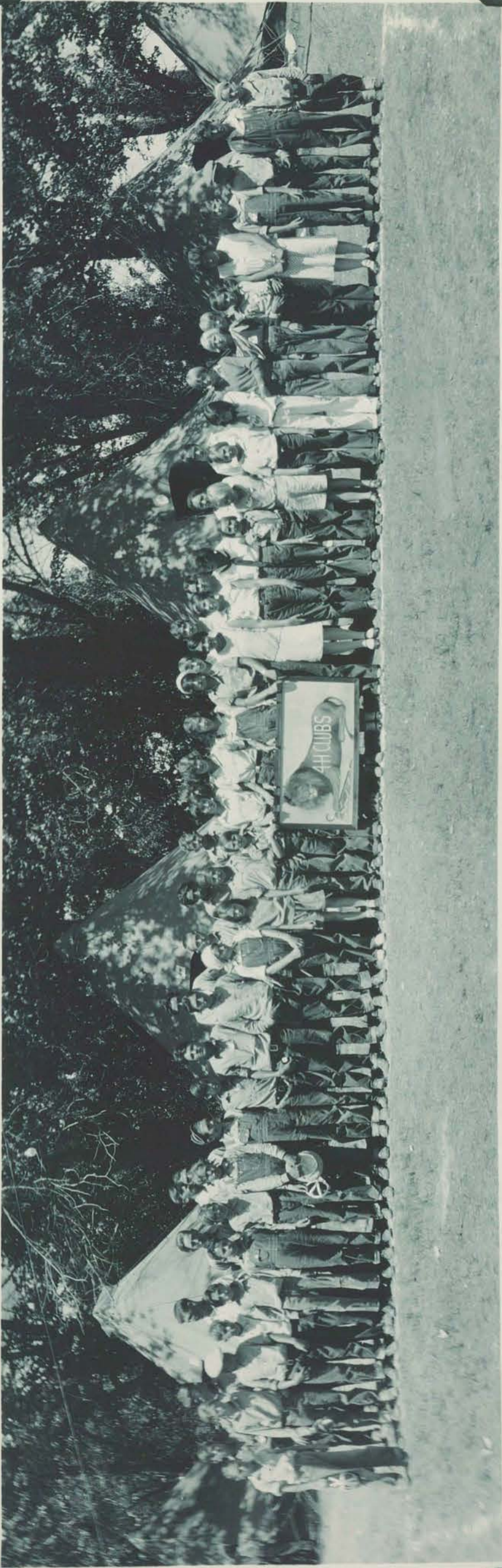


Fig. 7. Lyon County with 51 Club Members lead the largest Delegation
at the 1930 Camp.



Fig. 8. Judging Dairy Cows in the livestock judging contest.



Fig. 9. Judging the Sheep class in the livestock judging contest.



Fig. 10. John Bradford's Class in recreation.



Fig. 11. Banners entered in the Banner contest.



Fig. 12. Boys Section at Lake Tahoe.



Fig. 13. Girls Section at Lake Tahoe.

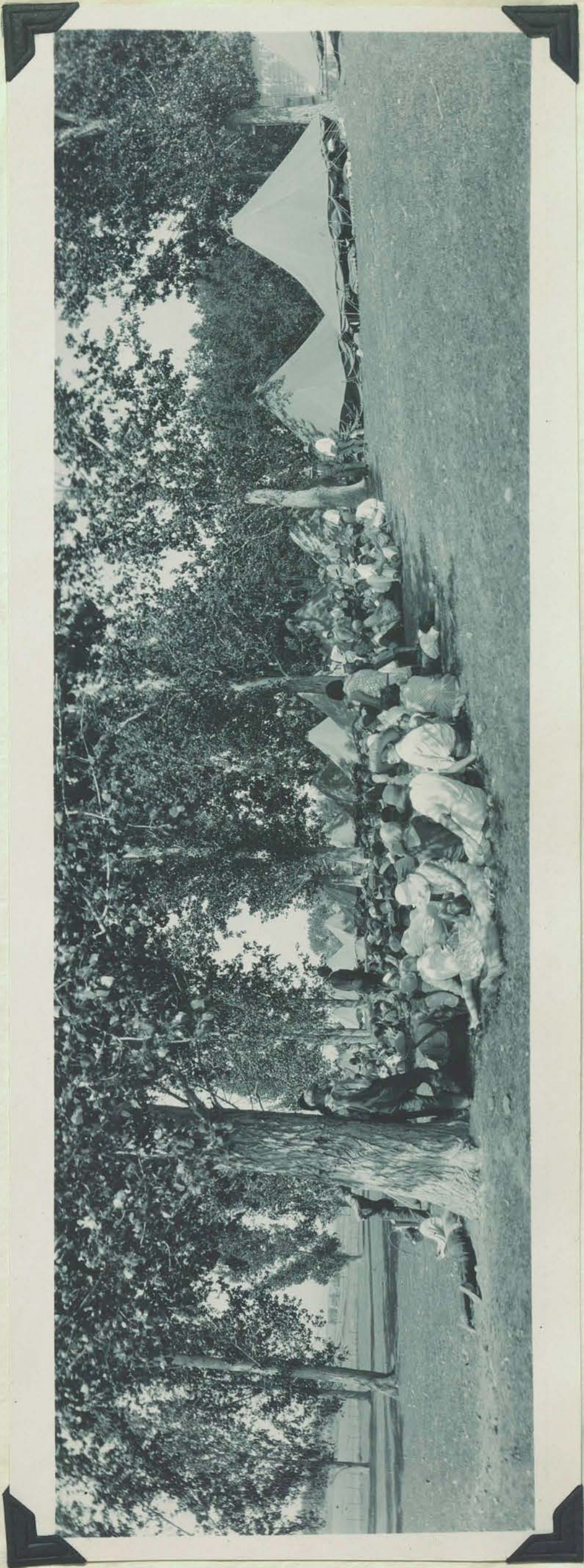


Fig. 14. An Outdoor Assembly.



Fig. 15. Jim Hollinger, a local leader who hasn't missed a camp talked to the Boys and Girls.

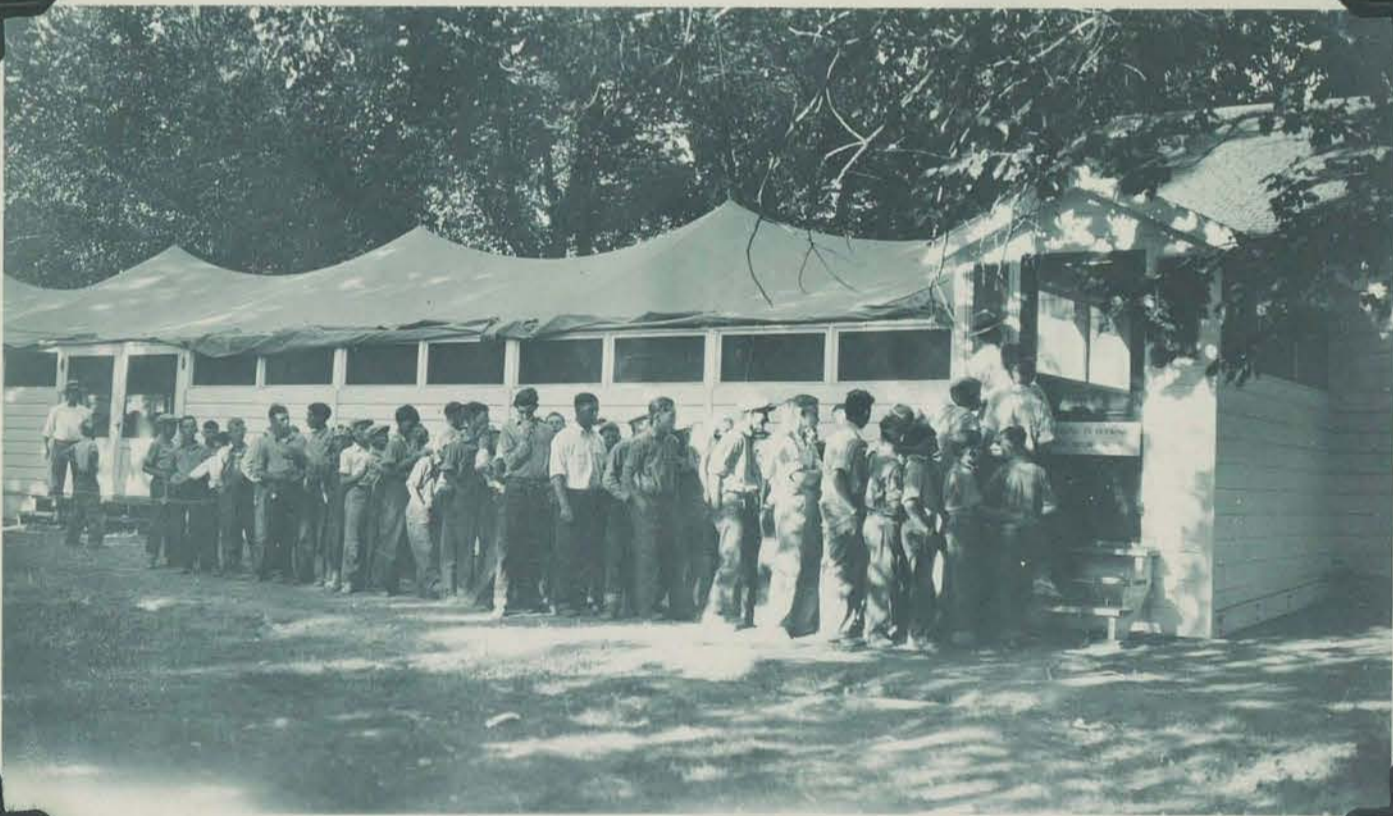


Fig. 16. The "Chow" line.



Fig. 17. The Camp Bulletin Board.



Fig. 18. The winning Agricultural Demonstration Team demonstrated Weed control.



Fig. 19. John Bradford gave recreation instruction daily to a group of older Boys and Girls, local Leaders and County Agents.

CHARTS AND TABLES

1. Summary of Club Work in 1930.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project - 1930
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work.
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Projects -
1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 - 1931
compared.
5. Club Work compared by Projects - 1924, 1925, 1926
1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930.
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 - 1930 Table.
7. Comparison of Work, 1915 - Chart.
8. Number of 4-H Club members According to Age 1930. - 1931

I. CLUB SUMMARY, 1930

TABLE 1. CLUB SUMMARY, 1930

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	45	37	37	80	100	40	20	1	0
Churchill-Lyon Hauke	100	94	86	70	81.3	50	29	2	7
Clark-Lincoln Miller	90	130	116	63	89.2	25	29	2	2
Wittwer	40	86	66	80	76.7	6		2	2
Douglas Raycraft-Stodieck	20	34	24	80	70.5	15	20	1	1
Elko Menke	45	35	23	75	65.7	10	40	1	1
Wilson	15	14	14	75	100			1	1
Stimson	50	46	35	70	76.	15		3	1
Eureka-Lander-White Pine Armstrong	100	120	97	70	80.8	30	57	5	2
Crook	30	76	43	80	56.5	15		2	2
Townsend	10	14	0	75	0	5		0	0
Humboldt. Genasci	30	44	21	80	47.7	15	15	1	0
Lyon Schulz	30	38	38	80	100	20	50	1	0
Pershing A. J. Reed	30	31	30	100	100	20	17	1	0
Washoe Hayes	60	38	38	70	100	25	40	1	1
E. C. Reed	40	46	46	100	100	10		1	1
TOTALS	735	883	714	78	82.9	301	317	25	21

II - SUMMARY OF WORK BY AGENT AND PROJECT

1930

2. Summary of Work by County Agent and Project.

	Pota- toes		Mkt. Gar- dens		Home Gar- dens		Dairy		Beef		Swine		Sheep		Poul- try		Rab- bit		Range manage- ment		Bees		Cook- ing		Home Impl.		Cloth- ing		Car- ing		Tot- als.		
	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 -					6	6	17	17	2	2					4	4	8	8												37	37		
Churchill-Lyon Hauke																							29	28	2	1	58	52	5	5	94	86	
Clark-Lincoln Miller																							6	6	22	22	95	82	7	6	130	116	
Clark-Lincoln Wittwer			29	18			*	*			2	2	8	8	47	38	*	*													86	66	
Douglas Stodieck							12	10	7	7	1	1	4	3			3	3								7	0			34	24		
Elko Menke-Wilson	*	(9)	3		10	5	4	4	14	14					18	8	3	3													49	37	
Elko Stimson																							8	5	2	1	29	24	7	5	46	35	
Humboldt Genasci					7	3			1	0	1	0	6	3	11	4	2	0			1	1	5	3	6	4	4	3			44	21	
Lyon Schulz					1	1	14	14			6	6	1	1	9	9	7	7													38	38	
Pershing A. J. Reed					6	6	11	11															6	6	8	7					31	30	
Washoe E. C. Reed	10	10			22	22			8	8							6	6													46	46	
Washoe Hayes																									7	7	29	29	2	2	38	38	
White Pine, Eureka Lander Crook-Townsend	9	5	1	0	7	0	9	6	5	4	19	18	19	7	6	3	1	(1)	14	0												90	43
White Pine, Eureka Lander-Armstrong																									*	16	15	(8)	3	104	79	120	97
TOTALS	19	18	30	18	59	43	67	62	37	35	29	27	38	22	95	66	30	27	14	0	1	1	70	63	47	45	326	269	21	18	873	714	

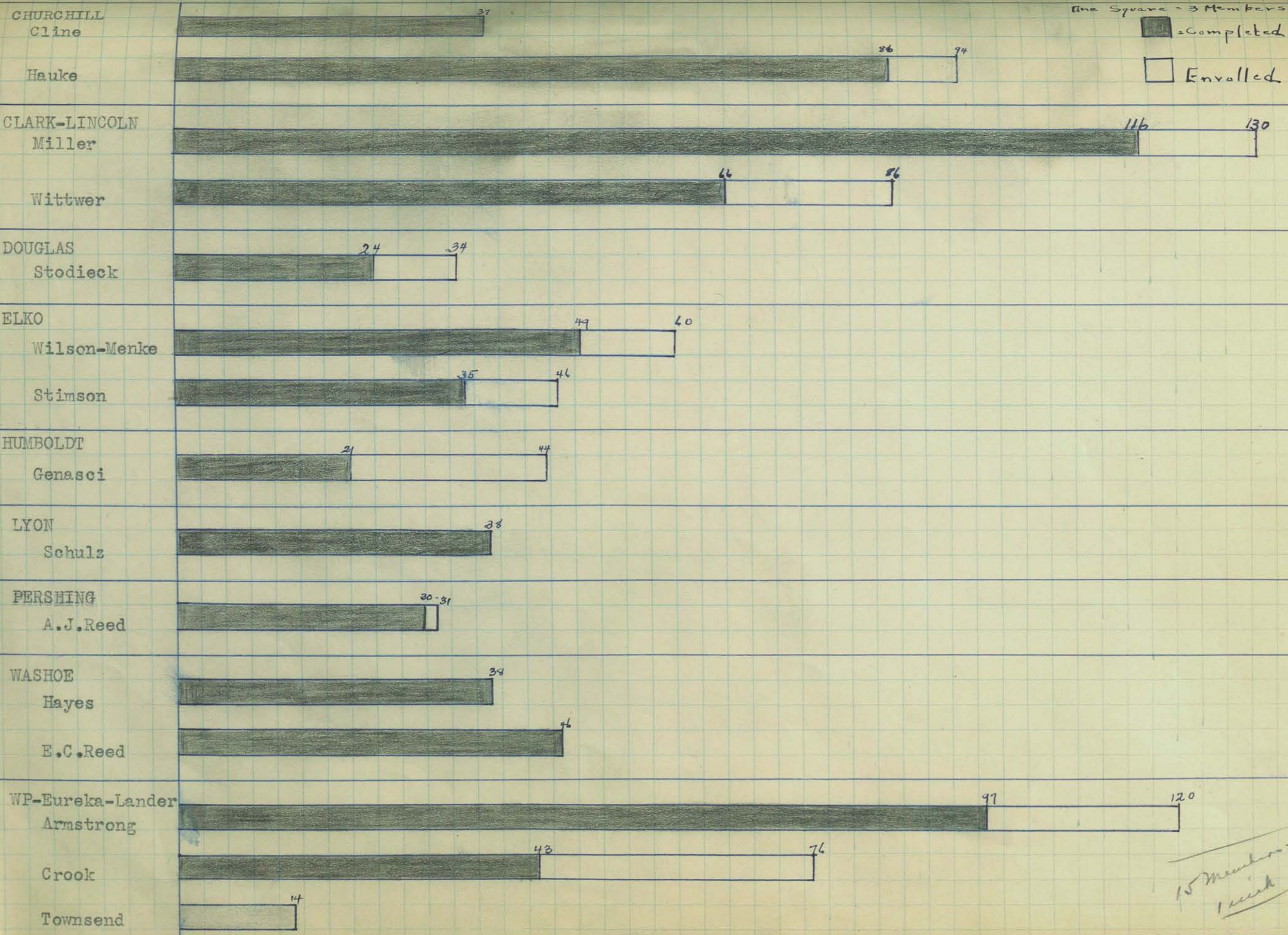
* Included elsewhere.

III. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY
COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS FOR 1930.

One Square = 3 Members

■ = Completed

□ = Enrolled

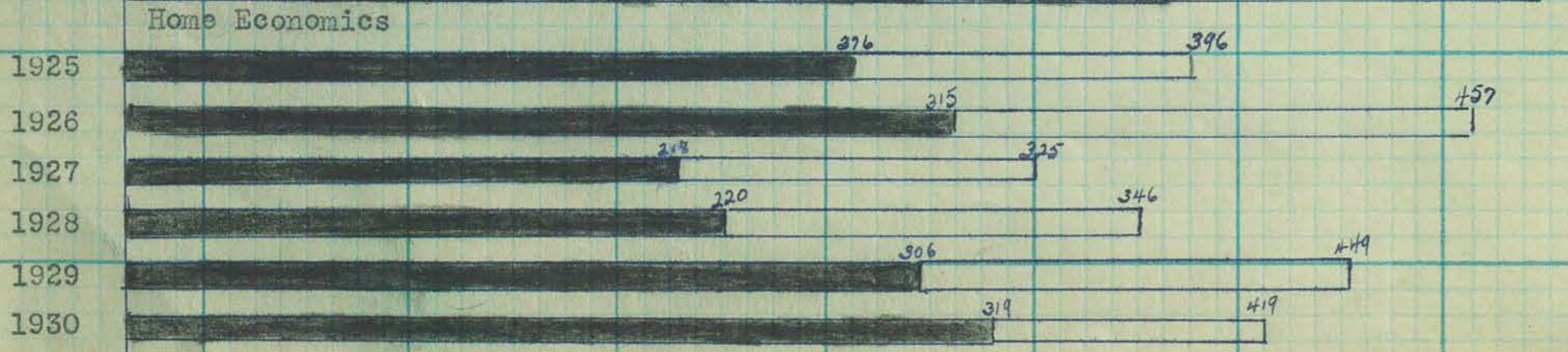
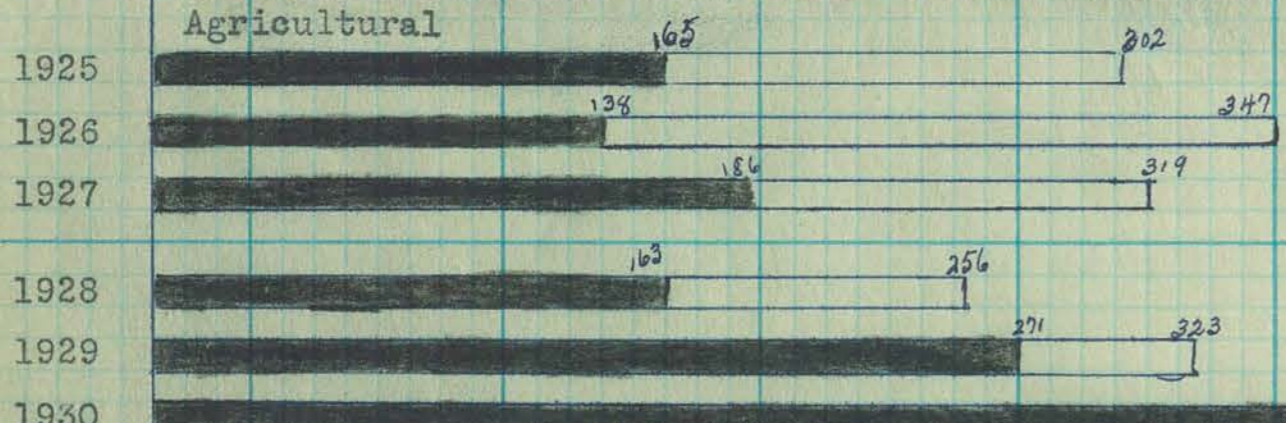
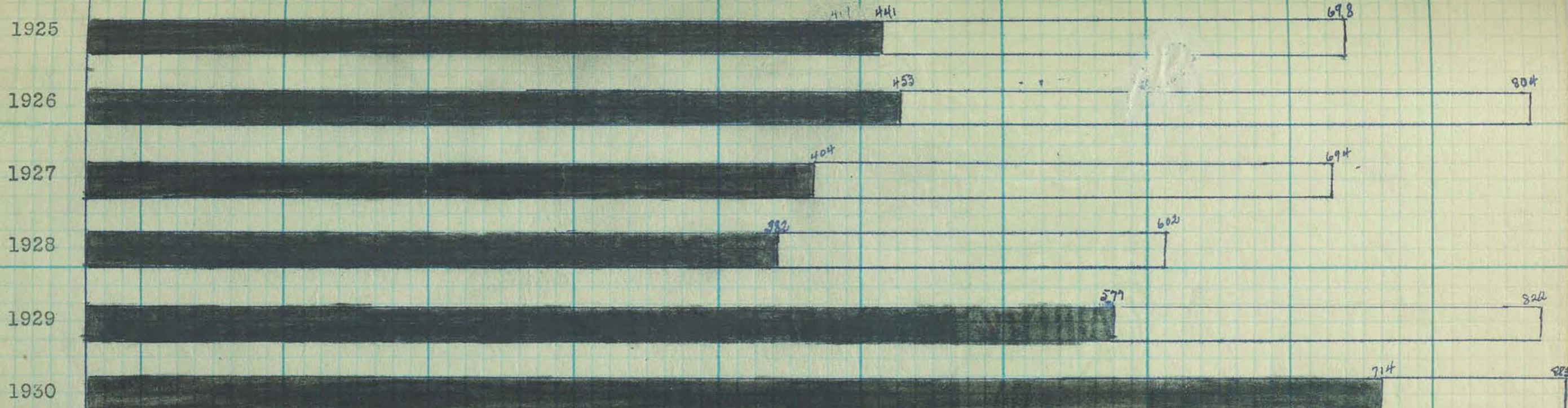


15 members = 1 week

IIII - GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY PROJECTS

1925 - 1930

1925-1930



790 projects
± each

V. CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS FOR YEARS

1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930

CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS FOR YEARS

1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1928 - 1929 - 1930

Project	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.
Corn	31	12	42	17	10	5	9	9	3	3	0	0
Potato	11	2	42	19	58	44	23	15	2	2	19	18
Wheat	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mkt. Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	14	9	30	18
Home Gardens	45	32	34	21	58	35	65	36	68	50	59	43
Sorghum Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Dairy Cattle	125	61	101	30	128	57	54	34	88	67	67	62
Beef Cattle	5	2	21	7	13	12	20	10	14	14	37	35
Swine	11	8	3	1	1	1	9	6	18	14	29	27
Sheep	21	10	36	9	15	8	2	2	40	21	38	22
Poultry	49	36	58	26	33	22	54	38	58	46	95	66
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	9	5	0	0
Rabbit	4	2	6	4	0	0	2	1	57	38	30	27
Range Mgt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Bees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cooking Foods S+P	13	11	21	18	56	35	62	42	36	29	70	63
Food Preservation Canning	57	34	26	17	0	0	18	13	10	10	21	18
Clothing	326	231	396	271	315	180	240	147	343	233	326	269
Hot School Lunch	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	0	0	0
Home Improvement	0	0	14	9	4	3	10	9	60	34	47	45
Totals	698	441	804	453	693	403	602	383	822	577	883	714

VI -

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK

1915 - 1930

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK 1915-1930

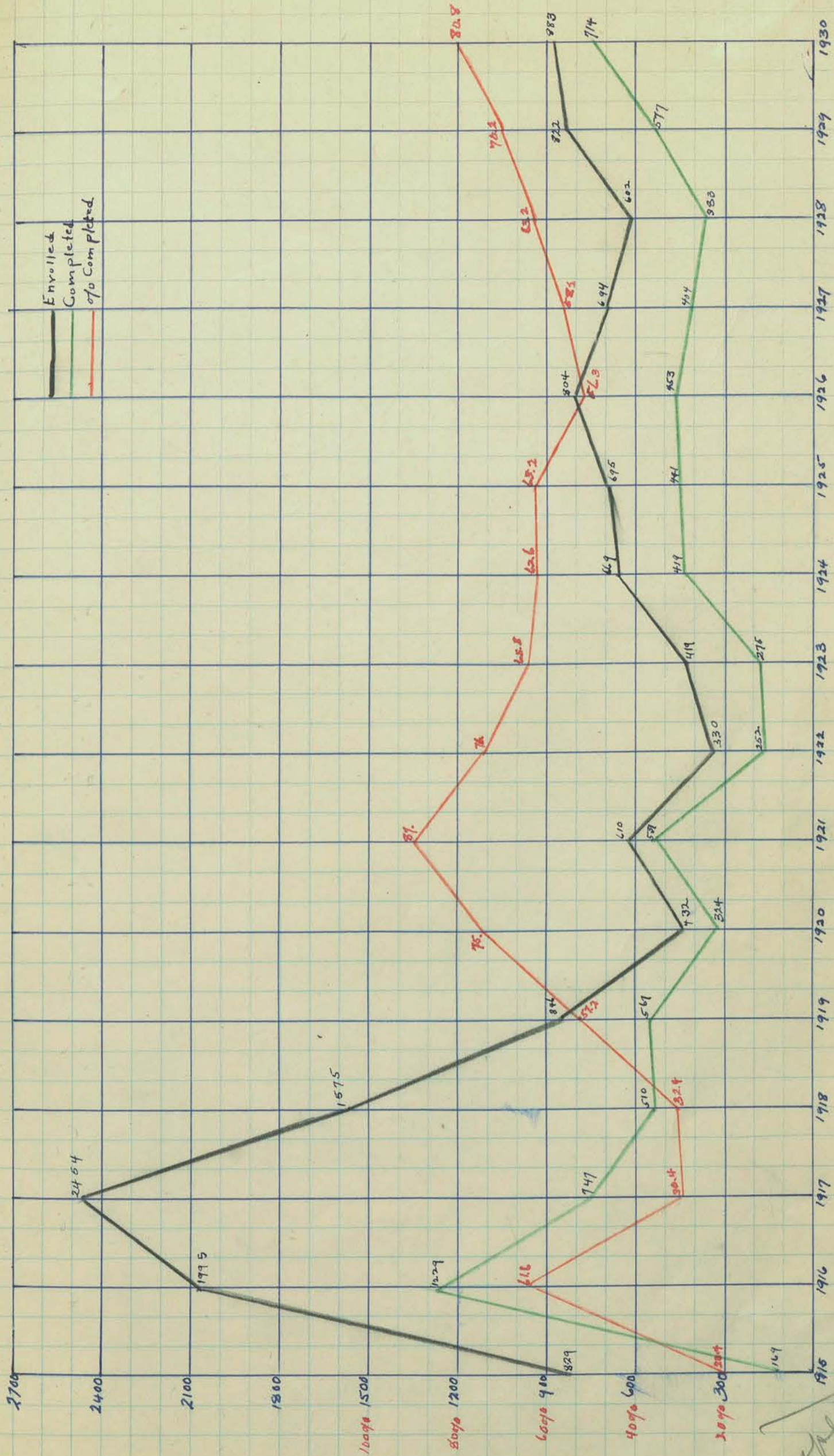
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1575	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	57.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.8
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8

*completed for
1931*

VII - COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK

1915 - 1930

7. Comparison of Club Work 1915 - 1930



Completed for
1927

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

ACCORDING TO AGE. 1930

<u>AGE</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
10	52	112	164
11	61	104	165
12	70	81	151
13	64	67	131
14	55	43	98
15	29	28	57
16	24	17	41
17	6	19	25
18	0	7	7
19	0	1	1
20	0	0	0

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

Revised July 7, 1930

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 STILWELL BUOL County _____ Agent _____
(Name) (Title)

From November 1, 1929 to November 1, 1930

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, PAGE 3



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 summary, with analysis and interpretations, for presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation 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 of extension work.

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. 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 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 agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

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 summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. 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. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should adapt the outline to the situation and the work to be reported.

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; listing goals set up, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

(a) Cereals.	(m) Dairy.
(b) Legumes and forage crops.	(n) Other livestock.
(c) Potatoes, Irish.	(o) Farm management.
(d) Cotton.	(p) Marketing, farm and home.
(e) Tobacco and other special crops.	(q) Foods and nutrition.
(f) Home gardens and home beautification.	(r) Child training and care.
(g) Market garden and truck crops.	(s) Clothing.
(h) Fruits.	(t) Home management.
(i) Forestry.	(u) Home furnishings.
(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.	(v) Home health and sanitation.
(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.	(w) Community activities.
(l) Poultry.	(x) 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:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.

2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.

3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.

4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.

5. 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 for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to 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.

The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.

6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.

7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.

8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.

9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.

10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.

11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.

12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.

13. An office call is a call in person or by telephone by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.

14. A farm or home visit is a call by the agent at a farm or home at which some definite information relating to extension work is given or obtained.

15. Days in office should include time spent by the county extension agent in his office, extension conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.

16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.

17. Letters written should include all original letters on official business. (Duplicated letters should not be included.)

18. An extension school is a school usually of two to six days' duration, arranged by the extension service, where practical 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.

19. Records consist of definite information on file in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Activities and Results that can be Verified

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)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name County Farm Bureaus

(b) Number of members: (1) Men _____ (2) Women 652

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 101

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 87

5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.

(a) Adult work: (1) Men 25 (2) Women 250

(b) 4-H Club work: (1) Men 0 (2) Women 78 (3) Older club boys 0 (4) Older club girls 9

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 49

7. Members in above clubs or groups 1046

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 50

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled: (a) Boys 8 (b) Girls 420

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing: (a) Boys 8 (b) Girls 364

11. Number of members now enrolled in 4-H Club work for:

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	<u>188</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
(b) Girls	<u>258</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>

12. Number of 4-H Club members according to age.

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	<u>52</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Girls	<u>112</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

¹ Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 24, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school.....	416	Out of school.....	2	13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	32	14
		(b) Demonstration.....	30	
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age.....			0	15
16. Members in above groups.....		(a) Young men.....	0	16
		(b) Young women.....	0	
17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work.....				17
18. Number of different farms visited.....				18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			4249	19
20. Number of different homes visited.....			1964	20
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	1181	21
		(b) Telephone.....	1962	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			470-3/4	22
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			1028-1/4	23
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			250	24
25. Number of individual letters written.....			3274	25
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			307	26
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			4120	27
28. Number of radio talks made.....			0	28
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			24	29
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	46	30
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	6	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	199	
		(b) 4-H Club.....		
		(1) Number.....	15	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	42	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	869	31	
	(b) Total attendance.....	16282		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	336	32	
	(b) Total attendance.....	8642		
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Number.....	13	33	
	(b) Total attendance.....	116		
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	3	34
		(2) Total attendance.....	710	
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	13	
		(2) Total attendance.....	885	

² List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.³ Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results that can be Verified

		(1) Number.....	0		
	(a) Farm women	(2) Total members attending.....	0		
		(3) Total others attending.....	0		
35.	Encampments held.....	(1) Number.....	1	35	
		(2) Total boys attending.....	154		
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(3) Total girls attending.....	163		
		(4) Total others attending.....	47		
36.	Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported.....	(a) Number.....	253	36	
		(b) Total attendance.....	15899		
37.	Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	110	
		(2) Total attendance.....	2315		
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	103	37	
		(2) Total attendance.....	8655		

8-5146

38.	Number of days agent spent in field.....	24	
39.	Number of news articles or stories published.....	24	
40.	Number of individual letters written.....	207	
41.	Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....	4120	
42.	Number of bulletins distributed.....	0	
43.	Number of radio talks made.....	24	
44.	Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....	24	
45.	Number of extension cards filed in year of listing.....	24	
46.	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	192
		(2) Total attendance.....	6
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	12
		(2) Total attendance.....	42
47.	Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	24	
48.	Meetings held at youth demonstration.....	24	
49.	Tours conducted.....	24	
50.	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	710
		(2) Total attendance.....	12
	(b) 4-H Club.....	(1) Number.....	282
		(2) Total attendance.....	282

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each subdivision of the program of work. Include under each heading all of the work done with men, women, boys, and girls. If an assistant agent has been employed 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. Estimate where records are not available.

Line of work	Number of communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agent devoted to line of work	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work	Number of news stories published	Number of circular letters issued	Number of farm or home visits made	Number of office calls received	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
38. Cereals (page 8).....										38
39. Legumes and forage crops (pages 9, 10).....										39
40. Potatoes, Irish (page 11).....										40
41. Cotton (page 11).....										41
42. Tobacco and other special crops (page 11).....										42
43. Home gardens and home beautification (page 12).....	40	70	22	182-3/4	98	54	96	948	195	43
44. Market garden and truck crops (page 12).....										44
45. Fruits (page 12).....										45
46. Forestry (page 13).....										46
47. Rodents and miscellaneous insects (page 13).....										47
48. Agricultural engineering and home engineering (page 14).....	-	-	-	5	2	0	0	12	0	48
49. Poultry (page 15).....										49
50. Dairy (page 15).....										50
51. Other livestock (page 15).....										51
52. Farm management (page 16).....										52
53. Marketing—farm and home (page 17).....										53
54. Foods and nutrition (page 18).....	79	124	25	387	451	35	199	815	343	54
55. Child training and care (page 19).....	6	6	-	26	17	2	25	164	10	55
56. Clothing (page 20).....	44	85	4	277-3/4	241	34	241	776	306	56
57. Home management (page 21).....	20	9	3	34	12	7	14	102	50	57
58. House furnishings (page 22).....	88	59	17 1/2	175-3/4	158	37	221	315	151	58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23).....	14	13	2	12	8	1	0	110	10	59
60. Community activities (page 24).....	6	24	3	68	27	13	34	46	293	60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24).....	14	8	2	94-3/4	23	8	41	48	159	61
62. Building extension program of work ¹	32	29	6	103	14	10	20	162	124	62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²	44	53	17	94-1/4	81	13	63	104	134	63
Totals	414	480	101 1/2	1460 1/4	1132	214	954	3602	1775	

¹ Under "building the extension program" include all work incident to the collection of economic and social data as a basis for determining programs, the conducting of program surveys, and the outlining of county, district, and community programs. Do not include work related to the execution of programs, as this should be reported under the projects above.

