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1932

ADMINISTRATION

PUBLICATIONS

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

CRCIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

ANNUAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1931 - 1932

ADMINISTRATION

Introduction

Nevada ranchers were undoubtedly placed to their greatest test in a generation, during the year 1932. History will record that the year 1932 marked the culmination of a series of climatic and economic handicaps to farming and stockraising, the equal of which has never before been witnessed in the sixty-eight years since Nevada was admitted to state-hood. The great drouth year of 1931 climaxed a decade of sub-normal precipitation, leaving in its wake depleted ranges and but meager crops of alfalfa and grain with which to carry cattle and sheep through the ensuing winter. Confronted with this shortage in feed, our ranchers were forced to go still further in debt to obtain funds to ship part of their breeding herds to feed in other states and purchase concentrated feed to supplement local feed supplies needed to carry the cattle and sheep remaining in Nevada through the winter.

The winter of 1931-1932 proved the most severe in forty years. Local feeds were soon exhausted and concentrated feeds such as corn and cotton-seed cake which had been shipped in and distributed to outlying districts before snowfall, proved inadequate to meet the needs. Severe death losses were, therefore, incurred before additional emergency feed supplies could be imported, and weather conditions permitted their distribution to ranches and ranges distant from the railroads.

With depleted herds and an excessive debt on both their livestock and ranches staring them in the face in the spring of 1932, Nevada farmers and stockmen were confronted with a year of trial and hardship. In the fall, instead of receiving a profit for their labors they were compelled to market their products at prices which meant considerably less than the cost of production. The gross income from Nevada agricultural products in 1932 proved to be two and a half million dollars less than that received during the preceding year of 1931, and some twelve million dollars less than that received during the year 1929. Since farming and livestock production like all other business enterprises cannot run indefinitely at a loss, the inevitable result is now evidenced by mortgage foreclosures and tax delinquencies in the rural districts, while in the cities and towns of the state, bank failures have occurred accompanied by general business stagnation.

It is to the credit of our Nevada ranchers, that they have in a majority of instances found some way to "carry on". As contrasted with hundreds of our town and city dwellers, few of our ranchers have as yet been compelled to ask the state or charitable organizations for either food or clothing.

Extension Emergency Relief Activities.

When it became apparent in the summer of 1931 that Nevada ranchers were going to be faced with the double problem of short crops and low prices, the Extension Service recognized that a grave emergency existed and took steps to develop a program which would best enable farmers and stockmen to adjust their operations to meet the situation.

To meet the immediate problems caused by the drouth, it was recommended to the Governor in July 1931 that state and county agricultural relief committees be appointed. The Governor appointed such committees the following month naming the Director of Agricultural Extension as Secretary of the

State Committee and the extension agents as Secretaries of the County Committees. These committees, with the assistance of the Extension Agricultural Economists, made detailed surveys of forage resources available both in Nevada and in neighboring western states. The committees in conference with the transcontinental and short line railroads were then instrumental in securing reduced freight rates on movements of livestock and livestock feed during the fall and winter of 1931. Reductions of thirty-three and a third percent in rates were secured resulting in a saving to Nevada farmers and stockmen of approximately Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

In the early spring of 1932, active assistance was furnished the American Red Cross in surveying the needs of every agricultural district for Federal Farm Board crushed wheat made available by the Congress for free distribution as emergency livestock and poultry feed. Soon thereafter, when this crushed wheat was made available, the extension agents cooperated with the local Red Cross Chapters and County Farm Bureaus in seeing to it that an intelligent and fair distribution was made. Between March 15th and May 31st, 1932, a total of 12,488,172 pounds of crushed wheat valued at approximately Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) was shipped to fifteen agricultural counties of the state which had been affected by the 1931 drouth. Aside from its cash value to farmers and stockmen at a time when their credit was practically exhausted, this wheat was distributed during the period when many thousands of head of cattle and sheep were on the verge of starvation. Valuable breeding herds were thus saved, which herds had been built up through years of effort on the part of their owners.

In the early spring of 1932, recognizing that the banks in many counties of the state were no longer able to extend financial assistance to farmers and stockmen, the Director of Agricultural Extension visited Salt Lake City, Utah, and conferred with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials

regarding the federal crop and livestock loans. As a result of this conference arrangements were made with the Federal Seed Loan office to detail Nevada Extension representatives to said office to act as examiners and pass on loan applications originating in Nevada. The two Extension Economists were detailed to Salt Lake City in such capacity during the months of March and April, 1932. County Farm Bureau offices were designated as headquarters where farmers might come to prepare their applications, the extension agents being detailed to assist them in the preparation of these applications.

Prior to the organization of a Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to serve the intermountain area, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made advances to the Bankers Livestock Loan Company at Salt Lake City to be used in financing livestock operations. To make certain that Nevada ranchers could secure early advances of these federal funds, the District Extension Agent at Ely was detailed to assist in appraisal work. The agent designated, Mr. C. H. Townsend, rendered such assistance to the Bankers Livestock Loan Company and the ranchers in five of the principal range counties.

The Extension Service has for a number of years been calling to the attention of farm and range families the advisability of a "Live at Home Program". This program involving an adequate home garden for each farm and ranch together with the preservation of sufficient meat and vegetables to carry the family through the winter months has been emphasized in the past primarily from the nutritional standpoint. The isolation of a majority of the Nevada ranchers, particularly livestock ranches, making it difficult to secure many essential foods particularly during the winter months. In line with this program, demonstration gardens have been raised and canning and food preservation demonstrations conducted for a period of years in practically every organized county of the state.

In the spring of 1932, recognizing that the meager cash income of ranch families must be conserved to pay essential obligations such as taxes

and interest on indebtedness, the Extension Service placed its "Live-at-Home Program" on a campaign basis. The program has had a direct financial appeal, particularly to the housewives and mothers. The resources of the Extension Service have been taxed in supplying state-wide information on home gardens and food preservation. Interest also increased in the clothing project as applied to women and children. It appears evident that the "Live-At-Home" project will occupy an even more important place in the 1933 State Extension Program.

To preserve the morale of farm and ranch families during the existing depression, the Extension Service has promoted rural recreation. Splendid cooperation has been furnished by the National Recreation Association of New York City in sending trained workers to Nevada to conduct rural recreational training schools in Churchill, Clark, Lincoln and Washoe counties. Local leaders as well as extension agents from neighboring counties have also attended these schools with the result that some type of rural recreational activity is now being carried on at Farm Bureau Community Center meetings in all of the twelve organized Farm Bureau counties of the state in which extension work is being conducted.

Relief of Destitution

The current low prices of agricultural products coupled with the closing of a majority of the mines in the state, has resulted in general business stagnation and a large volume of unemployment in our towns and cities. To perfect state and county organizations for the relief of destitution, the Governor of Nevada, in August, 1932, called on the Extension Service for assistance. The Director of Agricultural Extension was appointed Secretary of the Governor's State Emergency Relief Committee, and men and women extension agents were named as members of county relief committees. The Director of Agricultural Extension has prepared the estimates of relief funds needed, assisted the Governor in making proper applications to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and

through the State Extension Office, complete records have been kept of receipts and disbursements of said funds. Similar records for counties have been kept in the county extension offices. This relief work up to the present time has been chiefly confined to destitute persons in the towns and cities. Some rural families are now commencing to need relief and it is anticipated that the number will increase during the winter and early spring of 1933. Due to the active participation of the Extension Service, worthy rural families are receiving relief without delay. The Extension Service is also cooperating closely with the American Red Cross in the distribution of Federal Farm Board flour and cotton cloth and garments. Many rural families in the state are securing this flour and cloth who otherwise do not as yet feel compelled to ask for direct cash relief or work relief.

Organization

State Office Staff

There have been no changes in the organization of the state office staff since June 30th, 1931. The present staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director for Agriculture, an Assistant Director for Home Economics, an Administrative Assistant, a part-time Extension Editor, and two Extension Agricultural Economists, together with an clerical staff consisting of a financial clerk and three stenographers.

The Director is in administrative charge of all agricultural extension work in the state both for the University of Nevada and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Assistant Director for Agriculture has supervision of agricultural projects including agricultural 4-H Club work. The Assistant Director for Home Economics has supervision of all Home Demonstration projects and Home Economics 4-H Club work. The Senior Agricultural Economist devotes his time principally to marketing while the junior Agricultural Economist devotes major attention to Enterprise Efficiency and Cost of Production Studies. Both Economists devote some time to Agricultural Outlook work.

The Extension Editor edits bulletins and publications and is in charge of the weekly news service which is supplied to all newspapers in Nevada, and agricultural publications in adjoining states which serve Nevada. The Administrative Assistant is in charge of all records and reports, and has direct supervision of the clerical staff.

Field Staff

The field staff of the Agricultural Extension Division for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1932, consisted of eleven full-time men agents, four full-time women agents, one quarter-time woman agent, and one full-time man assistant agent. These agents conducted their work in the twelve counties of the state having county Farm Bureaus, and also carried on necessary itinerant and emergency work in the remaining five counties not having farm organizations. Headquarters for extension agents were maintained in the eight county seats best located from the standpoint of proximity to the agricultural communities to be served.

A few changes in the personnel of the field staff and organization of the work occurred during the fiscal year. Miss Orpha A. Miller resigned as District Extension Agent for Clark County effective December 31, 1931. Mrs. Grace Herr Schmidlein resigned as District Extension Agent for Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties effective December 31st, 1931. Due to a reduction of funds in Clark County, it became necessary to discontinue Home Demonstration work in that county and combine Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine Counties into a new district. Miss Hellen M. Gillette, a graduate of the University of Montana and for several years Home Demonstration agent in St. Louis County, Minnesota, was appointed District Extension Agent for the eastern Nevada district, effective January 1st, 1932. At the same time Mrs. Grace Herr Schmidlein who had moved to Lander County, was appointed County Extension Agent for that county on a one-fourth time basis.

Relationships with Other Departments of the University of Nevada.

No changes have occurred during the past fiscal year. Our cooperative relationships with the College of Agriculture continued to be mutually helpful. The Extension Division is indebted to both the research and teaching staffs for assistance in connection with crops, soils, poultry and range livestock projects during the past fiscal year. The cooperative relationships with the Department of Farm Development at the Experiment Station have been particularly helpful in forwarding our Enterprise Efficiency Studies during 1932.

Relationships with State Regulatory Agencies.

The regulatory activities in this state are still centered with the State Board of Stock Commissioners and other departments of the public service division of the University of Nevada. No changes in relationships have occurred during the year.

Relationships with Producers Organizations.

In line with its policy to encourage cooperative marketing, the Extension Division has rendered active assistance to the following associations:

Churchill Poultrymen, Incorporated.
Nevada Turkey Growers' Association,
Nevada Potato Growers' Association
Hoopa Vegetable Growers' Incorporated
Nevada Poultry Producers, Incorporated
Nevada Honey Producers, Incorporated
Northern Nevada Agricultural Association
White Pine Agricultural Association
Perahing Agricultural Association
The Las Vegas Hoopa Valley Dairymen, Inc.

The above associations have been assisted in both their organization and business operations.

Relationships with Farm Organizations.

The Farm Bureau continues to be the only general farm organization in Nevada. Under state law the County Farm Bureau is designated as the official

county extension organization. The Extension Service has continued to cooperate closely with not only the County Farm Bureaus, but also the state organization. Active assistance has been furnished during the year both by the state office staff and agents in the field in developing a more effective organization set-up, designed to train and make more effective the local leadership in each organized community.

Relationships with Agricultural Committees, State Bankers Association.

The Extension Service has for a number of years cooperated closely with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers Association in the Banker-Farmer program, sponsored by the American Bankers Association. County Key-bankers have been appointed by the Agricultural Committee in every county of the state having banks, and the extension agents have worked with these Key-bankers in developing and forwarding Banker-Farmer projects. This work has been particularly helpful in encouraging 4-H Club work.

Relationships with State Fair and State Livestock Show.

Both the Nevada State Fair and State Livestock Show were discontinued in 1932 due to adverse economic conditions effecting the state. Extension agents were consequently relieved of a large volume of work which they have heretofore conducted in connection with these fairs. The time thus made available was largely absorbed in emergency relief work.

Relationships with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Relations with the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Bureau of Biological Survey and Forest Service continued unchanged, and we feel that the cooperation extended is mutually helpful.

The Extension Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station was instrumental in having the sub-station of the Office of Cereal

and Forage Insect Investigation, Bureau of Entomology, established at Fallon, Nevada, effective April 1st, 1932. The work of this station has largely to do with the investigation of the alfalfa aphid. The Entomologist in charge has whenever occasion required, given extension agents advice and assistance in the control of other cereal and forage insects.

Changes in Relationships of Extension Specialists To County and District Extension Agents.

The Nevada Extension Service has but two specialists who devote their attention to problems of agricultural economics. These specialists conduct their work through and in direct cooperation with the county and district extension agents. The director, assistant directors and certain of the extension agents as occasion requires, devote a portion of their time to specialist work. Subject-matter assistance of this nature in counties having extension agents is always furnished farmers, stockmen, and rural housewives through the local extension agent and extension organization.

Source of Extension Revenue.

All revenue for the support 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 30th, 1932.

A. Federal Appropriations.

- (1) Federal Smith Lever appropriations.
- (2) Federal Capper-Ketchum appropriations.
- (3) Federal Additional Cooperative appropriations.

(The \$10,000 allotted to the State of Nevada from this new Federal appropriation is devoted entirely to the support of extension work in agricultural economics and marketing).

- (4) Funds contributed directly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the salaries of cooperative employees through the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

B. State Appropriations.

- (1) State appropriations to the University through the Public Service Division tax levy, used to offset Federal appropriations.
- (2) State appropriations made directly from the State General Fund for agricultural extension work, classified as the Eastern and Western Nevada Extension Appropriations.
- (3) The Farm Bureau one-cent (1¢) state tax levy, nine-tenths of which 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).

Important Additions to Offices and Equipment

Items of furniture and equipment bought on State Offset Funds

July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

- 1 - Skeleton 4-Drawer Oak Letter File (no side panels).

Items of Furniture and Equipment bought on Federal Funds, July 1,

1931, to June 30, 1932.

- 1 - Glass Top for desk.
- 1 - Glass Top for Table
- 1 - 3-Hole Punch.
- 4 - Oak desk trays.
- 1 - Leica Universal Enlarger.
- 2 - Fan Thermadors
- 1 - Large Stapling Machine.

- 1 - Slip-Sheet for Mimeograph
- 1 - L. C. Smith Typewriter
- 2 - Royal Typewriters.
- 1 - 3-A Leather Carrying Case for 3-A Kodak.

Changes in Personnel, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.

Appointments

Hellen M. Gillette	District Extension Agent, Hureka, Lincoln and White Pine Counties.	January 1, 1932.
Grace Herr Schmittlein	One-fourth time County Extension Agent, Lander County	January 1, 1932.

Resignations

Grace Herr Schmittlein	District Extension Agent, Hureka, Lander and White Pine Counties.	December 31, 1931.
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Extension Staff, June 30, 1932.

Administration

Cecil W. Greel, Director of Agricultural Extension.
Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.
C. W. Stark, Administrative Assistant.

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture.
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

Specialists.

Lewis E. Gline, Extension Agricultural Economist.
Verner E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist.

County Extension Agents

- ✓ Mark W. Menke, Elko County
- ✓ Margaret Brenner, Elko County
- ✓ Grace Herr Schmittlein, Lander County
- ✓ Otto H. Schulz, Lyon County
- ✓ Edward C. Reed, Washoe County

3 ✓ M. Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County

District Extension Agents

✓ Daniel H. Propps, Churchill and Northern Lyon Counties.

✓ Lena Hauke, Churchill and Lyon Counties.

✓ John H. Wittwer, Clark and Lincoln Counties.

✓ Wilbur H. Stodieck, Douglas and Ormsby Counties.

✓ Joseph W. Wilson, Elko and Northern ^{Europe} Lander Counties.

✓ Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt and Northern Lander Counties.

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

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

✓ Royal D. Crook, Southern Eureka, Southern Lander, Northern Nye and White Pine Counties.

✓ Hellen M. Gillette, Eureka, ^{and} Lincoln Northern Nye and White Pine Counties.

Assistant County Extension Agents.

H. E. Boerlin, Washoe County.

Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers.

Due to the economic situation it became necessary to forego the annual Extension Conference which should have been held in January, 1932. It is felt that omitting this conference resulted in a real loss in efficiency which was only partially overcome by more frequent field visits on the part of the administrative and supervisory staff, and increased correspondence between the state office and agents in the field. An informal conference of the extension staff was held at the time of the State 4-H Club Camp in August, 1932. Because of other activities, this conference only partially met the need. It was largely devoted to a consideration of emergency and relief activities.

Although financial conditions are considerably worse than a year ago, and travel budgets have been curtailed, it has been decided that the annual conference, because of its value as a training school, will be resumed in January, 1933.

Relation of Extension Specialists to Other Workers.

The two regularly employed specialists devote their full-time to projects in the field of Agricultural Economics. These projects include assistance to farmers and livestock producers in cost accounting, in furnishing agricultural outlook information, and information and assistance in organizing and managing cooperative marketing associations. This work is conducted through the county and district extension agents and before being undertaken in any county, must be a part of the agent's program. As in the case of all major work, written projects are prepared and signed copies filed in both the county and state offices. These projects indicate the work that both the specialists and the agents are performing, in carrying the outlined plan and program into effect.

The above-mentioned procedure is also followed in the case of part-time specialist work conducted by other staff members. The Director, Assistant

Directors and several of the men and women agents, as previously stated, give a limited amount of time to specialist work in Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Home Gardening, Child Care and Training, Home Improvement and Nutrition.

PUBLICATIONS

Number and Character of Publications.

The following bulletins and circulars were issued by the Agricultural Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

		<u>Pages</u>	<u>Number</u>
Circular No. 1	Outlook for Dairy, Hog, Poultry Turkey, Sheep and Wool Industries in Nevada. (L.E.Cline & V.E.Scott)	8	1500
Circular No. 2.	Nevada Agricultural Outlook (L. E. Cline & V. E. Scott)	16	1500
	Livestock Project Record Books (For 4-H Club Work) (Thos. E. Buckman)	8	900
	Crop Growing Project Record Books (For 4-H Club Work) (Thos. E. Buckman)	8	400
	Clothing and Home Improvement Record Books (For 4-H Club Work) (Mary S.Buel)	8	900
	Food Selection and Preparation Record Books. (For 4-H Club Work) (Mary S.Buel)	8	400
Bulletin No.67	Cabbage in New Dress (Margaret Brenner)	13	2000
Bulletin No.68	Sixty Ways of Using Carrots (Margaret Brenner)	15	2000
Bulletin No.69	Nevada 4-H Club Hand Book (Thos. E. Buckman)	34	5000
Bulletin No.70	A Four Fold Program for Nevada 4-H Clubs (Thos. E. Buckman)	80	3500
Bulletin No.74	High Altitude Baking Problems (Margaret Brenner)	62	750
Leaflet No. 1	Grasshopper Control in Nevada (Cecil W. Creel)	1	1500

Plans for Securing, Revising, and Editing Material.

All bulletins and circulars are prepared by members of the Extension Staff, covering subjects in which they have had advanced training, or have devoted special attention in connection with their regular project work. Manuscripts of bulletins and circulars so prepared are edited by the Director or Assistant Directors jointly with the Extension Editor. The active assistance of the Extension Editor in this work has resulted in a noticeable improvement in readability, style, and general attractiveness of all our recent extension publications.

Methods Used in Distributing Publications.

Distribution of bulletins, circulars, including mimeographed circulars, is made to interested persons, resident in Nevada, chiefly through the extension agents. A supply is sent to each county or district office and from there either mailed out or personally delivered by the agents to interested persons. The state extension office retains sufficient copies of all publications to supply direct requests for the same from citizens of Nevada, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, other state extension offices, and reasonable demands from citizens of other states.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

Due to the inevitable delays in the submission of certain of the county and state office reports, and to the pressure of emergency work demanding his attention, it becomes impossible for the Director to follow the custom of previous years and prepare an adequate summary report of accomplishments by projects.

An excellent summary of the work of the agricultural agents will be found in Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman's report. A similar summary of the work of the Home Demonstration agents, and state-wide accomplishments in Nutrition, Health, Home and Community Projects will be found in the report of Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol's report. Extension Editor A. L.

Higginbotham similarly reports on the methods used and results achieved in disseminating Agricultural and Home Economics information through the news service, bulletins, radio and other channels. Extension Agricultural Economists L. E. Gline and V. E. Scott report on assistance rendered ranchers in setting up and operating cooperative marketing associations, in conducting enterprise efficiency and cost of production studies, utilizing outlook information and making available federal agricultural credit facilities. Junior extension activities are fully covered in Mr. Buckman's and Mrs. Buol's reports. All of the above supervisory and specialist reports are attached hereto and made a part of this general report of the Agricultural Extension Division for the 1933.

It is significant that during a year of great depression such as 1932, two vital projects affecting the future welfare of our rural young people, the "Keep-Growing Demonstrations" and "4-H Club Work" have gone forward without interruption and ^{on} an expanding scale.

A review of the annual statistical reports of the county and district extension agents shows another significant trend. In times of stress such as we are now passing through, there is a noticeable tendency upon the part of farm people to make greater use of the Extension Service. Calls on agents to help with individual problems of the farm, range and home are definitely on the increase. Nevada agricultural agents made 5371 farm visits in 1929, 5568 in 1930, 6259 in 1931 and 7127 in 1932. During the past year these visits were made to 3002 of the 3442 farms in the state.

Calls by farmers and stockmen at County Extension Offices have also increased over the same period. In 1929 there were but 5722 such calls while in 1932 the number had increased to 10,321. Telephone calls for information are likewise on the increase. In 1929 there were but 4858 such calls, in 1932 the number was 7785. Our statistics indicate a similar increase in office calls and home visits made by the women agents.

It is evident that extension agents in Nevada are now almost universally recognized as trained persons, able to give practical advice and assistance with problems of the farm, range and home; further, that they are the channels through which information can be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of Nevada, the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, and other State Experiment Stations.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1933

Mention has been made earlier in this report of the emergency and relief work being conducted throughout the state by members of the extension staff in attempting to assist our people in meeting the trying social and economic problems now confronting them. The Extension Service expects to do its full share in the future as it has in the past, in carrying forward this necessary emergency and relief work until such time as normal agricultural and business conditions are resumed in the state and nation.

To do its part in helping to balance the state budget, the Nevada Extension Service, effective July 1, 1932, took a voluntary ten percent cut in its direct appropriations from the State General Fund. Reductions were also taken in many county appropriations with the full consent of the Extension Service and the local farm and livestock tax payers directly interested. One county appropriation reduction was accepted under protest, it being obvious that due to political pressure, the Extension Service and County Farm Bureau were being compelled to take more than their fair share of the general cut.

Expenditures for travel and equipment were curtailed in all of the counties during the calendar year 1932. This reduction amounted to slightly more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) in expenditures over the previous year 1931. Effective January 1, 1933, in compliance with the ^{order of the} Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, all salaries in excess of \$1500 were reduced for the eighteen month period ending June 30th, 1934. A reduction of 5% was made in salaries between \$1500 and \$3000; 7½% in salaries between \$3001 and \$4500;

and 10% in salaries in excess of \$4500. These salary reductions will make possible still greater savings in both county and state office expenditures during the ensuing year. Unless further drastic cuts are made in our federal, state or county appropriations, it will be possible to retain the service of all extension agents as well as members of the state supervisory and specialist staff.

The Nevada State Farm Bureau at its annual meeting has just gone on record as opposing any further cuts in federal or state extension appropriations. This organization represents the twelve organized Farm Bureaus in the state, and is the largest agricultural organization in point of membership in Nevada. It will work with the American Farm Bureau Federation and other farm organizations in opposing cuts in federal extension appropriations, and will make appearance through its officers and legislative committee before the committees of the Nevada Legislature in opposition to reduction in state extension appropriations. It is felt that the plea of the Nevada State Farm Bureau representing as it does the organized sentiment of farmers, stockmen and rural housewives throughout the state who have been the direct beneficiaries of extension work, will be effective in our State Legislature.

PUBLICATIONS

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AGRICULTURE

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

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News Service

for

1932

by

A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
FOR THE YEAR 1932,

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Notwithstanding the depression in business and agriculture, or, perhaps because of it, the news service of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service functioned not only as successfully as in previous years, but probably increased its usefulness to the farmers and ranchers of the state through newspapers published in the state, farm magazines circulating in the state and radio stations receivable in Nevada.

A considerable shift in emphasis occurred because of new conditions and the type of news stressed, the media used and other factors were shifted in keeping with the conditions.

Part-time Arrangement Explained

In 1932 the news service was conducted on the basis of the arrangement made in 1929 by which A. L. Higginbotham, Professor of English in the University of Nevada and in charge of the Courses of Journalism in the institution, spent one-fifth of his time during the University year and about two months of the summer vacation as Extension Editor.

The news service of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service was inaugurated in 1927 on a very small scale. In 1928 it was slightly expanded and in 1929 the present plan was adopted.

THE NEWS SERVICE

The news service itself constitutes the major activity of the Extension Editor and is concerned with the furnishing of agricultural and home economics news to the newspapers and farm magazines circulating within the state. Again, as heretofore, it received the greatest stress but some phases of the work had to be curtailed in view of the new emphasis given to the radio and bulletin service.

Word Volume Increases

The state-wide news service, which is the largest part of the news service, resulted in an increased number of words during the year. An analysis of the 150 stories written during that time shows that the total number of words reached 57,700, an increase in volume of approximately 4,000 words over 1931, even though the number of stories was four fewer.

Such figures indicate a tendency of the stories to run slightly longer than in 1931, and, although this tendency should not be permitted

to continue, the length of the stories did not prohibit their constant and widespread use.

No survey was made of the exact percentage of copy used by the newspapers of the state, since no clipping bureau is employed, but a conservative estimate seems to indicate that the volume used by the newspapers showed an increase. In part this was caused by the reduction in advertising volume, thus offering an avenue for more news copy. It may also be in part the result of the coming realization of the part agriculture plays in the economic life of Nevada, which has been heretofore largely regarded as a mining state.

Economic News Leads

Analysis of the types of stories reveals the fact that in times such as these agricultural economics continued to receive the most stress. Animal Husbandry, as likewise is to be expected, ranked second, while 4-H Club work, which is designed to occupy one-third of the time of all extension workers, took third place. Fairs and exhibits, on account of the abandonment of the two State Agricultural Fairs, were limited largely to the activities of Nevada's 4-H Club boys and girls at out-of-state displays.

An exact distribution of stories as to projects is shown in the table contained in the exhibit section of this report.

Special Stories Curtailed

Special stories sent from one to five papers had to be largely discontinued during 1932. With the editor hard pressed to find time for all of the activities undertaken, it seemed desirable that attention should be given first to those methods which reached the largest number of people. Consequently, the special story was used little in favor of the state-wide news service, the radio, and the bulletin.

The convention of the Annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp was handled by the local papers in the absence of the extension editor.

Nevada Papers Weather Depression

The newspapers of Nevada came through the year in good shape, despite the general business depression, the agricultural depression, and the closing of about one-half of Nevada's banks.

While the volume of advertising in the papers showed a considerable decrease, this merely opened the way for more news. No decrease in the number of papers occurred, since there were no consolidations and no abandonment of any Nevada newspapers during the year, a record hard to match in any other state.

One of the papers in the state, which for reason not known to

the editor, had discontinued general use of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service stories, in the middle of the year started to use them one hundred percent. Several other papers, notably, one of the dailies, increased their use of the material.

Relations With Editors Cordial

The contacts of the extension editor with the newspapermen of the state continued as cordial as usual. The annual meeting of Nevada State Press association was held, as is the custom, as the guest of the Courses in Journalism at the University of Nevada, of which the extension editor is in charge. Visits were made to many of the editors living in the western part of the state during the year. The number of graduates of the University of Nevada's Courses in Journalism on the newspapers in the state increased during the year.

As a result of these activities, the extension editor is now personally acquainted with at least one member of the staff of practically every newspaper in the state. Nearly all cases of these contacts are close and cordial.

Press Services Little Utilized

Usefulness of the press services to the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service did not develop in 1932 as expected. The United Press, the Associated Press, and the International News Service all have bureaus in Reno. Of the three, however, only the United Press serves any proportion of the papers of the state, and, during the year, it changed its arrangement from a telephone to a telegraph "pony" service to the papers in Nevada. The result was that the opportunity for telegraphic or telephonic dissemination of the extension news by press association to the papers of Nevada was limited almost to the point of extinction.

Better News Photographs Sought

The attempt during the year to illustrate the state-wide news service more fully was not successful. The reason for this lay in the fact that suitable illustrations could not be obtained. Further education of the extension agents in the art of taking suitable news photographs has been undertaken, and it is expected that an increased number of good photographs will result in more opportunity for illustrating the news to Nevada newspapers, a service much appreciated by these publications.

Nevada Papers Read

One of the most important parts of the extension editor's work in connection with the news service has been the regular reading of practically every newspaper published in this state. All but a few of the Nevada newspapers are sent direct to the extension editor as a gracious compliment in return for the Agricultural news service stories. From one-sixth to one-fifth of the total time of the extension editor is spent in reading and scanning these papers in an effort to keep him informed as to:

- (1) The use of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service

copy. (2) News stories originating with the various extension agents. (3) Agricultural news stories originating with the staff of the paper itself. (4) Editorial comment concerning Nevada's agriculture. (5) Changes in journalistic technique and the personnel of the various papers. (6) Other matters involving a sound conduct of an Agricultural news service in this state.

Particularly in a year of economic depression in which agriculture is deeply involved, the reading of these papers has been taking more and more of the editor's time. It is felt, however, that this activity, together with a careful planning of releases, is responsible to a great degree for the success of the service.

News Story Calendar Completed

In 1932 a long projected plan of improving extension news stories was completed in the news story calendar.

Since agricultural news is largely seasonal, and since news interest is seasonal as well, it is important that news stories of the Agricultural extension service "break" at the proper time. In order to facilitate this time limit, each agent in the service, as well as each member of the State office staff, was asked to make note by months of the news story material he thought would originate with him during the year. This was then distributed in an outline of the entire year's news by months.

The result was that the extension editor was enabled to anticipate stories originating at a distance from the State office and to prepare them so that they reached the farmers of the state through their newspaper at a time the interest was the greatest.

The fact that some members of the staff did not furnish the editor with the news story material on schedule was a handicap, but it is felt that the news story calendar idea, even though it is difficult to operate, is fundamentally sound. When the present economic depression is over, the agents' return to the news story calendar method should be undertaken.

Federal Offices Cooperate

Cooperation with the Salt Lake City office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States department of agriculture continued throughout 1932 with an increased number of stories over 1931.

Special advance copies of reports on crops and agriculture in this state are mailed to the Nevada extension office several days before their general release. They are then written into news story form and sent to the papers of the state. The result has been that, even during 1932, the percentage of use of such stories by the publications of the

state has shown an enormous increase. From the extension service point of view, it is felt that getting such information to farmers is vital if they are to make proper plans for crop production. Frank Andrews of the Bureau office conferred with the extension editor personally about the service twice during the year and an increased facility of operation has resulted from these visits. ✓

This pooling of interests of two federal agencies is, the editor believes, a move in the right direction, since without such a service the crop and livestock estimates would not reach as many people.

Experiment News Written

At the request of the Department of Farm Development of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, the extension service offered its news service facilities for state-wide coverage of the monthly bulletins of that department. For some time the extension editor had tried to write a state-wide news story about the bulletin subject matter, but found that to assimilate a long bulletin so that it could be used for news story copy took so much time that the plan had to be abandoned. The Department of Farm Development suggested that it prepare an abstract each month, thus making the task much easier for the extension editor. This has been done, and the stories used regularly by the papers of this state. ✓

Since the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service must depend in some part on the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station for its subject matter, it is felt that this cooperation is of considerable advantage in extension education. To here ✓

News Stories Become Editorials

Again this year, as for several years, the extension editor has found to his enormous surprise that he is writing editorials as well as news stories, although he had not realized that fact. One of the newspapers of the state in particular, the Nevada State Journal, Reno's morning daily, has several times used as an editorial without change a news story issued by the extension service. A few other papers of the state have done likewise. Exhibits in the appendix show some of those used. ✓

Column Wins Out

For several years the extension editor has utilized the monthly narrative reports of the agents for a column on "shorts" headed either "KEEPING UP WITH NEVADA FARMERS" or "WHAT'S HAPPENING ON NEVADA'S FARMS". At first the reception was meagre. In spite, however, of this discouragement, the editor felt that the method was sound, and continued with it. In 1932, the usefulness of the columns was generally granted by Nevada newspapermen and it was widely used. This is another example of staying with an idea until it has had a fair test.

Edition Wins National Prize

Coincident with the visit of the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau federation to Nevada, Mrs. Florence Bovett, Secretary of the Nevada State Farm bureau, undertook a special supplement to the Nevada State Journal. This edition of Reno's morning daily consisted of six pages devoted almost exclusively to news stories and editorials about the Agricultural Extension Service and the Nevada State Farm bureau.

In the preparation of the material for this edition, the extension editor took part. Cuts were obtained largely from the morgue in the editor's office. Many of the stories came from Nevada agricultural agents, all of whose photographs appeared in the paper. The copy was edited by the extension editor. Many of the stories were written by him, and he generally aided Mrs. Bovett in issuing the supplement.

As a result of this work, the Nevada State Farm bureau's edition of the Nevada State Journal was awarded first prize for publicity work in any of the 48 states during 1932 by the American Farm Bureau federation.

Magazine Copy Drops

A greater diversity of duties of the Nevada extension editor and the stress of new media has made it impossible for him to prepare much copy for magazines. A few articles were prepared when special occasions demanded. There is no doubt but that all of the extension editor's time could be devoted profitably to writing such articles, for which there would be a ready publication. The regular news service of the state office is sent, however, to a great number of magazines, both agricultural and secular, and many of these use much of the copy.

THE RADIO SERVICE

The radio activities of the extension editor, begun in a small amount in 1931, expanded many times in 1932. This activity, like that of the bulletin service, occupied a much larger proportion of the editor's time than they had heretofore, with the result that the special story service of the news service had to be nearly eliminated.

Most of the activities were carried on in connection with the Western Farm and Home Hour, broadcast from San Francisco through the National Broadcasting Company's network of stations throughout the western states, including KGO, San Francisco and Oakland; KHQ, Spokane; KOMO, Seattle; KGW, Portland; KFI, Los Angeles; KFSD, San Diego; (KTAR, Phoenix, on 12:30 P.M.); KDYL, Salt Lake City; KOIR, Butte; KGHL, Billings.

In the spring a trip was taken to San Francisco and an extended conference held with Ralph H. Lamb, the program director of the Western Farm and Home Hour. Although Nevada had cooperated better with the Western Farm and Home Hour than probably any other western extension service

in the Far West, it appeared in this office that Nevada was being gradually crowded from the Western Farm and Home Hour programs. The reason appeared to be extreme pressure from other sources, and it was thought advisable to see that Nevada maintained her position on the air.

Hour Received in Nevada

There is only one radio station within Nevada which reaches any considerable number of people, and it was felt that Nevada's place on the air lay primarily on the Western Farm and Home Hour, of which several stations are received in this state. An arrangement was perfected at the conference by which the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service will send to the office of the Western Farm and Home Hour at least one dozen talks to be broadcast over that Hour each year. These will not need to be sent to Mr. Lamb at any particular time, but he has guaranteed to put them on the air within one week after their arrival.

In addition to this plan, the Nevada news service will be utilized by the Western Farm and Home Hour insofar as it is suited to such purpose.

Upon returning to Reno, the extension editor conferred with Director S. B. Doten of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station and enlisted his cooperation, with the result that seven of the talks will be originated by seven of the specialists of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, while the remaining five will come from the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service. The result has been that eight appearances by proxy have been made on the air by University of Nevada speakers since June. Four of these have come from sources in the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station and the remaining four from members of the staff of the extension service.

Eight Talks Given

The talks given have been as follows;

- June 1 - Bloating of Cattle on Green Pasture, prepared by Dr. Lyman R. Vawter, Associate Research Professor of Veterinary Science, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station
- Aug. 3 - Sleep and Rest During the Summer Months, prepared by Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent for Washoe County.
- Aug. 5 - Making the Compost Pile, prepared by M. R. Miller, Associate Research Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Oct. 20- Club Work in Nevada, prepared and delivered by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics, from Station KGW, Portland.

- Nov. 2 - Fertility and The Use of Irrigation Water, prepared by George Hardman, Assistant Research Professor of Irrigation, Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Nov. 10- Extending the Turkey Marketing Season, prepared by L. E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist.
- Nov. 17- Nevada's Part in the Show, prepared and delivered by Joseph W. Wilson, District Extension Agent of Elko.
- Dec. 30- Farm Accounts, Outlook Material and Farm Budgets, prepared by Cruz Venstrom, Assistant in Farm Development, Agricultural Experiment Station, Nevada.

Nevada Leads

Analysis of the part that Nevada played in the Western Farm and Home Hour during 1932 shows that during the first part of the year Nevada used as many periods as any other state extension service in the western United States, occupying a total of 24 minutes on the air, which is but one minute less than the greatest number of minutes used by any other extension service. It is, therefore, tied for first place in the number of minutes per week occupied on the Western Farm and Home Hour broadcast.

During the second part of the year, in which the plan arranged for got into operation, Nevada furnished speakers for seven different periods, only one fewer than the greatest number, which was accounted for by the University of California, only a few miles away from San Francisco and the largest service of its kind in the west. In number of minutes on the air, Nevada again ranked second, being led only by California. Nevada provided for 35 minutes on the air compared to California's 49. The next largest amount of time on the air provided by the extension service of any other western state was 29 by Washington. During this section of the year, Nevada ranked second in the average number of minutes utilized in the Hour during each week.

Greatest Cooperation Afforded

Analysis of the figures shows that in comparison to its size, the fact that its extension editor is on a small part-time basis, and other factors, the Nevada Extension Service took by far the greatest part in the Western Farm and Home Hour of any similar extension service in any of the far western states. Since this is one of the primary methods of reaching Nevada farmers, it should be stressed in the future as it has been in the past.

Some slight cooperation was carried on in connection with radio station KOH, located in Reno. This station would be willing, it is believed, to give rather generously of its time to Agricultural activities, but only at a time of day when farmers are in the field and can not be reached. In view of this fact, Allan Dailey of the Federal office determined, on a visit during 1931 to KOH, not to attempt to arrange any tie-up.

During the Annual Nevada 4-H Club Camp on the University of Nevada Campus, however, the boys and girls from one of the communities presented, by arrangements made by the extension editor, a 4-H Club play. This drama was re-written by the extension editor from a play prepared in California and presented there over the Western Farm and Home Hour.

News Stories Broadcast

Radio station KOH continued during the year to broadcast the regularly issued state-wide news stories of the service which are sent to it as to the newspapers of the state.

The value of radio as an extension method has not yet been proved. There is no such thing as a definite circulation, as there is for newspapers and magazines, and the tendency of persons to select programs has not been entirely tested. In view of this meagre knowledge of radio as an extension device, the extension editor desired, during the summer of 1932, to find out to the best of his ability the place of the radio in the lives of Nevada farmers and rural people in general.

The result was a survey which, for the area and numbers, is probably as extensive as any ever undertaken.

Half Farms Are Surveyed

Lists of farmers and rural people on the mailing list of the various county extension offices were obtained. To these, totaling 1821 or a number approximately of 53 percent of the total farms in the state, inquiries were sent asking for information as to the reception of the one strong Nevada station and four other strong stations in surrounding states. A total of 389 replies, comprising 22 percent of the inquiries was received. Since there are 3442 farms, and, consequently farm families, in the state, the replies represent approximately 11 percent of the state's farmers in number, as well as 22 percent of the inquiries sent out. Of course some of those who answered live in towns but in every case the town is a rural community.

The inquiry, a sample copy of which is to be found in the appendix, merely sought to determine the percentage of Nevada rural homes having radios and the reception of five stations, one in Nevada and four in neighboring states. Reception in every case was tested as to night and day. The stations covered were KOH, Reno; KGO, San Francisco and Oakland; KPO, San Francisco; KSL, Salt Lake City; KFI, Los Angeles.

Of those who replied, 71 or about 20 percent reported that they had no radios. While it is doubtless true that those who had radios were more likely to reply than those who had none, it is still logical to believe that the number of farmers and rural people in Nevada having radios is especially high because of the great distance and comparative isolation. The figures would assume that four-fifths of the rural people in the state are equipped with radio sets; doubtless the percentage is not this high, but certainly it is very large.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

NEWS SERVICE

EXHIBITS

1. Nevada State-Wide News Story Calendar for 1932.
2. Copy of a Nevada Weekly Newspaper Showing Widespread Use of the Nevada Agricultural Extension News Service.
3. The Prize-Winning Nevada State Farm Bureau Supplement to the Nevada State Journal.
4. Editorials in the Nevada State Journal Consisting of News Stories Written by the Extension Editor.
5. Classification of State-Wide News Stories as to Project.
6. Representative Stories from the Regular Releases of the Nevada Agricultural Extension News Service.
7. How Nevada Men and Women Agents Turned Reporters in 1932.
8. Radio Talks Written by Nevada Agricultural Extension and Experiment Station Staff Members and Broadcast over the Western Farm and Home Hour.
9. Survey of Radio Reception on Nevada's Farms and in Rural Districts.
10. Radio Play Presented by Nevada 4-H Club Members over Radio Station KOH.
11. Bulletins and Leaflets Issued by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service in 1932.

Results are Surprising

The survey showed many surprising results. It was discovered that radio station KOH, Reno, located within the borders of the state and generally regarded as being the local station for the whole state, was the most popular station during the day time as would be expected, but that KGO, San Francisco and Oakland, and KFI, Los Angeles, were received nearly as often. At night, it was discovered that KOH, the Nevada station, was by all odds, the least received in the state, that all of the other four stations were better received and that all of them with the exception of KPO, San Francisco, were received about equally well.

The mountainous condition of Nevada makes receptions very spotty, and it is probable that the mountain ranges hem in KOH, the Nevada station, so that its reach is comparatively limited. In some counties it is very well received all of the time, in certain other counties it is not well received any of the time, and in others it is well received in the day time and poorly received or not received at all at night, whereas the opposite situation occurs in certain other counties. Just how this reception is distributed throughout the various counties is indicated in the accompanying tables and charts.

The survey reveals that of the 318 rural people who had radio sets a total number of possible night receptions of 2180 was reported as compared to a total number of possible day receptions from the five stations of 622.

The study shows that the five stations listed are without exception the most popular stations in the state. Of other stations received by the rural people of the state they indicated that only KNX, Los Angeles, is generally popular, although KOA, Denver is fairly widely listened to.

Conclusions Are Drawn

In general the survey may be said to have revealed,

1. That Nevada farmers and rural people are generally equipped with radio sets.
2. Reception of the largest out-of-state stations (KGO, KPO, KSL and KFI) is approximately the same, there being little distinction between any of them whether at night or in the day time.
3. Radio station KOH, Reno, is the best received day station but at night by far the poorest received station of the five.
4. That the stations carrying the Western Farm and Home Hour are well received in the state in the day time, having a reception nearly as good as that of the Nevada station.

5. Radio reception in Nevada is very spotty, depending upon mountain ranges to a large degree.
6. It is possible through these stations apparently to reach a large percentage of the rural population of Nevada, if such people are apprised of a particular program and care to listen to it.

Tables in the appendix reveal in detail the survey.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

In no year of the history of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service have more bulletins been published than during 1932.

In 1931 a complete revision of all of the publications of the service was projected and begun, with the result that in 1932 a much greater proportion of the extension editor's time had to be devoted to the preparation of such bulletins, resulting in a curtailment of his activities in other fields.

This year, more than in any preceding year, the request for cooperation from the agents in gathering the material by the extension editor have met with ready and prompt response. Not only this, but unsolicited cooperation has been common. Several times so much material for news stories has been sent to the editor by the agents that all could not be used as promptly as it should have. Since it is impossible, in a state this size, for the editor to cover each story individually, this cooperation is vital.

No Contest Held

Because no State Extension Conference was held in 1932, the usual address of the extension editor to the agents was not given. Neither was the proposed renewal of the news story contest among agents taken up or considered. Both these methods of promoting news writing by agents should be utilized in the future.

As a result, contacts with the agents had to be made largely through personal conferences and correspondence. Both media were widely used. The extension editor called on several agents in their home territory and assisted them with their publicity problems, while some conferred with him on special trips to the state office and others utilized the mail heavily.

The growing number of Nevada extension workers who have had courses in journalism in their undergraduate college studies has helped. Upon the suggestion of Reuben Brigham of the Washington office, arrangements have been made with the Nevada College of Agriculture by which prospective extension agents may elect courses in journalism at this institution.

Under the revision plan worked out by Assistant Directors Thomas Buckman and Mary Stilwell Buol, practically all the bulletins relating to 4-H Club Work will be revised, new ones will be added, and other changes will be made until Nevada will have as fine a course of 4-H Club promotion and instruction books as any Service in the country.

All told about fifty new bulletins will be published and the program in its entirety is expected to extend over at least five years. When it has been completed it is expected that no new bulletins will be needed for a good many years. First of the new bulletins, the Nevada 4-H Club Handbook, promotional in nature, was issued in 1931. The second and third of the 4-H Club publications were part of the 1932 bulletin schedule and, in addition, an extensive bulletin, not part of the club series, was put out.

Club Instruction Book Issued

First of the bulletins that were issued during the year was an 80-page first year instruction book for all 4-H Clubs entitled A Four-Fold Program for Nevada 4-H Clubs. Because this volume contains 101 separate illustrations which, because of the nature of the book, had to be run into the type and the type set adjacent the cut, it was thought advisable that this publication be handled in Reno. Consequently, it was necessary for the extension editor to secure bids, to select a printer, to arrange for the making of the cuts, to assist Assistant Director Thomas Buckman, the author, at almost every stage of its preparation. Although it leaves much yet to be desired it is far superior in most respects to most of such instructions books and has elicited the commendation of Miss Gertrude Warren, in charge of 4-H Club work for the federal government.

The second of the year's publications was another instruction book, this one being High Altitude Baking Problems, designed for use in second year home demonstration club work. The bulletin ran to a total of 64 pages and contains fourteen chapters, each of which is devoted to one lesson. The author is Miss Margaret Brenner, Elko County Extension Agent. Several variations from the normal method of setting bulletins were followed in this bulletin with the result that it is felt that it is more suited to its use than most bulletins on such subjects.

New Type Cover Used

A new type of cover was designed for both of the club publications. Drawings instead of photographs were used and these were made by Miss Margaret Brenner, who is a talented artist. It is believed that greater interest of 4-H Club boys and girls will be promoted by these attractive covers.

Third and largest of the bulletins published during the year was the ten-year report of Keep Growing nutrition activities in the state entitled Ten Years of Keep Growing Demonstrations in Nevada, in which Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, the Assistant Director, summarized the results of a decade of nutrition work in Nevada. Since a great deal of intricate material was contained in this bulletin, it was a heavy editing load, both for the author and the extension editor. The results, however, have indicated that it was well received.

Both of the latter two bulletins were printed by the Nevada State Printing Office, which is located in Carson City, thirty miles distant from the State Office. This distance has made frequent consultation less easy than is desirable and is some small handicap.

One of the important objectives of the Extension editor of recent years has been to keep the cost of bulletins to a low figure, and it is certain that through a most careful management costs have been reduced somewhat.

A new policy of preparing bulletins which are more readably

printed and displayed has been carried out and it is expected that this policy will be following in the future.

One Leaflet Written

One leaflet was prepared by the extension editor during the year in connection with the severe infestation of grasshoppers when it was necessary to get immediately into the hands of farmers data concerning control methods. This method seemed to be satisfactory and probably will be utilized in emergency conditions in the future.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

The year 1932 witnessed the greatest cooperating among county and district agricultural extension agents in news service activities in the history of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

Not only did the agents themselves produce a greater volume of correctly prepared copy, but they furnished the extension editor with material for state-wide stories far beyond any cooperation before afforded.

In 1927, when the news service activities of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service were inaugurated on a small scale, many of the older agents in the service were not enthusiastic about the activity. Today, nearly all are not only enthusiastic but are active cooperators. The educational program of the last five years has produced worthy results.

Production gains steadily

The steady gain in total production of Nevada agents in news stories for the papers of their territory continued during 1932, in that the increase was 15 percent over 1931.

In 1927, when the first efforts were made to encourage agents in news writing, the average number of stories per year produced by each agent was 31.5 percent. In 1932 it had increased to 76.3 percent, or approaching three times the volume. The gain has been steady thruout the period, with the biggest increase of all in 1931 (last year), when the number of stories per agent during the year jumped from 50.3 percent to 66.1 percent.

The twelve men on the staff of the Service this year produced 763 stories, while the five women were responsible for 537. One of the notable evidences of increasing news service activities lies in the fact that the five women on the staff, all of whom were handling activities less newsworthy than those of the men, produced nearly as many stories. This is particularly striking when one notes that in 1927 the eight men at that time on the staff were responsible for 308 stories and the three women but 39 stories.

Stories Written Vary

The great variety in the productivity of the various agents is also indicated by the comparative number of stories produced by each. One of the men agents was responsible for 135 stories whereas another one was responsible for but 13. The woman agent producing the most news stories had a total of 242, compared to 40 for the lowest full time other woman agent.

It is obvious that production of such news copy, which in Nevada is of tremendous effectiveness because of isolation of farmers is largely a matter of conviction of its value together with energetic promotion of it.

The development of this point of view and activity in utilizing the newspapers as a media for extension education by the agents themselves is a result of consistent stress upon its value.

THE ADVERTISING SERVICE

Cooperative advertising carried on during 1930 and 1931 by the banks of the state, the newspapers of the state, the Nevada State Bankers' Association and the Agricultural Extension Service was not utilized as part of the program of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service's news service in 1932.

Although operated with considerable success in the two preceding years, the plan was abandoned for 1932 because of the stringent condition of most of Nevada's banking institutions.

Decision Appeared Wise

The wisdom of not attempting to carry on this extension publicity activity until the passing of the economic depression was attested by the fact that during the latter part of the year approximately one-half of the banks of the state were closed. If the plan had been attempted in 1932, it would have failed on account of the banks closing, the plan would have been ineffective, and its future might have been damaged.

As soon as normal economic conditions are reached again and particularly a better status for the farmers in the state, the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service proposes again to enlist the cooperation of the various agencies in this very excellent method of reaching the farmers and stockmen through bank-sponsored advice prepared by the extension editor with the approval of subject matter specialists of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE-WIDE NEWS STORIES
as to
PROJECT - 1932

		<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
I.	Administration		3	1300
II.	Dairying		6	2150
III.	Poultry		17	
	a. Chickens	4		1250
	b. Turkeys	13		5250
IV.	Agronomy		12	
	a. Potatoes	4		1400
	b. Miscellaneous	8		2800
V.	Agricultural Economics		26	
	a. Marketing	4		1450
	b. Agricultural Outlook	10		4200
	c. Farm Management	5		1950
	d. Miscellaneous	7		2500
VI.	Animal Husbandry		20	
	a. Beef Cattle	4		1750
	b. Sheep	6		1950
	c. Horses	1		500
	d. Swine	5		1450
	e. Miscellaneous	4		1650
VII.	4-H Club Work		19	
	a. Livestock	6		2300
	b. Home Economics	2		650
	c. Promotional	11		4050
VIII.	Community Activities		7	
	a. Fairs and Exhibits	4		1750
	b. Radio	1		400
	c. Banker-Farmer Cooperation	2		550
IX.	Horticulture		8	
	a. Plants	8		3800
X.	Control of Rodents and other Pests		4	1950
XI.	Nutrition		11	4450

News Stories (con'd)

	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
XII. Good Growth and Development		5	2050
XIII. General		12	4200
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		150	57,700

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927-1933

1927 - 1928 - 1929 - 1930 - 1931 - 1932

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AGENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL AGENTS</u>	<u>NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. NEWS STORIES</u>	<u>AVERAGE NO. NEWS STORIES PER AGENT</u>
1927	8 men 3 women	11	308 39	347	31.5
1928	8 men 3 women	11	384 79	463	42.0
1929	11 men 5 women	16	309 351	660	41.2
1930	11 men 5 women	16	556 260	806	50.3
1931	12 men 5 women	17	633 492	1125	66.1
1932	12 men 5 women	17	763 537	1300	76.3
1933.	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	1242	73.0

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES PUBLISHED BY EACH AGENT

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
H. J. Boerlin	27	20	28
Royal D. Crook	31	66	29
Paul E. Maloney	32	70	55
Mark W. Menke	49	113	70
D. H. Propps	93	135	113
A. J. Reed	186	99	110
E. C. Reed	52	49	108
Otto Schulz	45	63	47
Wilbur H. Stodieck	38	56	58
C. R. Townsend	23	55	28
J. W. Wilson	15	24	54
J. H. Wittwer	42	13	7
Total Men Agents	<u>635</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>707</u>
Margaret Brenner	51	72	84
Hellen M. Gillette	30	40	54
Lena Hauke	190	242	201
M. Gertrude Hayes	140	169	184
Grace Herr Schmitlein	81	14	12
Total Women Agents	<u>492</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>535</u>
Total All Agents	1125	1300	1242

APPENDIX

Extent of Nevada Radio Survey

Number of Farms (and Farmers) in Nevada	3,442
Inquiries sent out to farmers	1,821 or 53%
Replies received	389 or 22% of inquiries
Percent of replies received	11%
Number having radios of those who replied	71 or 20%
Total number of night receptions	1,280
Total number of day receptions	622

EXTENSION RADIO SURVEY BY COUNTIES

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>INQUIRIES</u>	<u>REPLIES</u>	<u>PERCENT replied</u>
Clark	102	20	20%
Churchill	204	67	33
Douglas	147	22	15
Elko	237	68	28
Eureka	162	9	5
Humboldt	56	14	27
Lander	63	14	22
Lincoln	106	27	25
Lyon	160	67	42
Nye	18	8	44
Ormsby	13	2	15
Pershing	25	1	4
Storey	10	1	10 (no radio)
Washoe	271	30	11
White Pine	247	39	16
	<hr/> 1821	<hr/> 389	

RESULTS OF RADIO SURVEY BY STATIONS AND COUNTIES

<u>K. O. H.</u> <u>Night-Day</u>	<u>K. G. O.</u> <u>Night-Day</u>	<u>K. P. O.</u> <u>Night-Day</u>	<u>K. S. L.</u> <u>Night-Day</u>	<u>K. F. I.</u> <u>Night-Day</u>
152 - 157	282 - 126	276 - 118	285 - 103	285 - 123

1821 - Inquiries went out.

389 - Replies came in - 20%

71 - Stated they had no radios - 20%

RADIOS IN EACH COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>Radios</u>	<u>No. Radios</u>	<u>% of replies having no Radio</u>
Churchill	58	9	15%
Clark	12	8	68
Douglas	19	3	16
Eureka	7	2	29
Elko	58	10	17
Humboldt	12	2	16
Lander	10	4	40
Lincoln	24	3	12
Lyon	59	8	14
Nye	7	1	14
Ormsby	2	-	
Pershing	1	-	
Storey	-	1	
Washoe	24	6	25
White Pine	25	14	56
	<u>318</u>	<u>71</u>	22%

MOST POPULAR NEVADA STATIONS

In Addition to Five Key Stations

KNX - 71

KOA - 9

KFRC - 4

XER - 3

KNJ - 2

KGER

KTKI

KTFT

KIR

KNR

KTM

KFI - 2

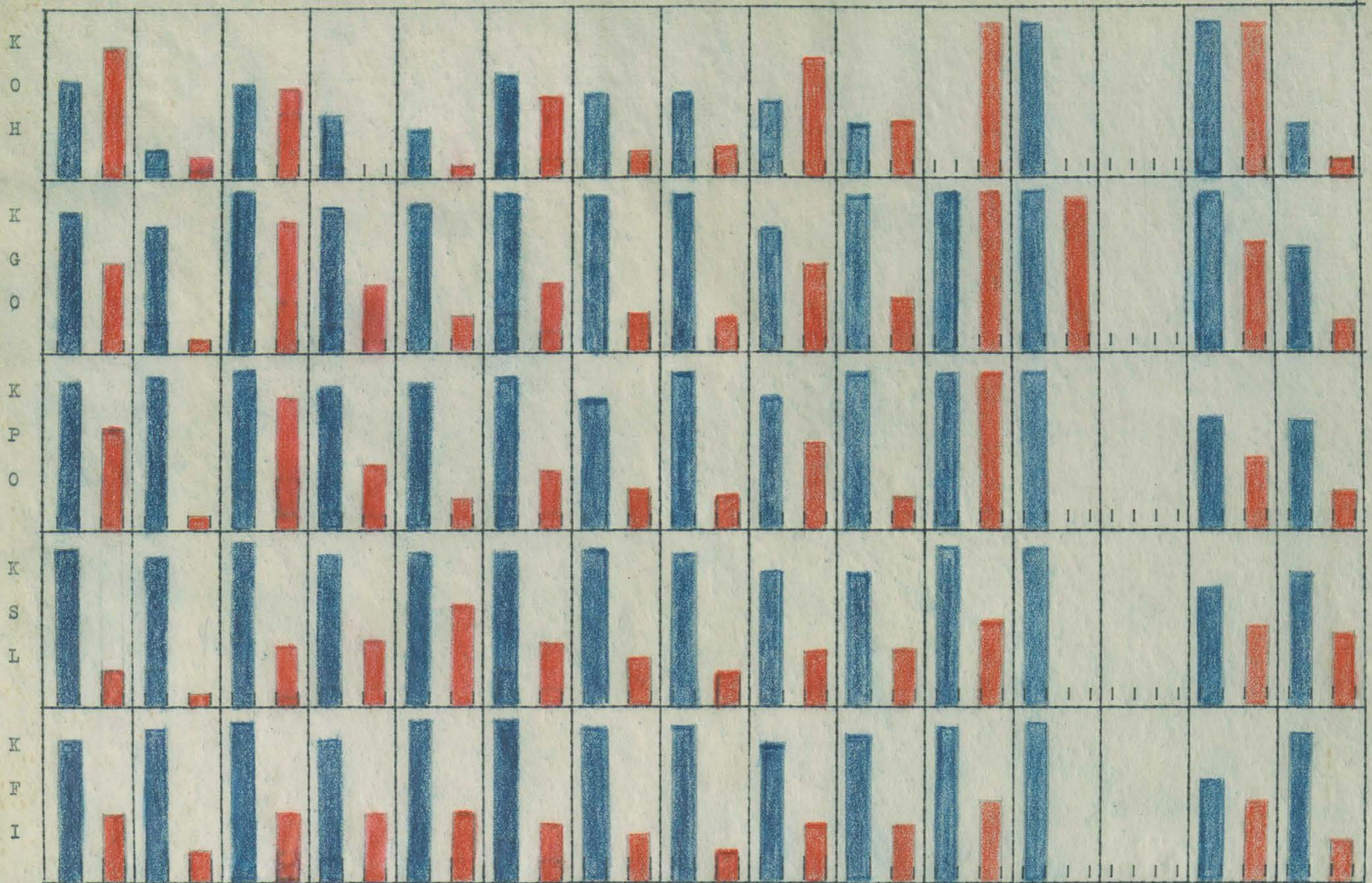
KFAC

KFYS

KTAB - 2

CFCM

Churchill Clark Douglas Eureka Elko Humboldt Lander Lincoln Lyon Nye Ormsby Pershing Storey Washoe White Pine



Pres. Clark

RADIO RECEPTION BY STATION AND TIME IN 15 COUNTIES OF NEVADA

Ratio of night to day, and day to night reception is indicated by the red and blue columns. Reception at night is

BINGO! IT'S A PRIZE WINNER!



EVEN THOUGH SHE'S A GIRL, HELENA SHEHADY MUST HAVE BEEN THINKING OF JACK DEMPSEY WHEN SHE PREPARED THIS KEEP GROWING POSTER IN THE ANNUAL NEVADA CONTEST. AT ANY RATE, IT WON FIRST HONORS IN THE DIVISION FOR NEVADA RURAL YOUNGSTERS WHO ARE ALREADY IN THE "SAFE ZONE." HELENA LIVES IN THE BARRETT SCHOOL DISTRICT IN LYON COUNTY.

TURKEY CULTURE REPORTED
AS BEST STOCK ENTERPRISE

THAT TURKEY RAISING WAS THE ONLY LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISE IN
WESTERN NEVADA WHICH RETURNED A FAIR LABOR INCOME TO THE AVERAGE FARMER
IN 1931 IS THE CONCLUSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FARM DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AS THE RESULT OF STUDIES MADE ON
REPRESENTATIVE FARMS IN THAT AREA.

BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY COWS, HOGS, AND SHEEP RETURNED DEFICITS,
ACCORDING TO F. B. HEADLEY AND CRUZ VENBYRON, WHO MADE THE STUDY, EVEN
WHEN NO CHARGE WAS MADE FOR MAN LABOR.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN THE PRICES OF LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK
PRODUCTS CAUSED THE DEFICITS, THE EXPERIMENT STATION INVESTIGATION SHOWS.

AN INCOME OVER EXPENSES, THOUGH ONLY A SLIGHT RETURN, WAS
OBTAINED BY THE AVERAGE FARMER ON HIS CHICKENS, ACCORDING TO THE STUDY.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND BIRDS ON EIGHT FARMS WERE INVOLVED IN
THE FARM ACCOUNTS KEPT ON TURKEYS. AVERAGE LABOR RETURN WAS REPORTED
AS \$1.28 PER BIRD OR 80 CENTS PER HOUR OF MAN LABOR.