² Under "organization" include all work incident to maintaining extension associations, agricultural councils, home demonstration councils, advisory committees, project committees, community committees, and the like not reported under building the extension program.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Item	Alfalfa	Sweet clover	Clover (red, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year							73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations							74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ xxxxxx xxxxxx	} 75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled							} 76
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing							} 77
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing							78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹ (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ xxxxxx xxxxxx	} 79

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

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Home gardens	(b) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	(c) Beautification of home grounds	(d) Tree fruits	(e) Bush and small fruits	(f) Grapes
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	26		50			88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	117		164			89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x		x x x x x			90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x bu.	x x x x x bu. qts. lbs. 91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	8					92
(1) Boys.....	8					
(2) Girls.....	12					
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	8					93
(1) Boys.....	8					
(2) Girls.....	12					
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing..... (Use space below for State questions not listed above)	6		x x x x x			94
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FORESTRY

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

- 95. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 95
- 96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 96
- 97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... } 97
 - (a) Boys.....
 - (b) Girls.....
- 98. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... } 98
 - (a) Boys.....
 - (b) Girls.....
- 99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing..... 99
- 100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing..... 100
- 101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations..... 101
- 102. Acres involved in preceding question..... 102
- 103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management..... 103
- 104. Acres involved in preceding question..... 104
- 105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations..... 105
- 106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust..... 106
- 107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below)..... 107

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	
	Rodents	Other animal pests	Insects	
108. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....				108
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....				109
110. Pounds of poison used.....				110

AGRICULTURAL AND HOME ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

111.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	25	111
112.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	34	112
113.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	113
114.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	114
115.	Number of farms following recommendations in installing drainage systems.....		115
116.	Acres drained by such systems.....		116
117.	Number of farms following recommendations in installing irrigation systems.....		117
118.	Acres irrigated by such systems.....		118
119.	Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....		119
120.	Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....		120
121.	Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....		121
122.	Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	41	122
123.	Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	19	123
124.	Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	11	124
125.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	6	125
126.	Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	1	126
127.	Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....	4	127
128.	Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....	80	128
129.	Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....		129
130.	Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... (b) Hog houses..... (c) Poultry houses..... (d) Silos..... (e) Other.....	130

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)

POULTRY, DAIRY CATTLE, BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, AND HORSES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

Item	(a) Poultry	(b) Dairy cattle	(c) Beef cattle	(d) Sheep	(e) Swine	(f) Horses and mules
131. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....						131
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....						132
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....						133
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....						134
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... { (1) Boys..... { (2) Girls.....						135
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... { (1) Boys..... { (2) Girls.....						136
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....						137
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....						138
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....						139
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....						140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....						141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....						142
143. Number of members in these associations.....						143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....						144
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)						

FARM MANAGEMENT, CREDIT, INSURANCE, AND TAXATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

145.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....		145
146.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....		146
147.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	147
148.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....	148
149.	Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....		149
150.	Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....		150
151.	Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....		151
152.	Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....		152
153.	Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....		153
154.	Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....		154
155.	Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....		155
156.	Number of farms advised relative to leases.....		156
157.	Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....		157
158.	Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....		158
159.	Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159
	(a) Wheat.....	(g) Dairy cattle.....	(n).....
	(b) Corn.....	(h) Beef cattle.....	(o).....
	(c) Cotton.....	(i) Hogs.....	(p).....
	(d) Potatoes.....	(j) Sheep.....	(q).....
	(e) Tobacco.....	(k) Poultry.....	(r).....
	(f) Truck crops.....	(l).....	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results

Item	(a) Grain and feed	(b) Cotton	(c) Dairy products	(d) Livestock	(e) Fruits and vegetables	(f) Poultry and eggs	(g) Home products	(h) Other
160. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups organized during the year								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year								161
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)								162
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	163
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	164
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
165. Preliminary analysis								165
166. Organization								166
167. Accounting and auditing								167
168. Financing								168
169. Business policies								169
170. Production to meet market demand								170
171. Reduction of market losses								171
172. Use of current market information								172
173. Standardizing								173
174. Processing or manufacturing								174
175. Packaging and grading								175
176. Loading								176
177. Transporting								177
178. Warehousing								178
179. Keeping membership informed								179
180. Merging into larger units								180
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—								
181. Standardizing								181
182. Packaging and grading								182
183. Use of current market information								183

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

184.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....			414	184
185.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....			693	185
186.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (1) Girls (2) Boys			186
187.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (1) Girls (2) Boys			187
188.	Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year.....			75	188
189.	Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....			30	189
190.	Number of homes balancing family meals for a year.....			471	190
191.	Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....			493	191
192.	Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....			35	192
193.	Number of children involved in preceding question.....			895	193
194.	Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....			1262	194
195.	Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....			319	195
196.	Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....				196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	16	197
198. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	11	198
199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care.....	0	199
200. Membership in these groups.....	0	200
201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... } { (b) Girls..... }	201
202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... } { (b) Girls..... }	202
203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation").....	14	203
204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....	5	204
205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment.....	2	205
206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs.....	11	206
207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children.....	2	207
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)		

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	214	208
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	136	209
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 318 (b) Boys..... 0	210
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 266 (b) Boys..... 0	211
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 205 (b) Girls..... 268	212
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....	(a) Women..... 25 (b) Girls..... 57 (c) Boys..... 0	213
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....	(a) Women..... 197 (b) Girls..... 223	214
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	(a) Women..... 108 (b) Girls..... 202	215
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 178 (b) Girls..... 196	216

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME MANAGEMENT

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	19	217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	53	218
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Girls (b) Boys	219
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Girls (b) Boys	220
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	29	221
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	4	222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	242	223
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	0	224
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....	44	225
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	99	226
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....	47	227
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	117	228
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....	50	229
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	189	230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	124	231
232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	191	232
233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	21	233
	(a) Girls.....	
	(b) Boys.....	
234. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	14	234
	(a) Girls.....	
	(b) Boys.....	
235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....	299	235
	(a) Women.....	
	(b) Girls.....	
236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....	116	236
	(a) Women.....	
	(b) Girls.....	
237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....	224	237
	(a) Women.....	
	(b) Girls.....	
238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....	145	238
	(a) Women.....	
	(b) Girls.....	
239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors.....	339	239
	(a) Women.....	
	(b) Girls.....	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities

253. Number of communities surveyed or scored.....	18	253
254. Number of clubhouses, permanent camps, etc., built.....	1	254
255. Number of community rest rooms established.....	0	255
256. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	3	256
257. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	9	257
258. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic practices.....	9	258
259. Number of school or other community grounds landscaped in accordance with plans furnished.....	3	259
260. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities such as landscaping school grounds, conducting a local fair, etc.....	6	260
261. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community work reported on this page.....		261

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under This Heading Report Other Lines of Work not Included in the Preceding Pages, Such as Bees, Weeds, 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	(a) Bees	(b) Weeds	(c) Handicraft	(d) ¹	(e) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....			10	1	1	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....			6	243	200	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....					264
	(2) Girls.....					
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....					265
	(2) Girls.....					

¹ Indicate project by name.

NEVADA ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT OF

HOME AND COMMUNITY EXTENSION WORK 1930

I. ORGANIZATION

1. Plan of Organization -- There has been little change in the organization plans of either state or county units in Nevada this year. Our staff continues to consist of two county and three district women extension agents supervised by an assistant director, who also acts as nutrition specialist and carries on a limited amount of general work in counties having no women agent. Each woman agent also acts as a part-time specialist along some line of project work; being responsible for the preparation of subject matter material, the training of agents and a small amount of specialist field work. This year we have extended a small amount of Keep Growing and 4-H club work into Ormsby and Douglas counties, where as yet there is no woman agent.

During 1930 we have been fortunate in having no change in personnel. One agent was absent for a considerable period during the spring, but the assistant director was able to carry on part of her work and so any serious set-back was avoided. Two of our agents were comparatively new but made excellent progress in becoming acquainted with their districts. Altogether, the year has been one of steady work with good permanent results. This is the first full year in which we have had a staff of five women extension agents. The increase in personnel has had a decidedly stimulating effect on organization and project work, not only because it has enabled us to decrease the size of our districts but because it has increased the specialist work available.

The plans set forth in our plan of work report for 1930 have been consistently followed throughout the year (see pages 32 to 37 for contrast of goals and results). From an organization point of view effort has been concentrated upon four major problems:

- (1). To carry out the project system adopted last year, focusing attention on the concrete goals set up for this year, and taking care that the details of the calendars of work were carried out as planned and when planned. We feel that good progress has been made in this work as shown by the increasing spread of influence and definite results secured.

- (2). To acquaint the new agents with their districts and our methods of work. The assistant director has spent considerable time with the two agents who came to us late in 1929, going over their territory with them, helping them become accustomed to our project methods, etc. The results have more than justified the time spent. All agents are now doing good work.

- (3). To increase the extension service sphere of

influence and serve a greater proportion of our rural population by extending the work into outlying districts. This effort has taken a large amount of time but has certainly produced results. There has been an increase of 38% in the number of communities definitely enrolled in extension work, eighty seven communities and rural sections now being served in the territory covered by the five women extension agents, and in the counties where there is no woman agent, the number was 63 in 1929. There are still at least thirty two localities that could and should be reached by home economic extension work, but most of these will have to wait until additional funds permit an increase in the number of women agents.

(4). To strengthen county and community organizations and increase their initiative and effective cooperation. We feel that some progress has been made in this respect, details of which are given in the following section of this report.

2. Assistance rendered in the Organization Work of the Counties.

The assistant director has spent a considerable amount of time helping to strengthen organization work within the counties. She has met with county boards, and with county and community committees to help them analyze their local problems, to draw up plans of work, to select effective methods of attack through definite delegation of responsibility as to what is to be done, who will do it and just where it will be done. Two or three follow up visits have been made to each county observing progress, helping local agents and people to analyze results and to make the minor adjustments so necessary for success. The main effort of the assistant director has been expended on awakening an active feeling of responsibility toward determining the program and whole hearted cooperation in carrying it out. Above all else special time and attention have been given to educating the local agent in the gentle art of keeping widely scattered groups vitalized through definite initial suggestions, occasional follow up visits and frequent stimulating letters and newspaper publicity. We feel that our greatest progress has come through the definite duties assumed by each member of the group, whether it be county board or community committee. Concrete suggestions are often typewritten and are quite definite regarding how, and when, certain things shall be done. We take care that these outlines are suggestive only and find them received with all friendliness. These are followed up by the agent with home visits, phone calls, letters and newspaper publicity in an effort to guard against the dragging discouragement of "those who fall by the wayside". The results in our "Keep Growing" demonstrations, in our vegetable garden and yard improvement contests, in some phases of our food selection and preparation work and in our 4-H club work has been most encouraging. We now believe that sincere cooperation in making plans, definite delegation of responsibility and close follow up are the keynotes of successful county and community organization work.

3. Development of Community Programs in Extension Work.

Nine counties now have well worked out plans for the development of community programs of work in 83 communities. Some of these communities are large county seat towns, others are little hamlets or isolated valleys where it is possible for the scattered population to get together only three or four times a year. Naturally the program problems vary radically, but in all there is an increasing spirit of responsible cooperation. Perhaps a good part of the local feeling of responsibility comes from the fact that there are so many more demands for home economics extension work than there are funds, agents or time to handle the work. Therefore, each locality is anxious to get all the help it can and use it in the best possible way.

In the larger communities and more thickly valleys, the local community organization, together with the extension agent, draws up a tentative program of work at or before the local annual meeting. In isolated valleys, with a scattered population, a small committee is usually appointed to confer with the agent and work out a feasible program. These local plans are taken into the county annual meeting and harmonized into a tentative county program. The county programs are brought into the state conference and again adjustments are made to harmonize with the state and the Western States programs and with the resources of the state as to funds and number of agents, the amount of specialist's time available, etc.

Our annual State Farm Bureau conferences bring in an average of two women county board members from each county and several other women who are community delegates or accompany husbands who are delegates. A considerable part of this conference is spent in small group conferences, working out concrete plans regarding organization and project problems. Here again, there is need to broaden local view-points which often conflict, and work out a harmonious state wide plan. We have found these state conferences bring a rich return in increased breadth of view and enthusiasm and that these women delegates go back to their counties and render valuable assistance in educating their counties to a similar feeling.

Community programs of work vary greatly between large and small communities and scattered districts. A large town or thickly settled district with well developed leaders may carry six or more projects. On the other hand an isolated valley may limit its endeavors to two or three projects, for instance, Keep Growing work in the schools, 2 4-H clubs for girls and boys, and adequate farm-home gardens.

Each year we have a higher percentage of completions because better leadership is being developed and because the local communities are learning to judge their ability and realize the wisdom of limiting their endeavors to a few lines and securing concrete results.

Because of our small communities and the many inter-community project activities, our summaries of goals and results are made on a county wide basis. Washoe County is an example of a long established county having a woman extension agent all to its self. Of the 75 concrete goals set for 1930, 34% were surpassed (some times two or three times over,) 40% were exactly reached, and 21% goals were not reached, (some failing by only a small amount.) A good many of these failures were due to outside and unavoidable causes, such as inability to secure space to make an exhibit, the late season and its effect on the farm work (see Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County Nevada report pages 7 to 10.) Clark County is one of two counties in a district with a large area and scattered populations. They had 46 specific goals in their 1930 program. 35% of the goals were exactly reached, 33% were surpassed (some many times over) 32% of the goals failed to be reached due largely to the poor season for garden work and to the over crowded schedule of the agent.

4. Development of Work of County Project Committees.

In the more thickly settled areas of the state, county project committees are functioning very well. Washoe County for a number of years has had a well organized home makers council that acts as a county wide committee for all major projects. It is composed of representatives of all the home-makers clubs and meets nearly every month. It helps formulate the project programs of work and arranges for all county wide activities. Its sub-committees act as county wide project committees for the Keep Growing work, farm home gardens, clothing, home and yard improvements, 4-H club work and recreation. These sub-committees arrange for county wide tours, achievement days, 4-H club picnics, dairy day, Better Homes tours, the fall agricultural and home makers fair, fashion shows and inter-community recreation evenings. They raise a large amount of money each year for the prizes, refreshments, publicity, etc., and in many ways are responsible for the progress made along various project lines.

Elko County, which has a much more scattered population, is just beginning to have county project committees who function. For the past three years their county wide 4-H club committee has rendered valuable service along all lines of club work, particularly in regard to the county 4-H Club achievement day and sending their 4-H club delegates to the state club camp. This past year two other project committees have done excellent work. The yard improvement contest committee organized two community and a county wide rural yard improvement contests, selected judges, secured prizes and a large element in the outstanding success of this project. They also superintended a most successful county wide flower show. Another county committee secured an appropriation for a woman building at the county fair grounds, helped select the plans and took full charge of all

entries and exhibits, and made their county fair a truly educational event. (See Stimson's Elko County report page 18 to 43).

Lyon and Churchill County, who have just completed their third year of home economics extension work are beginning to do good work through their county project committees for some projects notably the home improvement, yard improvement and 4-H club projects. In Clark and Lincoln counties the nutrition project and 4-H club project committees are beginning to fully function. In the East Central district, where year around home economics extension work has only been established a year and a half, the vast distances and scattered population makes the work of county project committees difficult and expensive. Such work is largely carried on by the women members of the county board through correspondence and at annual meetings. Regular county project committees work will be very slow to develop in the district until road conditions improve.

5. County Program Development.

County programs of work are based upon the demands for work expressed in local community programs, coordinated with the state program and the resources as to agents and specialist time available. The big problem is to hold the work down to a volume that the agent and limited specialist assistance can handle. The assistant director spends considerable time in conferences to help the counties differentiate between essential and unessential lines of work and to apportion the work to various sections of the county. There is a decidedly increased ability in balancing county program of work and in the wise use of the agent's time.

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA

GOALS AND COMPLETIONS

Nutrition

1. Food Selection & Preparation (Demonstration Stage)	#36
Goals	Results
3 project groups	4
10 demonstrations on use of vegetables	14
50 families adopting improved practices	50
3 demonstrations on use of wheat germ	2
3 demonstrations on use of powdered milk	0
3 demonstrations on use of sprouted bean	0
2. Adequate Gardens (Campaign Stage)	#37
Goals	Completions
14 adequate garden demonstrations	14
7 storage demonstrations	3
4 hot bed demonstrations	3
100 cooperators	100
3. Green Leaf vegetable variety tests	#117
Goals	Completions
2 test plots of each of the following: spinach, tender greens, kale, broccoli, New Zealand spinach, swiss chard, French mustard, collards, asparagus, Chinese cabbage	2 except asparagus
Draw up plans for spread of influence in 1931	
4. Paper Mulch Experimental Plots	#116
Goals	
2 experimental plot demonstrations	2 demonstrations.
5. Food Preservation (Demonstration stage)	#38
Goals	Results
3 project groups	2
6 demonstration on food preservation	2
40 families adopting improved practices of food preservation	40

2 communities having evaporators	0
1 community dinner in each community serving evaporated products	0

6. Keep Growing (Campaign Stage) #39

Goals	Results.
21 community demonstrations	21
468 children involved	434
5% increase in normal children	10.2%
5% decrease in dangerously underweight	2.76%
12 Gold Star communities	12
12 communities entering poster contest	7
15 Achievement Days	12
80% children having some form hot lunch at noon	84%

7. Land of Health stories #118

Goals	Results.
4 demonstrations	4

8. Food Selection and Preparation 4-H Clubs #41

Goals	Results.
1 community	1
1 food selection and preparation 4-H club	1
9 members	5
1 demonstration team	1
1 judging team	1
75% completions	64.5%

9. Food Preservation 4-H Clubs #42

Goals	Results.
2 communities	2
2 food preservation clubs	2
10 members	7
2 demonstration teams	1
1 judging team	2
75% completions	71.4%

Home Improvement

10. House Planning (New or remodeled) (Demonstration Stage) #45

Goals	Results.
5 communities	5
8 houses either new or remodeled	30

11. Living Room Improvement (Demonstration Stage) #46

Goals

4 communities	5
4 demonstrations	5
10 families adopting improved practices	15
12. Kitchen Improvement (Demonstration Stage) #47	
Goals	
5 communities	5
5 demonstrations	7
10 families adopting improved practices	10
2 kitchen sinks	0
2 working heights changed	1
13. Compressed Natural Gas #119	
4 communities to test	4
10 demonstrations in county	10
14. Bedroom Improvement (Demonstration Stage) #48	
Goals	Results
2 communities	3
2 demonstrations	4
5 families adopting improved practices	9
15. Bathroom Improvement (Demonstration Stage) #49	
Goals	
3 communities	2
3 demonstrations	2
3 families adopting improved practices	0
16. Heating System (Demonstration Stage) #52	
Goals	
2 community demonstrations	2
1 demonstration in each	1 in each
17. Home Ground Improvement--Wells(Demonstration Stage) #120	
Goals	
2 demonstrations	2
30 families adopting improved practices	15
1 community yard demonstration	1
1 garden tour & exhibit	1
18. Home Ground Improvement--Elko(Demonstration Stage) #55	
Goals	
2 demonstrations	2
30 cooperators	58

1	community yard demonstration	1
1	garden tour	1
19.	County-wide Farm Yard Contest #121	
2	demonstrations	2
20	families adopting improved practices	
1	county-wide yard tour & exhibit	1
20.	Home Improvement 4-H Club #56	

Goals	Results
2 communities	1
3 members	2
1 demonstration team	1
1 exhibit	1

Clothing.

21. Construction (Demonstration Stage) #58

Goals	Results
2 communities	1
2 demonstrations on construction	1
10 adopting improved practices	2

22. Children's Clothing (Demonstration Stage) #60

Goals	Results
5 communities	0
2 Emphasizing children's clothing in each community	0
5 adopting improved practices	0

23. Millinery (Demonstration Stage) #61

Goals	Results
3 communities	0
3 project leaders trained	0
3 method demonstrations	0
14 people adopting improved practices	0

24. 4-H Clothing Club #64

75% Completions	75%
3 clubs	6
24 members	32
3 judging teams	5

County-wide Work.

25. 4-H Club work county-wide plans

Goals	Results
50 members	49
75% completions	71.4%
7 demonstration teams	9
6 judging teams	9
1 county-wide achievement day	1
20 in attendance at club camp	24

26. Fairs and Exhibits (Demonstration Stage) #69

Goals	Results
1 flower show	1
25 exhibitors	41
1 fair	1
125 exhibitions	192

27. Recreation (Demonstration Stage) #66

Goals	Results
1 community stressing recreation at community center meetings	1
20 persons learning new games	40

28. Cooperation with County Farm Bureau #122

Goals	Results
elect community officers and hold 5 meetings in each of the communities of Metropolis, Lamoyille, Starr Valley, Lee & Halleck.	2 Lamoyille 2 Halleck 1 each of other 3
assist in securing 100 Farm Bureau memberships	100 secured

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM.

1. Supervisory Program for 1930

All supervisory work in Nevada is carried on by the assistant director, there being no assistant state leader or state specialists. The supervisory program with its goals and results is given below.

Supervision and Training of Agents, 1930

Goals

- (1). Acquaint new Agents with their local problems
- (2). Strengthen extension technique for all agents, especially in regard to
 - a. Effective method demonstrations
 - b. Home Demonstrations.
 - c. Strengthen follow up work of agents

Results.

- (1). Both new agents received extra attention to acquaint them with their local problems, were taken into new localities, introduced to key people and helped in studying the widely varying local problems. Both agents are now thoroughly familiar with their territory and people, and doing good work.
- (2). Extension Technique has been emphasized throughout the year.
 - a. Specific method demonstration training was given at annual conference. Agents demonstrations were observed in the field and improvements worked out cooperatively
 - b. Home Demonstrations were more clearly defined and the total number increased from 925 in 1929 to 1417 in 1930. We feel this is a distinct advancement in Extension technique.
 - c. During each visit of the assistant director to agent, special attention has been given to home visits, news articles & other methods of effective follow-up. We feel real progress has been made.

2. Project Organization.

Goals	Results.
(1). Strengthen Project outlines	(1). Project outlines for home improvement, yard improvement, nutrition, garden, clothing and 4-H club work have all been strengthened through the joint effort of assistant director and agents acting as specialists. Special conferences have been held with each agent to help in adapting general project outlines to suit varying local conditions.
(2). Write outlines for new projects.	(2). Project outlines have been prepared for one new project & seven new sub-projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Good Growth and Development for the preschool child project work established in one county. b. Home Management; Home budgets and accounts; preliminary outline written. Work started in two counties. c. Clothing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Millinery, established in 7 counties. (2) Children's clothing, established in 1 county. d. Nutrition (gardens) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Green leaf vegetable variety tests, 9 counties (2) Paper mulch, 7 counties. (3) Sub-soil irrigation, 1 county. (4) Land O'Health stories, in 7 counties.
(3) See that project plans are carried out.	(3) The assistant director definitely checked project plans and calendars with each agent two or three times during the year. Marked improvements have been made and practically all project plans were carried out except where one agent was absent for six weeks. Even here a majority of plans were completed through assistant director substituting for agent part of the time.

3. Subject Matter Preparation.

Goals	Results.
Help prepare subject matter material for	Not as much subject matter was prepared as expected, due to the heavy demand for field work.
3rd Year 4-H Clothing Clubs	Partially prepared.
2nd Year 4-H Food Clubs	Omitted because of ill health & crowded schedule of agent.
2nd Year 4-H Home Improvement	Partially prepared. The material for 4-H Clothing and Home Improvement, will be completed early in 1931. The 2nd year 4-H food booklet will have to be postponed till later in 1931.
Adult clothing material	Material prepared.
Adult Home Improvement material	Material on bedroom improvement prepared.

4. Increase Sphere of Influence.

Goals	Results.
Help agents organize outlying districts, also reach a larger proportion of population	The assistant director assisted agents and county boards in planning the extension of work into outlying valleys, and assisted agents in making contacts and planning programs of work. As a result the number of communities and districts now doing extension work was increased 38%, from 63 in 1929 to 87 in 1930. Nearly all of the isolated valleys in Eureka, Lander and White Pine, Elko & Lincoln Counties are now being reached and also a few in Nye County where as yet no extension organization exists. Washoe County also extended the work in three districts, and is reaching a larger proportion of the Italian population. Some adult & 4-H club work is being done in Humboldt and Pershing counties where there is no woman agent. With this increase Nevada has about reached the limits of extension expansion until more women agents can be secured.

5. Office Organization.

Goals

Continue to assist agents to strengthen office organization

Results.

This work is progressing slowly but systematically. All offices now have a good project filing system, have improved their subject matter files and are using their clerical assistance to better advantage.

6. Nutrition Specialist Work.

Goals

Devote one third of assistant directors time to nutrition specialist work, especially in regard to Keep Growing work.

Results.

The assistant director devoted 26% of her time to nutrition specialist work. Keep growing work had its most successful year. Subject material regarding milk, vegetables and cereals was prepared for adult nutrition project and assistance given to preparing the 1st year 4-H food club instruction booklet.

7. Subject Matter Specialists's Work.

Assist agents in development subject matter specialist work. Work out project outlines and edit subject material.

Carried out, details given under other heads above.

8. Work in counties without Women Agents.

Carry on adults and 4-H club projects in counties without women agents.

A small number of adult & 4-H club projects were carried on by assistant director in Pershing and Humboldt counties, where there is no woman agent.

9. Work with County & Community Groups

Meet with county and community groups to determine programs of work and develop effective organization.

Carried out as planned (for details see narrative page 2 - to 5).

10. Publicity.

Assist in State wide publicity

In cooperation with extension editor prepared publicity articles on various phases of project work

and its results for newspapers and Farm Bureau magazine. Presented extension plans before State Federation of Woman Clubs and other organizations.

11. Cooperation

Cooperate with various State agencies.

- (1) Cooperated with State Federation of Womans Clubs by acting as State American Homes Chairman.
- (2) Cooperated with State Board of Health and Nevada Public health association through scheduling State nurse on trips with agents to secure health inspections of keep growing schools.
- (3) Cooperated with State Better Homes Campaign

2. Office Organization records and reports.

1. Considerable time was spent in strenghtening the project filing system in the state and county offices. They are now all in good condition. Each county office has a complete file of projects and a card index showing the length of time each project has been carried on and the yearly additions and progress reports made.

2. Subject matter files are in much better condition and are really being used to good purpose.

3. Each extension agent now has a fairly well equipped office. Some of the offices are quite small but funds will not permit larger quarters. Three offices have moved into much better quarters during the year. The district office for Lincoln and Clark county is now housed in an attractive bungalow with separate offices for each agent. The Churchill office moved into the new Federal building in Fallon which is adequate and comfortable in every respect. The agent and leaders greatly appreciate the comfortable conference quarters now available. The Washoe County office now occupies quarters in the State library building in Reno. The location is bright and comfortable, but as all agents and the cooperating agencies are all in one room there is a serious lack of privacy; however, a large room in the same building can be borrowed occasionally for large project groups.

4. Stenographic Assistance. Each office now has a full time stenographer. When there are three agents in an office and some of the agents are carrying on work in two or three counties, it places a heavy load upon the stenographer to keep up with the agents' needs. In some offices a little extra money is being used to hire additional stenographic assistance during periods of extra demand, particularly when annual reports are being prepared. This has been of great assistance to all concerned. The office secretaries duties are to do the regular stenographic work in regard to correspondence, file correspondence and subject matter, prepare monthly reports after they

are compiled by the agents, attend to callers and telephone calls in the agents absence, furnishing the desired information when possible or making a record of the request so the agents can attend to the matter upon their return. They also take charge of sending out supplies to the project leaders and file project reports as they come in.

5. Equipment -- Each office has the usual office equipment, desks, filing cases, bulletin and magazine racks, typewriter mimeograph, etc. A number of the offices have inadequate storage space for demonstration equipment, but are making the best of the situation.

6. Demonstration Equipment -- All counties and districts have fairly adequate miscellaneous funds for the purchase of demonstration equipment. The home improvement and clothing specialists have designed and supervised the construction of duplicate sets of demonstration equipment for adult and 4-H club work, the expense being born by the various agents out of their miscellaneous funds. This method of securing standardized demonstration material has been a great help to our busy agents and will be continued. Each office has a motion picture machine, Motion picture strip films, and slides are obtained from the U. S. Dept of Agriculture, and other sources, and are used where power is available. If each woman agent's car were equipped with a portable generator this type of demonstration equipment would prove much more effective in this state. Charts prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, and other bureaus of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and commercial agencies have proved very effective in our demonstration work. A small supply of enlarged photographs have also been useful. We only wish we had more money to invest in these various types of illustrative material.

3. Maintainance and Training of Personnel.

The assistant director has made from three to eight visits to each agent during the year. More time was spent with the two new agents than with those who have been longer on the staff. Careful work has been done with new agents to acquaint them with their territories and our methods of work. With all agents detailed work has been done in checking the calenders of work to see that project plans were carried out. In this work the California system of project calendars, listing exactly what is to be done in each project and when it is to be done, has been found to be of great assistance to both the State office and to the agents, giving each definite information on how each project is progressing.

The assistant director has accompanied each agent into the field and observed her demonstration methods, and upon occasions offered constructive criticism to strengthen this phase of the work. Extra emphasis has been placed upon home visits this year as an extension method particularly suited to Nevada conditions. As a result, home visits have been increased, (from 2033 in 1929 to 4249 in 1930). The problem of reaching a larger proportion of our population through home visits has also received attention, and as a result the number of different homes visited has increased from 1316 in 1929 to 1964 in 1930.

Altogether the Assistant Director has devoted 36 % of her time to such supervisory work.

Project method training -- Each extension agent, in her capacity of state specialist for some phase of project work, has been responsible for working out effective project methods and training other agents in these methods. Most of this training has been given at the annual state conference and then reinforced through actual demonstration of these methods during brief specialist trips. Altogether we feel that the quality of extension methods have definitely improved through this intensive training and thorough follow-up.

Extension conferences -- Nevada, because of its large area and limited extension funds, cannot afford to hold district conferences, so all our efforts have to be concentrated upon our annual state conference. One year this is held at the State University in Reno; alternate years it is held in one of the counties, thereby having a decidedly stimulating effect upon that region of the state. Because of our lack of specialist assistance, and lack of funds for specialists trips, the women agents are usually brought in to the annual conference two days before the men agents arrive, and spend the extra time in intensive training under the various agents who act as project specialists. This extra training has proved of great benefit to our project work and the agents have shown a fine spirit of cooperation in preparing for these training classes and cooperating during them.

The conference itself is devoted first to gaining a national view-point of extension work, its aim, methods and the available sources of material. In this, Director Creel with his sympathetic attitude toward home economics extension work, has been of great service to us. We all deeply appreciate his helpful interest in getting in touch with the best methods during his trips to the Land Grant College meetings and to the Department at Washington. Dr. Lloyd and the other supervisors from the Washington office, have also given valuable assistance. We only wish we could have more of them at our State conferences more frequently.

Our next effort is to obtain a balanced and clean-cut outlook on our state problems. Here again Director Creel's personal knowledge of state conditions is of very real assistance in unifying the view-point of the men and women agents and orientating it to the aims of our Western States program of work.

We also endeavor to see that all agents obtain a true understanding of each of our major problems so that they can, through their personal attitude, mold public opinion and through their own work give effective cooperation.

Our State extension conference is followed by the State Farm Bureau conference. Here county delegates, project leaders and extension agents, hold small group meetings for mutual advice and assistance, and the activities of both organizations are coordinated for the benefit of the State as a whole. These joint conferences are proving more and more

valuable as time goes on.

Program Development & Analysis.

1. Programs of work -- As explained on pages 3 & 5 programs of work are developed cooperatively by community and county committees and the extension division. The state extension office maps-out the long time objectives on a state and regional basis and presents these plans to the agents and to the State Farm bureau delegates at the annual conference. On the other hand community and county committees work out local and county programs in conference with the local agent and the assistant director and these are harmonized with the state program. The assistant director has spent considerable time with county and community committees helping them to enlarge their outlook upon their local problems and to differentiate the essential from the less essential, in order to use the agent's time and state and county funds to the best possible advantage. Each year we find a greater spirit of cooperation and a broader view point is being developed by the local and county leaders throughout the state.

2. Program analysis -- Even more time is spent by the assistant director in program analysis both during the year to see that plans are carried out, and at the end of the year to ascertain the results of the year's work. This work is done through conferences with agents and committee groups. Our greatest problem in Nevada is to concentrate effort along essential lines. The different areas of the state and even of the same county vary so in their problems that there is a constant temptation to take up more projects at one time than our limited number of agents can effectively handle. There is a tendency to abandon well established projects before permanent results have been obtained and attempt new projects that we have not sufficient funds or personnel to handle efficiently. This problem has to be patiently explained again and again.

3. Projects emphasized -- Our major efforts continue to be placed upon three phases of adult work, 1. Nutrition, (Keep Growing, Family feeding problems and adequate home gardens) 2. Home Improvement and 3. Yard Improvement. In 4-H club work clothing continues to be the major project with food and home improvement gradually growing in importance.

This past year we started one new project "Good Growth and Development" for the preschool children and have it established in one county and are ready to extend it into one or two more counties this coming year. We also made a small beginning on a new phase of Home Management, " Household Budgets and Accounts". Present economic conditions have created so much interest in this subject that the assistant director's big problem is to hold the work down to the amount that can be effectively handled. If we had funds for one or two full time specialists in this line we could easily expand the work to all the counties, but as funds are not available, we must continue our policy of making progress very slowly.

4. Subject Matter Assistance.

Nevada, because of its limited funds has no regular subject matter

specialists. The assistant director acts as nutrition subject matter specialists, having direct charge of the "Keep Growing" project with school children and preparing material for the adult nutrition project called "Family Feeding Problems". She also supervises the 4-H Food club work and the nutrition and health work with all other 4-H clubs.

For the Keep Growing project the assistant director outlines the project, prepares all the subject matter, trains the agents, assists in training the local leader, assists the agent and leaders in the actual field work, (particularly in regard to starting and concluding the community projects each year) and makes numerous follow up visits to hold personal conferences with children who have failed to gain and with their parents in order to suggest special supplemental procedure suited to their individual needs. At the end of the school year all the community and county reports are sent into the State office in manuscript form. The assistant director then checks all statistics, edits the community and county reports, prepares the state statistical and narrative reports and has charge of the mimeographing of the county and state reports and their distribution.

In the Family Feeding, Home Garden and 4-H club projects the assistance director outlines the project work and with the assistance of one of the agents, prepares the subject matter material, trains the agents and assists in the follow up work. She is also responsible for state wide publicity regarding various phases of nutrition work and supervises the county publicity. All together this past year the assistant director spent 26% of her time doing nutrition specialist work.

Not having funds for specialists, Nevada is trying to meet the demand for specialists work by having each agent specialize in some project line. Orpha A. Miller, district agent for Lincoln and Clark Counties, specializes in Home Improvement and Yard Improvement work. Lena Hauke, district agent for Lyon and Churchill counties has charge of the clothing projects. Rhandena Armstrong, district agent for the East Central district, has given assistance in the Home Management project. Helen Stimson, Elko County Agent, has acted as assistant nutrition specialist in charge of the Family Feeding project. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County agent is developing the new preschool project, Good Growth and Development. The time which our busy agents can give to their specialities is quite limited because of the large amount of regular work which, of course, must receive their first attention. A great deal of credit is due these agents for the extra time they have put on this specialist work and the projects involved have certainly benefited. The agents seem to enjoy this work and realize that it is a professional opportunity. The assistant director cooperates in all of this specialist work by helping to outline the projects, deciding on the volume of work to be attempted in any one year, the selection of suitable project methods, helps prepare and edits subject matter, apportions specialist time, assists in training agents and observes field work in an effort to improve methods and increase spread of influence. The assistant director spent 7% of her time on the Home Management project this year, assisting in the Farm Home Economic survey in Washoe County and its follow up work and on budgets and account

work, a small amount of which has been established in two counties this year. We only wish there was more time available for all this specialist work, but must for the present be content with what can be secured with our limited funds.

The state office also acts as a clearing house for all subject matter information. This year we have secured an additional filing case for this material and have revised our subject matter filing system. Any agent needing subject matter material may write in to the state office and secure the loan of material from our state files. The agents who act as specialist also maintains a special subject matter file upon her special project and other agents may also secure material from this source.

The state office also endeavors to act as a connecting link between our county offices and subject matter sources in the federal department, experiment stations, State University and commercial research department, other state extension services. Here our state library is of great assistance, it being the only reference library for home economics material in the State. The assistant director tries to make up to the agents for their isolation and lack of library facilities by frequently sending out to the agents material on subject matter and on extension problems and method. This material is routed from agent to agent on a round robin plan. In this work we wish to acknowledge the help we have received from the bibliographies sent out occasionally by Miss Bridseye on nutrition, Miss Rokahr on Home Management and on various subjects by the Bureau of Home Economics.

6. Publicity.

1. Newspaper publicity -- Nevada has definite and well planned publicity from both the state and county standpoint. Each agent in writing up her projects includes plans for specific publicity through the newspapers by means of tours, exhibits, achievement days, etc. Our county newspapers are giving us whole hearted support and seems to feel that the material prepared for them by extension agents and the state office is well worth printing. This includes notices of meetings, subject matter articles, and feature stories on the accomplishments of local people cooperating in various phases of extension work. Each woman extension agent averages two subject articles a month and many smaller items. State news publicity is based upon a weekly state-wide news service maintained by the state extension office through the extension editor. Home economics extension always obtains its full share of this publicity. Our Keep Growing Demonstration yearly results has the honor of always being the most completely used of any extension news story sent out during the year. The Keep Growing Poster contest, the 4-H Health contest, the Home Vegetable Garden and the Yard Improvement feature stories are also outstanding state stories. The assistant director cooperates in this work by preparing the preliminary material for these state wide stories. Each agent also cooperates by sending in material for state stories and the number of stories accepted is considered in awarding the prizes for the publicity contest. We feel that publicity has improved greatly from both the State and county standpoint.

Of very real help in this problem is the assistance given to the entire extension service by our extension editor, who is not only Professor of Journalism in our University, but an experienced newspaper man. He has done a great deal to arouse the interest of our agents in the value of publicity and has given them specific training in publicity methods. This year state prizes were offered for the best newspaper publicity produced by an extension agent. Keen interest has been shown in this contest and as a result, both the volume and quality of our publicity has decidedly improved. (See A. L. Higginbotham specialist report).

2. Contests are a popular and effective publicity method in Nevada. Perhaps it is an indication of our relatively pioneer stage of development but Nevada adults and children seem to keenly enjoy contests. Therefore most of our projects that have reached the campaign stage utilize contests as a publicity method to secure a wide spread of influence. Community, county and state contests have been particularly effective in the Keep Growing work, 4-H Health Work, Home Improvement, and Yard Improvement. This year one of our most successful contest was the yard improvement contest in Churchill County sponsored by one of the county newspapers. It is needless to state that this contest received a large amount of newspaper publicity (see Hauke's Churchill County report pages 20 and 21.).

3. Achievement Days, Etc. In the more settled areas of the State, tours, achievement days and exhibits are good publicity methods, but are less effective where the population is sparse and the roads poor. However, they are still being persistantly kept in mind and used wherever possible. Our Keep Growing and 4-H Club achievement days at the end of the school year are becoming an established community event in many localities and are yielding excellent publicity.

III. Project Activities & Results.

1. Project organization - All project work in Nevada is based upon definite project plans, following the California system. The project plan states the problem, the long time and yearly goals, the project methods to be used, and the cooperating agencies. This is followed by a calendar of work, giving in detail the work to be done and who is to do it. At the end of each year a detailed progress report is made contrasting the year's goals and results. A yearly addition to the project is made each succeeding year, setting the years goals and nothing changes in method of cooperating agencies, etc. A new calender of work is also made. A copy of each project is placed on file in the state and county office together with a card file index. We have found that these project plans have resulted in more definite work, better selection of method and much better follow up work.

2. Specific Project Activities & Results.

1. Nutrition continues to be our major project as it is Nevada's outstanding problem. Three sub-projects are well established and will continue to receive emphasis for some time to come. They are.

a. Keep Growing Demonstrations with entire school populations. This work continues to maintain a fairly constant volume

involving 8 counties, and about 63 communities with around 2100 children involved. Despite an earnest demand for expansion, it is impossible to increase the volume of this work until our force of women agents is increased. All agents and the assistant director now spend about one third of their time upon this project which is all we can in justice give to this work. The only way we are able to handle this large a volume of work is because of the splendid assistance given by local leaders. In many communities all we now do is to start and finish the work in Fall and Spring and make on an average of two follow up visits during the year. A change in leaders always means additional time spent in training the new leaders, however, we now have leaders who have served five and six years. 1930 marks the best year in the history of this project. The number of normal children was increased 7.54% and the number dangerously under weight was decreased 5.3%. The state goal is 5% change in each instance. Nevada now has 70.62% of her Keep Growing children in the "Safe Zone" (up to normal weight, or slightly under) and only 15.15% dangerously under weight. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% in the Safe Zone and only 10% dangerously under weight. Each year we gradually grow nearer this goal. Gold star certificates are granted to communities reaching this goal. This year the number of gold star communities increased 14% from 22 to 25. "All Year Gold Star Certificates" are granted to communities who maintain the gold star standard throughout the school year. This year the number of "All Year Gold Star Communities" increased 100% from 6 to 12. Gold star standards of school child health are now so well accepted throughout the state that local and county newspapers brag when a community receives this reward. Attractive certificates of award are presented and are hung in the school rooms and pointed to with real pride. Our county and state poster contests continue to grow in popularity. The posters are a decidedly effective publicity factor, being exhibited in stores, schools, at exhibits, achievement days, etc. They are a real help in securing the home and community interest and cooperation so necessary for the success of this work.