A LABOR RETURN OF \$42.53 PER HUNDRED HENS WAS SHOWN IN THE
CHICKEN ACCOUNTS, WHICH COVERED 24 CO-OPERATING FARMS AND 13,860 BIRDS.

"IN 1931, BEEF CATTLE ON THE CO-OPERATING FARMS APPEARED TO
BE LESS PROFITABLE THAN ANY OTHER OF THE LIVESTOCK ENTERPRISES,"
HEADLEY AND VENBYRON STATE.

"BEEF CATTLE ACCOUNTS WERE KEPT ON SIX CO-OPERATING FARMS
RETURNING A TOTAL OF 665 ANIMAL UNITS. THEY FAILED BY \$24.68 PER ANIMAL
UNIT OF PAYING ALL EXPENSES EXCEPT LABOR. (MORE)

"OTHER CATTLE, CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF YOUNG DAIRY CATTLE, LED TO MAKE EXPENSES BY \$8.60 PER ANIMAL UNIT, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE HAVING BEEN MADE FOR LABOR. WITH ONLY FIVE OF THE 26 HERDS WAS THERE POSITIVE LABOR RETURN AFTER ALLOWING FOR ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

AN AVERAGE MINUS LABOR RETURN OF \$8.53 PER COW WAS REPORTED BY THE INVESTIGATORS IN ACCOUNTS KEPT ON 93 1/4 DAIRY COWS ON 36 CO-OPERATING FARMS. SIXTY-NINE PERCENT OF THE GROSS INCOME FROM THE COWS REQUIRED TO PAY THE COST OF THE FEED ALONE, THEY SAY, WHILE EFFICIENT INCOME WAS OBTAINED FROM ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE DAIRY HERDS TO COVER ALL EXPENSES OTHER THAN LABOR.

WITH SHEEP, ACCOUNTS WERE KEPT ON 12 CO-OPERATING FARMS INCLUDING 1098 HEAD OF EWES, AND SHOWED A MINUS LABOR RETURN OF \$3.35 PER EWE. ON ONLY TWO OF THE 12 FARMS WERE ALL EXPENSES OTHER THAN FEED OR NET.

"ACCOUNTS KEPT WITH HOGS ON 26 FARMS SHOWED A MINUS LABOR RETURN OF \$1.10 PER HUNDREDWEIGHT," ACCORDING TO THE EXPERIMENT STATION. "THERE WAS A BALANCE LEFT FOR THE PAYMENT OF LABOR ON ONLY FIVE OF THE 26 FARMS AFTER ALLOWING FOR ALL OTHER EXPENSES."

MORE CANNING EXPECTED
IN NEVADA THIS SEASON

MORE CANNING AND PRESERVING OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND MEATS
THE RURAL HOUSEWIVES OF NEVADA IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR THAN NORMALLY
MRS. MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION SERVICE.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER AND MORE LEISURE TIME BY MEMBERS OF
THE FAMILY, COUPLED WITH REDUCED INCOMES, IN THE OPINION OF THE EXTENSION
WORKER, WILL RESULT IN THE INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE RURAL KITCHEN
FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SUMMER.

BECAUSE OF THE DEMAND FROM RURAL HOMEOWNERS FOR ADVICE IN
CONNECTION WITH PRESERVATION, THE HOME ECONOMICS BRANCH OF THE NEVADA
SERVICE IS STRESSING SAFE, ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT METHODS OF KEEPING
THE FAMILY BOARD SUPPLIED WITH VEGETABLES, MEATS, AND FRUITS DURING
THE LONG WINTER MONTHS.

WARNING OF THE HIGH PREVALENCE OF BOTULINUS BACTERIA IN
NEVADA SOILS, MRS. BUOL SAYS THAT "ONE-PERIOD, HOT PACK, PRESSURE PRO-
CESSED CANNING IS THE ONLY TYPE OF CANNING WE CAN SAFELY ADVOCATE IN
NEVADA FOR NON-ACID FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND MEATS."

IN THIS PROCESS, MRS. BUOL EXPLAINS, "BOILING HOT FOOD IS PUT
IN HOT, STERILIZED JARS, COMPLETELY SEALED, AND PROCESSED IN A PRESSURE
COOKER THAT HAS BEEN COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED OF AIR."

THE WATER BATH METHOD OF CANNING NON-ACID FRUITS AND VEGE-
TABLES AND MEATS IS A DANGEROUS PROCESS IN NEVADA, ACCORDING TO THE
EXTENSION WORKER.

(More)

"WHERE FAMILIES CANNOT OBTAIN PRESSURE COOKERS, EITHER INDIVIDUALLY OR IN NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS," SHE SAYS, "THE EVAPORATION OF NON-ACID FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SHOULD BE ADOPTED RATHER THAN CANNING IN WATER BATH, EVEN WHERE THE WATER BATH METHOD HAS BEEN USED FOR YEARS."

TIN CAN CANNING IS AN ESPECIALLY GOOD METHOD OF HOME PRESERVATION, IT IS SAID, ESPECIALLY IN CONNECTION WITH MEATS.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ONE-PERIOD, HOT PACK, PRESSURE PROCESSED CANNING, USING BOTH GLASS JARS AND TIN CANS, AS WELL AS EVAPORATION METHODS, ARE BEING HELD IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE STATE AND BULLETINS RELATING WITH THESE SUBJECTS ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT CHARGE BY THE DEMONSTRATION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES AND THROUGH THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICE IN RENO.

NEVADA RANGES REPORTED
TO BE BEST IN TEN YEARS

NEVADA'S RANGES WERE IN THE BEST CONDITION ON JULY 1 THAT THEY
HAVE BEEN ON THAT DATE IN ANY OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, ACCORDING TO THE
RANGE AND LIVESTOCK REPORT OF THE SALT LAKE OFFICE OF THE U. S.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, RECENTLY RECEIVED BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION SERVICE.

NOT ONLY ARE THE RANGES IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND CONSIDERABLY
BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, BUT, FRANK ANDREWS,
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN, SAYS, "PROSPECTS FOR FALL AND WINTER RANGES
ARE VERY GOOD, WITH A FAVORABLE SUPPLY OF MOISTURE IN THE GROUND AND
SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS."

THE CONDITION OF BOTH BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP IS LIKEWISE CON-
SIDERABLY IMPROVED AND RANGES WELL ABOVE THE FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE OF THESE
LIVESTOCK CROPS AT THE SAME PERIOD OF THE YEAR.

"ALTHOUGH THE CALF CROP IS BELOW NORMAL, THE CALVES ARE DOING
WELL AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT ARE VERY GOOD," ANDREWS STATES.

THAT SHEEP AND LAMBS HAD MADE NOTABLE IMPROVEMENT DURING THE
MONTH OF JUNE IS REPORTED BY THE SALT LAKE OFFICE, WHICH SAYS THAT
LAMBS ARE LOOKING FINE AND SHOULD DEVELOP INTO AN EXCELLENT CONDITION
THIS FALL."

SOME WOOL HAS BEEN CONSIGNED LATELY, ANDREWS STATES, BUT FEW
BAGS OF WOOL, SHEEP, OR LAMBS HAVE BEEN REPORTED.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS
OFFER VARIETY OF COLOR

THE NEVADA GARDENER WHO WISHES TO PROVIDE AN EARLY SPRING DISPLAY OF FLOWERS, HAS A CHOICE FROM AMONG MANY KINDS OF WINTER BULBS AND MANY TYPES AND VARIETIES OF EACH KIND, SAYS MARK MENKE, ELKO COUNTY AGENT, WHO ACTS AS HORTICULTURAL SPECIALIST FOR THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

EIGHT KINDS OF THE BULBS, HE SAYS, INCLUDE MOST OF THE HARDY, DEPENDABLE, AND DESIRABLE BULBS THAT SHOULD BE PLANTED OUTDOORS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, THOUGH THERE ARE OTHER FALL BULBS AND TUBERS.

TULIPS MAY BE OBTAINED IN ALL COLORS AND VARIOUS HEIGHTS AND SIZES, ACCORDING TO MENKE, AND IN EARLY, BREEDER, DARWIN, MOTTAGE, REMBRANDT, PARROT, AND DOUBLE VARIETIES. THE VARIOUS ACINTHS--FEATHER, WOOD, WILD, AND GRAPE--ALSO GIVE A GREAT VARIETY OF COLORS AND SHAPES.

DAFFODILS AND NARCISBUS ARE VERY HARDY AND DESIRABLE, THE ELKO AGENT SAYS, WHILE CROCUS ARE VERY EARLY BUT NOT EFFECTIVE UNLESS LARGE NUMBERS ARE USED. GLORY-OF-THE-SNOW AND SCILLAS OR BILLS ARE EXCELLENT IN BASKED BEDS. FRITILLARIAS ARE HARDY AND BEAUTIFUL. FOR OUTDOOR PLANTINGS, NEVADA GARDENERS ARE ADVISED TO TRY AMERICAN-GREEN PIPS OF LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY.

PEONIES, HE SAYS, COME IN VARIOUS COLORS, SHAPES AND SIZES. BARNYARD MANURE SHOULD NEVER BE USED AROUND PEONIES, BECAUSE IT USUALLY RESULTS IN DISEASED PLANTS. BONE MEAL IS RECOMMENDED AS A FERTILIZER.

(MORE)

"WINTER BULBS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE MASSED IN BEDS OR PLANTED IN SMALL CLUMPS AS BORDERS TO SHRUBBERY," MENKE SAYS. "IF PLANTED THE LATTER WAY, THE BULBS SHOULD NEVER BE PLACED IN STRAIGHT ROWS BUT SHOULD BE SCATTERED TO PRESENT A NATURAL, FOREST-LIKE APPEARANCE. BULBS INCREASE IN NUMBERS, AND AFTER A FEW YEARS THEY MAY NEED DIVIDING, BUT THEY SHOULD NOT BE DISTURBED AS LONG AS THEY CONTINUE TO BLOOM WELL."

WINTER BULBS ARE PROBABLY THE HARDIEST OF ALL FLOWERS, MENKE STATES, AND THE MOST DEPENDABLE FOR COLD CLIMATES IF PROPERLY PLANTED. THEY HAVE, HE SAYS, NO EXPOSED PARTS ABOVE THE GROUND AND ARE NOT INJURED BY BEING EXPOSED TO MODERATE COLD; IN FACT, SOME BULBS ACTUALLY GROW AND BLOOM AMONG SNOWBANKS AND AMONG THE ARCTIC GLACIERS.

CHIEF LOSSES IN WINTER BULBS, ACCORDING TO THE ELKO REPORT, ARE NOT SO MUCH FROM THE COLD AS FROM IMPROPER DRAINAGE.

KEEPING UP WITH
NEVADA'S FARMERS

NOTE TO EDITOR--If you do not care to use this copy as a column,
the items may be printed separately as fillers.
A.L.H.

YERINGTON - APPROXIMATELY 400 CASES, COMPRISING ABOUT
5,000 POUNDS OF COMB HONEY, WAS MARKETED BY THE NEVADA HONEY PRO-
DUCERS' ASSOCIATION DURING OCTOBER.

ELKO - A NEW MINERAL FEEDING TEST HAS BEEN STARTED NEAR
ALLECK, INVOLVING 16 MILKING COWS ON THE GEORGE GLASER RANCH.

MINDEN - LATE FALL SPRAYING OF WHITE TOP, NOXIOUS WEED,
IS UNDER WAY ON CARSON VALLEY FARMS AND IT IS THOUGHT THAT DEATH
OF THE WEED PATCHES IN THE VALLEY WILL RESULT FROM THIS CENTRAL
CAMPAIGN.

RENO - TWENTY-ONE SCHOOLS, WITH A TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF
1,025 CHILDREN, ARE ENGAGED IN "KEEP GROWING" NUTRITION WORK IN
WASHOE COUNTY.

FALLON - SIX OF THE ELEVEN 4-H CLUBS IN CHURCHILL COUNTY
REPORT THAT ALL OF THEIR MEMBERS COMPLETED THEIR FARM OR HOME PRO-
JECTS. ALL TOLD, 104 YOUNGSTERS ARE ENROLLED IN 4-H CLUB WORK IN
THIS COUNTY.

ELY - FOUR RANCHERS IN WHITE PINE, ELKO AND NYE COUNTIES
HAVE RECENTLY PURCHASED 70 HEAD OF PUREBRED RAMS FOR BREEDING
PURPOSES.

FALLON - TWO HOLSTEIN COWS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE PYRAMID
INDIAN RESERVATION OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN WASHOE COUNTY.

PRESTON - FOUR-ATCH BOYS IN THE FARMING COMMUNITY ARE
PLANNING TO RAISE AND MARKET POTATOES TOGETHER NEXT YEAR.

(MORE)

GARDNERVILLE - THE CARSON VALLEY POTATO CROP IS EXPECTED TO BE AS LARGE AS LAST YEAR. MOST OF THE SPUDS ARE REPORTED TO BE OF MEDIUM SIZE BUT THE QUALITY IS EXCELLENT. ONLY FIRST GRADES WILL BE MARKETED, IT IS PLANNED.

WHAT'S HAPPENING
ON NEVADA RANCHES

NOTE TO EDITOR---IF YOU DO NOT CARE TO USE THIS COPY AS A COLUMN,
THE ITEMS MAY BE PRINTED SEPARATELY AS FILLERS.
A.L.H.

ELKO - ONE WESTERN NEVADA FEEDER RECENTLY PURCHASED
400 ELKO COUNTY STEERS FOR FEEDING.

FALLON - SURPLUS VEGETABLES HAVE BEEN STORED BY MANY
FARM HOMEMAKERS IN THIS VICINITY, THUS PROVIDING FOR WINTER NEEDS.

ELY - DATA RELATIVE TO THE HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK IN THE
WHITE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IS BEING COLLECTED BY THE SUNNYSIDE
LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE LOCAL AGRICUL-
TURAL EXTENSION AGENT. SEASONAL USE OF THE RANGE AND THE OBTAIN-
ING OF WATERHOLES ARE BEING STUDIED AND A RANGE MANAGEMENT MAP IS
BEING MADE.

FALLON - A MINIATURE CANNING FACTORY WAS ESTABLISHED
HERE LAST MONTH WHEN 21 WOMEN FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN CHURCHILL
COUNTY GATHERED TO CAN TOMATOES FOR NEEDY AND DEPENDENT FAMILIES.
NEARLY 300 TIN CANS WERE FILLED.

ELY - AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CHICKENS ON FARMS
IN THE ELY DISTRICT IS PLANNED FOR NEXT SPRING BY THE RANCHERS
LIVING NEAR HERE.

RUTH - SURPLUS POTATOES AND GARDEN TRUCK RAISED BY 21
4-H CLUB BOYS ON THE BUNDY BROS. RANCH WILL BE TURNED OVER TO THE
RED CROSS FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG POOR FAMILIES. THE BOYS RAISED
75 SACKS OF POTATOES.

MENUS ARE SUGGESTED
FOR REDUCED INCOMES

NEVADA FAMILIES WITH REDUCED INCOMES WILL NEED TO PLAN CAREFULLY IN ORDER TO HAVE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF HEALTHFUL AND ATTRACTIVE FOOD THIS WINTER, IN THE OPINION OF MISS MARGARET BRENNER, ELKO COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT AND ASSISTANT SPECIALIST IN NUTRITION FOR THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

SUCH FAMILIES, SHE SAYS, MAY BE ABLE TO LIVE FAIRLY COMFORTABLY AND MAINTAIN THE FAMILY'S HEALTH, BUT IT INVOLVES THE MAKING OF INEXPENSIVE FOODS INTO DELICIOUS DISHES BY MEANS OF NEW COMBINATIONS OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF LOW COST FOODS.

SUCH PLANNINGS, ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION WORKER, SHOULD INCLUDE CERTAIN FOODS IF IT IS TO PROVIDE THE CORRECT NUTRIENTS.

EACH MEAL SHOULD PROVIDE MILK FOR THE CHILDREN AND BREAD FOR ALL. EVERY DAY THERE SHOULD BE MEAT FOR EVERYONE, CEREAL IN MUSH OR DESSERT, POTATOES, TOMATOES OR ORANGES, AT LEAST FOR THE CHILDREN, A GREEN OR YELLOW VEGETABLE, AND A FRUIT OR ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE IF POSSIBLE.

TWO TO FOUR TIMES A WEEK TOMATOES SHOULD BE SERVED TO ALL, AND THERE SHOULD BE INCLUDED ALSO DRIED BEANS, PEAS OR LENTILS, EGGS, ESPECIALLY FOR CHILDREN; AND LEAN MEAT, FISH, POULTRY OR CHEESE.

THE FUNDAMENTAL FOODS SUGGESTED SHOULD BE PURCHASED FIRST, ACCORDING TO MISS BRENNER. ANY FOOD MONEY LEFT OVER MAY THEN BE SPENT FOR OTHER FOODS WHICH THE FAMILY LIKES.

(MORE)

THE HEALTH WELFARE OF THE CHILDREN SHOULD BE THOUGHT
FIRST IN A TIME OF REDUCED INCOMES, THE NUTRITION WORKER STATES,
SINCE THEIR GROWTH MUST NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.

"GROWN-UPS MAY BE ABLE TO STAND AN UNBALANCED FOOD
SUPPLY FOR A SHORT TIME WITHOUT SUSTAINING PERMANENT INJURY," SHE SAYS,
"BUT CHILDREN ARE CERTAIN TO BE PERMANENTLY HARMED IF THEY ARE DE-
PRIVED OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FOOD FOR EVEN A FEW WEEKS."

EVERY DAY, IT IS RECOMMENDED, THE CHILD SHOULD HAVE
AT LEAST ONE PINT OF MILK, TWO TEASPOONFUL OF COD LIVER OIL, AT
LEAST ONE VEGETABLE OR FRUIT, AT LEAST ONE SERVING OF BUTTER, AND
PLENTY OF BREAD, CEREALS, AND OTHER ENERGY AND BODY BUILDING FOODS.

SUGGESTED MENUS FOR THE LOW INCOME SHOWING HOW FOODS
MAY BE PREPARED AT SMALL COST YET ATTRACTIVELY AND PROVIDING THE
NECESSARY ELEMENTS FOR GOOD HEALTH HAVE BEEN COMPILED BY MISS
BRENNER AND ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED GRATIS BY NEVADA EXTENSION WORKERS
IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES UNDER THE TITLE "BUY HEALTH WITH YOUR FOOD
MONEY".

NEVADA RANKS HIGH
SHOW RECORDS REVEAL

THAT NEVADA 4-H CLUB YOUNGSTERS WHO COMPETED AT CAMP PLUMMER, PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION IN PORTLAND, OREGON, MADE A HIGH RECORD FOR THE STATE IS INDICATED IN OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE SCORING RECEIVED FROM OREGON BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA'S BOYS AND GIRLS CONTESTED WITH MANY TEAMS FROM OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MONTANA, HAWAII, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALL OF THEM REPRESENTING STATE ENROLLMENTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK FAR IN EXCESS OF THAT IN NEVADA, ALTHOUGH THE PROPORTION OF CLUB YOUNGSTERS TO POPULATION IS HIGHER HERE.

IN THE LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST, CONSIDERED THE PREMIER EVENT OF THE CAMP, NEVADA RANKED FIFTH IN A FIELD OF 45 TEAMS. TOTAL SCORE OF THE NEVADA BOYS WAS 1890, COMPARED WITH 2070 SCORED BY THE WINNING TEAM, COMPRISING THREE BOYS FROM OREGON.

INDIVIDUALLY AS WELL, THE NEVADA JUDGES, ROSTERING LESLIE OPPIO, WALTER CHRISTENSEN, AND SANTIÑO OPPIO, ALL OF GLENDALE, WASHOE COUNTY, RANKED CREDITABLY. LESLIE AND WALTER SCORED 560 EACH AND SANTIÑO 545, WHILE THE HIGH INDIVIDUAL FIGURE WAS 740.

THIRD PLACE IN THE DEMONSTRATION TEAM COMPETITION, REGARDED AS SECOND MOST IMPORTANT CONTEST, WENT TO THE HOME ECONOMICS AND THE AGRICULTURAL TEAMS FROM THIS STATE. TOTAL SCORE OF THE NEVADANS WAS 181.5, ONLY TWO AND ONE-HALF POINTS UNDER THE FIRST PRIZE, TAKEN BY WASHINGTON.

DEMONSTRATING THE BAKING OF BUFFINS UNDER HIGH ALTITUDE CONDITIONS, NEVADA'S TEAM OF RUTH JEANNEY AND ELEANOR WALTHERS,
(MORE)

NORTH OF DEEEN, ELKO COUNTY, SCORED 91.5, THE SECOND HIGHEST HOME ECONOMICS FIGURE. NEVADA'S AGRICULTURAL TEAM, COMPOSED OF DICK WARREN AND FRANK PARKER, BOTH OF ELKO, TOOK A SCORE OF 90.

THIRTEENTH PLACE WAS TAKEN BY THE NEVADA GIRLS, MISSSES JEANNEY AND WALTHER, IN THE HOME ECONOMICS JUDGING CONTEST, IN WHICH THE GIRLS FROM THIS STATE, EACH ELEVEN YEARS OLD, COMPETED AGAINST GIRLS FROM OTHER STATES WHO ARE IN THEIR SECOND YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK. THE SAME NEVADA TEAM TOOK SEVENTH IN THE MEAT JUDGING COMPETITION.

EDNA PFLUG, FALLON GIRL, TOOK SECOND IN THE SEMI-TAILORED DRESS DIVISION OF THE DRESS REVIEW, WHILE FLORENCE WALTHER, ELKO, RANKED THIRD IN THE CANNING EXHIBIT CONTEST.

FARM MANAGEMENT STUDY
IS EXTENDED IN STATE

EXTENSION OF FARM MANAGEMENT STUDIES TO THREE NEW COUNTIES OF THE STATE AND 35 ADDITIONAL CO-OPERATORS HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE ECONOMISTS OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AND THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

A TOTAL OF 90 FARMERS ARE NOW CO-OPERATING IN THE WORK, WHICH INVOLVES THE KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS ON THE FARMS AND RANCHES AND THE ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF THE SAME AND SIMILAR ENTERPRISES BY THE ECONOMISTS TO REVEAL CAUSES FOR PROFIT AND LOSS. FROM THE STUDIES IT IS HOPED A SOUND BASIS FOR EFFICIENT FARM MANAGEMENT WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

THE NEW FARM CO-OPERATORS ARE LOCATED IN WHITE PINE, LINCOLN AND CLARK COUNTIES, FIFTEEN OF THE GROWERS BEING IN WHITE PINE, SIX IN LINCOLN AND FOURTEEN IN CLARK.

MORE IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES IN THE GENERAL SECTION OF THE STATE, AS WELL AS THE MORE LOCAL ONES, WILL BE STUDIED, PROF. E. SCOTT, EXTENSION ECONOMIST SAYS.

GROWERS IN THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES HAVE A VARIETY OF ENTERPRISES AND CONDITIONS WHICH THE WORK ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE, IN LYON, WASHOE, DOUGLAS AND CHURCHILL COUNTIES, DOES NOT COVER.

(More)

LOCAL MARKETS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AFFECT BOTH THE KIND AND THE QUANTITY OF VARIOUS CROPS, SCOTT SAYS.

PRESTON AND LUND, IN WHITE PINE COUNTY, ARE LIMITED IN THE AMOUNT OF POTATOES THEY CAN SELL TO ADVANTAGE, THE ECONOMIST BELIEVES, BUT THEY HAVE AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND IN DAIRYING AND POULTRY WITH A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION IN TURKEYS.

LINCOLN COUNTY, IT IS SAID, HAS AN EXCELLENT CLIMATE FOR TRUCK CROPS, POULTRY AND TURKEYS, AND A SMALL LOCAL DEMAND LIMITS THESE ENTERPRISES TEMPORARILY. LIVESTOCK, ESPECIALLY BEEF CATTLE, THE ECONOMISTS BELIEVE, HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPAND THERE ON ACCOUNT OF THE FAIR RANGE AND EXCELLENT FARM PASTURES.

IN CLARK COUNTY, SCOTT STATED, THE LAS VEGAS MARKET OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION IN DAIRYING AND POULTRY; NEARNESS TO THE LOS ANGELES MARKET IS AN ADVANTAGE FOR TURKEYS, AND AN EXCELLENT TIE-UP WITH THE UTAH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS, COMBINED WITH A LONG GROWING SEASON, OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR TRUCK CROPS, CANTALOUPE AND MELONS.

FEWER CATTLE BEING FED
IN NEVADA THIS SEASON

LINE IN THE NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED IN NEVADA THIS YEAR UNDER
RECORDED AT THIS SEASON IN PREVIOUS YEARS HAS BEEN REPORTED
NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE BY THE REGIONAL LIVESTOCK
OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN SACRAMENTO.

DECEMBER 1, THE REPORT INDICATES, 19,800 HEAD OF CATTLE WERE
IN THE STATE. ON THE SAME DATE IN 1926, THE FIGURES SHOW,
ON FEED WAS 40,000. ALL THE YEARS BETWEEN LIE BETWEEN
NUMBERS. IN 1927, THE NUMBER WAS 30,000 WHILE IN 1928 IT IN-
TO 33,000, FALLING, IN 1929, TO 24,600, CLIMBING IN 1930 TO
AND DECLINING IN 1931 TO 24,400.

RENO, FERNLEY AND CARSON VALLEY AREAS LED IN NUMBER ON FEED
AR, ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT, WITH 6,700 HEAD. IN THE FALLON
00 HEAD WERE REPORTED, WHILE THE LOVELOCK AREA, TOGETHER WITH
OTHERS, RECORDED 4,400 HEAD. IN THE SMITH AND MASON VALLEYS
HEAD ARE REPORTED TO BE ON FEED.

FEEDING IN NEVADA WAS GREATLY REDUCED THIS SEASON," THE REPORT
"NOT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FEED, BUT CHIEFLY ON ACCOUNT OF
AL LOSSES ON FEEDING IN RECENT YEARS, AND BECAUSE OF DIFFICUL-
OBTAINING CREDIT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND ADDI-
CATTLE WILL BE PUT UP FOR FATTENING THERE DURING DECEMBER."

TTL IN THE NEVADA AREA WERE STARTED LATER THIS YEAR THAN HERE-
ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, WHICH INDICATES THAT DECEMBER MARKET-
E EXPECTED TO BE LIGHT. A FEW MORE COWS ARE BEING FED THAN
ASON, THE FEDERAL MEN STATE, BUT THE BULK IS MADE UP OF STEERS.
PLIES ARE REPORTED AS "ABUNDANT AND CHEAP."

-30-

FEWER CATTLE BEING FED
IN NEVADA THIS SEASON

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED IN NEVADA THIS YEAR UNDER
FIGURES RECORDED AT THIS SEASON IN PREVIOUS YEARS HAS BEEN REPORTED
BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE BY THE REGIONAL LIVESTOCK
OFFICE OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN SACRAMENTO.

ON DECEMBER 1, THE REPORT INDICATES, 19,800 HEAD OF CATTLE WERE
ON FEED IN THE STATE. ON THE SAME DATE IN 1926, THE FIGURES SHOW,
THE NUMBER ON FEED WAS 40,000. ALL THE YEARS BETWEEN LIE BETWEEN
THOSE NUMBERS. IN 1927, THE NUMBER WAS 30,000 WHILE IN 1928 IT IN-
CREASED TO 33,000, FALLING, IN 1929, TO 24,600, CLIMBING IN 1930 TO
30,000 AND DECLINING IN 1931 TO 24,400.

THE RENO, FERNLEY AND CARSON VALLEY AREAS LED IN NUMBER ON FEED
THIS YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT, WITH 6,700 HEAD. IN THE FALLON
AREA 5,700 HEAD WERE REPORTED, WHILE THE LOVELOCK AREA, TOGETHER WITH
SEVERAL OTHERS, RECORDED 4,400 HEAD. IN THE SMITH AND MASON VALLEYS
10,000 HEAD ARE REPORTED TO BE ON FEED.

"FEEDING IN NEVADA WAS GREATLY REDUCED THIS SEASON," THE REPORT
STATES, "NOT BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FEED, BUT CHIEFLY ON ACCOUNT OF
FINANCIAL LOSSES ON FEEDING IN RECENT YEARS, AND BECAUSE OF DIFFICUL-
TIES OF OBTAINING CREDIT. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND ADDI-
TIONAL CATTLE WILL BE PUT UP FOR FATTENING THERE DURING DECEMBER."

CATTLE IN THE NEVADA AREA WERE STARTED LATER THIS YEAR THAN HERE-
FORE, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, WHICH INDICATES THAT DECEMBER MARKET-
PRICES ARE EXPECTED TO BE LIGHT. A FEW MORE COWS ARE BEING FED THAN
LAST SEASON, THE FEDERAL MEN STATE, BUT THE BULK IS MADE UP OF STEERS.
FEED SUPPLIES ARE REPORTED AS "ABUNDANT AND CHEAP."

DEFINITE MEASURABLE RESULTS, GIVING CREDIT TO BOTH COMMUNITY AND PUPILS FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, WAS ALSO STATED BY THE PHYSICIAN AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF THE NEVADA WORK.

"HAVING THUS EMPHASIZED THE ESSENTIALS OF HEALTH, AS A BASIS FOR PROCEDURE," DR. EMERSON SAID, "YOU HAVE NOW A CLEAR FIELD FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF YOUR PROGRAM TO FURTHER APPLY INTELLIGENTLY YOUR RESOURCES, NAMELY: PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, CORRECTIVE EXERCISES AND DIETARY PROCEDURES, WHICH SHOULD STEADILY INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF YOUR WORK."

DR. EMERSON SAID THAT HE APPROVES OF THE VALUE OF THE WEIGHING AND MEASURING METHOD USED IN NEVADA, SINCE IT IS A GOOD DEVICE FOR IDENTIFYING A LARGE NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN WHO ARE MOST SERIOUSLY MAL-NOURISHED AND ENABLES FOCUS OF HEALTH WORK ON THOSE WHO NEED IT MOST.

NEVADA'S HEALTH PROBLEMS HAVE EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR HOT LUNCHEON FOR THE CHILDREN WHO ARE AWAY FROM HOME AT NOON TIME AND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING. THE "KEEP GROWING" HEALTH WORK IN NEVADA HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN THE PAST THROUGH THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT HOME ECONOMICS AGENTS.

CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE WORK IN THE STATE IS GIVEN BY MRS. MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE NEVADA COMMUNITIES WHO ACTED AS LOCAL LEADERS AND THE COOPERATION GIVEN BY THE SCHOOLS.

NUTRITION CLINICS, INC., WAS ORGANIZED TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN NUTRITION AND GENERAL HEALTH WORK, TO DEVELOP METHODS OF CARRYING IT ON, AND TO TRAIN WORKERS FOR IT.

LIGHTING THE 4-H CAMPFIRE

A 4-H club camp fire-lighting ceremony to be broadcast by the 4-H club members and leaders from Churchill County, Nevada, over KOH, Reno, Nevada, on Tuesday, August 9, 12 noon to 12:30, as part of the tenth annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp on the campus of the University of Nevada August 8 to 13.

-----oOo-----

ANNOUNCER: Up on the "Hill", at the University of Nevada, the tenth annual Nevada State Junior Farm Bureau camp is being held.

From most sections of the state have come scores of rural boys and girls for a week of instruction in agriculture and home economics, for competition in contests which will determine state championships in farm and life, and for wholesome recreation.

The state 4-H club camp is the culmination of the year's work of the youngsters. There they receive final instruction in the approved methods of agriculture and home economics they have been studying. There they compete with each other to determine who has the greatest skill in livestock and crops judging, in canning, in meat judging, and in other agricultural and home economics accomplishments.

The spirit of this camp, spread out on Mackay field, University of Nevada athletic ground, is co-operation. And last night the spirit of co-operation began with the opening campfire meeting of the young campers.

Today, in the studio of Radio Station KOH, Reno, 4-H club boys and girls from Churchill County, assisted by Thomas Buckman, director of the camp, together with the youngsters' local leaders, present a radio play, "Lighting the 4-H Campfire," for listeners throughout the state.

The camp fire is laid in the center of the council circle. The members file into the area by Tribes, with leaders in charge, and take their places on log benches and the Chief is seated by himself in a ceremonial chair at the upper side of the circle. The members take their places just at dusk. The Chief is rising and enjoining silence with uplifted arms -----

CHIEF: Braves and maidens of the tribes of the mighty Lahontan. We have gathered here again in this spot, dear to the hearts of warriors, to enjoy the companionship of kindred spirits, to learn some of the age-old lore of these trees which surround our camping place, to take council together concerning the progress of our endeavors and to make plans for effective future work in the cause of Head, Heart, Hands, and Health through which teachings our people are winning as great victories in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture as they did in olden days on the field of battle.

For many generations, the camp fire has been symbolic of the warm heart of enthusiasm and of the sympathy and unity so necessary in order to inspire our thoughts and weld us together for the accomplishment of great things. The camp fire is the heart of our camp which cheers and warms us all by its friendly glow. By its light we will meet to plan our pleasures, outline our excursions and discuss and correct our difficulties. The starting of this, our first council fire, is therefore an occasion of great significance and not to be lightly considered.

We have among our company many spirits. It is therefore fitting that we all upon the friendly spirit of the forest, under whose shelter we are gathered, to aid in this our first camp fire.

SPIRIT OF THE FOREST: (Standing with raised hand until all in the circle are quiet) Hail, Chief. I am the Spirit of the Forest. Wherever trees group themselves together on the mountain or in the valley, there am I also. Just as the whole is greater than any of its parts, so am I greater than any of the trees which make up the great company of the timberlands.

I am the result of cooperation and through me trees rise to greater majesty and utility than is possible when they grow alone. Through my efforts rocky wastes are clothed with waving, green boughs and steep mountain sides are held in place against the tearing power of floods.

I am beauty, ever changing as sunlight and shadow play their never-ending game of hide-and-seek within the wooded aisles, or moonbeams weave magic patterns between the trees on the green leaf-carpet of summer or the snowy blanket which winter brings.

I am shelter, with cool, shady nooks, proof against the entrance of the blazing light of summer sun, dense leafy barriers against the chilling blasts of winter, and deep fastnesses where countless children of the wild make their homes.

To this land of enchantment I bid you welcome. Many wonders of nature surround you on every hand from the tiniest insects crawling on the ground to the great trees whose venerable forms surround your camping place and the story of former geologic ages which is to be read in the rock of those mountains. If your eyes are keen, you will be able to read many of the wonder stories of nature, and I - the Spirit of the Forest - will be with you wherever you go. May you find rest and relaxation during your stay here and may you have the will to apply the lesson of harmony - so apparent here - to the business of living with your fellows, not only in camp but in the days beyond.

CHIEF: Spirit of the Forest, we greatly appreciate your hearty welcome. I will now call upon the personification of harmony -- Music.

(As though from a distance, children begin to sing; continue until they enter the circle-----)

SONG: Follow the Glean. No. 36 4-H Club Song Book. One verse only. Repeat chorus.

CHIEF: Hail, gentle spirit of music and fellowship, whose voice is heard in the tinkle of every waterfall; in the carols of feathered songsters; in the high pitched wail of the lonely coyote; in the rumble of thunder above the mountain peaks; and in the soft sighing of summer breezes through the pine branches. Hail, and welcome to you to this magic circle:

SPIRIT OF MUSIC: Hail, Great Chief: I am happy to answer your call. I do have great joy in appearing in the many symphonies of Nature, but I take greatest delight in the harmonies that man has made. Under the charmed conditions of this present setting, it should be possible for this company to raise their voices in a song that shall ring through these glades as no music has ever rung before-----.

SONG: Song of Health. No. 35 4-H Club Song Book. Entire Song.

CHIEF: As usual, good Music, you add the final touch of perfection to a happy gathering. Our hearts are glad when we raise them in harmony under your direction.

SPIRIT OF MUSIC: But no! Good Chief. The final touch is still lacking. I cannot sing my best, nor can this company enjoy themselves to the full without the assistance of our genial friend, the little fire spirit. The evening grows chill and we miss the friendly glow and magic of the dancing flames that only he can impart to our friendly circle. I pray you, summon him without delay.

CHIEF: Your words are only too true, good Music. I well know the witchery that he imparts to any gathering. Because of it, and because of his many other magic powers, he is the constant associate of man whom he serves as a good and faithful servant. But we forest dwellers know, to our sorrow, the havoc and misery he brings, when through some act of carelessness he escapes from his guardians. Then in league with his ally - the wind - he has swept over many square miles of our beautiful domain, leaving only blackened ruins in his wake.

We must have him with us to warm and brighten our evening, but must exercise every precaution to insure his remaining within bounds. To aid us in keeping him subservient to our will, we have two faithful and willing spirits.

Therefore, good Music, make haste and summon to this place, the spirits of Earth and Water that they may be on guard in our defense.

SPIRIT OF MUSIC: I fly to obey your command-----.

SONG: Dreaming. No. 33 4-H Club Song Book. (Girls only) First 2 verses.

SPIRIT OF MUSIC: Here is one of them, Great Chief. I hasten to find the other.

CHIEF: We thank you, Good Music; and you, friendly Spirit of Earth, we bid you welcome to our festive circle. You need no introduction to these songs and laughers of the soil, for they are familiar with your beneficent influence on fields and crops. We are glad to have you with us, and have summoned you here to act in your old capacity of guardian of the fire spirit. Will you say a word to us?

SPIRIT OF EARTH: It is ever a pleasure to answer your summons, great Chief, and if my good comrade comes, we should have no difficulty in complying with your request. These children of men perhaps do not realize that I am helpless to grow crops on steep mountain sides without the aid of the forest, or that many of the things I am able to accomplish are possible because of the fertility which the leaves of the great companies of trees are constantly placing at my disposal. The great fire demon is my enemy also, as he robs me of these elements which make the land fruitful and beautiful with trees, grass, and flowers. Therefore, I am always glad to be one of the watchful guardians of the little fire.

SONG: A Ploughing Song. No. 34 4-H Club Song Book. (Boys only) Entire Song.

CHIEF: (With gesture of greeting) Hail! Ocean-borne Spirit of Water! The members of this company greet you with joy. We know our dependence upon you for life-giving moisture in a dry land. You are our only defense against the hot, withering breath of the desert which continually strives against us. We welcome you.

SPIRIT OF WATER: Good Chief, I appreciate your greeting, and I am glad to be with this company on this festive evening. The Spirit of the Forest and I have long been companions with Earth here in spreading beauty over mountain and plain; and now that Man with his brains is working with us, our influence is being extended to areas that we alone could never have wrested from the desert.

My influence is felt continuously in many ways, and in some of them I am invisible, but still working with the Spirit of the Forest and Earth in the cause of beauty. I rise from the oceans and travel with the winds to form the cloud mountains behind which the sun sinks to rest each night. My raindrops falling on the soft, spongy carpet under the forest giants find easy entrance into the cool, dark passages which Earth has provided. From here, some of them course their way upward through the life-tubes of the trees, to pass again from the leaves into the air from which they came. Others appear as limpid springs, placid lakes, or dancing streams and rivers flashing their way from mountain to plain. I am in the beautiful snow blanket of the higher peaks, and I steal unseen into every grove and glade of the forest.

But Music said you had a special reason for desiring my presence here. May what would you have me do? I am at your service. (He bows gracefully).

CHIEF: It is this, good Spirit of the clouds: this company wishes to call upon the spirit of the little fire to invoke his magic warmth and brightness in our midst, and knowing well that you realize the danger whenever he begins his wonder-working, I ask that you stand guard with Earth to see to it that he does not transform himself before our very eyes into the demon spirit of conflagration.

SPIRIT OF WATER: That is an old and very familiar duty of mine. I have been fighting against the power of this demon ever since the world began. He is my most ancient enemy and although I work with the little fire spirit in many ways, to the bidding of Man, I know that he must be watched and kept under control. After the bad spirit of conflagration has raged through one of your domains, removing the protective covering from steep slopes, I am unable to control the actions of my raindrops. My good friend Earth and I are placed in such an unnatural attitude to each other, that we roll down the mountain side in terrible strife, tearing huge quantities of soil from his control and fouling my fair rivers and lakes with great quantities of sticky mud. I am glad to stand guard with my friend Earth over the actions of this brilliant but deceptive fire spirit. (He goes over and clasps Earth by the hand, and they stand side by side, awaiting the arrival of the Fire Spirit.)

CHIEF: Now, good Music, we are ready for you to summon our warm but dangerous friend to join our circle-----

SONG: Where the Four-Leaf Clover Grows.

SPIRIT OF THE LITTLE FIRE: (Enters during singing carrying a lighted candle, preferably a tall, red one, with the flame shielded if the night is windy; he faces the Spirit of the Forest and bows low, while the spirit of Earth and Water stand each side of, and a little behind him.) I am here in answer to your musical summons. What do you wish of me, and why do these gentlemen attend me so closely?

CHIEF: Hail, Spirit of the Little Fire! We have summoned you to complete our circle and add your warmth and brightness to our festive gathering. It needs the touch that only you can give to make it perfect.

We love you and yet we also fear you because of your destructive nature when you lose control of yourself. I have therefore asked the good spirits of Earth and Water to exert their influence in keeping the peace between us during this encampment. Before you light our fire, we ask you to promise that you will be friends with us, and not rise in your wrath to do us harm.

SPIRIT OF THE LITTLE FIRE: I am one of the best friends of Man and I serve him faithfully in a thousand ways. Without me to aid him, his conquest of the world would have been impossible. His activities would still be confined to the tropics where the sun furnishes warmth enough for life. I am the heart of progress, industry and civilization. That I am destructive under certain conditions, I cannot deny, but usually that side of my nature is aroused by those who do not realize my power and who therefore treat me carelessly or with disrespect.

I wish to live in peace and friendship with all of you here assembled, and I promise to live up to my side of the agreement, if everyone here will agree to treat me with respect and caution.

CHIEF: All those who are willing to enter into this covenant with the Little Spirit of the Fire will please say, "I promise that I will always be careful with fire."

ALL: I promise that I will always be careful with fire.

CHIEF: The fire now burns brightly to make our joy complete. Good spirits of Earth, Fire and Water, we ask that you remain with us and join in the deliberations and festivities of this gala occasion. I express to you the sincere thanks of every member of our company for your kind efforts in our behalf.

I wish now to introduce to you representatives of four mighty tribes of trees. Each of these is symbolical of one of the H's in your magic green clover. Each will add a branch of one of his trees to our fire, in the hope that its essence, released into the air around us, may impart something of the strength and beauty of the tree from which it came, to each member of our company.

I call for the First H - guardian of the Head.

SPIRIT OF FIRS: (Enters the circle bearing a branch of fir and bows to the company). I am the Spirit of the Firs and I bring you greetings from this great tribe of trees. We are known throughout the forest legions for the clean, upright symmetry of our trunks, and the precise regularity of our habit of growth. We ascend the tallest mountains to give us breadth of vision, and yet we are a frugal tribe and able to fight our way to the top with but few advantages in our favor. (Places branch on the fire) As I add this token to your council fire, I wish that it might be to each member of the company a symbol of far-seeing and intelligent planning of life's work; clearness and accuracy of vision; uprightness in living, and steadfastness of purpose.

CHIEF: We thank you for this message, good Spirit, from the tribe whose members so well exemplify these virtues. I wish that each member of the company might become better acquainted with the individual members of your great tribe. -I call for the second H - guardian of the Heart.

SPIRIT OF THE COTTONWOODS: (Bears in his hand a branch of Cottonwood). I am the Spirit of the Cottonwoods, the home trees of Nevada. From one border of the Great Basin to the other, we thrive wherever there is a little moisture. Wherever a home is built and children play, I grow up to shade them and to hold them

closer together in co-operation.

This branch of mine, added to this council fire, makes it burn more brightly and warms the strong and steadfast hearts, the kindly spirit of helpfulness, the loyalty to friends, home, and community, all of which are nurtured by the home which we make comfortable and happy.

CHIEF: We appreciate your message, great Spirit of the Cottonwoods, may the sterling qualities of your tribe enter into the hearts of these club members until they are known afar for their qualities of kindness, truth and honor.

I now present the third H - guardian of the Hands.

SPIRIT OF THE PINES: (Enters the circle, bearing a branch of pine tree.) I am the Spirit of the Pines, largest tribe of softwood trees. We are noted for our ability to grow on poor, sandy lands, where few other trees can secure a foothold. We, too, have tall, clean trunks; and softness and smoothness of lumber which has made us more useful to man than any other tribe of trees. We are able to grow and reproduce under conditions of adversity which discourage most of our associates and some of our members have devised clever methods of protecting their seeds against destruction by the demon conflagration himself. When he has passed by and killed the parent trees, the little ones come up quickly in the ashes to reclaim the area from blackness and desolation. We are the symbols of utility. (Places the branch on the fire.) As this branch ascends in smoke, may it impart to you the willingness to strive for the skill of the real craftsman in your chosen work - whatever it may be - and the will to rise triumphant over difficulties which may be in the path. May you, like the pines, be useful members in whatever society you may find yourself.

CHIEF: Good Spirit of the Pines, I thank you for the spirit of the message you have transmitted from your tribe. My task would be well-nigh impossible in many places, were it not for the steady dependability, vigor, and all-around helpfulness of your people.

I now call upon the fourth H, guardian of the Health

SPIRIT OF THE JUNIPERS: (With branch, as before) I am the Spirit of the Junipers, one of the largest tribes of Nevada trees. With my strong and vigorous body, I cling to dry, rocky slopes and clothe the cliffs and peaks with green. I laugh at the sun and wind, the snow and rain, and defy them all. I am symbol of the long vigorous life triumphant over dangers and difficulties. (Places branch on the fire) As I add this token to your council fire, I express the wish that it may strengthen your resolve to build your bodies for long and effective use through proper nourishment, careful exercise and skillful analysis of your individual needs. Thus may they be trained to serve you through many strenuous and useful years, and bring you to the time of the yellow leaf, still vigorous; and with the satisfaction of a life well lived.

CHIEF: Friends of the 4-H Clover, we are happy to have you with us in the forest, even for this short period of rest and recreation. The spokesmen for several of our tree tribes have endeavored to show you that we of the forest are guardians of your welfare in a number of ways. We hope you will gain much from your sojourn within our domain and that when you return to your homes you will take with you some of the peace and quiet of mind and soul that is to be found in the shaded forest aisles. We hope you will learn to love some of our people while you are here, so that we may often have the pleasure of your company in the future.

I will now ask our friendly Spirit of Music to aid us as we bring our camp fire program to a close-----

SONG: Speed Away! No. 30, 4-H Club Song Book. First verse and, as closing, one on bottom of the page.

ANNOUNCER: You have just listened to the Nevada State 4-H club camp fire program put on by 4-H club members and leaders from Churchill County. The characters in the ceremony were:

Chief - Thomas Buckman, assistant director Nevada agricultural extension service.

Spirit of the Forest - _____

Spirit of Music - _____

Spirit of Earth - _____

Spirit of Water - _____

Spirit of Fire - _____

Spirit of Firs - _____

Spirit of Cottonwoods - _____

Spirit of Pines - _____

Spirit of Junipers - _____

A group of 4-H club boys and girls from Churchill county furnished the musical part of the program.

The play was written by Woodbridge Metcalf, extension specialist in forestry of the University of California, and adapted to Nevada conditions.



AGRI CULTURAL

ECONOMICS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

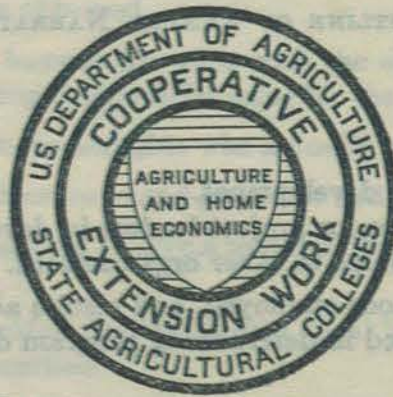
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada County _____
Report of Thos. Buckman County Asst. Director for Agriculture Agent
(Name) (Title)
From November 1, 1931 to October 31, 1932

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 by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
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		462
(b) Number of members	(1) Men	177
	(2) Women	93

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 93

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 86

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

(a) Adult work	(1) Men	332
	(2) Women	82
(b) 4-H Club work	(1) Men	33
	(2) Women	20
	(3) Older club boys	10
	(4) Older club girls	4

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 1

7. Members in above clubs or groups 21

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 51

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled

(a) Boys ¹		402
(b) Girls ¹		111

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing

(a) Boys		328
(b) Girls		100

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	144	119	69	39	20	11
(b) Girls	41	18	14	19	10	9

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	56	59	58	68	69	35	26	19	8	3	1
Girls	10	12	16	21	11	19	11	4	5	1	1

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 page 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.....	506	Out of school.....	7	13	- 14
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	19	14	- 9
		(b) Demonstration.....	7		
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age.....			2	15	- 2
16. Members in above groups.....		(a) Young men.....	32	16	- 2
		(b) Young women.....	3		
17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			7127	17	- 17
18. Number of different farms visited.....			2455	18	- 17
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			697	19	- 6
20. Number of different homes visited.....			547	20	- 6
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	10,321	21	- 17
		(b) Telephone.....	7785		
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			1670.5	22	- 17
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			2036	23	- 17
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			763	24	- 17
25. Number of individual letters written.....			6389	25	- 17
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			612	26	- 17
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			3952	27	- 17
28. Number of radio talks made.....			13	28	- 6
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			5	29	- 4
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	65	30	- 8
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	571		
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	429		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	53		
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	648		
		(3) Total attendance.....	626		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....		(a) Number.....	626	31	- 17
	(b) Total attendance.....	4557			
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....		(a) Number.....	128	32	- 11
		(b) Total attendance.....	2012		
33. Tours conducted.....		(a) Number.....	6	33	- 4
		(b) Total attendance.....	111		
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	1	34	- 2
		(2) Total attendance.....	100		
		(3) Total attendance.....	11		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	11		
		(2) Total attendance.....	1200		
		(3) Total attendance.....	1200		

¹ List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

² 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

18	Unit of school	(1) Number	0
19	(a) Young men	(2) Total members attending	0
20	(b) Young women	(3) Total others attending	0
35	Encampments held	(1) Number	4
19	(a) Young men	(2) Total boys attending	24
20	(b) Young women	(3) Total girls attending	3
17		(4) Total others attending	2
36	Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	1123
19		(b) Total attendance	31,055
37	Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number 17
19		(2) Total attendance	453
20		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number 95
17		(2) Total attendance	1913

8-5146

21	(1) Number	7
22	(2) Total men leaders attending	277
23	(3) Total women leaders attending	150
24	(1) Number	7
25	(2) Total leaders attending	298
26	(a) Number	128
27	(b) Total attendance	2012
28	(a) Number	0
29	(b) Total attendance	111
30	(1) Number	1
31	(2) Total attendance	100
32	(1) Number	11
33	(2) Total attendance	1500

Do not count items listed in notes of meetings only.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Nevada Substitute)

List below information on each subdivision of the program 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.

QUESTION NUMBER

LINE OF WORK
(Name and Number of Project)

Sheet No. 1

Number communities or other units participating
(a)

Number of leaders or committeemen assisting
(b)

Days specialists helped with line of work
(c)

Days agents devoted to line of work
(d)

No. meetings held in relation to line of work
(e)

No. news stories published
(f)

No. circular letters issued
(g)

No. farm or home visits made
(h)

No. office calls made
(i)

No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year
(j)

No. meetings at result demonstrations
(k)

No. method demonstration meetings
(l)

Handwritten: No. of counties
QUESTION NUMBER

38	CEREALS	11	10	0	36½	7	12	10	101	71	18	0	13	5
39	LEGUMES & FORAGE CROPS	27	22	16½	97¼	44	33	18	327	225	50	25	8	11
40	POTATOES - IRISH	9	5	0	32½	10	5	1	82	52	12	0	9	6
42	TOBACCO & OTHER SPECIAL CROPS	3	2	7	3	9	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	1
43	HOME GARDENS & BEAUTIFICATION	24	10	5	163¾	64	29	32	1187	200	232	1	132	11
44	MARKET & TRUCK CROPS	9	6	1	20½	47	2	7	125	9	21	2	1	3
45	FRUITS: ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT	3	0	0	1½	7	1	0	7	5	3	0	7	1
46	FORESTRY	3	1	0	10	11	2	4	40	10	1	0	2	3
47	RODENTS & MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS	59	37	14	158¾	71	46	12	540	418	136	9	158	12
48	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	17	11	0	17½	17	1	1	54	26	11	0	0	7
49	POULTRY	15	10	2	102¾	73	7	10	291	140	48	9	62	9
50	DAIRY	24	12	43	73¼	66	9	15	201	172	19	2	15	9
51	OTHER LIVESTOCK	85	37	7	382¼	109	60	24	653	273	96	13	38	13

(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.

List below information on each subdivision of the program 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.

(Nevada Substitute)

QUESTION NUMBER	LINE OF WORK (Name and Number of Project)	Number communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agents devoted to line of work	No. meetings held in relation to line of work	No. news stories published	No. circular letters issued	No. farm or home visits made	No. office calls made	No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	QUESTION NUMBER
52	FARM MANAGEMENT	61	31	63 ³ / ₄	305	23	37	39	421	1220	78	1	6	17
53	MARKETING	80	44	44	349 ³ / ₄	189	58	42	585	1705	3	0	56	13
54	FOODS & NUTRITION	8	13	16	84	41	22	21	109	78	15	27	1	5
55	CHILD TRAINING & CARE	3	(6)	2	2 ¹ / ₂	3	2	2	6	6	4	1	0	2
56	CLOTHING	2	3	2	18 ¹ / ₂	15	2	8	18	22	18	8	0	2
57	HOME MANAGEMENT	1	0	0	¹ / ₄	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
60	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	24	24	17	113	48	11	39	324	33	4	0	27	4
61	MISCELLANEOUS	71	46	7	411 ¹ / ₄	116	55	44	464	1258	10	2	10	15
61A	WEED CONTROL	8	2	0	131 ³ / ₄	11	8	9	176	145	28	4	5	6
62	EXTENSION PROGRAM OF WORK	37	5	39	60 ³ / ₄	15	3	2	38	14	2	0	0	14
63	ORGANIZATION	86	254	79	652 ¹ / ₂	552	229	176	1196	4255	8	0	18	17
63A	4-H CLUB PROGRAM	(58)	(106)	(51)	(850 ¹ / ₂)	(512)	(140)	(240)	(2039)	(3010)	(172)	(39)	(124)	13
	GRAND TOTAL	XXXXXXXX	585	365 ¹ / ₄	3228 ³ / ₄	1548	634	516	6952	10,344	819	104	568	XX

2

Sheet No.

No. of Counties

(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.

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 (a)	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting (b)	Days specialists helped with line of work (c)	Days agent devoted to line of work (d)	Number of meetings held in relation to line of work (e)	Number of news stories published (f)	Number of different circular letters issued (g)	Number of farm or home visits made (h)	Number of office calls received (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).....									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 (page 14).....									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).....									54
55. Child training and care (page 19).....									55
56. Clothing (page 20).....									56
57. Home management (page 21).....									57
58. House furnishings (page 22).....									58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23).....									59
60. Community activities (page 24).....									60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24).....									61
62. Building extension program of work ¹									62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ²									63

(The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular letter, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.)

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	1	8	0	0	2	0
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	4	9	0	0	2	0
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	400	0	0	0	260	0
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	0 bu.	12 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	18 bu.	0 bu.
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	3	1	2	1	0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	3	1	2	1	0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	31	1	4	1	3	0
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	150 bu.	50 bu.	180 bu.	0 bu.	120 bu.	0 bu.

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

Item	(a) Alfalfa	(b) Sweet clover	(c) Clover (red, alsike, white)	(d) Vetch	(e) Lespedeza	(f) Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1	2	0	0	0	1	72 - 3
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	24	3	13	0	0	17	73 - 7
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	553.65	20	73	0	0	5044	74 - 8
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	{ 6 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	5 1/2 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	xxxxxx xxxxxx	75 - 2
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys 0	0	0	0	0	0	76
	(2) Girls 0	0	0	0	0	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys 0	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(2) Girls 0	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	{ 0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	xxxxxx xxxxxx	79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
County	Parish	Item	Green (red)	White	Other	Soy beans	Cowpeas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts		Other ¹
		72. Number of method demonstration meetings held				0	0	0	0	0		5
		73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				0	0	0	1	0		0
		74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations				0	0	0	2	0		0
		75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ²				0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu.	0 bu.		0 bu. tons
		76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		(1) Boys		0	0	0	0	0		18
			(2) Girls		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
		77. Number of 4-H Club members completing		(1) Boys		0	0	0	0	0		18
			(2) Girls		0	0	0	0	0	0		0
		78. Number of acres grown by club members completing				0	0	0	0	0		0
		79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²				0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu.	0 bu.		0 bu. tons
<p>NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned. (Use space below for State questions not listed above)</p>												

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² 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

(1)	(2)	(3)	Item	(4)	(5)	(a) Irish pota- toes	(b) Sweet pota- toes	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other ¹	
80.			Number of method demonstration meetings held.....			10	0	0	0	0	80 -4
81.			Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....			13	0	0	0	0	81 -9
82.			Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....			126	0	0	0	0	82 -9
83.			Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....			172 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0	83 -6
84.			Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	11	0	0	0	0	0	84 -3
				(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85.			Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	11	0	0	0	0	0	85 -3
				(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0	
86.			Number of acres grown by club members completing.....			22-3/4	0	0	0	0	86 -3
87.			Total yield of crops grown by club members completing.....			628 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0	87 -2

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹ Indicate crop by name.

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

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Item	Home gardens	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	Beautification of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes
88. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	54	8	36	16	0	0
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	226	0	24	5	0	0
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	3	0	0
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	x x x x x	0 bu.	x x x x x	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	64	34	13	0	0
	(2) Girls.....	11	0	1	0	0
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	62	24	13	0	0
	(2) Girls.....	10	0	1	0	0
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	22½	9	x x x x x	0	0	0

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

FORESTRY

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

95. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	95	
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	1	96 - 1	
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	9	97 - 1
	(b) Girls.....	0	
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	9	98 - 1
	(b) Girls.....	0	
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....	0	99	
100. Number of acres farm wood lot managed by club members completing.....	0	100	
101. Number of new forest or farm woodland areas planted according to recommendations.....	0	101	
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	102	
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or wood-lot management.....	0	103	
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	104	
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....	0	105	
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....	0	106	
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....	0	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.....	44	44	112	108 - 8
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	39	88	13	109 - 4
110. Pounds of poison used.....	5090	876	5865	110 - 8

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

111.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	111
112.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	3	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.....	4	117
118.	Acres irrigated by such systems.....	442	118
119.	Number of farms building terraces and soil-saving dams to control erosion according to recommendations.....	1	119
120.	Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	4	120
121.	Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders according to recommended methods.....	0	121
122.	Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	1	122
123.	Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	1	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.....	1	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.....	8	129
		(a) Dairy barns..... 1	
		(b) Hog houses..... 0	
130.	Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses..... 6 (d) Silos..... 0 (e) Other..... 2	130
130 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	6	130 $\frac{1}{4}$
		(a) Tractors..... 1	
130 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(b) Tillage implements..... 8 (c) Harvesters and threshers..... 1 (d) Other..... 4	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
130 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	16	130 $\frac{3}{4}$

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.....	78	25	10	20	6	11	131 - 13
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	60	40	23	25	2	15	132 - 12
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	15,777	1,962	19,801	200,600	200	50	133 - 12
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	\$3,900	0	\$200	\$4,000	\$200	\$240	134 - 12
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	36	107	33	16	38	135 - 12
	(2) Girls.....	4	4	6	1	0	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	27	82	13	12	30	136 - 12
	(2) Girls.....	4	4	4	1	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	2,395	93	43	131	136	0	137 - 12
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	12	7	11	17	3	9	138 - 10
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	20	7	4	6	5	0	139 - 10
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
143. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	31	16	0	0	0	0	144 - 4
(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.....	6	145	- 6
146.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	93	146	- 10
147.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in account work.....	(a) Boys.....	0	147
		(b) Girls.....	0	
148.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	148
		(b) Girls.....	0	
149.	Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	70	149	- 8
150.	Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	105	150	- 11
151.	Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	71	151	- 7
152.	Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	158	152	- 15
153.	Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....	82	153	- 8
154.	Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	23	154	- 4
155.	Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	16	155	- 3
156.	Number of farms advised relative to leases.....	26	156	- 6
157.	Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	380	157	- 17
158.	Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations.....	105	158	- 9
159.	Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159	- 16
	(a) Wheat.....	12		
	(b) Corn.....	0		
	(c) Cotton.....	0		
	(d) Potatoes.....	16		
	(e) Tobacco.....	0		
	(f) Truck crops.....	0		
	(g) Dairy cattle.....	8		
	(h) Beef cattle.....	51		
	(i) Hogs.....	18		
	(j) Sheep.....	48		
	(k) Poultry.....	22		
	(l) Dry Farms.....	8		
	(m).....			
	(n).....			
	(o).....			
	(p).....			
	(q).....			
	(r).....			

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

MARKETING (FARM AND HOME)

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

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	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	160 -6
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups previously organized assisted by extension agent this year	2	0	1	1	1	5	0	3	161 -10
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162)	60	0	27	67	28	320	0	149	162 -10
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$6000	\$8589	\$25000	\$61560	\$ 0	\$6737	163 -10
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with	\$15200	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8000	\$ 4000	\$ 0	\$2400	164 -10
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	165 -4
166. Organization	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	166 -6
167. Accounting and auditing	1	0	1	1	0	4	0	3	167 -10
168. Financing	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	3	168 -10
169. Business policies	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	169 -7
170. Production to meet market demand	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	170 -4
171. Reduction of market losses	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	171 -4
172. Use of current market information	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	172 -6
173. Standardizing	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	3	173 -6
174. Processing or manufacturing	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	174 -2
175. Packaging and grading	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	3	175 -6
176. Loading	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	176 -5
177. Transporting	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	177 -5
178. Warehousing	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	178 -4
179. Keeping membership informed	1	0	2	1	1	4	0	3	179 -6
180. Merging into larger units	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	180 -2
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing	2	0	0	62	28	3	0	0	181 -5
182. Packaging and grading	1	0	21	0	28	35	0	3	182 -6
183. Use of current market information	30	0	21	32	32	12	0	30	183 -12

(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..... 97 184

185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 11 185

		Food selection and preparation	Food preservation	
		(a)	(b)	
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls.....	16	15	} 186
	(2) Boys.....	0	0	
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls.....	16	15	} 187
	(2) Boys.....	0	0	

188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year..... 0 188

189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year..... 0 189

190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year..... 0 190

191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations..... 33 191

192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch..... 1 192

193. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 36 193

194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding..... 69 194

195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation)..... 72 195

196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members..... 508 196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

197. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 0 197

198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 4 198 - 1

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) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0 } 201

202. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0 } 202

203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation")..... 0 203

204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones..... 0 204

205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment..... 0 205

206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs..... 0 206

207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children..... 0 207

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Series of horizontal dashed lines for handwritten entries.

CLOTHING

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

- 208. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 24 208
- 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.....	62	} 210
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	51	} 211
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 212
(b) Girls.....	22	
- 213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 213
(b) Girls.....	7	
(c) Boys.....	0	
- 214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 214
(b) Girls.....	35	
- 215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 215
(b) Girls.....	7	
- 216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 216
(b) Girls.....	10	

(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 0 217
- 218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 0 218
- 219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled

(a) Girls	1	} 219 - /
(b) Boys	0	
- 220. Number of 4-H Club members completing

(a) Girls	1	} 220 - /
(b) Boys	0	
- 221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan 0 221
- 222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan 0 222
- 223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home 0 223
- 224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities 0 224
- 225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations 0 225
- 226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment 0 226
- 227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods 0 227
- 228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house 0 228
- 229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living 0 229
- 230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living 0 230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME FURNISHINGS

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

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 231

232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 232

233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... 233
(a) Girls.....
(b) Boys.....

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

235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings..... 235
(a) Women.....
(b) Girls.....

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

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

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

239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... 239
(a) Women.....
(b) Girls.....

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Series of horizontal dashed lines for additional state questions.

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..... 242
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 243
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (b) Boys.....
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work..... 244
 - (a) Girls.....
 - (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

BEEF, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

- 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.)

Item	Per	Worth	Hours	Value
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COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	253
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	26	254
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	31	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	24	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	9	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	0	258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	4	259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	2	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	18	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	49	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, 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) Rabbits	(e) ¹	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	12	9	0	0	0	262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	0	28	0	240	4	263
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	0	0	14	0	264
	(2) Girls	0	0	2	0	
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	0	0	12	0	265
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	

¹ Indicate project by name.

State Nevada

County _____

Year 1932

ANNUAL REPORT SUPPLEMENT

(For reporting range livestock activities only)

To be filled in and submitted by county agricultural agents with their annual reports and by livestock specialists for non-agent counties.

METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS		MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits	
	No. conducted	No. and kind of animals involved	No. acres involved	No. held				Attendance
<u>RANGE MANAGEMENT</u>								
1. Proper class of livestock for a specific range	1	189,600 ^S unknown 18,325 ^C		1	5	0	0	36 -5
2. Proper number of livestock for a specific range	1	117,036 ^S 6,675 ^C	1,863,000	4	75	8	0	24 -5
3. Proper seasonal use of a specific range	1	3,075 ^S 900 ^C	132,160 144,000	1	5	0	0	-5
4. Deferring and rotation grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Artificial reseeding	2	0	15	0	0	1	0	0 -5
6. Rodent control	2	0	9	2	15	0	1	9 -5
7. Fencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Water supply development	22	63,000 ^S 8,340 ^C	825,000 498,000	2	8	1	0	34 -5
9. Salting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Herding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Corrals and other equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 -1
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u>								
12. Purebred sires	1 3 0	15 ^C 175 ^S 3 ^H	XX	0	0	3	0	10 -5
13. Culling females	4	16,000 ^S	XX	0	0	0	0	-1
14. Controlled breeding	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
15. Dehorning	3	325 ^C	XX	3	15	0	0	3 -5
16. Castrating	5 ⁶	132 ^C	XX	3 ⁵	15 ⁵	0	0	3 ⁵
17. Docking	1	50 ^S	XX	1	6	0	0	1 -5
18. Supplemental feeding of roughage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Supplemental feeding of concentrates	2 ⁷	1,900 ^C	Fed on open Range	0	0	0	0	2 ⁵
	3 ⁷	4027 ^S		1 ⁵	4 ⁵	2 ²	1 ²	44 ⁷
20. Fattening	7	11	XX	5	25	14	9	80 -1

(over)

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS			MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and class of live-stock	No. of acres involved	No.	Atten-			
				held	dance			
LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT								
(Continued)								
21. Disease prevention and control	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
22. Control of parasites -								
Internal	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
External	1 ⁵	500 ⁶	XX	2 ⁷	25 ⁷	0	0	2 ⁵
23. Predatory animal control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Poisonous plant control	2	1,000 9000	2	0	0	1	0	2 ¹
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION								
25. Cost of Production accounting	0	0	XX	0	0	1 ¹	1 ¹	41 ¹
26. Economic units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Interrelationship of farming and range lands	1 ¹	0	0	3 ¹	325 ¹	10 ¹	5 ¹	0 ¹
28. Interrelationship of cattle, sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARKETING								
			No. lbs. wool or mohair					
29. Grading	11	15200	10,500	11	68	0	1	20
30. Orderly marketing	2	78,5000	328,000	1	7	8	0	28
GENERAL								
31. What percentage of range livestock producers in your county are reached by extension work?								
32. What type of range livestock extension work was most successful in your county this year? Why?	Cost accounting, marketing, livestock loans, educational work portraying Federal as compared with prospective State or private control, supplemental feeding, range management, water development.							

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

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

1932

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural Extension Division of the county agents' reports gives Cecil W. Creel accomplishments in agricultural extension work. In addition to this summary here-with follows a brief narrative report which shows the field and scope of activities in agriculture for the past year as well as the methods used by the supervisor in meeting prob-
Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work
lems that necessarily arose in order to increase the ef-
ficiency of (Project 2 A) extension work in the counties. The extension agents' reports are cited where outstanding pieces of work have been noted.

The duties of the Assistant Director for Agriculture in Nevada
Thomas E. Buckman

1. As Assistant Director of rural extension agents' activities divided as follows:

(a) Adult work,

(b) 4-H club work,

This involves responsibility for:

(a) Field activities,

(b) Methods of procedure,

(c) Results secured by agricultural extension agents.

2. To arrange for competent subject matter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Experiment Station, adjoining State Experiment Stations and other sources.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

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

1 9 3 2

INTRODUCTION

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports gives in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1932. 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 as well as the methods used by the supervisor in meeting problems that necessarily come up in order to increase the efficiency and maintain extension work in the counties. The extension agents' reports are cited where outstanding pieces of work have been done.

The duties of the Assistant Director for Agriculture in Nevada are:

1. Supervision of agricultural extension agents' activities divided as follows:

- (a) Adult work.
- (b) 4-H Club work.

This involves responsibility for:

- (a) Field activities.
- (b) Methods of procedure.
- (c) Results secured by agricultural extension agents.

2. To arrange for competent subject matter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Experiment Station, adjoining State Experiment Stations and other sources.

3. To see that project plans are written for all major pieces of work, approve same and see that such projects are filed in the state and county offices.
4. To assist in developing and maintaining an efficient program of work in each county.
5. To assist in maintaining relationship with the county farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations.

ORGANIZATION OF
EXTENSION WORK
IN COUNTIES

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 were disregarded in making appointments, only four of our agents now having county appointments. Agents who work in more than one county are called district extension agents on account of the fact that they work in more than one county.

During 1931, three part-time agents, working during the summer months principally upon club work, were employed on state funds in Lincoln, Churchill and Washoe Counties, however, due to a reduction in state funds available for extension work, two part-time agents were dropped in 1932 in Lincoln and Churchill Counties, respectively, however, in Washoe County the part-time agent continued on as a

full-time assistant to the county agent. Accordingly, this year, 1932, the full-time extension agents numbered twelve. On January 1, 1932, the Humboldt, Pershing and Lander County district was divided, one agent taking charge of the work in Humboldt and No. Lander and the other Pershing County. However, the division was not completed until July 1, 1932. The change was made to make the work more effective in the three counties involved.

DEVELOPMENT OF
COUNTY AND COMMUN-
ITY PROGRAM OF
WORK

County programs have been developed in the twelve different counties as in previous years. In most of the counties the projects are county-wide. This is particularly true in the strictly livestock counties. For this reason more attention is usually given to the county programs than to community programs. However, local problems are worked out through community center meetings. We have 118 communities in the twelve counties where extension work should be conducted. During 1932 extension programs were cooperatively worked out by extension agents and the people concerned in 86 of these communities.

It is customary in each county and community where extension work is conducted for the farm bureau, or other local committees selected by extension agents, to work together cooperatively for the promotion of the projects adopted. The 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. It is customary to adopt the county program

for the year at the annual county farm bureau meeting. All of the twelve annual county farm bureau meetings, where the annual extension budget and programs are adopted, were attended by the Assistant Director for Agriculture. Farm bureau directors' meetings were attended during the year whenever possible.

EXAMPLE OF
COUNTY PROGRAMS

Programs adopted at the annual county farm bureau meetings come to the state extension office for final analysis, suggestions and approval. The program of work which follows is a typical example of the programs that are adopted in all of the counties.

ACCEPTED PROGRAM OF WORK
LYON COUNTY - 1932

Project and Goal

1. Cow Testing, #38
Goal: 1. Furnish cooperators with summary of year's test of their herds.
2. Cull low producers.
3. Interest other dairymen in testing.
2. Purebred Sires, #39
Goal: 1. Complete survey of dairy cattle and bulls.
2. Replace four scrub sires with purebred sires.
3. Alfalfa Weevil Control, #43
Goal: 1. Survey to determine extent of weevil investation: Fernley, Dayton, Mason and Smith Valleys.
2. Arrange for demonstrations where survey warrants control measures.
3. Distribute bulletins to familiarize farmers with weevil.
4. Marketing Turkeys, #45
Goal: 1. Assist directors of Walker River Turkey Growers Ass'n in marketing 1932 Turkey Pools.
5. Commercial Fertilizer, #177
Goal: 1. Secure cooperator to continue test with commercial fertilizer.
6. Turkey Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Studies, #304
Goal: 1. Interest 15 cooperators to keep turkey enterprise efficiency and cost record.

7. Dairy Enterprise Efficiency and Cost Studies, #305
Goal: 1. Interest ten cooperators to keep dairy enterprise efficiency and cost records.
8. Marketing Honey, #355
Goal: 1. Assist directors of Nevada Honey Producers Association in marketing their 1932 honey crop.
2. Assist directors in purchasing their 1932 bee supplies.
9. Farm Bureau Cooperation, #249
Goal: 1. Annual membership drive.
2. Regular community meetings in all centers from September 1st to July 1st.
10. Banker-Farmer Cooperation, #250
Goal: 1. Club Work.
2. Present pins at meetings.
3. Visit projects of Club Members.
4. Club exhibits at Fairs.
11. Agricultural Club Work, #46
Goal: 1. Enroll 25 Club Members.
2. Hold one Achievement Program.
3. Train two livestock judging teams.
4. Train one demonstration team.
5. One Club Tour.
6. Twenty members attend camp.
7. Secure 100% completions.

PROJECT PLANS

Project plans are written for each project in the plans of work and are on file in the county and state offices. The numbers appearing after each project number is the state project file number. Herewith follows the project plan for the turkey marketing project in the 1932 Lyon County program of work. In order to show how our project system is carried on from year to year the original project plan written in 1928 is given, also the progress report for that year. This is followed by the 1929 addition or revision to the original project, and so on, until the 1932 addition and progress report completes the history of this project in Lyon County for the past four years.

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. Oakey
- 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 in 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 carload 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 of turkey producers, publicity in papers, secure contracts and lead project, make survey of flocks, arrange for letting bids if independent pool is formed.

Leader:

R. H. Oakey will assist in visiting turkey producers to get them to sign the contracts for one carload of

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT

PROJECT NUMBER
 State Office
 County #8

Leader (Cont'd.)

turkeys, secure paper bags for turkeys, assist in survey of flocks. Producers will sign contract and stay with it, deliver turkeys as specified.

X. PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN:

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

January 1, 1928
 Date

(Signed) Cecil W. Creel
 Director of Extension

January 1, 1928
 Date

(Signed) Edward C. Reed
 County Extension Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
January 1, 1929

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office #4
County #8

NAME OF PROJECT: TURKEY MARKETING, 1928

Turkey Marketing Pool Organized.

The turkey growers of the Walker River Basin were organized into a turkey pool and joined with the Fallon growers in marketing the 1928 crop. Officers were elected for the local Association and general meetings were held for the purpose of placing the marketing information before the growers. Seventy-five Extension Bulletins on Turkey raising and marketing were distributed. The pool was organized and two carloads of turkeys were sold at Thanksgiving and two at Christmas. The prices received at Thanksgiving were 38 to 42 cents and at Christmas 27½ to 36½ 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 Zellerback 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 thru the newly organized Nevada Turkey Growers Association.

General operation costs.

The pool operation took in the Mason and Smith Valley and Schurz territory. All the turkeys being shipped at a central loading point at Mason. A warehouse was secured which was owned by the Consolidated Warehouse Company of Reno which was very well adapted for this work. Shook for boxes and paper for lining boxes purchased in cooperation with the Fallon pool. Enough shook was purchased to make 800 boxes. Four rolls of 15 inch parchment paper and three rolls of 18 inch was needed to line these boxes. Approximately 7,000 paper bags were used. Crates cost 36¢ for tom size, 34½¢ for hen size with about 12¢ additional for nailing and transportation, making the total cost of the box without the paper, 46 to 48 cents. The paper cost 19¢ per pound and approximately 10¢ worth of paper was put in each box.

Bags cost \$3.43 per thousand. The boxes were made up and ready to use before the turkeys were delivered. A crew of about 12 people was used at the packing shed for receiving, packing and loading the turkeys. Growers are given a receipt for the turkeys delivered and as soon as the car is loaded and costs figured the growers are paid. A survey was conducted in the summer relative to this project which showed about 8,000 turkeys in Mason and Smith Valleys. The pool was organized the latter part of October and operated on a bid system, invitations to bid on these turkeys being sent to about 15 large turkey buyers in the United States principally on the west coast.

Federal State Grading.

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

Conclusions.

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

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

(Signed) EDWARD C. REED
County Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
1929 Addition

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office #45
County #8

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

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

Month	Attention and Interest	Desire	Action
June	: Meetings of growers. : Articles in newspapers	: Prices received : thru cooperative : Ass'n and by seller : ing 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 Assns.	: Report of general : supply & demand of : turkeys of West : and U. S.	: August activities : continued.
October	: September activities continued	: Report on local : supply and of tur- : keys of West and : U. S.	: Educational campaign for : fitting turkeys for mar- : ket. Perfecting organ- : ization and members.
November	: September activities continued	: Other activities : comb. Look up : prospective mar- : kets.	: Invitations to prospective : bidders. Open bids for : Thanksgiving markets.
December	: September, October continued	: Report of late tur- : key survey and of : Nov. work.	: Activities of Nov. to be : continued 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

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
January 1, 1930

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office #45
County #8

Name of Project: **MARKETING TURKEYS**

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

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

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

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

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

Grading

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

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

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

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

Conclusions

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

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

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

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

(Signed) OTTO R. SCHULZ
COUNTY AGENT.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
November 1, 1930

PROJECT NUMBER
State Office #45
County #8

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 cents 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' Marketing 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 when he 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 as 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 members of the Association. The last page is a statistical summary showing a comparison of the pool's operations for the last two years.

Otto R. Schulz
County Agent

TURKEYS SOLD BY
 WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
 THRU
 NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
 1929 - 1930
 THANKSGIVING POOL - 1929

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	5,661 "	\$ 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.	12,197 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	5,003.37
Rejects	13.05	.00	.00	13.05
Totals	\$23,297.85	\$14,556.39	\$2,013.39	\$39,867.63

RECAPITULATION

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	Aver. Wt.	Gross Value	Exp. of Handling	Net to Growers	Aver. price Per Lb.	Mkt. Exp. Per Lb.	% Return to Grs.	% Decrease in Grs.	Decrease in Turks
1930	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thksg. & Xmas Pools	96	9,570	126,025	13.2	\$40,647	\$3,263	\$37,383.95	32.1¢	.026	92%	20%	.001%

	Total Lbs. Toms	Total Lbs. Hens	% Prime Toms	% Choice Toms	% Med. Toms	% Old Toms	% Prime Hens	% Choice Hens	% Med. Hens	Total % of Toms	Total % of Hens
Prime	9,384	17,571									
Choice	51,391	31,845	13%	69%	16%	1.6%	34.5%	62.4%	3.1%	59%	41%
Medium	11,791	1,611									
Old Toms	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
1931 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. LOCATION: Lyon County
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: August 1, 1928
- V. GOALS FOR 1931: 1. Assist directors of Walker River Turkey Growers' Association in marketing 1931 Turkey Pools.
- VI. CALENDAR FOR 1931:

WHEN		
Feb.	: News stories	: County Agent
	: Financial statement of 1930 marketing operations	: Board of Directors of local Pool
March	:	:
April	: Give growers information on "Care of Poults", etc.	: County Agent
May	:	:
June	:	:
Aug. and Sept.	: Conduct a survey of number of turkeys	: County Agent
	: Personal visits, news stories	: Pool Directors
Oct.	:	:
Nov.	: Assist in marketing turkeys	: County Agent
Dec.	:	:
Jan	: Hold meetings, news stories, etc.	: Pool Directors

Date April 1, 1931

(Signed) Cecil W. Creel
Director of Extension

Date March 10, 1931

(Signed) Otto R. Schulz
County Extension Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT
Progress Report
November 1, 1931

PROJECT NUMBERS
State Office #45
County #8

Name of Project: MARKETING TURKEYS

The turkey marketing association of this county is the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association, which is a unit of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association, and the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association is a member of the Northwestern Turkey Grower's Association. This set-up was completed last year and outlined in last year's report, but the operations under the new set-up were not effective until the Thanksgiving market last year and were not given and therefore, will be included in this year's report.

With the new set-up it was necessary for the members to sign a new contract, therefore, the agent spent considerable time in explaining the new contract and plan of operation of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association to the growers. This work was done by holding meetings in the various community centers, newspaper stories, circular letters, and personal visits.

The members of the local association fully realize the benefits received from the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association and feel that it added several cents per pound to the sale of last year's turkeys. This was accomplished by the Organization having control of the birds and thereby being in a position to place them on the market in an orderly way according to demand and not glutting the market.

A final summary of the pool's operations for the past three years shows a gradual increase in the number of turkeys marketed from 7,000 in 1928 to 10,722 in 1931. The net pounds of turkeys sold in 1928 was 78,732, while in 1930 the net pounds sold was 139,560. An interesting fact shown by these figures is that the average weight per bird in 1928 was 11.1 pounds while in 1930 the average weight was 13 pounds, showing an increase of two pounds per bird.

The percentage of prime and choice birds in 1929 was 82% while in 1930 the percentage was 88% or an increase of 6% into the top grades. This increase can probably be accredited to the Association forcing United States grades and to familiarize the grower with the various grades so that he will not kill under-grade birds, but will hold them for later markets when their condition will warrant a better grade. Another item for the increase in weight must be attributed to better methods of care and feeding. The reports on the following pages show the pools operations for the last year and also a comparison of the last three years' operations.

(Signed) Otto R. Schulz
County Agent

Not complete, additional data after January 28, 1932 shipment.

TURKEYS SOLD BY
 WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
 THROUGH
 NEVADA TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
 1930 - 1931
 THANKSGIVING POOL - 1930

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime & Choice Toms	26,490 lbs.	\$ 8,741.70
Prime & Choice Hens	29,782 "	9,232.42
Medium Toms	2,912 "	786.24
Medium Hens	817 "	204.23
Commons	1,136 "	329.44
Old Toms	282 "	42.30
<hr/>		
Totals	61,419 "	\$ 19,336.35

CHRISTMAS POOL - 1930

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime & Choice Toms	34,285 lbs.	\$ 11,656.90
Prime & Choice Hens	19,634 "	6,479.22
Medium Toms	8,879 "	2,663.70
Medium Hens	794 "	238.20
Old Toms	403 "	120.90
Commons	611 "	152.75
<hr/>		
Totals	64,606 "	\$ 21,311.67

JANUARY POOL - 1931

GRADE	WEIGHT	AMOUNT PAID TO MEMBERS
Prime & Choice Toms	7,321 lbs.	\$ 2,653.27
Prime & Choice Hens	3,618 "	1,302.48
Medium Toms	2,221 "	688.51
Medium Hens	92 "	28.52
Commons	283 "	76.41
<hr/>		
Totals	13,535 "	\$ 4,749.19
TOTALS OF 3 POOLS	139,560 "	\$ 45,397.21

(Signed) Otto R. Schulz
 County Extension Agent

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:
Progress Report
November 1, 1932

PROJECT NUMBERS:
State Office No. 45
Lyon County No. 8

Name of Project: MARKETING TURKEYS

This report marks the completion of the fourth year of operation of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association, and it is gratifying to report that we have another substantial gain both in memberships and in pounds of turkeys sold. In comparison with the first year's operations, it is interesting to note that our membership has increased from 61 members to 131 members for the past, more than a 100% increase. This also holds true in the pounds of turkeys which has increased from 72,000 pounds in the first year to 178,000 pounds for the past year. This increase can be attributed to its successful operations, and to the interest created by the directors and members of the Association who are continually boosting their organization.

Interest in the Association was also created through the Farm Bureau Community Center meetings which were held in the various communities each month. Previous to the turkey marketing time, these centers devoted their meetings entirely to turkey discussions. Charts prepared by the County Extension Agent, showing in detail the activities of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association were presented. By this plan each individual member is thoroughly familiarized with the operations of the organization, and can intelligently explain them to non-members. Newspaper publicity was also used in creating interest, and from comments of the growers, these factors have played an important part in maintaining and increasing the membership of the turkey growers association of this district.

During the 1931 marketing season, the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association bought for its members one carload of box shock, furnished box liners, head wrappers and miscellaneous supplies used in packing the turkeys. These supplies amounted to a total of approximately \$800.00. A packing plant was rented at Mason from the Consolidated Warehouse Company at Reno, which was used as a central loading point where all turkeys were received, graded, packed and loaded on cars for shipment. A crew of approximately fourteen men was hired to receive, pack and load the turkeys during the different pools. This total expense including boxes, materials and labor, amounted to about 1¢ per pound, which was deducted from each grower's account. The total sales for the Association for the Thanksgiving and Christmas Pools of 1931 and the January pool of 1932 amounted to approximately \$47,572.00 F.O.B. cars.

The marketing of turkeys during the past year was all done through the Nevada and the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association. The members of the local Association feel that the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association played a very important part in maintaining the turkey market during this period, and can be credited with saving the growers thousands of dollars by maintaining a market when they were faced with an increased number of turkeys and a declining market. Growers were persuaded to kill only those birds which were in prime condition for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. These birds were distributed to the various markets according to the demand, which resulted in a market price of only a few cents less than at the same period a year ago. This was in direct contrast with the sharp decline in prices of other agricultural products.

Another marked illustration is the shipments made during January, which would also have collapsed the market had they been forced for sale, but the Association was able to store these birds and make suitable advances to the growers, through marketing loans secured from the Federal Farm Board. These turkeys being later, sold in small lots as the market called for them, at the Association's established price.

A few minor changes were also made in the grading of this season's pack over that of other years, the changes being made in the United States grades, which are used by the Association. These changes consisted mainly of adopting a new Special grade, and putting a wider range on the prime grade taking in some of what were Choice the year before, and the Choice taking in some of what were Medium the year before, and a new grade of Commercial which took in the bottom of last year's Medium and some of the Commons. The benefits which the growers derived from this plan was that a little larger percentage was graded as prime, and a more definite distinction was made between Choice and Commercial. The price variation between Prime and Choice was 4¢ per pound, and between Choice and Commercial another 4¢ per pound difference, while the year before there was a difference of 8¢ per pound between the Prime and Choice grades. This increased the price to the grower 4¢ per pound on 7.8% of the birds which fell into the Choice grade.

There also was an increase in the percentage of Prime from 82% to 88.5% in the past three years, which, combined with the increase in weight per bird from 11 pounds to 13.3 pounds, illustrated the advantages of this system of marketing. These results are due to familiarizing the grower with the different grades and providing him with the opportunity of comparing his birds with others at the packing plant. This arouses competition and the grower's desire to bring in better birds, which he realizes can be accomplished through the adoption of better practices of

feeding, care and management. The agent has noticed several instances of new members bringing their birds to the packing plant for the first time, taking considerable interest in talking with growers who bring in top grades, with the result that the second year, the quality of the birds which he delivers is considerably improved.

The local turkey growers were afforded the opportunity of meeting Mr. Herbert Beyers, Manager of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, at a meeting held in Yerington, when Mr. Beyers was present and explained fully the marketing program and the accomplishments of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association.

Two of the directors of the Walker River Turkey Growers' Association and the Agent also attended the annual meeting of the directors of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, at Salt Lake City, Utah. The local directors were very much interested in this meeting, and received first hand information on how their marketing organization operated and personally met the directors. The growers were greatly impressed with the management of the organization, and since their return home have attended the Farm Bureau Community Center meetings giving detailed reports on the Salt Lake meeting. These reports were greatly enjoyed by the local people and created considerable interest among the growers by bringing them closer to their regional organization.

On the following pages are a series of charts and statistical reports which have been provided the growers and presented at meetings, showing the operations of the Association for the past four years.

Chart No. 1 shows the number of growers, number of turkeys, gross value and pounds of turkeys, which have been shipped by the Association for each year from 1928 to 1931. It is interesting to note that the average weight of birds on the top of the chart showed an increase from 11 pounds per bird to 13.3 pounds during the four year period. The number of growers increased in the second year but showed a decrease in the third year, while the fourth year's operations showed a very substantial increase, exceeding all previous records. However, while the growers decreased in the third year, this is not true with the pounds of turkeys or value of the product, as both of these have shown a substantial increase each year, which was due to larger flocks being raised by the individuals and the increased weight per bird. The decrease in price per pound can be noticed from the gross value pyramids, which have not increased in proportion to the total pounds of birds.

Chart No. 2 classifies the gross value of the birds sold during the 1931 season, showing the percentages returned to the grower, and the different expense items.

Chart No. 3 shows a comparative statistical report of the Thanksgiving and Christmas Pools of 1931 and the storage Pool of 1932, pointing out some of the most important items combined with a comparison of the various grades.

Chart No. 4 is an accumulative, statistical report of the totals of the four years operations of the Association, showing a comparison of the different items for each year.

Otto R. Schulz

County Extension Agent.

COUNTY AGENT PROJECT:
1932 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. LOCATION: Lyon County
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: August 1, 1928
- V. GOALS FOR 1932: 1. Assist directors of Walker River Turkey Growers' Association in marketing 1932 Turkey Pools.
- VI. CALENDAR FOR 1932:

WHEN	WHAT	WHO
March :	Financial statement of 1931 operations.	: County Agent
	: Include 1931 operations on charts of	: Board of Directors of
	: previous years.	: Walker River Turkey
	:	: Growers' Assoc.
April :	Give growers information on care of	:
May :	poults.	: County Agent
June :	News Stories	:
Aug.& :	Conduct a survey of number of turkeys	: County Agent
Sept. :	Personal visits and news stories	: Pool Directors
Oct. :		:
Nov. :	Assist in marketing turkeys	:
Dec. :	Hold meetings	: County Agent
Jan. :	News stories	: Pool Directors

Mar 22, 1931
Date

Cecil W. Creel
Director of Extension

Feb. 10, 1932
Date

Otto R. Schulz
County Extension Agent

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT
OF
WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEARS 1928 - 1929 - 1930 - 1931.

Year	No. Growers	No. Turkeys	Net Lbs. Turkeys	Ave. Wt.	Gross Value	Exp. of Handling	Net to Growers	Ave. Price Per Lb.	Mkt. Exp. Per Lb.	% Return to Growers	% Increase in Lb. Turkeys
1928:	71	7,000	78,732	11.1	\$28,159	\$ 1,080	\$27,079	35.8¢	1.4¢	96.1	
1929:	121	10,500	126,194	12.	39,867	1,261	38,606	31.5¢	1.02¢	96.7	60
1930:	101	10,722	139,560	13.	44,989	2,004	42,985	32.2¢	1.4¢	95.5	10
1931:	131	13,058	173,105	13.3	47,572	3,093	44,479	27.5¢	1.7¢	93.6	24

COMPARISON OF GRADES

FOR THE YEARS 1928 - 1929 - 1930 - 1931.

Year	Grade	Lbs. Toms	Lbs. Hens	% Prime Toms	% Ch. Toms	% Med. Toms	% Old Toms	% Comm. Toms	% Prime Hens	% Ch. Hens	% Med. Hens	% Comm. Hens	% Toms	% Hens
1929	Primes	31,297	27,746											
	Choice	26,068	18,700											
	Med.	10,106	10,000	24.8	20.6	8.1	1.7		21.9	14.8	8.1		55.2	44.8
	O. Toms	2,190												
1930	Prime	11,155	19,486											
	Choice	56,941	33,548											
	Med.	14,012	1,703											
	Common	776	400	7.9	41.5	10.0	.1		14.0	24.6	1.2	.7	59.5	39.8
1931	Prime	88,331	61,802											
	Choice	9,778	5,453											
	Comm.	5,233	1,005	51.5	4.5		1.0	3.1	36.0	3.3		.6	48.4	51.6
	O. Toms	1,503												

CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF
WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

THANKSGIVING & CHRISTMAS POOLS 1931, AND STORAGE POOL 1932.

GROSS VALUE \$51,012.00

UNIT	EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE	PERCENTAGE OF GRAND TOTAL												
			0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100		
Paid to Growers	\$ 44,062.00	86.4													
Freight Charges	4,068.00	8.0													
Expenses of Loading and Packing	1,589.00	3.1													
Northwestern Turkey Growers' Marketing Expense	647.00	1.3													
Northwestern Turkey Growers' Reserve	431.00	.8													
Northwestern Turkey Growers Surplus Fund	215.00	.4													

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COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR

THANKSGIVING & CHRISTMAS POOLS 1931, AND JANUARY POOL 1932.

WALKER RIVER TURKEY GROWERS' ASSOC.

Pool	No. Toms	No. Hens	Total No. Tkys	Net Lbs Turkeys	Ave Wt.	Gross Value	Exp. of Handling	Net to Growers	Av Pr. Per Lb.	Mkt Exp Per Lb.	% Return to Growers	% Total Crop
Thanks	1,329	3,147	4,476	55,451	12.4	\$16,760	\$ 1,008	\$15,752	28.4¢	1.81¢	94	32
Xmas.	3,455	2,488	5,943	82,166	13.9	23,752	1,505	22,247	27.07¢	1.83¢	94.2	48
Jan.	1,529	1,110	2,639	35,488	13.5	7,060	580	6,480	18.26¢	1.63	91.6	20

COMPARISON OF GRADES

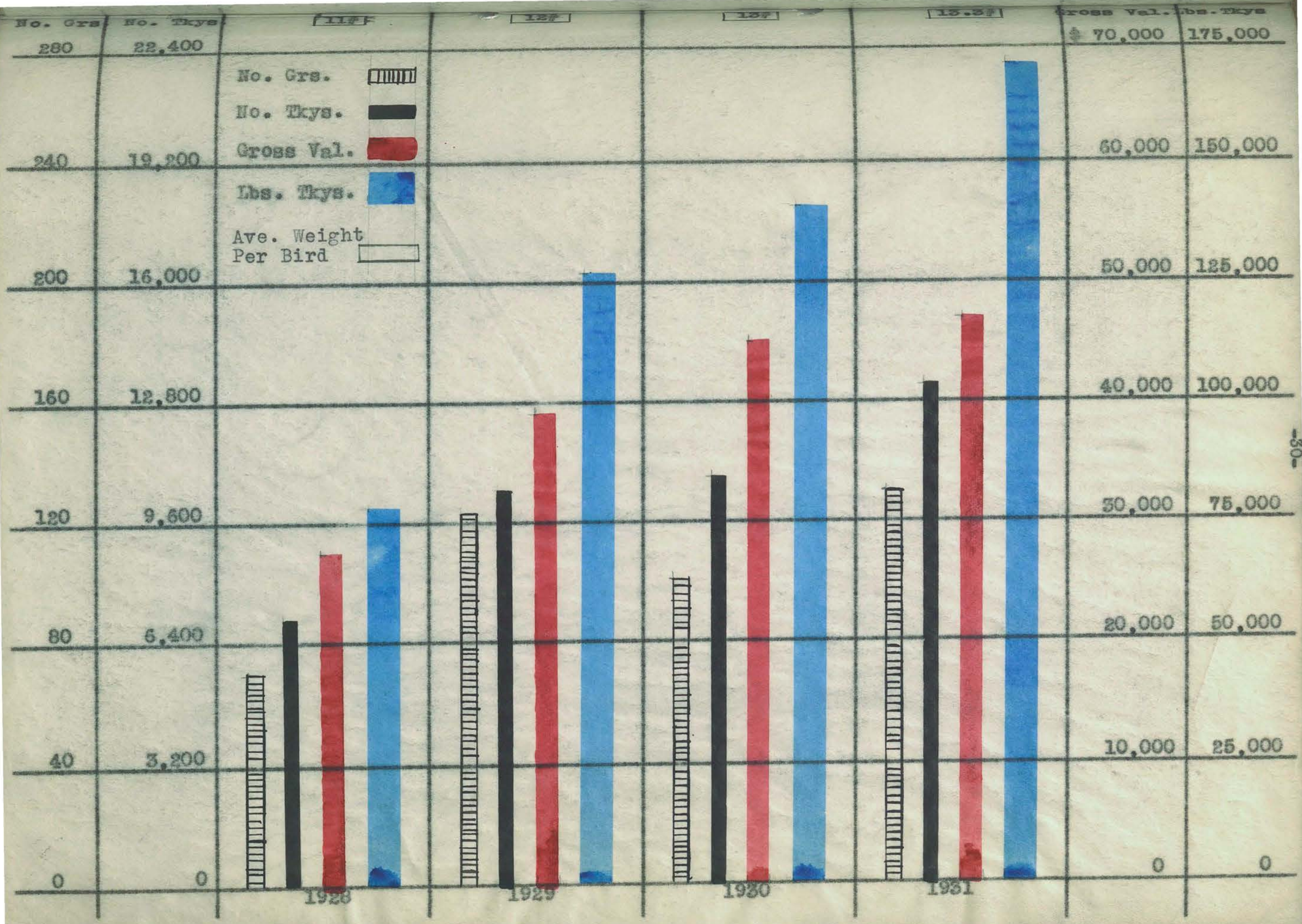
OF

THANKSGIVING & CHRISTMAS POOLS 1931, AND JANUARY POOL 1932.

-29-

Pool	Grade	Lbs. Toms	Lbs. Hens	% Prime Toms	% Ch. Toms	% Comm. Toms	% Old Toms	% Prime Hens	% Ch. Hens	% Comm. Hens	% Toms	% Hens
Thanks	Prime	19,175	28,793									
	Choice	2,453	3,101									
	Comm.	341	341	35	4	.5	2	53	5	.5	29	71
	O. Toms	1,247										
	Total	23,216	32,235									
Xmas.	Prime	48,515	22,774									
	Choice	6,058	1,893									
	Comm.	2,395	275	59	7	3	.3	28	2.3	.4	58	42
	O. Toms	256										
	Total	57,224	24,942									
Jan.	Prime	20,641	10,235									
	Choice	1,267	459									
	Comm.	2,497	389	58	3	7		29	2	1	58	42
	Total	24,405	11,083									

Chart No. 3



No. Grs No. Tkys

280 22,400

240 19,800

200 16,000

160 12,800

120 9,600

80 6,400

40 3,200

0 0

No. Grs. [hatched box]

No. Tkys. [solid black box]

Gross Val. [solid red box]

Lbs. Tkys. [solid blue box]

Ave. Weight Per Bird [hatched box]

Gross Val. Lbs. Tkys

70,000 175,000

60,000 150,000

50,000 125,000

40,000 100,000

30,000 75,000

20,000 50,000

10,000 25,000

0 0

1928

1929

1930

1931

STATE PROGRAM

The 1932 state extension agricultural program included ¹⁸⁰~~185~~ county projects covering different phases of Nevada agriculture, as follows:

1. Animal Husbandry
2. Dairying
3. Poultry
4. Agronomy
5. Agricultural Economics
6. Horticulture
7. Rodent Control
8. Rural Engineering
9. Soils

Progress reports for each of the ¹⁷⁰~~185~~ projects have been made and are on file in the state and county offices. Progress reports are written up by the agents prior to writing their annual report. In most cases the annual report is merely a statement of what the agents have reported in their progress reports, plus their miscellaneous work that always comes up and can not be planned.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

SUPERVISORY PLAN - 1932

¹⁹³³
~~1932~~

The supervisory plan for the year outlined in our ¹⁹³³~~1932~~ plan of work was carried out so far as it was possible. A goal of two visits to each county was set for the purpose of supervision and assistance in planning and carrying out county programs. On such visits office organization, program analysis, finances, 4-H Club and reports were checked over. ^{Eleven}~~All twelve~~ of the annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1932.

WHERE SUPERVISORY TIME WAS SPENT

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

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Times Visited</u>	<u>Days in Co.</u>
Churchill	16	14
Clark	3	9
Douglas	8	6 1/3
Elko	5	7
Eureka	2	5
Humboldt	4	4
Lander	1	1
Lincoln	3	3
Lyon	20	17
Pershing	3	3
Washoe	21	23 1/2
White Pine	4	6
Total	90	98

Total number of county visits	57
Total number of days in counties	98
Average number of visits per county	6.5
Number of counties below average	9
Number of counties above average	3
Goal set for number of visits per county	4
Number of counties goal reached	7
Number of counties goal not reached	5
Least number of visits to any county agent's headquarters	3

CONFERENCES WITH AGENTS

Conferences with agents at state office or in the field away from their headquarters:

Total number of such conferences	155
Average number of such conferences per agent	13
Minimum number of such conferences with agents employed full year	3

HOW SUPERVISOR'S TOTAL TIME WAS DIVIDED

The following statistical summary shows how the Assistant Director for Agriculture's time was divided between different activities:

<u>Item Reported On</u>	<u>No. Days Field</u>	<u>No. Days Office</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Days Worked	134	161	295
Supervision	36	12	48
4-H Club Work	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farm Bureau Cooperation	38	7	45
Cooperative Marketing	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11
Outlook	1	1	2
Extension Reports		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extension F.B. Claims		1	1
Agronomy	5	4	9
Banker-Farmer Cooperation	1	0	1
Miscellaneous	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	54

4-H CLUB WORK

During 1932, ^{15⁰/₆} 37.7% of the total days worked by the supervisor were spent on 4-H Club Work. The Assistant Director for Agriculture is responsible for the agricultural 4-H club work that is carried on in this State. This responsibility involves the preparation of subject matter and material for use in the field by county agents and local 4-H Club leaders. A considerable portion of the time devoted to club work this year involved the preparation of a bulletin for the use of all First Year Club Members. The bulletin mentioned expresses in print the Four Fold Program for Nevada 4-H Clubs adopted in 1931. This bulletin is the first of a four years' series. Second year requirements will be published in 1933; third year in 1934, and the fourth year requirements in 1935. During the past year all club members were requested to meet the first year requirements regardless of the year of club work they were enrolled in. Next year, all of the club members except those in first year work will be requested to follow the second year requirements, and so on, until 1935 when the Four Fold Program for Nevada 4-H Clubs will be in full force.

HEAD
HEART
HANDS
HEALTH

A
FOUR-FOLD
PROGRAM
FOR
NEVADA
4-H
CLUBS

FIRST YEAR REQUIREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
BULLETIN 70

STATE 4-H
CAMP

Another 4-H activity that took considerable time was the State 4-H Club Camp which was held for the second time on the University of Nevada campus.

The Assistant Director for Agriculture acts as camp director of the State 4-H Club Camp. No Extension funds were available for carrying on the camp in 1932, but splendid cooperation by everyone made it possible to put on a program that compared well with other years. The Nevada camp has been almost self sustaining from the start, but the \$300.00 or \$400.00 added to the camp budget from Extension funds has made it possible to improve the program when it would not have been possible otherwise.

Extension workers made up the loss of Extension funds this year by paying their registration fee, while the county or extension agents furnished the gasoline and oil used in the county cars for transportation.

NEW 4-H
CAMP SITES

An effort was made to develop a new State 4-H camp site near Lake Tahoe in 1932, but plans were not completed due to the financial situation and belief that a better site than the one first selected for the camp at Galena Creek could be selected. However, the year's efforts were not entirely lost as the camp kitchen at the University Stock Farm was dismantled and was made ready for transporting to a new site whenever a proper site is located.

The Washoe County Farm Bureau furnished the funds for dismantling the camp kitchen at the University Stock Farm and negotiated with the Washoe County Commissioners for the Galena Creek site.

Possibilities of a County of District 4-H Club camp site for Clark and Lincoln Counties was investigated. In company with extension agent, John Wittwer, Deer Creek, in the Charleston Mountains 40 miles from Las Vegas, was visited. Deer Creek has an elevation of 8,000 feet, is well timbered and would make an excellent site for a camp if arrangements can be made to build a camp.

FARM BUREAU
COOPERATION

The county farm bureaus are the organized agencies through which extension work is carried on in Nevada. A large portion of the appropriations for extension work is made in the name of the Farm Bureau. Considerable time was spent studying our Farm Bureau organization and improvements that might be made to increase the efficiency of the County Farm Bureaus. During the past few years, due largely to the depression, it has become increasingly hard for the county farm bureaus, the official extension organization in Nevada, to maintain their organization. When the farm bureau was first started in the State, extension agents devoted considerable time to farm bureau organization, but during the years of prosperity when things moved along without question, most of the older agents neglected their support of the farm bureau, while more recently appointed agents, with one exception, overlooked to a large degree their responsibility towards the farm bureau. Realizing this, ^{w-1932} the Assistant Director for Agriculture brought the matter to the attention of the Director and ^{and 1934} in 1932 spent considerable time interesting Farm

acordingly

Bureau Directors and Extension Agents in increasing the efficiency of the Farm Bureau.

Harry Morrell, Organization Director of the California Farm Bureau, the strongest farm bureau in the West, was consulted for improved methods of operation and organization, and some improvements have already been made in the Nevada organizations as a result. However, it is more than a ^{two} one year job and the work will have to be continued for some time in order to re-establish a sense of organization in the Eastern and Southern Nevada Counties where the farm bureau is weak. In the Western Counties the problem is to increase efficiency as these counties are operating in good shape.

to here

A one day conference on farm bureau organizations was held at Yerington in the office of the Lyon County Farm Bureau. Mr. Morrell was the principal speaker. Extension agents and Farm Bureau Directors from Lyon, Churchill, Douglas and Washoe Counties attended the meeting.

Following this meeting a preliminary plan of reorganization for the Lyon County Farm Bureau was drawn up. This plan will probably be adopted in 1933.

Another conference of extension agents in the Eastern part of the State to discuss Farm Bureau organization was held at Ely in the fall. County agents representing Clark, Lincoln, White Pine, Eureka, Lander and Elko Counties were present.

Farm Bureau reorganization was also discussed at the annual County meetings in Clark, Lincoln, White Pine and

Elko Counties.

Accordingly, the stage is now set for reorganization throughout the State in 1933. This should be well under way by spring. Reorganization of the Farm Bureau will again be discussed at the State convention of the County Farm Bureau in January and at the State Extension Conference.

COOPERATIVE
MARKETING

During the year cooperative marketing, as it pertains to Nevada, has been under close observation by the Assistant Director for Agriculture. Cooperative marketing work takes a good percent of the time of at least half of the Extension agents and an intimate acquaintance with this important work is necessary in order to intelligently meet the questions that are continually coming up in conferences with Extension agents and farmers.

OUTLOOK
WORK

Outlook work has not progressed in Nevada as has the two other types of economic work established two years ago when our economics department was set up. Outlook work seems a much more difficult problem for our small number of Extension workers to handle.

Our goal was to make this work a part of each county agent's program, but it is doubtful if this can be accomplished until such time as a regional specialist such as Harry Drobisch, Secretary of the Northwest Potato Growers' Committee, is employed or funds are available for another economics worker in our State office.

AGRONOMY

Only a small amount of time was spent this year

as Agronomy Specialist for the Extension service. However, plans were laid this year for 1933 when a new crop improvement program will be initiated in the Counties. The Agronomy Day of the California Experiment Station was attended and cooperation secured for backing up the new crop improvement program mentioned, for 1933.

OFFICE ORGAN-
IZATION, RE-
CORDS AND
REPORTS

The past year has seen an improvement in the county extension offices. For the second year there were no changes in stenographic help. The fact that competent stenographic and clerical help was available greatly improved the office organization, records and reports for 1932.

Written plans are required of each Nevada Extension Agent for each project undertaken in his county program. The project plans are prepared in duplicate, one copy being used for the agent's project file in his office and one copy for the State office file. Project plans are written for each major piece of work and give the goals, object of project, history, etc., and end with a calendar showing in detail what is planned month by month. Monthly statistical and narrative reports submitted by the agents show the work done monthly on each project. Progress made by agents on each project is checked in the State office by reading the monthly reports and by conferences at the agent's headquarters. The calendar in each project is usually gone over at such conferences, the supervisor making his own record of each accomplishment reported to date.

Projects are also checked when the agents visit the State office or when there is an opportunity when the supervisor meets the agents away from their headquarters.

Twelve full-time Agricultural Extension Agents were employed in Nevada in 1932. County lines have been disregarded in making these appointments, agents who work in more than one county are called District Extension Agents.

Extension offices are maintained in nine counties.

Twelve out of the seventeen counties of the State have organized farm bureaus for carrying on extension work. Some work is done in the remaining counties when the occasion demands.

Seven of the nine county offices had full-time office stenographers or clerks in 1932. Part-time office help in the other two offices takes care of records and reports satisfactorily, but full-time office help would mean more efficiency. During 1932, all nine offices were visited by the supervisor three or more times. On such visits, office organization, records, reports, etc. were gone over with each agent.

in 1931, motion picture films were shown by county agents at community center meetings, as follows:

Motion Pictures

<u>Year</u>	<u>No.Reels Used</u>	<u>No.People Shown To</u>	<u>No.Meetings</u>
1929	100	1454	23
1930	139	2548	61
1931	114	3883	67
1932	142	3452	74
1933	70	3517	70

MAINTENANCE,
TRAINING AND
PERSONNEL

- Training of personnel is a continuous job. New agents must be made familiar with requirements of the work and old agents must not be allowed to drift. Development of new work or new phases of work, resignations, employment of part-time assistants, transfer of agents, make such work continuous. Training in 1932 was accomplished by:

1. Personal conferences with agents.
2. Making an analysis of the agents' monthly reports and presenting the results to the agents.
3. By calling attention to good pieces of work.
4. Preparation of a "Master" project giving detailed suggestions for planning a certain piece of work. Such a master project was used by the agents as a guide in writing up their 1932 projects.
5. Acquainting agents with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Specialists and Field Stations, who can supply information the State Experiment Station and College of Agriculture cannot supply.

Increased efficiency was brought about by:

1. Comparison of time agents spent on 1931 projects compared with time planned in 1932. Using the program summary on page 7 of the annual statistical report, each agent was required to justify the adoption of 1932 project additions before any projects were approved at the State office. Quite a few projects that were not really worthy of the name were eliminated in this manner.

2. Use of Nevada 4-H Club Hand Book as a guide to agents and club leaders in carrying on the 4-H Club program.
3. Use of Nevada bulletin, #70, First Year Requirements for 4-H Club members.
4. Use of the new 4-H Club Record Book by club members for making reports of their work to Extension agents.

Agents are required to submit written project plans for each piece of work they put into their yearly program of work. Such plans may be revised and carried from year to year to completion. They 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 usually gone over at least twice a year. In 1932 it was not possible to check calendars as closely as before, but the progress reports of the agents were much better than before. This is evidence to the Assistant Director that the project plan adopted in 1928 is working out successfully.

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 agents in working out new projects. Farm management projects, a new feature of Nevada Extension work, established in 1931, has taken a definite plan in county extension programs. Ten out of eleven Enterprise Efficiency Studies, started in 1931,

were completed in 1932. Such work will be expanded in 1933 as a result of the foundation laid this year.

Outlook work has not developed as fast as the farm management work. So our outlook work is not a definite part of County Extension programs. Progress is being made in the cooperative marketing. Eight of the twelve agents in the State have worked during the past year on some phase of cooperative marketing. The 4-H club program in the State has been strengthened as a result of the revision of 4-H club project requirements in 1932 in the use of the Nevada 4-H club Pen Book and first year requirements for Nevada 4-H club work. During the year some attention was given to the senior 4-H club plan. While nothing noteworthy can be reported in this direction for the year, it is felt that a start has been made and that 1933 will see some substantial development along this line.

SUBJECT MATTER
ASSISTANCE

A close contact was maintained this year with the specialists and representatives of the office of Cooperative Extension Work. The following extension workers visited the State and rendered valuable assistance:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
W. A. Lloyd	In charge Western States
R. C. Jones	Dairy Specialist Office Cooperative Extension
S. P. Lyle	Extension Agricultural Engineer
P. D. Sanders	Entomologist, U.S.D.A.
Harry Drobisch <i>Drobisch</i>	Agent U.S.D.A. Sec'y. Pacific Northwest Potato Committee
Frank Andrews	Agricultural Statistician Nevada and Utah
John Bradford	Nat'l. Recreation Association

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Mr. Jackson	Nat'l Recreation Association
Paul Barker	Assistant County Agent, University of California
C.C. Wilson	Assistant Entomologist U.S.D.A.

Mr. R. H. Lamb in charge of Western Farm and Home Hour, San Francisco, cooperated with radio broadcasts of interest to Nevada.

✓ George Hardman, Chester Brennan, Charles Fleming, F. B. Headley, Cruz Venstrom, and Milton Howard, of the Nevada Experiment Station, rendered valuable assistance.

✓ 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 Agronomy Specialist for the Extension Service inasmuch as the college did not provide for such assistance. On some projects complete subject matter was furnished to the County agents, while in other cases County agents were advised as to the methods of carrying on projects.

PUBLICITY

The story of Nevada's news service is completely told by our Extension News Editor, A. L. Higginbotham, in his annual report for 193³~~2~~. 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.

Several radio talks were given over Station K.O.H. Due to the leave of absence, newspaper publicity for the State 4-H club camp again was handled by the Assistant Director for Agriculture. Close cooperation with the Extension News Editor was continued in an effort to increase the amount of sound Extension news material for our news service to the papers of the State.

RELIEF
WORK

The Extension Service and County Farm Bureaus provided machinery for extensive relief work during 1932 in addition to the regular educational activities among the farmers and stockmen of the State.

Relief activities were not confined to the twelve counties organized for extension and farm bureau work, but extended also to Storey, Ormsby, Esmeralda, Nye and Mineral Counties, with the result that the entire state was covered by the seven District and five Agricultural Extension Agents.

In thirteen counties of the State, \$35,000 in seed loans was arranged for 204 farmers, most of the money going for alfalfa seed to supply Nevada's biggest crop when credit could not be secured elsewhere. Farmers in Lyon, Churchill, White Pine, Elko, Douglas, Washoe, Pershing, Humboldt, Lander, Eureka, Storey, Mineral and Lincoln Counties received loans from applications made out for them by Extension agents at the County Farm Bureau offices. County agent, Otto Schulz, spent thirty-seven days time on such work and received four hundred eighteen office calls from farmers interested in loans.

To look after the interests of Nevada farmers who

applied for loans to the Salt Lake Seed Loan Office, L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott, Economists of the Nevada Extension Service, went to the Utah city at different times and assisted in the examination of applications.

Nevada Extension agents were also instrumental in arranging for livestock feed loans for ranchers in Eastern Nevada from the Livestock Loan Office at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Appraisal of range cattle and sheep loans for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was another relief activity of the Extension Service during the year in Eastern Nevada. C. R. Townsend, District Extension Agent with headquarters at Ely accompanied John Eager, at his, Eager's request, appraiser, to 74 ranches for this purpose.

Forty-one inspections were made by Townsend in White Pine County, 2 in Eureka, 4 in Nye, one in Lander, 10 in Lincoln, 13 in Elko and 4 in Humboldt County.

Livestock was counted on the range, classified according to age and a report was made on ranch equipment, character of range, and financial conditions of the applicants. Mr. Eager, the appraiser, stated that he wanted the Extension agent's company because Mr. Townsend was acquainted with the ranchers and county and could thereby cut down the expense of the appraisals.

Red Cross wheat, donated by the Federal Government for livestock feed in drought areas, to the extent of 12,112,172 pounds or a value of about \$200,000 was distributed in the State by Farm Bureau Committeemen and Extension

agents during the year in Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Pershing, Washoe and White Pine Counties.

Need for the wheat was investigated by the agents, who reported to Director C. W. Creel, who certified the need to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. The order was then filled by the Red Cross. The Extension-Farm Bureau set-up made it possible to secure the wheat and looked after the details of the distribution.

At this date more than one hundred applications for loans from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at Salt Lake and Reno have been made by farmers and stockman at County Extension offices assisted by their several agricultural agents.

Relief for the destitute in several communities of the State was also handled by Extension agents at the request of County Commissioners and Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials.

REGULAR PRO-
JECT WORK

Activities such as have just been enumerated naturally diverted the agents from carrying out their regular programs as planned. Noteworthy accomplishments follow.

MARKET-
ING

Continued assistance was given to cooperative marketing associations operating in Nevada during the year by County Extension agents and the marketing Specialist, L. E. Cline.

The Nevada Turkey Growers' Association, a unit of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, expanded its

operations this year to include carload shipments from Schurz and Lovelock. This is the most noticeable advance in the turkey deal since 1928 when shipments in carlots commenced at Yerington. Prior to 1928 only one shipping station was in operation at Fallon, while this year, 1932, shipping stations were operated at Fallon, Yerington, Schurz and Lovelock. Churchill, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing and Humboldt Counties were interested in the 1932, while Churchill was the only shipper before that time.

The Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc. continued to grow in 1932. The membership increased to over seventy members with 100,000 hens, approximately one-half of Nevada's hen population, located in Washoe, Lyon and Churchill Counties.

The association acquired new headquarters on Evans Avenue with sufficient space for handling present and future business. Installation of a modern cold storage unit and other necessary equipment was made. The only indebtedness the association now has is the mortgage on the new building. Current operations are financed through the local bank as needed. Over \$100,000 worth of business was transacted by the association in 1932.

The association has been the main factor in securing cooperation among Reno retailers in shipping price wars on eggs. This has enabled all egg producers, association members or not, in Western Nevada to enjoy a regular market. County agent, Edward C. Reed, in describing the association's effect on the market has the following to say:

"Just what value the association's effort to stop price wars has been to the local poultrymen is very hard to estimate. Suffice to say that during 1932 not one store has so far attempted to use eggs as a "leader" while this was a very common occurrence in years past. The high quality of the package has been maintained and the price to the poultryman here has been higher than enjoyed in other localities. During the spring of this year when packers could not handle any more local eggs from producers, the association was paying within one-half cent per dozen of San Francisco market quotations. At present the poultrymen are enjoying about one-half cent per dozen over San Francisco."

Moapa Growers, Incorporated, of Clark County, our oldest cooperative, continued to operate with success in 1932. Despite declining prices and weather conditions that ruined most of the crops produced by members of the association, \$25,000 worth of produce was successfully sold.

A refrigeration plant was installed at the association's packing shed which provided temporary storage and precooling of produce, making it possible to load cars without demurrage charges which helped reduce operating costs.

The asparagus market stood up well according to Extension agent Wittwer, who reported the following:

"At the outset the market situation for vegetable marketing was discouraging. Green and dry onions and bunch carrots for the early 1932 trade were short - demand good. With the depression on everything else

practically moved slowly. Asparagus prices, however, maintained their lead over California asparagus and even remarkably maintained prices of former years much better than other vegetable commodities."

District Extension agent C. R. Townsend looked after the shipping of 430,062 pounds of wool for the Nevada Wool Marketing Association at a cost of \$40.00 to thirty-seven growers. Mr. Townsend was the association representative at Ely and saved the growers hundreds of dollars of expense by performing this service from the Extension office at Ely.

FARM MAN-
AGEMENT

Farm management studies were commenced by nine out of the twelve Nevada Extension agents during the year. Seven enterprise studies concerning range sheep, turkey, poultry, and dairy production were completed. Despite co-operators discouraged with the low price of farm products and relief work that took agents time from this exacting work, very creditable work was done.

ANIMAL HUS-
BANDRY

Extension agent J. W. Wilson continued the study of mineral deficiency in cattle started in 1931 with the cooperation of several Elko County livestock men. A Mono-calcium phosphate diet is being fed cattle to see if it will correct depraved appetites and improve the condition of the cattle. In addition observations of forage eaten by the cattle is being made. No definite conclusions have been arrived at so far in this work.

C. R. Townsend, Extension agent with headquarters at Ely, assisted sixteen ranchers grazing 2,007 head of

cattle, and 25,900 head of sheep on year long ranges in White Pine County with water development projects. This assistance consisted of construction work on twenty-four springs, three shallow wells, four surface reservoirs and one ditch.

SOILS

Despite depressed prices and scarcity of money, 20 tons of treble super phosphate fertilizer was purchased in the Moapa Valley, Clark County. As high as 50% increased yield was secured by using this fertilizer. This production is in line with that secured in previous years.

Greenhouse tests of soil from two different valleys in Washoe County were carried on by Extension agent Edward C. Reed in cooperation with the Nevada Experiment Station at Reno. While Negative results were secured this experiment offers considerable promise as it was in this matter the Clark County results previously mentioned were finally secured.

HOME ECONOMICS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

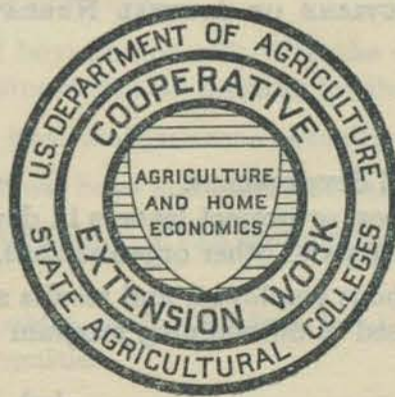
State Nevada County _____

Report of Mary Stilwell Buol County Assistant Dir. Economics Agent
(Name) (Title)

From November 1, 1931 to October 31, 1932, 1932

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 by an individual or group seeking agricultural or home-economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given. A telephone call differs from an office call in that the assistance or information is given or received by means of the telephone. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.

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 _____

(b) Number of members _____

(1) Men	367
(2) Women	201

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted _____ 99

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.

(a) Adult work _____

(1) Men	41
(2) Women	282

(b) 4-H Club work _____

(1) Men	0
(2) Women	58
(3) Older club boys	0
(4) Older club girls	15

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____ 70

7. Members in above clubs or groups _____ 1791

8. Number of 4-H Clubs _____ 53

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

(a) Boys ¹	2
(b) Girls ¹	408

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

(a) Boys	0
(b) Girls	343

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	2	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Girls	208	100	51	21	9	19

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Girls	94	85	79	56	35	31	15	5	6	2	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

700 Counties

13. Number of 4-H Club members in school.....	408	Out of school.....	2	13 - 8
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	48	14 - 6
		(b) Demonstration.....	15	
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.....			0	17
18. Number of different farms visited.....			0	18
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			2469	19 - 8
20. Number of different homes visited.....			963	20 - 8
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	2021	21 - 8
		(b) Telephone.....	1813	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			461.9	22 - 8
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			757.7	23 - 8
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			537	24 - 8
25. Number of individual letters written.....			1867	25 - 8
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			382	26 - 8
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			10,011	27 - 8
28. Number of radio talks made.....			3	28 - 1
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			26	29 - 7
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	34	30 - 8
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	117	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	288	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	72	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	413	
		(3) Total attendance.....	998	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....		(a) Number.....	998	31 - 8
		(b) Total attendance.....	18,287	
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....		(a) Number.....	458	32 - 8
		(b) Total attendance.....	14,528	
33. Tours conducted.....		(a) Number.....	6	33 - 3
		(b) Total attendance.....	145	
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	6	34
		(2) Total attendance.....	616	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	31	
		(2) Total attendance.....	1524	

¹ List as farm or home visit according to principal purpose of visit.

² 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	0	36-5
		(2) Total boys attending	0	
		(3) Total girls attending	0	
		(4) Total others attending	0	
36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a)	Number	196	36-5
	(b)	Total attendance	10,809	
37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	110	37
		(2) Total attendance	3,396	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	269	37-6
		(2) Total attendance	2,341	

8-5146

The Committee

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(Nevada Substitute)

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.