Keep Growing summary of Results for School Year 1929-1930.

	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Fall 1926	Fall 1927	Fall 1928	Fall 1929	Spring 1930
% Normal to 25% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	31	35	42
% In Safe Zone, (Normal and slightly Underwt. State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	60	62	70
Dangerously Underweight (Stage Goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	23	20	15
No. of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	2190	2196	2145
No. of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7	8	8
No. of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	58	63	63
No. of Gold Star communities			4	13	18	19	20	22	25
No. All-Year Gold Star communities								6	12

The Keep Growing work is evidently meeting a real need in Nevada and will be continued for some time to come. However, we are hoping that the larger communities will soon be able to secure school nurses and let us devote our work to the more isolated schools or to some other

phase of nutrition. This year excellent cooperation has been secured from the state health nurse, maintained jointly by the State board of Health and the Nevada Public Health Association. The extension agents have furnished transportation for this nurse by taking her with them to various communities. In return she has helped a great deal by conducting physical inspections and by securing the removal of a large number of physical defects which have left these children "Free to Gain".

This past year we tried out the Land O'Health stories prepared by the California dairy council and found them a real help in the Keep Growing work through their clever emphasis upon milk, vegetables, sleep, etc. The only criticism of this material is that there is no follow up material for succeeding years, and so they can only be used once in two or three years in the same school. For further details of this Keep Growing project see the mimeographed annual State report appended.

b. Adequate gardens. The problem of home gardens with an adequate variety and volume has continued much as in previous years. Emphasis this year was given to green leaf vegetables through the resting out of new varieties. A rather rare green "Antriplex Hortensis" received not only state wide but national wide publicity through a clever news article prepared by the extension editor. Chinese & French mustard, kale, New Zealand spinach, collards, poke, chard and endive were other varieties tested in various localities throughout the state, the seed being furnished by the county boards. Despite the very poor growing season much interest was shown in testing out these different varieties. Chinese mustard chard, New Zealand spinach and mountain spinach have so far proved the most successful.

The use of paper mulch to keep down weeds, conserve moisture and increase yield was also tried out. This was purely an experiment as no one seems to know what paper mulch will do under irrigated conditions. Our greatest problem was to keep the paper fastened down. Rocks, earth and staples all proved ineffectual in Washoe County where Mark Twain's "Washoe Zephyrs" are more than gentle breezes. However, where the wind was not so strong or else more efficient methods were used in fastening the paper down a number of interesting results were obtained, indicating that paper mulch does greatly reduce the labor of weeding, conserves moisture and in a number of cases hastens development and increase yield. No definite conclusion can as yet be drawn as to the economic value of paper mulch. The experiments are to be continued next year. (See Armstrong's East Central District report pages 12: Hayes' Washoe County report, page 17, Stimson's Elko County report page 15.).

One test was made in the use of subsoil irrigation, following the suggestions worked out by Oklahoma and substituting cedar for cypress lath. One very successful garden was grown with an extremely limited water supply, using the waste water from the house carried out in buckets. Of course it is as yet too early to tell how well the cedar lath will resist decay. Next year we hope to have more of

these experiments, perhaps substituting cement lath as now proposed by Oklahoma. (See Stimson's Elko County report page 15.).

The following statistics show the growth of this adequate garden work.

	1929	1930
Counties	7	8
Communities	15	24
Method Demonstration	15	26.
Adult Demonstration completed	44	117

C. Family Feeding Problems This continues to be one of our two major adult nutrition projects. This year the emphasis was placed upon the use of dried and evaporated milk to supplement the limited fresh milk supply in many localities. The use of canned, dried and stored vegetables in the winter diet also received attention. Wheat germ as a source of vitamin B, decidedly lacking in our winter diet, proved a real success. It had a remarkable effect upon children's appetite and has grown to be a popular breakfast food. Fine cooperation was secured from the local mills and the dried milk factory is distributing these food supplies to isolated districts.

The following tabulation shows the growth of this project this year.

	1927	1930
Counties	7	9
Communities	25	35
Method demonstrations given	58	79
Adult demonstrations completed	381	693
Homes assisted in planning food budget	10	75
Families adopting improved practices	186	330

d. Food Preservation. A considerable amount of work was done on home preservation of food including hot pack canning, drying, curing and storage.

As a whole there seems to be a renewed interest in the home production and preservation of food. The present hard times is very likely the dominant factor but we can clearly see evident of a growing interest in a better balanced year round diet and in reducing cash expenditure for food. The Washoe County Economic Farm Home Conference aroused a large amount of discussion upon cash food expenditures, when it showed that an average of \$641.00 was being spent each year for the retail purchase of food, where as the national average for farm family cash expenditures for food is \$218.00.

The contrast in the amounts canned shows that a decided effort is being made to produce more food at home.

	1929	1930
Fruits & Vegetables canned	8,191 Qts.	55,338 Qts.
Meats canned	198 Qts.	859 Qts.

	1929	1930
Meats cured	100 Lbs.	1,333 Lbs.
Fruits & Vegetables dried	99 Lbs.	434 Lbs.
Jellies & Jams	2,059 Qts.	2,333 Qts.
Pickles made	1,842 Qts.	3,885 Qts.

2. Home Improvement - Home Improvement is Nevada's second major home economics project. Under this heading we combine home furnishing, some phases of home management, (such as kitchen arrangement, & storage space) and all phases of home engineering (including house planning and remodeling, sewage disposal, water systems, heating and lighting systems). Although this classification differs radically from that used in most other states, it has proved its usefulness under Nevada's peculiar conditions of vast area and scattered opoulation. In very few areas are there enough people interested in any one phase to warrant making it a separate project. But by appealing to the universal desire to improve home condition in some respect and by basing our work on the unifying motives of increased health, conveniences and attractiveness, we are able to draw into one common effort the widely different aims of many families and thereby secure the mass stimulus that gives the most returns. Last year the main emphasis was placed upon living room improvement. This year we attempted to switch the emphasis to bedroom improvement, but did not succeed very well. People were still interested in living rooms. The financial depression also severely reacted upon home improvement plans. There was a decided tendency to do the in-expensive things this year and wait for better times to carry out large scale improvements. Despite this upsetting of plans, a considerably increase of volume of results was secured as shown by the following contrast of 1927 and 1930 results.

	1929	1930
Counties	7	8
Communities	44	88.
Method Demonstrations	130	124
Adult demonstrations completed	164	191
Individuals improving in selection of furniture	359	299
Individuals repairing furniture	246	116
Individuals improving window treatment		224
Individuals improving walls, woodwork, floors	369	339
Individuals improving arrangement of rooms other than kitchens	101	145
No. pieces of furniture repaired, etc.	121	545
No. rearranging kitchens	44	44
No. obtaining labor-saving equipment	195	99
No. adopting recommended methods in care of home		117
No. living rooms improved	16	163
No. bed rooms "	24	141
No. dining rooms "	7	41
No. bathrooms "		43
No. other rooms "	28	43
No. dwellings built according to plans	9	19
No. dwellings remodeled	20	11
No. sewage disposal systems installed	10	6
No. water systems installed	10	1

	1927	1930
No. heating systems installed	1	4
No. lighting systems installed	0	80

We feel that this is a creditable expansion to make during the second year of part-time specialist assistance from an already busy agent. We have learned a lesson in this project as we did in our nutrition work and that is why we must move slowly and abide by our original goals until a large part of the population is reached. Despite the hard times, there was a much greater demand for specialist assistance in home improvement than we could possibly supply. Miss Miller spent one month in a specialist trip in six counties. The work she did in making specific detailed plans for home and yard improvement was very practical and the attendance large and enthusiastic. The only adverse criticism was regarding the limited time she could spend in each county, which averaged four days. Twice this time would hardly have been long enough to satisfy all the demands. However, the other agents learned a great deal during Miss Miller's visit as to inexpensive materials, the right wood finishes for our desert country, the use of color, etc., and will in another year be able to handle a larger volume of work by themselves.

3. Home Management Our Home Management work this year has been confined to a small amount of work on Household budgets and accounts, in two counties. Washoe County made a Farm-home economic survey in October of last year under the supervision of Mr. Merrit of the Washington office. A copy of the report covering this conference is appended. The outstanding revelation brought out by this survey was the large amount of cash that was being expended for the retail purchase of food, a goodly proportion of which could be grown at home if sufficient time were given to the work. As a result Washoe County drew up a five year plan of work emphasizing the production of home grown food and this year has made a decided improvement in this respect, reducing the average cash expenditure of food from \$641 to \$374.

As a follow-up of the economic conference, to check the accuracy of the estimates made at that time, 25 homes started in to keeping detailed household accounts, sixteen of these were completely finished and on a basis of these actual amounts a follow up conference was held early in November. This conference reaffirmed the finding of the previous conference as to the importance of home food production and reaffirmed the five year program of work. It also went on record as feeling that a \$1400 cash income was the minimum Washoe County farm home cash income possible to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. This still leaves unanswered the question of how this much income is to be secured from the average Washoe County farm, although it is an improvement over the last years estimate of \$1700 minimum budget. A summary of the 1929 to 1930 budgets is appended.

Because of the crowded schedule of the Washoe County agent and lack of specialist help, the extension division feels it impossible to keep on with a large number of closely supervised demonstrations in

household accounts. The number for next year was limited to six; but cooperation was pledged for the Farm management cost accounting studies to be made in this county by the agricultural agent and experiment station, where such studies included voluntary household accounts.

In White Pine County, Miss Armstrong started a small group on household budgets and accounts. Her long absence from the county during the spring had a serious effect on completions of actual accounts. In spite of this we feel decided good was accomplished and we are having an increasing demand for a repetition of the work this coming year. Miss Armstrong prepared some excellent budget material (see Armstrong's report pages 18 to 23.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the help received from Miss Mary Rokahr, Extension specialist, Home Management, during the week which she spent in this state. Her appreciation of the problems of pioneer life and her practical suggestions have been an inspiration and real help to the extension staff and to the leaders with whom she met. We sincerely hope we may have more of Miss Rokahr's time in the near future.

There certainly is a growing interest in budgets and accounts. If we had one or two full time specialist, we could meet this demand, but with our present program feel it is wise to rigidly restrict the volume. However, a few clothing and food budget demonstrations will be carried on in several counties this year.

Considerable work has been done with individual families throughout the State on problems of buying, particularly in regard to clothing and foods. This work seems to meet a real need and we hope to systemize it and supply suitable subject matter material and project methods during the coming year. We feel that this work on clothing and food budgets and accounts are more within our present ability than the complete household budgets and accounts. We also are convinced that a larger proportion of our population will derive more direct benefit by cooperating on these smaller, more concrete problems and that they will serve to pave the way for the more elaborate work later on.

A summary of results for Home management for 1930 follows:

Counties	2
Communities	5
Adult result demonstration completed	53
Homes keeping household accounts	29
Home budgeting expenses on recommended plan	4
Homes following recommended methods in buying	242
Kitchens rearranged	44
Homes adopting recommended methods in care of home	117
Home assisted in analyzing home conditions in relation to a standard of living	50

Homes assisted in making adjustments to give a more satisfactory standard of living

189

4. Yard Improvement (Home Ground Beautification). This project has developed well this year. The work is based upon home demonstrations planned upon the basis of two to five years development. These demonstrations are planned during the specialist's field trip and are used as a basis for a demonstration meeting. This year the groups observing this planning work were considerably larger than last year and much enthusiasm was shown. Miss Miller acts as specialist for about half of the state and Mark Menke, assistant agricultural agent in Elko County, does the same for the rest of the counties. Miss Miller is specializing in subtropical vegetation suitable for the warm climate of the southern part of the State, and Mr. Menke in vegetation suitable to the high altitude and severe winter of the northern counties. Emphasis is being placed on open lawn areas, base planting, screening unsightly views and a convenient approach to the house. Some very encouraging results have been secured.

Elko County this year conducted two urban yard improvement contests and a county wide contest embracing four districts. They also had a splendid county wide flower show. (See Stimson's Elko County report page 18 to 44). Churchill County had a county wide contest sponsored by a local paper, but under the direction of the project committee, and extension agent (See Hauke's district report pages 4 to 23 and 76 to 82). McGill, White Pine County, continued its community contest with an increased enrollment and an excellent exhibit at their achievement program (See Armstrong's district report pages 14 to 16). Las Vegas, Clark County had Nevada's first 4-H yard improvement club (See Millers district report pages 15---20). The rest of the work was conducted on a home demonstration basis. (see Hayes Washoe County report pages 51 to 64).

Results of Yard Improvement Work.

	1927	1930
Counties	7	9
Communities	25	40
Method demonstrations meetings held	40	50
Adult result demonstrations completed	116	164
Families adopting improved practices	281	253
Shrubs planted	420	755
Trees planted	553	1021
Other plantings	1342	1705

5. Clothing Clothing continues to be a minor project in adult work and the major project in 4-H club work. In adult work emphasis this year was placed upon clothing selection. Miss Hauke acted as clothing

specialist and prepared material on clothing selection, outlining plans on practical types of fashion shows suitable for rural families (see Hayes' Washoe County report page 65).

Remodeling and renovation of clothing also received attention particularly in regard to home dry cleaning of clothing.

Material on textile identification and its effect on the purchase of silk and rayon fabrics was also prepared by Miss Hauke with demonstration material for each agent. This was used throughout the state and caused much favorable comment. Miss Hauke also completed the second year clothing club instruction material and made a beginning in the third year work.

Millinery work, consisting of hat making and hat renovation, was conducted in parts of the state where local facilities for purchasing readymade hats are very poor. A small beginning was also made in the problem of children's clothing.

Results of Clothing Work.

	1929	1930
Counties	9	11
Communities	19	32
Demonstration meetings held	306	214
Adult demonstrations completed	79	136
Individuals improving selection	105	205
Individuals using clothing budgets	4	25
Individuals making garments for self	62	197
Individuals improving children's clothing	10	108
Individuals improving care, renovation and remodeling of clothing	65	178

6. Good Growth and Development (Child Training and care). This is an entirely new project for Nevada copied some what after the California project of the same name. It was established in compliance with the demand of mothers for help in applying nursery school methods in child care within their own homes. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County agent, who is developing this work is a graduate of Merrill-Palmer and has had five years experience in nursery school management. The work is at present based entirely on home demonstrations. Eleven such demonstrations were carried on during the year through systematic home visits once or twice a month. The aim of the work is to secure a normal, healthy, well-balanced development of the child, including the physical, mental, social phases of his personality. A record chart is kept of physical development, and definite procedure suggested as to diet, sleep, rest, exercise, sun baths, etc. A record is also kept of mental development and habit formation. Suggestions are made in regard to the parents using positive methods of control instead of negative methods as to means of establishing desirable habits. Although only a small number of families have been reached in the work, we feel that definite and

encouraging results have been obtained with both children and parents. We are also slowly but surely working out a number of the problems regarding suitable extension methods in this work. So far we do not feel that this is a subject that can be handled with the usual group meeting method so shall continue the work on our present home demonstration basis. Next year, the work will be extended into one more county. Miss Hayes will act as specialist in establishing the work and will guide its development through occasional follow-up visits (for details see Hayes' Washoe County report page 84 to 84K).

Results of Good Growth & Development

	1930
No. result demonstrations carried through this year	11
Homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	5
Homes providing recommended play equipment	2
Homes making physical adjustment to better meet need of children	11
Homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children	2
Homes habits of school children as a direct result of this work	14

IV. OUTLOOK.

Plans for 1931 will follow quite closely those of 1930. The projects emphasized will be Nutrition, (Keep Growing, Home Gardens, and Food Selection & Preparation), Home Improvement, and Yard Improvement. The new minor projects of Home Management and Good Growth and Development will continue to be developed, and adult clothing will continue as a minor project.

The resignation of two agents at the end of the 1930 extension year again gives us the problem of training two new agents this coming year. As one of these new agents will be entirely new to extension work a large amount of time will have to be devoted to her training.

With all agents the effort to improve extension methods, conserve time and energy, and reach a larger proportion of the population will be continued.

Subject matter material will be prepared for 2nd year Home Improvement and 3rd year clothing club work, and a beginning made on the 2nd year 4-H Food club material. Additional material on adult food selection and preparation and Household accounts and buying problems will also be prepared. Subject matter material on Good Growth and Development of pre-school children will also be prepared.

Specialist Work-- One of our new agents will have charge of the Household budgets and account work and buying problems. The other new agent, after she has become accustomed to extension work, will act as

assistant nutrition specialist and help prepare subject matter material on Food selection and Preparation and 2nd year 4-H Food club work. The other agents will continue their present specialist lines.

The assistant director will devote about one third of her time to Nutrition specialist work, about one sixth to organization and program supervision within the counties and about one sixth to training personnel. The remaining third of her time will be devoted to preparation of subject matter, publicity and routine office work.

NEVADA STATE SUMMARY - GOALS AND RESULTS - 1930

1. NUTRITION.

1. Keep Growing Demonstrations.

Goals	Results
9 counties	8 counties
63 communities	63 communities
2000 children	2196 children
5% increase in normal children	7.54% increase in normal children
5% decrease in those dangerously under weight	5.3% decrease in those dangerously under weight
22 Gold star communities	25 Gold star communities
6 All-year gold star communities	12 All-year gold star communities
1 gold star county	No gold star county
	35 communities serving hot lunch
	895 children involved
	493 families improving home-packed lunch
	1232 homes improving methods in child feeding

FAMILY FEEDING PROBLEMS.

(Food selection and preparation-Preparation of Vegetables, Milk and Cereals)

9 counties	9 counties
37 communities	35 communities
74 method demonstrations	79 method demonstrations
272 families adopting improved practices	330 families adopting improved practices
	693 adult demonstrations completed

- 75 homes assisted in planning food budgets for year.
- 30 homes budgeting food expenses for year
- 471 homes balancing family meals for year.
- 319 individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding-
meat cooking -
vegetables -
milk.

3. ADEQUATE GARDENS.

Goals

- 8 counties
- 31 communities
- 56 green leaf vegetable variety test.
- 15 paper mulch tests
- 4 cedar lath sub-soil

Results.

- 8 counties
- 24 communities
- 97 green leaf variety tests
- 22 paper mulch tests
- 1 cedar lath sub-soil irrigation test
- 26 method demonstrations
- 117 adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.

4. FOOD PRESERVATION.

- 9 counties
- 30 communities

- 8 counties
- 25 communities
- 25 method demonstrations
- 219 families increasing supply of preserved food

75 families assisted in planning
family food budget for a year.
Fruits canned -36,679 qts.
Vegetables canned -18,659 qts.
Meats canned 859 qts.
Meats cured - 1333 lbs.
Fruits & vegetables dried -434 lbs.
Pickles, relishes, etc - 3,885 qts.
Jams & Jellies - 11,994 glasses.

II. HOME IMPROVEMENT.

1. House Furnishing

8 counties

8 counties

32 communities

88 communities

124 method demonstration home
furnishing

191 adult result demonstrations
completed or carried through the year.

299 individuals improved selection of
household furnishing.

116 individuals followed recommendations
in improving methods of repairing,
remodeling and refinishing furniture.

545 pieces of furniture renovated

224 individuals followed recommendations
in improving treatment of windows
(shades, curtain draperies).

145 individuals followed recommendations
in improving arrangements of rooms
(other than kitchens)

339 individuals improved treatment of
walls, woodwork and floors.

163 Living rooms improved.

141 bedrooms

41 dining rooms

44 kitchens

43 Baths

43 Other rooms

26 Porches

2. Home Management.

Goals	Results
1. county	6 counties
3 communities	20 communities
5 adult demonstrations	19 method demonstration meetings.
	53 adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year
	44 kitchens re-arranged for convenience according to recommendations
	45 cupboards remodeled
	6 other storage demonstrations
	99 homes following recommendations in obtaining labor saving equipment
	117 homes adopting recommended methods in care of houses
	47 homes adopting recommended laundry methods
	29 homes keeping accounts according to a recommended plan
	4 homes budgeting expenditures in re-

lation to income according to a recommended plan

242 homes following recommended methods in buying for the home

50 homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.

189 homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.

3. Home Engineering.

Goals

Results

25 method demonstration meetings

34 adult result demonstrations completed

41 families assisted into house planning problems

19 dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.

11 dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.

6 sewage disposal systems installed according to recommendations.

1 water system installed according to recommendations.

4 heating systems installed according to recommendations.

80 lighting systems installed according to recommendations.

4. Home Ground Improvement.

Goals	Results
9 counties	9 counties
33 demonstrations	40 communities
	50 demonstration meetings held
	164 demonstrations
	253 families adopting improved practices.
	755 shrubs planted
	1021 trees planted
	1705 other plantings

III. CLOTHING

Goals	Results.
9 counties	9 counties
21 communities	44 communities
	214 method demonstrations held
	136 adult demonstrations completed
	205 improving construction of clothing
	25 using a clothing budget
	197 making garments for self
	108 improving children's clothing
	178 improving care, renovation and re-modeling of clothing

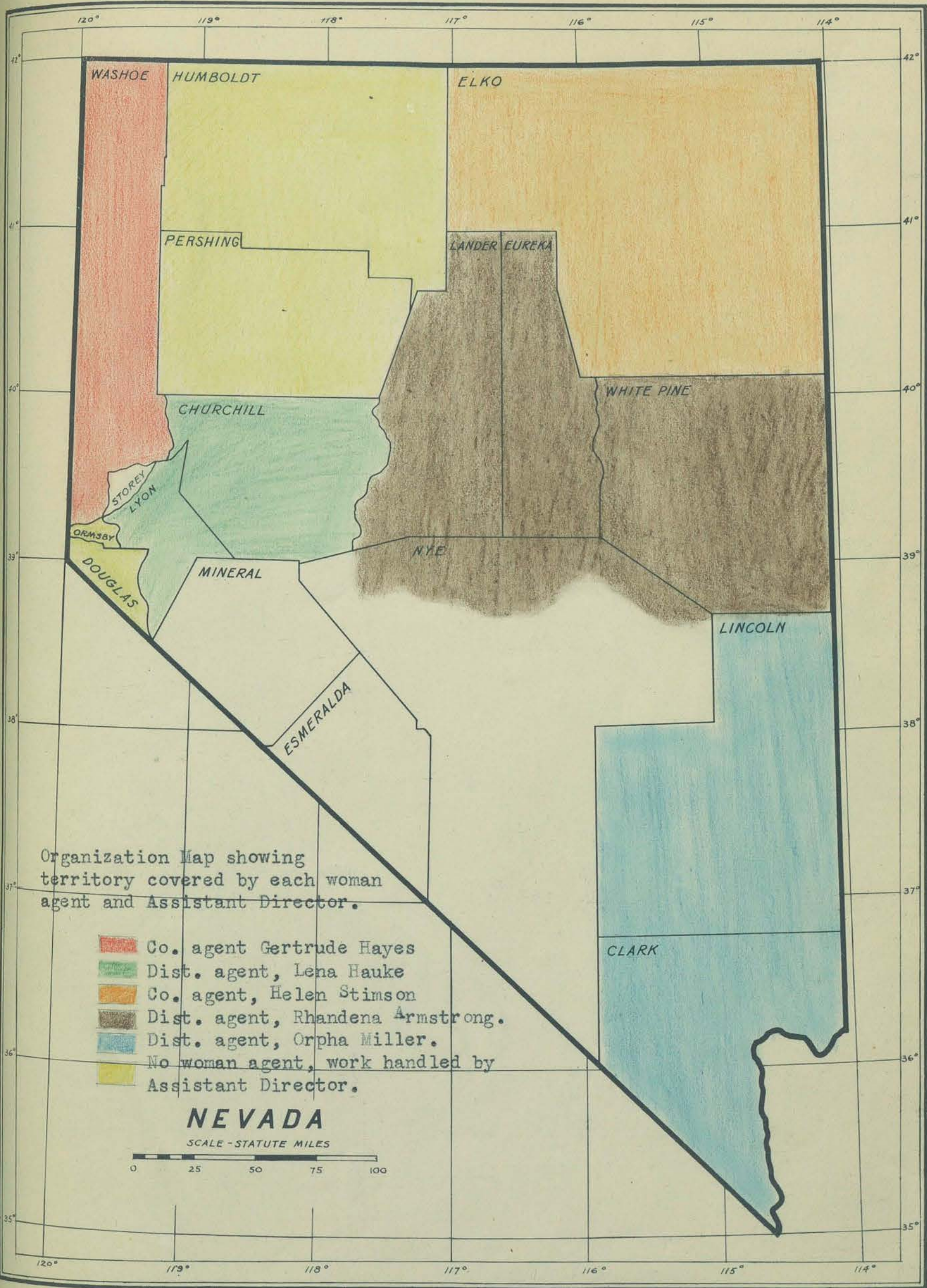
IV. CHILD TRAINING AND CARE.

Goals	Results.
1 county	1 county
6 communities	6 communities
	16 demonstration meetings held
	11 result demonstrations carried through the year.

- 14 homes improving habits of school children not reported in other sections
- 5 homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.
- 11 homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet child need.
- 2 homes providing recommended play equipment.
- 2 homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children

V. HOME HEALTH & SANITATION

Goals	Results
2 counties	4 counties
10 communities	18 communities
	6 demonstration meetings held
	4 adult demonstrations completed
	369 following recommendations as to as to complete health examination
	963 improving health habits according to recommendations
	45 improving posture
	155 adopting recommended positive preventive measure to improve health immunization for small pox.
	5 sanitary closets installed.

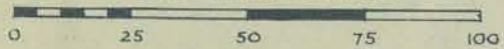


Organization Map showing territory covered by each woman agent and Assistant Director.

- Co. agent Gertrude Hayes
- Dist. agent, Lena Hauke
- Co. agent, Helen Stimson
- Dist. agent, Rhandena Armstrong.
- Dist. agent, Orpha Miller.
- No woman agent, work handled by Assistant Director.

NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



NEW BREAKFAST CEREAL
BEING MADE IN NEVADA.

A new cereal, manufactured in Nevada, cheaper than ordinary package breakfast foods, rich in nourishment and pleasant in flavor is being suggested to housewives in the state by the Nevada agricultural extension service.

Wheat germ, as the new food is known, is made from the germ of the wheat. The Minden Milling company, through arrangements made by the extension service, is ready to furnish wheat germ to those who wish it, and similar arrangements are to be made with the Fallon Flour mill.

Not only is wheat germ a Nevada product, but it has advantages over the common breakfast foods and may be used for a variety of purposes, according to Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the extension service.

Possessing a rich, nutty flavor and being of a little coarser texture than the usual, fine-grained wheat breakfast food, wheat germ is reported to be relished by most persons.

Rich in Vitamin F, wheat germ supplies a needed food element in the diet of the average person, especially during the winter, when large supplies of fruit and vegetables are not available, she states.

Children who suffer from lack of appetite and therefore loss of weight during the winter, may be encouraged to eat more by the use of wheat germ, according to Mrs. Buol, who states that Vitamin F it contains, has a tendency to improve the appetite.

Combined with milk and raisins and baked as a pudding, wheat germ makes an attractive dessert, the extension assistant director says. It may also be used in muffins and substituted for flour or cornstarch in white sauce, she states.

NEVADA PLANT WINS FAME,
BECOMES SUBJECT OF POEM.

Nevada agriculture is becoming so well known that poets are singing its praises and its fame is spreading to the "uttermost parts of the earth".

Such, at least, is the conclusion which might be drawn from reports being received by the Nevada agricultural extension service.

An innocent green leaf vegetable, something like spinach, caused it all.

Artiplex Hortensus, as the plant is known when it is dressed up in its scientific clothes, was discovered growing on the ranch of Mrs. J. V. Hermann, who lives in the Moana Springs district near Reno.

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the Nevada Extension service, who is always on the alert for "new" vegetables adapted to Nevada conditions, recognized it as an asset to Nevada diets.

A newspaper story concerning the discovery and the value of the plant was released to the papers of the state by the extension organization's agricultural new service. From one of the state papers, the Christian Science Monitor, international daily newspapers, with circulation in nearly every civilized country, picked up the story and reprinted it. Other newspapers followed suit.

From many sections of the United States interested persons who saw the news stories wrote to the extension service for further information. Among them were proprietors of several commercial gardens.

(more)

From-University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nev.
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Division, Acts of May & June, 1914
Cecil W. Creel, Director.....A. L. Higginbotham, Editor.....

Louis Albert Banks, columnist of the Roseburg(Oregon) NewsReview read it. In his hands artiplex hortensus became the subject for his daily poem in the News-Review, under the title "The Romance of Spinach Greens":

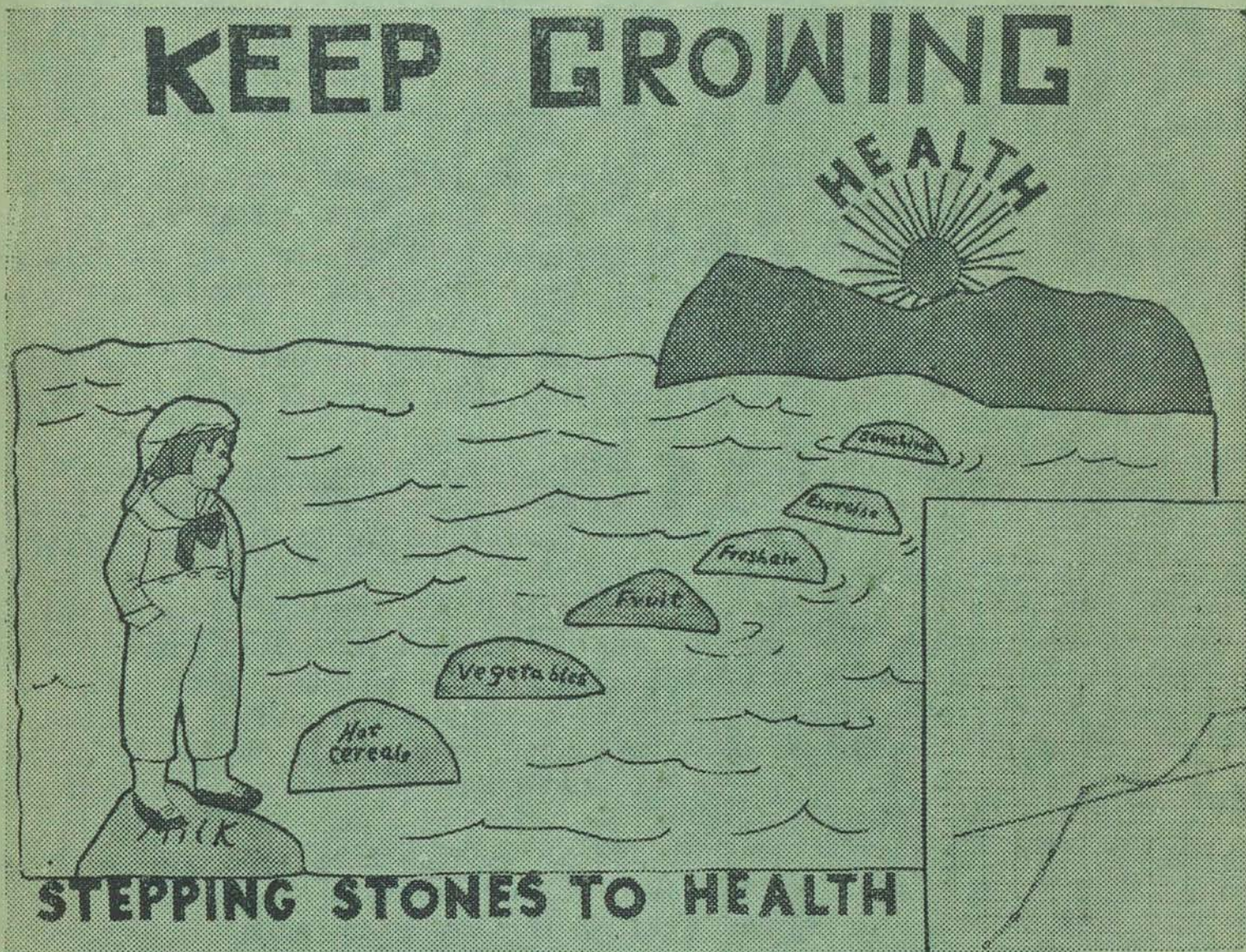
This tale of mountain spinach greens
All dressed as if for festive scenes
in Artiplex Hortensus words---
Like feathers picked from brilliant birds,
Recalls to us the wondrous truth
That, always, in its glowing youth
There's poetry in everything---
That something there will always sing.

We hail this agricultural queen
On whom Nevada safe may lean;
She keeps a keen and watchful eye
On all that grows beneath her sky.
In those rare mining days of old
This Tonopah was famed for gold,
But Mary Buol's curious mind,
No doubt will richer treasures find.

Three cheers for all these questioning souls;
They give us natur's richest tolls
When'ere wee see a question mark
'Tis good for us to pause and hark
'Tis people never satisfied
Who give mankind its cause for pride,
In every sphere it is the same---
The questioner deserves his fame.

KEEP GROWING

NEVADA NUTRITION REPORT 1929-1930



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
1929 - 1930

This is the eighth annual report of Nevada's project in rural Child Health and Nutrition which is called the "Keep Growing Demonstrations".

Purpose - The purpose of this work is to demonstrate to rural communities effective methods in building up Positive Good Health among school children, and to develop active interest, intelligent local leadership and a spirit of community responsibility and cooperation.

Scope of Work - This year sixty-three rural communities or school units in eight counties of the state cooperated in the work. One new county (Churchill) and twelve new communities were added to the work this year, while one county (Clark) was dropped because it now has a full time county nurse. Work was discontinued in nine communities or school units because of the consolidation of school districts or because local leadership was impossible to secure.

2196 children were examined in the fall of 1929 and 2145 children, or 98%, completed the work in the spring of 1930. This is practically the same number as was involved last year and is about as many as can be handled with the present number of women extension workers.

Results - In spite of the fact that one new county and twelve new communities were added to the work, the following good results were obtained.

1. Normal Children Increased 7.54% - The number of children who are up to average weight for age and height was increased 7.54%. This is 2.54% more than the state's annual goal of 5% increase.

2. Dangerously Underweight Children Decreased 5.3% - The number of children who are 10% or more below the average weight for age and height was decreased 5.3%. This is slightly more than the state's annual goal of 5% decrease. This figure could be decidedly increased if various physical defects such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, defective teeth, etc., received much needed medical attention, so that these children would be "free to gain".

3. Safe Zone increased 8.7% - In the fall of 1929 only 61.92% of the children were in the Safe Zone, now there are 70.62%. Last year at this time there were 71% and the ultimate state goal is to have 75% in this group. The Safe Zone included all children from 6% below average weight to 20% above. We feel that this is a natural variation in weight due to different types of bodily conformation. A variation below this, in a vast majority of cases, indicates faulty food or sleep habits, serious physical defects, or in a few cases some lack of emotional adjustment, all of which warrant serious consideration. A variation in weight above 20% may not be at all unhealthy, especially in the case of southern European or Indian stock which are naturally of a heavier body type. With other types it may mean a "candy kid" or other faulty food habits or some glandular defect needing medical attention. In any case a period of observation is warranted.

4. 25 Gold Star Communities - We are proud to announce that twenty-five communities out of the total of sixty-three this year secured the distinction of being rated as Gold Star communities, by bringing 75% of their children into the Safe Zone and having 10% or less dangerously underweight at the time of the final spring inspection. This is the largest number of Gold Star communities we have ever had, last year there being only twenty-two, the year before twenty.

5. Twelve All Year Gold Star Communities - Of the above twenty-five gold star communities twelve maintained this high standard through the entire school year and are, therefore, All Year Gold Star communities. The ultimate goal of the whole Keep Growing project is to enable communities to come up to this high standard of child health and to stay there. In every case it is the result of wholehearted cooperation of community, school, local leader, homes and children. It is a real community achievement of which these communities can well be proud.

Gold Star certificates will be awarded to all the Gold Star communities and double Gold Star certificates to the All Year Gold Star communities. These certificates are hung in the school along with athletic pennants and other awards of achievement and are the source of much community satisfaction. Lee, Elko County, is, we believe, the outstanding community in this respect. It has been a Gold Star community for five years and an All Year Gold Star community for one year. It, therefore, might well boast of being Nevada's healthiest rural community.

The Gold Star communities for this year are listed below. Those having two stars are All Year Gold Star communities.

Elko County

- **Carlin Grammar School
- **Carlin High School
- *Contact
- **Fort Halleck
- *Independence
- *Jiggs
- *Lee
- **Midas
- *Panama
- **Riordan
- **Ryndon
- **South Fork

Lyon County

- *Barrett
- *Gallagher
- *Mason
- *Plummer
- *Yerington

Lincoln County

- **Crystal Springs
- **Hiko
- *Panaca
- *Ursine

Churchill County

- **Harmon
- **Island

Washoe County

- *Glendale

White Pine County

- **Seigel

SUMMARY OF RESULTS 1922-1930

	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Fall 1926	Fall 1927	Fall 1928	Fall 1929	Spring 1930
% Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	31	35	42
% In Safe Zone, (Normal and slightly Underwt. State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	60	62	70
% Dangerously Underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	23	20	15
No. of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	2190	2196	2145
No. of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7	8	8
No. of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	58	63	63
No. of Gold Star communities			4	13	18	19	20	22	25
No. All-Year Gold Star communities							6	12	12

1930 KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

A state-wide poster contest was held again this year as an incentive to continued effort and as a means of interesting the general public in Positive Good Health. This year has seen a marked strengthening in the preliminary county contests in several of the counties. Elko started a new idea by offering a special prize for the most artistic poster as a special inducement to those children who are already up to weight. Washoe County gave special prizes for the underweight boy and girl who had made the greatest gain.

Both the posters and the growth records showed an unusually high average this year. As usual the posters were scored on the following basis: Growth record 50%, Illustration 25%, Slogan 25%.