QUESTION NUMBER	LINE OF WORK (Name and Number of Project) Sheet No.....	Number communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committeemen assisting	Days specialists helped with line of work	Days agents devoted to line of work	No. meetings held in relation to line of work	No. news stories published	No. circular letters issued	No. farm or home visits made	No. office calls made	No. result demonstrations completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	No. of Counties QUESTION NUMBER
43	Home Gardens & Home Beautification(P.12)	32*	77	14.5	74.35	140	37	17	472	211	857	78	50	8
54	Foods & Nutrition (P. 18)	76*	185	91.	571.05	1140	201	141	763	761	3221	327	440	8
55	Child Training & Care (P.19)	32*	70	66.5	91.05	84	32	15	333	235	460	11	181	8
56	Clothing (P. 20)	30*	130	6	176.65	550	123	92	487	460	1049	34	276	7
57	Home Management (P.21)	6*	3	1	4.5	5	0	0	5	6	4	1	4	3
58	House Furnishings (P.22)	11*	17	0	32.35	39	23	25	94	112	208	2	33	7
60	Community Activities (P. 24)	24*	169	24	145.8	185	84	39	266	514	178	12	20	6
61	Miscellaneous (P. 24)	12*	0	21	54.95	1	0	13	10	11	0	0	0	4
62	Building Extension Program of Work Extension Association	38*	61	15.5	36.7	13	0	12	0	8	0	0	0	6
63	Organization: and committee	4*	67	12.	28.1	67	37	27	46	124	0	0	0	4
GRAND TOTAL		93	779	251.5	1215.5	2224	537	381	2476	2442	5977	465	1004	
*Sub-totals for each question contain duplications in other question. The actual no. of different communities in the state is 93														

¹Under "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.
²Under "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.

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 different 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)-----									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 (page 14)-----									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)-----									54
55. Child training and care (page 19)-----									55
56. Clothing (page 20)-----									56
57. Home management (page 21)-----									57
58. House furnishings (page 22)-----									58
59. Home health and sanitation (page 23)-----									59
60. Community activities (page 24)-----									60
61. Miscellaneous (page 24)-----									61
62. Building extension program of work ¹ -----									62
63. Organization—extension association and committee ² -----									63

(The totals for these columns do not necessarily check with the information given on pages 4, 5, and 6, since one meeting, farm visit, circular letter, etc., may relate to two or more lines of subject matter.)

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.....						64
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....						65
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....						66
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... bu. 67
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....						68
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						69
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
NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned. (Use space below for State questions not listed above)						

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)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
	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	{ (1) Boys						} 76
	{ (2) Girls						
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{ (1) Boys						} 77
	{ (2) Girls						
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing							78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ XXXXXX XXXXXX	} 79

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹Indicate 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

Item	(a) Irish pota- toes	(b) Sweet pota- toes	(c) Cotton	(d) Tobacco	(e) Other ¹
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					80
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....					81
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....					82
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.	83
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....					84
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....					85
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....					86
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.	87

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹ Indicate crop by name.
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

700 - Counties

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
Home gardens	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops	Beautification of home grounds	Tree fruits	Bush and small fruits	Grapes	
31	0	16	0	0	0	88 - 6
627	0	227	5	16	0	89 - 7
xxxxx	0	xxxxx	0	0	0	90
xxxxx	0 bu.	xxxxx	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	91
0	0	0	0	0	0	92 - 2
2	0	2	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	93 - 2
2	0	2	0	0	0	
1	0	xxxxx	0	0	0	94 - 1

NOTE.—Work relating to soils and fertilizers, insects, and plant diseases should be reported in connection with the crops concerned.

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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) Rodents	(b) Other animal pests	(c) 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 ENGINEERING

(Farm and Home)

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

700. Counties

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	13	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.....	0	117
118. Acres irrigated by such systems.....	0	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.....	0	121
122. Number of families assisted with house-planning problems.....	11	122 -
123. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	3	123 -
124. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	5	124 -
125. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed according to recommendations.....	3	125 -
126. Number of water systems installed according to recommendations.....	0	126
127. Number of heating systems installed according to recommendations.....	4	127 -
128. Number of lighting systems installed according to recommendations.....	10	128 -
129. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	0	129
130. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(a) Dairy barns..... 0 (b) Hog houses..... 0 (c) Poultry houses..... 0 (d) Silos..... 0 (e) Other..... 0	130
130¼. Number of farms or homes following recommendations on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	0	130¼
130½. Number of machines involved in preceding question.....	(a) Tractors..... 0 (b) Tillage implements..... 0 (c) Harvesters and threshers..... 0 (d) Other..... 0	130½
130¾. Number of farms employing better types of machinery or equipment recommended by extension agent.....	24	130¾ -

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)						
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710

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..... 147

 { (a) Boys.....

 { (b) Girls.....

148. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... 148

 { (a) Boys.....

 { (b) Girls.....

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..... (m).....

 (b) Corn..... (h) Beef cattle..... (n).....

 (c) Cotton..... (i) Hogs..... (o).....

 (d) Potatoes..... (j) Sheep..... (p).....

 (e) Tobacco..... (k) Poultry..... (q).....

 (f) Truck crops..... (l)..... (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 that are Supported by Records

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.....	419	184-8
185. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	2,225	185-8
	Food selection and preparation	Food preservation
	(a)	(b)
186. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls 127	35
	(2) Boys 2	0
187. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls 108	33
	(2) Boys 0	0
188. Number of homes assisted in planning family food budget for a year.....	217	188
189. Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....	65	189-3
190. Number of homes balancing family meals for a year.....	984	190-6
191. Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	856	191-6
192. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	44	192-6
193. Number of children involved in preceding question.....	1,238	193-6
194. Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....	1,582	194-8
195. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....	1,467	195-8
196. Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....	2,112	196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

196 A - Keep Growing Statistics

No. Communities	74	8
No. Children <i>comp.</i>	3042	8
% Increase Normal Children	78.016%	8
% Decrease Dangerously Underweight	-4.542%	8
% Safe Zone	74.886%	8
% Dangerously Underweight	14.402%	8
No. Schools Having Hot Supplement	38	6
No. Schools Having Supervised Lunch	46	6

196 B - Food Preservation

Qts. Fruit & Vegetables Canned	52,958	3
" Fruit Juices	116	1
Glasses of Jelly & Preserves	14,357	3
Qts. Meats	3,952	3
" Pickles & Relishes	9,663	3
Lbs. Meat Cured	43,530	3
" Fruit & Vegetables Dried	677	3
Gals. Kraut Made	250	1
Doz. Eggs Put Up	145	1
No. Storing Fruits & Vegetables	21	1

700 Counties

700 Counties

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

700 Counties

- 197. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 172 197 - 8
- 198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 456 198 - 8
- 199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care..... 8 199 - 5
- 200. Membership in these groups..... 86 200 - 5
- 201. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Girls.....	0	} 201
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 202. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	0	} 202
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation")..... 265 203 - 8
- 204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones..... 82 204 - 4
- 205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment..... 121 205 - 4
- 206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs..... 343 206 - 4
- 207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children..... 78 207 - 4

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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CLOTHING

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

7th. Country

208. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	276	208 - 7
209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	742	209 - 7
210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 264 (b) Boys..... 0	210 - 8
211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 218 (b) Boys..... 0	211 - 7
212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 376 (b) Girls..... 262	212 - 8
213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....	(a) Women..... 8 (b) Girls..... 131 (c) Boys..... 0	213 - 8
214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....	(a) Women..... 434 (b) Girls..... 215	214 - 8
215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....	(a) Women..... 270 (b) Girls..... 125	215 - 7
216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....	(a) Women..... 257 (b) Girls..... 237	216 - 8

(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

No. Counties

217. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	4	217 - 1
218. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	4	218 - 2
219. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0	219
220. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 0 (b) Boys..... 0	220
221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	3	221 - 1
222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	0	222
223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	82	223 - 1
224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	1	224 - 1
225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....	50	225 - 6
226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	158	226 - 6
227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....	10	227 - 3
228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	194	228 - 7
229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....	11	229 - 1
230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	91	230 - 1

(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

740 Count-Down

231. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 33 231 - 7

232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 204 232 - 7

233. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled..... (a) Girls 1 (b) Boys 0 233 - 1

234. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... (a) Girls 1 (b) Boys 0 234 - 1

235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings..... (a) Women 180 (b) Girls 1 235 - 7

236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture..... (a) Women 88 (b) Girls 1 236 - 7

237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... (a) Women 115 (b) Girls 1 237 - 7

238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... (a) Women 58 (b) Girls 1 238 - 6

239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... (a) Women 152 (b) Girls 1 239 - 7

(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

No Country

- 240. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 31 240 - 3
- 241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 767 241 - 4
- 242. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Girls.....	0	}	242
(b) Boys.....	0		
- 243. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	0	}	243
(b) Boys.....	0		
- 244. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....

(a) Girls.....	408	}	244 - 8
(b) Boys.....	53		
- 245. Number of individuals following recommendations as to complete health examination..... 1361 245 - 8
- 246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations..... 2419 246 - 8
- 247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations..... 888 247 - 8
- 248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.)..... 293 248 - 6
- 249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations..... 87 249 - 7
- 250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans..... 0 250 - 5
- 251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations..... 1 251 - 1
- 252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects..... 87 252 - 4

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

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COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

253. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	253
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	23	254
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	20	255
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	20	256
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	4	257
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, or community rest rooms established.....	0	258
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	29	259
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	4	260
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	9	261
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	34	261½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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BEES, WEEDS, HANDICRAFT, RABBITS, 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) Rabbits	(e) ¹
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....					262
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....					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.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work
(Project 2-B - Extension Work in Home Economics)

for

1 9 3 2

By

Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director
for Home Economics

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NEVADA PROGRAM OF WORK

(Showing Distribution of work by Counties)

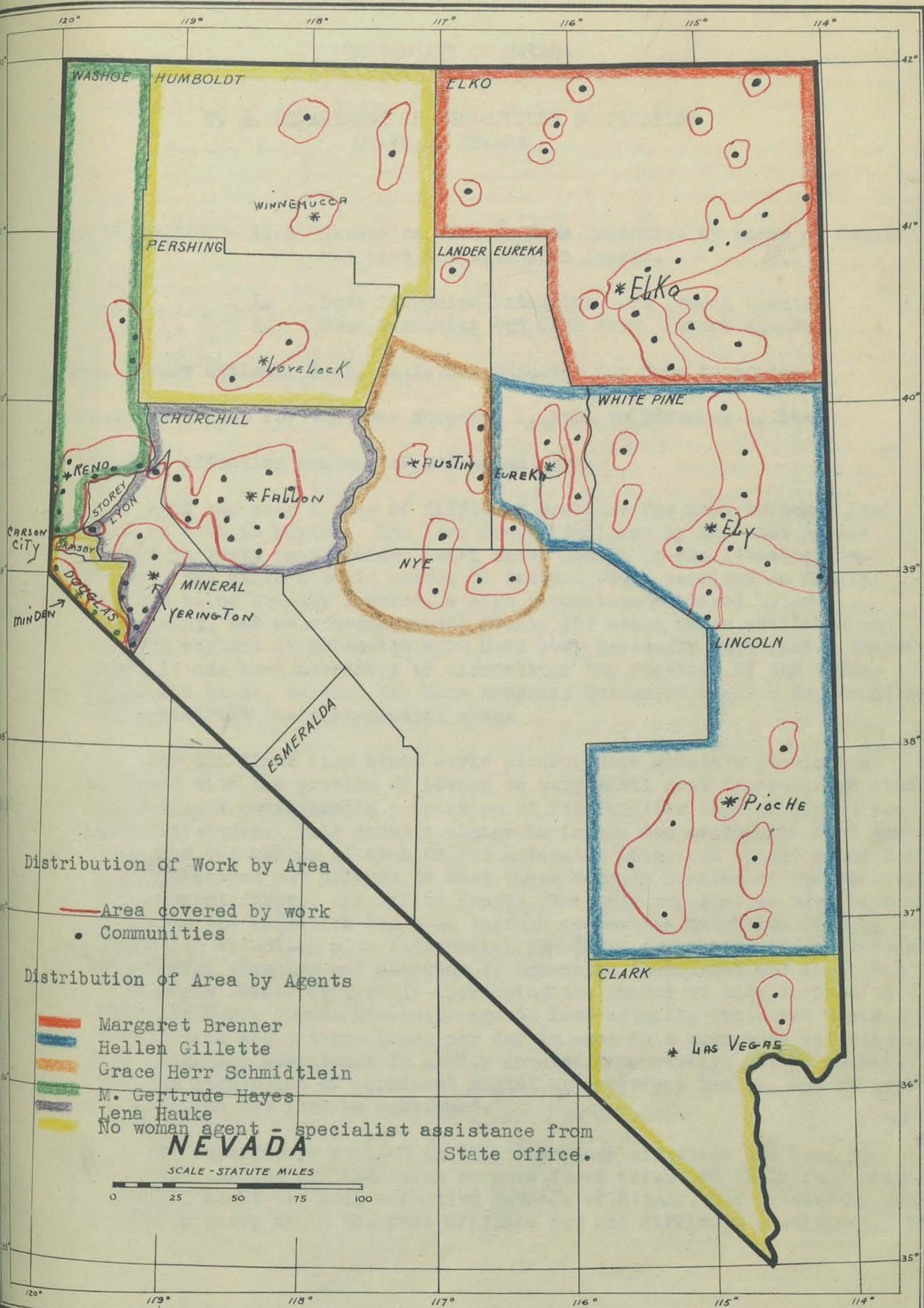
COUNTY

Elko	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
Washoe	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		p	
Churchill	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	
Lyon	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
White Pine	a	b	c	d	e			h		j	k		m	n	o		
Eureka	a	b	c	d	e			h		j	k		m	n	o		
Lincoln	a	b	c	d				h				l	m	n	o	p	
Lander	a	b	c	d				h	i				m	n	o		
Douglas				d				h						n	o		
Ormsby				d				h									
Humboldt				d				h	i					n	o		
Pershing														n			
Clark												l		n	o		q

KEY TO PROJECT SYMBOLS

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| a | Home Gardens | j | Clothing |
| b | Food Preservation | k | Home Grounds |
| c | Food Selection and Preparation | l | Recreation |
| d | Keep Growing | m | Community and County Organization |
| e | Home Improvement | n | 4-H Club - Clothing |
| f | Home Management | o | 4-H Club - Food |
| g | Sanitation | p | 4-H Club - Food Preservation |
| h | Child Care - Prepare | q | 4-H Club - Home Improvement |
- for School Round-ups.
- i Child Care - Home Demonstrations

NEVADA EXTENSION MAP
Distribution of work by Area and Agents



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

and

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

NAME OF PROJECT - II-B Extension work in Home Economics by means of County and District Extension Agents.

1. Home Economics Extension Work (women agents)
2. Home Economics 4-H Club Work (women agents)

Leader - Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

Progress Report for the year November 1, 1931 to November 1, 1932

I. Factors affecting conduct of Extension work:

1932 has been a year of difficult problems for Home Economic Extension work in Nevada. The long drouth followed by the most severe winter in forty years caused heavy death losses in the livestock industry, the state's basic source of income. This resulted in family incomes being greatly reduced, a high percentage of taxes became delinquent, and as a consequence, county and state funds available for the support of Extension work have been decidedly curtailed. Therefore, it has been necessary to discontinue the services of one woman Extension agent, to drop the Home Economic Extension work in two counties and redistrict the east-central area.

For the first time since early pioneer days Nevada's population is faced with the problem of living on very small cash incomes, and also, supporting a considerable proportion of its families through direct relief assistance. This drastic change in income has on the one hand greatly increased the number of demands for Extension help, and on the other hand has handicapped our efforts to meet these demands because of the reduction in personnel, travel and office funds. The only way that we have been able to handle the situation has been through conserving Extension time by concentrating attention upon fundamental problems, conserving effort through the careful planning and adoption of Extension technique; and last, but by no means least, by greatly increasing the amount of time devoted to Extension work. Women Extension agents have actually increased their working time about three hours per day to meet this emergency situation. Such emergency assistance is gladly donated temporarily; but of course, from the standpoint of permanent mental and physical health, and efficient service, can not long be continued.

The supervisory problem in this emergency situation has been to help local groups and Extension workers focus effort on their fundamental problems, adopt the most effective methods of attack, and resolutely and hopefully carry on in the face of these new and difficult conditions. The

fact that despite all these many difficulties results in most counties have increased, speaks well for the fine spirit of cooperation and the adaptability of both local people and county Extension workers.

The one thing in our favor has been that Extension workers, and local and county groups last winter realized something of the situation that was going to face Nevada and made every effort to prepare for it. Therefore, the plans drawn up at the beginning of this year have proved surprisingly adequate. The only radical adjustment has been the greatly increased volume of work placed upon the shoulders of agents and leaders; but fortunately, they have been able to stand up under it so far. One of the largest factors in making this effective planning possible was the fact that our county and local groups have for some years been accustomed to deliberately facing their future problems and making practical plans for adjusting their program of Extension work to meet them.

Another helpful factor is that the Extension force has for a number of years realized the general drift of our economic conditions and has constantly exerted its influence toward practical efforts to meet it. The sudden drastic drop in income simply supplied an immediate and effective motive for adopting practices we have for many years advocated, i.e. the live-at-home program. The well-established Home Demonstrations in food production and utilization which we have for years been carefully locating and fostering in all sections of our state, have proved of great assistance. When economic conditions actually began to pinch the general population, practically every area discovered some neighbor who knew about the live-at-home program and for some time previously had been foresighted enough to be carrying it out. Therefore, widespread campaigns of adoption could be quickly inaugurated. Each demonstrator was already partially trained to act as the leader for her neighborhood, as soon as economic pressure supplied the effective urge to action.

Program Determination:- As in the past recommendations presented by state and county committees, correlated with recommendation from the State Extension force, formed the basis upon which the state and county programs of work were founded. The aim has been to conserve the very limited cash income to meet fixed charges such as taxes, to guard individual and community health as an economic measure, and to maintain the morale of the population in the face of severe discouragement by stimulating interest in practical activities that could be carried on with little or no funds.

Another supervising problem has been the need to make the decreased extension facilities cover as large an area as possible, so as to help a large proportion of the population face their severe economic situation, and at the same time conserve our very limited funds. With this latter end in view, field trips for the purpose of supervision have been reduced and detailed conferences by correspondence has been substituted with pretty fair results. The supervisor's time thus released has been devoted to carrying on additional work in counties having no woman agent, to sup-

plement the work in counties having women agents in order to relieve the stress of overloaded schedules and in preparing subject matter material for the use of the whole state.

Considerable time also has been required for the state and county emergency relief work. The need for this type of work was not foreseen at the beginning of the year and its inclusion has made a very crowded supervisory program. But the fact that it has led to many excellent opportunities for influencing the opinions and practices of a larger proportion of the state's population in regard to our fundamental problems of nutrition has justified the time and effort required.

II. Supervisory Program - Goals and Results:

GOALS

1. Help determine county and state programs of work.
2. Supervise the writing of county project plans, the filing of these in county and state offices and see that such plans are carried out.
3. Supervise the activities of women agents as regards field and office work, methods of extension teaching, records, reports, and results secured.
4. Supervise Home Economics 4-H Club work.
5. Act as part time nutrition specialist.

RESULTS

Conference held regarding all state and county programs.

Completed nearly as planned. Fewer supervisory trips were made and more work was done by correspondence. Out of a total of 802 county goals 42% were reached, 32% were exceeded and 26% were not reached. See tabulation, page 4.

Carried out with a resulting decided increase in the proportion of the population reached and a strengthening of extension methods through increased use of newspapers, publicity, and home visits to help solve individual family problems. Records and reports have gone on slowly, but steadily improving. A higher type of professional attitude toward extension problems and the development of effective methods is apparent.

Carried out; resulting in a better distribution of emphasis as regards types of project carried on, a higher quality of work by club members, some improvement in local leadership, and the preparation of three new 4-H project instruction books.

35% of the supervisor's time devoted to this project, in field work, preparation of subject matter and the Ten Year Keep Growing report.

GOALS

RESULTS

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. | Carry on Home Economic Extension work in counties having no women Extension agents. | Work carried on in 5 counties using 15% of supervisor's time. |
| 7. | Secure needed subject matter, reference material and advice from U. S. Department of Agriculture Residence Divisions, etc. | Carried out - much valuable assistance received. |
| 8. | Help prepare needed subject matter material. | Revised Keep Growing project material, assisted in planning and edited 11 other pieces of subject matter material, prepared food budget material and instructions for State Emergency Relief work.

Assisted in the preparation of state news articles which were used as a means of subject matter instruction. |
| 9. | Help secure effective cooperation from state and county organizations as Farm Bureaus, Federated Clubs, State Board of Health, Nevada Public Health Association, etc. | Held frequent conferences with these groups, acted on State Board of Federated Clubs and of Nevada Public Health Association.

Worked out details of cooperative project with State Board of Health, Nevada Public Health Association and Extension Service.

Cooperated with State and County Emergency Relief Committees. |

State Summary of Goals and Results by Counties

	Goals #	Reached #	%	Exceeded #	%	Reached or Exceeded %	No. Reached #	%
Washoe	98	40	41	41	42	83	17 ✓	18
Elko	80	15	19	42	53	72	23 ✓	23
Churchill	109	69	63	23	21	84	17 ✓	16
Lyon	115	62	53	26	22	75	27	25
Lincoln	42	13	31	15	36	67	14	33
White Pine	79	22	28	20	25	53	37 ✓	47
Eureka	47	17	36	12	26	62	18	38
Lander	32	16	50	11	34	84	5	16
Totals	602	254	42	190	32	74	158	26

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III. Supervisory Problems, Methods and Accomplishments:

A. RELATION WITH COUNTIES

1. Important Changes in County Organization:

In six counties of this state there has been no change in county organization. In these counties, county and community cooperation is continuing along steadily with a healthy sharing of responsibility for program building and for securing results. As stated above, the severe state-wide financial crisis has resulted in Home Economic Extension work being discontinued in two counties; in Clark County at the end of the 1931 calendar year and in Lyon County on September 1, 1932. In Clark County this was caused by the high proportion of delinquent taxes, the reduced number of farms in the county due to selling them to the Government in connection with the Hoover Dam project, and to the heavy financial drain placed upon the county in caring for the thousands of indigents who have flocked in hoping to find work on the Hoover Dam construction.

When Home Economic Extension work was abandoned in Clark County, Lincoln County was added to the east-central district. This is entirely too large a district for one agent to handle so Lander County was taken away and placed in charge of a resident agent on a one-fourth time basis. This leaves Eureka, White Pine and Lincoln County in one district, with headquarters in Ely. This is, as far as we know, the largest district in the United States under one Extension agent and is really too large for effective work. Lincoln County is now in a precarious financial condition, due to the closing of most of the mines and the all-time low price of livestock, and work will have to be abandoned there. This will release Extension time for a better type of work in the rest of this district. This is needed because this is our most pioneer district, and a frequent change of women agents and the large area have been decided handicaps for a number of years.

Lyon County on the western side of the state, which has shared a woman agent with Churchill County, has been one of our best and most active counties. However, the failure of both banks in this county early this year and the low price for all farm products made a reduction of all expenses absolutely necessary. The women, 4-H Club members, schools and the parents involved in the large Keep Growing demonstrations have all expressed regrets at having to give up their woman Extension agent; but

stated they felt their whole agricultural future depended on helping the agricultural condition, and there was simply not enough money for both agents. So, as usual, human interest has had to be temporarily sacrificed to the dollar and cents interest that means the survival or abandonment of these farms. However, the Home Economic projects were carried on until September and excellent results secured. Everyone worked hard to make this a banner year so that when finances improve the county will have a good record to use as a basis for asking for another woman agent, perhaps on a joint service with Douglas County.

What is Lyon County's loss is considered by Churchill County to be their gain, as they now have the full time services of this district agent, which will allow them to expand the work decidedly.

2. Methods of Creating Favorable Sentiment to Extension Work:

No direct or special methods have been used to create favorable sentiment toward Home Economic Extension work. We have a rather deep seated feeling that the only thing that develops a permanent favorable sentiment for any type of work is to persistently, day in and out, give the people the very best quality of service in fulfillment of a program of work based upon actual needs. The only direct method used to develop favorable sentiment is the news service conducted by the state and county offices. We are under a professional agreement with the newspapers of the state not to use this news service for propagandizing purposes, and we take great care to abide by this agreement. When in the course of our work results are secured that are really news they are widely circularized; as a result we have splendid cooperation from the newspapers of the state. A majority of these articles are written so as to place informational material before the population in a practical, usable form.

Both types of articles undoubtedly create some favorable opinion, but it is only an incidental by-product. The thing that we believe creates the most favorable sentiment is the very friendly spirit of cooperation that exists throughout the state, the feeling of partnership and joint responsibility, and the large amount of personal conference work through which all sorts of home and individual problems receive specific assistance. In a small widely-scattered population such as Nevada has, this personal conference work is more effective in securing the adoption of approved practices and creating a favorable opinion than any other extension method we have tried. This personal contact with the agent is also more needed than in most states because our isolated families need the encouragement and stimulation of direct contact with the agent, particularly at the present time when there is little money to spend for auto transportation to meetings or to town.

3. Obtaining Extension Funds:

In Nevada this is considered an executive problem, and is left entirely in the hands of the Director of Extension and the State and County Farm Bureau organization, as far as direct negotiations with appropriating bodies (State legislation and County Commissioner) is concerned. This plan has decided advantage, as it protects all Extension agents against the possibility of being accused of playing politics to further personal interests. It also prevents the embarrassment of conflicting effort between the agriculture and Home Economic phases of Extension work, in securing financial support. The responsibility of deciding how funds shall be spent rests entirely with the Director of Extension, who is undoubtedly in a position to impartially decide how the best interest of the state shall be served.

B. PERSONNEL PROBLEMS:

1. Selection and Employment of Agents:

One new agent was employed during the year to take charge of the east-central district (Lincoln, White Pine and Eureka Counties), to fill the vacancy caused by the marriage of the former agent. Miss Hellen Gillette, (formerly County agent in St Louis County, Minnesota) was secured for this position. Miss Gillette has had four years' extension experience and before that was District Nutrition Specialist for the American Red Cross. Miss Gillette took up her work in Nevada with the beginning of 1932, so is just completing her first year of work here.

Mrs. Grace Herr Schmidlein, the previous agent in this east-central district married one of the prominent ranchers of her district and now makes her home on a typical Nevada ranch in Big Smoky Valley, Lander County. This young couple with their tiny son are now one of our best demonstration families. Because of the vast area of this district, since we were compelled to add Lincoln County to it, it was necessary to divide up the work some way. Therefore, Lander County was removed from this district and the services of Mrs. Schmidlein were secured to act as a one-fourth time Home Demonstration agent. This enables this county to secure excellent service for a very small amount of money, for although Mrs. Schmidlein is supposed to give only one-fourth of her time to Extension work she in reality gives considerable more. Her ranch home is right on the cross-county north and south road between the two county seats of Lander and Nye counties and for the past forty years most everyone who passes has stopped in to rest, visit

or have a meal. Now each such visit is pretty liable to turn into a private method demonstration of some extension practice or an office consultation on some home problem. On the Assistant Director's recent visit to this county, the fine old pioneer grandmother in this family confessed that they had given up packing away the tin can sealer, because most every time a rancher and his wife or a bachelor sheep man arrives at the ranch there is pretty sure to be a demand for a method demonstration. Also the valley telephone is kept pretty busy with inquiries, regarding cheese making, floor paint or insecticides, from their widely scattered neighbors even way down into Nye County. The tiny son with his tomato juice, Cod Liver Oil, outdoor naps and model layette is also developing into an effective advertisement for the Child Care project. Mrs. Schmittlein laughingly remarks that one former handicap has now vanished, as no one now comments on "theoretical women who never have had a child going around and trying to tell other women how to raise their children".

There are four areas in the southern end of this county where Extension project work is now carried on and one or two days a week Mrs. Schmittlein and the little son in his basket start off in the family car and go over the mountains to some school district where Keep Growing work is carried on in the morning. A child care project conference or a foods method demonstration is held in the early afternoon, followed by a 4-H Club meeting. Then late that afternoon or the next day the agent and "assistant" take the trail back to the ranch. This summer Mrs. Schmittlein took a four months' furlough and when the baby was two months old took up her extension duties again. Both mother and child are pictures of health. The arrangement is proving an interesting experiment in Extension procedure and we are beginning to wonder if carefully selected young matrons with a thorough training and former extension experience may not have a contribution to make as part time Extension agents. The example of a married Extension agent with three children who has carried on Extension work in another western state gave us the faith to try this experiment and so far it is proving satisfactory. Despite her four months' leave of absence Mrs. Schmittlein reached, or exceeded 84% of her goals for this year and nearly reached most of the others. This high record of accomplishment is only equaled by one other county in the state.

There has been no other change in personnel in Nevada this year.

2. Professional Improvement of Agents:

Only one woman member of the Nevada Extension force has taken professional training this year. The assistant director has for the third year been carrying on graduate work in economics and agriculture in the University of Nevada; leading to a Master's Degree and specializing in problems of consumption and farm family living standards. Part of the work has been based upon data secured by the Nevada Experiment Station and has proved of quite direct interest in relation to the problems the rural families of this state are now facing. The widely scattered location of most of our agents make such advanced study difficult to obtain. We only wish some University would conduct a correspondence course, planned to meet the needs of Home Economic Extension workers. Even a supervised reading course to keep one in touch with the trends in educational methods specially suited to Extension work would be an incentive to keep up in technique and broaden our professional viewpoint.

The crowded schedule and long hours that must be spent in auto travel leaves very little time for professional study. Also, the agents who act as specialists have to spend most of their free evenings preparing subject matter. Each agent keeps the others informed regarding new books, methods, etc. in their particular specialist field. The state office endeavors to pass on to the field agent material received from the federal office. We greatly appreciate the help received from the federal Extension office through reports, bulletins, bibliographies, etc. All help to keep us awake to current problems and new subject matter information.

3. Office and Field Equipment:

Four out of the five agents have well equipped offices including desk, filing cases, etc. The fourth time agent has her office in her home and furnishes her own equipment, as well as her own car.

There has been very little money this year to spend on office and field equipment. Two new cars were purchased for women agents this year. Four tin-can sealers were also secured. Outside of these there were very few expenditures.

4. Clerical Service:

Each Extension office employs a well trained office secretary, who serves both the men and women agents.

C. ASSISTING COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT TO DETERMINE EXTENSION PROGRAMS:

1. Obtaining and Analyzing Factual Data:

Data regarding actual conditions in the various com-

munities and in the counties are continuously being gathered and studied by agents, leaders and committee members. The Keep Growing school project is the best example of this. In all of the 83 communities and school districts carrying on this work we have detailed yearly information regarding the relative nutritional condition of each child. In a large proportion of localities similar information regarding the physical condition of these children has been gathered through the cooperation of local physicians and the state nurse. The same type of information is gradually being secured regarding the pre-school children.

Investigation regarding the home production and storage of the food supplies has been carried on for some years and is yielding encouraging results which are proving of value in helping the state make much needed adjustments during the present economic crisis. The recent extension of rural electric lines was largely made possible because of definite data gathered in this way. Thus, Nevada is accumulating a considerable body of definite information regarding the actual conditions affecting the life of its rural people and finds this information of very real advantage in helping to solve many of its problems.

2. Use of Outlook and Economic Data:

The excellent results that have followed the Farm Home Economic conference held in Washoe County three years ago, in guiding the program of work in that county, leads to the hope that other counties will sometime take similar work.

The economic material supplied by the federal Extension office and our own two agricultural economists, regarding the trends of prices of what farm families sell and buy has been of use in arousing our rural people to the importance of our live-at-home program. The "Market Basket" material put out by the Bureau of Home Economics has been of decided assistance. We wish we could have more of such material planned to meet the specific needs of farm families.

3. Part Committeemen Play in Program Making:

A steadily increasing share is taken by local and county delegates and leaders in determining programs of work. They contribute a valuable service to their localities and Extension work through helping to decide the type of work that shall be carried on and how best to spread the time and effort of our few women agents over their vast territory. During this year, when the reduction in funds and personnel has presented many difficult problems, the assistance in this respect has been invaluable.

4. Economic Adjustment and Long-time Programs:

For several years, due to the severe drought and declining livestock prices, Nevada has gradually and reluctantly been awakening to the fact that she was facing a very serious financial situation calling for radical adjustments toward becoming more nearly self-sustaining. This year the radical decrease in farm income decidedly increased the interest in the live-at-home program. This has stimulated effort along existing project lines rather than caused a redirection of interest; because the Extension department and a few far-seeing leaders have for several years realized the great need of cutting down the cash expenses caused by the old pioneer habit of growing only one or two cash crops and purchasing most of the food. Therefore, adequate garden demonstrations, food preservation, and low cost dietaries have received a large amount of additional emphasis this year. The cooperation of the Extension force and local leaders with the seed loan activities, flour and wheat distribution, and the work of the R.F.C. Emergency Relief committee has decidedly increased the proportion of the population influenced.

Increased attention has also been given to conservation problems connected with clothing construction and care. In the Home Improvement work many of the larger items involving the expenditure of considerable money have had to be postponed. The use of materials already on hand, refinishing, rearrangement and other improvements that frequently called for a large amount of work, but little cash expenditure, have been substituted. In the Yard Improvement work plant exchanges, native tree planting, etc. have taken the place of the more expensive improvements. In the nutrition and health work emphasis has been placed upon the conservation of health to prevent the added expense that sickness involved. On the other hand, the shortage of funds for commercial recreation and the worry over financial problems has increased the need for some mental and emotional outlet. Therefore, more time has been devoted to forms of home and community recreation that folks can create for themselves. Another tragic outcome of our financial condition has been the cloud it has cast over the lives of little children. We have had startling evidence of severe mental and emotional strain caused by the frequent reference to the financial worries of parents. Therefore, with all our groups, but particularly in the Child Care project, we have made every effort to arouse parents to a realization of the danger involved and to help adults develop a more cheerful attitude within the family circle and avoid an undue discussion of such problems before children.

5. Coordination of Programs of Specialists and Agents:

As Nevada has no full time specialist for Home Economic Extension work most of the women agents also act as part time specialists, and the Assistant Director for Home Economics as a part time nutrition specialist. Each one is responsible for obtaining current information, preparing subject matter and developing effective methods along specific project lines. Usually at the annual State Extension conference direct training is given to all the agents by each agent in her specialist capacity. Also, usually, a few specialist trips are made by the agents into the various counties. This year, because of lack of funds, no state conference was held and specialist trips had to be almost completely abandoned. Information and instruction by correspondence from the specialists and through personal conference with the Assistant Director during her field trips were substituted. This did not prove entirely satisfactory, but was the best we could do under the circumstances.

D; ASSISTANCE GIVEN AGENTS IN PLANNING WORK:

1. Selection of Goals:

Each year the Assistant Director holds a conference with each agent and her county committee, and gives assistance in determining specific goals in order to help obtain a well-balanced program of work. With our vast distances and widely scattered population one of the problems in regard to this work has been to persuade the agents and local committees not to be too ambitious at the beginning of the year in attempting more than they could systematically and effectively carry out during the year. Another problem has been to see that emphasis is placed upon the most important projects, which in this state are the problems of home production and utilization of food and the concerted effort to improve health conditions through the nutrition work and the correction of physical defects. A third problem is the best distribution of our limited extension facilities so as to reach as large a proportion of the population as possible. There is now a fine spirit of cooperation shown by agents and leaders in facing these problems and trying to select goals that will yield the best results to the greatest number. That the 1932 goals were carefully and wisely planned is shown by the fact that 74 percent of the goals set for this year were reached or exceeded and only 26 percent failed to be reached, despite the decided disturbed conditions resulting from our general financial depression. It is an encouraging fact that despite a 15 percent reduction in agent's services the number of communities reached by organized Extension work has increased from 75 to 93, or 24 percent. We are now reaching 93 out of 99, or 94 percent of the communities or areas in which we feel Extension work should be carried on in an organized basis.

This follows out our definite policy of reaching a large proportion of the population with a few fundamentals, rather than carrying on a more elaborate program with a smaller proportion of the people.

2. Choice of Means and Agencies:

Increased time and thought has been given this year to the choice of means and agencies used in furthering the different projects. Effort has been made to locate Home Demonstrations so that their effect would reach different neighborhoods or areas; the influence of the family, and then geographical locations have been the item most carefully considered. The fact that additional families came forward after the first demonstrations were established and volunteered supplementary ones indicates the success of this preliminary work. The careful planning of newspaper publicity has also been given additional consideration. A specific number of such articles were assigned to each project and in most cases were fulfilled, or exceeded. The timing of method demonstrations so that they would arouse interest in improved practices just when the public is faced with the problems involved was also stressed.

We have also spent considerable time and thought on developing greater cooperation with state and local health agencies, Federated Clubs, Parent Teachers Associations, the various relief organizations of the state, with encouraging results, particularly in regard to securing the removal of physical defects and in safeguarding health through the adequate food rations we have been able to get all relief agencies to adopt.

A definite calendar of work for each project is made out at the beginning of each year showing just what work will be done each month. This is a great help toward the effective use of time and effort, as the Assistant Director and agents check over these calendars and see that the various details are not forgotten.

3. Use of Local Leaders:

Increased attention has been given to the vitalizing and training of local leaders. Lack of funds have reduced the leaders and number of training schools, because there was no money to fix up cars or buy gasoline. Therefore, home conferences with local leaders have been substituted with excellent results. In fact, the results are better than when leaders were trained in groups due to the greater attention the agents have been able to give to each leader and her problems. However, this personal training has greatly increased the work placed on the agents' shoulders. We all feel that the present emergency has justified the additional time and effort required; but, when conditions improve, we will have to go back to group training.

4. Methods of Evaluating and Checking Results:

Statistics regarding the results of the year's work are collected through record sheets distributed by local leaders and by mail, and by personal check-ups conducted by the Extension agents. At the end of the year a tabulation of goals and results is carefully made and evaluated on the basis of the amount of agents' time devoted to each project. We have found this a good way of arousing the professional interest of the agents in the effective use of their time and effort. A comparison of the different projects shows rather a direct relation between results obtained and the number of home visits made and news articles written; indicating that at present these are our most effective methods of securing the adoption of improved practices. The Assistant Director makes a tabulation of all agents' time, methods and results and in personal conference with each agent helps her to recognize the strength and weakness of her methods and to select definite points upon which she will work for improvement during the coming year. Real interest and cooperation has been shown by the agents in thus studying their own work from a professional viewpoint.

E. HELP RENDERED IN MEASURING PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF EXTENSION TEACHING:

1. Record Systems:

A system of daily records and monthly reports is enforced in this state. The Assistant Director, through personal conferences and correspondence, endeavors to stimulate the habit of keeping up this systematic recording of efforts and results. With the long hours spent in hard travel, as well as the crowded schedule of meetings, home visits, etc. it is a constant temptation to tumble into bed without making out the daily report. Constant encouragement is required to overcome this tendency. Each project calendar is checked over with the agent several times a year to insure that important steps are not overlooked and omitted during the busy round of daily duties. We have found this a great help in improving the quality of work.

2. Surveys and Reports on Adoption of Improved Practices:

As stated in the previous section (D) reports of improved practices adopted are gathered by local leaders, by mail and by the agent and are tabulized by the agent and carefully compared with the goals set for the year. This year 74 percent of the goals

set have been reached and in many instances greatly exceeded. Considering all the difficulties that have been encountered this year we believe this is an excellent return for the funds and time invested in this work.

3. Records of Other Activities:

A record by projects is kept of all method demonstrations, home visits and miscellaneous meetings and will be found tabulated on the extended page 7 of the agents' statistical reports. This is a help to both the agents and to the state office in judging the quality of work done. A record of all cooperation with other agencies is also carefully kept. This year the cooperation with the R.F.C., seed loan agents, and various other relief agencies has been a prominent feature of Extension work.

4. Evaluation of Results:

The results of the year's work are tabulated by each agent and compared with the goals set up at the beginning of the year. At the state office the year's results for each county and each agent are tabulated and compared with the goals and with the time spent on each project by each agent. These tabulations are studied at conferences held by the Assistant Director with each agent, and plans made to strengthen the weaknesses found. This year there has been a decided increase in most projects in the volume of results secured per day of time spent by the agents; this we consider valid evidence of improved technique.

5. Reports:

Daily record blanks are filled out by the agent showing the amount of time spent and the Extension methods employed. These daily results are summarized into a monthly report, which is supplemented by a narrative report, prepared on a project basis. These reports are sent to the state office where they are compared with the project calendars. This gives a good cross section of the progress of the work throughout the state. At the end of the year the county statistical and narrative reports of each agent are filed with the County Commissioners, the County Farm Bureaus, and the State Extension office. All county reports are summarized at the state office and a state report prepared which is sent to the Federal Extension office at Washington D. C., to the Governor of the state, and a brief summary distributed to the delegates attending the State Farm Bureau conference. Not many of us like to make reports, but we are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that such reports, well prepared and carefully studied, are a very real help to the Extension force in determining the development of the work.

and the effectiveness of methods used. They are also an encouragement to the leaders, demonstrators, and project members who cooperate in carrying Extension work.

F. ASSISTANCE GIVEN COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS IN MORE EFFICIENT USE OF MEANS AND AGENCIES:

1. Circular Letters:

Decreased funds have necessitated great care in the use of mimeographed paper and stenographic time, as well as other office facilities. This has increased interest in making each circular letter just as effective as possible; therefore, agents have been helped to realize the importance of clear, brief statements, interesting presentation and attractive form in making these circular letters more effective. There has been a 3 percent reduction in the number of circular letters sent out, and most of them have been made shorter and more attractive. In this state, with its widely scattered population and its long winters when many roads are often closed, we find circular letters very useful Extension tools. This is especially true in such projects as the Keep Growing work where a more constant follow-up is needed than the agent can give through her visits. An example of this use of circular letters is given on page 128 of Margaret Brenner's Elko County report.

2. News Service:

The Assistant Director has cooperated with the Extension Editor in the planning and preparation of news articles regarding various phases of Home Economic Extension work. These news features have secured a very high percentage of use. In the same way, most every project calendar of work includes definite provisions for similar local news stories and feature articles, and each agent is carefully checked to see that these plans are carried out. Because of the high rate of literacy in the population of this state and the fact that practically every rural family takes one or more county and state papers, we find news articles most helpful in arousing interest in new projects, phases and in stimulating a desire to adopt improved practices. An interesting evidence of the effectiveness of the news service is the fact that the tabulation of this year's state results show that the greatest number of adopted practices were secured from counties having the largest number of news articles, and the least number from counties having the fewest news articles. Extension news articles have become so popular that local reporters keep close watch on the progress of various projects and frequently go out and get feature stories themselves. The Keep Growing

achievement days, poster contests and yearly reports are now actually bones of contention among the newspapers of the state. This year special effort has been made to assist the reporters of local project groups and 4-H Clubs to improve the quality of their news articles and encouraging results have been secured. It is a matter of considerable pride to Nevada that at the National Farm Bureau 1932 conference the Nevada State Farm Bureau was awarded a silver loving cup for the best news publicity on project activities. The Extension Editor has been of great assistance in stimulating interest in the value of news articles as a fruitful extension device. The Assistant Director has cooperated by preparing articles for state and county papers and the Nevada State Bureau Farmer. She has also supplied data for other activities and has helped agents improve their technique in preparing similar material.

The number of news articles prepared by agents has increased from 492 in 1931 to 537 in 1932, an increase of 9 percent, in spite of the fact that the personnel has been reduced 15 percent.

3. Home Visits:

Special emphasis this year has been given to home visits to improve their quality. Agents have been urged to make definite plans for each home visit, to keep a record of specific suggestions given and the results secured. See report of Gertrude Hayes, regarding home visits to Child Care demonstrators, pages 69 to 109. We feel that the home visit is one of our most effective extension methods. Our isolated ranch women seem to need the stimulation and encouragement that only personal contact with the agent gives, especially this year when the general discouragement tends to act as a check on many cherished plans. During project tours the Assistant Director has had many homemakers say "Well, I didn't think I could do anything about fixing up my house (or enlarging my vegetable garden, etc.) because we didn't have a cent to spend, but our Extension agent came and talked it over with me and I saw there was just lots I could do without money and so started in." The summary of results shows that the number of improved practices varies directly with the number of home visits made.

4. Office Calls:

Office calls are considered an excellent indication of the interest taken in Extension work and a measuring stick of its usefulness in the lives of the people whom it serves; because it is an absolutely voluntary contact entirely initiated by the people themselves. If this is so, then Nevada has grounds for being pleased over the fact that the number of office calls has increased 11.6 percent during the year despite the fact that the number

of women Extension agents has decreased 15 percent and one agent's office has been removed from town to a ranch 25 miles away. The Assistant Director has endeavored to improve the quality of office calls by directing the agents' attention to the need of tactfully determining the needs of the visitor, and of bending every effort to supply the desired information or service at the earliest possible time.

An interesting phase of these office calls is the increasing requests for technical advise on buying problems frequently leading to calls being supplemented by a shopping trip, during which the agent's opinion as to quality or suitability is secured. This service is comparable to that given by the agriculture agents to ranchers buying livestock, and is gradually developing improved consumer's judgment.

5. Meetings, Including Tours:

Considerable pressure has been applied by the Assistant Director on both agents and local and county groups to arouse a realization that each meeting planned represents a considerable fraction of their own and the agent's time, and that there is a joint responsibility to utilize this time and effort so as to produce the best possible results. We find that definite project calendars at the beginning of the year prevent the scattering of effort resulting from the demand for demonstrations on unimportant subjects. The timing of method demonstrations so as to slightly precede the season of need and to avoid periods of rush work such as haying, etc. has also received added attention. Community meetings, as a means of stimulating interest in projects and giving publicity to the results obtained, have also been emphasized. Keep Growing and 4-H Club Achievement Days are now featured annual events in many localities of the state. The progress reports of local leaders before community groups has been improved and increased in number.

This year a series of commercial demonstrations in various sections of this state, were at the suggestion of the Assistant Director, attended by most of the agents for the purpose of studying their clever psychological approval and skilfull technique. We all learned a good deal regarding these two points, as well as learning what not to do in regard to accuracy of statement.

6. Demonstrations:

The location of Home Demonstrations; the publicity necessary for their effective use and the improvement in the quality of 4-H demonstrations have all been studied by the agents, leaders and Assistant Director.

7. Bulletins This Year:

Two printed bulletins and eleven mimeographed bulletins

and circulars were prepared by the Extension agents and the Assistant Director. These include;

- Printed - High Altitude Baking Problems; Margaret Brenner
(4-H Club Instruction Book)
Ten Year Report of Keep Growing Work; Mary S. Buol
(Assisted by all agents)
- Mimeo-graphed Third Year 4-H Clothing Instruction Book; Lena Hauke
4-H Food Preservation Club Instruction Book;
Margaret Brenner
Preservation of Meat in Tin Cans; Grace Herr
Schmidtlein
Living Well at Low Cost; Margaret Brenner
Dollar Dinners for Summer; Margaret Brenner
Buy Health with Your Food Money; Margaret Brenner
Christmas Sweets; Grace Herr Schmidtlein
Stand Up To Life (Posture) Margaret Brenner
Saving Pennies Through Clothing Care and Remodeling
Lena Hauke
Nevada State Emergency Relief & Construction
Committee Food Budget; Mary S. Buol

8. Local Leaders - discussed under D-3.

9. Exhibits:

Due to the fact that all county and state fairs were discontinued this year because of lack of funds, no exhibits were prepared by the Extension service this year.

10. Radio:

A total of 3 radio talks were given by the women agents of this state. The fact that Nevada has only one radio station accounts for this small number. The Assistant Director gave 3 radio talks and wrote 3 other talks to be delivered over KGO, San Francisco in connection with Farm-Home Hour.

G. STUDIES OTHER THAN ANALYSIS OF REPORTS, CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE MORE EFFECTIVE METHODS OF EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND TEACHING:

We believe that under this heading may be classed the Ten Year Report on the school nutrition work known as The Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations which was published as Nevada Extension Bulletin #75. We know of no other similar study covering an equal length of time in which the same Extension methods have been used in an effort to permanently influence the living habits of a considerable proportion of the homes of a state. From the viewpoint of Extension methods and results we believe this report shows the value of the following Extension devices.

1. Specific Goals.
2. Definite Means of Measuring Progress.
3. The effectiveness of the repeated, year after year, emphasis of certain ideals or standards; presented

each year from a slightly new point of view.

4. The valuable assistance that can be rendered by local leaders when they are given specific duties, are thoroughly trained and persistently stimulated by frequent conferences with agent and by public acknowledgement of the value of their community service.
5. The value of carefully planned publicity by means of news articles, contests and achievement days.
6. The influence upon community and state consciousness and attitude, of standards of excellence that are founded on scientific fact and repeatedly presented in simple, easily understood terms.
7. Last, but by no means least, the need of an abiding faith and persistence on the part of Extension workers that will enable them to tactfully, but firmly carry on in the face of public criticism and patiently await the inevitable vindication that time and continued effort will give.

After completing this study the Nevada Extension feels firmly armored against the frequently heard protest "Oh we can't take up that subject. No one is interested in it; in fact, the public will openly oppose it." The Keep Growing project was very far from popular when it was started, but now the whole state boasts of what has been accomplished through it. Therefore, we now feel we are justified in stating that adverse public opposition in the face of real need is only a challenge to the skill of Extension technique, and should not be allowed to act as a barrier in attempting any piece of work that really needs to be done.

IV. Project Activities and Results:

A. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

All regular project work in Nevada is based upon definite project plans which state the problem, give the long time objectives, the general method of attack, cooperating agencies, etc. Each year an annual addition is made specifying the year's goals, methods, calendar of work, etc. At the end of each year a progress report is filed, contrasting goals and results, and making recommendations for the next year. The copies of these projects and their additions are on file in the state and county Extension office, are used as a detailed guide for all major lines of work and have been found of real assistance in securing the efficient use of time and effort and the concentration of attention on problems of major importance.

A classification of Home Economic projects now being carried on in Nevada was given on page 17 of the

1931 annual report and so will not be repeated here. Practically no change in projects has taken place, but a decided change in direction of endeavor has been necessary to meet the serious economic situation which Nevada has experienced this year. Throughout all projects the main objectives of this year have been the conservation of cash to meet fixed charges, the protection of health, and the maintenance of the courage and morale of the family in facing their very difficult problems.

The conservation of cash has been furthered through an intensification of our live-at-home campaign, (including the home production, preservation and utilization of food) and through increased home labor in the construction and renovation of clothing, the improvement of the house and grounds, etc. The protection of health has been emphasized through the Keep Growing and pre-school work, through much work in the selection and preparation of low cost meals, and through cooperation with the R.F.C. and local relief agencies in their emergency relief activities.

The problem of maintenance of the morale of our rural people has been attacked through recreation schools, community meetings and the emphasis of family recreation as an adequate and superior substitute for commercial recreation. The subject of protecting children from permanent and serious harm caused by undue worry and responsibility under present conditions has been featured in our Child Training and Care work.

B. METHODS AND RESULTS OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS DURING 1932 ~~PERIOD~~:

1. Nutrition

(1) Keep Growing Demonstrations Results for 1931-1932.

During this year there has been a 24 percent expansion in the number of communities reached in the Keep Growing project. 83 communities in 11 agricultural counties of the state have taken part in the work, with a total enrollment of 3,596 children which is a 27 percent increase in the number of children involved. This is the largest number reached during the ten years of Keep Growing work and embraces a large majority of the rural children in these 11 counties.

As a result of this year's work, there has been a 7.9 percent increase in the number of "normal" or up-to-weight children and a decrease of 5.8 percent in the number of children in the Danger Zone. This more than fulfills both state annual goals of 5 percent improvement in each of these groups. Despite the fact that 16 new communities and nearly a thousand additional children were added to the work

last fall, the results for the year are practically as good as the excellent results of the previous year. 72 percent of all Keep Growing children ended this school year in the Safe Zone and only 15 percent were in the Danger Zone.

We are proud to announce that 34 of the 83 communities achieved the ultimate State goal of having 75 percent of their children in the Safe Zone and 10 percent or less in the Danger Zone, and so are declared Gold Star communities. Better still, 11 of these communities were "All Year Gold Star" communities. Again, this is by far the best record that has been made during the ten years of this project. 24 communities carried on preschool Round-ups and 56 took part in Child Health Day celebrations. This is also the best record we have had in these supplementary activities.

This was a year of unusually fine cooperation. The service rendered by the State Board of Health and the Nevada Public Health Association in continuing to furnish a field nurse to assist in solving the problem of physical defects was a large factor in securing the marked improvement made this year. The cooperation of local physicians, local leaders, community organizations, and schools was the best in the history of this work. Further details of this year's work are given in the agents' reports and in Nevada Extension bulletin No. 75 which is appended to this report.

(2) Keep Growing Ten Year Report:

1932 witnessed the completion of ten years of these Keep Growing demonstrations. Therefore, a detailed study was made of the entire period of this long continued project, and the results that have been secured. This showed that despite the rather large proportion of new communities and children that have been added to the work nearly every year definite progress has been made. The chart on page 25 and the tabulation on page 26 show that during these ten years the number of children who are up to or above average weight has increased 14 percent, the number in the Safe Zone has increased 6 percent, and the number in the Danger Zone has decreased 7 percent. "Large masses move slowly" so we consider that this is an encouraging improvement to secure in ten years, considering the large number of children involved, the vast territory over which they are scattered and the small Extension personnel.

But bodily weight in relation to age and height is only a rough gauge of physical condition, and the real purpose of this work was to improve the food habits, and nutrition and health conditions of these children. What

evidence is there that there has been any progress along these lines?

The testimony of the children and their parents and leaders makes us quite sure that about 85 percent of these children are now taking somewhere near a quart of milk a day. Local dairies report a decided increase in milk purchases, and the fact that Nevada's per capita consumption of milk has now risen from 1.2 to 1.6 pints per capita per day is confirmatory evidence that milk consumption has decidedly increased, not only among the children, but the adult population of the state. Children, parents, leaders, and schools report a decided improvement in the quantity of breakfasts and lunches consumed. Cooked mush is now the standard breakfast food of Nevada children; "Hot Cake Hounds" as well as "Coffee Kids" are slowly, but surely, being eliminated in the effort to win Community Gold Star certificates. Noon lunches at school have also improved since supervised lunch periods with hot supplements have been popularized.

From all these various sources of evidence, we believe we are justified in saying that Keep Growing demonstrations have improved the individual and family food habits of a considerable proportion of the rural population of Nevada. We feel they have also aroused interest and built up community cooperation in behalf of Positive Good Health. The services rendered by local leaders and community organizations in behalf of remedial treatment for physical defects, Prepare-for-School Round-ups, Child Health Day celebrations, as well as the Keep Growing demonstrations is proof of an active interest in higher standards of community health.

Finally, what evidence is there that all of this work has been effective in producing a condition of better health? The clearest evidence is the changed appearance in the children themselves. Good color, glossy hair, firm muscles, and a happy, alert expression are all characteristics of a majority of these present-day Keep Growing children. Nevada school children not only weigh more on an average, but look better and act better than they did ten years ago. In a recent unsolicited report from the Women's Physical Education Department of the University of Nevada, the examining physician states:

"For the past seven or eight years I have been making physical examinations of the freshman 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 throat and teeth of these girls. The throats are well cared for, the tonsils either being removed or in a healthy condition. Dental caries are almost unknown among the recent entrées. I am wondering if some of the improvement noted is not due to the

work of the Extension Division? I am taking this means of expressing my personal thanks for your interest in the general health of Nevada's young people."

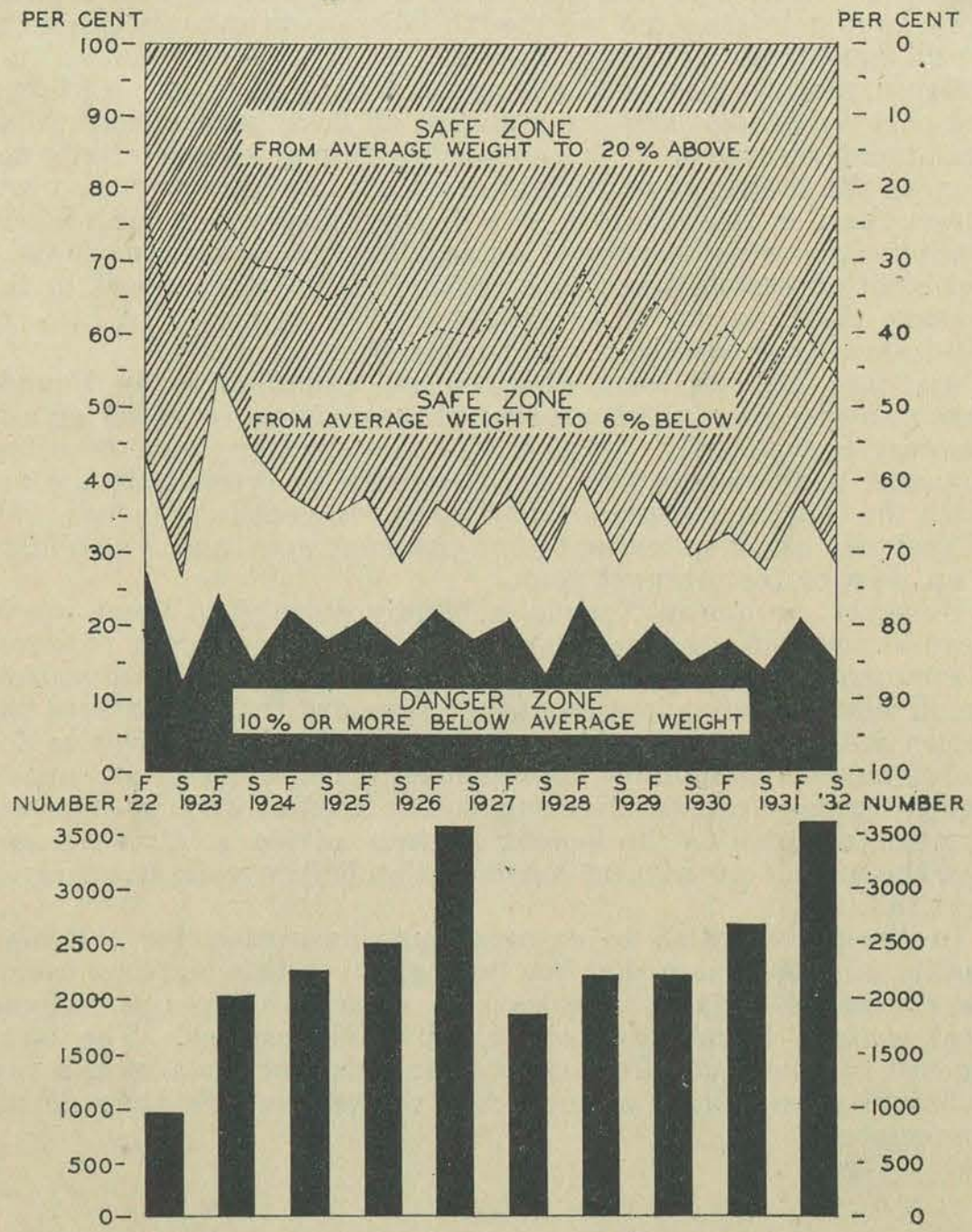
Considering all the evidence submitted above we feel that we are warranted in stating that these demonstrations have fulfilled the requirements of our original goals, because they have;

1. Aroused interest in nutrition and health conditions, and created an effective motive for improvement.
2. Furnished a method by which individual and community progress can be measured.
3. Emphasized a few fundamental principles of nutrition and health, with a minimum expenditure of time and money.
4. Developed community responsibility in behalf of Positive Good Health.

Therefore, we feel that these Keep Growing Demonstrations have justified their existence. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Each year all the Keep Growing communities want to continue with the work and new ones ask for it.

For details regarding extension methods used in this project, Extension agents' reports, particularly Margaret Brenner's report, pages 110-121 presents the work from the viewpoint of leaders and children.

Chart Showing Results of Ten Years
of
Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations, 1922-32



Upper chart shows increase in proportion of children in Safe Zone and decrease in proportion of children in Danger Zone. F=Fall. S=Spring.

Lower chart shows number of children involved in the demonstrations.

**Statistical Results of Ten Years
of
Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations, 1922-32**

	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Fall 1926	Fall 1927	Fall 1928	Fall 1929	Fall 1930	Fall 1931	Spring 1932
Per cent Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	31	35	39	38	46
Per cent in Safe Zone (Normal and Slightly Underweight. State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	60	62	67	63	72
Per cent in Danger Zone (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	23	20	18	21	15
Number children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	2190	2196	2659	3608	3396
Number counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7	8	11	11	11
Number communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	58	63	67	83	83
Number Gold Star Communities			4	13	18	19	20	22	25	22	34
Number All Year Gold Star Communities								6	12	11	11

Taken from Page 17, Nevada Extension Bulletin No. 75.

A summary of the results of this study together with the detailed results of the current year was printed and issued as Nevada Extension bulletin No. 75 "Ten Years of Keep Growing Demonstrations in Nevada", a copy of which is appended to this annual report. This bulletin was distributed to all local leaders, teachers, school trustees, state and district school supervisors, state, county and community Farm Bureau directors, all Health agencies, Parent-Teacher associations, Federated Clubs, the various departments of our State University, etc. Much favorable comment and publicity has been secured throughout the state as to the results of this school nutrition project.

This printed report was also sent to all state Extension Service leaders and Nutrition specialists, and to many of the leading nutrition and health authorities throughout the United States. The request was made that they give us the benefit of their frank criticism of this piece of work and their advice in regard to the reorganization of the project in preparation for another five years of work, particularly in regard to the advisability of including other factors than the height-weight relationship in judging nutrition condition, such as muscle tone, posture, color and tooth condition. We are sincerely gratified by the number of replies and the helpful suggestions that have been received, excerpts from which are included below.