The state winners were as follows:

- FIRST PRIZE: Helen Strosnider, Plummer, Lyon County, 12 years of age. Gained $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (from 75 lbs. to $90\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) which is 23.4% of her beginning weight. Gained from 8% below normal to 6% above normal and grew $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
- SECOND PRIZE: Mildred Cluff, Franktown, Washoe County, 12 years of age. Gained $14\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (from $65\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. to 80 lbs.) which is 21.6% of her beginning weight. Gained from 20% below normal to 11% below normal and grew 2 inches.
- THIRD PRIZE: Donald Phillips, Panaca, Lincoln County, 6 years of age. Gained 10 lbs. (from 39 lbs. to 49 lbs.) which is 25.7% of his beginning weight. Gained from 19% below normal to 2% above normal and did not increase in height.
- FOURTH PRIZE: Carl Howard, Wabuska, Lyon County, 15 years of age. Gained 22 lbs. (from $122\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $144\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) which is 19.5% of his beginning weight. He gained from 14% below normal to 7% below normal and grew 2 inches.
- FIFTH PRIZE: John Margaroli, Yerington, Lyon County, 13 years of age. Gained 8 lbs. (from $75\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $83\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) which is 10.3% of his beginning weight. He gained from 11% below normal to 6% below normal and grew 1 inch.
- SIXTH PRIZE: Louise Stoddart, Lee, Elko County, 14 years of age. Gained $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (from $101\frac{1}{2}$ to $107\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) which is 6.2% of her beginning weight. Gained from 7% below normal to 1% below normal and did not increase in height.
- SEVENTH PRIZE: Mary Aguirre, Ryndon, Elko County, 8 years of age. Gained $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (from 53 lbs. to $60\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) which is 13.6% of her beginning weight. Gained from 4% below normal to 1% below normal and grew 2 inches.

The School Lunch Problem. In thirty-two communities some form of hot lunch was provided for children who ate lunch at school. The methods used included thermos bottles, the pint jar method, (heating pint jars of food brought from home) and preparing a hot beverage or soup at school. In every instance immediate results were noted. Warm food for noon lunch aids digestion, relaxes nervous tension and prevents over fatigue. It not only helps children grow but greatly improves their ability to study in the afternoon. We appeal to all communities to see that every child who eats lunch at school has some warm food at noon throughout the winter months.

Home Lunch. Where children go home for lunch they also need a hot food and we are glad twenty-three communities made a special effort to see that each child eating lunch at home had at least one hot food.

Milk at School. Sixteen communities served extra milk at school to at least the dangerously and seriously underweight children. The outstanding example of this was the town of Carlin, Elko County, and account of which will be found in the Elko County narrative. The Sparks P. T. A., Washoe County, also did fine work along this line. In some communities the children brought the milk from home, in others milk was delivered at school and most children brought money for it each week. Where special help was needed, the sponsoring organization or local leader donated a few quarts of milk a day, with truly remarkable results. The value of extra milk at school is not entirely due to its food value. The milk drinking allows a break in the days routine and prevents over fatigue by encouraging these thin, high-strung children to relax for a few minutes. Group action also has a powerful effect on children and many a child who has refused to touch milk at home has learned to drink it at school and now likes it even at home.

Rest as an Aid for Underweights. There is a marked increase of interest regarding extra rest for dangerously underweight children. In a number of communities children who are 15 to 20% or more underweight are excused from class ten minutes once or twice a day and spend the time stretched out on the couch in the teacher's rest room or on a bench out in the hall. This does much to prevent over fatigue and encourages weight gaining. It is also reported that these rest periods have a decided effect on the ability to study, and in some cases has done much to prevent recurrent "temper spells". In Panaca, Lincoln County, over fatigue for very thin children is guarded against by a most sensible athletic rule. No one who is dangerously or seriously underweight can take part in violent athletics or play on any of the school teams. The result has been some marvelous gains among the "lanky" boys and girls, because they wanted to get back into athletics and therefore had this extra incentive to reform their living habits in order to gain weight. We hope more schools will follow Panaca's excellent example.

Our Present Problem - There are still 15.15% of the Keep Growing children who are dangerously underweight, that is 10% or more below the average for their age and height. It is this group of dangerously underweight children that deserve and receive our most serious consideration. Practically all of these children show distinct signs of depleted vitality other than underweight. They seem the first to catch infectious or contagious diseases, including colds, and have them in a harder form than the children who are up to weight. Also medical statistics show that there is a high rate of tuberculosis among dangerously underweight children. These children are frequently extremely "high strung" and their nervous unbalance is shown by their over activity, emotional instability and irritable dispositions. It is this group of children who bring down the attendance and promotion records in our schools and by their unstable physical and emotional conditions cause so much worry at home.

In a vast majority of cases it is found that the poor general condition of these children is due to one of two things, faulty living habits in regard to food and sleep, or serious physical defects that need medical attention. When sensible habits in regard to food and sleep are re-established an immediate improvement is usually noted. This year we have had a large number of instances where children have gained from ten to twenty-two pounds through such simple things as drinking more milk, eating a bigger breakfast, and taking more sleep and rest. However, where there are severe physical defects the children are not "free to gain", and very little improvement can be made till the physical defects are corrected.

This year there have been three outstanding examples of community effort to overcome these physical defects. In Churchill County the county physician and his assistant examined the children in several of the schools and as a result a number of physical defects were corrected. The records of this county clearly shows the good effects of this work. We only wish every county could have this excellent service.

In Washoe and Lyon counties, Mrs. Eba Bishop, the field nurse jointly employed by the State Board of Health and the Nevada Public Health Association, besides inspecting the children in a number of schools, did excellent follow-up work and succeeded in having a large number of physical defects attended to. Good results are already apparent and next year these communities will reap a rich reward from this work.

In Elko County where they no longer have a child welfare nurse the County Medical Association authorized the extension agent to make an inspection of throat, teeth and eyes. Home visits were made to request parents to seek the advice of their family physician. Help was also given in transporting the children into a town where medical assistance could be secured. As a result a number of physical defects were corrected. A report of the finding and results was distributed to all the physicians in the county, and we greatly appreciate their cooperation in this work.

In the rest of the communities where no other help was available the extension nutrition specialist spent part of her time making inspections for physical defects, particularly in the case of dangerously underweight children who had failed to gain or special cases referred by the teacher. In all cases the parents were urged to seek the advice of their family physician and some corrections were secured. However, the time available for this type of work is decidedly limited and the cooperation of the state and county health departments is greatly needed.

Community Cooperation. From a community standpoint the needs of this work are:

1. A community organization to sponsor the work and secure the home cooperation vital to success. Only through whole-hearted cooperation of the home is it possible for a child to maintain food and sleep habits necessary for health and growth.
2. Community and home cooperation is also needed to secure medical attention in the large number of cases where physical defects exist, so that these children may be "free to gain".
3. Again community cooperation is often needed to secure scales for the school so that the children may be weighed regularly and interest kept up.

4. Some hot food for noon lunch is also a matter needing the cooperation of both community and home. It is unjust to leave the entire responsibility on the school.

5. Community cooperation is also needed in regard to the local poster contests and achievement days which do so much to encourage the children and sustain their interest. Small prizes offered for the best posters and for the best gains are certainly a big help.

6. As a part of this community cooperation the local leader is a vital factor upon which hangs most of the success of this work. Nevada has had a surprising number of devoted and effective local leaders, and this past year they have been exceptionally efficient. The communities and the state owe them a very real debt of gratitude.

7. The cooperation of the school is also fundamental and has been most generously given. In return, the improved health of the children has been declared by the teachers to more than repay them for their efforts, because of the increased ability to learn and the gradual improvement in attendance.

8. And last but not least, community cooperation is needed to keep up a persistent campaign of general education, so that all may realize that childhood is the golden opportunity to build up Positive Good Health which is the foundation of happiness and success throughout life.

The Extension Division of the University of Nevada stands ready to cooperate with any community in the counties where extension work is established in carrying the Keep Growing work. All that is needed is community and school cooperation, a local leader and a pair of scales. Where these can be provided the Extension Division will gladly supply the supervision, record blanks, and general follow-up work, to the end that Nevada Children may enjoy their rightful heritage of Positive Good Health.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary Stilwell Buol

Mary Stilwell Buol,
Assistant Director.

The records which follow are those used in making the community and county Keep Growing annual reports and are sent out to project leaders, community and county organizations, teachers, district supervisors, school trustees, county health officers and county commissioners.

STATE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children - state goal +5%	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.	Compltg.	%				
Churchill	103	107	103	+ 8.79	- 0.54	74.75	14.02
Lyon	387	384	99	+12.51	-11.54	72.65	12.23
White Pine	156	159	102	- 4.46	+ 2.85	64.14	18.87
Eureka	116	116	100	+ .87	+ .86	68.10	18.10
Lander	45	41	91	+13.93	-13.60	68.29	21.95
Lincoln	384	414	108	+11.95	- 8.30	69.80	16.18
Elko	468	434	92	+10.20	- 2.76	74.42	11.98
Washoe	537	490	91	+ 7.37	- 2.26	67.48	19.80
TOTALS	2196	2145	98	+ 7.54	- 5.30	70.62	15.15

COUNTIES	NO. COMMUNITIES (Or school units)	NO. NEW COMMUNITIES (or school units)	GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate state goal by Spring)	ALL YEAR GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having kept up to ultimate state goal all year)
Churchill	4	4	2	2
Lyon	10	3	5	
White Pine	6	2	1	1
Eureka	2			
Lander	2	2		
Lincoln	7		4	2
Elko	21	1	12	7
Washoe	11		1	
	<u>63</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>12</u>

NUTRITION PROJECT
SUMMARY OF KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS
Churchill County, 1929-1930

Lena Hauke, District Extension Agent

Total number of children examined in fall. 103
Number completing the demonstrations 107 or 103%

This is the first year that the Keep Growing demonstrations have been carried on in Churchill County and two out of the four schools enrolled for the work were Gold Star schools the entire year. These schools were Harmon and Island. This speaks well for the general health of the pupils in these communities.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that Churchill County has been fortunate in having a County Health Nurse for several years past who gave the physical examinations to the pupils. Since her work was discontinued this year it was felt advisable to start the Keep Growing demonstrations in a few of the schools.

In the absence of a nurse, the County Health Physician, Dr. J. J. Myers, assisted by Dr. J. C. Ferrell, gave the physical examinations to the school pupils. We hope the defects found will be corrected during the summer, so that all the children will be "free to gain".

This year Churchill County reached one of the Annual state goals. It increased the number of normal children 8.79% which exceeds the state goal of a 5% increase by 3.79%. It decreased those dangerously underweight only 0.54% instead of making a 5% decrease as asked for in the annual goal.

Churchill County now has 74.75% of the pupils in the four schools in the Safe Zone and 14.02% dangerously underweight. The state standards for a Gold Star county are 75% in the Safe Zone and only 10% dangerously underweight. Thus Churchill County lacks only a little of being a Gold Star county and we are sure it can reach that standard next year.

Each school had a local leader to assist with this work and much credit is due them for the improvement made in each school. Splendid cooperation was also given by the teachers in teaching health lessons and stimulating greater interest in the use of more milk and the need for a hot food at noon.

Excellent posters were received from the Harmon and St. Claire schools and a number chosen to enter the State Poster Contest at Reno.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue work in all schools enrolled this year.
2. Stress the importance of a quart of milk a day.
3. Have a hot lunch - especially during the winter months.
4. Urge the need of ten hours sleep six nights a week.
5. Follow out the doctor's suggestions in regard to physical defects.
6. Make Churchill County a Gold Star county in 1931.

CHURCHILL COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

**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 underwt. State goal, 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
**Harmon	51	58	113	+20.42	+ 4.46	81.02	10.34
**Island	10	10	100	+10.00	-10.00	80.00	0.00
Lone Tree	14	14	100	+ 7.25	-14.29	64.28	21.42
St. Claire	28	25	89	-18.85	+ 2.58	64.00	24.00
TOTALS	103	107	103	+ 8.79	- 0.54	74.75	14.02

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1929 to May, 1930

Harmon, Churchill County

** A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall. 51
Number completing the demonstration. 58 or 113%

	Nov. 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	45.09%	65.51%	81.02%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	35.29	15.51	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.80	5.17	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	5.88	10.34	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	3.92	3.45	
	99.98%	99.98%	

A great deal of interest was shown in the Harmon community this year in the Keep Growing work and we are proud of the good improvement made.

The normal children in this school increased 20.42% which is over four times the annual state goal of 5% increase. However, those in the dangerously underweight group increased 4.46% instead of making a 5% decrease as asked for in the annual state goals.

We are proud of the fact that the Harmon school now has 81.02% of the children in the Safe Zone (i. e., in the normal and slightly underweight groups) and only 10% dangerously underweight. This makes Harmon a Gold Star community and it has maintained that standard all year. This is indeed a real honor for any community and especially since this is the first year this work has been carried on in Churchill County.

These splendid results are due largely to the efforts and cooperation of the local leader, Mrs. D. E. Gott and to the teachers, Mrs. C. B. Stark, Miss Blanche Plumb, and Mrs. Miles Robinson. Splendid health habits were taught in the school and the children encouraged to bring milk or a hot food at noon in thermos bottles.

Some excellent posters were received from this school and several sent to Reno to be entered in the State Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the work with the same leader.
2. Leader and agent make more home visits.
3. Have a hot food with the noon lunch. This is very important.
4. Enter the Poster Contest.
5. Continue to be a Gold Star community all year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1929 to May, 1930

Island Community, Churchill County

** A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall. 10
Number completing the demonstration. 10 or 100%

	Nov. 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	30.00%	40.00%	80.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	60.00	40.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	20.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	10.00	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Here is another All Year Gold Star community! The Island school attained this honor by having more than 75% of the pupils in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight throughout the school term. This is indeed a fine record for this first year of Keep Growing demonstrations.

The number of children in the normal group increased 10% which is twice the annual state goal of 5% increase. The dangerously underweight decreased 10% which is twice the annual state goal of 5% decrease in this group.

Milk or a hot food for the noon lunch was brought by some of the pupils in thermos bottles. This is always a big help and does much to maintain the high health standards of the pupils. We hope they will continue this good practice next year and extend it to all pupils.

Beatrice McCart made a gain of 11-1/4 pounds during the year and is now up to normal weight. This is one of the outstanding records.

Much help and cooperation was received from Mrs. Floyd Shaw, the local leader, and from the teacher, Miss Louyene Anderson. Health lessons were correlated with the daily work which proved an added incentive to "Keep Growing".

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Stress the use of thermos bottles for a hot food at noon.
2. Agent and leader make more home visits.
3. Enter Poster Contest.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star school all year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1929 to May, 1930

Lone Tree Community, Churchill County

Total number of children examined in fall. 14
Number completing the demonstration. 14 or 100%

	Nov. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	21.42%	28.57%	64.28%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.42	35.71	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	7.14	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	35.71	21.42	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	7.14	7.14	
	99.97%	99.98%	

The Lone Tree school reached both of the annual state goals. How's that for the first year of Keep Growing work?

The number of normal children increased 7.25% which exceeded the state goal of 5% increase. Those dangerously underweight decreased 14.29% which is nearly three times the annual goal of 5% decrease.

We are sorry that the Lone Tree school failed to reach the ultimate state goals and become a Gold Star community. However, we feel that great improvement was made during the year. 64.28% of the pupils are now in the Safe Zone which lacks 10% of reaching the state goal of having 75% in that group. 21.42% are now dangerously underweight, this lacked 11% of reaching the goal of having only 10% or less in that class. With continued effort we feel that this record can be greatly improved next year.

Some of the pupils used thermos bottles this year and we believe this should be greatly stressed for next year. Hot lunch will amply repay the mothers and the school by producing better health, better dispositions, and better grades for the youngsters.

Mrs. Leonard Ellis served faithfully as the local leader and was assisted by Mrs. Roy Tucker when extra help was needed. Much cooperation was also given by the teacher, Miss Grace Giblin. The Land O'Health stories created a great deal of interest and new health habits were adopted by all of the pupils as a result of these stories.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the work next year.
2. Stress the greater use of milk.
3. See that all children have a hot food at noon. This is very important.
4. Stress importance of more rest and sleep. This needs home cooperation.
5. Enter Poster Contest.
6. Strive to be a Gold Star school in 1931.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1929 to May, 1930

St. Claire Community, Churchill County

Total number of children examined in fall. 28
Number completing the demonstration. 25 or 89%

	Nov. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	42.85%	24.00%	64.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.42	40.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.71	12.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	21.42	24.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	3.57	0.00	
	99.97%	100.00%	

This is the first year that this community has carried on the Keep Growing work. We are very sorry that they were not as successful in reaching the state goals as were some of the other schools. Instead of increasing the number of normal children 5% they decreased 18.85%, and instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight pupils 5% they increased 2.58%. This is undoubtedly mostly due to the large number of physical defects (such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids and decayed teeth) found when physical examinations were given by the county physicians. No child can keep growing normally and naturally with such physical defects and we hope these defects will be corrected during the summer so these children will be "free to gain".

St. Claire now has 64% of its pupils in the Safe Zone (that is, in the normal and slightly underweight groups) and 24% dangerously underweight. With special attention paid to physical defects and to serving a hot food at noon, this school could reach the Gold Star standard next year.

Mrs. B. A. Pflum has been the local leader all year and Mrs. Jas. Johnson also assisted when extra help was necessary. We greatly appreciate their faithful help and cooperation.

The Land O'Health stories were given by the teacher Mrs. M. K. Meister and were a valuable means in teaching improved health habits. We greatly appreciate Mrs. Meister's help. Some good posters were received from this school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected. This is of vital importance.
2. Stress importance of a hot food at noon.
3. Urge the need of ten hours sleep six nights a week.
4. Encourage the use of a quart of milk a day.
5. Leader and agent make home visits.
6. Enter Poster Contest again.
7. Make every effort to be a Gold Star school.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 CHURCHILL COUNTY

NAME	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>HARMON SCHOOL</u>																	
Kathryn Winder	7	47	50			$48\frac{3}{4}$	50	50	$49\frac{3}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	$51\frac{3}{4}$		47	50	3	- 2.	+ 3.
Harry Stuart	9	54	70			$69\frac{1}{2}$	$69\frac{1}{4}$	$73\frac{1}{4}$	$74\frac{1}{4}$	75	$78\frac{1}{2}$		55	73	9	N	+ 7.
Rina Frenchi	15	62	113			$110\frac{1}{4}$	$112\frac{1}{2}$	$115\frac{1}{2}$	$116\frac{3}{4}$	$115\frac{1}{2}$	$116\frac{3}{4}$		62	113	$6\frac{1}{2}$	- 2.	+ 3.
Riley Hiibel	13	63	107			$105\frac{1}{4}$	107	$111\frac{1}{2}$		$115\frac{1}{2}$	$118\frac{1}{4}$		64	111	13	- 1.	+ 7.
<u>ISLAND SCHOOL</u>																	
Viola Harvey	12	61	100			89	$90\frac{1}{2}$	$92\frac{1}{4}$	$93\frac{1}{4}$	$95\frac{1}{2}$	97		62	105	8	-11.	- 8.
Beatrice McCart	12	62	105			$102\frac{3}{4}$	106	109	$111\frac{1}{2}$	114	114		64	114	$11\frac{1}{4}$	- 2.	N.
<u>LONE TREE SCHOOL</u>																	
Herbert McCain	12	57	81			69	72	75	76	75	$76\frac{1}{4}$		57	81	$7\frac{1}{4}$	-14.	-6.
Harry Miller	13	61	97			$94\frac{3}{4}$	$92\frac{3}{4}$	$97\frac{3}{4}$	$102\frac{1}{2}$	$102\frac{3}{4}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$		62	102	$8\frac{3}{4}$	- 2.	+ 1.
<u>ST. CLAIRE SCHOOL</u>																	
Virginia Pflum	8	49	55			46	$47\frac{5}{4}$	$49\frac{1}{2}$	$50\frac{1}{2}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	52		50	57	6	-17.	- 9.
Mildred Makinson	10	57	82			$75\frac{1}{4}$	$77\frac{1}{4}$	$80\frac{1}{4}$	80	83	84		59	90	$8\frac{3}{4}$	- 8.	- 6.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Lyon County, September, 1929 to May , 1930.
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director.

Ten schools were enrolled for the Keep Growing demonstrations in Lyon County this year, which was an increase of three over last year. There were 387 pupils examined in the fall and 384 or 99% completed the demonstration this spring.

Of these ten schools, five of them have the honor of being Gold Star schools. They reached this standard by having at least 75% of pupils in the Safe Zone (Normal and slightly underweight) and by having only 10% or less dangerously underweight. The above mentioned schools are as follows: Barrett, Gallagher, Mason, Plummer and Yerington.

We are sorry that Lyon County as a whole did not reach the ultimate state goals of becoming a Gold Star County. We believe the failure was due to the addition of three new schools, which could not be expected to maintain so high a standard the first year. Lyon County now has 72.65% in the Safe Zone which lacks only 2.35% of reaching the 75% goal. There are 12.23% of the pupils dangerously underweight which is 2.23% more than the state goal. We feel that in another year, by increased effort, Lyon County can bring up its standing so that it will again be a Gold Star county.

We are glad, however, to report that Lyon County more than reached the two annual state goals. It increased the number of normal children 12.51% which is over twice the annual state goal of a 5% increase. It decreased those dangerously underweight 11.54% which is over twice the state goal of a 5% decrease. This is a fine record and we hope the report will be even better next year.

Each of the ten communities carrying on these demonstrations had a good leader. A great deal of credit is due these leaders as well as the teachers for their earnest efforts to arouse the interest of the pupils in this work and to secure the cooperation of the parents. The Land O'Health stories were tried out in two of the schools and proved to be an added incentive to Keep Growing work.

Some excellent posters were received from the following schools: Barrett, Perry, Plummer, Wabuska and Yerington.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have at least three more schools on the Gold Star list.
2. Enroll one more school.
3. Stress the need of a hot food at noon.
4. Have a County Poster Contest.
5. Make Lyon County a Gold Star County in 1931.

LYON COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

* Gold Star Community

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 underwt. State goal, 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
*Barrett	33	36	109	+21.21	- 6.06	83.32	0.00
*Gallagher	12	14	116	-14.29	- 9.52	78.56	7.14
*Mason	12	16	133	+29.17	-27.08	81.25	6.25
Meissner	14	16	114	+26.80	-23.20	68.75	12.50
Perry	8	9	112	+ 8.33	-26.39	77.77	11.11
*Plummer	18	21	116	+29.37	-34.12	76.28	4.76
Sanders	28	31	110	+26.97	-16.70	64.52	22.58
Smith Valley	93	89	95	+10.44	- 8.85	65.16	19.10
Wabuska	20	18	90	+30.55	-13.34	66.66	16.66
*Yerington	149	134	89	+ 3.84	- 6.99	75.36	10.45
TOTALS	387	384	99	+12.51	-11.54	72.65	12.23

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930.

Barrett, Lyon County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....33
Number completing the demonstration.....36 or 109%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	45.45%	66.66'	83.32%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.21	16.66	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	21.21	8.33	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	6.06	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	6.06	8.33	
	99.99%	99.98%	

The Barrett School made a fine record this year of which it may well be proud. At the beginning of the work in the fall only 45.45% of the pupils were up to normal or average weight for their age and height. At the close of the school year 66.66% had reached normal weight. This made an increase in the normal group of 21.21% which is over four times the annual state goal of a 5% increase.

During the year the number of dangerously underweight children was reduced from 6.06% to zero. This record of having no pupils dangerously underweight at the close of school speaks well for the whole community, as it means the cooperation of children, school and homes.

This school has the honor of being a Gold Star school by having 83.32% of the pupils in the Safe Zone (Normal and slightly underweight) and none dangerously underweight.

Mrs. John Shehady was chosen as the local leader and was very faithful in performing her duties. Much help and cooperation was also received from the teachers, Mrs. Earl Mayes and Miss Bertha Purcel. They encouraged the children to adopt the right kind of food habits essential for maintaining health standards. During the winter months some of the pupils brought milk or a hot food in thermos bottles. We hope that next year all will do this.

John Giomi, twelve years old, gained $19\frac{1}{4}$ pounds during the year, bringing up his weight from 9% below normal to 7% above normal weight. This is a fine record.

Some excellent posters were received from this school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Try to have every child bring milk or hot food in a thermos bottle for noon lunch.
2. Enter poster contest.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Gallagher, Lyon County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....12
Number completing demonstration.....14 or 116%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N up to 20% above)	50.00%	35.71%	78.56%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	8.33	42.85	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.66	7.14	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.98%	

Hurrah for the Gallagher school, it is a Gold Star community this year! It now has 78.56% of the children in the Safe Zone and only 7.14% dangerously underweight. (The state goal for Gold Star communities is 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.) This is a very good record in spite of the fact that the number of pupils in the normal group decreased 14.29% instead of reaching the state goal of 5% increase. However, they only dropped down into the slightly underweight group, so that is nothing to worry about.

The results of the Keep Growing work in the Gallagher school were much more satisfactory this year than last year. Last year when the school year closed, it had more dangerously underweights than at the beginning. This year the percentage was reduced 9.52%, which is nearly twice the state goal of 5% decrease.

Mrs. Joe Borge was the leader again this year. We believe the results of this year's work are due largely to her efforts as well as to the help and cooperation of the teacher, Mrs. Elsie Moore.

We would suggest that more hot lunches be served during the winter months or that more of the pupils use thermos bottles for milk or a hot food at noon. Hot food at noon is very necessary for growing children, to aid digestion and prevent over-fatigue. We earnestly ask the cooperation of the homes and school in this matter.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Serve hot food at noon. This is very necessary.
2. Agent and leader make more home visits.
3. Enter poster contest.
4. Continue being a Gold Star school during 1931.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930.

Mason, Lyon County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....12
Number completing demonstration.....16 or 133%

	Sept., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	8.33%	37.50%	81.25%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	43.75	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	12.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	33.33	6.25	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	100.00%	

The Mason School made a splendid record this year in the Keep Growing demonstrations. The number of normal children was increased 29.17%, which is nearly six times the annual state goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 27.08%, which is over five times the annual goal of 5%. This is an unusually fine record for any school to make.

This school has the honor of being a Gold Star community this year. It has 81.25% of the pupils in the Safe Zone and only 6.25% are in the dangerously underweight group. The Gold Star standard is 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

Mrs. George Ellis, local leader for this school, gave excellent cooperation in the Keep Growing Project and encouraged the pupils to adopt the right kind of food habits in order to "Keep Growing". Mrs. George Willis, the teacher, also gave splendid support to this project and conducted the Land O'Health stories as a means of encouraging better food and health habits. The children also deserve much credit because they really tried.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Carry on work with the same excellent cooperation from all.
2. Encourage the use of a hot food at noon and a quart of milk a day.
3. Stress the necessity for ten hours of sleep six nights a week.
4. Enter Poster Contest.
5. Continue to be a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1929 to May, 1930.

Meissner Community,

Lyon County

Total number of children examined in fall.....14
Number completing demonstration.....16 or 114%

	Nov., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	35.70%	62.50%	68.75%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.57	6.25	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	18.75	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	35.70	12.50	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.97%	100.00%	

The Meissner school did not signify its desire for the Keep Growing demonstrations until November so the first weighing and measuring was given then. Considering this late start it made a very good record this year.

The number of normal children increased 26.80%, which is over five times the annual goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children decreased 23.20%, which is over four times the annual goal of 5%.

Meissner now has 68.75% of its pupils in the Safe Zone and 12.50% dangerously underweight. Another year of continued good work will surely make this school a Gold Star community.

Mrs. A. M. Manha was selected as the local leader. Due to illness her place was filled by Mrs. W. H. Morgan who had been a leader several years ago when the Keep Growing work was carried on in this school. The teacher, Mrs. Hansen, also gave excellent cooperation in encouraging good food and health habits.

A hot food for the noon meal would be a great help in this school. Hot food at noon aids digestion and prevents over-fatigue and greatly increases the ability to study in the afternoon. This is a problem that needs home and school cooperation.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue work next year.
2. Arrange for hot food at noon. Use thermos bottles.
3. Enter Poster Contest.
4. Strive to be a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Perry Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined in fall.....8
Total number completing demonstration.....9 or 112%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone.
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	33.33%	77.77%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	44.44	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.50	11.11	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	37.50	11.11	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	99.99%	

We are proud of the splendid record made by the Perry school this year. In October 25% of the pupils were up to normal weight and when school closed this group had reached 33.33% making a gain of 8.33% which exceeds the state goal of 5%.

The children in the dangerously underweight group decreased 26.39%, which is over five times the annual state goal of 5%.

Perry now has 77.77% of its pupils in the Safe Zone (i.e., in the normal and slightly underweight group) which exceeds the state goal of 75% by 2.77%. This is a fine record when we consider that only 20% were in the Safe Zone this time last year. However, there are still 11.11% of the children in the dangerously underweight group which centers in one pupil. This lacks only 1.11% of reaching the ultimate state goal of having 10% or less dangerously underweight.

The children in this school made an earnest effort to gain in every way and this fine report shows the results of their efforts. Some of the children went home for their noon lunch and others brought milk in jars or thermos bottles. Mrs. C. C. Perry was again the faithful leader this year, and together with the teacher, Miss Marian Kingsley, encouraged the use of more milk in the diet and the adoption of other food and health habits. The Land O'Health stories were given in this school and were an added incentive to Keep Growing.

Some excellent posters were received from this school to be entered in the State Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the good work.
2. Stress the use of milk and vegetables.
3. Enter the Poster Contest again.
4. Agent and leader make more home visits.
5. Strive to be a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930.

Plummer, Lyon County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....18
Number completing the demonstration.....21 or 116%

	Sept., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	27.77%	57.14%	76.18%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	16.66	19.04	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.66	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	38.88	4.76	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	4.76	
	99.97%	99.98%	

Again the Plummer school has attained the rank of a Gold Star community. Last year it had the honor of being the only Gold Star school in the county and of being one all year. Although it did not start out with as high a record this year, we are glad it closed with such a good one.

Plummer now has 76.28% of the pupils in the Safe Zone and only 4.76% dangerously underweight. The state standard for a Gold Star community is to have 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. The number of normal children increased 29.37%, which is nearly six times the annual goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children decreased 34.12%, which is nearly seven times the state goal of 5%. This is a very fine record.

Mrs. C. B. Strosnider, the local leader, proved to be a very faithful worker and together with the teachers, Miss Virginia Olds and Miss Doris Welsh, encouraged the pupils to improve their food habits in order to bring their weight up to normal.

Several of the pupils made use of their thermos bottles as a means of providing milk or a hot food with the noon meal.

Helen Strosnider, 12 years old, made a splendid gain of $14\frac{3}{4}$ pounds during the year, bringing her weight up from 8% below normal to 5% above normal. This is a fine record. She also made an excellent poster for the Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the good work in this school.
2. Continue the interest and cooperation of parents and teachers.
3. Have more pupils use thermos bottles. This is very important.
4. Agent and leader make more home visits.
5. Again be a Gold Star school in 1931.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Sanders Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined in fall.....18
Total number completing demonstration.....21 or 116%

	Sept., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	21.42%	48.39%	64.52%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	14.28	16.13	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	21.42	9.68	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	39.28	22.58	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	3.57	3.22	
	<u>99.97%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

The Sanders school made a very good record in the Keep Growing work this year by more than making both of the state annual goals. The number of normal children increased 26.97% which is over five times the state goal of a 5% increase. Those dangerously underweight decreased 16.70% which is over three times the state goal of 5%. This improvement shows real effort on the part of this community.

We are sorry to state that the Sanders school did not reach the standard of becoming a Gold Star school this year. It now has 64.52% of its pupils in the Safe Zone and 22.58% dangerously underweight, the ultimate state goal being 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. We believe if more milk were used and a hot food eaten at the noon lunch that the health of those pupils who are dangerously underweight would be greatly improved. Also more rest and sleep are needed by some of the children. These three problems need home cooperation for the coming year.

We were assisted in this work this year by Mrs. J. F. DuPratt and Mrs. F. W. Ridgeway and also by the teachers, Mrs. Laura Frazier and Mrs. Ruth Olds who greatly stressed the food and health habits. With a little more earnest effort we think this can be made a Gold Star community next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the work with the same leaders.
2. Stress the use of more milk.
3. Increase the use of milk.
4. Have a hot food with the noon meal during the winter months.
5. Emphasize the need of ten hours sleep six nights a week.
6. Enter the Poster Contest.
7. Strive to be a Gold Star school in 1931.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Smith Valley

Lyon County

Total number of children examined in fall.....93
Number completing demonstration.....89 or 95%

	Sept., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	32.25%	42.69%	65.16%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.65	22.47	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.82	12.35	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	27.95	19.10	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	4.30	3.37	
	<u>99.97%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

The Smith school made a big improvement this year but still there is room for greater improvement. It lacks 9.84% of being in the Safe Zone because 19.10% of its children are dangerously underweight instead of the ultimate state goal of 10% or less in that group. However, it reached both of the annual state goals. It increased the number of children up to normal weight 10.44% which is over two times the state goal of 5%; and decreased the number of dangerously underweight 8.85%. We are glad for this progress but feel sure that with a little more united effort on the part of the parents, school, and children, that the Smith Grammar school can be classed with the Gold Star schools next year.

Much help and cooperation were received from the local leader, Mrs. Henry Schreck, and the teachers, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Dorothy Jenkins, Miss Arlene Springmeyer and Mrs. Alexia Linton. They stressed the importance of the use of milk and other good food habits and encouraged the pupils to bring thermos bottles.

We hope this will be a Gold Star community next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue work with the same good cooperation from all.
2. Continue drinking milk with the noon lunch.
3. Have a hot food at noon during the winter months.
4. Stress importance of ten hours of sleep six nights a week.
5. Enter Poster Contest.
6. Become a Gold Star community in 1931!

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Wabuska School

Lyon County

Total number of children examined in fall.....20
Total number completing demonstration.....18 or 90%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	55.55%	66.66%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.00	11.11	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.00	16.66	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	30.00	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	99.98%	

This was the first year for the Keep Growing work in the Wabuska school and they did very commendable work under the leadership of Mrs. Joe Faber. The number of normal children increased 30.55% which is six times the annual goal of 5% increase. The number of dangerously underweight pupils decreased 13.34% which is nearly three times the state goal of 5% decrease. This is an excellent record for the first year.

Wabuska now has 66.66% of its pupils in the Safe Zone and 16.66% dangerously underweight so did not reach the ultimate goals for being a Gold Star community. These goals are 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. We feel confident that another year's work will accomplish this result.

Much credit for this progress is due to the teacher, Mrs. Krause, who gave health talks each day. She encouraged the pupils to bring milk and also provided a kettle of hot water in which to warm jars of food for the noon lunch. A hot food at noon is always a great help in maintaining good growth and development.

Carl Howard, 15 years old, made an excellent gain of 22 pounds and grew two inches taller during the year. He brought up his weight from 15% below normal to 5% below normal; this is indeed a fine record and shows what earnest effort will accomplish.

Some excellent posters were entered from this school in the State Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the work with the same leader.
2. Stress importance of milk and a hot food at noon.
3. Leader and agent make more home visits.
4. Continue poster exhibit.
5. Be a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Yerington, Lyon County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....149
Number completing demonstration.....134 or 89%

	Sept., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	40.93%	44.77%	75.36%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.49	30.59	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.43	10.45	
Dangerously underweight 10% and up)	17.44	10.45	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	2.68	3.73	
	<u>99.97%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Yerington makes another Gold Star community for Lyon County. It failed to meet that goal last year so we are very glad to be able to list it in that group this year.

We were fortunate to get the final weighing and measuring done in May just before the smallpox epidemic started.

The number of normal children increased 3.84% which did not quite reach the state goal of 5%. Those dangerously underweight decreased 6.99%, thus bettering the state goal of 5% by 1.99%. We are indeed glad for this decrease as it speaks well for the improvement of the health of the school children.

There are now 75.36% of the pupils in the Safe Zone and 10% dangerously underweight making it a Gold Star school. Through the splendid help and cooperation of Mrs. Victor Bernard, the local leader, and the teachers, it was made possible for Yerington to attain this honor. Mrs. F. Barnes and Mrs. L. Riley also assisted when extra help was necessary. It is a real community service.

A great deal of interest was taken in the Poster Contest, some excellent posters being received from this school. We hope they will enter this contest again next year.

Many of the country children brought milk to school in thermos bottles. This, together with a hot food at noon, should be urged very strongly. It will help them to Keep Growing and everyone will be amply rewarded in better grades, better dispositions, and improved health.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to be a Gold Star school.
2. Urge more children to use milk.
3. Continue using thermos bottles for a hot food at noon.
4. Leader and agent make more home visits.
5. Enter Poster Contest again next year.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 LYON COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
BARRETT																	
John Giomi	12	64	109		99 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	107 $\frac{1}{2}$		111 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	114	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	111	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9	+ 7
Rosie Tognoli	7	53	66		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	69	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	+ 3
GALLAGHER																	
Mildred Jensen	13	60	97		86	88	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	95	97	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	105	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-11	- 6
MASON																	
Opal Garrett	14	61	105	98	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	102	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	108	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	N
MEISSNER																	
C. Aeschlimann	8	50	57			53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	57		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	58	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	+ 5
PERRY																	
Lida Perry	11	55	74		65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	72	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	74	56	79	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-11	- 6
PLUMMER																	
Helen Strosnider	12	57	82	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	87	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	86	14 $\frac{5}{4}$	- 8	+ 5
Kenneth Stosnider	7	47	50	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	50	4	- 7	N
SANDERS																	
William Scatena	8	50	58	53	55	55	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$		58	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	61	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	N
Lucille Traille	13	58	88	70	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74		73 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	88	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-21	-9
SMITH VALLEY																	
Frances Jensen	12	57	81	77		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		84	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	85	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	+4
WABUSKA																	
Carl Howard	15	70	144		122 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{3}{4}$	132 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{4}$	139	141	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	153	22	-15	- 5
YERINGTON																	
Donald Scott	8	47	53	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	48	53	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	+ 2
Kenneth Heap	15	67	130	124 $\frac{3}{4}$		131	133	136		140		142 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	137	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4	+ 4

NUTRITION PROJECT
SUMMARY OF KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
White Pine County, 1929-1930.

Rhandena Armstrong, District Extension Agent

This year there were five Keep Growing demonstrations carried on in White Pine County in the communities of Baker, Cherry Creek, Lund, Preston and Siegel.

Four out of the five communities made very good progress - in many respects making three to five times the state goals. One community, however, brought down the general average so much that the county as a whole failed to make either of the state goals. The number of normal children decreased 4.46% and the number of those dangerously underweight increased 2.85%. The annual state goal is to have the number of normal children increase 5% and decrease those dangerously underweight 5%.

Seigel is the outstanding community of the county this year as it is an All Year Gold Star community, having maintained the state Gold Star requirement all year. All of its children are in the Safe Zone and none are dangerously underweight.

We wish to express our deep appreciation of the faithful and helpful work done by the local leaders in each community. The schools have also cooperated in every way.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects attended to so children will be "free to gain". This is White Pine County's outstanding problem.
2. See that all children get more sleep, at least 10 hours a night six nights a week.
3. Use more milk - a quart a day.
4. Have some hot food at noon to prevent over-fatigue.
5. Arouse a spirit of home cooperation to help these children build up Positive Good Health!

WHITE PINE COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929- 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

** 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 underwt. State goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Baker	27	36	140	+ .93	-12.97	66.67	16.66
Cherry Creek	19	16	84	+15.46	-13.81	75.00	12.50
Lund	66	63	95	-29.00	+13.58	58.73	20.64
Melvin	8	7	88	+16.07	+17.85	42.85	42.85
Preston	33	34	103	+23.08	- .54	67.64	17.64
**Siegel	3	3	100	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
TOTALS	156	159	102	- 4.46	+ 2.85	64.14	18.87

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Baker Community, White Pine County

Total number of children examined in fall. 27
Total number of children completing demonstration. 39 or 140%

	<u>Oct. 1929</u>	<u>May 1930</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N to 20% above)	29.65%	30.56%	66.67%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	36.11	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	7.40	16.66	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	29.63	16.66	
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

During the year Baker has increased the number of children who are up to average weight for age and height only .93%. The state goal is to secure an increase of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 12.97%. This is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. Baker now has 66% in the Safe Zone (up to average or slightly under) and 16% are still dangerously underweight. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. By working real hard Baker could make this state goal next year and be declared a Gold Star community.

Baker had several severe problems this year. The school enrollment increased 40% during the year, and so a number of the children were not under the influence of the Keep Growing work all year. A number of the children increased unusually rapidly in height. Four children grew three inches in height and three grew four inches in height during the school year. This made it unusually hard for these children to maintain an average relation between weight and height for their age.

There are still a number of children in this school who have severe physical defects that need medical attention. A number of these cases are of long standing and the effect upon the health of these children grows more and more serious as time goes on. We earnestly urge that these children receive medical attention at once.

Mrs. Millie Bellander and Mrs. George Baker, who acted as local leaders, did excellent work in encouraging the children in establishing correct eating and sleeping habits. Mrs. Bellander also gave many of the underweight children milk at recess which was a decided help in gaining weight.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Provide medical attention for children with physical defects.
2. Have a hot food for children eating noon meals at school or at home.
3. Aim to include a quart of milk a day in the diet of each child.
4. Make Baker a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Cherry Creek Community, White Pine County.

Total number of children examined. 19
Number completing demonstrations 16 or 84%

	Oct. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	15.79%	31.25%	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	36.84	43.75	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.79	12.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	26.31	12.50	
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	5.26	00.00	
	99.99%	100.00%	

This has been a year of excellent progress at Cherry Creek. Nine children were in school through the entire year. Of the four who were dangerously underweight at the beginning of the year three gained more than enough to offset an increase in height and are now only slightly underweight, and one is still seriously underweight. It has taken several years work to effect this gain and both parents and pupils, as well as the teachers, are to be congratulated on the result.

The Keep Growing record has been disturbed by a 50% change of enrollment through the loss of pupils throughout the fall and early winter and new enrollments in the spring so that only half of the children were influenced by the program throughout the year.

In spite of these changes Cherry Creek made a 15% increase in the number of normal children and a 13% decrease of dangerously underweight children. Compared to the state goal of 5% increase and a 5% decrease respectively, this is excellent. The ultimate goal of 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% dangerously underweight is almost reached and should be achieved in another year.

Mrs. Lester Pierce has been most faithful as a local leader and has received the support of the teacher, Mrs. Eula McMullen and the pupils.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. See that each child has a hot lunch at noon whether at school or home. This is most important as hot food prevents over-fatigue.
2. Secure a quart of milk daily for each child.
3. Make Cherry Creek a Gold Star community. (75% in the Safe Zone and not more than 10% dangerously underweight).

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Lund Community, White Pine County

Total number of children examined. 66
Number of children completing demonstration. 63 or 93%

	Oct. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	57.57%	28.57%	58.73%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.76	30.16	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	7.57	17.46	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	6.06	20.64	
Seriously underweight (20% and up)	3.03	3.17	
	99.98%	100.00%	

Lund had the proud distinction of starting the school year as a Gold Star community by having 83% of its children in the Safe Zone (up to average weight for age and height or slightly under) and only 6% dangerously underweight. There was every reason to expect Lund to maintain this high standard throughout the school year and thereby secure for the school the highest honor conferred in the Keep Growing project, that of being declared an All Year Gold Star community and receiving a double starred certificate of achievement. We are very sorry to report that Lund has not succeeded in making this good record. The number of normal children decreased 29% and the number of dangerously underweight children increased 13% during the year - so Lund has only 58% in the Safe Zone and 20% dangerously underweight.

The reason for the startling decrease in the good health of these school children is due, we believe, to the following reasons: Lack of an adequate amount of sleep; cold lunches at noon, especially among those children who have to eat their lunch at school; and last but not least to a number of serious physical defects which need medical attention. These factors were aggravated by an unusually rapid increase in height among nearly half of the children. Twenty-seven children grew three inches and four grew four inches in height during the school year. Such growth is a severe tax on a child's constitution, and for future health every effort should be made to see that the children follow the rules of sensible living.

The lack of enough sleep is a serious menace not only to good health but to school progress. Children who are starved for sleep can neither maintain good health nor study properly. This is a serious problem and needs the whole-hearted cooperation of the whole community to solve. Every school child needs at least ten hours of sleep six nights a week, and the homes, school board, and church should cooperate to see that they get it.

The children who eat lunch at school need one warm food at noon. A thermos bottle for every child would easily solve this problem.

There were a number of epidemics in Lund during the year which have aggravated existing physical defects and produced new ones. Nearly every one of the children now dangerously underweight have physical defects such as bad tonsils, adenoids or teeth which need attention of a doctor. We suggest that the Relief Society and the school and the homes cooperate to secure the medical attention at once.

Mrs. Joe Vance and Mrs. Della Scow have acted as local leaders during this year and have been most faithful in their work. The school has also given excellent cooperation. What is needed in Lund is a revival of the splendid home and community cooperation which has been shown in the past.

For two years Lund has been the only school in the county to lose standing among the up-to-weights during the school year. The Lund children have lost weight or failed to gain weight in proportion to their increase in height during 1928-29 and 1929-30. In an agricultural community where milk and vegetables can be had in abundance this situation should not exist. Proper food, extra meals and more rest could build up the resistance of the children against frequent epidemics once medical attention has been provided for those who need it. Good health should be the asset of each child, otherwise no child can do his best in school and be adequately prepared for success in adult life.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. A physical examination for each underweight child.
2. An earlier bedtime to provide ten hours sleep for each child. Sleep is an important part of the program for building good health.
3. Use of green leaf vegetables twice a week to build up a greater resistance to epidemics.
4. A quart of milk daily for each child.
5. Make Lund a Gold Star community with 75% of the children in the Safe Zone of weight and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Melvin Community, White Pine County

Total number of children examined. 8
Number of children completing demonstration. 7 or 88%

	Oct. 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	12.50%	28.57%	42.85%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	12.50	14.28	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	50.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	25.00	42.85	
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	99.98%	

Melvin school district has made the splendid increase of 16% in the up to weight children which is three times the state goal of 5%. Unfortunately the children who were seriously and dangerously underweight at the beginning of the year did not gain enough to keep up with their height. Consequently there was an increase of 17.85% in the dangerously underweight children where the goal was a 5% decrease.

It is hoped that the parents will make a strenuous effort to see that those children have one hot food each noon, a quart of milk daily and a liberal supply of fruits and vegetables. Several of the underweight children have physical defects (bad tonsils) which should be corrected during the summer.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have underweight children examined by physicians for physical defects.
2. Provide hot food for noon meal.
3. Provide a quart of milk a day for each child.
4. Stress daytime naps and 10 hours sleep for dangerously underweight children.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Preston Community

White Pine County

Total number of children examined in fall.....33
Number completing demonstration.....34 or 103%

	Sept. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N to 20% above)	15.15%	38.23%)	67.64%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	57.57	29.41)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.09	14.71	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	18.18	17.64	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This has been a year of good progress in the Preston Keep Growing demonstration. A reference to the above statistical summary shows that the number of normal children was increased 23.08%, which is nearly five times the state yearly goal of 5% increase in normal children. This is an unusually fine record for one year's improvement. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased .54%. This is not so good a record, as the state yearly goal is to decrease the number of dangerously underweight children 5%. However, the Preston dangerously underweight children are not to blame for this failure to increase their weight as practically all of those dangerously underweight are handicapped by some serious physical defect such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and defective teeth. Until these physical defects receive medical attention, it is practically impossible for these children to gain weight no matter how hard they try. It is earnestly hoped that the Preston community will make every effort to secure medical assistance for these dangerously underweight children, so that they may be "free to gain". It will certainly be money well invested from the viewpoint of both physical good health and ability to do good work in school.

Preston now has 67% of its children in the Safe Zone, that is, up to average weight for age and height or slightly below. 17% of its children are still dangerously underweight. The state goal is to have 75% in the Safe Zone and next year Preston can undoubtedly reach this goal and be declared a **Gold Star** community if the serious physical defects receive medical attention.

Mrs. Hyrum Whitlock and Mrs. Herbert Allred, who have acted as local leaders, deserve much credit for their faithful work in sustaining the interest of the children during the year. The cooperation of the homes and the community is earnestly requested in regard to the serious physical defects, so that Preston may be a **Gold Star** community next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. An early bedtime; ten hours is the minimum for grade school children.
2. Doctor's care of children with physical defects.
3. A quart of milk daily in the diet of each child.
4. Leafy vegetables served twice a week.
5. Make Preston a Gold Star community!

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Siegel Community, White Pine County

**All Year Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined. 3
Number of children completing demonstration. 3 or 100%

	Oct. 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33%	33.33%	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	66.67	66.67	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

The Siegel school, composed of three boys, has held its own during the school year. It was a Gold Star community in the fall and maintained its standing 75% in the Safe Zone and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. There was no increase in the percentage of up to weight children although one of the slightly underweight boys gained from a -6 to a -2%.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. These boys are growing rapidly and need some hot food with their school lunch to prevent over-fatigue and help them to keep up to weight.
2. Hot mush for breakfast and a quart of milk daily will help all of them reach the up-to-weight for height standard.
3. Ten hours sleep six nights a week.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 WHITE PINE COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
BAKER																	
Joe Smith	13-14	63	108		101	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	107		111 $\frac{1}{4}$		115	64	113	14	- 6	+ 2
Elwin Robinson	14	61	99		93 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	107	63	108	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5	N
CHERRY CREEK																	
Irvin Borchert	14	60	94		83 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$	92	92	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	62	103	17 $\frac{5}{8}$	-12	-3
Frances Dolan	13	60	97		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	101	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	-12	- 5
LUND																	
Terry Vance	8-9	52	64		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$			68 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	54	70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 3
Dorcas Gardner	14	62	109		96 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$			110 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	121	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	-11	- 9
MELVIN																	
Eva Burke	14	63	112		103 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	112	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	119	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	121	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8	N
PRESTON																	
Levon Gardner	9	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	66	66	52	64	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	+ 3
Lona Cazier	14	67	130	122	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	125	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	130	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	N

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Eureka Community
Grade School

Eureka County

Total number of children examined.....85
Number completing demonstration.....88 or 104%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	35.29%	36.36%)	67.04%
Slight underweight (1-6%)	32.94	30.68)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.76	10.22	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	18.82	20.45	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	1.17	2.27	
	99.98%	99.98%	

The Eureka Grade children made splendid gains through the fall and early winter but failed to maintain their weight in the spring. The examination showed only 1% increase in normal children and a 1.63% increase in the dangerously underweights. (The state goal is a 5% increase in normals and a 5% decrease in dangerously underweights). Eureka Grades reached neither of these goals.

The ultimate goal is to have 75% in the Safe Zone and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. At Eureka the present standing is 67% and 20% respectively which is too far from the goal.

The following factors contribute to the unsatisfactory result; physical defects that could be corrected (bad tonsils and teeth), epidemics (which can be lessened in severity by increasing resistance through proper living), and too little sleep. The children in Eureka suffer from lack of sufficient sleep. Ten hours six nights a week is the minimum needed, and in the high altitude of Eureka with the present degree of underweight, daily naps and an eight o'clock bed-time should be the rule. In addition underweight children should have a mid-morning lunch and a mid-afternoon lunch of bread and butter and milk or fresh fruit, or both.

Miss Pauline Hjul again faithfully acted as local leader. She needs more home cooperation, particularly in regard to sleep and rest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct the physical defects handicapping the children.
2. A quart of milk daily for each child.
3. Ten hours sleep six nights a week supplemented by naps for underweight children.
4. More vegetables, particularly green leaf, and fruits. Fruit and vegetables build up resistance against disease.
5. We earnestly recommend that all seriously underweight children be prevented from taking part in athletics till they are up to weight and that rest periods be substituted for these children.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Eureka Community
High School

Eureka County

Total number of children examined 31
Total number of children completing demonstration 28 or 90%

	Oct. 1929	May 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	35.71%	35.71%)	71.42%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	32.26	35.71)	
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	19.35	17.85	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	12.90	10.71	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.99%	99.98%	

Students of the Eureka High School deserve praise for their standing in the spring record and their cooperation in this year's Keep Growing program. In spite of the effort made, neither the increase of normals, .23%, nor the decrease of dangerously underweights, 2%, met the state goal of 5%, as was expected.

The percentage now in the Safe Zone is 71% and dangerously underweight 10.71%, while the ultimate state goal and the requirement of a Gold Star community is 75% and 10% respectively. By following the recommendations as to rest and food these goals could be attained.

Colds and other epidemics are more severe where the requirements of sleep are disregarded and the resistance of the body is lowered by improper eating. A greater supply of fruits and vegetables should be secured from nearby ranches, and supplemented by canned and dried goods. The supply of fresh milk, although better than in the past few years, is not yet sufficient.

Recommendations For Next Year.

1. A quart of milk daily for each boy and girl.
2. More vegetables, particularly leafy vegetables--fresh when possible.
3. More fruits--fresh, canned and dried.
4. In particular MORE SLEEP--ten hours six nights a week.
5. Make the High School record, 75% in the Safe Zone and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

EUREKA COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

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.	%				
Eureka Grades	85	88	104	+ 1.07	+ 1.63	67.04	20.45
Eureka High School	31	28	90	+ .23	- 2.19	71.42	10.71
TOTALS	116	116	100	+ .87	+ .86	68.10	18.10

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 EUREKA COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>EUREKA GRADES</u>																	
Robert McKay	7	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{5}{8}$	44	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	48	5	-12	- 3
Mary Blair	9	50	58		55	57	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$	60	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	- 5	N
Pearl Pieretti	12-13	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	106	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-10	- 4
<u>EUREKA HIGH</u>																	
James Prina	15	66	125		117	117	116	121 $\frac{5}{8}$	126	124 $\frac{5}{8}$	124	125	66	125	8	- 6	N
George Howard	15	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{5}{8}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	-10	- 6

LANDER COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

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 underwt. State goal, 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Austin Grade	33	28	85	+17.00	- 9.05	78.57	14.28
Austin High	12	13	108	+ 5.77	- 3.20	46.15	38.46
TOTALS	45	41	91	+13.93	- 13.60	68.29	21.95

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Austin Community
Grade School

Lander County

Total number of children examined.....33
Number completing demonstration.....28 or 85%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	15.15%	32.15%)	78.57%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	42.42	46.42)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.09	7.14	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	33.33	14.28	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This is the first year of the Keep Growing demonstration in Austin and it has been marked by splendid cooperation on the part of pupils and parents. Austin grades show an increase of 17% in the number of normal or up to weight children which is more than three times the state goal of 5%. There is likewise a decrease of 13.6% in the number of dangerously underweight children which is more than twice the state goal. In October, 19 or 57.57% of the children were found to be in the Safe Zone of weight in relation to height and age, and 11 or 33.33% were dangerously underweight. In May, taking into account increases in height and weight, 22 or 78.57% were in the Safe Zone and 4 or 14.28% dangerously underweight.

However, the whole story cannot be told in these figures as eight children were absent in October and thirteen in May. Of those absent in October six were in the Safe Zone and only one dangerously underweight, while of those absent in May, as nearly as can be estimated, eight were in the Safe Zone and five dangerously underweight. Taking these absences into consideration, the October percentages are a little lower and the May percentages a little higher than the examination of all the children at the same time would show. In fact nine of the forty one children in the grades are still dangerously underweight - two of them to the extent of 23% and 26%. The relatively poor physical condition of these dangerously underweight children is due to three factors: physical defects (such as bad tonsils and teeth) which prevent a child from gaining, lack of the proper kind of food in sufficient quantities, namely milk, fruit and vegetables, a lack which Austin shares with mining camps in general, and insufficient rest where more than the average amount of it is needed because of the high altitude.

Mrs. Frank Long and Miss Marguerite Maestretti have given able assistance to the Extension Agent in taking monthly weights and the children have shown a marked interest in improving.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Increase the supply of fresh milk from cows and goats.
2. Make use of dried and canned milk as a supplement to fresh milk for baking, soups, beverages and desserts.
3. Provide medical attention for physical defects.
4. Parents and children stress an early bedtime.
5. Try to make Austin Grammar school a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930

Austin Community
High School

Lander County

Total number of children examined.....12
Number completing demonstration13 or 108%

	Oct., 1929	May, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	30.77%)	46.15%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	15.38)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	8.33	15.38	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	41.66	38.46	
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This is the first year of the Keep Growing demonstration in Austin High School. Of the nineteen students only twelve were present in October and thirteen in May. Among this group there was an increase of 5.77% in the up to weight children and a decrease of 3.20% in the dangerously underweights during the year. The state goal is a 5% increase in the first class, which Austin met, and a decrease of 5% in dangerously underweights which was not attained.

Among those absent in October and May there were four dangerously underweight which means that the percentage of dangerously underweight boys and girls is nearly 50%. This does not argue well for either the future good health or the present ability to do the best school work on the part of this group of young people. The state goal is to have less than 10% dangerously underweight, so Austin has need for much health work.

The influences that are largely responsible for this poor showing are, first: over-activity and a lack of rest and sleep; and second: an insufficient supply of building foods, milk and eggs, together with vegetables and fruits which build up resistance to disease.

The boys in the high school made a gain twice as great as that made by the girls. The latter need to have the fact impressed upon them that the standard of weight set for their age and height is a minimum rather than a maximum figure; that a girl who is positively healthy usually is as much as 10% above this.

The high altitude of Austin induces a high degree of nervous tension which requires more rest. More than one night party a week is a severe drain on vitality. Everyone of these underweight boys and girls need an afternoon nap and extra meals.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. More sleep - sleep starvation is as bad as insufficient food.
2. More milk. A quart a day per person. At least half should be fresh cow's or goat's milk.
3. An abundance of vegetables, particularly green leaf vegetables - lettuce, spinach, cabbage.
4. Continue the Keep Growing Project.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 LANDER COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
AUSTIN GRADES																	
Georgina Barianca	6	43	41		36 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	40	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	42	4	-11	- 4
Florence Moss	9-10	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	69	68	69	55	74	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	-11	- 7
Louise Escobar	10	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	60		50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	54	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	64	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-16	-12
AUSTIN HIGH																	
William Easton	17-18	66	132		110 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	119	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-16	-13
Dale Acree	16	71	151			131	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	151	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-13	- 7

SUMMARY OF
LINCOLN COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
1929-1930

Orpha A. Miller, District Extension Agent

This is the seventh year of the Keep Growing work in Lincoln County. As last year, there were seven schools enrolled in the project. Owing to the fact that Caliente and Pioche are made up largely of a transient population, many of the original enrollment left the county but enough additional children entered the schools after the first weighing to make 108% completions for the year. This is 11% higher completion than that of last year.

This year Lincoln County is proud of its four gold star schools, namely, Crystal Springs, Hiko, Panaca and Ursine. The first two, Crystal Springs and Hiko, won gold stars last year, but this is the first year in the Keep Growing work that Ursine and Panaca have won their stars.

Taking the County as a whole the children in the normal weight group increased 11.95% (6.95% above the state goal of 5%). Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 8.30% (3.30% above the state goal). There are 68% of the children of the county who are in the Safe Zone. There are 16.18% of the children of the county still dangerously underweight. Lincoln County can be a gold star county in 1931. Let's all try to reach that goal.

In five communities, namely, Alamo, Crystal Springs, Hiko, Panaca and Pioche, the women's organizations of the community gave 1st and 2nd prizes to the largest gain in pounds among the seriously or dangerously underweight boys and girls. That is there were four prizes given - 1st and 2nd to boys, and 1st and 2nd to girls.

A county-wide poster contest was held this year. Only three of the seven schools sent posters. They were Caliente, Panaca and Pioche. The contest was held at the Lincoln County High School, Thursday, May 15th. The agent personally awarded five prizes. First and third went to Caliente, while three posters from Panaca tied for second place.

Land O' Health stories were started in three schools - Pioche, Crystal Springs and Hiko, in October, and were adopted by the rest of the schools in February. All teachers reported marked improvement in health habits due to these stories and that all ages were equally interested.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the excellent help given by local leaders, teachers and the various local organizations such as relief societies, boards of education, parent-teacher associations, homemakers' clubs, etc., and also to the Caliente Herald and Lincoln County Record.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That physical defects receive the proper medical attention so that all children may be "free to gain."
2. That the need of a hot food at noon be stressed by using the pint jar method or by individual thermos bottles.
3. That milk be provided at morning recess for all dangerously underweight children in Pioche and Caliente and in other schools if possible.
4. That home cooperation be secured through group meetings with mother on food selection.
5. Hold a county achievement day and poster contest in May 1931.

* Gold Star Community
 **Gold Star Community for
 whole year

LINCOLN COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOAL

COMMUNITIES	Children			Increase in normal Children. State goal, +5%	Decrease in dan- gerously underwt. State Goal, -5%	% Children now normal or slight- ly underweight. State goal, 75%	% children now danger- ously underweight. State Goal, 10% or less
	Exam.	Comptlg	%				
Alamo	52	51	98	+ 8.49	+ .34	74.51	17.64
Caliente	108	120	111	+ 6.30	- 1.49	59.99	21.66
**Crystal Springs	2	2	100	+50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
**Hiko	6	5	83	+26.67	-33.33	100.00	0.00
*Panaca	78	89	113	+23.15	-12.64	84.27	7.87
Pioche	134	140	104	+11.00	-12.74	65.00	17.85
*Ursine	4	7	175	+ 3.56	-25.00	85.70	0.00
TOTALS	384	414	108	+11.95	- 8.30	69.80	16.18

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
December, 1929 to May, 1930.

Alamo Community

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined 52
Number of children completing demonstration 51 or 98%

	December	May	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	32.69%	41.18%)	74.51%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.85	33.33)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	13.46	3.92	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	17.30	17.64	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	7.68	3.92	
	99.98%	99.99%	

This has been Alamo's second year of their return to the Keep Growing project, The first weighing was not done until December because the school board did not have the school scales.

During the year the number of normal children increased 8.49% (which is 3.49% above the state annual goal). The number of dangerously underweight was not decreased but unfortunately increased .34% (the state annual goal is a decrease of 5%). There are 17.65% children in the dangerously underweight group. This is a smaller number of children in this group than last year, but lacks 7.64% of reaching the required state goal of 10%.

There are now 74.51% of the children in the Safe Zone. This just misses the state goal of 75%. Since Alamo is so close to the state goal in the Safe Zone we are certain that 1931 will show a decided decrease in the dangerously underweight group and thereby give Alamo a good chance to be a Gold Star community. We are confident that if physical defects are attended to Alamo can reach this goal.

One of the most interesting results of the year was the loss of weight of a group excessively overweight boys. One was 25% overweight and brought his weight down to where he was in the Safe Zone of 18% overweight; another was 52% overweight and when school closed he was only 37% overweight, being a decrease of 15%. Another was also 52% overweight and still was when school closed, but the fact that he had not gained in weight was a good indication. All three of these boys realize now that excessive overweight is a real handicap and are trying hard to overcome it.

A school scale was installed last November and good interest is shown in the community. No doctors and nurses being available in this community is many times a big disadvantage to the improvement of health, but improved health habits is gradually bringing results.

Much credit is due Mrs. Ora Stewart, the Keep Growing leader. She gives willingly and freely of her time, helping to raise money for the small prizes given the largest gains in weight, and in other ways stimulating the interest of the children and their parents.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Make every effort to have all physical defects attended to so children will be "free to gain".
2. Continue cooperation of children, homes, school and leader.
3. Have school take part in poster contest and hold an achievement day.
4. Make Alamo a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1920 to April, 1930

Caliente Grammar School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined 108
Number of children completing the demonstration 120 or 111%

	October	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.36%	26.66%)	59.99%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	26.85	33.33)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	27.78	17.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	23.15	21.66	
Seriously over weight (21% above and up)	1.85	.83	
	99.99%	99.98%	

Caliente had 73.32% of their children in the Safe Zone when school closed in 1929 but when school began in the fall only 47.21% were in that zone. One of the chief causes of this condition is the ever changing population of the railroad town as many of the children come from transient homes. Also Flu, Mumps and Scarlet Fever have each had a chance at the health of the children.

During this year the number of normal children was increased 6.30%. (This is more than the state goal of 5% by 1.30%). The number of dangerously underweight was decreased only 1.49% (the annual goal is 5% decrease). The number of dangerously underweight is now 21.66% (which is 11.66% lower than the state Gold Star goal of 10%). As a whole this is a fairly good gain during this year.

Caliente has two severe problems to good health and a normal rate of growth. One is that a large number of children are not "free to gain" because of serious physical defects such as tonsils, teeth, and eyes which need medical attention. We earnestly urge that these be attended to this summer. The other problem is the need for more milk. Every child needs a quart of milk a day. There are many who are not getting it. This needs serious community consideration and home cooperation.

The final weighing was done the first week of April. At this time cooperation of the P. T. A. was secured in obtaining milk at recess for a number of the underweights. These were weighed again the first week in May. One half of these children had gained one pound. Several of the remaining half had gained half a pound, while others had not gained at all; however, none had lost.

Mrs. Goerge Jeffs, the Keep Growing leader, and her assistants have given unsparingly of their time. Mrs. Jeffs is also nutrition project leader. We very much appreciate the splendid cooperation of the leaders and the P. T. A.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Have physical defects attended to so children will be "free to gain."
2. Emphasize the need of a quart of milk a day.
3. More home visits by leader and agent.
4. Have the school cooperate in the poster contest and hold an achievement day program.
5. Make Caliente a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Crystal Springs, Lincoln County

** A Gold Star School All Year

Total number of children examined in fall 2
Number of children completing the demonstration 2 or 100%

	October	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00%	100.00%)	100%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	50.00	0.00)	
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	0.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	0.00	0.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Crystal Springs was a Gold Star community all year! This was their second year in the Keep Growing work. They were a Gold Star School all of last year also. This is a fine record.

They began school with 50% slightly underweight but very quickly overcame this and all the children were then normal throughout the year.

Great credit is due Mrs. Will Love, the local leader, and Mrs. McQuistien, the teacher for all their helpful cooperation.

The children from this school will go to Alamo next year as the school attendance is becoming too small to hold a school; therefore this will be the last of the Keep Growing work in Crystal Springs. However, the community can well take pride in the fact that it has maintained such a high standard of child health during the time it has carried on the Keep Growing demonstration.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Be sure that these children have some hot food for lunch when they to school in Alamo next year. Thermos bottles will solve this problem.
2. Be sure that the Crystal Springs children stay in the Safe Zone.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to April, 1930

Hiko School, Lincoln County

* Gold Star School

Total number of children examined in the fall 6
Number of children completing the demonstration 5 or 83%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33%	60.00%)	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	40.00)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	0.00	0.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	33.33	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and Up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Again Hiko is a Gold Star school. This is their second year in the work as well as their second year to have the Gold Star. They began school with 66.66% of the children in the Safe Zone, while when school closed 100% of them were in the Safe Zone (which is 25% higher than the state goal of 75%), sixty percent being up to normal weight.

The decrease of dangerously underweight was 33.33% (which is over six times the state goal of 5% decrease). To bring one third of the school out of the dangerously underweight group and into the Safe Zone is a very real accomplishment.

One of the reasons for this excellent improvement was that all the children took milk with them to school to drink with their noon lunch.

Hiko can well be proud of the high standard which she has maintained during the time in which she has carried on the Keep Growing work. This success is due to the good cooperation shown by the children, homes and schools.

Miss Mary Mineoletti, the teacher, did most of the weighing and measuring this year as Mrs. Nesbitt, the appointed leader, was very busy with home duties. Miss Mineoletti deserves much credit for the real community service she has done in this school.

Plans are now being made to send the children from this school to Alamo next year, as this school would have even less attendance than during the past year.

Recommendations For The Coming Year

1. Be sure that Hiko children take milk to school for the noon lunch, or some hot food during the cold weather.
2. Keep Hiko children in the Safe Zone.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to April, 1930

Panaca Grammer School, Lincoln County

*A Gold Star School

Total number of children examined in the fall78
Number completing demonstration89 or 113%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	21.79%	44.94%)	84.27%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.49	39.33)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	28.21	6.74	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	20.51	7.87	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	1.12	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Rejoice for Panaca has a Gold Star! This is a real achievement after a long period of effort as Panaca had a number of real problems to solve in order to bring her children up to this high health standard. She has solved them and deserves much credit. When school closed the spring of '29, 61.96% of the children were in the Safe Zone with 25.35% dangerously underweight. Now 84.27% are in the Safe Zone with only 7.87% dangerously underweight. The state goal is 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

These figures reveal that there is an increase of 23.15% in the normal group. This is over four times the state goal of 5% increase. There was also a decrease of 12.64% in the dangerously underweight group. This is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease.

The outstanding gains were largely in the upper grade room, due largely to the fact that the principal, Mr. Keller, made the ruling that all boys doing athletic work must be in the Safe Zone in weight or else be taken from the activities until they had a chance to gain. The girls also in this room tried hard to gain because of the incentive Mr. Keller and the boys gave them.

These good gains have been made in spite of the fact that they had several epidemics this year. However, it is noted that these epidemics are not nearly as severe as they formerly used to be. Children who are in the Safe Zone or near it have much more resistance to disease and make a much more rapid recovery. This also helps the school's attendance record.

The local leader, Mrs. J. W. Price, and her assistant, Mrs. Palmer, gave splendid service, and the former, hoping to have all children entering school for the first time in September 1930 up to weight, is weighing these children each month of the summer. The agent did the first weighing in May. These pre-school children were all up to weight. This promises well for a good record next year. The P. T. A. has also given splendid assistance to the progress of the work here and the homes have been whole heartedly interested.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Urge all children to keep gaining during the summer months.
2. Make a decided campaign urging that all children have a hot lunch at home.
3. Secure medical attention for the remaining cases of physical defects so all children will be "free to gain".
4. Keep up the splendid community and school cooperation.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to April, 1930

Pioche Grammar School

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined in the fall 134
Number completing the demonstration 140 or 104%

	<u>October</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	26.86%	37.86%	65.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.36	27.14)	
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	14.18	17.14	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	30.59	17.85	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

This year Pioche has made the best record it has ever made and we are proud of its real improvement for it has some unusually severe problems to meet. The number of normal children was increased 11% which is over twice the state annual goal of 5% increase. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 12.74% which again is over twice the state annual goal of 5% decrease. This is a decided improvement over last year's record when only 1.60% decrease was made. 65% of the children are now in the Safe Zone (i.e. up to average weight for age and height or slightly below.) The state goal is 75% in the Safe Zone.

There are now 17.85% of the children still in the dangerously underweight group. This is 3.93% fewer than last year which does not quite reach the state annual goal of 5% decrease. We hope that next year we can bring this group down to 10%, the ultimate state goal.

One real improvement is that systematic athletic work is given throughout the year which builds up strong muscles and improves appetite. This is a great improvement over concentrating it into the last weeks of school with the danger from severe over fatigue.

Pioche still has three problems. (1) There are still a number of severe cases of physical defects. These should receive medical attention so that these children will be "free to gain". (2) More milk should be used in the homes - a quart a day for each child. (3) There is a good sized group of children who eat lunch at school. These children should have some hot food at noon, either by the pint jar method or thermos bottle method, and their lunch period should be supervised so they can rest and relax during it.

Pioche still enjoys its excellent leaders, Mrs. Arthur Thomas and Mrs. Frank Miller. They are doing a real piece of community service.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Have the same local leaders continue.
2. Have some hot food at noon and a supervised lunch period.
3. Get the cooperation of the P. T. A. in providing milk for the dangerously and seriously underweight children at recess.
4. Organize a program for a year of information and publicity, stressing an adequate diet for the growing child.
5. Use every means to secure medical attention for physical defects.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to April, 1930.

Ursine School, Lincoln County

* A Gold Star School

Total number of children examined in fall 4
Number completing the demonstration 7 or 175%

	October	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	28.56%)	85.70%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	0.00	57.14)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	50.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	25.00	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	99.98%	

Ursine is another of our Gold Star schools. They are to be congratulated on achieving this goal after a long persistent effort.

They increased the number of normal children 3.56% which does not quite meet the state goal of 5% increase. However, they did make a remarkable increase in the slightly underweight group, bringing it from zero up to 57.14%.

They also decreased the number of dangerously underweight children 25% which is five times the annual goal of 5% decrease. Altogether this is a splendid improvement and is the result of real effort.

The number of children now in the Safe Zone is 85.70% which is 10.70% higher than the state goal of 75%. This school has no dangerously underweight children. Each child tried hard all year so that they might have their star and we rejoice with them at their success.

Mrs. Sam Hollinger, the local leader, and Miss Lurry, the teacher, both deserve much credit for the achievements of this year.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue food selection meetings for all mothers of the community.
2. Be sure that all children are "free to gain" by seeing that all physical defects have proper medical attention.
3. Cooperate in a poster contest and hold an achievement day.
4. Make Ursine a Gold Star community next year.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 LINCOLN COUNTY

NAME	AGE	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>ALAMO</u>																	
Melba Riggs	7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52				48	52	50	51	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	50	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-8	+5
Anslie Sharp	15	61	100				93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99		99	61	100	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-7	N
Johnny Foremaster	10	54	70				87 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+25	+18
<u>CALIENTE</u>																	
Glyde McDonald	12	60	93		86 $\frac{3}{4}$	91		93 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		67	97	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-7	N
Berniece Denton	13	61	101		94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	105		105 $\frac{3}{4}$	106		62	106	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-6	N
<u>CRYSTAL SPRINGS</u>																	
Billy Love	8	50	58		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60	60	60	62	64	66	52	64	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3	+3
<u>HIKO</u>																	
Eleanor Schofield	12	56	77		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	76	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	84	12	-10	-3
<u>PANACA</u>																	
Harold Hammond	9	51	61		57	58	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	62	67 $\frac{3}{4}$		51	61	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-7	+11
Woodrow Long	12	58	85		73 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	78	78	78	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		58	85	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-14	-3
Harry Lee	16	63	113		104	106	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	115	118		63	113	14	-8	+4
<u>PIOCHE</u>																	
Leland Jessup	12	59	89		79	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$		60	93	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-11	-3
Leola Truman	13	58	88		81	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	89	90		59	92	9	-8	-1
<u>URSINE</u>																	
Viola Donohue	12	63	110		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	98	100	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102		63	110	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-14	-7
Myrtle Gentry	7	45	45		42	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	46		46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	4	-7	-2

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Elko County, September, 1929 to April, 1930.
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director.

Elko County is proud of its Keep Growing Record this year despite the fact that the county standing for this year is not quite as high as for last year. This is the summary of work accomplished:

- 21 communities carried on the work, including one new community.
- 11 communities ended the year as Gold Star communities having brought 75% of their children into the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Last year there were 12 Gold Star communities out of a total of 22.
- 7 of the above communities were Gold Star communities all year. Last year there were only five that made this very excellent record.

This year the number of normal children was increased 10.20% which is over twice the state goal of 5% increase. The decrease in dangerously underweights was not as good as we had hoped because it was only 2.76%, the state goal being at least 5% decrease. This was due largely to the number of children who are not "free to gain" because of physical defects, especially in regard to throat, teeth and eyes. We sincerely hope these physical defects will soon receive medical attention.

This year closed with 74.42% of the children in the Safe Zone and 11.98% dangerously underweight. Perhaps next year we can again become a Gold Star county. We surely can if the children are "free to gain".

Community cooperation in this work continues to grow. Four schools put in scales this year. This makes a total of 12 out of 21 schools who have scales. Also, this year, the leaders gave better cooperation than ever. The agent could not visit every school every month, so the work was handled most efficiently by these leaders. The schools and teachers also gave the work their earnest support and were of very real assistance.

This year there was no nurse working so the agent was given permission by the County Medical Society to inspect throats, teeth and eyes. All suspicious cases were urged to be examined by their family physician. Eight cases were brought to Elko by the agent to be taken care of. There were seven tonsil cases and one orthopedic case. We are hoping more corrections will be accomplished this year.

Upon checking records, it was found that 84% of the children in the Keep Growing project had hot food at noon during the winter months, either eating at home, having some hot food at school, or bringing some hot food in a thermos bottle. This was a very great help in preventing over-fatigue and maintaining normal growth.

One school had a mid-morning lunch under the direct supervision of the leader. This undoubtedly placed this school on the Gold Star list.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Plan to put three more schools on the Gold Star list.
2. Have all schools secure scales.
3. Correct more physical defects. This is very important.
4. Continue the excellent community cooperation.
5. Have Elko County a Gold Star county.