"I consider your ten years' report of "Keep Growing in Nevada" the best report I have yet seen on any state-wide work in child health, for the following reasons; first, because you have aroused the interest of parents, children and school to work together for the definite improvement of each individual child's health. Without such cooperation little can be accomplished; second, you have put present day knowledge into practical use, thus making "the attaining and preservation of health" of the first consequence in education - a principle established and repeatedly asserted by the N.E.A.; third, you have reported definite, measurable results giving credit to both pupils and community for their achievements; fourth, having thus emphasized the essentials of health as the basis of procedure you have now a clear field for the enlargement of your program to further apply intelligently your resources, namely; physical examinations, corrective exercises and dietary procedures, which should steadily increase the efficiency of your work. -- I congratulate you!-----

As regards the value of weighing and measuring; certain lay people in health education who have become leaders in health programs, have discredited the value of weighing and measuring as an important part of the physical

examination. --- No one has maintained that weighing and measuring by itself is an absolute test of a child's condition, but it is a most valuable means of identifying a large number of those children who are most seriously malnourished and enables us to focus our health work on those who most need it. --- My suggestion would be for you to continue the work along your present lines, still further co-ordinating the work of physicians, and hospitals, in detecting and correcting physical defects, with the work of the nutrition workers and the schools in correcting faulty health habits.

(signed) Wm. R. P. Emerson, Nutrition Clinics, Inc
Boston, Mass."

"Factors such as muscle tone, posture, color, facial expression, etc. as indicative of fatigue are all of great significance in judging the health status of a child, provided the observer becomes skilled in their application. There is no just cause why a non-medical person should not become skilled enough to do this work satisfactorily. If your circumstances permit I think you would do well to include these observations in your new five-year demonstration program. --- I am always interested in seeing your reports and again congratulate you on the thoroughness with which you are doing your work.

(signed) E. V. McCollum, Dept. of Biochemistry
John Hopkins University, Baltimore"

"Of course, I am interested in your report. It seems to me a very fine thing and I am glad you had it printed. --- I think you are right in adding these other things to height-weight, but you cannot do them mathematically. There is too much leeway in the personal judgment. The thing that I count on most of these non-mathematical factors you have omitted and that is the quality of the upper arm. Franzen found mathematically that the upper arm corresponded more closely to nutrition than anything else. As I remember that was girth of the upper arm. That could be stated mathematically, but it is my own first judgment on a child's condition - the size and feel of the upper arm.

(signed) Caroline Hedger, M.D.,
Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago"

"It seems to me that your plan of handling the children on an individual basis and your emphasis on continued and reasonably regular growth have been wise and sound professional procedures. You have apparently refused to condemn the child merely because he is underweight and

you have avoided overanxiety on his part if he seems to weigh less than the table prescribes as the average. --
-- I think it would perhaps be worth while for you to give increasing attention to regularity of growth in the study of your children. We are working on this subject and our data are not yet sufficient to make a very complete evaluation of this device. We are using the number of children who failed to gain over a three months' period as an index of the health status of the group and we are studying these children who failed to gain for three months in order to see whether there is some discoverable reason in all cases or in nearly all cases.

(signed) C. E. Turner, Dr. P.H.
Mass. Institute of Technology

"I read with great interest your report of the ten years of "Keep Growing" demonstrations. I requested certain members of our staff to review your work and to offer suggestions in conformity to the request contained in the last paragraph of your letter of the 29th of August. I am herewith enclosing copies of their comments and suggestions which I trust will be useful. --
-- May I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the very comprehensive report, and instructive interest you have aroused all over the state.

(signed) S. J. Crumbine, General Executive
American Child Health Association
New York City"

"My impression of the work in Nevada, is that on the whole something worth while has been accomplished in the way of parental education, and nutritional interest and improvement in the last ten years. For the future I believe the emphasis on malnutrition should be made a very individual and secondary issue and that health education in the schools and elsewhere should aim towards optimal conditions for growth and development in all children. --- If our recent research outcomes on weight in relation to skeletal build are sound, and I believe they are, then it is not the comparison of a child's weight, with the average figure for his height and age, that is significant, but the changes in his own weight at intervals of time that show his rate of growth and development. Growth and development being automatic processes under favorable conditions we need only to determine the hazards to these processes and to eliminate or minimize these hazards in the individual

case. It is interesting to a child and educational for him to watch his individual rate of growth and development, and to see how "usual" or "unusual" this rate is in comparison with his playmates of the same age.

(signed) Dr. LeRoy Wilkes, Dir. Division of Medical
Science
American Child Health Association."

"In considering the need and the possibilities of this work some facts regarding local conditions should be remembered. Nevada has an area of 110,000 square miles, divided into 17 counties. Much of this area is mountainous and desert land. The scattered population totals about 91,000, 5.4% of which is Indian. The population per square mile is .8. The State Department of Health is young and there are but nine public health nurses in the state. There are only 131 practicing physicians and only five counties have organized county medical societies. ---

"Some suggestions for additions to the "Keep Growing" program: --- Plan for the development of the best possible health education program in teacher training colleges and in the public schools. --- Extension of the program throughout the state and into the high schools. --- Instruction of teachers in the evidences of fatigue and in ways of finding underfed pupils. (See Dr. Mitchell's reprint "Combating Unemployment Malnutrition.") --- Inform parents of the dangers of neglecting physical defects. --- Work toward school health service wherever possible. --- Endeavor to secure the interest and cooperation of local physicians in nutrition work. This might be brought before the county medical societies when work is started in counties having societies. --- Continued effort to have more preschool work as well as school children examined by physicians. --- a. By the personal physician - those who can pay for service. b. At county expense - those who cannot pay. --- Plan for county to assume responsibility of correcting defects for indigent children. (Through medical society and county commissioners.) --- More attention to home conditions - amount and quality of food, home gardens, health habits. --- Rest periods in school for undernourished children. --- Hot lunch at noon with supervision of luncheon period. -- -- Abandon the state goal - 75% or more pupils in the Safe Zone and 10% or less in the Banger Zone - and work toward the best possible state of health for each child.

(signed) Dr. Hayes, American Child Health Association

"Your report on the project, "Keep Growing", is fascinating reading, at least for one who is interested in the work. I congratulate you on the idea and the work accomplished. It is such an excellent plan, I wish it might be given wide publicity. --- Your statement on page 14 seems especially sane about the situation. It seems such a mistake to take away weight tables and provide no substitute. My personal opinion with regard to the weighing of children is that more good than harm results. Whether or not we can give the percentage difference between the weight of any given child and his "normal" weight, the process of weighing children arouses interest and stimulates children and parents to do things which are desirable. While I feel quite sure that many children have been helped physically by means of the scales I am not much impressed with the arguments of those who decry weight. --- Of course, weight as the only criteria for judging the nutritional condition of a child is deplorable. It was to combat this practice that the campaign against the scales was started. Color of skin, brightness of eyes, glossiness of hair, firmness of muscles, posture, frequency of colds and other infections, and many other things are within the possibilities of the teacher and when used with the scales, it seems to me they offer a safeguard.

(signed) Lucy H. Gillett, Supt. Nutrition Bureau
The A.I.C.P., New York City"

"Your Bulletin No. 75 is full of records of accomplishment and I thank you for it. Probably your children of Nevada suffer less from the chronic fatigues resulting from over occupation in and out of school, and too late evenings' entertainments, than is the case with our city children here. I suspect that a shorter school day will, in the years to come, relieve some of the school children of handicaps to their growth which in the past have been mainly attributed to unsuitable diet.

(signed) Haven Emerson, M.D., Columbia University
College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Institute of Public Health"

As a result of this advice and our own experience the Keep Growing demonstrations have been revised preparatory to another five-year period of work. Muscle tone, posture, color and tooth condition have been included with the height-weight age relationship as factors to be considered in judging nutritional condition. The terms Safe Zone and Danger Zone have been abandoned and from now on children will be classified into three groups as to general nutritional condition i.e. "Good", "Fair", "Poor". Two new phases of work - posture, and tooth condition, are to be emphasized and additional time given to cooperating with the State Board of Health and Nevada Public

Health Association in their effort to secure proper treatment for physical defects. Nevada deeply appreciates the helpful advice received from the authorities quoted above, as well as from the Nutrition specialist and others in the Federal Extension office, in assisting in studying this ten year report and making suggestions for a revision of the work.

(3) Adequate Home Gardens.

The severe financial situation which Nevada has faced this year, has made the home production of food an outstanding problem for the first time since the earliest pioneer days of the state. For many years there has been a deep seated desire to grow one or two cash crops and buy all food supplies, not only for the farm family, but for ranch crews. This has always been a severe drain on the cash resources of our ranchers and stockmen. But with our large per capita income, up to this time, it has been uphill work to make a large proportion of our ranch population realize the handicap of this system. However, this year the fatal drop in livestock prices, following a long drought and the most severe winter in forty years, has practically exhausted all credit and many ranchers awakened to the fact that they would have to produce their own food or go hungry. Up to this time the only effective plea we had for an adequate home garden was based on health, but this year dollars and cents were the compelling motive. Early last winter the Extension Division realized the condition facing us, therefore, special time and effort was devoted to this problem. As stated previously the already existing demonstrations which had been previously carefully located throughout each county proved of great help in spreading information, especially in regard to suitable varieties. They certainly justified the long, patient, and often discouraging efforts that have gone into these demonstrations for so many years. As a result, the number of adequate garden demonstrations jumped from 85 in 1931 to 627 in 1932 an increase of 637% which carried this project from the demonstration well into the campaign stage in one year. Cooperation with the seed-loan representatives and the agricultural agents was of great assistance in this work. They have both given valuable assistance, giving wide-spread publicity to the adequate garden standards set up in 1924 and to the list of varieties upon which we have been working for the past five years (for additional information see Lena Hauke's Churchill report, pages 16 - 22, and Hellen Gillette's White Pine County report, pages 18 to 21.

(4) Food Preservation:

Food Preservation goes hand in hand with the garden project. If ranch women have surplus products to save they will just naturally can, store or dry it for winter use. And visa versa, there is no use talking Food Preservation until there is food to preserve, as our distances are too great and freight charges too high to allow many outside products to be used economically and safely. With the great increase in food production, food preservation has increased correspondingly. More women have enrolled for instruction and more food has been preserved. Some food has been dried, old time meat curing has been revived, storage facilities have been improved; but above all else, canning has increased about 500 percent. This is the first year canning in tin has been tried in Nevada and it has been received with encouraging cordiality. It has been found especially suited to meet the problems of our large ranches in the conservation of meat for summer use and in providing "grub" for sheep camps, roundups, etc. (It has also assisted in the problem of relief work.) Nevada ranches are actually startled at the great reduction in cash outlay that is made possible through home food production and preservation.

The increased use of food budgets was an important incidental result of this work, the number of families that assisted in planning food budgets for the year was increased from 168 in 1931 to 217, an increase of 29%. The number budgeting food expenditures for the year increased from 5 in 1931 to 65 in 1932, an increase of 1200%. Both these managerial phases of providing the food supply will mean much to both the health and economic condition of the family during these difficult times.

To further this work a mimeographed circular on "Canning-in-Tin", was prepared for adults use and the 4-H Club Instructions book on Food Preservation was revised. (See Grace Herr Schmidlein, Lander County report, page 5; and Lena Hauke's Churchill County report, pages 40 - 43.

The Food Preservation project for 4-H Clubs has more than held its own despite the reduction of area and personnel. The tin-can-canning has proved very popular with 4-H Club members and they show surprising aptitude at acquiring this new technique. The importance of a Food Preservation budget has received special attention during this year and many Club members have made themselves

responsible for the entire canning budget for their families. A revision of the 4-H Club Instruction book for this project was made by Margaret Brenner, Elko County agent. (See Margaret Brenner's report, pages 89 - 108 and Gertrude Hayes' report, page 132.)

(5) Food Selection and Preparation:

This has long been a prominent project in Nevada; but up to this year our main approach has had to be from the standpoint of health. This year the radically decreased incomes have forced both town and rural families to try to reduce their expenditures in every way, therefore, the economic appeal has been most effective. Although we have by no means neglected the health aspect, we have given even that an economic aspect. A comparison of 1931 and 1932 results shows the decided increase of interest in this work.

	Results		% Change
	1931	1932	
No. homes assisted in planning food budgets for year	168	217	✓ 29
No. homes budgeting food expenditures for a year	5	65	✓1200
No. homes balancing family meals for a year	663	984	✓ 56

To further this work the following mimeographed material was widely distributed:

Buy Health with Your Food Money,	Margaret Brenner
Living Well at Low Cost	" "
Dollar Dinners for Summer	" "
Nevada State Emergency Relief Committee Food Budget	Mary S. Buol

Former material on Powdered Skim Milk, and the use of vegetables was also widely distributed together with such Government material as, "The Market Basket", "How to Spend your Food Money", "Getting the Most for your Food Money", and did much to interest a large part of our population in solving the three-sided problem of low cost, health and family satisfaction as they bear on the daily food problem.

The Emergency Relief Food Budget material was originally prepared at the request of the American Red Cross for use in Las Vegas in caring for the transients incident to the Hoover Dam construction. Then when the State Emergency Relief work started it was modified and detailed instructions for its application drawn up. It is now in use throughout the state and there is a growing

demand. In fact, we are receiving calls for copies from people not receiving relief.

The only unusual feature in this food list is the use of a pound of powdered skim milk per person per week. Powdered skim milk is produced in Nevada and wholesales for 4 cents a pound, and so is by far our cheapest source of protein and mineral matter. The local grocers were most doubtful that this new food product would be accepted. But again our previous work on demonstrating the use of powdered skim milk formed a basis for building up acceptance. Our previous recipe material was mimeographed and widely distributed and all of this was supplemented by a considerable amount of publicity. As a result not only relief families, but the general public is now using this inexpensive and valuable food. We have also succeeded in having our grocers carry bulk cereals and more dried fruits which has been both a saving and a health protection.

Considerable pressure has had to be exerted upon local relief agencies to see that they included fresh vegetables, canned tomatoes and for children fresh milk and Cod Liver Oil, in their relief rations, and that special modifications be made to meet the needs of expectant and nursing mothers, and active or strongly suspected cases of tuberculosis. Local influence, deeply embedded prejudices, and lack of funds have complicated the problem, but a steady battle has been waged, in which no small influence has been exerted by the local Keep Growing leaders who refused to have the school children endangered through lack of the proper food. The State Relief Committee has also taken an excellent attitude in regard to the problem and has urged all local groups to safeguard health through an adequate food supply.

Other Nutrition activities.

	1931	1932	% Increase
No. of homes using improved methods in child feeding	989	1582	+60%
No. homes improving home packed lunches	489	856	+72%
No. schools following recommendations regarding hot lunches	32	44	+32%
No. children involved	905	1238	+37%
No. individuals recommendations regarding corrective feeding	1391	1467	+6%

The above activities are other phases of the nutrition problem that were developed incidently in connection with the Food Selection, Keep Growing, and Child Training projects.

We believe the increase in volume is very good, considering that we have suffered a 15% decrease in Extension personnel and the generally disturbed situation. Not sup-

plements to school lunches are proving a great help in helping to give many of these children a fighting chance to come through this depression without serious injury. (See Hellen Gillette's Lincoln County report, pages 52 and 53, Miss Hauke's Churchill County report, page 46 A.

4-H Food Selection and Preparation 4-H Club Work:

This project has been decidedly improved during this year, due to the increased emphasis upon low cost menus and to the reorganization of the second year work. This project, which is now based upon high altitude baking problems, has proved so practical and so interesting that we are now planning on putting out the material in a slightly different form for the benefit of the adult population. The state winners in the Home Economic Team Demonstrations contest based their demonstration on this subject. And when they attended Camp Plummer had excellent practice in modifying a muffin recipe made for a 600 foot altitude so that it would work at sea level. That this team of a very young girl won third place at Camp Plummer, speaks well for their technique.

2. Child Training and Care:

The volume of work in this project has decidedly increased, in fact the demands far exceed our ability to fill them. In both phases of the project (i.e. Home Demonstrations, and the Preschool Roundups) there is strong evidence that we are meeting a real need and giving assistance in a problem in which practically all mothers are taking an active interest. The big Extension problem is to find time to meet these many demands. This work is carried on under the direction of Gertrude Hayes, Washoe County agent who carries a large volume of this work herself and who guides the other agents, prepares subject matter, etc. Because of other demands upon her time and also to conserve funds, practically all specialist trips had to be eliminated this year. This, together with the fact that no annual Extension conference was held has handicapped us in the development of this work. As far as actual field work goes there has been a decided increase in both the quantity and quality of the work. However, all of us are still far from satisfied with the organization of records and reports in this project. Therefore, more time will be given to this phase of the problem this next year. A fair beginning has been made in preparing subject matter material. Mimeographed circulars on food schedules, sleep and rest, toilet habit enuresis, and thumb sucking having been prepared. More of this work will be done next year. All indications point to this project being as popular and far reaching as the Keep Growing Demonstrations. But it still needs to be better organized in order to secure the best results. However, we are now confident that Nursery School methods can be applied in the average rural home through developing the right attitude in parents and supplying the mother with simplified suggestions as to me-

thods of attacking the individualized problems that each child presents.

For further details see the specialist report, pages 42 - 47 by M. Gertrude Hayes.

3. Home Improvement:

Under this heading is grouped all of the house planning, house furnishing and the household equipment phases of the usual Home Management project.

With the closing out of the Clark County work we lost the services of the agent who had acted as specialist for this project. Very little organized work has been done along this line during this year, due to the lack of funds, the lack of our former specialist assistance and the many problems that are of more direct interest during these "lean" times. However, some group work was done in refinishing and care of floors, wood work, walls and furniture. There continues to be a steady small volume of demands for personal advice and guidance which has yielded a surprisingly large volume of results considering the great reduction of income in this state. Evidently the reduction in available funds has awakened many homemakers to the need for more careful planning and has also greatly increased the relative amount of personal labor devoted to home improvement efforts. That the whole effort to improve home surroundings kept on, with only about a thirty percent decrease, in spite of the loss of specialist service and a 15 percent decrease in personnel, speaks mighty well for the courage of our Nevada homemakers and the persistency of the Extension agents. The agents have really devoted considerable thought to this work because we all felt that any activity that gives outward and visible evidence of progress during these dark days is of great value in combating the paralyzing effect of discouragement.

Contrast of homes adopting improved practices in 1931 and 1932.

	1931	1932	% Change
No. rearranging kitchens	31	50	+61%
No. procuring labor saving equipment	164	158	- 4%
No. improving selection of household furnishings	284	180	-37%
No. improving methods of repairing furniture	153	88	-42%
No. improving treatment of walls, wood work, etc.	223	152	-32%
No. improving arrangement of rooms other than kitchens	83	58	-30%

4. Home Management:

The volume of direct home management work has greatly decreased this year due to the crowded schedule of the agents and the reluctance of folks to think about their disagreeable situation.

The only organized home management project that has been carried on this year involved a very few household accounts and budgets. This work is not progressing very rapidly. It is like the home garden work when that was first started, there being very little interest and considerable opposition. People say they just don't want to think about such things. With some, the very fact that their incomes have been so radically reduced intensifies the feeling. However, we continue to exert all the pressure we can and have had a few fair home demonstrations in both special and general accounts and budgets. The most progress has been made through attacking the problem indirectly from the joint approach of food-supply-for-health and cash-conservation-to-meet-fixed-charges. Where this double motive has been utilized we have had some encouraging results and this method will be emphasized in the future. A considerable amount of incidental work has been done in the matter of consumers' problems (the purchasing of various household and personal materials). This work will also be enlarged upon next year. There has been an increased number of requests for personal assistance in adjusting living standards to fit our radically changed incomes and also considerable consultation work in adjusting home conditions to meet the needs of children. All this work is developing very slowly, but we can do no more at present due to the fact that we have no specialist assistance for this project.

In an attempt to secure a more substantial background for this work, the Assistant Director has been taking a small amount of graduate work in economics for the past three years, and hopes later to be able to give more assistance in this project.

A contrast of the 1931 and 1932 statistics for Home Management is given below.

	1931	1932	% Change
No. adult result demonstrations	67	4	-91%
No. homes keeping household accounts according to recommended plan.	35	3	-91%
No. homes following recommended methods in buying for the home	121	82	-33%
No. homes adopting recommended methods in care of home	152	194	+22%
No. homes assisting in analysis of home conditions with reference to a standard of living	5	11	+120%
No. homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	122	91	-25%

See Gertrude Hayes' Washoe County report, pages 122 to 126; and Lena Hauke's Churchill County report pages 74 and 75 and Lyon County report, pages 161 and 162.

5. Clothing:

The clothing problem continues along with a steady volume. Due to the reduced cash incomes there was a decided increase in the home construction of clothing and a demand for additional instruction in the care and renovation of clothing, although this phase of the work was thoroughly emphasized all over the state last year when we first seriously felt the depression.

Construction and fitting problems, and the care of the sewing machine have again been given attention. There was also a considerable increase in interest concerning children's clothing. This latter work is closely correlated with the work in Child Care and emphasis is being placed upon comfort, freedom of motion and self-help. One mimeographed circular on Saving Pennies Through Clothing Care and Remodeling was distributed.

Clothing continues to be the major project in 4-H Club work, although other projects are gradually increasing in importance and thereby creating a better balance in the 4-H Club program. The 4-H Club Instructions for the Third Year Clothing project was also revised and mimeographed. This makes available three years of detailed 4-H clothing instructions.

For further details see Lena Hauke's Specialist's Report at the end of her annual report on page 74; also, Gertrude Hayes' Washoe County report, pages 112, 114 and 115.

6. Home Health and Sanitation:

This work is closely allied with the Nutrition and Child Care projects. There is no separate written project, the work being largely incidental to the Keep Growing and Prepare-for-School demonstrations. Splendid cooperation has been built up between the State Board of Health, Nevada Public Health Association and the Extension Service in carrying on this work. The first two organizations, through their jointly employed state nurse, prepares subject matter, guides Extension agents and leaders, makes physical inspection of children, ^{and} secures cooperation of local physicians for complete physical examinations and for remedial work. The Extension Service does the local and county organization, furnishes transportation, assists in the follow-up work and collects the record of results.

This is the first complete year of this cooperative work and most encouraging results have been secured.

	1931	1932
No. adult result demonstrations	314	767
No. complete health examinations	498	1361
No. improving health habits	1411	2419
No. improving posture according to recommendations	58	888
No. adopted recommended preventative measures to improve health (immunization)	23	293
No. physical defects improved according to recommendations		978
No. homes adopting better home nursing problems according to recommendations	28	87
No. homes following recommendations for control of flees, insects, etc.	12	87

There has been a marked effect on the progress secured in the Keep Growing work since this cooperation regarding physical defects and other health problems has been secured. We sincerely hope that the cooperation will be continued. The one thing that threatens it is the very great lack of funds. Too much credit can not be given to the secretary of the State Board of Health and the State field nurse for their splendid cooperation. The Extension service has been glad to do all it could to further their efforts because this work is helping remove some of the limiting factors in the Nutrition and Child Care projects. We firmly believe that the wholehearted cooperation of these three organizations is rendering a real service to the State of Nevada.

For further details see Keep Growing Ten Year Report and Miss Brenner's Elko County report, pages 114 to 127.

7. Community Activities:

Extension agents continue to assist community leaders, and organizations plan their organization activities, such as community meeting programs, programs of work, etc. These community activities are of great assistance in awakening interest and securing leadership and cooperation for many Extension projects. They are also of untold value to the people themselves because they give an opportunity for creative effort, wholesome recreation, and mental and emotional outlet.

This year the recreation training schools were continued in three counties for the second year and one new county started the work. We greatly appreciate the splendid help received from the American Recreational Association in this project. Because finances were practically non-existent all public activities such as county and state fairs were discontinued. However, the State 4-H Club Camp was held as usual and entirely without state aid. It was practically the only recreational activities for young people in the state that was able to be carried on. This speaks well for the place which this camp holds in the heart of our rural people.

V. Major Developments or Changes Contemplated For The Coming Year:

Home Economic Extension Work will be carried on in ten instead of 12 counties as it has been this past year, and there will be four full time women agents, one one-fourth time agent, and the Assistant Director.

The live-at-home campaign will continue to be strongly emphasized through adequate garden, food preservation and storage, and food selection and preparation projects. The conservation of health through nutrition work and through cooperation with the State Board of Health and the Nevada Public Health Association will be continued, especially through the Keep Growing and Preschool Child Care projects.

As much emphasis as possible will be placed upon certain phases of Home Management, i.e. food and clothing budgets and accounts, buying problems and adjustments to protect the living standard. Home and community recreation will also receive attention.

Because we know funds must be closely guarded this coming year much thought will be given to improving the technique of Extension work, so that each expenditure of time and effort may produce the greatest possible results.

SPECIALIST'S REPORT

GOOD GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent

Prepare for School Round-Up

The Good Growth & Development Project was started in Washoe County in 1929. Children of pre-school age in individual homes were enrolled. Since the work was new in the county it was decided to enroll only 6 families.

The aim of the project is to keep the child in good physical condition and to apply nursery school methods to the handling of children in the home. The children are weighed twice a month, when possible, and the height taken once a month. Help is given with nutrition, clothing, and behavior problems as they arise.

It seemed necessary to do more work with the children of pre-school age than could be done by the home visit method. The sub-project "Prepare for School Round-Up" was started. In order to reach as many children as possible it was decided to work with the children in the county who would enter school in the fall. Most of this work was done through the schools, as the teachers and children in the schools were a great help, giving the names and addresses of the families in their communities. Invitations were sent out asking the parents to bring the children to the school, the purpose of the meeting being to check the physical condition of the children and get them in the best possible condition before entering school.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, the Nevada State Health Nurse, gave the physical examination in communities where it was impossible to secure the help of a doctor. The nutrition work was done by the county agent. The children were weighed and measured and suggestions were made for keeping in good condition or to get in good condition if underweight. The parents were encouraged to have physical corrections made during the summer and have the child in the best possible condition when entering school.

In the rural districts of Washoe County the children of this age are very few. Washoe, Franktown, and Glendale had no new children who would be of school age. The four districts, Browns, North Truckee, Verdi, and Wadsworth, had a total of 13 children. The remaining 58 enrolled were from the Sparks School. Most of the children were enrolled in the kindergarten but the ones not attending were included. About 12 children under this age were brought in for examination.

During the summer a check was made on the children who seemed to need the most help. In September and October the children were again weighed and measured. Mrs. Ebba Bishop, the State Nurse, has not had a chance to check the physical defects.

The project was conducted in the same manner in 1932.

This is the second year of the "Prepare for School Round-Up" project in the state. The demand for the work was much greater than in 1931. "Round-ups" were continued in the same communities as last year, with demands coming from parents and school authorities for the work to be carried on in their school.

In 1932, 8 counties took part in the "Prepare for School Round-Up" project - Churchill, Elko, Eureka, Lincoln, Lyon, Lander, Washoe, and White Pine. 215 children were enrolled in 39 communities. 48 leaders assisted in making the project a success. The parents and school authorities realize the importance of getting the children ready for school by checking up on the physical condition of the child and preparing him to make the new adjustments of going to school.

In 1931, 5 communities in Washoe County took up the project and 5 "Round-ups" were held with an enrollment of 71 children.

In the spring of 1932, the second year of the project, 10 communities in Washoe County took up the work, an increase of 5 communities, or 50%. 126 children were enrolled, an increase of 55 children, or 43% increase. At the "Round-Up" 155 children were examined, 97 were under school age and 55 were in school but were children the teachers or parents wanted examined. The parents are really eager for help and will come when they have the opportunity to do so.

Report of the examination given in 1931:

71 children were examined
 60 children, or 84% were in the "Safe Zone"
 6 children, or 8% were dangerously underweight
 64 children, or 90% had physical defects
 7 children, or 10% were free from physical defects

Report of the children examined in 1932:

126 children were examined
 105 children, or 84% were in the "Safe Zone"
 10 children, or 8% were dangerously underweight
 121 children were examined by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, State Health Nurse
 110 children, or 90% had physical defects
 11 children, or 10% were free from physical defects

66% had throat defects
 35% had teeth defects
 23% had enlarged glands
 21% had nose defects
 18% had ear defects

The examinations show that the 5 year old child has a number of physical defects. In the two years 192 children have been examined and of this number 174, or 90%, had physical defects which should be corrected before they start to school. Only 18 children, or 10%, of the 192 children were free from physical defects.

A very high percentage of the children examined had bad throats, and a very large percentage need dental care. The teeth would indicate that the food habits should be investigated. The ear defects in all of the cases was due to impacted wax. In this dry climate the ears have to be given special attention to keep all wax soft.

Considering the economic depression a great many physical corrections have been made. Reports show that 75% have had physical corrections made. This work is of great value to the children if they have the physical defects corrected before they start to school. The parents realize this fact too, and make a real effort to see that the work is done when possible.

The Agent met with two Parent Teacher's Associations in Reno in the spring, and discussed the importance of a physical examination for the children who would enter school in the fall and offered to assist in any way to hold a "Prepare for School Round-Up" in each school. The mothers were willing, but the school authorities did not approve of the plan. Two "Round-Ups" were held but the results were not satisfactory because the proper preparation was not made. At least the work is started in Reno, which is more than has ever been done before. Hope to have better success in 1933.

The project has made a real growth in the State as will be shown from the following:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Communities</u>	<u>No. Children Enrolled</u>
Churchill	8	23
Elko	8	23
Eureka	1	6
Lander	2	4
Lincoln	2	11
Lyon	6	13
Washoe	10	126
White Pine	2	9
8 Counties	<u>39</u> Communities	<u>215</u> Children

Wish to thank Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada Public Health Nurse, for her help in giving the children the physical examination. Mrs. Bishop has the whole state to work, but does splendid work. Great credit should be given Mrs. Bishop for the physical corrections made among this group of children as well as those in the schools. With doctors so far away this is the only medical attention a large percentage of these children ever receive.

Number of children of pre-school age reached in the state:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Communities</u>	<u>No. Children Enrolled</u>
Churchill	8	55
Elko	8	78
Eureka	1	6
Lander	2	18
Lincoln	2	11
Lyon	6	44
Washoe	10	249
White Pine	2	9
8 Counties	<u>39</u> Communities	<u>460</u> Children

A statistical summary follows:

No. counties involved	8
No. children enrolled	215
No. communities participating	39
No. leaders assisting	48
No. days agents devoted to work	21.8
No. home visits made	49
No. method demonstrations given	23
No. result demonstrations	215

SPECIALIST'S REPORTGOOD GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent

Pre-School Home Demonstration

The Good Growth and Development project was started in Washoe County in the spring of 1930. Work with the school children had been carried on for six years but the children of pre-school age were not reached through the extension service.

Due to general publicity, there is an awakening of interest among parents and a desire for help in the problems of training and developing the pre-school child. They are coming to realize the importance of establishing positive food habits, right living habits, and the development of correct personal attitudes while the child is of pre-school age.

With these facts in mind, the Good Growth and Development project was started in Washoe County. The aims of the project are to create a parental interest in the importance of early training in the life of the child as a foundation for the right physical and mental habits; and to train the child mentally, physically, socially, and economically, so that he will be a desirable, useful and happy citizen.

As a background for carrying on this project the agent has had a year of graduate work at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. After leaving Detroit the agent had charge of a day nursery in Battle Creek, Michigan, for two year. Nursery school methods were used as much as possible. Following that, the agent had charge of a nursery school in Rochester, N.Y., for one year before coming to the present field. With this training and experience, the agent wishes to apply the nursery school methods to the home.

At the present time it is impossible to establish a nursery school, and if there were one the rural children could not attend because of the distance intervening.

The records kept are simple. A graph is made of the expected gain in weight and the actual weight is drawn on the graph so that the two may be compared. The mother is also given a record book and chart.

1930

Due to the fact that the extension work carried on in Washoe County requires a great deal of time, it was decided to enroll but six children of pre-school age during 1930 and to carry on the work in the individual homes. Home visits were made. The children were weighed once a month and the heights taken at regular intervals.

Realizing that unless the child is in good physical condition, he is hard to handle and often unreasonable, the importance of proper food habits is greatly stressed when the visits are made. Help has been given with various problems as they arise during the visits. Also assistance has been given in the selection of

clothing, toilet training, thumb sucking, temper tantrums, getting the child to obey, and getting him to relax and rest.

1931

In 1931, 28 children were enrolled and 12 case studies were written up. This represented an increase of 18 children, or 280%. The work was extended into 4 communities, or an increase of 2 communities, or 100%. During that year the Pre-School Home Demonstration project was started in Churchill, Lyon, Lincoln and Elko counties. The agent, acting as Good Growth & Development Specialist, visited in Churchill County every other month to help with the project there. The children were brought to the extension office for the meeting. After they were weighed and measured a short talk was given on food habits, the importance of sleep, the value of sun baths, the importance of cod liver oil, and the importance of the example and attitude set by the parents. The work was continued in Lyon, Churchill and Elko counties, but due to the change in agents in Lincoln County the work was discontinued there for 1932.

1932

1932 marked a great increase in the Washoe County enrollment in the project. During the year 123 children were given help, and 19 case studies were written up. 1932 shows an increase of 95 children, or 950% over 1931. During the three year period the number of children enrolled has increased 113, or 1230%. Children were enrolled in 14 different communities in Washoe County during the year 1932, an increase of 10 communities, or 700%. 67 children, or 54% of the total enrolled are in the rural districts, and 56, or 46%, are from urban communities.

Pre-School Home Demonstration State Enrollment

<u>County</u>	<u>No. Children Enrolled</u>	<u>No. Communities</u>
Churchill	32	5
Elko	55	11
Lyon	21	4
Lander	14	2
Washoe	123	14
Total No. Counties - 5	245 children enrolled	36 communities

Most of the work done on the project in Washoe County is by home visits. The children in the other counties of the state are reached at homemakers meetings, are brought to the school when the children are weighed, or come to the county agent's office. The home visit method is the most satisfactory as one sees the child in his own home and has more time to talk with the mother about her problems. The mother feels free to ask personal help which she would not do at a group meeting. The disadvantages are that not as many children can be reached because of the time required to make the home visits, and the long distances to travel.

The following help was given in Washoe County:

No. home visits made	201
No. given help with nutrition	123
No. given help with thumb sucking	9
No. given help in planning regular schedules	33
No. given help with sleep	123
No. given help with habit training	49
No. given help with sun baths and cod liver oil	123

No. given help with toilet training	31
No. given help with pacifiers	3
No. given help with clothing	59
No. attending meetings	259
No. other meetings participated in	4
No. improvements made per child (ave)	5

During 1932 the agent gave 1 demonstration in Fallon, Churchill County, to a group of mothers on the selection of suitable toys for young children. The same demonstration was given to members of the Business Women's Club of Yerington, Lyon County, and to a group of high school students in the Sparks High School. Lack of funds made it impossible to visit other counties or to make the 6 visits to Churchill County which had been planned.

Subject matter material was prepared on the following subjects: Foods for children from 6 months to 5 years, toys, teeth, sleep, enuresis, and thumb sucking. Blanks for keeping records were revised but are not yet satisfactory.

An attempt has been made to reach more children. In order to do so the work will have to be done in groups. The home visit method requires so much time, but more real work is accomplished by this method.

The first group meeting in Washoe County was held in Empire, a small village located in the northern part of Washoe County, about 125 miles from Reno. There is no doctor closer to this community than Reno. The mothers came to the schoolhouse and brought 12 babies. The youngest baby was 3 weeks old. Bulletins were given out and help was given with feeding. 3 meetings were held with this group during the year. The next meeting was held in a railroad town about 7 miles from Empire. 5 babies were enrolled. The youngest baby in this group was 21 days old. 3 meetings were also held with this group of mothers.

To show the interest the mothers have in the welfare of their babies, 97 children under 5 years of age were brought by their parents to the Prepare for School Round-Ups held in 10 communities although only the 5 year old children were asked to these meetings.

Children's clothing has been given attention during the year. Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, supplied patterns for children's rompers and gave information as to where to purchase the patterns recommended by that department. This material was sent to all the women agents.

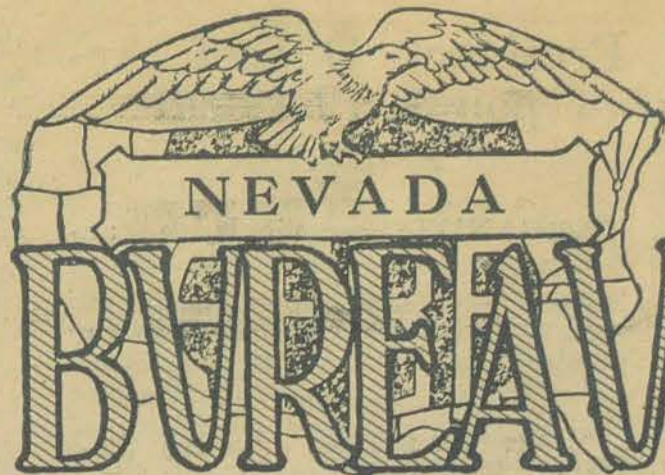
A statistical Summary follows:

No. counties involved	5
No. children involved	245
No. communities participating	36
No. leaders assisting	31
No. days agents devoted to work	69 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. home visits made	284
No. method demonstrations given	158
No. result demonstrations	158

VII. -- I L L U S T R A T I V E M A T E R I A L

Adjustment to Economic Conditions

Exhibit of Mimeograph Material, Publicity, etc.



FARM BUREAU NEWS

Edited Monthly by
THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU, Inc.
 FLORENCE B. BOVETT, *Secretary*, Carson City, Nevada

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Home Adjustment to the Present Economic Conditions

By MARY STILWELL BUOL, *Assistant Director,*
Nevada Extension Service

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a radio talk delivered over KOH, April 12, which, due to lack of time, was not delivered in its entirety.]

I AM SPEAKING today to all you women of Nevada whose main interest in life is centered in your homes and your families. To you devoted, earnest women, the present period of unsettled economic conditions has brought many hours of thought as to how you can best protect the interests of your families and maintain the high type of family life and individual development which have been your guiding stars through all these years. This is indeed a time of added responsibility for the thoughtful homemaker. All through history, families, communities and nations have unconsciously turned to the mothers and wives to steady their morale in times of danger or periods of discouragement. And throughout history, women have given of their very best in responding to this touching confidence. It is equally important today to inspire confidence and courage in husbands and children by maintaining a home atmosphere of hopefulness and good cheer while wisely facing the present economic situation and making adjustments to meet it.

Perhaps the greatest contribution that mothers and wives can make at the present time is to tactfully and quietly develop a spirit of family friendliness in frankly facing the present problems, and co-operation and mutual responsibility in making the individual and family adjustments necessary to meet them. Right now our best and wisest psychologists and students of child life are strongly urging that parents share with their children the responsibility of making these economic adjustments by drawing them into the family council for a careful consideration of the family's

present economic status—the changes in its income as compared with existing prices. Let them help to decide the necessary adjustment of expenditures that must be made by all members of the family in order that family income and outgo may balance, and they will loyally and willingly contribute their share in making the necessary adjustments. Children are such good sports about “playing fair” when they really understand conditions that this facing of facts together and the mutual responsibility in solving problems may well lead to a deeper and more tender understanding by the children of what mother and father have been and are doing for them. This will lead to a deepening and strengthening of family relationship and family co-operation. Psychologists warn us that it is the fear of conditions that are not understood and the forced obedience to seemingly arbitrary decisions, that hold the gravest danger to the mental health of children at the present time. So let's bring the children into our family councils and let them share our information as to actual conditions and our responsibilities for making necessary adjustments.

What are some of the adjustments that can be made at the present time? If the family income has decreased more than the price level in your community, then the family is faced with the task of cutting down expenses so that income will equal outgo. This calls for courage and ingenuity on the part of every member of the family. A straight ten or twenty per cent cut for all items of expenditure calls for the least thought. But this may prove disastrous to the present and future well-being of the family and its individual members. To avoid rank injustice and permanent injury, the reductions must be based on the relative importance of the items involved.

Health is very likely the most important factor in the material side of family life. Upon our health largely depends the present and future earning ability of the family. Also, sickness means added expense right now when it will be the hardest to meet. So by all means see that the health of your family is definitely protected when making your adjustment to the present economic situation. Food is undoubtedly the greatest single safeguard to health; therefore, be sure money is set aside for a sufficient quantity of the right sorts of foods. The most important single food is undoubtedly milk; all health authorities agree on that. Few people seem to realize that milk is also one of the cheapest foods available. You actually get more of the necessary and indispensable foods when you spend your money for milk than when you spend it for any other food. So above all else, do not cut down on your milk supply.

If it is at all possible, be sure each child has a quart of milk a day and each adult a pint. Fresh whole milk is, of course, the best. But if that is not available, use evaporated milk or powdered milk. Do you know that right here in Nevada you can buy powdered skimmed milk for five cents a pound and that a pound of powdered milk will make nearly five quarts of skimmed milk when returned to its liquid state? That gives you skimmed milk at a cent a quart. Can you find a cheaper, more health protecting food than that? Your dairyman will also sell you fresh skimmed milk at a much reduced price. It is excellent for cooking and for milk drinks. So whichever way you get it, include plenty of milk in your family's food. It is not a luxury, it is a health necessity.

Your next cheapest health protecting foods are potatoes and whole

(Continued on Page 11.)

Home Adjustment

(Continued from Page 9)

grain cereals. Both give lots of energy and also liberal amounts of those vitally important minerals and vitamins which we must have in order to be well. Cook your potatoes in their jackets and use whole grain cereals for bread or breakfast dishes. When you want to cut down expenses and still protect health, it is very important not to throw away any of the health protecting substances contained in your food. Peeled potatoes and white flour are all right when you can afford to supplement them with liberal amounts of the higher priced vegetables and fruits. But when you have to count the pennies, use all of the potato and all of the grains.

Then for all children (and for all adults just as long as you possibly can afford it) you will need to include in the daily diet, cabbage, carrots, greens, and canned or fresh tomatoes. They are important health protecting foods and are well worth the money spent for them.

Every family also needs butter, meat, and eggs, every day if possible, and certainly at least three times a week. These foods are so important that they should be included in the family food even if desserts and other fancier things have to be sacrificed to obtain them.

families in your district. Start a sewing class or a soap or wood carving contest in your neighborhood. A family or neighborhood chorus or orchestra costs almost nothing and can give much real recreation. In fact there are dozens of fascinating ways in which the family and the neighborhood can amuse themselves. Let's revive them right now.

Particularly in families where there are children, definite plans should be made for at least a half hour of real family recreation every day to prevent their being permanently injured by the general feeling of depression. It is the daily happiness that really makes up the joy of life. Let us, I beg of you, make it a special point of pride to see that each member of our family is made definitely happy for at least a few minutes each day. There is nothing like a jolly laugh, a song, a game, or a hobby to change the tempo of life and chase away its worries, the depression, its drudgery. Let's make home and neighborhood recreation a definite part of our adjustment program.

Then for growing children two teaspoons of cod liver oil should be included in the daily diet. You can get more health protecting vitamins for less money from cod liver oil than from any other form of food. It is not a medicine, it is a food and is being included in all low cost dietaries given out by the Red Cross and various relief organizations. Particularly if your milk, butter and vegetable supply is limited, be sure to include cod liver oil in the diet of all growing children. It will insure their continued growth and prevent stunting, rickets, etc.

Fortunately, at the present time, there are very few families in Nevada who need to get along on a bare subsistence diet. However, there are many families who now have to decidedly reduce their expenditures for food. Any homemaker who has to feed an average sized family of five persons on ten dollars a week or less should plan to spend at least one-fourth of her food money for milk and one-fourth for fruits and vegetables, including potatoes. Another fourth should be spent for meat, eggs, beans, etc. This leaves the last fourth for fuel foods (bread, cereals, sweets, and fats). If you will divide your food money in these proportions, you will protect the health of your family and also get the most satisfaction for your money.

But "man does not live by bread alone," as the old saying puts it. And there are mental and spiritual adjustments that are just as important during this trying period. Self-respect and self-confidence are vital elements in our individual and family life. The personal appearance of the members of your family has a direct effect on their mental attitude and their ability to keep up their courage, cheerfulness and personal initiative. When there are few pennies to spend on clothing, it is hard to maintain a well groomed appearance. Therefore, the wise homemaker is stimulating an extra interest in the daily and weekly care of clothing. Encourage the daily brushing of clothing, daily home polishing of shoes, care in hanging up dresses, coats, and suits, the frequent removal of spots followed by careful pressing—the stitch in time that saves nine—a little extra time spent in dressing, in care of the hair and hands. All these give that "spick and span" look that is the foundation of being well groomed. Even if we can't have our usual allowance of new clothing this year, we can all be "well groomed", and that helps greatly in facing the world these days.

Another adjustment that most families must make just now concerns recreation. There is decidedly less money for the usual commercial forms of recreation, for movies, dances, auto trips, magazines, books, etc. Does that mean that the whole family must grow dull and gloomy and sit around and sigh that "this is a sad old world with no fun in it at all"? No, indeed, all the fun and joy have not gone out of our lives just because we can't spend the usual amount of money on recreation. If we can't buy recreation, let's join hands and make it for

NEVADA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION

Directions for Making out Family Plan, etc.

ourselves. Let's revive the jolly old-fashioned forms of family recreation that have meant so much in the life of the American home—candy pulls, picnic suppers, bonfires, group games out in the yard in the summer and around the center table in the winter. Get out the old games that the children have almost forgotten—jackstraws and checkers and authors—and let father and mother and the neighbors join in.

Bring out the old favorite books and discover again the joy of reading aloud. If you can't buy new books and magazines, turn to your county and state libraries. They contain hundreds of fascinating volumes that you have promised yourself for years to read. Now is your opportunity.

Interest the family in making a collection of native flowers and plants, or the different kinds of insects, or butterflies in your district. Start a drawing class or a soap or wood carving contest in your neighborhood. A family or neighborhood chorus or orchestra costs almost nothing and can give much real recreation. In fact there are dozens of fascinating ways in which the family and the neighborhood can amuse themselves. Let's revive them right now.

Particularly in families where there are children, definite plans should be made for at least a half hour of real family recreation every day to prevent their being permanently injured by the general feeling of depression. It is the daily happiness that really makes up the joy of life. Let us, I beg of you, make it a special point of pride to see that each member of our family is made definitely happy for at least a few minutes each day. There is nothing like a jolly laugh, a song, a game, or a hobby to change the tempo of life and chase away its worries, the depression, its drudgery. Let's make home and neighborhood recreation a definite part of our adjustment program.

And finally, there is that spiritual adjustment that is more precious than gold, and that is within reach of all of us. Perhaps the wonderful material progress of the past twenty years has to some degree blinded us to that old and blessed truth upon which our forefathers built their lives and founded this nation—that "the most precious elements of life are beyond price, are more valuable than riches themselves". These treasures of the spirit we can have with us now as always—courage, kindness, faith, comradeship. In this period when we may have little money but more leisure than usual, is there not an opportunity to develop these priceless treasures within our hearts and within our homes? This spiritual adjustment is the most precious thing the present-day homemaker can bring into the lives of her family, and it will come but rarely, except through the beauty of her example and the encouragement of her faith.

So, as Nevada homemakers, let us join in helping our families make these needed adjustments, material, mental and spiritual. And in so doing, enrich the lives of its members and increase the beauty of its relationships.

Check frequently to see that these instructions are exactly followed. This is absolutely necessary in order to avoid unwelcome consequences as these are a minimum subsistence allowances and must be approved in order to safeguard the health and working efficiency of the individuals involved.

Approved by Nevada Extension Service and used throughout the state by Relief Agencies.— Note use of Postmark (John M. H.)

NEVADA

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

Directions for Making out Weekly Food Orders

1. Make out a Weekly Food Budget on Form 3, "Weekly Food Budget", to suit the needs of the particular individual or family involved.
2. Allow one column for each individual in the family and indicate at the head of each column the sex of each adult, and the sex and age of each child i.e. "Man", "Woman", "Boy 15", "Girl 10", "boys 3", etc.
3. Use Form 2, "Food Requirements for Persons of Different Ages and Sex", as a guide for determining the food needs of each individual. Select the column on this form that is suited to each individual and copy into form 3 the amounts opposite each food item. (Where an X is found in a column omit this food item.)
4. Refer to back of Form 2 for supplementary foods that are required for special physical conditions and add to the usual requirements.
5. When each individual's needs have been provided for, total the amount for each food item across the page on Form 3, and enter the total in the column headed "Total Amounts". Adjust these total amounts up or down to the nearest sales unit i.e. pound, half pound, pint, etc.
6. Enter unit cost of each food item in the next column marked "Unit Cost". (The unit costs given on Form 2 are based on Reno prices as of October 1932. Slight variations may have to be made for various localities and seasons, but any increase should be very carefully considered as it will quickly materially increase the cost of maintaining these families and therefore should be avoided whenever possible.)
7. Multiply each unit cost by the total amount for the item and enter in last column under "Total Cost".
8. Add items in "Total Cost" column to secure total cost for family and enter at bottom of this column.
9. Enter family's name, address, date and signature of authorized agent of Relief Committee at bottom of this form.
10. Transfer total amount, name of food, unit cost, and total cost of each food item from Form 3 to order blank provided by State Emergency Relief and Construction Committee. Make out this order in triplicate and handle according to general directions for ordering all types of supplies.
11. Attach to food dealer's copy of order a copy of form 4 "Instructions to Dealers". Check frequently to see that these instructions are exactly carried out. This is absolutely necessary in order to avoid unwise substitutions as these are X minimum subsistence allowances and must be strictly adhered to in order to safeguard the health and working efficiency of the individuals involved.

12. Separate order blanks must be made out for fresh milk and meat when grocery stores do not carry these items.
13. Where government flour is available and the family has facilities for baking, a decided saving can be made and in such cases this item should be omitted from food order blank and a separate requisition for government flour should be made out.
14. Place each family's Food Budget (made out on Form 3) in a permanent file to be used as a guide in making out future orders. This will save much time and effort.
15. Family conditions should be checked over frequently to make sure that all individual needs are adequately provided for, and also to see that Relief Funds are conserved as much as possible.

Weekly Food Requirements for Persons of Different Ages and Sex
Use as Basis for Making out Grocery Orders.

Food	Unit Cost	Man	Woman	Child 14-17	Child 9-13	Child 6-8	Child 3-5	Child Under
Milk	.05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	X
Fresh Whole Pt.	.07							
Qt.	.10	X	X	X	7Pt..49	7Pt..49	7Pt..49	7Qt. .70
Eggs	.30	X	X	3 .08	3 .08	4 .10	4 .10	4 .10
Meat, Fish								
Cheese	.15	1 1/4# .20	1 1/4# .20	1 1/4 .20	1 .15	3/4 .12	1/2 .07 1/2	X
Beans	.06	1# .06	1# .06	1# .06	1 .06	1/2 .01 1/2	X	X
Vegetables			X					
Potatoes	.02	5# .10	4# .08	5# .10	3 1/2 .07	3 .06	2# .04	1# .01
Green	.03	1# .03	1# .03	1 .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1C .12*
Peas	.03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03
Canned Tomatoes	.10	1C .10	1C .10	1C .10	1C .10	1C .10	1C .10	1C .10
Onions	.03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	X	X	X	X
Fruit:								
Dried	.10	1# .10	1# .10	1# .10	1# .10	1# .10	1# .10	1# .10
Fresh								
Cereals								
Flour (Government)**		4#	3 1/2#	4#	3#			
Bread, Stale (Instead of Flour)	.07	4# (.28)	3 1/2# (.24 1/2)	4# (.28)	3# (.21)	2# (.14)	1 1/2# (.10 1/2)	1# (.03 1/2)
Raw Cereals	.05	1 1/2# .07 1/2	1# .05	1 1/2# .07 1/2	1# .05	1# .05	3/4 .04	3/4 .04
Fats, Butter, Lard, Etc.	.20	1# .20	1# .20	1# .20	3/4 .15	1/2# .10	1/3# .10	1/8 .03
Sweets:								
Sugar	.06-.08	1# .08	1# .08	1# .08	1/2# .03 1/2	1/2 .03 1/2	3/8 .03	1/8 .003/4
Syrup	.10							
Miscellaneous:								
Coffee	.25	1/3 .08 1/2	1/3 .08 1/2	X	X	X	X	X
Cocoa	.12	X	X	1/4# .03	1/2# .03	1/8 .01 1/2	1/8 .01 1/2	X
Baking Pwd.	.10							
Yeast	.04							
Salt	.10							
Soap	.05							
Flavoring	.15							
Matches	.05							
Cod Liver Oil Per Pt.	1.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	2 Oz..12 1/2
Total								
(With Gov. Flour)		1.14	1.09 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.42 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.20	1.36 1/2
Total (If bread is used instead of flour)		1.42	1.34	1.44 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.39-3/4

* I Can Spinach in place of cabbage - where available fresh spinach or chard may be substituted at 6¢

**Where a stove for baking is available, use government flour instead of bread. Allow 25¢ per family per week for extra miscellaneous items listed above.

ALLOWANCE FOR SPECIAL DIETS

SPECIAL DIET:

CONVALESCENT ULCER - Adults: Add cost of 5 Qts of fresh milk and 5 eggs a week.

T. B. - Adults: Add cost of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Qts of fresh milk and 4 eggs a week.

T. B. INFECTION OR VERY UNDERWEIGHT - Children:

Add cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Qts. of fresh milk a week, and Cod Liver Oil.

PREGNANCY:

Add cost of 6 Qts. of fresh milk a week.

DIABETES - Adults:

If not getting insulin add 5¢ to \$1.00 per person per week, for extra food according to Doctor's orders.

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

WEEKLY FOOD BUDGET

Items						Total Amount	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Milk:								
Powdered								
Fresh Whole								
Eggs								
Meat, Fish, Cheese								
Beans								
Vegetables:								
Potatoes								
Green								
Canned Tomatoes								
Beans								
Fruit:								
Canned								
Fresh								
Cereals:								
Flour								
Cereal								
Cakes, Butter, etc.								
Cakes								
Cup								
Miscellaneous:								
Coffee								
Tea								
Baking Pwd.								
Salt								
Pepper								
Flavoring								
Liver Oil								
TOTAL COST PER WEEK								

Family Name _____ Address _____

Date _____ Ordered By _____

Instructions: Allow one column for each person; enter sex of adults or age and sex of child at head of column. List amounts of each food item according to requirements given on form.

(Form 4)

STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

INSTRUCTIONS TO DEALERS

1. Purchases on orders accompanying this list must conform exactly to the items listed on order blank. Please see that no substitution is made. Sales slips must be dated and itemized to give prices and amounts.

2. Food items must conform to the following requirements:

MEAT

Lean beef, lamb, veal or pork, cheaper cuts—not more than 15c per lb. Liver, beef or lamb—not over 20c per lb. Bacon strips or ends, ham butts—not over 20c per lb.

FISH

Fresh—not more than 15c per lb. Canned Pink Salmon, tall can—not over 10c per 1-lb. can. Sardines, large oval can—not over 10c per 15-oz. can.

CHEESE

American or cottage—not over 20c per lb. No package or fancy cheese.

BEANS

Dried, navy, pink, lima; also peas, lentils—average 6c per lb.

BREAD

White or dark—no rolls. No other bakery goods, except bulk Graham crackers for small children.

CEREALS

Uncooked—bulk, not package. Oatmeal, cornmeal, farina, macaroni, spaghetti, rice, tapioca, cornstarch—average 6c per lb.

FRUIT

Dried—Not over 10c per lb., average 10c per lb. Prunes, figs, raisins, peaches, apples.

Fresh—Not over 2 lbs. for 15c. Apples, bananas, rhubarb, grapes.

SUGAR

Granulated—no powdered or cubed. Syrup or molasses—not over 15c a can.

VEGETABLES

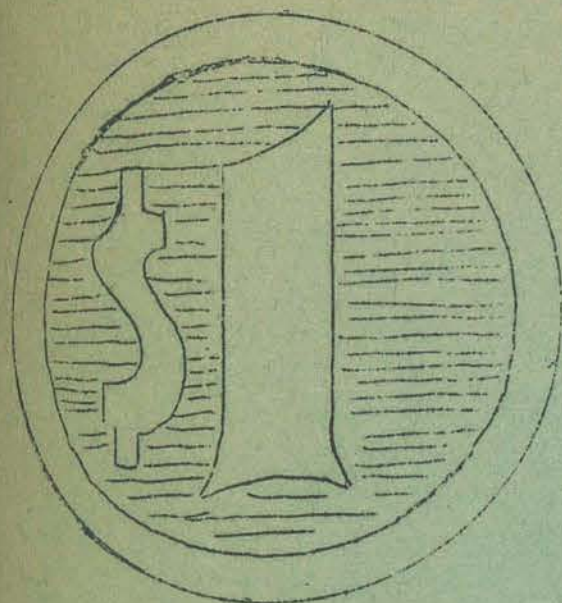
Fresh in season.

Green leaf vegetables:—Cabbage, spinach, chard, string beans—not over 5c per lb.

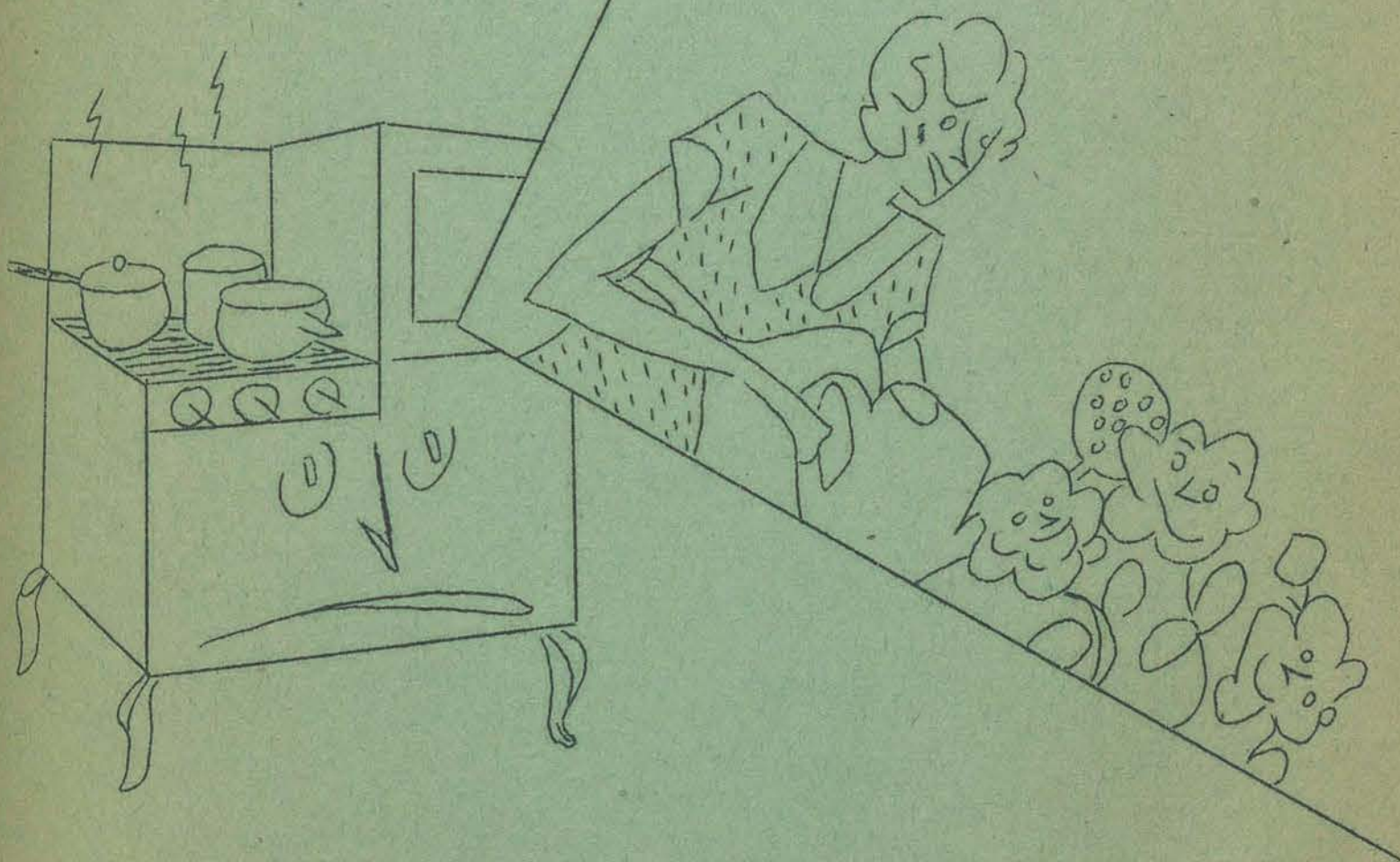
[OVER]

DOLLAR

DINNERS



FOR SUMMER
FOR



by

Margaret Brenner
County Extension Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

1932

DOLLAR DINNERS FOR SUMMER

The crying need of the times is how to keep up the best possible food supply when incomes are slashed to almost the vanishing point. If it is up to the women to bring the world back to normal living and buying, they cannot afford to let the family board run down at the heels, for the sake of morale as well as for that of health.

Let's begin with dinners, since they are the largest item of food expense among the three meals of the day. Breakfasts and suppers tend to take care of themselves if the dinner is well planned.

With careful planning excellent dinners for a family of from four to six persons may be planned at a cost of a dollar for the entire meal. Families who grow a good sized garden, raise their own meat or keep a cow can reduce the cost from one-fourth to one-half but, of course, the value, will remain the same.

A Dollar Dinner is a good goal to set in planning to stretch our present decreased incomes. To assist in planning such meals the following menus and recipes have been assembled, featuring Nevada products wherever possible. The cool summer foods in these menus are not expensive, but offer variety in combinations, palatability, and attractiveness.

Milk is to be served to the children in all of these dinners. The cost is included in the cost of the meal. Coffee or tea may be taken by the adults, but we should remember that the more milk we use the better health we will get from our food dollar.