* Gold Star Community
 **Gold star community
 for whole year

ELKO COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

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 underwt. State goal, 10% or less
	Exam	Compltg	%				
**Carlin (Grammar)	122	111	90.98	+10.29	- 1.65	75.67	9.00
**Carlin (High)	11	14	127.27	-10.39	+ 7.14	85.70	7.14
Cobre	4	5	125.00	-15.00	+20.00	60.00	20.00
*Contact	30	34	113.33	+26.28	- 7.84	85.29	6.82
Elburz	6	6	100.00	+16.67	0.00	83.38	16.66
**Ft. Halleck	6	6	100.00	+16.68	0.00	83.33	0.00
*Independence	4	4	100.00	+25.00	-25.00	75.00	0.00
Jack Creek	8	8	100.00	+12.50	+25.00	75.00	25.00
*Jiggs	9	9	100.00	+11.11	-11.11	77.77	0.00
*Lee	3	3	100.00	+66.66	0.00	100.00	0.00
Metropolis	39	38	97.17	+11.13	- 2.22	73.68	13.16
**Midas	15	7	46.66	+12.38	0.00	85.71	0.00
North Starr	11	12	109.00	+ 6.06	- 3.03	49.99	33.33
*Panama	3	5	166.66	-26.66	0.00	80.00	0.00
Peko	11	8	127.20	- 4.54	-23.86	75.00	12.50
**Riordan	11	11	100.00	+26.27	- 9.09	90.90	0.00
**Ryndon	10	4	40.00	+25.00	-10.00	100.00	0.00
Spanish Ranch	7	5	71.42	-14.28	+25.72	40.00	40.00
**South Fork	11	6	54.54	+28.79	0.00	100.00	0.00
Starr Valley	12	12	100.00	0.00	+ 8.33	66.66	8.33
Wells	135	126	93.40	+ 9.26	- 6.30	68.24	16.66
TOTALS	468	434	92.73	+10.20	- 2.76	74.42	11.98

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Carlin (Grammar School) Elko County

* A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....122
Number completing demonstration.....111 or 90.98%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	40.16%	50.45%	75.67%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.50	25.22	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	13.94	11.72	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	10.65	9.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	5.73	3.51	
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.90%</u>	

Congratulations are most certainly in order for what Carlin has accomplished in the Keep Growing Project for the school year 1929-1930. We know of no school which has tried harder to attain this honor. The number of normal children was increased 10%, which is twice the state annual goal. The number of those dangerously underweight was decreased 1.65%. This does not come up to the state annual goal of 5% decrease. Carlin now has 75.6% of its children in the Safe Zone and only 9% dangerously underweight. This more than meets the state ultimate goal, so Carlin is now a Gold Star Community.

Last year when Mrs. W. C. Owens, leader, found that the school did not reach the gold Star goal, she asked for a list of all the dangerously underweight children. This was supplied and she made a personal investigation of every case. She gave the parents information on how to help the youngsters to gain. After school started in the fall, Mrs. Owens decided that all the youngsters who were dangerously underweight should have a supervised mid-morning lunch. The children were told to bring an orange, apple, plain bread and butter sandwich or milk. The youngsters in the upper grades had no recess but Mrs. Margaret Brown, principal, saw to it that these dangerously underweight children were excused from class to attend a mid-morning period for both food and nervous relaxation. It was discovered that a few children were unable to bring food so the P.T.A., through Mrs. Owens, furnished two quarts of milk and straws for these children. As each child got up to weight, he was excused from this class. Undoubtedly this nutrition class had more to do with Carlin's securing a gold star than any other one thing. Mrs. Owens personally supervised this mid-morning lunch and also took care of the various children who needed medical attention.

Carlin sent some splendid posters to the County Keep Growing Poster Contest. The slogans were most clever.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

We have nothing to offer but --- do it again, Carlin!

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Carlin High School, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall.....11
Number completing the demonstration.....14 or 127.27%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	81.81%	71.42%	85.69%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	18.18	14.28	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	7.14	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	7.14	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	99.98%	

During the school year 1928-1929, the high school of Carlin was dropped from the Keep Growing Project because girls who reached normal weight or the minimum weight for their age and height, made themselves reduce in order to be fashionable, thereby causing severe health problems. By dropping the work, it was thought the girls would be more sensible and perhaps forget the reducing campaign. This has proven true.

During this year, eleven high school students asked if they might take the Keep Growing work. It was decided to take only those who asked for the work. The figures for the beginning of the year look much better than those for the close of the year, chiefly because all of the youngsters first weighed were up to normal weight. Later on, some of these dropped out and some who were not up to normal weight took their places, with decided benefit to themselves. However, the results are entirely satisfactory. We are glad the high school students are taking up the work again and are looking at it far more sensibly. We hope they will continue to take an interest again next year.

The results for this year are as follows: The number of normal children was decreased 10% and those dangerously underweight were increased 7%. However, despite the fact of not reaching either annual state goals, this group at the end of the school year had 85% in the Safe Zone and only 7% dangerously underweight. This is much better than the state ultimate goal as this high level was kept up all year. This group is entitled to be ranked as an All Year gold Star unit and will be awarded a double star certificate.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. The whole high school take part in the Keep Growing Project next year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Cobre, Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall.....4
Number completing demonstration.....5 or 125%

	Sept, 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	75.00%	60.00%	60.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	20.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	20.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

We are sorry Cobre was not fortunate enough to obtain a gold star this year, as they did last year. They started off quite well and continued so during most of the year. But along towards the last, some new families came in and because these children were not up to weight, it brought the Cobre record down. Therefore, this year's lower record is not Cobre's fault, just its misfortune.

The number of normal children decreased 15% and those dangerously underweight increased 20%, so none of the state goals were reached this year.

This year the teacher acted as leader, but we feel a local woman, especially a mother, has much more effect on local conditions than the teacher, despite the latter's best efforts.

We feel that Cobre should have some form of milk every day for the children. As it is now, milk is shipped in only certain days of the week. Perhaps a powdered milk might be substituted, or better still, a few goats could be kept which would insure a permanent milk supply.

The best record in the school was that of Eleanor Knobbs, who gained 8.58% in weight and that is very good. We want to congratulate Eleanor on this gain.

We are sorry that Cobre did not enter the Poster Contest. We are sure, from work seen at the school, some good posters would have been turned out. Competition is good for youngsters; especially those in small schools.

Cobre must have scales when school opens next fall or the work will have to be discontinued. It is impossible to reach Cobre all of the months and it is impossible to ship the scales as they are needed elsewhere most of the time. Bathroom scales may be purchased at a small sum and are quite practical. Regular weighing helps gains in weight by keeping up active interest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure an additional milk supply.
2. Purchase scales.
3. Secure a local leader.
4. Enter the County Poster Contest.
5. Become a **Gold Star** school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Contact, Elko County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined in the fall.....30
Number completing the demonstration.....34 or 113.33%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	26.66%	52.94%	85.29%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	36.66	32.35	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	5.88	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.66	8.82	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.98%	99.99%	

Again Contact reached the **Gold Star** goal. And aren't we pleased over this gain because Contact does not have as many advantages which make for health as other communities. Just look at the percentage gains in normals - 26.28%. This is over five times the state goal. Isn't that splendid? And a decrease in dangerously underweights of 7.84%, which is again more than the state goal of 5% decrease. Contact now has 85% in the Safe Zone and only 8% dangerously underweight. This is a very high standing as the state **Gold Star** standard in the Safe Zone is 75% and dangerously underweight 10% or less.

Mrs. Charles Luckart, the local leader, has been untiring in her efforts to help the youngsters gain weight. Scales were purchased last summer and were ready for use this fall. Whether the agent was able to get into Contact or not, the children were weighed regularly and the reports sent in. We certainly want to commend the teachers, Mrs. C. Butler and Miss Effie Bunderson, for the part they played in helping the school reach the state goal. The Homemakers backed a local achievement day in which posters were displayed. Altogether, it has been a fine piece of cooperation.

More milk is available than last year. This also helps materially. If some families cannot get fresh milk we strongly advise fresh milk substitutes such as powdered milk, canned milk, etc. or else the keeping of goats.

Five children were brought to Elko this year and had their tonsils and adenoids removed. The results have been splendid. One of the boys gained more than any other child in school. Having physical defects attended to certainly pays.

Contact sent a wonderful set of posters to the County Poster Contest. One of these won a prize for the most artistic.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the good work and be a **Gold Star** community.
2. Secure a larger supply of milk.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Elburz, Elko County

Total number of children enrolled.....6
Number completing the demonstration.....6 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	66.66%	83.33%	83.33%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.66	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.66	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

The youngsters in Elburz live in a community where they have plenty of milk. All of them show the effects. We are sorry that this school did not reach the gold star goal. The fact that one little girl was not "free to gain" kept the record down. The leader, Mrs. George Glaser did all she could to have the little girl's parents have her tonsils attended to, but they could not see it that way. This is something unavoidable which comes along sometimes and cannot be helped. Everyone else in the school was in the Safe Zone. That is exceptionally good. Even though the girl was handicapped by bad tonsils she was able to raise her weight somewhat.

And look at the gain in normals---16.68%! Over three times the state annual goal of 5% increase! Now isn't that worthwhile?

Elburz had the privilege of going into a brand new school this winter and we are sure that helped. Pleasant surroundings help decrease nervous tension and this helps good growth.

We are hoping next year everyone who carries his lunch will carry a thermos bottle full of something hot. It pays in better health and in better grades.

Also we would like to see bathroom scales put into this school. They are inexpensive. The agent is not able to come to each school every month, but with these scales, weighing can be done regularly each month.

School closed before the County Poster Contest this year. We hope next year that regardless of whether school closes early or not, there will be some posters from Elburz.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct physical defects.
2. Each child who eats lunch at school bring some hot food in a thermos bottle.
3. Purchase a pair of bathroom scales.
4. Enter the Poster contest.
5. Become a Cold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930

Fort Halleck, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year

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

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	66.66%	83.33%	83.33%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	16.66	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Fort Halleck is an unusual community. It never misses getting a gold star. There seems to be two reasons why this is so: (1) milk; (2) plenty of sleep. This is the second year it has been a Gold Star school all year. It is a splendid record of which the whole community can well be proud.

The number of normal children was increased 16% which is over three times the state annual goal of 5% increase. There were no dangerous or seriously underweight children throughout the entire year. This is a wonderful record.

The agent only went to this school twice during this year. The children, school and community really did the work. In January, bathroom scales were purchased which aided materially in the work.

Fort Halleck is one school which got discouraged with the Poster Contest because everyone is always up to normal weight. As may be known, 50% is given for gain; hence, the inauguration of the new contest in this county for the most artistic poster. We hope Fort Halleck will decide to enter next year.

In the winter, school was moved up to one of the homes. This was a fine way for everyone to have some hot food for lunch.

There is just one point which needs to be stressed at Fort Halleck, and that is the correction of physical defects, especially bad teeth. So far, these physical defects have not influenced the weight of these children but they are nevertheless a constant health menace and should be attended to. We hope that much of this work will be done this summer.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct physical defects, especially teeth.
2. Enter the Poster Contest.
3. Continue the hot lunch.
4. Continue to be an All Year Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Independence School
Tuscarora Community

*A Gold Star School

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

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00%	50.00%	75.00%
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)	25.00	25.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Just look at the increase in pupils in the Safe Zone - 25%! This is five times the state annual goal and is an excellent record. The dangerously underweight children were decreased 25% also. This is again five times the state annual goal of 5% decrease. On the whole, Independence is a dandy school. We suspect the reason is plenty of sleep and good food. This is the second year Independence has been a Gold Star school.

Mrs. D. B. Williams is the leader. We wish to compliment her on such a fine school.

The children had some hot food during the winter months at school. We know that this helped health and grades by improving digestion and preventing over-fatigue.

We are sorry no posters were entered in the County Poster Contest this year. But now we have a new and different kind of contest in connection with the Keep Growing Poster Contest which we hope Independence will enter next year. This contest is for the most artistic poster. We put on this contest chiefly because some schools in the County had a Gold Star all the time, so felt they had no chance when it came to that 50% given for gain in weight.

Independence children are weighed on the scales at the Spanish Ranch school which is quite satisfactory.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Enter the Poster Contest.
2. Continue to have hot lunches at noon.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star school.

B. NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Jack Creek School
Tuscarora Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....8
Number completing the demonstration.....8 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	62.50%	75.00%	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	12.50	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	25.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	25.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

This year, Jack Creek increased the number of normal children 12.5%, which is over twice the state annual goal of 5% increase. As regards those dangerously underweight, the record is not so good. At the beginning of the year there were no children dangerously underweight but at the end of the year 25% were in this group. We believe this was due to just one thing: physical defects found in two children who are in the same family. However, the agent visited the father and the children are to be cared for this summer. The rest of the children at Jack Creek were all in the Safe Zone. So next year Jack Creek should be a Gold Star community.

Miss Mary De Vine, teacher, acted as leader. She did some excellent work, and we wish to compliment her on it. She was very much interested in the work.

Hot lunch was served during the winter months. The teacher is certain that hot lunch helps brains and health.

The scales on the Spanish Ranch were used for weighing the youngsters and proved quite satisfactory.

We are sorry no posters came from the Jack Creek school. We are sure there is talent there and it is to be hoped most sincerely, that next year Jack Creek will enter the contest. Such competition is good for children particularly those in small schools.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Take care of physical defects.
2. Enter County Poster Contest.
3. Become a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Jiggs, Elko County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined.....9
Number of children completing examination.....9 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	44.44%	55.55%	77.77%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	44.44	22.22	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	11.11	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	11.11	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	11.11	
	99.99%	99.99%	

This is at least three years that Jiggs has had the honor of being a Gold Star community. We think the chief reason is because Mrs. Ralph Drown, teacher and leader, takes such an interest in each child. She also puts on some excellent health work in the schoolroom.

This year the number of normal children was increased 11% and the number of dangerously underweight was decreased 11%. This is over twice the state annual goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight and 5% increase in normals. Fine work!

Two little girls needed their tonsils and adenoids removed badly. One of these little girls had a choke-cherry pit in her ear which had been there for about six months. Through Mrs. Drown's efforts these little girls were brought to town where tonsils, adenoids and the cherry-pit were removed, three months ago. Already marked results are noted in the two youngsters. If they keep on at the rate they are going, by fall they will be as husky as the best of them.

Jiggs purchased bathroom scales which have proved quite satisfactory. The youngsters have been weighed every month, which greatly increases interest. Jiggs entered some very attractive posters in the County Poster Contest. One boy received a prize for the most artistic poster.

We have just one suggestion to offer. We hope that every youngster who eats lunch at school will have something hot. It pays in better health and better grades. It is also to be hoped that these youngsters will bring their own thermos bottles to lighten the teacher's labors. This is a home responsibility that deserves earnest consideration.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Each child bring a hot food in a thermos bottle during the winter months.
2. Keep up the good work and be an All Year Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Lee, Elko County

*A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined.....3
Number completing demonstration.....3 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00%	66.66%	100%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.34	33.34	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	33.33	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	33.33	00.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

What shall we say about Lee? The healthiest community in the County? Yes, so far as the records in Keep Growing work show. Just think of it! Five years with a gold star! We should like to know if any other community in the State has that honor.

Here is Lee's proud record for this year:

1. Number of normal children increased 33%, which is over six times the state goal of 5% increase in normals.
2. The number of children in the Safe Zone increased 33.33%. Isn't that fine!
3. No youngster was dangerously underweight during the year. Hurrah!
4. 100% of the children in the Safe Zone by the end of the school year.

Mrs. Jessie Dewar was again leader this year. She certainly should be complimented on such a fine, healthy community.

Also the children helped in every way possible. Every youngster brings some hot food to school during the cold winter months. This is a splendid practice and could well be copied by every school in the county.

Lee seems to be an excellent place to raise prize-winning calves and prize-winning children. Good stock, good feeding and good care are the secret in both cases.

Lee sent in some very interesting posters to the County Poster Contest. We hope they continue in the Contest now that we have the second contest in connection with the Keep Growing Poster Contest offering a price to the most artistic poster.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

Just one -- Keep it up!

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Metropolis Community, Elko County

Total number of children examined in fall.....39
Number completing the demonstration.....38 or 97.17%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	23.08%	34.21%	73.68%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	41.03	39.47	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.50	13.16	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	15.38	13.16	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Metropolis did not quite make the ultimate state goal and become a Gold Star community this year. However, they did much better than last year. Last year, school closed with 69.05% in the Safe Zone and this year with 73.68%, or a difference of 4.68%.

This year the number of normals was increased 11.13% which is over twice the state goal of 5% increase and much better than last year.

The number of dangerously underweight children only decreased 2.22%, which does not come up to the state goal of 5% decrease. We are sure that this lack of improvement was due to the fact that a number of these dangerously underweight children are not "free to gain" because of physical defects that need medical attention. It is sincerely hoped that these will be corrected because physical defects sometimes cause dangerous conditions which later can never be overcome.

The principal's wife, Mrs. Elroy Boberg, has acted as the leader again this year. We think she has done a remarkable piece of work.

We are sorry Metropolis could not serve hot lunches to the children again this year. We hope most sincerely that every child who eats lunch at school will bring some hot food to school in a thermos bottle during the winter months. It certainly will repay the bother, or else we recommend the use of the pint jar method of warming food brought from home. Warm food at noon aids digestion, prevents over-fatigue and increases mental ability during the afternoon hours.

Metropolis sent some excellent posters to the County Poster Contest this year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct physical defects.
2. Have hot lunch at noon.
3. Become a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Midas, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall.....15
Number completing demonstration..... 7 or 46.66%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	73.33%	85.71%	85.71%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	26.66	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Midas certainly is to be congratulated on the good piece of work which has been done this year. Midas is one of the most remote communities of the county. The agent visited the community only twice throughout the year. A new leader, Mrs. Arthur Primeau, was chosen after the leader of last year moved away. Mrs. Primeau weighed the children regularly each month. She also advised mothers about their children and aided in sickness, such as reporting a smallpox case which had exposed everyone, etc. Midas should certainly be proud of such excellent teachers as last year's and this year's. Their cooperation and encouragement was a very big help.

The good results this year are as follows: Number of normal children was increased 12%, which is over twice the state annual goal of 5% increase. There were no dangerously underweight children throughout the entire year. Midas was a Gold Star community throughout the year, having more than 75% in the Safe Zone and none dangerously underweight. (The state standard for a Gold Star community is 75% in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.)

Even though Midas is so remote some excellent posters were sent from there to the County Poster Contest. One of the posters, that of Loring Primeaux, was awarded first place in this contest. Loring gained 10.9% during the year.

On the whole, the children of Midas live under healthful conditions, eating much of the right kind of food and getting plenty of sleep. We commend you, Midas, on your good work.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

Just one -- Keep up the good work!

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

North Starr School
Starr Valley Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....11
Number completing the examination.....12 or 109%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	27.27%	33.33%	49.99%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	18.18	16.66	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	18.18	8.33	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	36.36	33.33	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	8.33	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

North Starr increased the number of normals 6.06% which is more than the state goal and decreased the number of dangerously underweight 3.03%, which did not quite meet the state goal of 5%. On the whole, we are rather disappointed with North Starr. It now has only 49% in the Safe Zone and 33% are still dangerously underweight. This is a matter that should receive serious community and family consideration.

To do adequate work, this school must have scales. It is impossible for the agent to reach the school every month. Bathroom scales may be purchased for a small sum and are quite satisfactory. This insures regular weighing which keeps up interest and effort.

Also some hot food should be included in every child's lunch at noon. This should be a nourishing food and would be a big help in preventing over-fatigue and improving not only good health, but the ability to do good school work. Each child should be provided with a thermos bottle to relieve the teacher of this responsibility. This is really a home responsibility and should receive the serious consideration of the homes of this community.

We are very sorry that there were no posters from this school when such excellent ones were made last year. One boy, Frank Winchell, made the second highest gain in the county in percent. This gain was 15½ pounds or 18.4%. This boy would have had an excellent chance to have won the County Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure scales. These must be purchased by the time school opens in the fall or the work will have to be dropped.
2. Have a hot, nourishing food for noon lunch in every child's lunch.
3. Enter the County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930

Panama, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall.....3
Number completing demonstration.....5 or 166.66%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	66.66%	40.00%	80.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	40.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	20.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	99.99%	100.00%	

Again Panama was successful in closing the school year as a gold star community. And they were a gold star community all year. This is the highest health honor that can come to a community. The number of children who were up to normal weight decreased instead of increased, 26.66%. This was not due, however, to the fault of the work but due to the fact that some children moved into the community who were not up to normal. There were no dangerously underweight children in the school throughout the entire year.

Panama now has 80% of her children in the Safe Zone and none dangerously underweight. This is a splendid health standing.

Mrs. J. Whittaker, teacher, and mother, was the leader. She was very much interested in the work and we wish to compliment her on the fine results.

All of the children in this school go home to lunch. Perhaps this has a great deal to do with such a fine result, because home lunch means hot lunch which does much to prevent over-fatigue and secure a normal rate of development.

Panama probably did not enter the County Poster Contest due to the heavy rains. Next year we hope they will be successful in entering the contest.

We are asking that Panama purchase bathroom scales next year. It is impossible for the agent to reach this community every month. With scales, regular weighing is insured and that is quite necessary. These scales can be purchased for a small sum and are quite satisfactory.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Purchase Scales.
2. Enter County Poster Contest.
3. Remain a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Peko School
Halleck Community

Total number of children examined in fall.....11
Number completing demonstration..... 8 or 72.72%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	54.54%	50.00%	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	9.09	25.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	12.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	36.36	12.50	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Well, well, in looking over our records, we are surprised to note Peko is one of these schools which gets better'n'better. Last year they closed school with 50% in the Safe Zone and this year with 75% in the Safe Zone. Last year school closed with 16.66% in the dangerously underweight class and this year only 12.5%. Peko school did not succeed in reaching the state goal in regard to increasing number who are up to weight but it did decrease the number who were dangerously underweight 23%, which is over four times the annual goal of 5% decrease. Keep up the good work, Peko. Next year you should make the grade.

Maybe if every child who eats lunch in school had had some hot food, the school would have reached the state goal this year. If every child could be persuaded to bring a thermos bottle, it would eliminate any extra work for the teacher and would certainly repay in better health for the children.

Mrs. Clarence Glaser has acted as leader. It is her leadership and that of the teacher, Mrs. Lois Pursell, we feel sure, that has enabled the school to approach nearer the state goal. Emma Rathfon gained the largest percentage in the county. She gained 19 pounds or 21.1%. What an excellent chance she had to win the County Poster contest. Next year we hope Peko enters the contest.

Next year we are going to ask Peko to purchase scales because it is impossible for the agent to come every month. Bathroom scales may be purchased at a small sum and are quite satisfactory. Regular weighings help regular gains.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Purchase scales.
2. Have hot lunch at noon.
3. Enter the County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Riordan, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year

Total number of children examined in fall.....11
Number completing demonstration.....11 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	83.63%	90.90%	90.9%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	27.27	00.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	9.09	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	9.09	
	99.99%	99.99%	

Riordan is one of the healthiest schools in Elko County. Last year they were a Gold Star community all year and this year they are the same and the school is larger, too.

When the final weighing came this spring, we found that every child but one received a gold star for being up to normal weight, and that one was just a wee bit too heavy. Just look at the increase in normals, 26.27%, which is over 5 times the state annual goal of 5% increase.

The number of dangerously underweight was decreased 9%, which is nearly twice the state goal of 5% decrease.

Riordan now has 90.9% of its children in the Safe Zone and none dangerously underweight. This is surely something of which to be really proud.

Evidently one reason Riordan is such a healthy school is the fact that it is isolated and the children receive plenty of rest. Also they have plenty of good food. Another reason is that almost all the children carry milk to school for lunch.

We are hoping that next year Riordan will have scales. Bathroom scales are inexpensive and are quite satisfactory. It is impossible for the agent to drive in every month. With scales, regular weighings may go on regardless and thereby keep up keen interest.

Also we think it advisable, whether children are in the normal weight class or not, to have a hot food at noon. It certainly is an aid to thinking in the afternoon. It also helps prevent over-fatigue and lowers nervous tension.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Purchase scales.
2. Have hot lunch during winter months.
3. Enter County Poster Contest.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Ryndon, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year.

Total number of children examined in fall.....10
Number completing demonstration..... 4 or 40%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00%	75.00%	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	40.00	25.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	10.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Last year was the first year for Keep Growing work in the Ryndon school. They were not successful in becoming a Gold Star school last year, but this year they more than made the state goal and furthermore, were a Gold Star school all year. Isn't that splendid for second year work? Mrs. Howard Keating was again their leader. She has a stronger health programme than most any other teacher. Looking at the figures above, just think of that - 25% gain in the number of children in the normal weight class! That is five times the state goal of 5% increase; also note the 10% decrease in the number of dangerously underweight, which is twice the state goal of 5% decrease. Doesn't that show work?

Ryndon served hot lunch during the cold winter months. Weights came up by leaps and bounds as a result. One girl who had never been able to reach normal weight before was able to do so under the hot lunch plan. Ryndon is the finest example of what hot lunch does in the Keep Growing Project in Elko County.

Ryndon also purchased scales this year and the children were weighed regularly regardless of whether the agent was there or not.

And some excellent posters were sent to the County Poster Contest. One of these showed the value of hot lunch.

We certainly wish to congratulate Mrs. Keating on her fine work and the children on their whole-hearted cooperation.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

One only -- Continue the fine work.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Spanish Ranch
Tuscarora Community

Total number children examined in fall.....7
Number completing demonstration.....5 or 71.42%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	14.28%	00.00%	40.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	57.14	40.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	20.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	14.28	40.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

We are very sorry that Spanish Ranch school made such a poor record this year. And we wish we could lay a finger on the real cause. The number of normal children was decreased 14.28% (The state goal is to increase 5%). The number of dangerously underweight children increased 25.72% (The state goal is to decrease 5%).

Spanish Ranch has scales which check with the agent's scales, so they are used for all the schools in Tuscarora community. The children are weighed regularly.

During the winter months school was moved down to the ranch house so the children had hot food during cold weather. This cannot be a factor in such a record either.

We are just wondering if school life was just as happy as it might have been. Sometimes things in the school room effect digestion materially. We hope that Spanish Ranch school will continue the work for we would really like to find the cause of such a record and straighten it up and we believe it can be done.

We do know there are some physical defects which need correcting badly and we hope these are taken care of this summer. This may aid considerably in helping to bring up the record.

We do know that when a school has once been a gold star school, it can be again. Please do not be too discouraged, Spanish Ranch, we know the matter can be remedied.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct physical defects.
2. Enter the County Poster Contest.
3. Become a Gold Star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

South Fork, Elko County

**A Gold Star Community All Year.

Total number of children examined in fall.....11
Number completing demonstration..... 6 or 54.54%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	54.54%	83.34%	100.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	36.36	16.66	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	00.00	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	00.00	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	9.09	00.00	
	99.99%	100.00%	

South Fork is another fine school. Mrs. Ralph Helth, the teacher, was leader. Just look at the increase in the number of normals, 28.77%, over five times the state goal of 5% increase. Isn't that splendid? Another feather in South Fork's cap is that there has been not one dangerously underweight child in this school all year.

Last year school closed with only 81.81% in the Safe Zone and this year 100% were in the Safe Zone. This record is considerably better than last year. We wish to commend Mrs. Helth for her work and hope she will be leader next year.

We are sorry that no posters were entered in the County Poster Contest. One boy had a splendid chance to win the contest because he gained $13\frac{1}{4}$ pounds or 15.17%. We hope South Fork will see fit to enter the contest next year. We also have prizes given for the most artistic posters which gives the normal weight child a chance to compete.

There is still one way that South Fork could improve. They need some kind of hot lunch. Hot food does much to prevent over-fatigue. It repays in better health and better grades. Not so much energy has to be taken away from the brain to warm up the food. We hope next winter that every child will have some hot food at noon. A thermos bottle apiece would quickly solve the problem.

Also we certainly advocate South Fork's purchasing bathroom scales. They are inexpensive and are quite satisfactory. It is impossible for the agent to get to South Fork every month. Scales will mean regular weighings and keen interest all year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have hot lunch during the winter months.
2. Purchase scales.
3. Enter the County Poster Contest.
4. Continue a Gold Star school, and an All Year Gold Star community if possible.

NUTRITION PROJECT
 KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
 September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Starr Valley Community, Elko County
 Starr Valley School

Total number of children examined in fall.....12
 Number completing demonstration.....12 or 100%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	41.66%	41.66%	66.66%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	8.33	25.00	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	33.33	8.33	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.00	8.33	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	16.66	16.66	
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>	

Starr Valley did not quite reach the state goal this year. Mrs. Burt Holbrook, teacher, was leader. She did some good work but she had some physical defects in her school with which to contend. The parents could not see fit to correct them and so, under those conditions it is almost impossible to bring children up to normal weight, because they are not "free to gain".

However, the school closed with a better record than last year. Last year, school closed with 63.63% in the Safe Zone and this year with 66.66%. Last year, school closed with 9.09% in the dangerously underweight class and this year only 8.33% were in this class. There was also another decided improvement. The number in the seriously underweight class was decreased 25% and most of them climbed up into the slightly underweight group, increasing that by 17%. So gradually better and better work is being done. Next year we sincerely hope Starr Valley reaches the state goal.

Next year we hope Starr Valley school will see fit to put in bathroom scales. They cost but little and are quite satisfactory. This insures regular weighings which helps in regular gains by keeping up interest.

Also we advocate every child having some hot food at noon during the winter months. Each child should have a thermos bottle. This eliminates extra work for the teacher. Hot lunch helps digestions, prevents over-fatigue and increases mental ability in the afternoon.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Purchase scales.
2. Have hot lunch during winter months.
3. Enter County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Wells Community

Total number of children examined in the fall.....135
Number completing demonstration.....126 or 93.4%

	Sept., 1929	April, 1930	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	29.62%	38.88%	68.24%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	26.66	29.36	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	14.28	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.96	16.66	
Seriously overweight (21% and up)	.74	.80	
	<hr/> 99.98%	<hr/> 99.98%	

We are sorry Wells did not make the state Gold Star goal, but we believe it is entirely due to the large number of physical defects which need medical attention. However, we are glad to note there were a few more physical defects corrected this year than last. This indicates that interest in the subject has been aroused and we sincerely hope that active effort in regard to the correction of physical defects will be continued till these children are "free to gain".

Wells had a severe epidemic of measles during the winter. This does not help health conditions. For sometime we have been wondering why Wells has all the epidemics going and has taken them in such a wholesale manner. We have arrived at the conclusion that quarantines are not observed. The women have been aroused to this point and we hope in the future we will see no more epidemics go through the whole school. This one factor is serious and has a direct bearing on good health.

More milk should be used. Some people seem to think milk is too expensive. But even at a much higher price it is one of our cheapest foods considering the amount of nourishment received from it. All children need milk, there is no substitute for it.

Mrs. Goble is a very good leader and is doing a real piece of community service, but she should have better cooperation in order to help the school reach the state goal.

We hope next year Wells will enter the County Poster Contest. We are sorry there were none from Wells this year. One boy, Lyman Hyde, gained 14 pounds or 15.6%. He would have had an excellent chance of winning a place in the County Poster Contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Correct physical defects.
2. Use more milk.
3. Enter County Poster Contest.
4. Become a Gold Star community.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 ELKO COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Age May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>CARLIN (Grammar)</u> Jimmy Altenburg	7	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$			53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	7	+ 1	+12
<u>CARLIN (H.S.)</u> Nadell Jensen	14	65	118			120 $\frac{1}{4}$	123				129 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	65	120	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 2	+ 7
<u>COBRE</u> Eleanor Knobbs	10	52	64			71			76 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	52	64	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+10	+22
<u>CONTACT</u> Joe Halcrow	10	54	70	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		73 $\frac{3}{4}$		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	55	73	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 1	+ 5
<u>ELBURZ</u> Darlow Glaser	8	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	66					71 $\frac{3}{4}$		76 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	52	64	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	+13	+19
<u>FT. HALLECK</u> Boulah Walther	7	47	50	50 $\frac{1}{4}$							57 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	48	52	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 1	+10
<u>INDEPENDENCE</u> Dan Williams	13	62	102			98					107	14	63	108	9	- 3	- 1
<u>JACK CREEK</u> Joe Urriola	12	58	85			86					99	12	60	92	13	+ 2	+ 6
<u>JIGGS</u> Frank Orbe	11	54	70	73			79	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	81		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	56	78	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 4	+ 7
<u>LEE</u> Dorothy Bolton	11	63	108	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	102	106	107 $\frac{1}{2}$			111 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3	+ 2
<u>METROPOLIS</u> Douglas Jensen	8	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	58 $\frac{1}{4}$			60	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	52	64	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4	+ 6
<u>MIDAS</u> Loring Prineaux	12	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	103			109		111 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	120	120 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	117	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 6	+ 3
<u>NORTH STARR</u> Frank Winchell	11	58	84	80					90	9	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	60	92	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	+ 3

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLE OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 ELKO COUNTY - (Sheet 2)

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Age May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.	
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.				
<u>PANAMA</u>																		
Gloria Churchfield	6	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39			33					36 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 15	- 8	
<u>PEKO</u>																		
Erma Rathfon	11	59	90				97 $\frac{1}{4}$		104	109	109	12	60	95	19	+ 1	+13	
<u>RIORDAN</u>																		
Jean Heguy	10	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	78			82 $\frac{1}{2}$					86 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	55	74	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	+13	+17
<u>RYNDON</u>																		
Mary Aguirre	8	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	53			56	62	63	63		60 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	51	60	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3	+ 1
<u>SPANISH RANCH</u>																		
Verna Anderson	10	52	64			60		61				61	11	53	68	1	- 6	-11
<u>SOUTH FORK</u>																		
Chas. Guarena	14	58	86	90 $\frac{3}{4}$			97 $\frac{3}{4}$					104 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	60	94	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 5	+11
<u>STARR VALLEY</u>																		
Joe McMullen	7	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	54 $\frac{3}{4}$			58 $\frac{3}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		60		49	55	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 9	+ 8
<u>WELLS</u>																		
Lyman Hyde	15	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	113			93 $\frac{3}{4}$		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	63	108	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	-16	- 2	

SUMMARY OF
WASHOE COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS
1929-1930

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent.

1930 marks the close of the seventh year for the Keep Growing project in the schools of Washoe County. Eleven schools carried on the work this year. The school year started with an enrollment of 537 children, and of this number 490 completed the project, or 91.25%.

Due to the fact that there was so much sickness among the school children this year, Washoe County did not reach the state goal by increasing the normals 5% and decreasing the dangerously underweight 5%. The normals were increased 7.37% which is 2.37% above the state goal but the dangerously underweight were only decreased 2.26% which is 2.74% below the state Gold Star goal. The Glendale school is the only school to reach the state goal this year and be declared a Gold Star community. Anderson and Wadsworth had 75% of their children in the Safe Zone, but had 15% and 13.5%, respectively, in the dangerously underweight group.

Washoe County has only 67.48% of the children in the Safe Zone, which is 7.52% below the ultimate state goal. This year 19.80% of the children are dangerously underweight, which is 9.80% above the state goal.

Mrs. Eva Bishop, State Health Nurse, examined the children in the following schools: Mary Lee Nichols, Kate M. Smith, Robt. H. Mitchell, Washoe, Franktown, Anderson and North Truckee. A number of corrections have been made and more will be made during the summer. This is a big help as it will make it possible for more of the children to be "free to gain".

The Agent wishes to thank the Washoe County Farm Bureau; the Homemakers' Clubs; the Sparks Parent-Teacher's Association; Mrs. E. Bishop, the State Health Nurse; and Mrs. J. A. Bovett, County Nutrition Leader, for the help given in making this project a success.

Eight schools of the county held local achievement day programs at their farm centers or at Parent-Teacher Association meetings. Nine schools made posters and displayed them at the county achievement day held in Sparks on May 16th. Five schools put on a number of the program for the entertainment.

Recommendations For The Coming Year

1. Spend more time working with the local leaders and parents to give them a better understanding of the importance of the work we are trying to carry on in the schools.
2. Plan to improve the sanitary conditions of schools in at least one way.
3. Plan to encourage children eating lunch at school to bring some hot food for lunch.
4. Plan to help teachers serve a supervised school lunch.
5. Plan to continue serving milk to the underweight children.
6. Homemakers' Clubs and the Parent-Teachers' Associations continue to cooperate as they have in the past.

WASHOE COUNTY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929 - 1930
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

* Gold Star Community

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	%				
Anderson	18	20	111.11	+12.67	-3.30	75.00	15.00
Browns	16	13	67.37	+10.20	+ 4.40	69.20	23.10
Franktown	7	8	100.00	- 3.57	+23.22	37.50	37.50
*Glendale	14	14	100.00	+14.25	- 7.15	85.69	00.00
Kate M. Smith	90	79	80.77	+10.40	- 8.50	57.00	21.50
Mary Lee Nichols	117	106	90.59	-10.50	+ 1.40	65.10	22.70
North Truckee	20	15	75.00	- 5.00	-11.67	60.00	33.33
Robt. H. Mitchell	143	131	91.60	+ 3.20	- 6.20	73.30	11.50
Verdi	53	45	84.90	+ 3.62	-13.43	71.00	11.10
Wadsworth	52	52	100.00	+17.30	- 3.80	76.90	13.50
Washoe	7	7	100.00	+28.57	0.00	71.42	28.57
TOTALS	537	490	91.25	+ 7.37	- 2.26	67.48	19.80

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Anderson Community

Washoe County

Number of children starting demonstration 18
Number of children completing demonstration 20 or 111.11%

	September	May	Safe Zone
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	33.33%	45.00%)	75.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.33	30.00)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.66	10.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.66	15.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.98%	100.00%	

The Anderson school did good work this year on the Keep Growing project as shown by the following results. In September only 66.66% of the children were in the Safe Zone and 16.66% of the children were dangerously underweight. In May 75% were in the Safe Zone and 15% were dangerously underweight. The number in the normal group was increased 12% which is over twice the state annual goal of 5% increase. However, the dangerously underweight group was reduced only 1% which is 4% below the state goal of 5% decrease. Next year we hope to be able to get these dangerously underweights up to the Safe Zone, and believe this can be done. These children are the ones who have colds and give them to the other pupils.

Each school should provide some means by which the children can wash their hands before eating their lunch. It would be a great help to have a supervised lunch period. Each year a few new ones buy thermos bottles and use them during the cold weather. This is a great help. A number of the children brought milk for a morning recess lunch. This also helps.

Mrs. Landis acted as local leader and was very helpful in carrying on the work. Mrs. W. R. McGowan, the teacher, was ready at all times to cooperate.