Your gardens this summer will, no doubt, reduce the cost of your dinners to less than a dollar and, if you have garden produce to can, your dinners through the winter months will easily fall within the dollar range.

Can a family of five or six serve a dinner for a dollar - a dinner fit for any company, suitable for festive occasions or holidays?

Just try these menus and let them help you meet the challenge of the times.

SUMMER DOLLAR DINNER MENUS

1.

Lamb Patties
Mashed Potatoes Swiss Chard
Bread and Butter
Berries and Rich Milk
Tea or Coffee Milk

2.

Pork and Noodles
Raw Carrot Salad Bread & Butter
Apple Sauce Sugar Cookies
Tea or Coffee Milk

3.

Hamburger Rolls
Beet Greens Bread & Butter
Cabbage & Pineapple Salad
Tapioca Cream
Tea or Coffee Milk

4.

Pot Roast of Beef
Brown Potatoes New Asparagus
Bread & Butter Fruit Salad
Sugar Cookies
Tea or Coffee Milk

5.

Chuck Steak with Onions
Mashed Potatoes Bread & Butter
Raw Spinach Salad
Rhubarb Pie
Tea or Coffee Milk

6.

Jellied Lamb
Potatoes au Gratin Buttered Peas
Endive Salad Hot Biscuit, Butter
Watermelon
Tea or Coffee Milk

7.

Cold Boiled Ham
Potato Chips Tomato Salad
Whole Wheat Bread and Butter
Sliced Bananas with Top Milk
Tea or Coffee Milk

8.

Meat Loaf
Mashed Potatoes Creamed Cabbage
Watercress Salad Bread & Butter
Cherry Pie
Tea or Coffee Milk

9.

Beef Souffle'
Buttered New Peas Bread & Butter
Cottage Cheese & Lettuce Salad
Cantaloupe
Tea or Coffee Milk

10.

Lamb Loaf
Creamed Potatoes Spinach
Tomato Salad Bread & Butter
Fresh Cherries
Tea or Coffee Milk

11.

Liver and Bacon
Parsley Potatoes
Combination Vegetable Salad
Whole Wheat Bread & Butter
Watermelon
Tea or Coffee Milk

12.

Cold Salmon
Baked Potatoes New String Beans
Lettuce & Raw Carrot Salad
Bread & Butter
Stewed Rhubarb
Tea or Coffee Milk

RECIPES FOR SUMMER DOLLAR DINNERS

The numerals in parenthesis above the recipes refer to the menu which includes the recipe.

(1)

Lamb Patties

Have lamb from shoulder, breast or neck ground. Shape into round flat cakes; wrap a strip of bacon around each and fasten with a toothpick. Season with salt and pepper and dredge very lightly with flour. Fry the patties slowly in a little melted fat until nicely browned and tender. Approximate cost:: 30 cents.

(2)

Pork and Noodles

1 lb. lean shoulder pork ground fine	1 green pepper, chopped fine
1 T butter	1 can tomatoes
4 stalks celery, diced	1 pkge. noodles, cooked
4 large onions, chopped fine	1 C grated cheese
	$\frac{1}{2}$ seasonings

Brown the pork in the butter, then add the celery, onions and peppers, and brown all. Add the tomatoes with salt and pepper to taste, and allow to simmer for about 1 hour. Add the noodles, cooked in boiling salted water, let heat through thoroughly, and just before serving add the cheese. Cost 35 - 40 cents.

(3)

Hamburger Rolls

Season a pound of hamburger with 1 t salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ t pepper, 1 t grated onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ T chopped green pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ t Worcestershire sauce, and form it into tiny finger rolls. Roll these in flour and fry them in a hot frying pan, very lightly buttered. Cut rolled-out pastry or short baking powder biscuit dough into good sized rounds, lay a roll of the meat on each, wet the edges and press together. Brush with milk and bake in a hot oven (450) for about 15 minutes. Lay on a hot platter and at the last minute surround with hot tomato sauce. Cost: 30 - 35¢

Tapioca Pudding

2 C hot milk	Spk. salt
2 T granulated tapioca	$\frac{1}{2}$ t vanilla
2 egg yolk, slightly beaten	2 egg white, beaten stiff
6 T sugar	

Cook tapioca with the milk over hot water until clear. Add the sugar and salt to the egg yolk, then add the tapioca mixture slowly, while stirring. Continue cooking until thickened, stirring frequently. Cool slightly, flavor and fold in egg white. Chill. Serve with top milk. Cost: 20 cents.

(4)

If asparagus is expensive in your locality substitute string beans or carrots in this dollar dinner menu.

(5)

Rhubarb pie should be an inexpensive dessert at this time of year. Serve just stewed rhubarb to the children.

(6)

Jellied Lamb

2 C cooked lamb	Paprika
2 T Gelatin	1 T minced onion
1 C cold water	1 pimento
1 t salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ C diced celery
2 C hot stock	1 T minced parsley

Soak gelatin in cold water for 5 minutes, then dissolve in hot meat stock. Chill when the mixture begins to thicken, add meat and other ingredients. Pour into wet mold and chill. Serve on a platter garnished with curly endive. Cost: 30 cents.

In late summer watermelons will be cheap.

(7)

The ham will cost from 25 to 30 cents, the potato chips about 20 cents leaving 50 - 60 cents for the rest of this dinner.

(8)

Since cherries are in season in summer, a dollar dinner should permit cherry pie once in a while.

(9)

Beef Souffle'

1 T fat	$\frac{1}{4}$ t pepper
1 T flour	$\frac{1}{8}$ T chopped parsley
1 C milk	$\frac{1}{8}$ t onion juice
$\frac{1}{2}$ t salt	2 eggs, separated
1 C cold beef, chopped	

Melt fat, stir in flour, add milk and stir until smooth, add seasonings, and cook 1 minute. Take from fire, stir in beaten yolks of eggs and meat. Stir over fire until eggs have thickened a little and set aside to cool. Rub in a little butter over the top. Beat up whites of eggs to a thick froth and stir them lightly into cold mixture. Turn into buttered baking dish and bake in moderate oven 20 minutes. Serve at once in the dish. Cost: 20 to 25 cents.

(4)

Cantaloupes will be cheap at this time of year.

(10)

Lamb Loaf

2 lb. lamb shoulder	$\frac{1}{2}$ green pepper, minced
1 C bread crumbs	1 egg
1 onion, minced	1 C stock
$1\frac{1}{2}$ t salt	Pepper

Mix all ingredients thoroughly and shape into a loaf in a buttered baking dish. Place in moderately hot oven (450) and cook for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

(11)

Liver and Bacon can be served to five or six persons for from 30 - 35 cents.

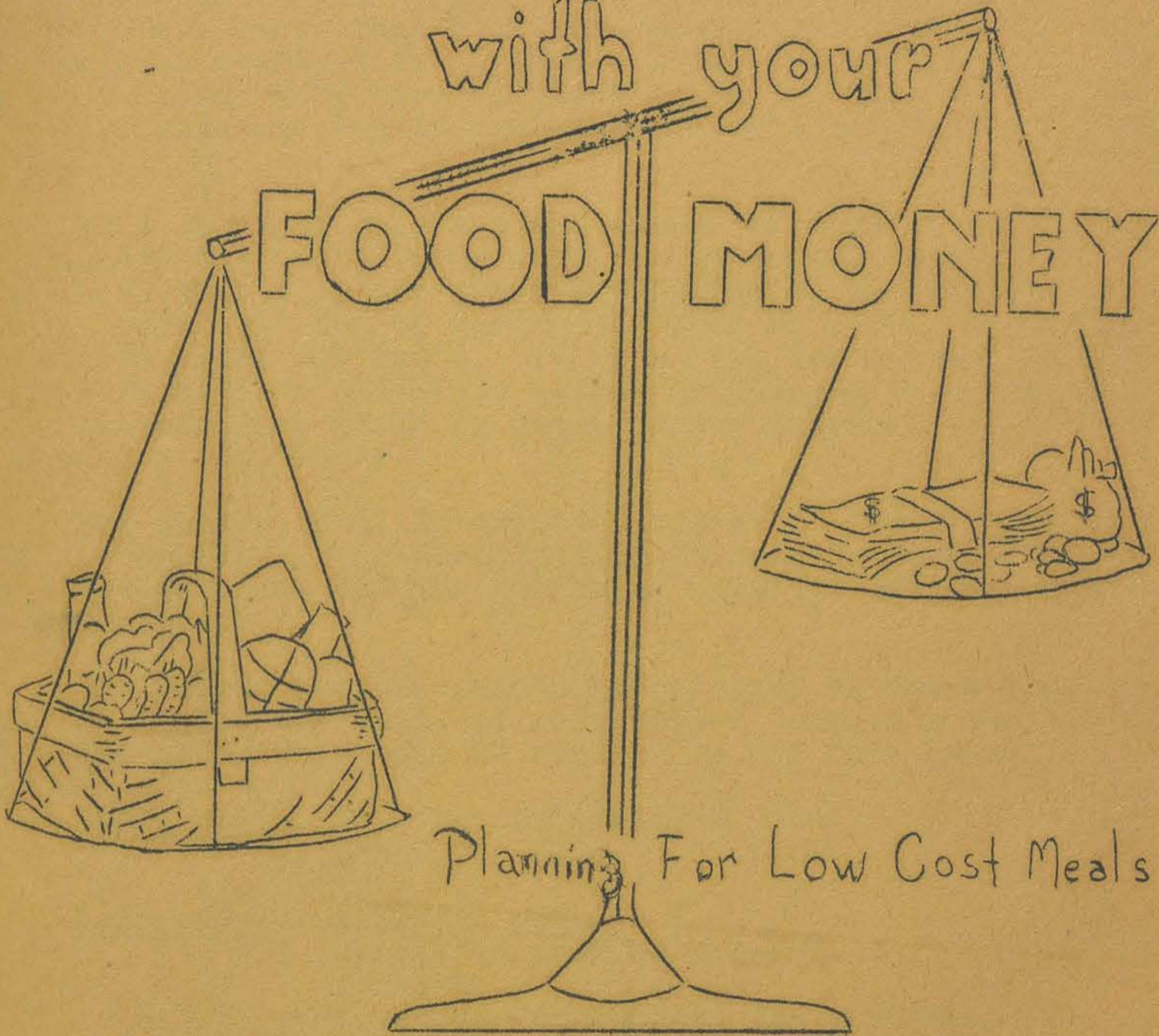
(12)

With salmon at 25 to 30 cents, this meal will not be expensive.

BUY HEALTH

with your

FOOD MONEY



Planning For Low Cost Meals

by
Margaret Brenner
County Extension Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

1932

BUY HEALTH WITH YOUR FOOD MONEY

Planning for Low Cost Meals

At the present time, many of our Nevada families are having to live on a very small amount of money. Therefore, they have to cut their food costs to the bone, and providing it is a soup bone, they may still be able to live fairly comfortably and yet maintain the family's health. In some parts of our state, ten dollars a week must now feed and shelter many a large family, while all over the state there are many other families who must live upon an income of from twenty to twenty-five dollars a week. Living on such limited incomes calls for very careful planning on the part of the homemaker in order to tide the family over these months and maintain good health.

When there is only a small amount of money to spend for food, the homemaker has two serious problems to solve. She must be certain to buy foods that will safeguard the health of the family, and she must plan carefully how to use these foods so as to have attractive meals and to avoid all waste. It is a real achievement to make inexpensive foods into delicious dishes by means of new recipes, and to plan satisfactory meals by means of new combinations of a limited number of low cost foods.

The Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, is spending considerable time in helping Nevada families solve these problems and the following material has been prepared for that purpose.

The Market Basket, regularly released by the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, suggests the following family food guide which may be applied to any food budget:

Every meal: Milk for children.
Bread for all.

Every day: Milk for all.
Cereal in mush or dessert.
Potatoes.
Tomatoes (or oranges) for children.
A green or yellow vegetable.
A fruit or additional vegetable, if possible.

Two to four times a week: Tomatoes for all.
Dried beans, peas, or lentils.
Eggs, especially for children.
Lean meat, fish, poultry or cheese.

Watch your family food expenses and your menus to find out how nearly you come to securing all these health protecting foods. Buy these foods first, and then, if you have any food money left over, spend it for other foods which your family likes. But for the sake of your family's health be sure to buy the above listed foods

first. They are the cheapest and best health protecting foods you can get for your money!

Protect Your Children's Health and Growth. Where there are children, their welfare should be the first thought in planning low cost menus, for their growth and health must not be interfered with because of reduced income. "Grown-ups" may be able to stand an unbalanced food supply for a short time without showing permanent injury. But children are certain to be permanently harmed if they are deprived of the right kind of food for even a few weeks. Therefore, plan to guard your children's health and growth as you buy your food supply each week. The Market Basket urges that every child have the following foods every day:

1. At least one pint of milk - if there is money enough he should have one and one-half to two pints. Remember that there is real economy in using milk because it does more for the body than any other food and does it more cheaply.

2. Two teaspoons of cod liver oil. Every child living on a limited diet should have cod liver oil every day to take the place of vitamins found in the more expensive foods.

3. At least one vegetable or fruit - if possible he should have three or four.

4. At least one serving of butter (one square or one table-
spoon). Where funds permit, serve this much butter at each meal. Butter is rich in vitamin A which promotes growth.

5. Plenty of bread, cereals, and other energy and body building foods.

Dividing Your Food Dollar. If there are children in the family the Bureau of Home Economics recommends that each dollar of food money be divided into the following proportions:

	Income	
	Limited	Moderate
Bread, flour and cereals.....	\$.20	\$.10
Milk, butter and cheese.....	.25	.25
Vegetables and fruits.....	.25	.25
Fats and sweets.....	.15	.15
Meat, fish, eggs, beans, etc.....	.15	.25
	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00

Dividing the food dollar in this way will bring the greatest returns in food and health values for the amount of money used. Remember the less money a family has to spend for food the more important it is that it should be spent according to these rules.

When only one vegetable besides potatoes can be served daily it is desirable to use as often as possible, those which are eaten raw or which need only a few minutes for cooking. The important food

property in such vegetables is vitamin C which we need for growth and to prevent scurvy. The cheapest food rich in this vitamin is raw cabbage. Green peppers have as much vitamin C per ounce as raw cabbage, but cabbage is more easily used in large enough quantities. Tomatoes, raw or canned come next, then citrus fruits and other raw fruits. Fresh, new tender spinach can be used shredded in salads and is as fine a source of vitamin C as raw cabbage. Potatoes, in spite of a loss in cooking, are a cheap source of this vitamin because such large quantities are used.

For families of five (two adults and three children) with limited and moderate incomes, we suggest the following weekly food supplies:

	Income	
	Limited	Moderate
Bread, flour and cereals (1 lb. flour counts the same as 1½ lb. bread).....	20	24 lb.
Milk (1 tall can evaporated milk is equivalent to 1 qt. fresh milk).....	18	28 qt.
Potatoes.....	12	15 lb.
Tomatoes (No. 1 tall can amounts to 1 lb.) or citrus fruits.....	6	10 lb.
Green leafy or yellow vegetables.....	4	6 "
Other vegetables and fruits.....	10	15 "
Butter.....	1	2 "
Other fats including salt pork and bacon.....	2	3 "
Lean meat, fish or poultry..	7	12 "
Eggs.....	2/3	1½ doz.
Sugar and other sweets..	3	5 lb.

A few menus here suggested may help you to plan those for your family.

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Dinner</u>	<u>Supper</u>
Orange	Ground beef on toast	Potato soup
Cooked mush with milk	Five minute cabbage	Scalloped tomatoes
Soft boiled egg	Bread and butter	Bread and butter
Toast	Baked apples Milk	Baked custard
Milk for children		
Coffee for adults		
---	---	---
Tomato juice	Salmon chowder	Bean and cheese
Cooked mush with milk	Raw spinach	sandwiches
Crisp bacon	Salad	Cabbage with green
Toast	Bread and butter	pepper
Milk for children	Baked Indian pudding	Bread and butter
Coffee for adults	Milk	Apple Brown Betty
		Milk

You will want to use some of these inexpensive recipes. They will help you to give variety to your low cost meals.

Ground Beef Broiled on Toast

8 slices of bread	Butter
1 lb. ground raw beef	Salt and pepper

Toast the bread on one side. Butter the untoasted side, spread to the edge with a layer of the ground beef, dot with the butter, and broil under a flame for about 5 minutes. Season with salt and pepper, and serve at once with a garnish of parsley or pickles.

Hopping John

1½ C dried beans	1 large onion, chopped
¾ C rice	2 t salt
Boiling water	Tobasco
1½ C diced, salt pork	Pepper

Wash the beans well and cook in a covered pan in 3 or more cups of water with 1 t salt until tender, but not broken. Wash the rice and cook for about 20 minutes in 2 quarts of boiling water to which 1 t salt has been added. As soon as the grains of rice are soft to the center, drain and run water through to wash off surplus starch and keep the grains whole and separate. Brown the diced salt pork until crisp, then remove it from the skillet and cook the onion in the fat for 2 or 3 minutes. Add the rice, beans, fried salt pork, and seasonings and stir until hot and well mixed. Serve with horse-radish or chili sauce.

Salmon Chowder

2 C diced potatoes	1 pt. milk
1 C diced carrots	½ lb. canned salmon
1 large onion, chopped	Salt
1 qt. water	Pepper
2 T flour	

Cook the potatoes, carrots and onion in the water for 15 minutes. Mix the flour with a little cold milk, add to the vegetables and stir. Add the remaining milk, the salmon, season with salt and pepper, and simmer about 10 minutes longer. Serve on crackers.

Jungle Stew

1½ C kidney beans	4 T drippings
½ C macaroni	¼ lb. chopped beef, or
½ can tomatoes	¾ C left-over meat
1 onion	Seasoning

Wash and soak beans over night, and boil until tender. Drain. Brown onions and meat in drippings if meat is bought fresh. Boil macaroni in 2 quarts of water for 15 minutes; drain, saving this water as well as that drained off beans. (This may be used with the other half of the can of tomatoes, together with seasonings, for tomato soup at another meal). Put all ingredients together and

Heat the milk and cook the cabbage in it for 2 minutes. Add the blended fat and flour, and the seasoning, cook rapidly for 3 or 4 minutes, and stir constantly. The cabbage retains its crispness and is delicate in flavor and color.

Cabbage with Green Pepper

3 T or more of fat	$1\frac{1}{2}$ qt. shredded
1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ onions sliced	$1\frac{1}{2}$ qt. cabbage
1 green pepper, shredded	$1\frac{1}{2}$ t salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ C boiling water	

Melt the fat and cook the onions and pepper until the onions are slightly browned. Add the cabbage, salt and water. Stir frequently and simmer until the vegetables are tender.

Quick-cooked Spinach

Carefully pick over the spinach, discard wilted leaves, cut off the stem ends, and wash in several waters to remove grit. If the spinach is young and tender, it can be cooked in the water that clings to the leaves. Start the cooking at moderate heat, cover the kettle at first, turn the spinach now and then until thoroughly wilted, then remove the cover, and stir frequently. Cook about 10 to 15 minutes (for a quantity of 2 pounds), chop fine, season with pepper, salt, and butter or other fat, and serve. Spinach cooked in this way will retain its attractive green color and fresh flavor.

Raw Spinach Salad

Select only very young tender leaves and wash well. Shred or cut fine with scissors. Serve either alone or on lettuce.

Baked Indian Pudding

1 qt. milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ C molasses
$\frac{1}{3}$ C yellow cornmeal	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 t ginger
1 t salt	

Cook the milk, cornmeal, and salt in a double boiler for 20 minutes. Add the molasses and ginger, pour into a greased baking dish, and bake in a very moderate oven for 2 hours.

Apple Brown Betty

2 qt. diced tart apples	1 t cinnamon
1 qt. bread crumbs (oven toasted until crisp and light brown)	1 t salt
$1\frac{1}{4}$ C sugar	$\frac{1}{4}$ C melted butter or other fat

Grease a baking dish and place in it a layer of crumbs, then a layer of apples, and some of the sugar, cinnamon, and salt, which have been mixed together. Repeat until all the ingredients are used, saving sufficient crumbs for the top. Pour the melted fat

over the top layer of crumbs, cover, and bake for 30 to 45 minutes or until the apples are soft. Toward the last, remove the cover and allow the top to brown. Serve with or without top milk or sauce.

Steamed Apricot Pudding

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dried apricots	1 egg
$1\frac{1}{2}$ C sifted soft wheat flour	2 t baking powder
$\frac{1}{2}$ C suet	$\frac{1}{4}$ t salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ C sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ C milk

Wash the apricots, chop fine, and mix with 2 T flour. Sift the remaining flour with the baking powder and salt. Cream the fat, add the sugar, and well beaten eggs; add alternately with the milk to the sifted dry ingredients. Stir in the apricots. Pour into a greased mold, cover, and steam for 2 hours. Serve with vanilla sauce.

Oatmeal Pudding

2 C rolled oats	2 T shortening,
$\frac{1}{2}$ t salt	melted
1 C raisins, chopped figs or dates	1 C sour milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ t baking soda	

Mix rolled oats, salt and fruit thoroughly, add shortening, milk and soda. Beat well. Steam in greased mold or top of double boiler on back of stove, or in moderate oven, when it is being used for something else. Serve with caramel or sweetened white sauce.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

SAVING PENNIES
THROUGH CLOTHING CARE AND
REMODELING.

- - - -

by

LENA HAUKE

District Extension Agent

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Published and distributed under Act of Congress,
May 8, 1914, by the Agricultural Extension Service,
University of Nevada, Cecil W. Creel, Director, the
United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

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STATE OF NEVADA

"SAVING PENNIES THROUGH CLOTHING CARE AND REMODELING"

By

Lena Hauke, District Extension Agent

During this period of emergency it behooves every homemaker to be as saving as possible. One of the ways of "saving our pennies" is through the wise spending of money for clothing. This saving may be accomplished by the careful care, repair and remodeling of clothing on hand.

It is a good plan to check over the clothing left from last season and determine just what will be needed to comfortably clothe the family this season and yet have each member of the family look his best.

In addition to garments in wearable condition there are usually some which need cleaning, repairing, remodeling, or which may be made over entirely for other members of the family. After all garments have been checked over, determine which may be made to give further service by being freshened up by cleaning and a few slight changes, and which may be remodeled or made over.

Cleaning and Pressing

1. A thorough brushing and airing is the first step in cleaning any garment that is not washable. Carefully brush all seams, plaits, gathers, and other places easily accessible to dust and dirt.

2. Sponging helps to freshen the material and often gives it a new appearance. This is done by sponging the material all over with a cloth wrung out of clean water, then pressing it on the wrong side.

3. Absorbents, such as chalk, Fuller's earth or corn-meal, may be used for absorbing a light or freshly made stain. They cannot be relied upon when the stain is set or very extensive. They are harmless to all fibers.

To use these materials, lay the stained fabric upon a flat surface and spread a layer of the absorbent over the stain. Work it around gently to avoid pulling the fibers. As soon as it becomes gummy, shake or brush it off, and repeat the process until the bulk of the stain is removed, or if necessary, allow it to remain on the stain overnight. If this is not convenient, place a layer of cloth or brown paper over the absorbent and apply a warm iron for several minutes. In the case of stains made by solid fats, which must be melted before they can be absorbed, the use of the warm iron is necessary.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 1474 "Stain Removal" will be very helpful and may be secured from your Extension Agent.

4. Washing. If the material is to be washed, make a good suds of lukewarm water and a soft neutral soap. It is better to rinse the cloth up and down in the suds then squeeze it, than to rub and wring it between the hands, as this often stretches the material and tends to make it harsh.

To help prevent the material from shrinking, the rinse water should be the same temperature as the water in which it was washed. Hang out without wringing, and when nearly dry roll up and leave for a short time. Decide whether you will use the right or wrong side of the material, then iron all pieces on the side you will use for the wrong side. Wool burns easily, so do not have the iron too hot when pressing. Be sure to iron the cloth on the lengthwise thread so that the garment will hang straight when finished.

5. Dry Cleaning furnishes another satisfactory method of cleaning silk and woolen garments, but the following precautions should be taken:

- a. All dry cleaning should be done out of doors, away from fire, and away from buildings.
- b. Choose a dry, warm, clear day, rather than a cold, damp day.
- c. Avoid rubbing or using a washing machine as friction may start a fire.
- d. Do not allow the clothing you are wearing to absorb the cleaning solution. Avoid splashing the solution.
- e. Gasoline fires must be smothered. Do not use water. Have a wool blanket or rug at hand to smother a fire in an emergency.
- f. If your clothing catches fire Keep Your Head. Do Not Run. Lie down and roll on the ground or wrap up in a coat, rug, or blanket.

Dry Cleaning Substances.

Various solvents may be used for dry cleaning; however, Carbon Tetrachloride is probably the safest because it is non-inflammable and non-explosive. It is rather expensive for general dry cleaning but it is used for emergency cleaning and spot removal. It may be purchased at drug stores.

Gasoline and Naptha are extremely inflammable and need to be handled cautiously. A more satisfactory cleaning solvent may be purchased from most oil companies. It is inexpensive and not as dangerous to use as naptha or gasoline.

Sometimes the solvent is heated by placing the vessel containing it in a large vessel or tub of hot water out doors. Do not heat it in the house or on the stove.

Directions for Dry Cleaning are as follows:

1. Pour the cleaning solvent in a vessel large enough to hold the garment without packing and use enough fluid to cover the garment well.
2. Place the article to be cleaned in the liquid, let stand for a few minutes, then lift back and forth a number of times before removing.

3. Squeeze the surplus solvent from the garment, rinse in clean solvent, then hang in the air until free from odor.

4. The fluid used for rinsing may be allowed to settle, then poured off in a tight container and stored out of doors for first cleaning of other garments later.

6. Pressing, carefully done, adds much to any garment. Garments are usually pressed on the right side with a heavy pressing cloth for wool and silk. If the material requires dampening, it is more satisfactory to sponge over the pressing cloth rather than the garment. In some cases paper makes a good substitute for a pressing cloth. A well padded ironing board makes the work easier and more satisfactory. A sleeveboard or a rolled magazine tied with a cord, is convenient for pressing sleeves.

To avoid shine and seam marks, do not press woolen materials entirely dry. Be sure in pressing that the iron is lifted and set down each time rather than being constantly rubbed over the material, as is done in ironing.

To remove shine from garments, sponge the parts with ammonia water (1 tablespoon of household ammonia to 1 quart of water). Cover with a wet press-cloth and iron until almost dry. Remove the cloth, and brush the woolen garments with a stiff brush to raise the nap.

Remodeling or Making Over Garments.

Almost every clothing inventory will bring to light some garments of good material which can be made wearable by slight changes or alterations. Such garments may be ripped up, cleaned, and made over entirely.

Before undertaking the complete remodeling of a garment, it is well to determine the following:

- (1) Whether the materials are good enough to warrant making over.
- (2) Whether they are appropriate in color, texture, and pattern for the purpose desired.
- (3) If new material is required to combine with it, whether the cost will be out of proportion to the value of the garment.
- (4) Whether the result will justify the amount of labor required in remodeling.

Preparations of Old Garments for Remodeling.

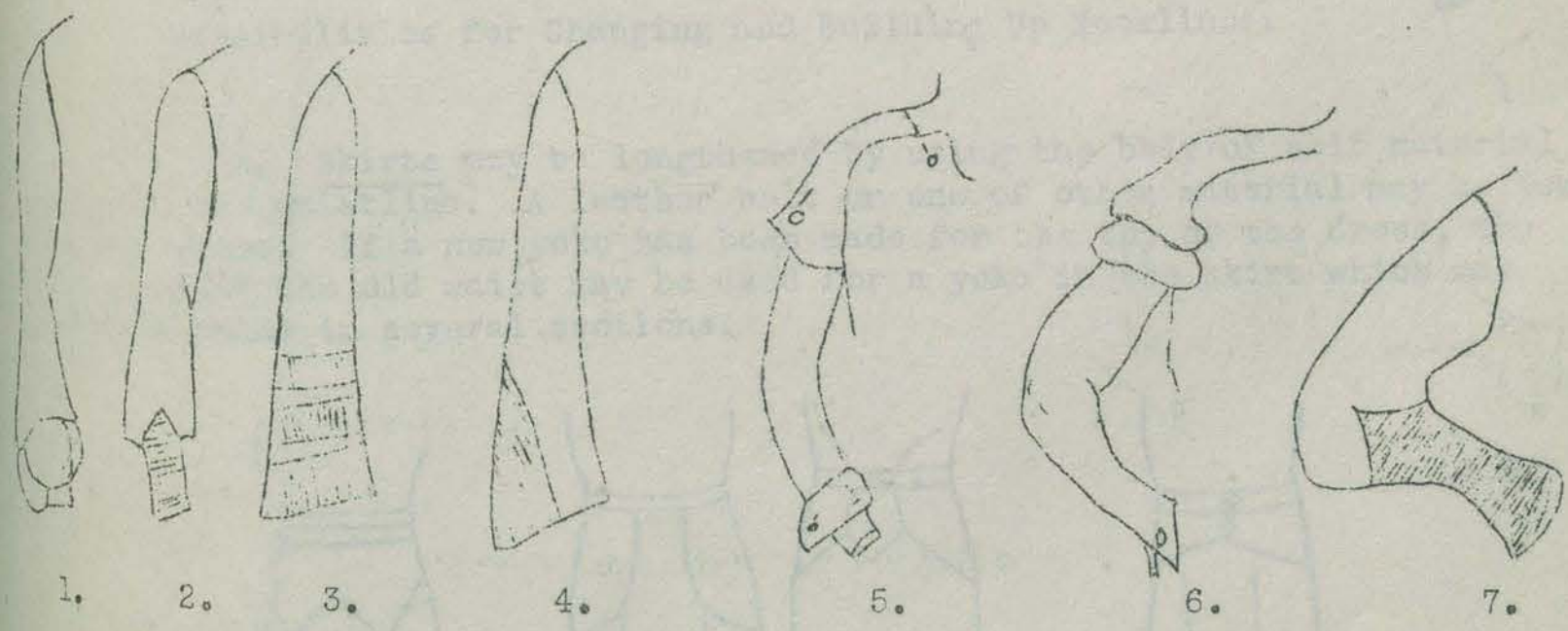
1. Ripping. Carefully rip up the garments to be used. Be sure to pick or brush out all the threads.
2. Mending. Darn or otherwise mend torn parts that will have to be used.
3. Cleaning. Remove all spots and stains, and launder or dry-clean the material.

4. Dyeing. If desired to dye material, carefully follow directions given on package.
5. Pressing. Press according to directions given in above paragraph.

In combining materials be sure that they harmonize in color and textures. A plain pattern may be used with a patterned one. Plaid or striped material may be used to brighten dark plain colors, but the colors should be harmonious. It is always well to lay out the entire pattern on the goods before any cutting is done. It may be necessary to have seams in conspicuous places but with careful planning they need not be objectionable. They may be concealed with buttons, tucks, trimming bands, fagoting, or in the form of yokes or panels.

Some Suggestions for Making Over Garments:

Adult Used Garments --	Possibility
Wash Dresses	Blouse, little girl's dress, boy's suit, aprons.
Woman's Silk Dress	Slip, bloomers, girl's dress, berets.
Girl's Silk Dress	Blouse, dress for smaller child, may be used to combine with wool dress.
Woman's Old Full Skirt	Dress or jumper suit, small boy's suit.
Heavy Coats	Children's coats or caps.
Light Weight Spring Coat	Skirt, one piece dress.
Light Weight Men's Suits	Coats, child's dress, suit for small boy, coat for small child.
Shirts	Rompers, aprons, boy's blouse, children's dresses.



Suggestions for Remaking Sleeves.

Bringing Garments Up to Date.

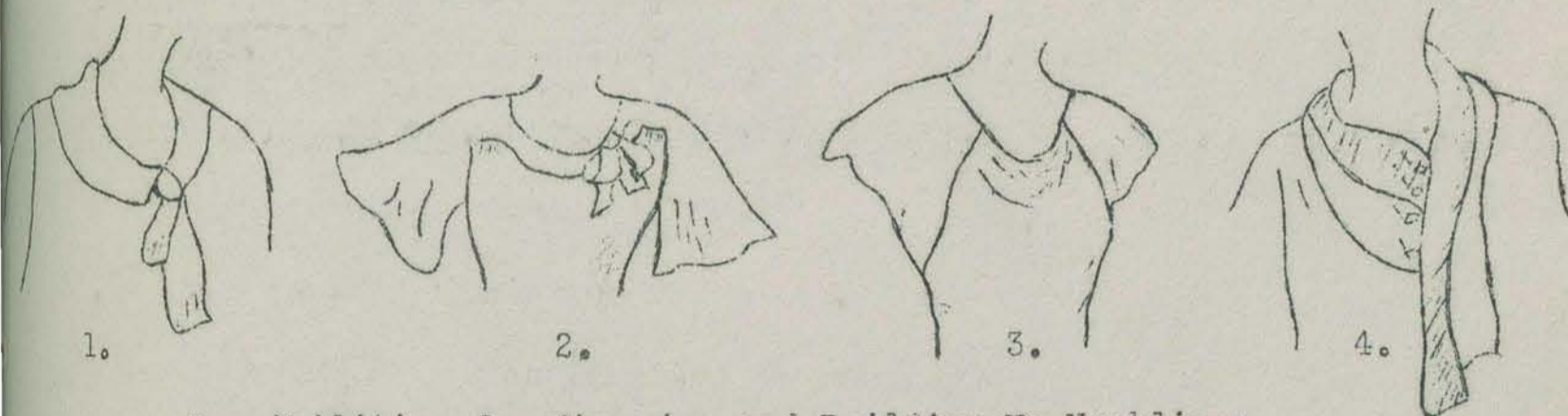
Almost never before has a season's fashion lent itself so well for remodeling, making over and combinations of materials as do the fashions this fall. Yokes, pieced sleeves and combinations of materials are the present vogue. A new collar and cuff set, a new belt with buttons to match are also some of the suggested changes. Other devices that may be used are as follows:

1. The sleeve that has pulled out at the armseye may be taken out and the top recut. Extra length may be added by using an inner cuff of contrasting material if the sleeve has enough width. Otherwise godet shaped insets or wide applied cuffs of contrasting materials may be used.

When a contrasting material is used in this way, a better effect is produced if the material is repeated in another place on the garment as a collar, tie, vest, or some trimming on the waist.

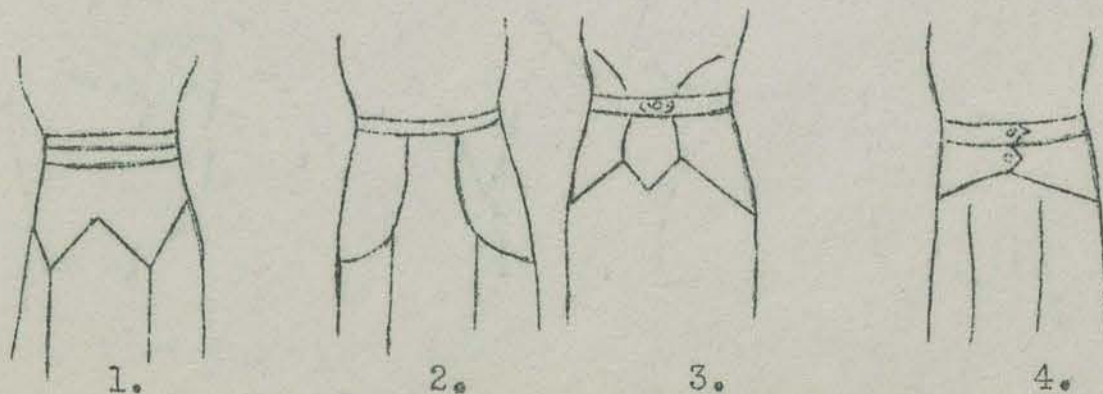
Horizontal bands of a contrasting material may be used to give width and length to the lower portion of a tight sleeve.

2. Necklines. Wide collars, berthas and epaulets, if becoming, offer another solution. Worn places may be mended and concealed in this way. Many of the new dresses have deep yokes and sleeves of contrasting materials which add life and color to the garment.



Possibilities for Changing and Building Up Necklines.

3. Skirts may be lengthened by using the belt of self material to set in at the waistline. A leather belt or one of other material may be worn with the dress. If a new yoke has been made for the top of the dress, the upper part of the old waist may be used for a yoke in the skirt which may need to be made in several sections.



Yokes may be used to lengthen Skirts.

Sometimes if no other material is available for a yoke, the sleeves may be cut off and that material used. The sleeves may then be finished with a decorative cuff of other material. In lengthening children's dresses, it is often possible to use applied hems of a contrasting color or material.

In remodeling clothes, one should try to achieve good lines and pleasing color combinations. An old dress attractively remodeled is a good investment in time, money and satisfaction.

Reference Material

- Farmer's Bulletin No. 1474 "Stain Removal"
" " " 1530 "Fitting Dresses and Blouses"

LIVING WELL AT LOW COST

By

Margaret Brenner
County Extension Agent.

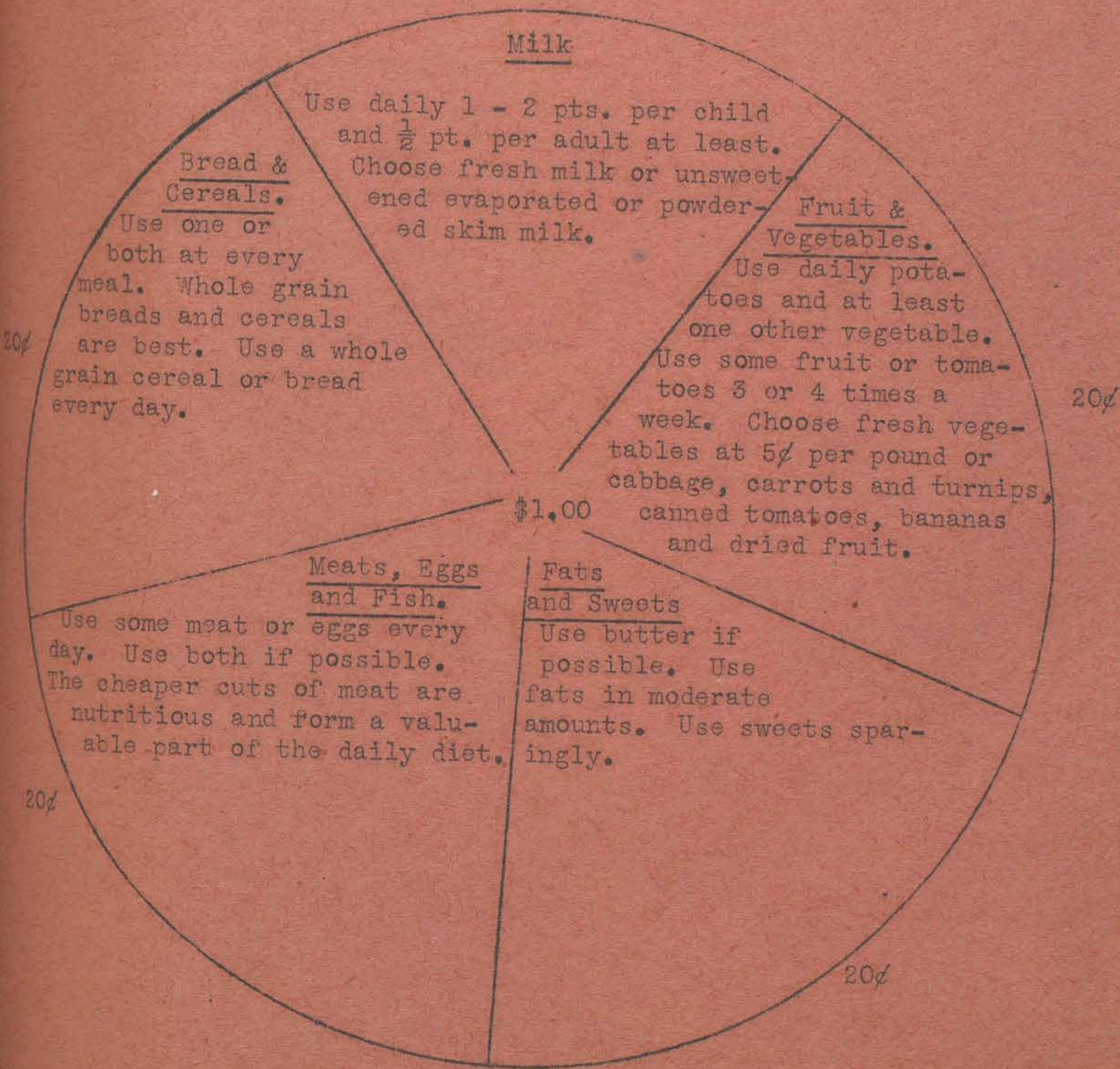
Some foods are more important than others. Do you know which ones you need most?

When your food money is limited, buy milk, bread and cereals, and vegetables first, then buy meats and fruits, and lastly fats and sweets.

YOUR FOOD DOLLAR

:
:
:

20¢



A WEEK'S SUPPLY OF FOODS

Foods	Families of 2-3-4 Need:	Families of 5-6-7-8 Need:
<u>Milk</u> (fresh, evaporated or powdered)	7-10 Qt.	14-24 Qt.
<u>Bread & Cereals</u> Bread Oatmeal, macaroni, flour, etc.	6-11 lbs. 2½-5 lbs.	14-24 lbs. 6-12 lbs.
<u>Vegetables & Fruits</u> Potatoes Fresh carrots, cabbage, etc. Dried beans and peas Tomatoes Prunes	7-15 lbs. 6-12 lbs. 1-2 lbs. 1-3 cans 1-2 lbs.	16-25 lbs. 12-20 lbs. 2-4 lbs. 3-5 cans 2-3 lbs.
<u>Meat, Eggs, etc.</u> Meat Eggs Cheese	2-4 lbs. ¼-¾ doz. ¼-1 lb.	4-6 lbs. ¾-1½ doz. 1-1½ lbs.
<u>Fats and Sweets</u> Fats Sugar and molasses	1-2½ lbs. 1-2 lbs.	2½-4½ lbs. 3 - 5 lbs.
Seasonings, etc.	(5-5 ¢)	(10-10 ¢)
Total Cost	\$2.50-\$4.50	\$5.50-\$8.00

MEALS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
Nutritious - Low Cost - Easily Prepared

For Breakfast serve:

Hot cereal (whole grain is preferable)
with milk
Bread or toast
Milk or cocoa

For Dinner or Supper Select one of These:

Vegetable dishes:

Creamed vegetable over rice or toast
Baked stuffed potatoes and cold slaw
Macaroni or spaghetti with tomato sauce
Spanish rice
Kidney bean stew
Baked beans or split peas with tomato

Meat dishes:

Meat and vegetable stew
Meat cooked with rice, macaroni or potato
Meat or fish loaf
Fish cakes or creamed fish and potatoes
Fish chowder

Thick soups:

Vegetable milk chowder
cream soups (potato, tomato, carrot, spinach, etc.)
Lentil, pea or limabean soup

Egg and cheese dishes:

Creamed potato and egg
Potato, rice or vegetable omelet
Scalloped potatoes with cheese

With these whenever possible:

Serve:

Bread or toast, corn bread or oatmeal muffins.
Milk for the children to drink.

Add:

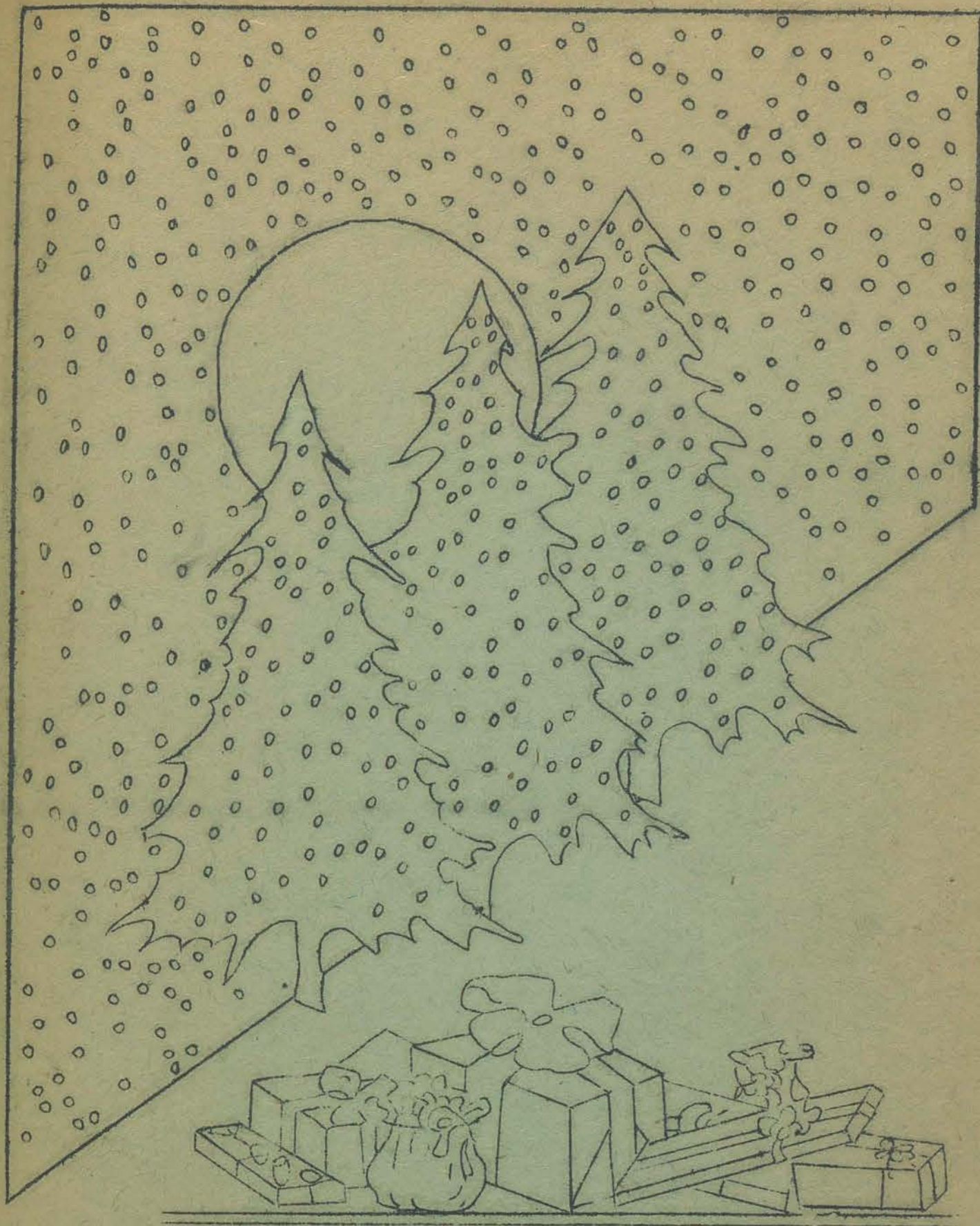
Potatoes (baked, boiled, creamed or mashed) if
not already included in the meal.

Include:

Raw vegetables such as cole slaw, chopped spinach
or grated carrot.

Simple, inexpensive desserts such as stewed fruits and puddings
add variety to these meals.

From 1 to 2 teaspoonsful of cod liver oil per day per child
will make up for many deficiencies in a limited diet. Safeguard
your children in these trying times by giving them cod liver oil.



C H R I S T M A S S W E E T S

Grace Herr Schmidlein - County Extension Agent

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

C H R I S T M A S S W E E T S

The best Christmas sweets are those made at home. The most healthful of these are the ones which contain fruits. In addition to the natural fruit sugars these fruits contain some minerals needed for the best development of the body. Fruit sweets are slightly laxative and are therefore better for children than plain sugar candies.

Candies containing fruit are less expensive than all sugar candy, if the fruits are purchased in bulk.

A box of sweets is a welcome gift for Christmas and is appreciated by persons of all ages and stations in life. It is the ideal gift for the person for whom you just don't know what to get.

These fruit sweets are usually better if a few weeks old so make them early.

Candied Carrots

1 C. Sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. water

Carrots
Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon

Cut carrots in slices one-eighth inch thick. Boil until tender. Dissolve sugar in water, add carrot slices and lemon juice. Boil until carrots absorb enough syrup to make them semi-transparent. Drain and roll in granulated sugar.

Candied Apples

1 C. Sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Water

Sliced Apples

Apples may be pared and sliced in circles or cut in eighths. Dissolve sugar in water. Drop in prepared apples and boil until transparent. Drain and roll in granulated sugar.

Variations: These sweets are very popular and may be varied by the addition of cake coloring, cinnamon drops, candied ginger, or various flavorings. They make a very attractive addition to your box of Christmas sweets.

Pineapple, peaches, pears, cherries, quince, dried figs, nectarines and white grapes are also good prepared in this manner.

Persian Dainties

2 T. Gelatine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Cold water
2 C. Sugar
 $3\frac{1}{4}$ C. Boiling water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Chopped nuts

$\frac{1}{4}$ t. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. raisins
 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Chopped dates
2 T. Lemon juice

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Heat sugar, salt and boiling water to the boiling point, add gelatine, boil gently fifteen minutes, cool slightly, add nuts and fruit. Pour into a pan previously rinsed in cold water. Allow to stand in a cool place until firm. (A single loaf bread pan is a good size for this recipe). This takes about twelve hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen from

edges of pan and turn onto a board sprinkled with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered sugar.

Parisian Bars

3/4 C. Figs	2 T. Lemon juice
3/4 C. Raisins	Grated rind one orange
3/4 C. Dates	1 Doz. Maraschino Cherries
1/2 C. Shredded Cocoanut	(Some prefer this with cherries omitted.)

Pass figs, dates and raisins thru a food chopper, add cocoanut, orange rind and lemon juice. Cut cherries into small pieces and add. Work to a smooth paste. As sometimes the fruit is drier than at others add a little orange juice if more moisture is needed at this stage. Press into a cake 3/4 inch thick and wide and cut into 1 1/2 inch bars. Roll in granulated sugar, ground cocoanut, or allow to dry for an hour then dip in chocolate and place on oiled paper from which they are easily removed.

Fruit Snowballs

2 T. Evaporated milk or cream
1/4 C. Chopped raisins or dates
1 1/2 C. Shredded cocoanut
1/4 C. Chopped nut meats

Measure the milk into a bowl, add to it cocoanut, fruit and nuts. Work to a paste. Form into balls and roll in the remaining cocoanut.

Date Nut Candy

2 C. Dates	1/4 pound cocoanut
1/2 C. Nuts	1 T Lemon juice
1/2 t. grated lemon rind.	

Pass the dates, nuts and cocoanut thru the food chopper, moisten with the fruit juice, add grated rind. Roll into a sheet 1/4 inch thick. Cut into circles with the center of a doughnut cutter or roll into balls and roll in granulated sugar. These may be dipped in melted chocolate.

Apricot-Date Sweets

2 C. Dates	1/4 pound cocoanut
1/4 Lb. figs (may be omitted)	1 T. orange juice
1/4 Lb. dried apricots	1 T. grated orange rind

Pass the fruit and cocoanut thru a food grinder. Moisten with fruit juice and add grated rind. Make into rolls one inch in diameter. Let dry overnight and slice in 1/4 inch slices and roll in sugar.

Stuffed Dates

1. Remove pits in dates and fill with peanut butter then roll in granulated sugar.
2. Fill pitted dates with 1/2 walnut meat.
3. Fill pitted date with Parisian Bar mixture, Fruit Snowball mixture, Date-nut mixture, or Apricot-date mixture.

4. Fill pitted date with chopped nuts.
5. Fill pitted date with fondant and roll in granulated sugar.
6. Fill pitted date with fondant or fudge and decorate with a nut.

Chinese Chews

1 C. chopped nuts	$\frac{1}{2}$ T. bk. powder
1 C. chopped dates	1 C. sugar
$\frac{3}{4}$ C. flour	2 eggs

Sift flour, baking powder and sugar together. Add the eggs slightly beaten. Add nuts and dates. Bake in a moderate oven. While still warm cut in squares, roll corners under and roll in granulated sugar.

Mrs. De Graf's Raisin-Peanut Butter Candy

2 C. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ C. Peanut butter
$\frac{3}{4}$ C. milk	1 t. vanilla
$\frac{1}{2}$ C. raisins	

Bring sugar and milk to the boiling point and cook until syrup forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water, 238° F. Remove from fire and add remaining ingredients. Let cool, beat until creamy and pour into buttered pan an inch in depth. Let cool. Cut, with a wet knife, into squares.

Candy Boxes

Make your gift of Christmas Sweets more personal by packing them into an attractive box of your own making.

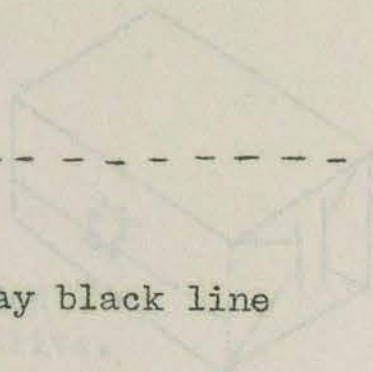
Here is a pattern for a candy box which you can make from light weight cardboard. Do not try to use heavy cardboard for it will crack when folded. You may use colored cardboard for this or cover it with gay paper.

Colored linings of envelopes or brightly colored magazine illustrations may be cut into crazy quilt pieces and pasted all over the outside of these boxes.

In packing candies line the box with waxed paper. Cover each layer with strips of waxed paper. Hold each layer in place with a strip of light cardboard. Pack closely so candy will not shake about. Cover the top with waxed paper and then add a paper doily cut to fit the top of the box. Waxed paper may be secured in a variety of colors.

When these boxes are wrapped in cellophane or tissue paper and tied with a bright ribbon or gay cord they are ready for Santa Claus to deliver.

Pattern For Candy Box



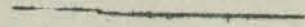
Cut away black line

Fold on dotted line

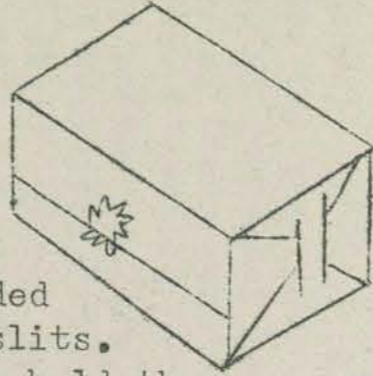
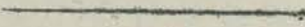
Before cutting out box fit this line to dotted line on following page

Fit this line to dotted line on preceding page and
glue together to make pattern

Cut



slits

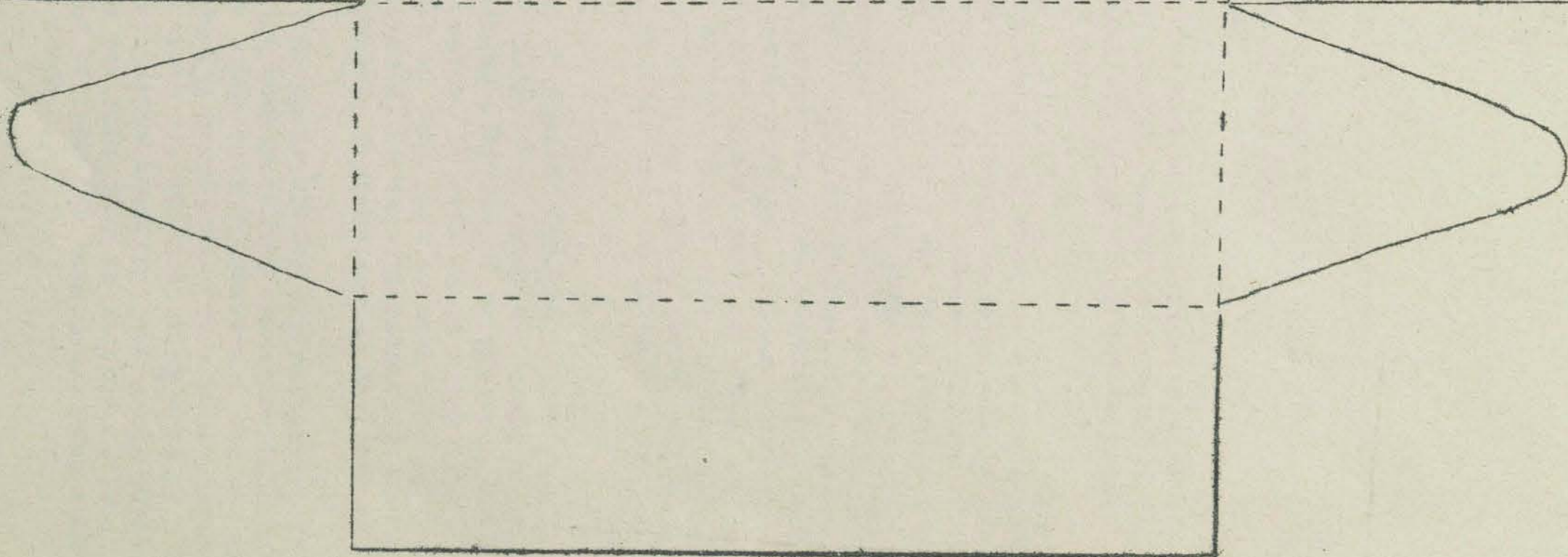
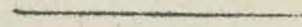


This is the box folded
and fitted into the slits.
A Christmas seal will hold the
box shut.

Cut



slits



Type of Publicity Regarding Relief Work

Tonopah Daily Times-Bonanza

December 9, 1932

RULES COVERING R.F.C. AID TO NEEDY EXPLAINED

Local Grocers Agree to Cooperate in
Distribution of Food to Nye County
Families

"The county emergency relief committee met with a representative of the state emergency relief committee in Tonopah yesterday to consider the problems involved in the emergency relief now being given out to needy families and single persons in Nye county.

The main problem taken up was the question of what can be considered necessary foods for which emergency relief funds may be expended. A meeting of all the grocerymen in Tonopah was called and the federal rulings in regard to this question were gone over in detail. It was explained to them that only necessary foods may be purchased with these emergency relief funds. The list of foods considered necessary is as follows -- Milk (fresh milk for children. Powdered or evaporated milk for adults), inexpensive cuts of meat, or cheese or fish, beans, potatoes, green vegetables, such as cabbage, root vegetables (carrots, beets, turnips), onions, canned tomatoes, dried fruits of the less expensive kinds, such as prunes and raisins, flour, bulk raw cereals, such as oatmeal and rice, butter and lard, sugar, and miscellaneous supplies, such as coffee, cocoa, baking powder, yeast, salt flavoring extract, matches and cod liver oil for children of two or under.

The grocerymen present gave a list of present Tonopah prices and agreed on the least possible price that these food materials could be sold for, to these needy families. An excellent attitude of helpfulness was shown by all the grocerymen and it was agreed to sell these necessary foods at just as low a price as possible so that just as much food as possible may be obtained for the funds available, on the understanding that all local families carry home their own supplies, thereby saving delivery costs.

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director of the agricultural extension service came from Reno to confer with the county relief committee in place of Cecil W. Creel, the secretary of the state relief committee, who was called to Las Vegas to confer with the Clark county committee. Mrs. Buol stated that the list of necessary foods given above was the one being used by other counties of Nevada, and by all the other states receiving emergency relief and she urged that both raw cereals and powdered milk be stocked by local stores as they furnished a larger amount of food for less money than could be obtained from practically all other foods.

Mrs. Buol further urged that all children under thirteen years be provided with a pint of fresh milk a day, and all little children of two years or under be given a quart of milk a day in order to safeguard their health. Also that tiny children be provided with cod liver oil which the grocerymen agreed to carry. "

C H I L D C A R E & T R A I N I N G

Mimeographed Material and Publicity

Nursery School Methods in Home

MARY STILWELL BUOL

Assistant Director for Home Economics, Nevada Extension Service

CAN NURSERY school methods in child training and care be made available to the rural and small-town mother who geographically and financially is beyond the reach of an organized nursery school or child-guidance clinic? Is the average busy rural mother capable of adopting these methods and adapting them to the needs of her own home and children?

The Nevada Extension Service and some of the rural mothers of the State believed that the answer to both questions was "Yes." At least it was well worth a serious attempt.

A number of nursery schools and child-guidance specialists were consulted, but little encouragement was received. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that only long years of specialized training fitted a person to attempt to apply modern psychological methods to the problems of child care and training, and that anyone else might do more harm than good. The Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture at least encouraged us to make the attempt and helped us to procure the services of a young woman, with both home-economics and nursery-school training and experience, to act as one of our home demonstration agents and also as part-time specialist in child training and care.

Specific Demonstrations

We are breaking into a new field and had few precedents to follow in choosing a point of attack or methods of procedure. Because of our profound belief in the result demonstration as the foundation stone of extension teaching we decided that this new work should be established on the basis of a few specific home demonstrations with the mother, child, and specialist working out each small problem as it arose. Perhaps ultimately the experience gained through a number of these home demonstrations would clarify our ideas as to the fundamental problems involved, give us a basis for judging the practicability of adapting nursery-school methods to the home and also enable us to gradually develop effective extension methods. Above all, we felt that in this preliminary work we should proceed cautiously, attack each

problem with an open mind, and judge our results without bias, so that in the end we might have a real basis for future decisions.

In order to have an unself-conscious point of attack and some immediate means of judging progress, physical development was taken as the basis for beginning the work and the project was called "Good growth and development," as that title had proved effective in our neighboring State of California. Around the central theme of good physical development we hoped, unobtrusively, to group a number of habit-formation problems as the necessity for each appeared.

Our only specific goal was to develop a constructive attitude of mind in the mothers who were acting as home demonstrators so that they would study their own problems from a more objective, less emotional point of view and, with the specialist's guidance, attempt to apply a few nursery-school methods to their own problems.

Homes Visited

During the first year (1929-30) the project was confined to the one county in which our specialist acted as home demonstration agent. Only seven home demonstrations were established, and six of these were successfully carried on throughout the year. The ages of the children ranged from 1 month to 5 years, so a wide variety of supplementary problems were encountered. The home-visit method was applied. The agent visited each home once or twice a month, according to need, weighed the child, and conferred with the mother regarding diet, sleep, rest, exercise, and any other problems which the mother brought up. All the children made an average or more than average physical development and a number of specific habit-formation and disposition problems were successfully solved, ranging from thumb sucking to tantrums. All of these mothers seemed proud of each success achieved and eager to try to solve the next problem.

Above all, the year's work seemed clearly to indicate the following things:

1. That there is a decided parental interest in the problems of child training and an active desire for information as to practical methods of applying modern

RECORD SHEET

GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Name of Child _____

Parents' name _____ Address _____

Occupation _____

Conditions:

Family _____

Housing _____

Home conditions _____

Date of Birth _____ At Birth; Ht. _____ Wt. _____

Early infancy _____

At beginning of demonstration:

Age _____ Ht. _____ Wt. _____

Foods Eaten _____

Sleep _____

Other living habits _____

General adjustment to life:

Disposition _____

Cooperation _____

Initiative _____

Major problems of demonstration:

Physical condition _____

Health _____

Food _____

Sleep _____

Play _____

Clothing _____

Toilet Training _____

Remarks: _____

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A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR THE INFANT UNDER ONE YEAR

For the normal healthy infant breast fed or on an established milk formula prescribed by a physician.

It is advocated that every baby have a monthly check up by the family physician during the first three months of his life and an examination at least every three months thereafter until he is at least a year old. In addition to his regular milk feedings the infant is in need of the foods listed below for his best growth and development. It is to be remembered that new foods must always be introduced into the baby's diet gradually and only one at a time. These foods are to be served once a day unless otherwise advised.

Age at which food is introduced	Food	Amount	How Prepared
2-3 days	Water	As much as baby will take twice a day	Boiled and cooled
3 weeks	Cod liver oil	A few drops at first, later 1 tsp. per day	May be given from tsp. and later served with orange juice.
6 weeks	Orange juice or tomato juice	Begin with $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. water. Increase until baby is taking 2 or 3 tbsp.	Strain orange or tomato juice, mix with cooled boiled water. Add no sugar but choose the sweeter kind of oranges.
5 months	Oatmeal, Farina	Begin with 1 tbsp. and increase to 3-4 tbsp.	Cook cereal 1 hour, strain and mix with milk or part of formula. Use no sugar.
6 months	Strained vegetables, spinach, carrots.	Begin with 1 tsp. and increase to 2-3 tbsp.	Cook until tender, rub through strainer, add speck of salt and serve warm.
7 months	Egg yolk.	Begin with $\frac{1}{2}$ and increase to 1 whole egg yolk.	Soft cook and serve with speck of salt. May be served with cereal or with milk.
	Dry, hard toast or zwieback.	Small piece once or twice a day.	Toast white bread well and do not add butter.
8 months	Apple sauce, prune pulp.	1 tsp. to 2 tbsp.	Cook well and rub thru strainer. Sweeten apple sauce a little but do not sweeten prunes.
10 months	Meat or chicken broth. Whole egg	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. - $\frac{1}{2}$ c. broth one egg	Finely chopped vegetables may be added to broth. Soft cook the egg.

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A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR THE PRESCHOOL CHILD
 1 to 2 years old

1. Serve the child before or after the family meal. Put him to bed. This gives the mother a chance to eat her meal. The child will not want the food served the adults which does not suit his needs.
2. Serve food at the same time each day.
3. Be sure the food is well cooked and served in an attractive manner.
4. Do not allow the child to taste adult food.
5. Introduce new foods gradually. Give a small amount each time until the child becomes accustomed to the taste.
6. Do not allow the child to play with his food. If he does not eat, take the food away and do not give any more until the next meal time.

Age at Which Food is Introduced	Food	Amount	How Prepared
From 1 to 2 years.	Milk	1 qt. Take milk from cup when child is 12 to 15 mos. Start by feeding from a cup then gradually do away with the bottle.	Whole milk. If there is some question about the milk, bring to boiling point and cool quickly. May take part of milk in cream soup or desserts.
	Cod liver oil	1 - 2 tsp.	Taken from spoon or given in orange or tomato juice.
	Orange or tomato juice	1 orange or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. tomato juice	Strain orange or tomato juice. May be necessary to dilute orange juice with boiled water.
	Oatmeal, Farina or Cream of Wheat	2 - 3 tbsp.	Cook cereal 1 hr. May be cooked in milk. Strain and mix with milk. Do not add sugar.
	Bread	1 slice stale bread or toast, or zweibach Whole wheat bread once a day.	Toast bread in oven so it will be dry. Do not use bread toasted in toaster.
	Vegetables	1 - 2 tbsp. cooked	Spinach, string beans, peas, carrots, asparagus, cauliflower; put thru strainer or sieve.
1 year - 18 months. 18 months - 2 years.	Meat	1 tbsp. twice a week.	Beef juice, a scraped beef steak. Chicken or lamb chop finely divided.
18 months	Fish	Small serving	Fish baked or steamed.
	Fruit	2 - 3 tbsp.	Cooked fruit. Scraped apple.
	Eggs	2 - 4 eggs a week	Soft cooked, scoddled, or cooked 20 minutes and rubbed thru sieve.

DAILY SCHEDULE

1 to 2 years old

- 7:00 Take up, wash and dress.
- 7:30 Breakfast: Milk, cereal put through sieve, toast. May
serve crisp bacon. May also serve egg.
- 8:00 - 9:00 Allow to play or sleep.
- 9:00 Orange juice or cod liver oil.
- 9:15 Bath
- 10:00 Out doors until noon. Sun bath, play, take long nap.
- 12:00 Dinner: Vegetables put through sieve, egg soft cooked
or coddled; or
scraped beef, broiled lamb or finely divided
chicken. Mashed or baked potato. Toast.
- 1:00 - 3:00 Wash and prepare for afternoon play and a short nap.
Put baby in his bed. If weather permits put him out
of doors at this time.
- 3:00 Milk, play.
- 5:00 Wash, undress, allow to play with clothes off.
- 5:30 Supper: Cooked cereal, cream or vegetable soup, milk,
toast, cooked fruit.
- 6:00 Bed: Put to bed. Turn out lights, open windows and
close doors.

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A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR THE CHILD

2 to 6 years old

1. Make meal time a pleasure. Food habits are formed early. Be sure that the proper ones are established.
2. Prepare food carefully and see that it is served in an attractive manner.
3. Serve small helpings and let the child ask for more.
4. Introduce new foods gradually by serving a small amount at first and increasing the amount gradually.
5. Do not feed the child when he is over-tired, excited, angry or emotionally upset. He cannot digest his food.
6. Do not discuss food likes and dislikes before the child.
7. Serve meals at the same time each day.
8. Be sure the child is comfortably seated. His feet should rest on the floor or on some surface. Never allow feet to dangle in the air. Best to have child seated at small table.
9. Weigh the child at least once a month.

Age at Which Food is Introduced.	Food	Amount	How Prepared
2 - 6 years.	Milk	1 quart	3 glasses a day and the rest in foods. May serve milk for mid-morning or afternoon lunch
	Orange or tomato juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 orange or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. tomato juice	Strain orange or tomato juice. Add no sugar but choose the sweeter kind of oranges.
	Cereals	1 serving (3-4 tbsp) of cooked cereal. Whole cereals are best.	Cook cereal in double boiler at least 1 hr. May cook in milk. May serve uncooked cereal once in a while.
	Vegetables - cooked	2 servings (2-6 tbsp) of green leaf vegetables	Cook vegetables in very little water. Season with butter. May serve in vegetable soups.
	Uncooked	1 uncooked vegetable	Serve uncooked vegetables: raw carrots, celery, lettuce or cabbage in sandwich or with cooked salad dressing.
	Potatoes	1 serving	Baked or mashed potatoes
	Eggs	2 or 3 eggs per week	Soft cooked, poached, hard cooked and put thru sieve. Custards or milk drinks.

Meat and poultry	Small serving 3 or 4 times a week	Broiled lamb chop, finely chopped chicken or beef. Meat stock for making vegetable soups.
Liver	1 serving a week	Boiled, seasoned with butter and little onion. May serve with potato or in sandwich.
Fish	1 serving a week	Baked or steamed. Sea fish best.
Sweets	Plain cookies, 1 piece sponge cake, fruits, 1 piece sugar or fruit candies.	Plain cookies, sponge cake or pure sugar candy, or candy made of dried fruits with few or no nuts added.
Bread	Whole wheat bread, dry toast	Serve whole wheat bread once a day, make toast in oven to be sure it is dry and crisp.
Cod liver oil	1 - 2 tsps.	May serve with orange juice - between meals or at bed time.
Water	1 - 2 cups	Serve water between meals, not with meals.

DAILY SCHEDULE

2 to 6 years old

7:00 Breakfast
 9:00 Cod liver oil
 10:00 Mid-morning lunch (if wanted)
 11:00 - 11:30 Wash, clean up for dinner, quiet play, give drink of water.
 11:30 - 12:00 Dinner
 12:00 - 2:00 Rest: Take clothes off
 2:00 - 4:00 Play out of doors.
 3:00 Mid-afternoon lunch.
 4:00 Bath, may be given at any time during the day.
 4:30 - 6:00 Quiet play, read stories, look at books, etc.
 6:00 Supper
 6:30 Put to bed.

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THUMB SUCKING

Prepared by M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent.

Reasons for Thumb Sucking

Some people have the idea that it is just natural for a child to suck his thumb. One sometimes hears people say that it is cute and the baby seems so happy. As a rule children who suck their thumbs are not much trouble because they entertain themselves in this way. They really get a great deal of satisfaction from the habit. Often a child would rather suck his thumb than play with other children.

In spite of these satisfactions, thumb sucking is an unwise habit for the child to form. Recently, attention has been called to the serious danger of this habit and mothers are interested in discovering successful methods of prevention and cure.

What are the Bad Effects of Thumb Sucking?

1. Thumb sucking does the baby no good, but may do him a great deal of harm.
2. Thumb sucking deforms the shape of the mouth. The arch of the mouth is narrowed, the upper teeth protrude and the lower teeth tilt backward. This interferes with mastication and may affect the nutrition and growth of the child. It also may affect the appearance of the mouth.
3. The fingers are usually dirty and the child may carry dirt and disease germs into the mouth.

Reasons for Thumb Sucking

1. Thumb sucking often starts when the baby is very young. The child, while waving his hands in the air, happens to discover his fingers. He puts them in his mouth and gets a pleasant sensation from sucking. Once or twice is often enough to establish the habit.
2. Some children suck their thumbs because they are not properly nourished. They may not be getting enough to eat or the food given may not agree with them.
3. Some children start sucking their thumb when they start cutting teeth. Their gums are sore and the pressure of the thumb feels good. Give the baby a hard rubber ring, spoon, or piece of dry toast to bite on.
4. Another factor known to cause thumb sucking is that the child may have nothing to occupy his attention. He is put in a bed, a buggy, etc., and left to entertain himself.

Suggestions for Breaking the Habit

1. The best way to prevent thumb sucking is never to allow the habit to start. When the baby is tiny see that he does not start putting his thumb in his mouth. If necessary, cover his hands when he goes to bed. The sleeves of the night gown may be made a little longer and pinned, a draw string may be used to close the sleeves over the hands or gloves may be put on when he is put to bed. Be sure that the child does not choke himself by trying to get his hand out through the neck of his gown. When he is awake give him a good sized rattle that he may grasp in his hand to play with. This will occupy his hands and his attention.
2. Observe the baby to find out when he sucks his thumb:
 - (a) when he is sleepy
 - (b) when he is hungry
 - (c) when he has nothing to play withThen do something to correct the situation.
3. Be sure that the baby is in good physical condition. See that he gets the proper kind of food, rest, exercise, and fresh air. Children like regularity in their daily routine so make as few changes as possible in his foods, sleep and daily exercise. Keeping him up late at night, playing with him just before he goes to bed may over stimulate, excite and make the baby very nervous. Then when he is put to bed he cannot sleep. While he has nothing to occupy his attention he may start sucking his thumb.

4. It is important to have the child in a comfortable position so he is able to go to sleep after he is put to bed. Therefore, observe the child while he is asleep to notice the position which is most comfortable for good sleep. When the child is put in the bed put him in this position so he will soon go to sleep and perhaps not suck his thumb.

5. See that the baby has the right play things when he is awake, things he can grasp and shake and chew on, but nothing small enough to suck.

6. A wide cuff made of stiff paper that will reach almost to the child's elbow has been found very useful in breaking the habit. He may use his hand when the cuff is on but is not able to get his hand to his mouth.

Things to Avoid in Breaking the Habit

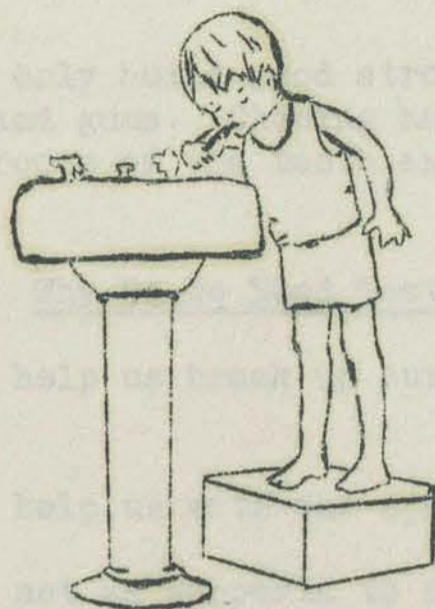
1. Avoid using any method that may prevent the child from using his hand. The aluminum mit is very bad for this reason. It prevents the baby from using his hand and the mit is very hard and the child may be injured if he strikes himself.

2. Never jerk his thumb out of his mouth as this calls attention to his thumb and also arouses his anger.

3. Never scold or seem annoyed over the fact that the baby sucks his thumb. Avoid talking to friends or relatives about the habit in the presence of the child. The child may like the attention he receives and enjoy being the center of the stage and, therefore, continue the habit.

4. Never put medicine on the child's thumb as this, too, calls his attention to his thumb, arouses his anger.

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GOOD TEETH

Prepared by M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent

From 18 to 20 years is required to build a set of teeth. Nature has given us two sets of teeth, the temporary teeth, or "baby teeth" and the permanent teeth. The temporary set consists of 20 teeth, and the permanent set consists of 32. These two sets have to serve us during a life time. If we lose them we will have to have false teeth and no one wishes to have a third set if it is possible to keep the permanent set. Therefore, we should know what is necessary to make good teeth and how to take care of them to make them serve us a life time.

Teeth are composed mostly of mineral matter, calcium, iron and phosphorous. Also vitamins have a decided influence on the way the body uses these minerals. Therefore, we should feed the teeth these food substances.

1. Milk is the best source of calcium and vitamins. A quart of milk should be included in the diet of each child. It may be taken in the form of cream soups, custards, as a drink, or on cereals, etc.

2. Fruits are also high in mineral matter and vitamins. Eat at least one serving each day. When possible, eat fruits raw.

3. Vegetables also supply mineral matter and vitamins. Eat at least two servings each day, and, if possible, three servings. Plan to eat an uncooked vegetable each day.

4. Whole grain products are a valuable source of mineral matter and vitamins. They should be served in the form of cooked cereals and whole wheat breads.

Foods not only build good strong teeth, but also supply exercise for the teeth and gums. Chewing hard, crisp foods improves the circulation around the roots of the teeth and aids in the nutrition of the tooth.

Why Do We Need Teeth?

1. Teeth help us break up our food so it can be digested and used by the body.
2. Teeth help us with our speech.
3. Teeth act as supports to form the shape of the mouth and the face.

How Teeth are Developed

The baby's teeth are formed at least six months before he is born. We usually think of the baby as coming into the world toothless, but such is not the case. The first teeth (deciduous) are just beneath the gums and the permanent teeth are beginning to form. Therefore, the expectant mother is directly responsible for the baby's teeth. If she does not include in her diet the foods rich in mineral matter and vitamins the baby will not have good, strong, healthy teeth. Nature tried to protect the unborn child by taking the mineral matter from the mother's body. If she does not supply it by eating the proper foods the mineral matter from the mother's teeth will be used for this purpose. Then the mother will have trouble with her teeth. Therefore, the expectant mother should include in her diet a quart of milk, plenty of vegetables, fruits, and whole cereals. These insure good teeth to the coming child, and protect her own teeth.

As the baby grows, the teeth also grow and develop. At the age of about six months the teeth begin to break through the gums. Cutting teeth is a normal process and should cause no trouble. People have the idea that any illness at this time is due to "teething". If the baby is sick take him to a doctor and see what is causing the trouble.

At the age of one year the baby usually has six teeth; at the age of one and a half years twelve teeth, sixteen teeth at two years, and twenty, or the complete set of temporary teeth, at two and one-half years.

The order in which the teeth normally come in is as follows: The first teeth to appear are the lower central incisors, the next to appear are the upper central incisors; at the age of two years the lower lateral incisors and later the upper lateral incisors. The next teeth to appear are the lower first molar and the next the upper first molar, usually at the age of two to two and one-half years. The canines lower and then upper appear during the second half of the first year. The second molars, first the lower and then the upper appear during the first half of the third year. This completes the set of twenty deciduous teeth.

Suggestions for Developing Good Teeth

1. Feed the baby mother's milk if possible. If not, give modified cow's milk. Be sure to use a good formula and follow it carefully. Before using a formula consult your family physician, if possible.

2. Give the baby orange juice or tomato juice every day. Orange juice and tomato juice are "protective" foods against the two nutritional diseases rickets and scurvy caused by a diet deficient in Vitamine C. Both these diseases affect the teeth. Start giving the baby orange juice when he is about one month old. One teaspoon of orange juice diluted with one teaspoon of cooled, boiled water. Give between feedings. Increase the amount each week until the baby is taking from two to three tablespoons a day.

3. Teeth are affected by the general condition of the baby. Cod Liver Oil helps to keep the baby in good physical condition and is especially valuable during the winter months when the baby cannot take sun baths. When the baby is from three weeks to one month old start giving Cod Liver Oil twice a day. Ten drops to one-half teaspoon is the usual amount given to start with. Increase the amount until the child is taking from two to three tablespoons each day.

4. To develop strong healthy teeth, gums and jaws, the baby needs hard dry food to chew on. At 8 months he should be given a piece of dry toasted bread or Zwieback after his meals. Be sure to watch him so he does not choke.

5. After the baby is weaned he should be given food which requires chewing such as whole grained bread, hard toast, raw apples and baked potato eaten with the skin on.

6. When the baby is weaned he should have one quart of milk in some form each day to supply the calcium needed to make good teeth.

7. Vegetables, fruits, and cereal should be included in the baby's diet from about the age of six or seven months. Start with one teaspoon of well cooked, strained cereal and gradually increase the amount until the baby is getting two or three teaspoonfuls. Start with one teaspoon strained spinach or mashed carrots and gradually increase the amount until he is getting three tablespoons by the time he is one year old. Start with one teaspoon of prune juice and gradually increase the amount until at twelve months he is taking one tablespoon.

8. Start brushing the baby's teeth with soft tooth brush when he is about one year old. This will keep the teeth clean and also stimulate the gums so they will stay in good condition. Brushing the teeth at least twice a day at this early age will establish a good habit that will be of great help to the child later on in life when he brushes his own teeth.

9. Take the child to the dentist at least twice a year. Have the teeth cleaned and all cavities filled before they are large. A great many people think it is not necessary to care for the "baby teeth" as they will soon be gone. This is a great mistake. The first teeth are just as important as the second, or permanent teeth. These teeth should be filled and kept in good condition. The child cannot grind his food if his teeth are decayed or perhaps pulled long before time for the permanent tooth to come. Therefore, his food is not digested properly and his nutrition is interfered with. A loss of one tooth not only affects the chewing machinery, but may cause a serious deformity to the face and jaws. It often causes the second tooth to come in crooked as the space is filled up by the loss of the temporary tooth and there is no room for the new tooth.

10. If the child has crooked teeth take him to a dentist and have them straightened. The treatment is not painful and means much to the child in later life. A person is not able to masticate his food if the lower and upper teeth do not match properly.

Methods to Avoid During the Teeth Cutting Age

1. Never try to rub teeth thru the gums by use of thimble or teething ring. The gums may be injured rather than helped, both articles may be dirty and the person's finger may also introduce harmful germs into the baby's body. A clean, smooth spoon is about as good a toy as may be used for the child to bite on.

2. Do not put medicine on the child's gums as such medicines contain drugs which may be harmful.

3. If the gums are very red and swollen take the baby to a doctor and let him decide what should be done. In some cases it is necessary to lance the gums.

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SLEEP

Prepared by M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent.

Sleep is absolutely necessary for the good growth and development of every child. During normal sleep the body is relaxed, strength and energy is stored up for mental and physical growth.

Sleep is necessary all during life but is of primary importance during the rapid growing period. Growth takes place at a rapid rate during the first five years of life and during the adolescent period. Therefore, good sleeping habits should be established very early in life because if properly established at this time will probably stay with the child all his life.

Little is known of what actually constitutes sleep, but it is known that it is a natural rhythm of life associated with the movements of the planet on which we live.

Lack of sleep is a forerunner of malnutrition. The child does not seem to be able to utilize his food if he does not sleep well. It also has a direct effect upon the mental development and social adjustment of the child. During sleep the mind is relaxed of its interests and the muscles from their activities. Sleep and relaxation alone have the power of removing physical and mental strain.

Since sleep is so important in the life of a human being it is very important to establish the proper sleeping habits as soon as the child is born.

Amount of Sleep Needed by the Child

1. The very young baby needs from 21 to 22 hours of sleep out of the 24.
2. As the baby grows older he needs less sleep. At six months he should sleep from 16 to 18 hours. He should sleep 12 hours at night with perhaps one night feeding, and 2 to 3 hours during the day.

3. At 12 months the baby should sleep from 14 to 16 hours. He should sleep 12 hours at night and 2 to 4 hours during the day.

4. At 2 or 3 years the baby should sleep from 13 to 14 hours. He should sleep 12 hours at night and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours during the day.

5. The child from 4 to 7 or 8 requires from 12 to 14 hours of sleep. The child under school age should take a rest every afternoon or from one-half to 1 hours.

6. Naps during the day are very necessary for the child's well being. The baby up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of age should take two naps a day. A short nap in the morning and a longer one in the afternoon.

7. All children do not require the same amount of sleep. Some require more than others. Observe the child - does he wake himself up in the morning, is he happy and ready for play when he wakes up. All these are signs that he is getting sufficient sleep. Lack of sleep often causes the child to be less active and alert. He is slow about doing any work assigned him. He is also cross and easily tired. Other children show signs of lack of sleep by being over-excited, nervous, having a poor appetite, etc. The remedy for these conditions is more sleep and rest.

Suggestions for Establishing Good Sleeping Habits.

1. Have regular hours for sleep and rest. Do not vary this time and make as few exceptions as possible. Never keep the baby up for company.

2. The baby should sleep in his own bed, never with an adult.

3. Have the room well ventilated. Always put one window down from the top (unless the weather is very severe) and have one up a few inches from the bottom.

4. The baby should learn to sleep in a light room, as the ventilation is better when the shades are up. Therefore, raise the shades after he is put to bed. Do not leave any artificial light on in the room as this is disturbing to sound sleep.

5. Use a mattress that is firm and smooth, one that is neither hard nor soft. The best mattress is made of hair or floss, but a folded blanket or quilt may be used. The feather pillow is not desirable as a mattress because it is soft and sags.

6. The baby needs no pillow; it is best for him to sleep on a level surface as such a position improves posture and makes for more complete rest.

7. A clothes basket, with straight sides, makes a very desirable bed for the tiny baby. A dresser drawer may be used, or a box. The basket should be stationary, as the swinging motion during sleep is bad for the baby. Cradles are very bad for this reason.

8. Cover the mattress with a protector made on the order of a pillow case. Use a sheet or rubber or oil cloth to protect the mattress. Over this place the pad and then the sheet. Never put the rubber pad next to the baby because it is uncomfortable.

9. Light weight woolen blankets are desirable as bedding. Two or three light ones are better than one heavy one as they hold more air and are warmer.

10. Change the baby's clothes when he is put to bed. Give him a sponge bath with luke warm water and put on clean clothes. The baby's clothes should always be changed when he takes his nap during the day. Put on his night gown. If he is wearing shoes remove them, etc. He will rest better.

11. Be sure that the baby is comfortable before he is put to bed. Be sure that he has no pains, that his clothes are comfortable and his bed properly made. Cover him up and then leave the room.

12. Do not go back into his room unless you are sure that he needs you. You can tell from his cry whether he is sick or just wants attention.

13. Turn the radio down and avoid other loud noises after the child is put to bed as loud noises disturb sleep.

14. Do not allow the child to get used to one person putting him to bed. Let other members of the family do this occasionally to avoid too great a dependence on one person, which may upset him and disturb his sleep.

Reasons for Poor Sleeping Habits

1. Irregular hours. The child must be put to bed at the same time each night.
2. Over stimulation just before going to bed. If the child is played with until he is so excited, he can't relax and go to sleep.
3. Avoid gruesome stories when amusing older children. They may easily disturb sleep.
4. Loud noises after the baby is put to bed disturbs rest, for instance, loud talking, music, or the radio.
5. Sleeping garments may be tight and restrict the body movements.
6. The child may have a stomach ache, earache, or some other pain.
7. The room may be too warm or too cold, or poorly ventilated.
8. The child may be so tired that he cannot relax. If he has not rested during the day this often is the case.

Things to Avoid

1. Never give the baby medicine or soothing syrups to make him sleep. They contain opium or other drugs which are injurious.
2. Never put the baby to bed with anything in his mouth, such as a pacifier, thumb, or finger as this will establish a bad habit which is hard to break.
3. Feed the baby before he is put to bed. Do not put him to bed with his bottle. Bedtime is a time to sleep and rest, not to eat. Then when the bottle is taken away his sleeping habits will not be disturbed.
4. If the child must take some toy to bed with him avoid letting him take the same thing each night. If the toy is lost or he is away from home a great deal of sorrow is caused.
5. Avoid giving the baby a long nap after 3:30 in the afternoon. He will not be sleepy at his bed time.
6. Never rock the baby to sleep, hold his hand, walk the floor, or lie down with him. He is better off to be put in his bed and allowed to go to sleep by himself.
7. Never take the baby out at night. Have someone stay at home with him or sacrifice your own pleasure and stay with him. His rest is disturbed when he is moved about and good sleep habits are broken. This is also true of older children.
8. Never punish the child by putting him to bed. Bed and sleep should be a pleasure and not a punishment.

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



TOILET TRAINING

Prepared by M. Gertrude Hayes, Extension Agent

Proper elimination is necessary for good health. Regular elimination of the bowels and bladder is just as important in the life of a child as food, sleep and clothing. It is not so difficult to train the child in these habits if the mother is patient and persistent for a few weeks. If the habit is established early in life it will save washing and worry later on and will establish a habit that will help to keep the child well all of his life. It is also important that the proper attitudes be established by the child as well as the adult in regard to toilet training. Elimination is a normal process and should be considered so by the adult. Avoid humiliating the child and making him feel inferior regarding these habits.

Suggestions for Training the Baby for Regular Bowel
Movements.

Control over the bowels and bladder is a muscular process. The child, if carefully trained, may have control over the sphincter muscles before he is a year old. Establishing regular bowel movements when the child is young will help to prevent constipation later on.

Regular elimination of the bowels may be started as young as one month, but it is believed that it is better to wait until the baby is about three months old. He is stronger and the process is not so tiring to him. The habit may be well established by the time the baby is six or eight months old.

Choose a time for the movement that is most convenient for the mother. Be very prompt every day. Do not vary as much as five or ten minutes. A good time to select is just before the bath or just after feeding as eating starts muscular movements of the stomach and intestines.

To start regular bowel movements soap suppositories may be used. Gently insert the suppository in the rectum, then press the chamber against the buttocks. Support the baby by letting him rest against you. Be sure that he feels secure and does not feel that he may fall. If the chamber is cold be sure to warm it before putting it to the baby's body. The stool will appear in five or ten minutes. The second day the time will be less.

Do not use the suppository oftener than two or three times. By that time the bowels should move at the regular hour. Constant use of this artificial means will irritate the rectum and for this reason should be avoided.

As soon as the child has accomplished his purpose be sure to show your approval and take him off of the chamber.

When the baby can sit up, put him on a small seat that may be fitted on the regular toilet. The nursery chair is unsatisfactory because the child is so often put on the chair and left there for a long time. For this reason he objects to being put on the toilet. Always stay near the child while he is on the toilet and take him off as soon as he has accomplished his purpose. See that there is a foot rest which may be adjusted to the child's needs, a stool or box may be used. The child is not comfortable if his feet are dangling in the air.

Foods such as orange juice, strained vegetables and cereals supply roughage and mineral matter which help to regulate the bowels. Water is just as important in the diet as food.

Suggestions for Training the Baby for Bladder Control

1. Bladder control is more difficult to deal with than bowel movements. Start training when the baby is about nine or ten months old. The habit should be established by the time he is eighteen months old.

2. Put him on the toilet at regular intervals of an hour or an hour and a half throughout the day. As soon as he has urinated take him off the toilet and show your approval. When the training starts keep it up persistently until the habit is established. A week or two is about all the time that is necessary to train the child.

3. Keep the baby dry so he will like the feel of dry clothes. Be sure to change him as soon as his clothes are wet.

4. Discard diapers as soon as possible as there is no incentive to keep dry as long as they are worn. It is best to leave them off at night, too, as he may feel that it is not necessary to keep dry during the night.

5. As soon as the child can wait on himself see that steps or a stool is provided so that he can get on to the toilet alone. He must also have clothing which he can fasten and unfasten.

6. Teach the child to use some terms that everyone can understand. Use the word each time he is put on the toilet so he will associate the word with the habit. This will be of great help when the child is away from his parents.

Avoid the Following When Training the Bowels and Bladder

Avoid irregular hours. Bowel movements should take place at the same time each day. Urination should also be watched until the child is old enough to take the responsibility.

Avoid letting the child wear diapers when teaching bladder control

Avoid giving medicine to make the bowels move or continue the use of suppositories.

Avoid punishing the child for soiled clothes until you are sure that it was not his fault. Then a good plan is to deprive him of some pleasure such as wearing a certain suit or dress, playing with a toy, or taking a trip. But do it calmly and pleasantly.

Enuresis or Wetting.

If the child continues to wet himself during the day or at night try to find out what is causing the trouble. Perhaps he is not well or there is a physical condition that needs correction. Perhaps he has not been taught how to control the bladder, because someone else may have taken the responsibility of keeping him dry. Perhaps he is overstimulated and does not get enough rest, sleep, fresh air and sunshine. Perhaps he is not getting a balanced diet.

Ways to Help the Child Correct the Habit of Bed Wetting.

Take him to a doctor and see that he is in good physical condition. Check up on his food habits and see that he takes a balanced diet. Restrict the amount of liquids given after four o'clock. Be sure that he plays out of doors in the sunshine a portion of each day. He may need a little extra rest during the day. Be regular with the child's daily routine. Put him to bed at the same time each day. Take him to the toilet during the night, but be sure that he is awake before he is put on the toilet, otherwise the child is not being helped to correct the habit. Help to make the child feel that you are willing to help him but that it is his problem to keep dry. Be sure to praise him every time he accomplishes this. Never shame him.

Avoid putting clothing on the child that he cannot take care of himself. Never fasten the child's clothes with pins. If elastic is used be sure that it will hold the garment in place and not be too tight.

Avoid a sense of shame about the habit of bladder control or bowel movements.

Avoid talking about the accident before company. This may be a terrible humiliation to the child or may make him continue the habit to secure attention.

Avoid taking the responsibility of toilet habits as soon as the baby is old enough to do so himself.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Printed Material

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

BULLETIN 75



1931-1932 First Prize Poster, Division B

TEN YEARS OF KEEP GROWING
DEMONSTRATIONS IN NEVADA

HIGH ALTITUDE BAKING PROBLEMS



NEVADA 4-H FOODS CLUB
SECOND YEAR — MEMBER'S BOOK

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
BULLETIN 74

MISCELLANEOUS--MATERIAL

Nevada State Farm Bureau Yard Improvement Contest, 1932

"Improve Your Home Community by Improving Your Home Grounds"

THE NEVADA State Farm Bureau announces a state-wide yard improvement contest to be held during the year 1932. This contest is open to all members of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and to all residents of rural Nevada.

Contest Sections

The contest will be divided into two sections:

1. Improved yards—where more or less work has already been done.
2. Unimproved yards—where practically no improvements have previously been made.

Prizes

Two prizes will be offered in each section.

- First prize, \$7.
- Second prize, \$5.

Rules Regulating Contests

1. All contestants must be bona fide residents of rural Nevada, living in a town having a population of not over 2,500 or living on a farm at the present time.
2. No yard may be entered in more than one section of the contest.
3. The work on the home grounds must all be done by the family.
4. All improvements must be made during the year 1932 to be considered in the contest.
5. All contestants must register with their county extension agent or send in their names to Mrs. Phillip

Anker, Lovelock, Nevada, by May 15, 1932. A record blank will then be sent to each.

6. Each contestant must submit a story and record of the work done and list of specific improvements made, number and kind of trees, shrubs and flowers planted, amount of money spent, etc. Where possible, this should be accompanied by pictures taken before and after. These stories must be sent to Mrs. Phillip Anker, Lovelock, Nevada, by September 15, 1932. The record blank must be signed by two friends or neighbors who can testify as to the accuracy of the statements. This is for the purpose of protecting contestants against any unjust criticism.

7. All contestants must enter their county or community yard improvement contest if one is held and the winner's record will be eligible to enter the state contest. However, in counties where no county contest is held, all contestants are eligible to enter the state contest.

8. Contestants' stories and records will be judged by impartial persons selected by the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and prizes will be awarded on the basis of the best results secured for the amount of money spent.

Co-operate with the Nevada State Farm Bureau in the upbuilding of our state: "Improve Your Home Community by Improving Your Home Grounds."

NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU YARD IMPROVEMENT RECORD BLANK

1. Name of contestant.....
2. Post office address.....
3. Location of farm (or residence).....
4. Size of yard improved.....
5. Condition of yard at beginning of contest.....
.....
.....
6. General improvements made and cost of each (i. e., fences, walks, water system,

State-Wide Yard Improvement Contest
Carrying this project into the campaign
stage after four years of Home Demonstrations

... PROGRAM ...

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING
 WASHOE COUNTY FARM BUREAU
 LIBRARY BUILDING, DEC. 10, 1932

- 10 A.M. Call to Order.
 Roll Call of Delegates.
 Report of the Secretary.
 Report of the Treasurer.
 Report of Treasurer of Executive Committee.
- 11 A.M. Annual Report of the President.
 Appointment of Committees.
- 11:45 A.M. Report of the Home Demonstration Agent.
 Report of Home and Community Chairman.
 Report of Homemakers Clubs.
- 12:15 A.M. Report of the County Extension Agent.
- 1:00 A.M. Report of Farm Center Chairmen.
- 1:15 A.M. Report of County Club Agent.
- 1:30 P.M. Lunch.
 Report of A. F. B. F. Convention.
- 2:00 P.M. Report of Nevada Poultry Producers and Washoe Dairymen's Associations.
- 2:30 P.M. Adjournment for Committee Meetings.
- 3:00 P.M. Reports of Committees and Discussion.
- 3:45 P.M. Address: C. W. Creel, Director of Nevada Extension Service.
- 4:15 P.M. Presentation and Adoption of the Budget.
- 4:45 P.M. Election of Directors for 1933.
 New Business.
 Adjournment.

IT TAKES a strong Farm Bureau to put over a big program. Your dues are now payable. Save your neighbors' time in collecting them. Mail that check to the Farm Bureau office, Library Bldg., Reno, Nevada.

DO IT NOW!

Homemakers Department

1. Nutrition.
 - a. Keep Growing.
 - b. Food Preservation.
 1. Better storage space for fruits and vegetables.
 - c. Better Food Selection and Preparation.
 - d. Adequate Gardens.
 1. Grow more of the fruit supply.
2. Home Improvement.
3. Clothing Renovation.
4. Household Cost Accounts.
5. Home Ground Improvement.
6. Good Growth and Development.
7. 4-H Club Work.
8. National Farm Women's Program.
9. Leadership Development.
10. Recreation at Farm Center meetings.

A program of worth-while things a homemaker cannot afford to pass by! Let's all share this wonderful opportunity.

GOOD POSTURE IN 4-H AND KEEP GROWING WORK

Margaret Brenner, Extension Agent
Elko County, Nevada

S T A N D U P T O L I F E

"I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still
It moved and yielded to my will.

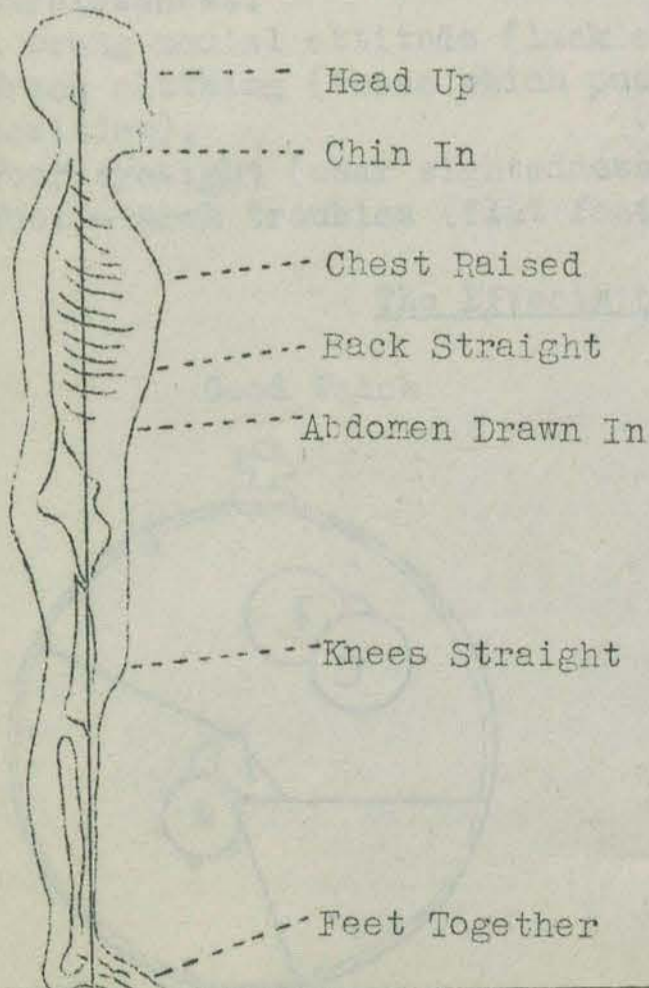
I came again, when days were passed.
That bit of clay was hard at last.
The form I gave it, still it bore,
And I could change that clay no more."

Posture means the carriage of the body in standing, walking, sitting and lying.

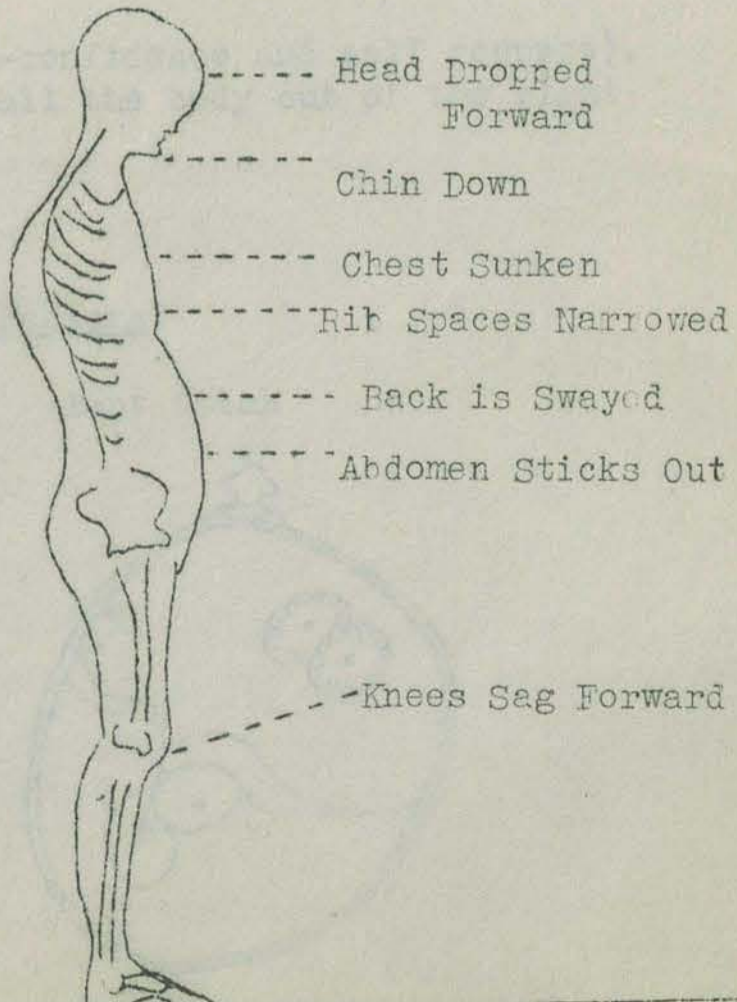
People who stand and sit straight are more likely to be healthy because the organs of the body, such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, etc., are held in the right position to do their work.

When standing correctly, the organs of digestion are not sagging or squeezed together out of position. Correct posture helps the food to pass more easily through the stomach and intestines and makes the body more vigorous and the mind more alert.

THE RIGHT STANDING POSTURE



THE WRONG STANDING POSTURE

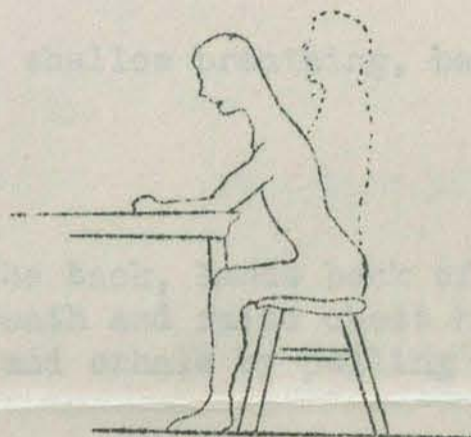


To stand correctly, a person should stand as tall as possible without rising on the toes, the head up, the chin in, the shoulders squared evenly, the chest out, the spine as straight as possible, the arms hanging naturally at the sides, the abdomen in and the knees straight without strain.

With the chin drawn in and the feet straight ahead, the body's weight rests upon the full length of the thighs and on the balls of the feet. A LINE DROPPED FROM THE EAR CROSSES THE MIDDLE OF THE TIP OF THE SHOULDER, THE MIDDLE OF THE HIP-BONE AND PASSES JUST IN FRONT OF THE KNEES, REACHING THE FLOOR OPPOSITE THE MOST PROMINENT PART OF THE OUTER SIDE OF THE FOOT.

To sit correctly the same straight position of the trunk should be maintained. In bending forward over work, bend the body at the hips and not in the middle of the back or shoulders.

The correct position in sleeping is with the body straight on a hard, even mattress without a pillow or with a very small one.



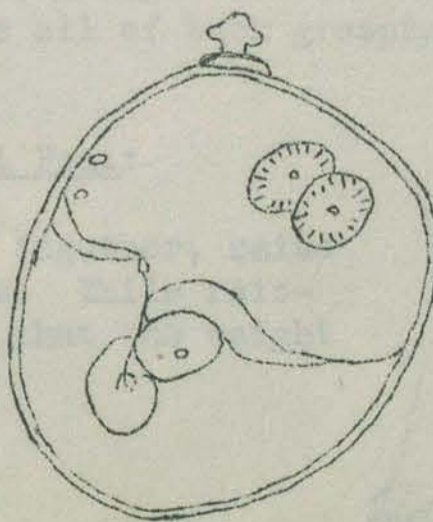
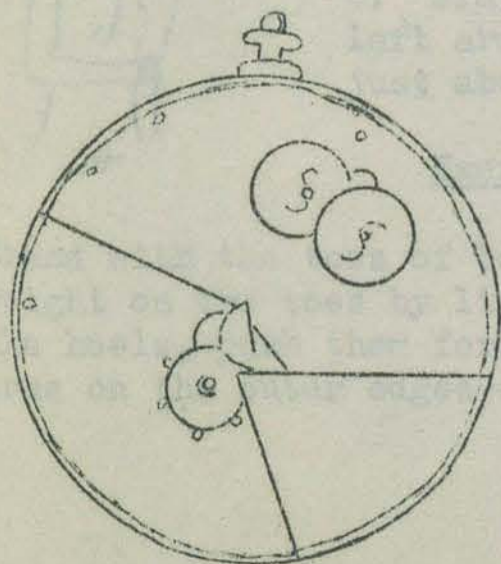
Causes of Wrong Posture:

1. Malnutrition (general weakness of the body due to improper food and lack of enough weight).
2. Fatigue (lack of sleep and rest causes all of the muscles to sag).
3. Holding one position for too long a time.
4. Carelessness.
5. A wrong mental attitude (lack of self-confidence and self respect).
6. Wrong clothing (those which push or pull the body out of the right position).
7. Poor eyesight (near sightedness).
8. Foot - arch troubles (flat feet).

The Effects of Bad Posture:

Good Watch

Bent Watch



When the case of a watch is not bent the works are in place and the watch keeps good time. When the case is bent, the works are pushed out of place and the watch cannot keep good time.

If the bony framework of the body is out of place some of the organs are crowded out of their natural position and cannot do their work properly. Each organ of the body must work with the others. If one is out of order, or out of place, the others are affected also.

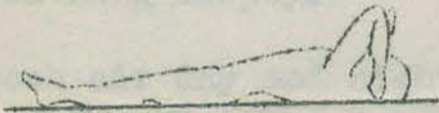
Stooped shoulders crowd the heart and lungs.

A sideways slouch throws the hips out of place.

Poor posture causes poor circulation, shallow breathing, bad digestion and poor action of the bowels.

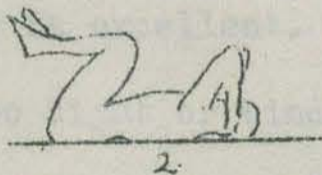
Exercises for Posture:

1. Lying on the back, hands back of neck; take a deep breath and raise chest high. Keep chest up and exhale by pulling abdomen in hard.



1.

2. Same position, knees bent, feet pulled up. Pull abdomen in and then relax part way.



2.

3. To correct round shoulders, clasp hands behind back at waistline. Roll shoulders back and down; then relax.



3.

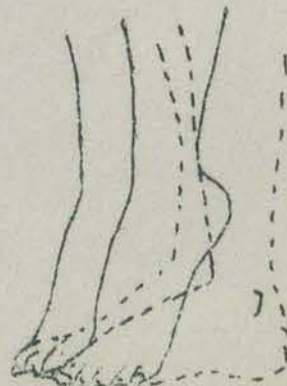


4.

4. Practice walking with right arm down at side and left arm placed across all of back grasping right arm just above the elbow.

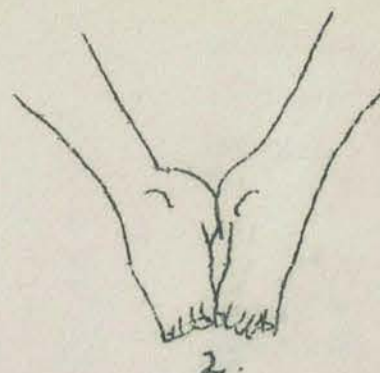
Exercises for Flat Feet:

1. Stand with the toes of both feet close together, raise the weight on the toes by lifting the heels. While raising the heels, push them forcibly apart so that the weight is borne on the outer edges of the toes.



2. Sit with the feet squarely on the floor straight in front and parallel; try to place the soles of the feet together.

3. Walk on the toes with the weight on the outer side of them.



Health Habits Necessary for Developing Good Posture:

1. Proper food: milk for building strong bones; vegetables, fruit every day and meat and eggs every day for building strong muscles.
2. At least nine hours sleep so that the body will be well rested.
3. Practice standing straight and tall with head erect, shoulders thrown back, abdomen drawn in and weight on balls of feet.
4. Breathing deeply.
5. Fresh air day and night.
6. Sunshine at least two hours daily.
7. Play - not too strenuous exercise. Tennis, ball and other games out-of-doors are good. Walking is excellent.
8. Proper clothing - not too tight or binding in any way.
9. Proper shoes - low flat heels, straight soles and rounded toes.
10. Self-confidence and self respect.

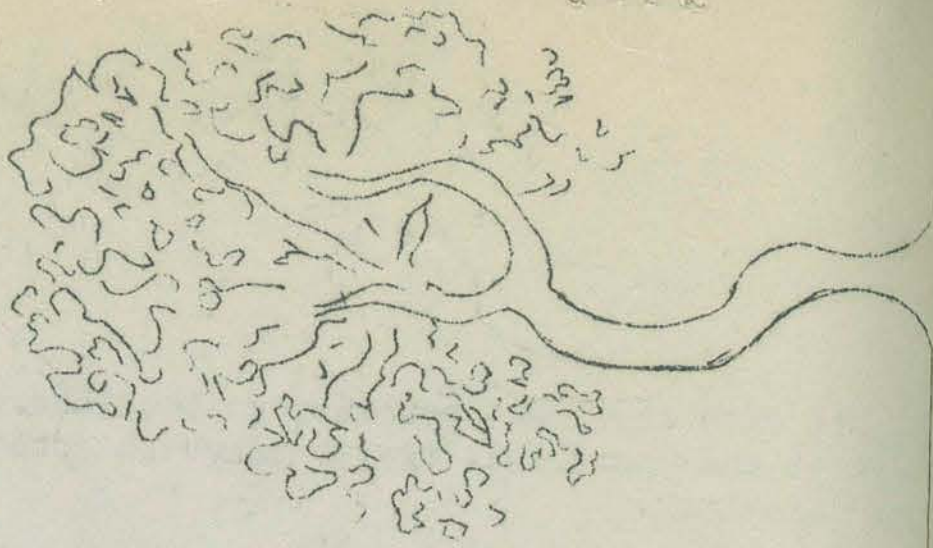
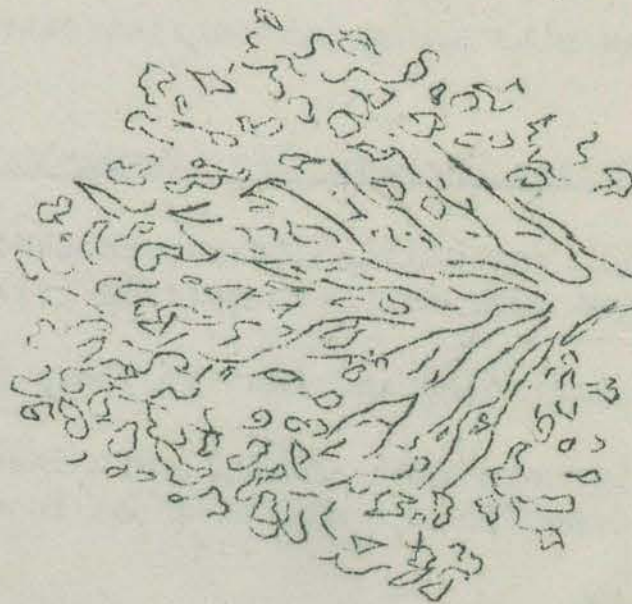
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING,
STATE OF NEVADA.

STAND UP TO LIFE

GOOD POSTURE IN 4-H

AND

KEEP GROWING WORK.



L-H CLUB WORK

H-cent work

NEVADA JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

Each year delegates from the 4-H Clubs throughout the state hold a convention at the University of Nevada campus at Reno. Club members in good standing, and their leaders, are eligible to attend the convention.

ORGANIZATION

The organization and plan of conducting the 4-H Club work in Nevada was the same in 1932 as it was in 1931. All extension agents (men and women) carried on a definite amount of 4-H Club work as part of their regular program of work. Some agents devoted as much as one-third of their time to 4-H club work. Assistant director for agriculture, Thomas E. Buckman, supervised the agricultural work, while assistant director for home economics, Mary Stilwell Duol, directed the home economics club work. Both supervisors cooperated in furthering the general organization activities of the 4-H Clubs.

1932

ENROLLMENTS

There were 923 enrollments recorded for 1932 against 844 for 1931. Although this year shows a slight decrease in enrollments, they have been higher for each of the last two years than since 1917.

The 1931 and 1932 enrollments really represent the greatest enrollments we have had since the war, during which special emergency 4-H Club agents increased 4-H Club enrollments temporarily. When the special club workers were discontinued after the war, the Nevada enrollment dropped down to 530. Since that time there has been a slow but steady increase. During 1933 it may be possible to increase the Nevada enrollment to 1000.

COMPLETIONS

A strong evidence of improved quality of 4-H Club work is indicated by the increased per cent of 4-H Club completions. This year completions were 83.5%, an increase of 1.2% over 1931. This is the highest per cent of completions secured in Nevada at any time since 1921. It is the first time we have secured more than 80% of completions in three consecutive years.

771 club members completed their work in 1932. This is the second largest number of club members to complete their work during the past fifteen years. In 1931 there were 777 completions. This is also an indication of the steady standard of 4-H Club work now being developed in the state.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

During the year a new Nevada Club bulletin was prepared - "A Four-Fold Program for Nevada 4-H Clubs" - by Mr. Thomas E. Buckman, giving complete first year requirements for Club work. A copy of this bulletin follows herewith.

STATE
4-H CLUB
CAMP

Each year delegates from the 4-H Clubs throughout the state hold a convention on the University of Nevada campus at Reno. Club members in good standing, and their leaders, are eligible to attend the camp.

The purpose of the camp has been stated to be "To give farm girls and boys from all parts of Nevada instruction in agriculture and home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of cooperation; to instill democratic principles into their lives, and to promote new and wider friendships; to give them wholesome and directed play and recreation; to promote orderliness and patriotism; and instill into their minds, principles of high ideals, honesty, truthfulness and the supreme value of character and clean living."

A registration fee sufficient to cover the necessary camp expenses is charged each person attending camp; this fee has varied according to the camp expenses.

State winners in 4-H Club contests, such as livestock judging, team demonstration, health contests, and exhibits are determined at the State 4-H Club Camp. Registrations at camp are made by the Extension Agents for club members in the respective counties.

Herewith follows the 1938 Program.

HEAD
HEART
HANDS
HEALTH

A
FOUR-FOLD
PROGRAM
FOR
NEVADA
4-H
CLUBS

FIRST YEAR REQUIREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
BULLETIN 70

1 9 3 2

STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP CONTESTS

Entries for all contests should be in the hands of the Camp Director by July 25, 1932, on the proper forms furnished for his purpose.

No club member may enter more than one of the following contests:

Livestock Judging, Crops Judging, Canning Exhibit, Clothing Exhibit, Meat Judging, Canning Exhibit Judging, Clothing Exhibit Judging, Style Dress Review, Demonstration Team or Health Contest.

Club members may not enter any contests who are not registered at the Camp and are not staying at the Camp.

Club members who do not stay the full duration of the Camp, forfeit their winnings, if any.

SENIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one team of three members.
2. Team membership requirements:
 1. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled as club members for at least two months prior to the contest.
 2. Age limit - 14 to 18 years inclusive, or graduation from Junior contest.
 3. Home projects - either beef cattle, sheep, dairy or hogs.
 4. Members must belong to the same standard club. (See definition of a standard club in Nevada 4-H Handbook, Pages 25-26). In other words the team must represent a club with at least 5 members having beef cattle, dairy, sheep or hogs as their home project. Teams from a community club with 5 members having such livestock home projects will be considered as having qualified so far as project requirements of a standard club are concerned.
 5. Membership on a winning team eliminates the members from further participation in the contest.
 6. The team from a standard 4-H livestock club to represent a county may be selected as the county may see fit, subject to the approval of the extension agent.
 7. Club members entering the senior livestock judging contests cannot enter other camp contests.
 8. No club member shall enter who has attended a College of Agriculture for a longer period than two weeks.
3. Extension agents, local leaders or club members shall not assist Professor Scott in the scoring of the contest unless requested. It shall be the duty of the committee to score and

judge all classes of livestock and give their reasons and placings in writing to Prof. Scott who will judge all oral reasons for placings by club members.

1. The contest will start at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 2 and will continue until all classes are judged and reasons given.
2. No club member or leader will be permitted to confer with anyone during the judging. Any evidence of such conference will disqualify the entire team guilty of this infraction of rules.
3. No member shall wear any color, badge or uniform that will in any way designate the county or club which he or she represents.
4. The contest will include the judging for four classes livestock as follows:
 - Beef Cattle
 - Dairy Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Hogs
5. The total possible points to be gained by each contestant will be as follows:

Placing:

Beef Cattle	100
Dairy Cattle	100
Sheep	100
Hogs	100
Reasons	100
Highest Possible Score	<u>500</u>

Each contestant shall give oral reasons for placing the class that corresponds to his club project and such other classes that are called for by the judge. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the placing of each class and two minutes for oral reasons.

Following the contest and club camp, a summary of the individual and team scores will be furnished each contestant.

JUNIOR LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one team of three members.
2. Team membership requirements:
 1. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled as club members for at least two months prior to the contest.
 2. Age limit - 10 to 14 years inclusive.
 3. Home projects - beef cattle, sheep, dairy, hogs, poultry, turkeys, rabbits.
 4. Members must belong to the same standard club. (See definition of a standard club in Nevada 4-H Handbook, Pages 25-26). In other words the team must represent a club with at least 5 members having beef cattle, dairy, sheep, hogs, poultry, turkeys or rabbits as their home project. Teams from a community club with 5 members having such livestock home projects will be

considered as having qualified so far as project requirements of a standard club are concerned.

5. Membership on a winning team eliminates the members from further participation in the Junior contest. (Winners of the Junior Contest graduate into the Senior Contest, regardless of age).
 6. The team from a standard 4-H Livestock club to represent a county may be selected as the county may see fit, subject to the approval of the county extension agent.
 7. Club members entering the Junior Livestock judging contest cannot enter other camp contests.
 8. No club member shall enter who has attended a College of Agriculture for a longer period than two weeks.
3. Extension Agents, local leaders or club members shall not assist Prof. Scott in the scoring of the contest unless requested. It shall be the duty of the committee to score and judge all classes of livestock and give their reasons and placings in writing to Prof. Scott who will judge all oral reasons for placings by club members.
1. The contest will start at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 2 and will continue until all classes are judged and reasons given.
 2. No club member or leader will be permitted to confer with anyone during the judging. Any evidence of such conference will disqualify the entire team guilty of this infraction of rules.
 3. No member shall wear any color, badge or uniform that will in any way designate the county or club which he or she represents.
4. The contest will include the judging for four classes livestock as follows:

Beef Cattle
Dairy Cattle
Sheep
Hogs

5. The total possible points to be gained by each contestant will be as follows:

Placing:

Beef Cattle	100
Dairy Cattle	100
Sheep	100
Hog	100
Reasons	100
Highest Possible Score	<u>500</u>

Each contestant shall give oral reasons for placing the class that corresponds to his club project and such other classes that are called for by the Judge. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the placing of each class and two minutes for oral reasons.

Following the contest and club camp, a summary of the individual and team scores will be furnished each contestant.

SENIOR CROPS JUDGING CONTEST

JUNIOR CROPS JUDGING CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one or more teams of three members each, all from the same standard corn potato, grain, forage and seed, garden or range management club.
2. Each contestant will be required to judge at least one class each of corn, potatoes and grain and grade a one-half sack of potatoes. The grain to be judged may be wheat, barley, or oats. Vegetables such as onions and carrots may be included. The corn class will consist of four ears of corn. Minnesota 13 or possibly Golden Glow will be the variety of corn used in the contest.
3. The classes to be judged will be arranged along each side of a long table, as in the field crop and weed identification contests held at previous camps. Each class with the exception of the potatoes will be divided into four lots numbered 1-2-3-4.

A number will be assigned to each contestant. When the judge calls off the contestant's numbers they step up to the table opposite each class of produce on the table and write their placings on a card. Six minutes time is allowed for this. After five minutes is up it is announced that the contestants have one more minute to finish judging the class they are working on. When time is up the contestants move up to the next class and so on until each class is judged. Two piles of the same grade of potatoes are used so that the judge may inspect the work done by one contestant, while the next contestant is grading his lot of potatoes.

Placings are handled, that is, scored in the same manner as placings are handled by judges in livestock judging contests. No reasons are given for the placings.

It takes three men and three tables to put on this contest.

At the opening of the contest the judge makes an announcement giving directions for judging each class of produce. When it comes to the potato judging or grading the judge writes down the potato score on the contestants card. As placings for each class are made one man collects the cards with the placings on each side of the table when the time (six minutes) is up.

4. This contest will be held at 9 A. M. Tuesday at a place to be announced later.
5. Age limit.- The age limit for the Senior contest is from 15 to 20, while the age limit for the Junior contest is from 10 to 14. Winners of the Junior contest graduate into the Senior contest, regardless of age.