The children made health posters for the Keep Growing poster contest. The prizes were given by the Anderson-Riverside Homemakers' Club. Dorothy Avanzino from this community won the county prize offered to the underweight girl who made the greatest gain during the school year, gaining 16½ lbs.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the work as started.
2. Encourage children to use thermos bottles for hot dish at noon.
3. Have a supervised lunch period at noon.
4. Provide place for the children to wash their hands before eating lunch.
5. Buy scales, if possible.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1928 to April, 1930

Browns School,

Washoe County

Total number of children starting the project 16
Total number of children completing demonstration 13 or 67.37%

	September	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	56.30%	46.10%)	69.20%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	12.50	23.10)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.50	7.70	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	18.70	23.10	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	0.00	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

We are sorry to report that Browns school did not keep up its good record of last year. At the beginning of school 3, or 18.7% of the children were dangerously underweight and in May the same 3 or 23% of the school were still dangerously underweight. However, these children made good gains but not enough to put them in the Safe Zone because they happened to grow tall at the same time. However, now that they have started to gain we are confident they will soon "catch up with themselves".

The school now has 69% of the children in the Safe Zone (which is 6% below the ultimate state goal), and 23% in the dangerously underweight group (which is 13% below the state goal.)

Browns school was the first in the county to buy scales for its own use. This has been a great help to the school and local leaders by keeping up constant interest.

Mrs. A. Dickenson has been a very efficient local leader. Mrs. D. MacGilvary, the teacher, also cooperated in every way to keep the children interested in the Keep Growing project.

Recommendations For The Coming Year

1. Continue the Keep Growing work in the school.
2. Encourage the mothers of the children to prepare a hot dish for the school lunch or have children use thermos bottles.
3. Have children bring milk to drink at recess.
4. Be sure hands are washed before lunch.
5. Make Browns a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Franktown Community

Washoe County

Number of children starting demonstration 7
Number of children completing 8 or 100%

	September	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	28.57%	25.00%)	37.50 %
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	0.00	12.50)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	42.85	12.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	14.28	37.50	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	14.28	12.50	
	99.98%	100.00%	

The Franktown school made a good gain this year. The number of normals was increased 3.57%, but the ultimate state goal is 5%. However, the number seriously underweight was decreased 30.35% which is a splendid record. The percent dangerously underweight shows an increase of 23.22%. These figures do not look so well, but the dangerously underweight have made excellent gains altho still in the dangerously underweight group. Dorothy Cliff has gain 8 lbs., (Dorothy has been sick during the year, too); Mildred Cliff gained 14½ lbs.; and Donald Cliff gained 4½ lbs. The two girls also grew two inches in height.

Franktown now has 37.50% of its children in the Safe Zone, an increase of 8.93%. The 37.50% who are dangerously underweight have made excellent gains and we hope will get in the Safe Zone by next year.

The teacher, Miss Thelma V. Pedroli, and the local leader, Mrs. Martha Cliff, cooperated in every way to carry out the Keep Growing project and get the children up to weight.

Franktown and Washoe schools held a joint local achievement day at the farm center meeting on April 17th. Posters were exhibited at the county achievement day held in Sparks where the school also put on a very nice health play. Franktown won first and third place on posters at the county meeting, which shows what good work the Franktown children are doing.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Carry on work in same way.
2. Have a supervised school lunch.
3. Continue to bring hot food in thermos bottle for lunch.
4. Continue to bring milk for lunch in warm weather.
5. Decrease the dangerously underweight by special effort.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930

Glendale Community, Washoe County

* A Gold Star Community

Number of children starting demonstration 14
Number of children completing demonstration 14 or 100%

	September	April	Safe Zone
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	57.18%	71.43%)	85.69%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	14.26	14.26)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.26	7.15	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	7.15	0.00	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	7.15	7.15	
	100.00%	99.99%	

Glendale is again a Gold Star school. The only school in the county this year to reach that goal. Glendale now has 85.69% of its children in the Safe Zone and not any in the dangerously underweight group. In September Glendale had only 71.44% of its children in the Safe Zone and 7.15% in the dangerously underweight group.

Glendale more than fulfilled both annual state goals again this year. The number of normals were increased 13.25%, which is over twice the state goal of 5% increase. The dangerously underweight were decreased from 7.15% to zero (the state goal is 5% decrease). Glendale is the only school in the county to have all of its children out of the dangerously underweight group and can well be proud of this fine record.

Glendale was the third school in the county to purchase scales.

Two months during the school term every child in the school received a gold star.

The local leader, Mrs. L. Raffetto, and the teacher, Mrs. Doris Brown Reed, are to be commended for the good record made by the school. They worked very earnestly to get the children to realize the importance of carrying out the health rules.

Glendale held a local community poster achievement day with the North Truckee school. They also displayed their posters at the county achievement day in Sparks, and gave musical numbers at each program.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the Keep Growing work as started.
2. Encourage children to wash hands before eating lunch.
3. Keep Glendale a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Kate M. Smith School, Sparks Community

Washoe County

Number of children starting demonstration 90
Number of children completing demonstration 79 or 80.77%

	September	May	Safe Zone
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	20.00%	30.40%)	57.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.90	26.60)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	21.50	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	30.00	21.50	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	1.10	0.00	
	100.00%	100.00%	

The Kate M. Smith school carried on the Keep Growing work in the same efficient manner as in the past, getting very good results. The number of children in the normal group was increased 10% (which is twice the state goal). The number of children dangerously underweight was decreased 8.5% (which is 3.5% above the state goal to decrease 5%).

The school now has 57% of its children in the Safe Zone with 21% dangerously underweight. The state goal for a Gold Star school is that 75% of the children be in the Safe Zone and 10%, or less, in the dangerously underweight group.

This spring there has been a great deal of sickness among the school children, which goes to show that they are not in the best of physical condition. This also accounts for a large number not completing the demonstration. The children were examined by Mrs. Bishop, State Health Nurse, and a number of corrections have been made. This will help greatly by making these children "free to gain".

Milk was served again this year to the children, which accounts for the good gain that was made.

The teachers, the Parent-Teachers' Association, and the local leader Mrs. J. Frey, cooperated in their usual splendid way to encourage the children to eat fruits and vegetables and to drink more milk. They are always as interested in the Gold Stars as the children.

The school exhibited some very clever posters at the county Keep Growing achievement day. They also took part in the program. The Parent-Teachers' Association awarded prizes for the four best posters in each grade.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the fine cooperation of leaders, teachers, and Parent-Teachers' Association.
2. Continue to serve milk at recess.
3. Follow out the nurse's suggestions regarding physical defects.
4. Plan to spend more time with the dangerously underweight children.
5. Plan to make Kate M. School a Gold Star School next year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930

Mary Lee Nichols, Sparks Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined 117
Total number of children completing 106 or 90.57%

	September	May	Safe Zone
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	44.50%	34.00%)	65.10%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.40	31.10)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.10	11.30	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	21.30	22.70	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	1.70	.90	
	100.00%	100.00%	

The Mary Lee Nichols School, too, had a great many children absent because of contagious diseases. This was very hard on the Keep Growing chart. In spite of this fact the school kept up a fair record. The school did not reach either of the state goals this year. The number of normal children decreased 11% (the state goal is to increase 5%). The number of children dangerously underweight remained about the same (the state goal is to decrease the dangerously underweight 5%). The Mary Lee Nichols has 65% of its children in the Safe Zone and 21% dangerously underweight. The state goal for a Gold Star school is 75% of its children in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Although the percent of normals decreased, the percent in the Safe Zone remained the same. This is a good record considering the amount of sickness.

The children were examined by Mrs. Bishop, State Health Nurse, and a number of corrections have been made. This will help greatly.

Milk was served at recess again this year.

The local leader, Mrs. G. E. Vanderhoof, the Parent-Teachers' Association, and the teachers were always ready to give excellent support to the health project.

Each grade made health posters and the four winning posters from each room were exhibited at the county achievement day held in Sparks, May 16th. The school orchestra gave three excellent musical numbers at the achievement day program.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the fine cooperation of the teachers, Parent-Teachers' Association and local leaders.
2. Try to find out why so many children are decidedly underweight and give them special attention.
3. Follow out nurse's suggestions regarding physical defects.
4. Try to make Mary Lee Nichols a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930

North Truckee Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined 20
Total number of children completing project 15 or 75%

	<u>September</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	25.00%	20.00%)	60.00%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	15.00	40.00)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.00	6.66	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	45.00	33.33	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

North Truckee School made an excellent record this year considering the fact that the children are working under physical handicaps. Mrs. Bishop, State Health Nurse, found that 95% of the children had very bad tonsils. Until these physical causes are removed it will be impossible for the children to make normal gains. However, the school reached the two state goals - increasing the number of normals 5% and decreasing the number of dangerously underweights 12%, which is over twice the state goal.

The number of children in the Safe Zone was increased 20%. North Truckee now has 60% of its children in the Safe Zone and 33% dangerously underweight.

The "Land O' Health" Project helped to interest the children in drinking milk and eating more vegetables. A number of the children had been drinking coffee and no milk. We believe the children really made an effort to gain.

All of the children bring their lunch to school. The teacher arranged that each child bring his own towel so that they might wash their hands before eating. This is a great step forward.

North Truckee was the second school in the county to buy scales. This is a fine thing for the school as it keeps up constant interest.

Each child in the school made a health poster. Mrs. Ben Barbash of the Anderson-Riverside Homemakers Club gave \$5.00 for prizes. We wish to thank Mrs. Barbash for her interest in all the community activities. Posters were exhibited at the county achievement day. The school put on a program at the farm center meeting as well as a health play and song at the county meeting.

The teacher, Miss Beth Goering, and the local leader, Mrs. J. Van Meter, have given their loyal support to the health work in the school and have tried in every way to make the school better.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue to carry on the Keep Growing work.
2. Plan to have a supervised lunch.
3. Encourage children to drink milk.
4. Ask school board to purchase paper towels.
5. Continue having children wash hands before eating lunch.
6. See that physical defects receive medical attention.
7. Try to make North Truckee a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930.

Robert H. Mitchell School, Sparks Community

Washoe County.

Total number of children examined 143
Total number of children completing demonstration 131 or 91.6%

	<u>September</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	42.60%	45.80%)	73.30%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.00	27.50)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.30	13.70	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	17.70	11.50	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	1.40	1.50	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

The Robert H. Mitchell school is the largest school in the county carrying on Keep Growing work. The school did not keep up its good record of last year, but did make a gain. At the beginning of the school year 65% were in the Safe Zone and 17.70% dangerously underweight. At the close of school 73.20% were in the Safe Zone and 11.5% dangerously underweight. The state goal requires 75% of the children in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. We feel sure that this school will be a Gold Star school next year. It already has the best health record of the Sparks schools.

The number of normals decreased 3% instead of increasing 5%, which is the state goal. The number dangerously underweight was decreased 6.2% (the state goal is 5% decrease.)

This year there has been a great deal of sickness in all of the Sparks schools. The school children were examined by the State Health Nurse, Mrs. Bishop, and a number of the corrections made, which will make these children "free to gain."

Milk was served to the children at recess, which was a big help.

The teachers and the local leader, Mrs. A. G. Haight, took great interest in the work and did their part in keeping the children interested in the proper health habits.

Very good health posters were made by the children. Prizes for the posters were given by the P. T. A. The posters were exhibited at the county achievement day and the school gave two very clever folk dances.

Recommendations For The Coming Year

1. Continue the work as now being carried on.
2. Continue to serve milk at recess.
3. Have physical defects attended to according to the nurse's suggestions.
4. Try to make Robert H. Mitchell a Gold Star school.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1929 to May, 1930.

Verdi Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined 53
Total number of children completing demonstration 45 or 84.90%

	October	May	Safe Zone
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	45.28%	48.90%)	71.10 %
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	13.21	22.20)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.09	13.30	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	24.53	11.10	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	1.89	4.50	
	100.00%	100.00%	

Verdi is not a Gold Star school this year, but came near reaching that goal. 71% of the children are in the Safe Zone and 11.1% dangerously underweight. To be a Gold Star school 75% must be in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. At the beginning of the school year only 58% were in the Safe Zone and 24.53% were dangerously underweight, so this shows good progress.

The school reached one of the state goals. The number of children dangerously underweight were decreased 13.43%, which is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease. The number of normals was only increased 3.62% (the state goal is 5% increase). This is a good record for a school to make.

The teachers and the local leader, Mrs. James Frances, cooperated in carrying on the work in the school. Although Mrs. Frances moved to Reno she continued to act as local leader. It seemed impossible to get another leader in Verdi.

Health posters were made by the children and exhibited at the county achievement day. John Harker captured the county prize for the boy who was underweight at the beginning of the school but who made the greatest gain. This prize was given by the Executive Committee of the Homemakers' Clubs of the county. We are very proud of John's record. He gained 15½ lbs.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the Keep Growing work in the school.
2. Buy scales for school if possible.
3. Serve milk to children at recess.
4. Have supervised lunch at noon.
5. Hold a local poster contest
6. Attend the county achievement day.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to May, 1930.

Wadsworth Community

Washoe County

Total number of children examined 52
Total number of children completing demonstration 52 or 100%

	<u>September</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	34.60%	51.90%)	76.90%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.80	25.00)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	17.30	9.60	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	17.30	13.50	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

Wadsworth just missed being a Gold Star school this year. The state goal for a Gold Star school requires that 75% of the children be in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Wadsworth has 76.9% in the Safe Zone but 13.5% of the children are still dangerously underweight, which is 3.5% above the state goal. Next year we are sure the school can decrease this number and be a Gold Star community.

The percentage of normal children was increased 17.3%, which is more than three times the state goal of 5% increase. The dangerously underweight were decreased only 3.8% while the state goal is 5%. Taken as a whole this is an excellent record.

The children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades did not work to keep up the good record of the school. The other grades did their full share.

The first, second and third grades used the "Land O' Health" stories and enjoyed it very much.

The teachers cooperated with the Keep Growing work and did their part to interest the children in keeping physically fit. We wish to thank Mrs. Howe for her help as local leader. Because of sickness she was not able to finish the year. There should be a local leader in each community to accomplish the best results.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the Keep Growing project in the school.
2. Secure a local leader in Wadsworth.
3. Encourage children to bring milk or a hot food for lunch.
4. Make health posters and exhibit them at the county achievement day.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1929 to April, 1930.

Washoe Valley

Washoe County

Total number of children starting work 7
Total number of children completing 7 or 100%

	<u>September</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>Safe Zone</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	28.57%	57.14%)	71.42%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.57	14.28)	
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	00.00	
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	28.57	28.57	
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00	
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>	

Washoe school has done an outstanding piece of health work this year. It goes to show what can be done if everyone is interested and works. The district is to be congratulated upon the splendid effort made and the results obtained. The number of normal children has been increased 28.57% which is more than five times the state goal of 5%. The percentage of children dangerously underweight has not been decreased, but the children in this group have made excellent progress. Washoe now has 71.42% of its children in the Safe Zone and 28.57% dangerously underweight. The state goal for a Gold Star school is that 75% be in the Safe Zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight. At the beginning of the school year only 57.14% were in the Safe Zone. This shows an increase of 14.28%.

A hot dish, cocoa or a vegetable, was served to the children each day. The parents and friends of the school children each day brought food which helped to give variety to the menu. The cocoa was made at school. The older children took the responsibility of seeing that the food was ready. They also had a supervised lunch period. The children washed their hands before eating lunch. We hope that more schools will follow this good example. The "Land O' Health" project was also carried on in the school. The children worked hard to get "passes" to the "Land O' Health". Health posters were made by the children and exhibited at the county achievement day. A health play was given at the farm center meeting. Frank Barber won second place in the county poster contest.

The leader, Mrs. Frank Sauer, and the teacher, Miss Maude Fulstone, deserve much praise for the work that has been done this year.

Recommendations For The Coming Year.

1. Continue the Keep Growing work as carried on this year.
2. Continue to serve a hot dish at noon.
3. Continue to sponsor a supervised noon lunch, and hand washing.
4. Make Washoe a Gold Star school.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1929 - 1930
 EXAMPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS
 WASHOE COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % var.	Final % var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
<u>ANDERSON</u>																	
Dorothy Avanzino	13	56	81	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	81		86	88	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	89		57	84	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11	+ 6
<u>BROWNS</u>																	
Frances Neilson	13	61	101	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	84	87	88	88	91	90		63	110	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-19	-18
<u>FRANKTOWN</u>																	
Mildred Cliff	12	57	82	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70		74	74	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		59	90	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-20	-11
<u>GLENDALE</u>																	
Louis Raffetto	12	57	81		75 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	78	80	82		86		58	85	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	N
<u>KATE M. SMITH</u>																	
Antonio Serrano	11	59	88	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	90	6	-13	-8
<u>MARY LEE NICHOLS</u>																	
Richard Putney	8	53	67	61	63	63 $\frac{1}{2}$		66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	68		54	70	7	- 9	- 3
<u>NORTH TRUCKEE</u>																	
Belle Yribarren	11	59	90	80	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	84	86	94	94	94		60	95	14	-11	- 1
<u>ROBT. H. MITCHELL</u>																	
Bobby Bell	6	47	50	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	50		51	53	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		48	53	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	N
<u>VERDI</u>																	
John Harker	13	65	117		108				121 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$		123 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	124	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	N
<u>WADSWORTH</u>																	
Enzo Gori	9	49	55		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		50	58	7	- 3	+ 5
<u>WASHOE</u>																	
Gale Barber	6	48	54	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	58		50	56	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3	+ 5

ANNUAL REPORT OF POULTRY SPECIALIST.

V. E. SCOTT.

FOR THE YEAR 1930.

I. Changes in Organization.

From December 1, 1929 to August 31, 1930 the poultry specialist was employed on a half time basis for dairy and poultry extension. The position of poultry specialist was discontinued September 1st, but the projects were carried on in connection with new economic projects.

II. Changes in Relation to other Projects.

There have been no changes in the relation to other projects. Dairy and poultry extension so far as the specialist is concerned is done at the same time and the time charged to the project that has the most attention.

III. The 1930 Program of Work.

A. Chief Problems.

The chief problems in Poultry Extension are; Economical production through;

1. Improved stock secured by the patronage of recommended hatcheries.
2. Improved feeding.
3. Securing chicks at the best time.
4. Guarding against disease.
5. Proper culling.
6. Economical marketing;

B. Ultimate Goals.

To establish correct feeding practices for chicks, poults, pullets, hens and turkeys, and make them common practices.
To reduce to a minimum losses from poultry diseases.
To establish the custom of continuous culling of low producers.
To erect good poultry houses for all flocks.
To establish a more general practice of artificial hatching and breeding of turkeys.
To perfect marketing organizations for eggs, poultry, and Turkeys.

GOALS FOR 1930

Grow Healthy Chicks,	53	demonstrators.
Grow Healthy Turke	28	demonstrators.
Culling and Feeding	52	demonstrators.
Disease Control on application	10	demonstrators and general work.
Poultry Housing	15	houses, 3 brooder houses, 3 turkey sheds
Artificial incubation & brooding	10	demonstrators.
Marketing eggs		To assist 5 local sales organizations.

Marketing Turkeys

To complete one state organization and affiliate with a regional organization.

C. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter.

Teaching has been done by direct contact, demonstrations, talks at community centers, tours, and printed articles.

1. Grow Healthy Chicks.
2. Grow Healthy Turks.

These two projects were taught by correspondence with demonstrators and by direct contact. Monthly letters were sent out by the agents and by the specialist. These letters contained timely hints on the care of chicks and poults. The agents' visits were made throughout the season and at the end of the season reports were obtained from the demonstrators.

3. Culling and Feeding.

The best results were obtained in the counties where the agent made monthly visits to the demonstrators, securing the reports on egg production and making contacts. The agent often was able to give timely advice resulting in a saving to the demonstrator. Part of this work was carried on by correspondence, the records being sent directly to the specialist. While written advice was sent to the demonstrators, the contact was not so successful as the direct contact of the agents.

4. Disease Control.

In one county the agent has worked with the farmers so long that they have the habit of coming to the office for advice on every phase of farming. While this work was written up as a definite project, it has developed into a miscellaneous piece of work in which the agent has assisted all of the farmers in diagnosing diseases and by suggestions for treatment.

5. Poultry Housing.

Through the first three projects, agents learn where houses need replacement or remodeling. Plans are sent to those who need them and discussions are carried on at farm center meetings on desirable types and characteristics of a good house.

6. Artificial Incubation and Brooding of Turkeys.

The Grow Healthy Turk project gives data on the relative desirability of hatching and brooding by natural methods as compared with artificial. In two counties definite demonstrators were signed up who compared the two methods.

7. Marketing Eggs.

Small cooperative groups have been more or less organized in four counties for several years. This year a definite attempt was made to amalgamate three groups. The work was started in one county by holding weekly meetings with the directors, as well as monthly meetings with larger groups. Each director was given a fact to investigate and report on. The county agent acted as secretary and summarized all work that had been done before each meeting. Various persons were asked to contribute to the information.

8. Marketing Turkeys.

For three years cooperative groups have marketed their turkeys by the pool method. There has been no permanent organization. Each time there was to be a sale a new pool was organized. While very good results were secured by this method it was felt that there should be a permanent organization. In 1929 an unincorporated advisory state association was set up. In June 1930 Mr. Cline, county agent of Churchill county, and the poultry specialist met with representatives of other North West States to consider organizing a regional Cooperative. Work was done on this project throughout the summer.

D. Methods.

Specific pieces of work; Grow Healthy Chick Project. The project was planned with three objectives in mind.

1. To give agents a point of contact which would tend to increase the farm visits.
2. To obtain information regarding desirable hatcheries and desirable feeds;
3. To foster improved practices of feeding and sanitation.

The agents selected demonstrators and planned to make monthly visits as well as sending out written instructions. The specialist wrote ten letters which were mimeographed. Every other letter was sent out by the agents and alternating ones by the specialist. At the end of June reports on mortality were made up and reported back to the demonstrators. In one county a pullet inspection tour was held. Demonstrators were taken to as many of the demonstrating flocks as it was possible within the time available. As the tour progressed, two pullets from each flock visited were picked up. At the end of the tour a judging contest was held at which the selected pullets were judged by the demonstrators and by the specialist. Methods of feeding were discussed and as each pair of pullets were shown the Hatchery was given, as well as the kind of feed and methods of growing. The same method was applied to the Grow Healthy Turk

project except that the tour was omitted. These two projects have excellent possibilities.

E. Extension Agencies that have contributed to the Poultry Program.

1. County Agents. The county agents are responsible for all poultry projects adopted by their county farm bureaus. To organize the projects, and follow up each demonstration.
2. Home demonstration agents. Assistance in a general way by helping at meetings and in teaching the value of poultry products in the menu.
3. Other agencies. The State Food and Drug office and extension office cooperate on establishing grades. The Veterinary Control service diagnoses diseases and suggests treatment.

F. Results Obtained.

1. Grow Healthy Chicks.

This project was started in 10 counties, with 57 flocks. Timely instructions were sent out to demonstrators throughout the year but reports were obtained on 27 flocks in 5 counties. The number of reports does not indicate total results of the project, but it does indicate where agents can make the work much more effective.

2. Grow Healthy Turks.

The project was started in six counties with 28 flocks. Reports were obtained from 12 flocks in 3 counties. Timely instructions were sent out by agents and specialist. Some records were not kept by farmers and some flocks planned for failed to materialize due to mistakes in orders for turks. Losses were from 10% to 50%. The precautions ordinarily taken in artificially brooding chicks are not sufficient for poults. This years results indicate that greater attention must be paid to vigor, careful feeding for the first three weeks, and to sanitation. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hardware cloth floor which is usually successful with chicks, does not work so well with poults. Where $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh was used for two weeks then replaced by half inch mesh, better results were obtained for the larger mesh caught the hocks of the poults which squat down more than chicks do. It is necessary to change to the coarser mesh as soon as possible on account of the accumulation of manure on the small mesh.

3. Culling and Feeding.

The project was started in 9 counties with 36 demonstration flocks and 80 cooperating flocks. Records of production and mortality were reported.

on 34 flocks in 6 counties. Cooperators, feeding and culling under directions of extension agents but keeping no records were reported in 3 counties. In 1 county the project was planned during the year to start with the flocks reported in the Grow Healthy Chick project. Records to start Nov. 1, 1930.

4. Disease Control

The project was started in 1 county. The agent in this county, through long experience, has developed the practice of having diseased birds brought to the county agent office for diagnosis. Diseases are diagnosed and assistance given. These are reported as method demonstrations.

5. Marketing Eggs.

Assistance has been given to local cooperative in four counties. Regular weekly meetings were held with directors of one local association working toward perfecting a marketing plan which was put in effect in December, 1930.

6. Marketing Turkeys.

Marketing pools have been operating for three years in three counties. Each year much time has been devoted to the reorganization. Throughout 1930 efforts have been made to join these small groups in one state cooperative affiliating with a regional cooperative. These plans culminated in the organization of the Nevada Turkey Growers who took stock in The Northwest Turkey Growers Association.

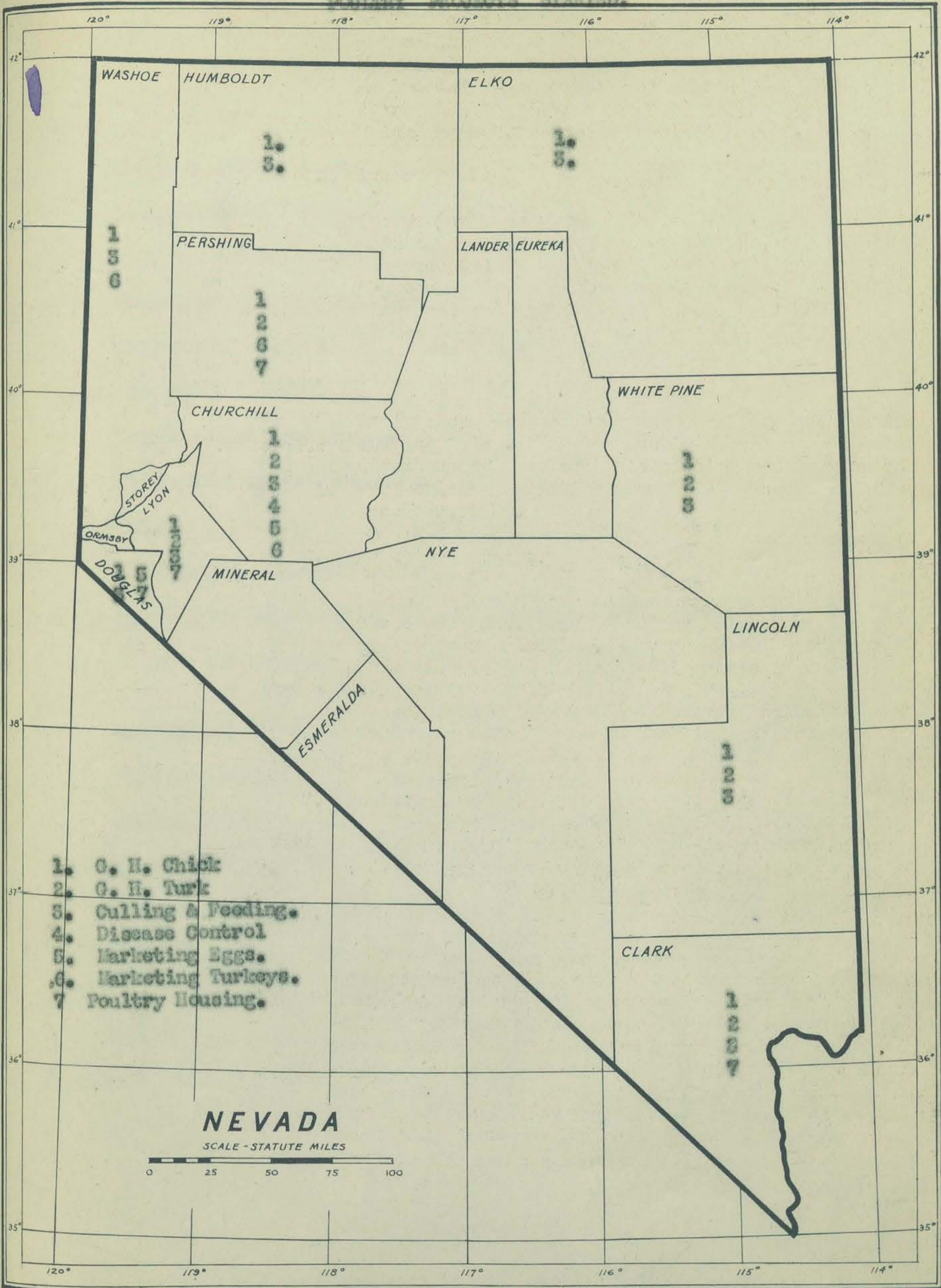
7. Poultry Housing.

33 houses built according to advice from extension agents.
3 turkey sheds built, 3 brooder houses remodeled.

8. Outlook.

About 80 percent of the poultry in Nevada is within a comparatively small area in the western part of the state. This part of the state is a surplus area but all of the rest of the state is a deficit area. Poultrymen obtain a net price of about 2½ cents under San Francisco quotations. There is sufficient encouragement to keep about the same numbers year after year. With better marketing facilities probably the western part of the state will increase its poultry during the next few years.

POULTRY PROJECTS STARTED.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Dairy and Poultry Extension

Meetings addressed by Specialist	27	Attendance	577
Demonstrations addressed by Specialist	8	Attendance	91
Judging at Fair, Dairy & Poultry	2		
Judging at Achievement days	1	Attendance	200

Conferences attended 32 days.

Farm Bureau Conference.

Banker Farmer Conference.

Nevada Extension Conference.

Western States Extension Conference.

2 Turkey Growers conferences.

Junior Farm Bureau Camp, Preparation, attendance and
dismantling 14 days.

Farm visits	123
Days in Field,	115.
Days in Office	54
Days in College Work	63
Days in Field, Economic work	49
Days in Office, " "	<u>31</u>
Total days	512

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEMONSTRATION POULTRY CULLING

AND FEEDING PROJECT

YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1930.

General summaries and conclusions are based only on the flocks from which there are twelve months reports.

Monthly average production is made up from all flocks reported for that month.

GENERAL AVERAGES

Number of flocks completing 12 months		22
Number of hens in the flocks Nov. 1 1929		14653
Number of hens in the flocks Oct. 31, 1930		8013
Number died	1003	6.8%
Number culled	5744	39.2%
Average number hens		11520
Total number of eggs		1,892,296
Average number of eggs per hen		164.2
Percent production	1930	45.0
Six year average, eggs per hen	164.0	percent 44.9
Average production of 10 highest flocks		eggs 179.0
Average production of 10 lowest flocks		eggs 147.1

Flocks producing above 200 eggs per hen.

No. 13 pullets, Washoe County	207 hens	average production	215 eggs.
No. 3 pullets, Washoe County	57 hens	average production	202 eggs.

PRODUCTION BY FLOCKS WASHOE COUNTY

FLOCK NO.	No. Hens Start	No. Died	No. Culled or Removed	% Died	% Culled	Aver. No.	No. Eggs Produced	No. Eggs per hen	% Production
1.OH	355	36	145	10.1	41.0	272	49,076	181	49.5
2.P	317	40	84	12.6	26.4	242	46,290	191	52.3
3.P	73	5	18	6.8	24.7	57	11,638	202	56.0
5.P	1231	56	680	4.5	55.2	905	156,904	174	47.5
6.P	1380	71	572	5.1	41.4	1090	186,740	171	47.0
8.OH	838	30	554	3.5	66.0	727	96,523	133	36.4
8.P	946	104	106	11.0	11.2	850	135,480	159	43.6
11.P	248	2	89	.5	21.6	268	44,981	167	46.0
(The above cooperator added 200 pullets)									
12.	550	25	414	4.5	75.5	344	58,528	170	46.0
13.P	256	12	147	4.7	40.9	207	44,595	215	59.0
14.P	1135	146	551	12.8	48.5	845	123,513	146	40.0
16.OH	390	30	95	7.7	24.2	340	40,324	118	32.5
16.P	600	38	290	6.3	48.0	436	49,749	114	31.3
17.	1092	76	000	8.9	00.0	983	162,259	165	45.3

CHURCHILL ESERALDA HUMBOLDT & WHITE PINE COUNTIES

Flocks	No. hens Nov. 1 1929	No. died	No. culled	aver- aged no. hens	No. eggs.	Eggs per hen	% pro- duction	% died	% culled.
1	637	57	193	543.6	95878	166.37	45.5	8.9	30.2
3	1203	110	582	747.3	144115	192.82	52.8	9.1	48.4
6	1440	91	840	1250.0	212599	170.07	46.6	6.3	58.3
7	356	86	90	251.2	25356	100.9	30.1	24.0	25.0
8	206	30	8	179.7	29282	162.94	48.6	14.0	3.8
9	99	2	3	95.9	16076	167.6	50.2	2.0	3.0
11	72	2	5	67.9	10936	161.06	48.0	2.7	7.0
12	39	5	17	27.2	5406	198.75	54.4	12.8	33.3

LYON COUNTY.

Flocks	No. hens Nov. 1 1929	No. died.	No. culled	No. added	Aver- age no hens	No. eggs	No. eggs per hen	Percent produc- tion	Per- cent died	Per- cent culled
1	115	19	Periodic 95	Nov. 15 123	198.8	22734	114.3	31.3	16.5	39.9
2	7 Mo. 120	6			86.	6816	78.2	7 Mo 37.2	6.	
3	1270	25	Contin- uous 598	Jan 15 128 Mar 15 91 Oct 15 590	941.6	164966	175.1	47.9	1.2	29.4
4	174	5	Jan 15 75 May 15 3 Oct 15 27	Nov 15 76	181.1	27337	150.9	41.3	2.0	42.0
5	Jan 9 Mo 160	11	Contin- uous 59		136.	17503	128.6	9 Mo 46.2	6.8	36.8
6	200	20	July 15 5 Sep 15 5 Oct 15 100		185.7	26954	145.1	39.7	10.0	55.0

AVERAGE PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

1 9 3 0

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.
Eggs	8.83	12.0	11.06	13.22	16.52	16.51	17.42	16.37	15.17	12.35	9.69	12.69
%	29.4	38.7	35.6	47.2	53.2	55.3	56.1	54.5	48.9	39.8	32.3	40.9

SIX YEAR AVERAGE PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

29.9 31.4 37.5 48.8 60.8 63.1 61.0 58.3 49.9 46.5 36.3 28.7

Again it is shown that pullet flocks lay more eggs and lay more of them at a time when prices are highest. The good practice of culling fifty percent or more hens each year and replacing them with pullets is showing good results.

Lyon County records indicate that continuous culling gives a higher average production than periodic culling.

SUMMARY OF COUNTY AGENT'S REPORTS
GROW HEALTHY CHICK PROJECT-----1930

COUNTY	Number of Demonstrators	Number of Chicks	Mortality during Brooding	Cockerels sold	Pullets died on range	Pullets Culled	Pullets on Hand Oct. First	Remarks
LYON	5	3356	325	1523		81	1427	
DOUGLAS	6	6100	703	2725			2412	260 loss due to fire
WASHOE	12	26739	1958	11499	1731	744	10807	
LINCOLN	4	5600	664	1236			3700*	
CLARK	20	Incomplete Report						
WHITE PINE	5	No Records						
PERSHING	5	No Records						
ELKO	5	No Records						
CHURCHILL	5	No Records						
HUMBOLDT	3	No Records						

Total number of co-operating demonstrators	27
Total number of chicks purchased	41795
Total mortality during brooding	3650
Cockerels sold	16983
Total pullets died on range	1731
Total pullets culled	825
Total pullets on hand October 1, 1930	18346
Percent died during brooding	8.7

*Contains some late developing cockerels.

Clark County with 20 flocks listed, reported a feed shortage as a reason for many losses and the failure of the project. The section is isolated making it necessary to lay in a supply of sufficient feed so there will be no break in the feeding program.

---MORTALITY REPORT---

	No. Flocks	No. Chicks	No. Died	% Mortality
Followed Practices as follows:				
1. Clean, healthy, recommended chicks				
2. Clean brooders or hardware cloth floor				
3. Clean ground				
4. Clean Litter				
5. Clean feed				
6. Clean management; i.e. free from contamination from other stock, or from outside sources	17	22642	1577	6.96
Omitted clean litter and cleaning under hover daily	4	9550	802	8.39
Omitted clean ground, clean management i.e. (contamination from old stock) and clean feed	2	1800	235	13.05

In one county the report was made with total numbers. The individual flocks being reported by percents only.

Where hardware cloth was used as a floor for the brooder, the losses were as low as 3 percent and none higher than 5 percent.

This is the first year this project has been in operation and no doubt better results will be obtained when both agents and demonstrators are more familiar with it. It has been observed that some practices were considered clean when in reality they were far from it. The fact that in some cases where hardware cloth was used as a floor to the brooder and where the litter under the brooder was changed twice a day, there were few losses, indicating that our

ideals regarding sanitation are not high enough.

The following Hatcheries were represented among the Demonstration flocks.

Pioneer Hatchery, Petaluma, California
Western Hatchery Reno, Nevada
Rock Creek Hatchery Auburn, California
Sonoma Electric Hatchery Sonoma, California
Must Hatch Hatchery, Petaluma, California
Neef Hatchery Santa Cruz, California
Drydon Hatchery, Stockton, California
Russell Poultry Farm, Corvallis, Oregon.

As chicks and pullets up to the laying stage no difference in pullets excepting in size could be traced to the Hatchery. Pullets from the Western Hatchery were the largest and began laying standard eggs sooner than those from any other Hatchery.

Pioneer pullets were noticably more compact and smooth in appearance.

Egg records will be obtained from several flocks during the season. November 1930 to October 31, 1931, when a report will be made if possible showing the relative production of pullets from various hatcheries.

The following feeds were used by demonstrators, Globe, Sperry, Purina and home mixed. No differences in chicks or pullets could be traced to the brand of feed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAIRY SPECIALIST

V. E. Scott.

For the Year 1930.

1. Changes in Organization.

From December 1, 1929 to August 31, 1930 specialist work in Dairying was done by a half time Dairy and Poultry Specialist, employed cooperatively by the Agricultural Extension Division and the College of Agriculture. From September 1 to November 30, 1930 and continuing on until September 1, 1931 the half time Dairy and Poultry Specialist position was discontinued, and in its place a full time Extension Agricultural Economist was employed. The production projects under way, were continued in addition to economic projects.

2. Changes in Relation to Other Projects.

With the added interest in extension economics due to the activities of the farm board and the apparent need of more economics in extension work there has been a closer relationship with the office of Farm development in the Experiment Station. The Dairy specialist and the workers in Farm development projects have been mutually helpful.

As in previous years, the Veterinary control service and representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry have assumed full charge of Tuberculosis eradication and the control of contagious diseases. Extension agents have been helpful in helping to make contacts and in grouping herds where it was desirable.

3. The 1930 Program of Work.

A. Chief Problems. The chief problems in Dairy extension are;

1. Economical production of milk and butter fat secured through culling, breeding, proper feeding, and elimination of contagious diseases.
2. Economical marketing. The following subprojects have been followed in promoting economical production;
 1. Increase in number of cows.
 2. Increase of Dairy Sires.
 3. Dairy Herd Records, individual tests and cow testing circles.
 4. Improved feeding, succulent and mineral supplements.
 5. Dairy calf clubs.
 6. Miscellaneous dairy work.

B. Ultimate Goals and Goals for 1930

1. Increase in number of cows, ultimate goal 40,000.
2. Dairy Sires, a registered sire with known high

- production dam at the head of every dairy herd.
3. Herd Records, an association or testing circle in every dairy count.
 4. Feeds, a Silo or its equivalent in pasture, root crops or soiling crops on every dairy farm.
 5. Calf Clubs, A dairy calf club in every dairy community.

Goals for 1930.

1. Increase in numbers, no goal set, work on abortion and sterility in order to increase the calf crop, cooperative work with veterinary control service and with private practitioners in Churchill, Lyon, Douglas and Washoe Counties.
2. Dairy Sires, Planned work in 6 counties, 27 sires to be placed in 5 counties and one county to put on a campaign to eliminate scrub bulls.
3. Herd Records, Work in 6 counties, testing circles testing 57 herds including 800 cows.
4. Feeding, 3 new trench silos, 5 winter pastures, mineral feeding demonstrations in 2 counties with 7 herds. Feeding tests on farms where alfalfa has been fertilized with tri-calcium-phosphate.
5. Dairy calf clubs, Clubs in 4 counties including 60 members.

C. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter.

Subject matter has been presented through personal contact, method demonstrations, result demonstrations, boys' and girls' clubs, news items, talks at community center meetings.

General Plan for Conduction of each sub-project.

1. Increase in number of cows, through natural increase. (Campaign stage) Organization, County Agent, Veterinary, Control service, local Veterinarians, Specialists, Demonstrators. Procedure, (1) Discussions at community center meetings, (2) Groups of cows needing treatment determined. (3) Treatment in groups arranged by county agent treated by hired Veterinary. (4) Abortion tests, Veterinary Control service, (5) Segregation or disposal of reacts.
2. Dairy Sires, (Campaign Stage) Organization, County Agent, Specialist, Project leaders, Breeders. Procedure, The need to be determined by individual visits and by discussions at meetings, advice regarding quality of animals, Farm Bureau set a minimum production goal, Breeders informed of needs.
3. Herd Records (Campaign stage). Organization, County Agent, Specialist, tester, demonstrator. Procedure, Demonstrators are obtained through personal contact, by application at agents' office, and through promotion.

REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

FOR THE MONTHS SEPTEMBER OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1930.

I. Organisation.

Two Extension Agricultural Economists, one specializing in marketing, one specializing in Farm accounts and outlook.

II. Relation of Extension work in Economics to other projects.

Work in Agricultural economics has been carried on for several years in connection with production projects. Marketing projects in Turkeys, Eggs, Vegetables, Wool, Livestock, and Hay have been operating more or less successfully. Cow testing associations and circles, and Poultry Culling and feeding projects while aimed at production primarily have in reality made many valuable contributions to the economic program. The same applies to outlook work; Production specialists and the extension editor have put out the material obtained from federal sources and made local application.

III. 1930 Program of Work.

A. Ultimate Goals.

(a) Marketing Turkeys,

- (1) To organize turkey growers into permanent local organizations.
- (2) To complete a state organization.
- (3) To join with the North West Turkey Growers Association.

(b) Marketing Dairy Products.

- (1) Organization of dairymen in Churchill, Lyon and Douglas counties into cooperative marketing their product through a regional cooperative.
- (2) Organization of dairymen in Sly District and Las Vegas district into cooperatives for the purpose of marketing whole milk.

(c) Dairy Management.

- (1) To teach dairymen to analyze their problems and so vary their practices as to make dairying profitable under varying economic conditions.

(d) Poultry Management.

- (1) To assist poultrymen to analyze their problems and efficiently manage their flocks.

B. Goals for 1930.

- (1) Turkey Marketing: To form 3 permanent local associations.

- (2) To shape their contracts to comply with the Capper-Volsted Act.
- (3) To affect a union of The Nevada Association with the Northwest Turkey Growers Association.
- (4) To assist in developing a more uniform and attractive pack.
- (5) Marketing Dairy products.
Study of present contracts to see what changes are necessary to make them true cooperatives.
Study of Regional cooperative (Challenge)
Study of local conditions in Ely and Las Vegas.
- (6) Poultry Management.
To start 45 efficiency studies in Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, and Churchill counties.
- (7) Dairy Management.
To start 20 efficiency studies in Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Washoe Counties.

IV. C. The Economic Problem.

- (1) Nevada has a growing Turkey industry. Turkeys must be shipped dressed in car lots hence the necessity for more complete organization and attention to grades.
- (2) Marketing Dairy Products. The present method of marketing butterfat is through private owned creameries, stock companies, and through one California cooperative. A comparison of net returns to producers will show the relative desirability of different methods.
- (3) Dairy Management; The general feeling among dairymen is that dairying is as successful under present deflated farm conditions as any other farm enterprise, yet there is little definite knowledge that can be used to direct their activities other than that of eliminating poor producing cows. Detailed studies on dairy farms should assist in determining inefficient practices.
- (4) Poultry Management; More or less accurate information is available regarding the number of eggs that can be produced on commercial farms, but the actual cost in feed, investment, labor etc., has not been determined. Efficiency studies will not only bring out desired information but will teach the producers on their own farms.

D. Methods of Teaching subject matter.

- (1) Marketing work; Investigations are made by the specialist, and information is presented through meetings and through the press. Organization is accomplished by extension agents, key producers and specialists working with

individuals and in meetings.

- (2) Farm Management; Farmers keep daily records on forms furnished by the extension division. These forms are sent to the county agent at the end of the month and the data is transcribed on accumulation sheets in his office. Monthly reports and visits by the agent keep the farmers posted and interested in the project.

E. Extension agencies contributing toward the success of the Economic projects.

- (1) County Agents; The county agent is the principal extension agent connected with this project. His contacts with farmers will become more intimate and his knowledge of their problems will be much greater through the analysis of the efficiency studies.
- (2) Office Secretary; The office secretary posts the records on accumulation sheets and assists in making the annual summary.
- (3) Specialists; Specialists study set ups in marketing, analyze local problems, see that the forms for organization are correct, supply forms for efficiency studies, make surveys, assist the agents in making reports.

F. Results Obtained.

(1) Marketing:

- (a) Turkeys; Locals have been set up in three communities. A state association has been set up and incorporated. The State association has affiliated with the Northwest Turkey Growers Association. This work is more fully reported by Mr. Cline.
- (b) Dairy; A survey has been made of the needs of the Las Vegas area and of the dairy resources of Clark county.

(2) Farm Management:

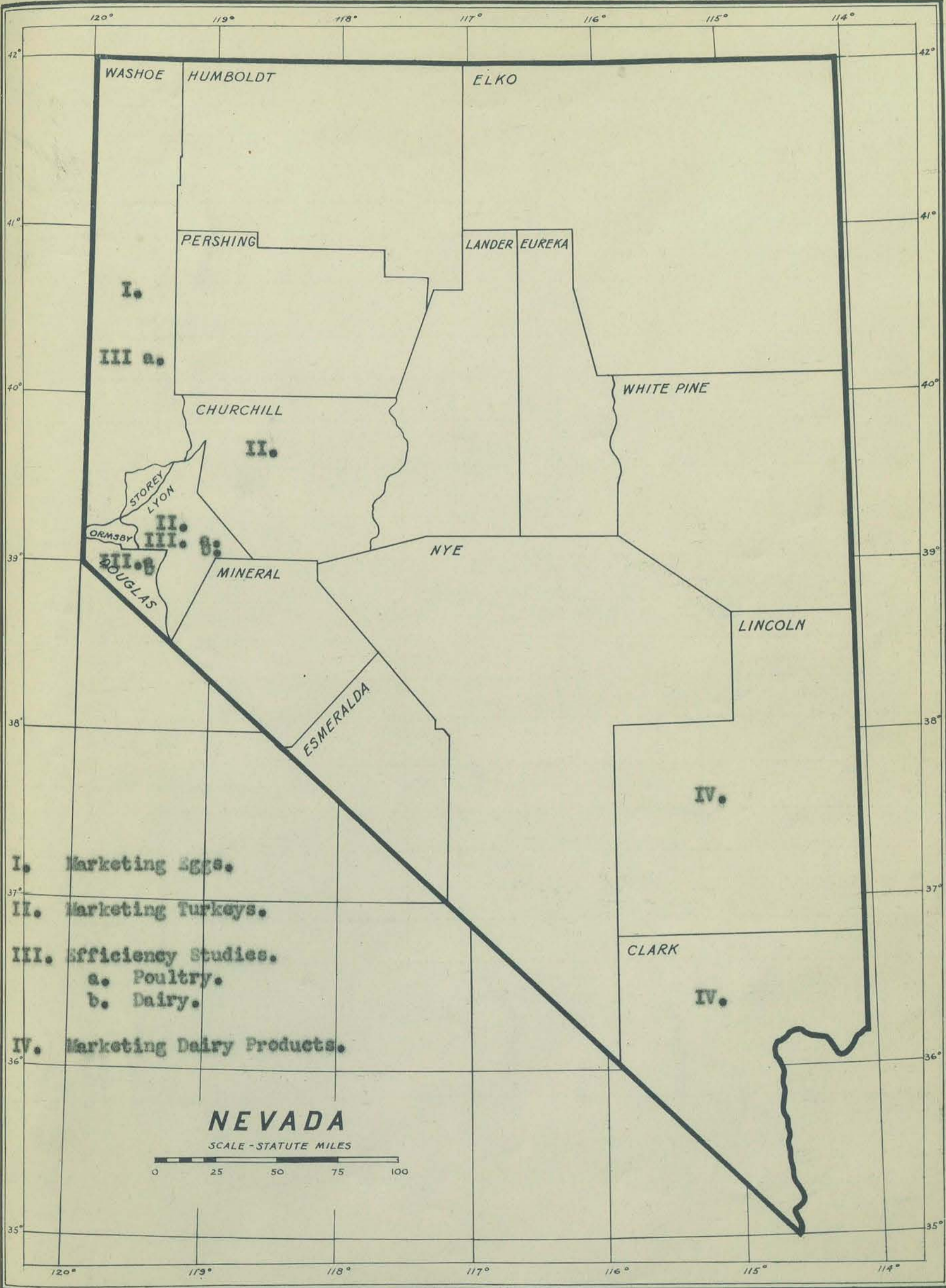
Forms have been perfected for enterprise analyses in Dairy and in poultry. Demonstrators have been secured in Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Washoe counties for efficiency studies in Dairying and Poultry. Poultry studies started November 1st and Dairy studies will start January 1st. 1931

IV. Outlook.

- (1) Marketing; There is a demand on the part of producers for information and assistance in cooperative marketing of Dairy products, poultry and poultry products, Hay and Potatoes. Some help will be needed in connection with the Wool and Livestock cooperation.

- (2) Farm Management: Arrangements are now under way to complete a years work in Dairy and Poultry efficiency studies. The same kind of work will be started in Potatoes and sheep later in 1931.

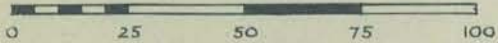
PROJECT IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS STARTED.



- I. Marketing Eggs.
- II. Marketing Turkeys.
- III. Efficiency Studies.
 - a. Poultry.
 - b. Dairy.
- IV. Marketing Dairy Products.

NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



STATE OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PHASE - DAIRY MANAGEMENT

PLAN OF WORK - 1930

I. The Problem:

1. Many Nevada dairymen think that the price received for milk and buttefat is not enough to warrant continuing in the business, yet they realize that the industry is in no worse condition than most farming enterprises. To date there has not been sufficient detailed study to warrant advising any practice other than elimination of poor producing cows.

II. Economic Background.

Dairy Herd Improvement associations and Cow Testing Circles have been operating to some extent in all of the dairy sections in the State. Practically every dairyman is familiar with some form of herd records.

Farm account studies carried on by the Nevada Experiment Station indicate all phases of economic conditions, from low labor income to very satisfactory labor income.

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available.

1. Farm account studies, University of Nevada Experiment Station.
2. Efficiency studies, Agricultural Extension Division, University of California.
3. Dairy Herd Improvement Record, Nevada.
4. Dairy Herd Improvement Records U.S.D.A., Bureau of Dairying.

IV. Organization.

Two extension economists working through county and district extension agents with individual members of cow testing circles and Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

V. Ultimate Goals.

To teach dairymen to analyze their problem, and so vary their practices so as to make dairying profitable under varying economic conditions.

VI. Goals for 1930-31

To complete 20 Dairy efficiency studies in Churchill, Douglas Lyon and Washoe Counties.

VII. Work in Previous years

Production studies in connection with Nevada Dairy Herd Improvement associations, 1916, 1918, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27.

VIII. Methods

There are three accepted types of farm management work.

- 1st. Survey
- 2nd. Complete farm accounts
- 3rd. Enterprise analysis or efficiency studies.

This project will deal with enterprise, efficiency studies based on methods developed by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of California.

1. The county agent will select demonstrators
2. Meetings attended by Extension Specialist at which work is explained. (flock)
3. An inventory of each (herd) will be made.
4. Each demonstrator will be given a set of report blanks, instructions and addressed envelopes for mailing his report.
5. At the end of each month records will be checked and computed and entered on accumulation sheets in the county agent's office.
6. The county agent will make follow up calls explaining the work and securing delinquent reports.
7. At the end of the year:
 - (1) the accumulation sheets will be totaled.
 - (2) A closing inventory will be taken
 - (3) A final summary for each demonstrator will be made by the agent assisted by the Specialist.
8. A summary of the whole project will be made in the county or state office and when completed it will be gone over and tables made for publication.
9. A mimeographed report will be gotten out for each demonstrator, at the state office.
10. Meetings of demonstrators will be held, at which reports will be discussed and explained.

IX. Cooperative Agencies that will function in this project;

1. Extension Agents
2. Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics division.
3. Local Farm Bureau
4. Cow testing circles and Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

STATE OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING

PHASE - FARM MANAGEMENT, STUDIES IN POULTRY

PLAN OF WORK, 1930

I. The Problem:

1. Farmers have a more or less accurate idea of the cost of producing eggs.
2. The general impression this year is that there is no profit in producing eggs.
3. We have a fairly accurate estimate on the number of eggs that can be produced each month but there is no local data on the amount of feed or labor required to make this production.

II. Economic Background

Representative farmers throughout the state have been keeping production records of flocks of various sizes ranging from 50 to 3,000 hens, for five years. Based on these records, averages have been made of about 50 flocks including 30,000 hens and covering a period of 5 years showing average production per month.

Feed prices vary from \$1.90 per 100 pounds to \$3.50 per 100 pounds depending on the brand of feed, time of buying, amount purchased at a time.

Labor varies from a few hours morning and evening in some flocks to full time in others with no exact knowledge of the actual time evolved.

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available.

Cost of production studies, University of Nevada Exp. Station
Enterprises efficiency studies, University of California.

IV. ORGANIZATION.

Two extension Economists working through County and District extension agents.

V. Ultimate Goals

To assist poultrymen to obtain for themselves a definite knowledge of the cost of producing their own eggs and the efficiency of their own flocks.

VI. Goals for 1930

To complete forty-five efficiency studies in poultry in Washoe,

Douglas, Lyon and Churchill counties.

VII. Work in Previous Years.

As indicated in (11) from five to twenty farms in each of the counties have production records for five years.

VIII. Methods

There are three accepted types of farm management work.

- 1st. Survey
- 2nd. Complete farm accounts
- 3rd. Enterprise analysis or efficiency studies.

This project will deal with enterprise, efficiency studies based on methods developed by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of California.

1. The county agent will select demonstrators
2. Meetings attended by Extension Specialist at which work is explained. (flock)
3. An inventory of each (herd) will be made.
4. Each demonstrator will be given a set of report blanks, instructions and addressed envelopes for mailing his report.
5. At the end of each month records will be checked and computed and entered on accumulation sheets in the county agent's office.
6. The county agent will make follow up calls explaining the work and securing delinquent reports.
7. At the end of the year:
 - (1) the accumulation sheets will be totaled.
 - (2) A closing inventory will be taken
 - (3) A final summary for each demonstrator will be made by the agent assisted by the Specialist.
8. A summary of the whole project will be made in the county or state office and when completed it will be gone over and tables made for publication.
9. A mimeographed report will be gotten out for each demonstrator, at the state office.
10. Meetings of demonstrators will be held, at which reports will be discussed and explained.

IX. Cooperative Agencies that will function in this project;

1. Extension Agents
2. Experiment Station, Agricultural Economics division.
3. Local Farm Bureau
4. Cow testing circles and Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING.

PHASE - MARKETING EGGS AND POULTRY.

PLAN OF WORK - 1930

I. The Problem:

1. There is approximately a sufficient number of eggs produced in Nevada to supply its needs.
2. The present methods of marketing eggs are as follows:
 - a. Individual contracts with stores, restaurants, hotels, mining companies and lumber companies.
 - b. Contracts with packing companies who sell in competition with (a).
 - c. Individual sales direct to consumer, competing with stores supplied by (a) and (b).
3. With all of these marketing agencies operating producers are receiving net, from 2 cents a dozen over San Francisco quotations to 5 cents under San Francisco quotations.
4. Cull hens and cockerels are sold individually at private bargain and on a buyer's market.

II. Economic Background:

1. Nevada has a desirable climate for growing poultry.
2. There is a large non-producing area consisting of mining camps and urban population which is being supplied to some extent from outside of the state.
3. Retail stores are paying approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents above San Francisco quotations, plus express for eggs.
4. Feeds are now costing Nevada producers from 80 cents to \$1.00 per 100# more than the same feeds cost organized producers in either the east or the west.

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available:

1. Scientific information from the Federal Farm Board and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2. Practical information on organization and management from California, Washington, Oregon and Utah Poultry Cooperative Associations.

IV. Organization:

1. Two Marketing Specialists employed through special funds from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working through County and District Extension Agents.

V. Ultimate Goals:

1. To organize the western part of Nevada including Churchill, Lyon, Douglas, Ormsby, Pershing and Washoe Counties in one marketing organization, selling its own products and buying its own supplies.

2. To organize and assist present local poultry organizations in White Pine, Clark and Lincoln Counties.

VI. Goals for 1930:

1. Strengthen the local poultry organizations in Churchill, Douglas and Washoe Counties and get them to thinking in terms of a Western Nevada Cooperative Marketing Association.
2. Organize locals in Pershing and Lyon Counties.
3. Meet with and strengthen the local poultry associations in White Pine and Clark Counties.

VII. Work in Previous Years:

1. In 1926 local egg marketing organizations were organized in Churchill County and in Washoe County. The Churchill County association acts as a clearing house for orders, each member making his own contracts. The association buys feed and egg cases in quantity.
2. The Washoe association makes contracts each December for the sale of the following year's eggs.
3. The Douglas County association was organized in 1927 and contracted with the local creamery to market the eggs.
4. In White Pine and Clark Counties small local cooperative egg marketing associations were organized in 1928. The associations employ managers who grade and distribute the eggs. The Clark County association has made some purchases of feed.

VIII. Methods:

1. Discussions at meetings with local committeemen and meetings of local organizations.
2. Personal contact with members and prospective members.
3. In Washoe County the territory has been divided into seven districts with four influential poultrymen as committeemen in each district. In reorganizing, these four men will be key men for their districts.
4. News articles will be used for publicity.

IX. Cooperative Agencies That Will Function in This Project:

1. Extension Agents
2. County Farm Bureaus
3. Federal Farm Board
4. U. S. Department of Agriculture
5. Agricultural Economics Department, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

X. Calendar of Work:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>
August	Office	News articles for Pershing County.
	Washoe County	Marketing Committee meetings. Meetings of Key men.
	Churchill County	Committee meetings.
	Lyon County	Conference with agent and influential poultrymen. Plans for organization.
September	Washington, D.C.	Marketing Training School.
	Office	Reports and completion of plans.
	Pershing County	Meeting of Committeemen - Key poultrymen.
October	Clark County	Plans for expansion to care for increased consumption in Las Vegas.
	Pershing County	Organization of local unit.
	Washoe County	Association Directors' meeting.
November	Los Angeles	Study of So. California Produc. Ass'n.
	Lyon County	Organization of local unit.
	Washoe County	Association Directors' meeting.
	Churchill County	" " "
December	Office	Plans for 1931.
	Washoe County	Begin marketing Washoe County Eggs.

STATE OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING

PHASE - MARKETING TURKEYS

PLAN OF WORK - 1930

I. The Problem:

1. Nevada has a growing turkey industry and limited markets.
2. Turkeys must be shipped dressed because of distance from markets and high transportation costs.
3. Turkeys are marketed during three principal marketing periods (Thanksgiving, Christmas and January) and large numbers must be moved at each time.
4. Car lot refrigerator shipments are necessary to insure safe arrival and reduce transportation costs.
5. More refinement in product and methods needed.

II. Historical Background:

1. Turkey production has become an important agricultural industry in the western part of Nevada with considerable development also in southern Nevada.
 - a. Climatic and feed conditions are favorable to early maturity.
2. Nevada turkey producers in one district have had four years of experience in cooperative marketing of turkeys. Other districts have had two years and some have had none.
 - a. Are now establishing grades, perfecting pack, establishing markets.
3. A rather loosely organized turkey marketing organization, known as the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association, acts as a marketing agency for four local organizations in the state, marketing turkeys under an unregistered brand, known as Diamond "N".

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available:

1. Poultry and Dairy Marketing Division of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics is now in process of perfecting federal grades for turkeys and a system of federal inspection for the same.
2. The above office also makes an annual survey of turkey population, which is available for turkey growers and marketing organizations.
3. The Nevada Extension Service, in cooperation with other state Extension Services and other cooperative turkey organizations in the west, conducts at marketing time a clearing house of information on car lot sales of turkeys originating in the west, including prices and destination.
4. The Nevada Extension Service conducts a campaign each marketing period on proper methods of preparation of turkeys for market and issues suitable literature on the subject.

IV. Ultimate Goals:

1. The organization of all turkey growers of each commercial turkey producing district into a local organization for that district, these producers to be signed up on a permanent marketing contract.
2. The organization of these local or county associations into a Nevada State Turkey Growers' Association under the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act.
3. The joining of the Nevada State Turkey Growers' Association with the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association for marketing purposes.

V. Goals for 1930-31:

1. Form any new local associations necessary and have all marketing contracts both local and state comply with the Capper-Volstead Act.
2. Assist in perfecting a union between the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association and the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association.
3. Assist in developing a more uniform and attractive pack for the state.
4. Cooperate with the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association in developing a uniform pack for this regional association.

VI. Cooperating Agencies:

1. Turkey Producers
2. County and District Extension Agents
3. Present county and state turkey associations
4. Federal Farm Board
5. U. S. Department of Agriculture
6. Agricultural Economics Department, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

VII. Methods to Be Employed:

1. Crop and market surveys
2. Newspaper publicity and circular letters
3. Farm center meetings
4. Organization meetings
5. Personal contacts.

VIII. Time and Place:

1. The turkey marketing organization work will be centered this year in Churchill, Lyon, Pershing, Mineral, Clark, Lincoln and Washoe Counties, named in the order of the extent of production. The work on this subject should begin by the middle of August of 1930 and cannot be concluded until the last of March 1931. The work will consist first in securing the producer's signed contracts to the State Association. This will be followed by bringing about a union between the State Association and the Northwestern Association. This should all be done before November 1st.
2. After November 1st especial attention will be given to all phases of marketing operations, including a Bureau of Information in connection with the Northwestern Association for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information on carlot movements of turkeys, the prices paid, supplies and demands.

STATE OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING

PHASE - MARKETING EARLY VEGETABLES, CANTALOUPE AND
WATERMELONS FROM SOUTHERN
NEVADA.

PLAN OF WORK - 1930

I. The Problem:

1. Production in Southern Nevada for interstate shipment consists of:
 - a. Radishes, table beets, turnips, green onions;
 - b. Lettuce, spinach, cabbage;
 - c. Asparagus;
 - d. Cantaloupes;
 - e. Watermelons;
 - f. Grapes, pomegranates, figs and early deciduous fruits;
 - g. Tomato plants.
2. Present acreage for car lot shipments is now confined entirely to the Moapa Valley, although the acreage in this valley could be enlarged as well as extended to the Virgin and Las Vegas Valleys where climatic conditions are likewise favorable for fall, early spring and summer production, seasonable consideration being given the foregoing listed items of produce.
3. The present method of marketing vegetables, cantaloupes and watermelons is by shipment in car load lots and trucks through the Moapa Growers Inc. in cooperation with the Utah Fruit and Vegetable Growers, a cooperative organization with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Truck "peddlers" purchase products direct from the Moapa Growers Inc. and then sell to retailers and others in the trade territories not generally covered by the Utah distributing center.

II. Economic Background:

1. During the past fifteen years Moapa Valley farmers have sold cantaloupes through commission firms. Vegetable production of the past five years which has attained sufficient proportions to warrant car lot shipments has likewise been marketed through commission firms. This method of marketing has proved for the most part very unsatisfactory. Through a gradual educational process which has emphasized improved soil fertility and quality of produce, there has been developed during the past five years a substantial sense of cooperative responsibility among growers with respect to both production and marketing problems. This has resulted in the organization of the Moapa Growers Inc., which cooperative has now weathered one year's vegetable production and marketing problems and is now into the second season's cantaloupe and watermelon marketing. The Moapa Growers Inc. have established their own sales agency and employed a sales manager in Salt Lake City.

During the past fourteen months the organization has made decided progress in matters pertaining to:

- a. Securing first-hand information as to "what happens in the dark" with respect to the marketing of fruits and vegetables;
- b. Setting up an organization "at home" among the growers and by the growers that has materially cut out waste in man labor, packing shed organization and operation and which has made for marked improvement in grading, packing and loading for the delivery of high quality produce from the point of distribution at Salt Lake City, Utah.
- c. Securing the cooperation of practically every grower (including Japanese) in the Moapa Valley, there being but two small growers holding out this present season with every indication that these two will find it advisable to join the organization in the near future.

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available:

1. Through the splendid cooperation of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, the Nevada Extension Service was able to conduct a very complete marketing survey during the year 1929. Information made available through this survey enabled the growers under the leadership of the Extension Service and cooperative assistance of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to make substantial progress in the organization of the Moapa Growers Inc.
2. Methods and legal forms used by marketing agencies in California, Oregon, Utah and Washington have been made available.

IV. Organization:

1. Two agricultural Extension economists employed through special funds from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working through County and District Extension agents.
2. Continued cooperative relationship with
 - a. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the state Department of Weights and Measures for grading and standardization and market reports;
 - b. The Utah Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Salt Lake City, Utah, and the sales agency set up by the growers themselves in the development of a more substantial market as well as a more dependable product.

V. Ultimate Goals:

1. The perfection of the organization of the Moapa Growers Inc. in their relationship to the Utah cooperative to the end that the Southern Nevada organization may serve as a unit of a regional organization sponsored by the Federal Farm Board for fruit and vegetable growers of the inter-mountain states and Pacific Southwest.

VI. Goals for 1930:

1. Continued study of operations and development by the Moapa Growers Inc. in their relationship to the Utah Fruit and Vegetable Growers association with the object of narrowing the spread in prices as received by the producers and paid for by consumers.
2. A study of the California Fruit and Vegetable Growers Union as well as other fruit and vegetable growers organizations for the purpose of obtaining information of value in developing a regional, and eventually a national organization of fruit and vegetable growers.

VII. Agencies Through Which the Marketing Program Will Be Promoted:

1. County and District Extension Agents
2. Moapa Growers Inc. and the Utah Fruit and Vegetable Growers Merger
3. U. S. Department of Agriculture
4. American Farm Bureau Federation
5. Agricultural Economics Department, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

VIII. Methods:

1. This project will be promoted through:
 - a. Newspaper publicity
 - b. Circular letters
 - c. Meetings and conferences

IX. Calendar of Work:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>
August, Sept. Oct.	Moapa Valley Salt Lake City, Utah	Secure results of past season's cantaloupe and melon sales.
November, December, 1930	Moapa Valley Salt Lake City, Utah	. .. Survey of organization's operations . . and results. Consideration of needs . . for amalgamation of regional units.
January, February, 1931	Los Angeles, California..	. . .
January, February, 1931	Moapa Valley Salt Lake City, Utah.	Perfection of production and sales organization.

STATE OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

AND MARKETING

PHASE - MARKETING DAIRY PRODUCTS.

PLAN OF WORK - 1930

I. The Problem:

1. The three dairy products marketed in Nevada are
 - a. Whole milk
 - b. Butter fat in the form of churning cream, and
 - c. Whole milk for the manufacture of cheese.
2. The present method of marketing (a) whole milk, is through proprietary concerns.
3. The present method of marketing butter fat is as follows:
 - a. There are four proprietary creameries.
 - b. There are two so-called cooperative creameries which are in fact stock companies, operating without profit other than 8% on preferred stock.
 - c. There is one so-called cooperative creamery, the Mutual Creamery Co., which in reality, is proprietary but uses shares as a means of binding patrons to sell their products to it.
 - d. There is one true cooperative, the Milk Producers of Central California, operating trucks in two counties - Churchill and Lyon.
4. The present methods of marketing milk for the manufacture of cheese are:
 - a. Private farm factories
 - b. One stock company operated in a cooperative manner

The present situation will warrant working toward changing the three stock company creameries, and one stock company cheese factory, into co-operatives as defined by the Capper-Volstead Act.

The city milk supplies of Ely and Las Vegas should be marketed co-operatively, or at least some form of agreement is desirable, making the situation worthy of analysis and study.

II. Economic Background:

Farmers in Nevada are accustomed to marketing their products through proprietary concerns, and through very loosely organized cooperatives which make contracts with marketing agencies.

The farmer's responsibility for marketing his own product is not highly developed.

III. Scientific and Practical Information Available:

1. The Federal Farm Board and the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics will furnish data that may be used for promotion work and for set-ups.
2. Methods and forms used by marketing agencies in California, Washington, Oregon and Utah are available for study.

IV. Organizations:

1. Two marketing specialists employed through special funds from the United States Department of Agriculture, working through county and district Extension agents.

V. Ultimate Goals:

1. Organization of the dairymen in Churchill, Lyon and Douglas Counties into cooperatives, marketing their products through the existing regional cooperatives.
2. Organization of dairymen in the Ely district and Las Vegas district for the distribution of whole milk.

VI. Goals for 1930-31:

1. Study of the present contracts in Churchill, Lyon and Douglas Counties to see what changes would be necessary to make them true cooperatives under the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act.
2. Study of the regional cooperative (Challenge) methods of marketing to see what definite savings can be made by marketing through that agency.
3. Work through California Central Cooperative to complete the organization of Churchill County dairymen.

VII. Agencies Through Which the Marketing Program will Be Promoted:

1. County and District Extension Agents
2. Present creamery organizations
3. Federal Farm Board
4. U. S. Department of Agriculture
5. Agricultural Economics Department, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station

VIII. Methods:

1. This project will be promoted through:
 - a. Newspaper publicity
 - b. Personal contact with dairymen
 - c. Meetings of present stockholders in creameries
 - d. Farm center meetings.

IX. Calendar of Work:

<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>
August	Fallon	Study present forms of agreement and by-laws.
	Yerington	" " " " " "
	Minden	Make contacts with Board of Directors.
September	Washington, D.C.	Marketing Training School.
October	Las Vegas	Preliminary study of city milk supply.
November	Los Angeles	Study of Challenge Coop. Marketing Agency, advantages or disadvantages over present methods of marketing.
	Yerington(Minden (Meetings of Directors, at which marketing of product will be discussed.
December	Office	Plans for 1931 based on preliminary work.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

PROJECT V - EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
AND MARKETING.

Report of L. E. Cline for months of September,
October, November, and December 1930.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF TURKEYS

Immediately following the establishment of the office of Agricultural Economics and Marketing in the Extension Service of the University of Nevada, the cooperative turkey marketing project was outlined and work was begun on it immediately, because the marketing time for turkeys was near at hand. The plan outlined included the completion of a regional cooperative turkey marketing organization, expected to cover nine northwestern states, and the perfecting of a reorganization within the state of Nevada of an incorporated turkey marketing organization with three or more local units, which would finally be a member of the regional turkey marketing organization.

Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association Perfected

For some time prior to September 1930 some preliminary work has been done by a volunteer committee of delegates from nine northwestern states, of which the writer was secretary, on the proposed plan for merging cooperative turkey marketing organizations into a large regional turkey marketing association. The idea originated in October 1929 at a turkey growers' conference and grading school at Salt Lake. The Federal Farm Board took cognizance of the movement in February, and gave material assistance in organization work throughout the summer and was represented at a number of the organization meetings.

Beginning with September the Nevada office devoted much time to furthering the Regional Turkey Marketing organization and also began active work in this state looking toward perfecting a permanent incorporated turkey

marketing association, which would be qualified to become a member of the Regional Turkey Growers' Association. As a result of these efforts on behalf of the Regional Turkey Marketing Association, the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association was perfected and incorporated under the laws of Utah October 11th, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. Following the drafting of the organization papers and the incorporation of the newly formed organization, a manager and an assistant manager were appointed and financial and other business contacts arranged for marketing the 1930 crop of turkeys for the member organizations.

The organizations included in the original incorporation are as follows:-Washington Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association, representing the state of Washington, The Oregon Turkey Growers' Association representing Eastern, Western and Central Oregon, the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association representing the state of Nevada, the Idaho Egg Producers, representing Idaho, The Utah Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association, representing Utah turkey growers, The Colorado Turkey Producers, Inc., representing western Colorado, Montana, representing the Northern and Southern Turkey Growers' Associations.

Attached hereto is a copy of the organization papers of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, upon which this office contributed much time.

Nevada Turkey Growers' Association Reorganized

Simultaneous with the efforts directed toward perfecting the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, special attention was given to setting up a legal cooperative turkey marketing association for the state of Nevada. First efforts were devoted to perfecting an organization plan and writing the organization papers including articles of incorporation, by-laws and marketing agreement. This office drew up the necessary papers and submitted them to a competent attorney for review. These organization papers were later adopted by the directors of the previous unincorporated marketing organization on October 4th. They

were then printed and presented to a large gathering of turkey growers, October 21st, who sanctioned the movement, and a membership campaign for the new state organization was launched. At the same meeting an application was made to join the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association with the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association.

Attached hereto is a copy of the organization papers of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association, which was compiled by this office.

Turkey Marketing Operations

During the turkey marketing seasons all sales were managed by the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association. Prices were established by this organization and orders solicited. Uniform prices were maintained for the Association's turkeys in all markets that they supplied. The buyers reacted very favorably to the new marketing arrangement and the Association's activities had a great stabilizing effect on the market. Its selling prices were uniformly much higher than other sales of turkeys. The strenuous efforts to produce a uniform pack was a great factor in promoting sales.

It is estimated that by the time the present turkey marketing season closes, the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association will have moved 4,000,000 pounds of turkeys, the various states contributing as follows:-Utah 1,200,000 pounds, Oregon 750,000, Montana 625,000, Colorado 475,000, Nevada 445,000, Washington 275,000, and Idaho 230,000. The approximate value of the turkeys marketing for the first year's operations is \$1,210,000.

The Nevada Turkey Growers' Association had a very successful season's operations, and because of the nearness to market and of its previous reputation for good quality of turkeys packed, the new state association enjoyed slightly more favorable prices than any of the other units of the regional organization.

The Nevada Association together with the other units of the Northwestern Association has contributed $3/8$ cents per pound to the reserve and surplus funds of the regional association for all turkeys sold. This will help to replace

a Federal Farm Board loan of \$100,000.00 which was granted to the association for marketing purposes and which will be returned at the end of the marketing season.

For the first season's operations, the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association is credited with greatly stabilizing the western markets, holding up prices, and eliminating competition between the larger pools.

The turkey marketing activities are described in considerable detail because of the time and effort devoted to this line of endeavor and the actual accomplishments shown.

COOPERATIVE EGG MARKETING

A second endeavor of the Nevada Office of Agricultural Economics and Marketing was that of cooperative egg marketing. Plans were made by this office to foster a Western Nevada Poultrymen's Association for the purpose of handling eggs for its members and others in western Nevada. The thought in mind was that poultry producing districts in other valleys of western Nevada outside of Reno, Nevada, the headquarters for the association, would be provided a reliable market for the output throughout the year.

After a number of preliminary meetings, definite plans were made November 15th to begin handling the members' eggs. An egg handling plant and delivery facilities were provided. A very strict grading system is being adhered to, and all eggs coming up to the requirements set are sold in cartons under the brand "Silver White". It is hoped in the near future that this association will control the output of eggs for western Nevada, with other small associations in this territory marketing their eggs through this channel.

SOUTHERN NEVADA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Included in the marketing program of this office at the beginning of September were plans for assisting dairymen and milk distributors in southern Nevada in forming a cooperative including producers and distributors of market milk and other dairy products.

View showing typical pack of dressed turkeys.
Packed by the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association
to be sold through the Regional North-
western Turkey Growers' Association.

During December a trip was made by a member of this office into the territory to make a survey of the present and future needs and the present output and the future possibilities. At the present time four principal distributors and four smaller distributors, all of whom are producers but one, supply the community of about 5000 people. In addition to these interests, a number of dairymen in the adjacent valleys supply milk wholesale to these distributors. Competition is very keen and there is a very heavy duplication of efforts, resulting in very high overhead, which can be eliminated by consolidation. Due to the prospective increase in population and the expected increase in business activities, attending the Boulder Dam construction near by, there is expected an increase in milk distributing companies, which will further add to the difficulties of the milk distributing system in that territory.

A second survey of the situation showed the present distributors and producers ready to consider a merger of interests into one producing, distributing, cooperative concern, as soon as a feasible plan can be worked out. The efforts of this office will be concentrated in this territory during February and March for the purpose of perfecting a cooperative dairymen's association in Clark and Lincoln counties, southern Nevada, with headquarters at Las Vegas.

For further activities of this office from September 1st to January 1st, reference is made to the report of V. E. Scott attached herewith.