CANNING EXHIBIT CONTEST

1. Any Canning Club member enrolled in a 4-H Canning club project during 1932 and who is in good standing with records up to date is eligible to enter the contest.
2. The exhibit must consist of three (3) jars of vegetables, three (3) jars of fruits, one (1) jar of pickles or relish. The same may be packed in either pint or quart jars of any standard type.
3. State contestants must submit the following:
 - a. A standard report blank filled out by the member and approved by the county agent.
 - b. A narrative report of not more than 750 words written by the club member.
 - c. The original record book or books showing contestant's achievements in canning.
4. County contests may also be held within a county to which contestants must submit a similar exhibit, the standard report blank and a narrative of not more than 750 words.
5. Prizes:

County Prize: Gold medal of honor.
 State Prize: Wrist Watch

6. Note this state contest will be held only if two or more contestants enter the state contest.

Score Card for Canned Food

I. Food (60)
 Condition of product chosen - uniformly good condition - graded to secure uniformity of size, not defective - not tough or too old, stringy or woody, suitable condition for canning-----20

Condition of finished product - natural, clear bright color, not unduly blanked nor darkened - no artificial coloring matter. Not overcooked, shape well preserved, good texture-----40

II. Pack (40)
 Neatness and uniformity. Pieces of appropriate size to serve, and attractively arranged to make best use of space. Fancy packs not acceptable-----10

Condition of liquid - liquid should be clear - not cloudy no bubbles present, no sediment or foreign matter present--10

Proportion of liquid to food - jar should be full of product but not crowded and the product should be well covered with liquid-----10

III. Container - of uniform size, of clear glass. All containers clean and attractive, plainly and neatly labeled---10

Total 100

Canning Judging Contest

Open to all canning club girls according to the points set forth in the following Score Card.

Score Card for Canned Foods

I. Food	(60)	
Condition of product chosen - uniformly good condition - graded to secure uniformity of size, not defective - not tough or too old, stringy or woody, suitable condition for canning -----		20
Condition of finished product - natural, clear bright color not unduly blanched nor darkened - no artificial coloring matter.		
Not overcooked, shape well preserved, good texture-----		40
II. Pack	(40)	
Neatness and uniformity. Pieces of appropriate size to serve, and attractively arranged to make best use of space.		
<u>Fancy packs not acceptable</u> -----		10
Condition of liquid - liquid should be clear - not cloudy, no bubbles present, no sediment or foreign matter present-----		10
Proportion of liquid to food - jar should be full of product but not crowded and the product should be well covered with liquid-----		10
III. Container - of uniform size, of clear glass. All containers clean and attractive, plainly and neatly labeled-----		10
	Total	100

Clothing Exhibit Contest

1. This year there will be three clothing exhibit contests - one for first year, one for second year and one for third and fourth year clothing club work.
2. These contests are open to this year's clothing club members only and each contestant will exhibit the work which she has done in the present year of 4-H Club work with the following articles required:
 - a. First Year Clothing Exhibit Contest,
 - 4 or more articles of first year clothing work.
 - Hand towel, sewing bag, laundry bag, stocking, darning, extra articles.
 - b. Second Year Clothing Exhibit Contest
 - Clothing Budget and cost account for the summer wardrobe.
 - 4 or more articles of second year clothing work including 3 pieces of underwear, school dress, extra articles as buttonholes, darning, patching, remodeling, and other articles of clothing.
 - c. Third Year Clothing Exhibit Contest
 - Clothing budget and cost account for the winter wardrobe. 4 or more articles of third year clothing work including nightgown, pajamas, or kimona, renovation or remodeling of a woolen dress (or a wool skirt and wool, cotton, or silk blouse.) New dress with set-in sleeves and tailor finishes. Other articles of clothing mended, remodeled or made.

3. The Clothing Exhibit Contest will be judged by the following score card:

Clothing Exhibit Contest Score Card

I. Good Design	(40)	
(1) Design suitable for purpose for which articles will be used and for age of user-----		10
(2) Good Proportions		
a. Suitable for purpose -----		5
b. Pleasing in appearance-----		5
c. Healthful (for garments allow for freedom of motion and for growth)-----		5
(3) Material		
a. Color and design of material suitable and attractive (white is a color)-----		5
b. Good wearing and laundering qualities, not easily faded-----		5
(4) Trimming - durable and appropriate-----		5
II. Workmanship	(40)	
(1) Seams even and of appropriate width-----		10
(2) Hems evenly turned-----		5
(3) Facings and plackets evenly applied-----		5
(4) All stitching straight, with even tension and all ends securely fastened-----		5
(5) Trimmings - neatly applied-----		5
(6) Fasteners, buttons, buttonholes, snaps, etc, well-made or applied-----		5
(7) Basting threads removed-----		5
III. General Appearance of Articles	(10)	
(1) Cleanliness-----		5
(2) Pressing-----		5
(The fact that articles have been used before exhibit is not counted against them)		
IV. General Appearance of Exhibit	(10)	
(1) Exhibit well arranged-----		5
(2) Representative of that year of 4-H clothing club work		<u>5</u>
Total Score		100

Clothing Exhibit Judging Contests

1. This contest is open only to clothing club members enrolled in this years work.
2. Exhibits of 4-H clothing club work for the first year, second year and third year (as listed under clothing exhibit contests) will be judged by club members.
3. Each entrant in this contest will judge the year of clothing club work which she has just completed.
4. In judging these exhibits the score card given under clothing exhibit contest will be used.
5. Prizes will be awarded to each year of this contest in which two or more contestants enter.

Meat Judging Contest

1. Open only to food club members of this year.
2. This contest will be divided into two parts.
3. (a) Various kinds of fresh meats will be placed on view for identification and for placing as to their quality, i.e. -whether they are "prime", "good", or "poor".
- (b) Various cuts of meat will be placed on view to be identified as by the trade names usually used in retail markets, ie- "Loin chop", "round steak", "Porterhouse steak", etc.

STYLE DRESS REVIEW CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one contestant. This contestant, if possible, should be chosen at a county style dress review having regulations similar to the state contest. When such a county contest is impossible the woman extension agent or judges appointed by her may select the county contestant.
2. Contestant must be a bona fide clothing club member during the year 1932 and must have made the clothing in which she models, with the exception of brassiere, hat, shoes, hose and accessories.
3. Brassiere, girdle, hat, shoes, hose and accessories must be made or selected by the winner. The selection may be made with or without adult guidance.
4. The costume must be the one worn by the contestant in her county dress review contest if such a contest is held.
5. Only such changes as are necessary because of change in height and weight of girl may be made to the costume after she has been selected county winner or after the state contest.
6. Contestant will model in only one costume.
7. The state dress review will consist of the following divisions:
 - Cotton school dress, or linen school dress
 - Tailored wool dress
 - Semi-tailored silk or rayon dress
 - Informal party dress.
8. Each county may have only one contestant and she may enter only one of the above divisions.
9. The judges will have an opportunity of inspecting the dresses when they are not being worn by the contestant, to judge workmanship.
10. Each contestant will carry with her a small card containing the following information: name, address, county, itemized statement of cost of each garment worn, purpose of the outfit, that is, what occasions it is suitable for and section of contest in which dress is entered.
11. The state prize winner will fill out a National Club Committee standard form and send in to the Extension Office by October 20th.
12. Prizes:
 - State Prize: An educational trip to Camp Plummer, Portland, Oregon, representing Nevada 4-H Clubs in the fall of 1932.
 - County Prizes: 1st - Silver oxidized medal.
 - 2nd - Bronze medal
 - Providing a county has ten or more 4-H Club girls competing in this contest.

Score Card for 4-H Girls' Style Dress Review Contest

1. General Appearance-----	.30
General design and color combination-----	5
Individuality and style-----	5
Posture and carriage-----	5
Personal neatness-----	5
Fit of garments-----	5
Effect of underwear-----	5

II.	Suitability of Costume to Individual-----	20
	Artistic aspects-----	10
	Becomingness of color	
	Suitability of design	
	Health aspects-----	10
	Comfort	
	Protection	
III.	Suitability to Purpose-----	20
	Occasion-----	10
	Time of year-----	10
IV.	Economic Factors-----	20
	Durability of materials and design-----	5
	Value in relation to cost-----	5
	Judgment shown in distribution of cost	
	among various articles-----	5
	Cost of upkeep-----	5
V.	Ethics of the Costume-----	10
	Modesty-----	5
	Social Influence-----	5

	TOTAL SCORE-----	100

Health Contest

1. This contest will be held Tuesday morning, August 3rd at 8:30 A.M. at the First Aid room.
2. Each county may select one boy and one girl to represent them in the contest. Contestants selected cannot compete in any other contest listed above.
3. Each county may select their health contestants in any way they wish, but we strongly advise that the selection be made on the basis of a health examination by a physician in your county. Score cards for these health examinations may be secured from your extension agent.
4. The contestants representing each county will be judged in a like manner by a doctor, and the healthiest boy and girl will then be selected according to the score made.
5. The contestants are requested to wear bathing suits during the examination.
6. Each health contestant must present a record of his health during this year of club work made out in his final record book.

Demonstration Team Contests

1. Each county will be entitled to enter one agricultural and one home economics demonstration team in the state contest; members of these teams must be, and must have been for three months, bona fide club members in good standing.
2. All members of the team must represent the same standard or community club and demonstrate in the club project which they are carrying on at home. Teams members may be selected in any way the county sees fit, subject to the approval of the extension agent.
3. Perishable material will be supplied at the expense of the county the team represents, provided such materials are available. Detailed requisitions for materials must be in the hands of the camp director by July 25th, 1932, with the names of the members of the teams and kind of demonstration to be given. These materials may be secured from the agents named in the Club program as being in charge of team demonstrations. All other materials and equipment must be supplied by the teams themselves.
4. A maximum of 20 minutes will be allowed for each demonstration with five minutes additional time to prepare the stage and five minutes to clear it after the demonstration. Time for answering questions at the end of the demonstration will be counted a part of the allotted demonstration time. A severe cut will be made for running over any of these allotments. Five minutes overtime will mean elimination.

- 5. Upon arrival at camp, the captains of the teams will draw for place and give their demonstration at a time allotted on the program as a result of the drawing. The results of the drawings and order in which the teams appear on the program will be announced on the camp bulletin board Tuesday A.M., August 2nd.
- 6. The following score card will be used for judging the work of the demonstration teams:

1. Subject Matter-----	30
Clearness-----	5
Accuracy-----	10
Completeness-----	5
Presentation-----	10
2. Team as a whole-----	20
Organization and division of work and subject matter-----	10
Appearance and conduct of team-----	10
3. Skill-----	20
Ease of procedure-----	5
Workmanship-----	10
Speed-----	5
4. Results-----	15
Quality of work done or finished product	
5. Practicability-----	15
Teaches a practice valuable for the farm or home. Economical use of time and material	

TOTAL SCORE	100

- 7. Demonstrations must follow the method type of demonstration rather than the lecture type. These two types of demonstrations have been defined as follows:
 - 1. Method demonstration, one in which the demonstrators
 - a. Work with materials
 - b. Actually demonstrate a process
 - c. Show a result
 - 2. A lecture demonstration differs in this one respect; that it does not demonstrate a process. It may handle materials, explain a process by talking, pictures or charts, and may or may not show definite results except by pictures or charts.
- 8. The contests will be judged by at least two competent persons in no way connected with the work in any county.
- 9. Each team entered in the state contest must have put on at least one public demonstration in its home county.
- 10. Members of demonstration teams should be uniformly dressed if possible. Neat uniforms always leave a favorable impression with the public.
- 11. All demonstration equipment must be properly put away after demonstrations.
- 12. The winning demonstration teams are eligible to represent the State at Camp Plummer.
- 13. Membership on a winning demonstration team bars the club member from future participation in the contest.

Attendance Trophy

A beautiful silver trophy will be awarded to the county coming the longest distance with the largest number in attendance. Scores will be determined by multiplying the number in attendance by the distance from the county seat to Reno.

State 4-H Club Oratorical Contest

1. Purpose: To arouse interest in the agricultural and home-making possibilities of Nevada.
2. Each county may enter one contestant in this contest.
3. Each contestant is allowed five (5) minutes in which to speak on "Why My County is a Good Place to Live". Included must be reference to the agricultural and home-making interests of the county. A severe cut will be made for running overtime, and three minutes overtime will mean elimination.
4. A copy of the address, approximating 500 words in length and preferably type-written, must be deposited at the camp office at the time of registration.
5. The following score card will be used in judging these stories:

1. Familiarity with the essential resources of the county and mastery of subject matter-----	45
2. Publicity value - the ability to interest others in your county and its possibilities.-----	30
3. Pleasing presentation (ease of manner, distinct, clear delivery, etc.)-----	<u>25</u>
TOTAL SCORE	100

Stunt Contest

1. Stunts need not be confined to club work. While it is desirable to illustrate different phases of club work it is not mandatory. For 1932 we suggest county stunts feature George Washington inasmuch as this year the entire country is celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.
2. Each county is limited to one stunt.
3. Counties must bring their own equipment for their stunts. A well-lighted stage with curtains will be provided.
4. The time limit for each stunt will be ten (10) minutes and two (2) minutes for setting the stage, making a total of twelve (12) minutes allowed for each stunt. A severe cut will be made for running overtime and three minutes overtime will mean elimination.

The following score card will be used in scoring stunts:

Originality-----	25
Dramatic Interest & Value---	25
Presentation, Ease on Stage-	25
Good team work-----	<u>25</u>
Total	100

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

Song Contest

1. Each county may present one song. This should be a song of real worth; Old Favorites, Folk Songs, songs in the National 4-H Club song book are suggested. Parodies, etc. will not receive serious consideration. We want to make this song contest a real musical treat.
2. Song contest score card:

Value of song as a musical and poetic composition----	50
Good delivery, way song is rendered-----	50
	<u>100</u>
3. At least two persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

Club Yell Contest

1. Each county may enter one yell in this contest.
2. The basis for judging will be as follows:

Originality -----	35
Good Delivery-----	35
Portion of Club participating-----	30
Total Score	100

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

County Banner Contest

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

Originality-----	40
Publicity value-----	30
Attractiveness-----	30
Total Score	100

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

County Championship 4-H Clubs

Camp contests will be scored as follows: The county making the highest score will be awarded the county championship for 4-H Clubs and if awarded, the American Legion Trophy.

<u>CONTEST</u>	<u>POINTS ALLOWED</u>		
	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Senior Livestock Judging	20	12	4
2. Best Judge of All Livestock Classes	10	-	-
3. Junior Livestock Judging	10	6	2
4. Best Judge of all Livestock Classes	5	-	-
5. Dem. Team Contest (Agric)	20	12	4
6. Dem. Team Contest (H.E.)	20	12	4
7. Senior Crops Judging	20	12	4
8. Junior Crops Judging	20	12	4
9. Health Contest (Boys)	20	12	4
10. Health Contest (Girls)	20	12	4
11. Canning Exhibit	20	12	4
12. Canning Exhibit Judging	10	6	2
13. Clothing Exhibit I	10	6	2
14. Clothing Exhibit II	10	6	2
15. Clothing Exhibit III	10	6	2
16. Style Dress Review	20	12	4
17. Meat Judging	10	6	2
18. Club Stunt	50	30	10
19. Song Contest	50	30	10
20. Club Yell	50	30	10
21. County Banner	10	6	2
22. Oratorical	20	12	4
23. Attendance	50	30	10

STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP PROGRAM

August 8th to 13th, 1932

Watch bulletin board for changes in program. The program for the day will be posted each morning.

Monday - August 8th

1:00 P.M. Camp office open. Registration at Camp begins.
6:00 First meal served University dining hall.
7:00 Stunt practice hour, Period 1, Educational Bldg., Room 107.
7:30 ASSEMBLY - Announcements (Bleachers)
7:30 Meeting, Senior 4-H Council
7:30 Practice Radio Play
9:30 Taps. Lights out.

Tuesday - August 9th

6:30 A.M. REVEILLE - Arise and prepare for breakfast, make up beds
and have tents ready for inspection.
6:45 Flag raising at headquarters.
7:00 ASSEMBLY - Form into companies at headquarters.
7:15 Breakfast
7:45 General Assembly - Preliminary announcements - Headquarters.
8:30 - 12:00 M TENT INSPECTION. Tents will be inspected during these
hours daily.
8:30 - 12:00 M CONTESTS
8:30 Senior and Junior Livestock judging team contests. All
county teams report to Prof. V. E. Scott at headquarters
office.
8:30 Senior and Junior Crops Judging team contests. All county
teams report to Wilbur Stodieck at Agricultural Building.
8:30 Meat Judging Contest. Contestants report at south end of
headquarters.
8:30 Clothing Exhibit Contest. Contestants report with exhibit
at south end of headquarters.
8:30 Canning Exhibits Contest. Contestants report with exhibit
at south end of headquarters.
9:00 Clothing Exhibit Judging Contest. Contestants report with
exhibits at south end of headquarters.
9:00 General Identification Contest for all boys not in other
contests. Mark Menke in charge. Contestants report to
Mr. Menke in front of headquarters.
9:30 Canning Exhibit Judging Contest. Contestants report with
exhibits at south end of headquarters.
11:00 General Assembly of entire camp for taking camp pictures.
12:15 P.M. Dinner
1:05 DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTEST - Girls' Section - Room 109
Agricultural Building.
1:05 DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTEST - Boys' Section - Place to be
announced.
3:00 4-H Leaders' Section meets at Engineering Bldg.
(Engineers' Bench) Mrs. Buol, chairman.

Tuesday - Aug. 9th Cont.

3:00 P.M. Senior 4-H Council meet on porch of training quarters.
Mr. Crook, chairman.

5:00 - 5:30 Organized Recreation - directed by Hellen M. Gillette and
A.J. Reed.

4:55 - 5:25 Stunt Practice hour, Period 2, Educational Bldg., Room 107.

5:25 - 5:55 Stunt Practice hour, Period 3, Educational Bldg., Room 107.

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:00 Supper

6:55 - 7:20 Stunt practice hour, Period 4, Educational Bldg., Room 107

7:30 ASSEMBLY

7:35 - 9:00 1. Address of Welcome, Director of Extension, C.W. Creel
2. Community Singing

9:30 Taps

10:00 Lights out, No talking.

Wednesday - August 10th

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

6:45 Flag raising

7:00 Assembly

7:15 Breakfast

8:30 - 9:00 Meeting, Senior 4-H Council; Mr. Crook, chairman

9:10 Health Contest for boys and girls at First Aid Room
(Upstairs headquarters). Contestants report in
bathing suits to Mrs. Bishop.

9:10 - 11:00 CLASSES

BOYS' SCHEDULE

HOUR	KNOTS - CROOK	SHEEP & HOG BREEDS - WILSON	TREES & SHRUBS FINKE
9:10 - 9:40	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C
9:50 - 10:20	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A
10:30 - 11:00	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B
PLACE	Campus	Room 110 Agrl. Bldg.	Campus

GIRLS' SCHEDULE

HOUR	SELECTION OF SHOES - HAUKE	TREES, SHRUBS, GREEN LEAF VEGE- TABLES - Stodieck	HOUSEHOLD PESTS CREEL - SNOW
9:10 - 9:40	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:50 - 10:20	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:30 - 11:00	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
PLACE	Room 109 Agrl. Bldg.	Campus	Room 105 Agrl. Bldg.

Wednesday - Aug. 10th Cont.

10:00 - 11:00 A.M. 4-H Leaders Section meets. Mrs. Buol in charge.
 12:05 P.M. Assembly - Dinner
 12:15 Dinner
 1:00 - 1:30 Rest period for all club members. Everybody rest and be quiet. Write a letter home; the folks will want to hear from you.
 1:00 - 1:30 Stunt practice hour, Period 5, Educational Bldg., Room 107
 1:30 - 3:00 ASSEMBLY - Educational Bldg., Room 107
 1. Address
 2. Style Dress Review Contest
 3. Community singing
 4. Nevada Serenaders
 3:00 Leave for Bowers Mansion
 5:00 - 5:30 Bowers Mansion - Organized Recreation directed by Hellen M. Gillette and A. J. Reed
 6:00 BOWERS MANSION - ASSEMBLY - Supper
 7:00 - 8:00 ASSEMBLY - Evening program, Bowers Mansion
 Evening Program
 1. Yell contest
 2. Orchestra Selections - Churchill County Orchestra
 8:15 Return to camp at Mackay Field
 9:30 Taps
 10:00 Lights out. No talking.

Thursday - August 11th

6:15 A.M. REVELLE - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.
 6:45 Flag raising
 7:00 Assembly
 7:15 Breakfast
 8:00 LEAVE FOR TAHOE VISTA, Lake Tahoe
 11:00 Arrive Tahoe Vista
 11:15 A.M.-12:15 PM Swimming
 12:30 Picnic lunch
 1:15 Assembly - program to be arranged
 1:45 Leave for Reno
 5:00 Meeting Senior 4-H Council; Mr. Crook, chairman
 5:00 Arrive Mackay Field
 5:55 Assembly - supper
 6:00 Supper
 6:55- 7:25 Stunt practice hour, Period 6, Educational Bldg., Room 107
 7:30 - 8:00 Meeting of all 4-H club officers; Room 104, Education Bldg.
 7:30 ASSEMBLY - Evening program - Mackay Field
 1. State 4-H club oratorical contest
 2. Community singing
 3. Song contest
 7:30 Meeting Nevada county agents; Association Room, Room 104, Educational Bldg.
 9:30 Lights out.

Friday, - August 12th

6:30 A.M. REV. ILLI - Arise, follow same procedure as on other days.
 6:45 Flag raising
 7:00 Assembly - March to Dining Hall
 7:15 Breakfast
 8:30 - 9:00 Meeting Senior 4-H Council; Mr. Crook, chairman
 9:10 - 11:00 CLASSES

BOYS' SCHEDULE

HOUR	MAKING BULLETIN CASE & TRAY FOR FEEDING LIVESTOCK MALONEY	FIRST AID BISHOP	HEART ACTIVITIES SCHULZ - BOVETT
9:10 - 9:40	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C
9:50 - 10:20	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A
10:30 - 11:00	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B
PLACE	Room 105 Agrl. Bldg.	Room 109 Agrl. Bldg.	Campus

GIRLS' SCHEDULE

HOUR	MAKING BULLETIN CASE & DUSTLESS DUSTER - HAYMS - BRENNER	SKIN INJURIES BISHOP	HEART ACTIVITIES SCHULZ - BOVETT
9:10 - 9:40	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:50 - 10:20	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:30 - 11:00	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
PLACE	Room 110 Agrl. Bldg.	Room 109 Agrl. Bldg.	Campus

10:00 - 11:00 A.M. 4-H leaders' conference, Round Table discussion with J. D. Yeager, President, and C. L. Noble, Vice President of State Farm Bureau presiding.
 12:00 Assembly - March to Dining Hall
 12:15 P.M. Dinner
 1:00 - 1:30 Rest period
 Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed at headquarters.
 1:00 - 1:30 Stunt practice hour, Period 7, Educational Bldg., Room 107
 1:30 - 3:30 Assembly
 1. Address J. D. Yeager, President Nevada State Farm Bureau
 3:00 Meeting of Executive Committee of the State Farm Bureau in the Extension Office
 4:00 Trip to Reno

Friday - Aug. 12th Cont.

4:45 Leave Washoe County Farm Bureau Office, County Library Building for Campus.

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:30 Extension Conference - Block N Room - camp headquarters.

7:30 Assembly, evening program

1. Address - Francis Riordan, State Commander of American Legion.
2. County stunts
3. Award of county championship for 1932

10:00 Taps.

10:00 Lights out.

Saturday - August 13th

5:45 A.M. REVEILLE - Arise.

6:00 Breakfast (last meal)

6:30 Elko Delegation leave to catch No. 9 train

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Club Work in 1932.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project - 1932.
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work.
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Projects -
1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931
and 1932 compared.
5. Club Work Compared by Projects, 1924 - 1932.
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 - 1932 Table.
7. Comparison of Work, 1915 - 1932 Chart.
8. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age, 1931 - 1932.
9. 4-H Club Camp Attendance.

II. SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK BY AGENTS AND PROJECT - 1932.

III. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK.

CHURCHILL

Propps



Hauke



DOUGLAS

Stodieck



ELKO

Wilson-Menke



Brenner



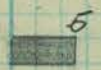
HUMBOLDT

Maloney



LANDER

Schmidtlein



LINCOLN

Wittwer



LYON

Schulz-Propps



PERSHING

A.J.Reed



WASHOE

E.C.Reed-Boerlin



Hayes



WHITE PINE-EUREKA

Crook-Townsend
(Lander)



Gillette



- Represents Two Club Members
- Represents Club Members Completing
- Represents Club Members Enrolled

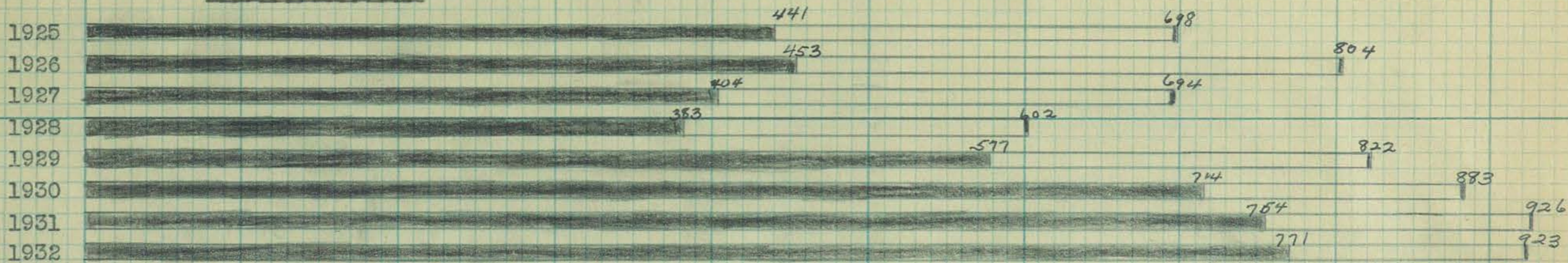
IV. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY ^{Years} PROJECTS -

1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931

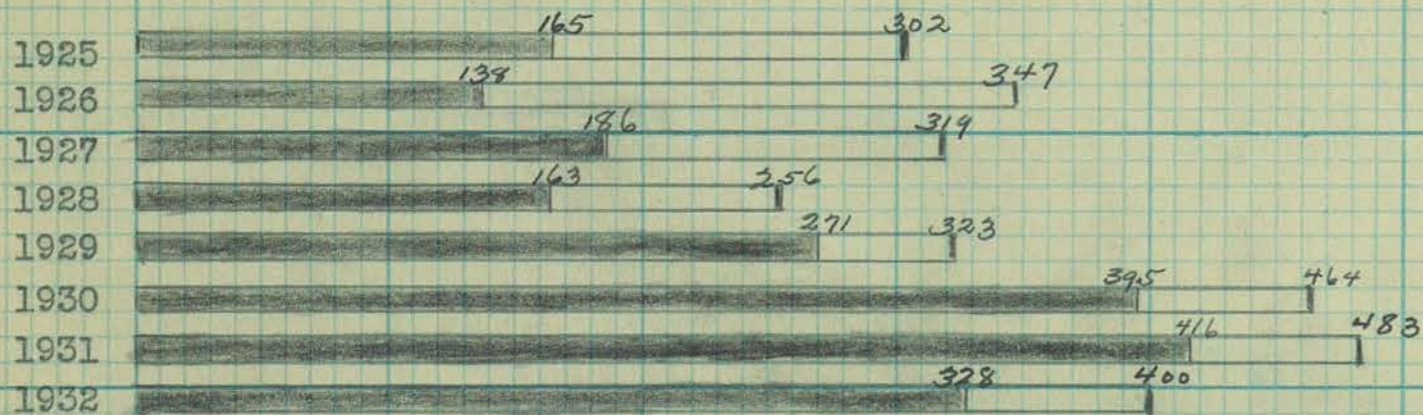
and 1932 Compared.

years

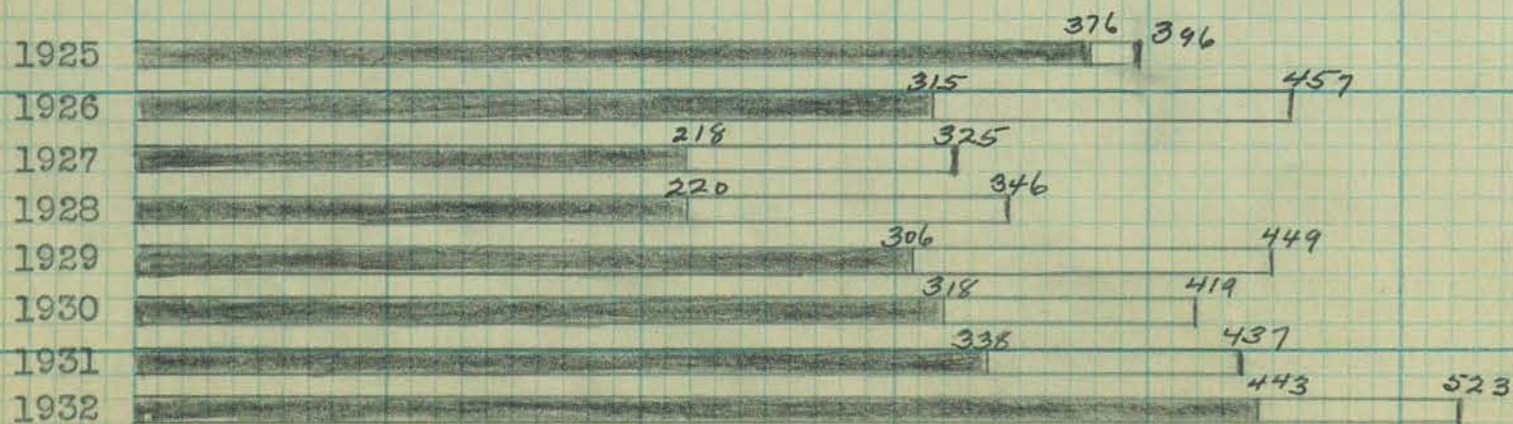
TOTAL ENROLLMENT

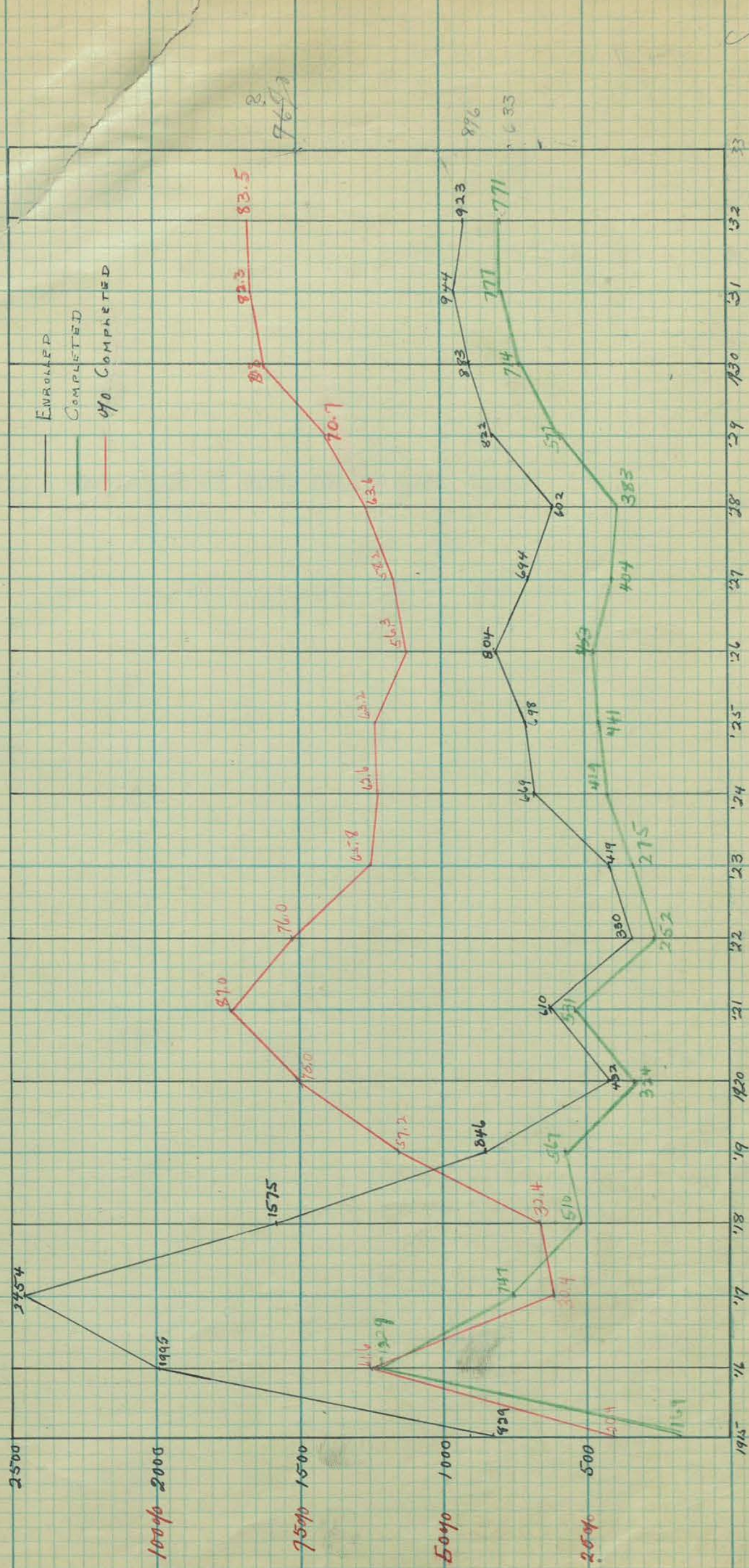


AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS





765

896
633

1961 71 77 81 87 91 95 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995

VI. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1932 TABLE

VII. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1932 CHART

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1932.

<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	452	324	75.0
1921	610	551	87.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.6
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8
1931	944	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5

VIII. NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

1931 - 1932.

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS
ACCORDING TO AGE, 1931 - 1932.

AGE	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
10	59	58	122	104	181	162
11	64	59	119	97	183	156
12	70	58	90	95	160	153
13	72	68	72	77	144	145
14	51	69	48	46	99	115
15	38	55	30	50	68	85
16	21	26	17	26	38	52
17	11	19	10	9	21	28
18	3	8	4	11	7	19
19	1	5	1	3	2	6
20	1	1	0	1	1	2

IX. CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE, 1932.

4-H CLUB CAMP

The ninth annual Boys' and Girls' encampment was held on Mackay Field, University of Nevada campus, August 10th to 15th inclusive. While this year's attendance of 303 was somewhat less than last year's of 329, however, in face of prevailing conditions, this was considered very good.

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE

1923 - 1932

	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32
No. Counties participating.	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10
No. Attending from each County: (Club members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents.)										
Murdoch	0	38	1	32	61	32	49	55	66	85
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5
Escholtz	7	11	9	18	14	6	25	17	14	21
Fander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	15	22	66	0
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45
Washing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8
Shoshone	58	65	63	48	63	47	50	45	19	21
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9
Others Attending	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14
TOTAL CAMP ATTENDANCE	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	361	329	303

V. CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS, 1924 - 1932.

CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS FOR YEARS
1925 to 1932 Inclusive

Project	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932	
	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.
Min	31	12	42	17	10	5	9	9	3	3	0	0	4	2	26	26
Auto	11	2	42	19	58	44	23	15	2	2	18	18	12	12	11	11
Fl. Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	14	9	30	18	24	22	34	24
Ve. Gardens	45	32	34	21	58	35	65	36	68	50	59	43	53	49	77	74
Fl. Imp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	16	16
Buy Cattle	125	61	101	30	128	57	54	34	88	67	67	62	97	91	111	86
Fl. Cattle	5	2	21	7	13	12	20	10	14	14	37	35	32	23	39	17
Fl. Imp.	11	8	3	1	1	1	9	6	18	14	29	27	50	40	38	30
Fl. Imp.	21	10	36	9	15	8	2	2	40	21	38	22	26	21	17	13
Fl. Imp.	49	36	58	26	53	22	54	38	58	46	95	66	66	49	40	31
Fl. Imp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fl. Imp.	4	2	6	4	0	0	2	1	57	38	50	27	38	35	16	12
Fl. Imp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	18	11	0	0
Fl. Imp.															9	9
Fl. Imp.	13	11	21	18	56	35	62	42	36	29	70	63	164	138	145	124
Fl. Imp.	57	34	26	17	0	0	18	13	10	10	21	18	31	26	50	43
Fl. Imp.	326	251	396	271	515	180	240	147	343	233	326	269	284	205	326	269
Fl. Imp.	0	0	14	9	4	3	10	9	60	34	47	45	10	8	2	2
TOTALS	698	441	800	449	691	402	586	374	820	575	881	715	926	754	957	792

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 3 2

L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing of Honey.

Extension activities in connection with the cooperative marketing of Nevada honey, began with the organization of a cooperative marketing organization in Lyon County on April 1, 1931. This organization began with the 25 charter members, operating under a set of plans drawn up with the assistance of the Extension Economist in charge of marketing.

During the first year a brand name was established and a printed celaphane wrapper for the comb honey was procured for wrapping all comb honey. The entire supply of the association was marketed through a wholesale distributing agency with very satisfactory results. Retail stores in Nevada and California featured the organization's brand of comb honey. Its sales topped the market wherever the brand was sold. The association purchased apiary supplies and resold them to its members. The total business done for the first year of organization amounted to \$6,325.

Before any sales were made two grading schools under the direction of the State Bee Commission and representatives from the U. S. Department of Agriculture were held. All association products were sold according to government grades.

The 1932 operations of the Nevada honey producers has been carried out in much the same manner as the first year's operations. A new form of package was adopted made up of corrugated paper holding 24 sections of comb honey. This new package elaborately printed bearing the association's brand, made a much more secure and attractive package. The 1932 sales has not progressed so nicely as the 1931 sales due primarily to the general slump in the buying power of the public. The wholesale distributor who handled the association's product last year has also been a heavy handler this year, and in addition, a distributing agency was established in San Francisco, which supplies retail merchants in that territory. The association has made definite efforts toward advertising this year, spending a limited amount of money on display cards, etc. The first year's sales of association honey were made on the basis of \$3.20 for Fancy and No. 1 Grades per case f. o. b. shipping point. The 1932 price for the same grades was on the basis of \$2.25 per case f. o. b. destination with sales much lower than last year. The estimated business for the year of this association, not yet completed, is \$5,000. During the year four meetings were attended in connection with assisting the operations of this association. Two trips were made to San Francisco in company with representatives of the association for the purpose of facilitating their marketing efforts. Three news stories were prepared for the Extension News Service in connection with this project. Assistance was rendered this project by the cooperation of county agents in one of the two counties in which the association operates.

The outlook for this project in 1933 is about the same as at the beginning of 1932. Activities in connection with the marketing efforts for honey producers will be continued in 1933. The production of honey by the membership of this marketing association will probably not be increased.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

- I. PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperative Finance Corporation.

Early in the past year there was considerable agitation among the members of the various cooperative marketing organizations within the state to establish a finance corporation with the various cooperative organizations as members, and for the purpose of financing marketing organizations for its member organizations and production operations for the various producing members of the association. With this in mind, the Extension Economist in Marketing set about to draw up an organization plan incorporating these principal features. After due consideration of all the needs, a complete organization plan including Articles of Incorporation, By-laws and Membership Agreement was drawn up and finally presented to the Intermediate Credit Bank of this territory for their approval. This plan provided for a minimum capital stock of \$25,000 to be subscribed by its members as required for rediscounting with the Intermediate Credit Bank. The plan was submitted to and approved by the Intermediate Credit Bank for this territory but up to date no progress has been made with the organization. The chief difficulty has been in securing capital stock. The commodity marketing organizations have not looked with favor on making deductions for capital stock in this organization at this time because of the very low prevailing prices for their products. It is hoped that this

situation will change sufficiently, during the coming year to encourage the various prospective member associations to make the necessary deductions from the membership stock. Attached hereto is a mimeographed copy of an outline of the proposed plan. In connection with this activity two trips were made to Berkeley, California, for the purpose of interviewing officers of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley. A discussion of the plan was prepared and presented to the Western Farm Economic Conference at Salt Lake City in September of this year.

The immediate needs for the above finance corporation was partially taken care of by the establishment in this territory of the U. S. Agricultural Credit Corporation which was set up to make direct loans to individuals on chattel mortgages. If this Agricultural Credit Corporation functions in a flexible way, and satisfies the credit needs of the agricultural producers in this territory, further activities in connection with this cooperative finance corporation will be held in abeyance until after the annual meeting of the State Extension and the Nevada State Farm Bureau conferences are held in January 1935 and further consideration given the matter.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Egg Marketing.

Extension activities in connection with egg marketing has been directed primarily in assisting in the operations of the Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc., Reno, Nevada. This organization was set up in May, 1931, with the assistance of the Economist in Charge of Marketing work of the Extension Service. Since its beginning it has continued to function with an increased volume of business and with an increased number of members. Its principal business is to market eggs for its members. In addition to this activity, it buys and resells feed and supplies for its members and others, and markets poultry. This association established a brand name for its products soon after beginning business. This brand has been maintained and widely advertised in the association's territory. Products sold under this brand name have been sold at a premium above other similar products. During the past year, the association activities have extended into an adjacent producing territory and it now handles the bulk of eggs from that territory which contributes about half the output of the association. During the 1932 storage season two cars of eggs were stored for its members and later sold at a very satisfactory profit. This storage activity helped

greatly to uphold the western Nevada egg market during the period when a surplus was being produced. The amount of business done during the 1932 season amounted to \$100,000. Some time has been given over to assisting the organization in formulating a system of accounting.

During the year county agents in two counties in which the above organization does most of its business, rendered valuable assistance in furthering the operations of the association. As a direct result of the operations of the Nevada Poultry Producers, Inc., all temporary surpluses of eggs have been so handled that the western Nevada markets have been held on an even basis with the Pacific Coast markets. Local prices consist of San Francisco quotations plus transportation from San Francisco to western Nevada points, these prices being maintained since the association has been in operation. Prior to this time and during seasons when a temporary surplus prevailed, the local buying price invariably consisted of the San Francisco quotations less transportation and selling costs. This condition has been relieved. The annual production in western Nevada served by this association is just about equal to the consumption.

The outlook for advantageous marketing of poultry products in western Nevada where poultry production is carried on in a commercial way is excellent. The price outlook also is considered satisfactory enough for the new year for poultrymen to continue operations on a basis much the same as for the past year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and
 Marketing.
SUB-PROJECT Miscellaneous Organizations.

During the past year the Extension Economist in charge of marketing has been called up by three different localities within the state to assist in organizing miscellaneous commodity marketing organizations for agricultural producers in those localities. In each instance there was not sufficient volume of any one commodity produced to justify the organization of a cooperative marketing organization for handling that particular commodity. In order to overcome this handicap the producers of two or more commodities proposed to organize a general commodity marketing organization for the locality. The Extension Service was asked to assist in this organization work in each of these three counties. As a result of meetings with farmers interested in these organizations, two separate general commodity marketing organizations were set up during the past year. One such organization was established late in 1931 and further perfected at the end of last year. These organizations are empowered to act as agent for their members in selling any farm product or purchasing any supplies, equipment, etc. Membership in these organizations is small consisting largely of members of county Farm Bureaus organizations.

The White Pine Agricultural Association organized

in 1931 marketing in a small way potatoes, poultry and dairy products, did \$2,919.04 worth of business in 1932.

The Northern Nevada Agricultural Association and the Pershing Agricultural Association have functioned primarily as purchasing organizations for its members in buying feed and fuel and doing approximately \$14,100 worth of business. The volume of business so far coming through these organizations has not been so important as the favorable effect that they have had on prices in their localities.

The outlook for continued functioning of these organizations is good. The county agents in the three counties in which these organizations function have rendered valuable assistance in establishing and aiding in the operations. Seven visits have been made into counties where these organizations are established for the purpose of assisting their operations.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. B. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperating with United States Crop Production Loan Office.

Under the heading of Miscellaneous Activities, Extension efforts were given over to facilitating the work of the Federal Crop Production Loan Office which served this state, at Salt Lake City. The Extension Economist in Marketing served as examiner for Nevada loans from March 13th to April 5th. The Extension Economist in charge of farm accounts served as examiner from April 5th to April 25th. Since the loan operations have been closed two other visits have been made to the office in behalf of the clients who had secured seed loans. During the period that the Nevada Extension Service participated in assisting Nevada farmers in their loan applications, 204 farmers from 13 counties made applications for seed loans, and loans to the amount of \$35,000 were approved. For the most part the applicants credit was in very good shape. The amounts applied for were usually less than they were entitled to. The greater number of these applications came from territories where there were no local banking facilities on account of banks being closed. Reports from inspectors sent into the territory to examine the condition of the loans during the summer have been to the effect that the prospects for repayment were good and that crop conditions were

excellent. In a few cases the Extension office has been asked to intercede in having applicants time of repayment extended. These applications have been granted.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT: Marketing Agricultural Products.
- III. SUB-PROJECT PHASE: Marketing Dairy Products.

The agencies undertaking the work in connection with the marketing of dairy products consisted of the marketing specialist of the State Extension Service and the County Extension agents in the counties, Washoe, Clark and White Pine, together with producers in these counties interested in the marketing of dairy products.

Dairy marketing work in White Pine County has been a continuation of similar activities, organized and carried forward during 1931. Dairy marketing activities in Clark County are an outgrowth of agitation for a better system of marketing dairy products in that locality. New Markets have sprung up due to activities in connection with the building of Boulder Dam.

In Washoe County the low price of butter fat and keen competition for the whole milk trade of Reno and Sparks has added additional supplies of milk and new retailers to compete for the trade in these two cities. This situation resulted in a demand for united action that would establish more definite quality demands for the milk supply, and provide for inspection service, which would tend to eliminate some new producers not qualified to deliver market milk.

Assistance was first rendered the dairy producers in formulating ideas for bettering their marketing conditions in each of the above cases, after which the Extension Economist was asked to participate. Meetings were held at the suggestion of the producers, and two new marketing organizations were proposed, in addition to the one in White Pine County already in operation. Five meetings were attended by the Extension Economist for the purpose of discussing organization plans with the Washoe County dairymen. Previous meetings of a similar nature had been held with the Clark County dairymen, who just prior to the close of the present year decided to definitely organize a marketing corporation. Organization plans have been drawn for both of these groups.

The Washoe Dairymen's Association has been perfected and and the Clark County group, previously mentioned, is now considering the organization plan submitted to them by this office.

The Washoe Dairymen's Association had not begun to function as a marketing organization by the end of 1932, but the Las Vegas-Hoopa Valley Creamery, Inc. had begun operations under a preliminary plan before the close of the year.

IV. OUTLOOK

There is every reason to believe that the plans proposed for the three organizations, above mentioned, will be eventually put into operation. There is abundant need for these organizations, and if they are properly manned, they should prove beneficial to their members as a marketing outlet for their dairy products.

Further work in connection with this project will be continued in 1933, when it is hoped that an additional cooperative marketing organization can be set up to take the place of a private organization operating at the present time.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
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COOPERATING

Report for 1932

L. E. Cline

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The activities of the Extension Economist, assigned to marketing work, during 1932 have included the marketing of dairy products, poultry and eggs, turkeys, honey and potatoes. In addition to actual marketing activities in connection with these products, organization work has been carried on with nine cooperative marketing organizations within the State, three of which were organized during the year under the direction of the Extension Office, and one of which is now in process of organization.

Early in the year it was thought very desirable to organize a cooperative Finance Corporation, which would include as members all of the cooperative marketing organizations, operating within the State. It seemed very desirable at the time to have such an organization set up. This organization was planned for the purpose of relieving the credit situation of the members of the various commodity marketing organizations and to assist in the marketing operations of the various associations. Plans for this Finance Corporation were perfected by the middle of the past year. The corporation plans were drawn by this office and submitted to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of this district, where they were approved. The establishment of U. S. Agricultural Credit Corporations, about the same time the above plans were perfected and approved, took away the need for the immediate operation of the above corporation.

Beginning with the middle of March the Economist was delegated to go to Salt Lake City to serve as Examiner for the State of Nevada in the Federal Seed Loan Office. This work lasted from March 16th to April 5th, when V. E. Scott, also Extension Economist, assumed the duties and continued as Examiner of seed loans applications until April 25th.

During July and August for the past year, some time was given over to an endeavor to assist in the financing of the finishing operations for Nevada turkey growers. A detailed budget of plan of expenditure needs and prospective receipts for a turkey production enter-

prise was worked out in tabular form, together with detailed explanations of application. This plan contemplated the discounting of loans by the Intermediate Credit Bank of this district. The plan was approved by the Intermediate Credit Bank.

During the year nine news stories have been prepared for the State Press on agricultural marketing and six radio talks have been given over the Radio Stations K. O. H. in Reno, Nevada and K. G. O. in San Francisco.

Work has been carried on in connection with cooperative marketing with ten organizations operating in nine different localities of the State. Five of these organizations, which were in full operation for the year marketed \$280,000 worth of products for the members.

Trips were made to the different localities of the State, for the purpose of personally assisting in the marketing operations of cooperative marketing organizations already in operation, or for the purpose of establishing new organizations. These trips amounted to forty-five.

A more detailed account of the various activities will be taken up under separate project headings.

NEVADA TURKEY OUTLOOK

Cold Storage Holdings an Important Factor 1932 Crop Same as Last Year

Reports from the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service are to the effect that cold storage holdings of turkeys are especially heavy this year, when compared with last year, but that dressed turkeys are moving out of cold storage at a much faster rate than last year. These reports, however, emphasize the fact that the 1931 carry-over of turkeys was the lowest for several years previous, being only about 42% of the previous five year average. The cold storage holding for July 1st, 1932 for the United States amounted to 7,290,000 pounds according to the report. While this figure is twice as high as for the same period last year, it is considerably less than the five year average ending 1930.

It is very evident according to the report that a favorable early market this year will depend much upon an early clean up of cold storage holdings. Fortunately, lower prices prevailing on storage turkeys, and special sales' efforts including the featuring of turkeys more generally on bills of fare at restaurants and hotels, have resulted in heavier sales throughout the summer than occurred last year. Continued heavy movements out of storage between now and November will be needed to relieve the situation.

The turkey outlook report shows that Pacific Coast cold storage holdings are especially heavy this year due to the fact that California growers had a very large late crop, which was marketed after the holiday season, and much of which is still in storage. However, a good proportion of the consuming period is still left with no additional turkeys being added to storage and it is hoped that much of these holdings will

Turkey Growers' Association is a member, will be adequately financed so that the turkey crop can be put on the market as the demand justifies. Proper advances will be made to the grower while the turkeys are being marketed, and every effort will be made to sustain the market price so that a profitable return can be made to the grower.

The Nevada turkey growers will be interested in a statement from Assistant Manager Boyers, of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, made upon a recent visit to Nevada, that members of the Nevada Association will be able to make pre-Thanksgiving shipments of turkeys in a special pre-Thanksgiving pool by carload shipments or less. Arrangements will be made to receive early shipments at any time convenient to the Nevada Association, at which time proper advances will be made and the turkeys sold to the best possible advantage for the grower.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

56
Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 3 2

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 2⁵

PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT Farm and Ranch Management

I. Names of Specialists and Division of Work.

L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott.

The plan is as follows: One Economist majors in marketing and assists in outlook work and farm management; the other majors in farm management and assists in outlook work and marketing.

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

There have been no changes in the organization in 193~~2~~³.

There is a greater tendency to tie-up the farm management, marketing and outlook work with production projects, hence, there is close cooperation between the county agents and the Extension Economists. There is very little relation between the Extension and teaching work in this project, but the Experiment Station and Extension agents are carrying on the farm management work cooperatively.

III. Summary of Work Done by Projects and Phases.

1. Enterprise Efficiency Studies on Range Sheep.

- a. The reason for including sheep studies in our program is that range sheep is one of the most important ranch operations in the state of Nevada, also, the general conditions of the sheep industry are such that it requires the assistance of every available agency

in trying to make it a success.

b. Goals.

(1) Ultimate Goals. - An intimate knowledge on the part of sheep producers and Extension agents, of the factors which promote success or failure in the sheep industry in good and bad years; a definite means of improving the two great range industries, sheep and beef cattle.

(2) Goals for 1932. - Efficiency studies on twenty ranches with 50,000 head of sheep.

c. Counties in which this Work was Conducted.

Elko, White Pine, and Humboldt.

2. Efficiency Studies in Poultry.

a. During the year 1931 the poultry studies indicated a low farm income and in many cases definite losses. That year's work made it possible to point out many of the reasons for the losses and it was thought that the work should continue over a period of years with as many of the original cooperating farmers as possible, in order to make comparisons under different price conditions.

b. Goals.

(1) Ultimate Goals.

(a) That all poultrymen will eventually analyze their problems and change them according to the factors pointed out in farm poultry records.

(b) To increase net income by eliminating wasteful practices.

(2) Goals for 1932.

- (a) Poultry efficiency studies on forty-four farms.
- (b) An analysis of the individual studies in each county.
- (c) General summary of all poultry studies in the State.

c. Counties in which this Work was Conducted.

Washoe, Douglas, White Pine, Lincoln and Clark.

3. Enterprise Efficiency Studies on Turkeys.

- a. The turkey enterprise has enjoyed a favored position among farm enterprises for several years. Since the turkey is more or less a luxury, prices have been better than the prices of any other farm crop. On account of this there has not been felt the need of economy that has been evidenced in other enterprises. This enterprise must sooner or later come down to a level with other farm enterprises since farmers will naturally increase the enterprise that brings them the most money. For this reason it is necessary to study the costs of production in order to show where economies may be made when the price for turkeys is more nearly comparable with that of other farm crops.

b. Goals.

- (1) Ultimate Goals. - To create the habit among turkey producers of keeping farm accounts and especially turkey accounts and making use of the fac-

tors which determine economical production.

(2) Goals for 1932. - Turkey efficiency studies on twenty-three flocks.

c. Counties in which this Work was Conducted.

Churchill, Lyon, Mineral, Lincoln and Clark.

4. Enterprise Efficiency Studies in Dairying.

a. The farms in western Nevada depend upon dairy cows to balance the farm operations. If it were not for dairy cows the price of hay would drop to exceedingly low figures in seasons of plenty because the alfalfa weevil quarantine forces farmers to sell their hay within the quarantined county, thus giving stockmen a great opportunity to reduce prices. If dairying pays a few dollars more per ton for the hay consumed, in addition to paying other operating expenses, it is in comparison a successful enterprise.

It is thought that a series of studies in western Nevada will convince farmers that it is wise, on the smaller farms at least, to keep sufficient dairy cows to consume a high percent of their hay.

b. Goals.

(1) Ultimate Goals. - To determine the value of dairy cows as a stabilizer of hay prices; to create among dairy farmers the practice of keeping only cows that pay a profit; to learn the best dairy practices and spread this knowledge among dairymen.

(2) Goals for 1932. - Dairy efficiency studies on fifty-five farms.

c. Counties in which this Work was Conducted.

Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Washoe, Clark and
Lincoln.

IV. Methods and Accomplishments.

The same general plan of work was followed for all of the phases of this sub-project, hence, the sheep enterprise work will be described in full, in the other studies, only the variations will be noted.

1. Sheep.

a. How the Work was done.

- (1) Beginning inventories were taken on each cooperating farm and at the same time instructions were given to the cooperating farmers for making out monthly reports. The monthly report forms were mailed to the farmers the first of each month to be filled out for the preceding month. In many cases, the complete monthly report was made by the farmer, but in some it was necessary for the agent to visit the farm and assist in making up the report. This was a good opportunity to suggest improvements. Accumulation sheets were kept in the county office and each month the data obtained from the cooperating farmers was posted on these accumulation sheets. At the end of the year, the data was summarized for each cooperating rancher giving him an individual report on his sheep operations. A report was made for the complete operations in each county which was used as a comparison for the individual ranch.

- (2) The farm contacts were made by the county extension worker.
- (3) The Extension Economist assisted in making inventories and in summarizing the accounts. Cooperative wool marketing associations assisted by making their books available for necessary data on wool shipments.

b. Results Obtained.

- (1) Extent to which goals were reached. - Cooperators were secured in all of the counties as planned, but in only one county was the work completed. In this county five ranches completed the project with 28,492 sheep.
- (2) The reasons for lack of success where the project failed. - In two counties the agents did not feel the great need of this project, hence, were not particularly enthusiastic. With this lack of enthusiasm on the part of the agents, the cooperators soon lost heart, hence, the work was barely started. Also, the dropping prices for wool and lambs caused farmers to become discouraged and feel that there was no value in keeping accounts on a losing industry.
- (3) The significance of this study where it was completed. - During the times of good prices, the sheepmen have developed extravagant habits, paying high salaries to superintendents and hiring a large amount of work done, which could have been done by the rancher himself. The sheep studies show that under present prices it will be necessary for ranchers to eliminate the salary for superintendent and for camp tenders, doing practically all

of the work with family labor.

- (4) Counties in which the work was completed. - In Elko County the work was completed satisfactorily even though four of the cooperating ranches were eliminated early in the year. These ranchers sold their sheep before the middle of the year, hence, the record up to that date was of no value and the completed records were made out for the six remaining ranches. In this particular county, the agent is a sheep specialist and the efficiency study gave him the opportunity of showing many of the physical factors which are of vast importance to the sheep industry.

2. Poultry.

a. How the Work was Done.

- (1) In general the work was carried out the same as in sheep and the same agencies were responsible for its completion with the difference that the cooperative associations responsible for much of the market data were in each case an association relating directly to the enterprise.

b. Results Obtained.

- (1) Extent to which goals were completed. - The work was not started in Clark and Lincoln Counties until late fall, due to pressure of other projects, however, in October inventories were taken and a start made. The most of the work, however, will come during the year 1933. In White Pine and Douglas Counties, the goals were completed, and in Washoe County five flocks completed the year's work.
- (2) Reasons for lack of completion. - Most of the flocks which dropped out in the Washoe County study were those which

had started with only old hens and before the record was completed they found that it was advisable to sell off large numbers of hens, making further record of little value either to themselves or to the general study.

(3) The poultry study is of value for several reasons; the county agent is able by referring to these studies to advise new people wishing to take up the enterprise whether it is a profitable thing or not, and also to warn them of certain difficulties which will have to be met. In the absence of a poultry specialist, the agent is enabled to do a great deal of poultry specialist work as a result of the studies made. Individual cooperators are shown wherein they can cut expenses, at the same time making their flocks more efficient. Successful methods of feeding are noted where carried on by several individuals and these methods discussed with others who are not so successful. A large amount of physical data is obtained which can be applied to outlook material each year, thus giving poultrymen a basis on which to calculate or plan a year in advance.

(4) Counties in which the work was completed. - Washoe, Douglas and White Pine.

3. Turkeys.

a. How the work was done.

(1) In Lyon and Mineral Counties, the work was done very much the same as described under sheep, but in Churchill County this phase of farm management became a part of the general farm accounts carried on cooperatively by the experiment station and extension division. The data referring to turkeys is "lifted" from the general farm accounts. The

same agencies function in getting the data with the addition of a field man working out of the experiment station.

b. Results Obtained.

(1) Extent to which goals were completed. - All goals were completed.

(2) Significance of this study. - The studies completed in 1931 showed that the turkey producers were improving in their methods and that a larger number of No. 1 birds were marketed that year. It also showed that the turkey enterprise was the best paying enterprise on the farm, hence, larger numbers of farmers branched out into this enterprise. It was found that it paid to purchase poultts rather than hatch them and that natural methods did not result in as successful an enterprise as artificial methods. The 1932 studies cannot be completed until March of 1933, since this is the best time of the year to start a study.

(3) Counties in which the work was completed. - Lyon, Mineral and Churchill.

4. Dairy.

a. How the Work was Done.

(1) The dairy enterprise data is also "lifted" from the general farm accounts. The county agent does field work for the experiment station and all the posting of the accounts is done by the experiment station. The Experiment Station field man assists in supervising the field work and in collecting the reports and the county agent and extension economist summarizes the dairy enterprise; otherwise, the

details are similar to the sheep study.

b. Results Obtained.

- (1) Extent to which goals were reached. - Goals were completed in Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Washoe Counties. In Clark and Lincoln Counties, the work was not started until October of this year, hence, will be reported in the work of 1933.
- (2) Reasons for lack of completion. - Pressure of other work prevented the extension agent from starting this work in Lincoln and Clark Counties. The territory is large and a great deal of emergency work has prevented the start of new projects. After the project is once going, I have no doubt that it will be carried on very successfully.
- (3) Significance of the Study. - Analysis of last Year's dairy efficiency study shows that a very large amount of the labor connected with dairying is unpaid family labor. This is true also with putting up of hay and grain. Since feed is a very large part of the expenses of producing butter fat, the dairy becomes a means of selling the farmer's labor. In years like the past two have been, with butter fat exceptionally low, farm accounts show a loss in dairying, but it is also shown that dairy cows pay from eight to ten dollars a ton for hay consumed, hence, in communities where beef and sheepmen are offering only four dollars a ton, the farm account shows the dairyman that it is wise to continue with his dairy cows, at the same time eliminating such poor cows as do not pay more for hay than he can get for it when sold to other farmers.

- (4) Counties in which the work is completed. - Churchill,
Lyon, Douglas and Washoe.

V. Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

In addition to the project work the following miscellaneous and emergency work was done.

1. Both Extension Economists assisted county agents in the preparation of seed loan applications in their various counties and one or the other was present at the Salt Lake City Seed Loan Office for a period of approximately seven weeks, assisting in securing seed loans for the farmers of Nevada.
2. On account of considerable agitation in the various counties on tax reform, it has been necessary for the Extension Economist to do considerable work along the lines of tax data which has been summarized from the county auditor's reports and the state tax commission report.
3. There being no dairy or poultry specialist in the state, county agents have felt free to call upon both of the Extension Economists for assistance in dairy, poultry and turkey problems.
4. Dairy Marketing. - Assistance was given to a group of dairymen in Moapa and Las Vegas Valleys to form a company for the purpose of producing and distributing milk in Las Vegas and Boulder City.
5. Assistance was given in perfecting milk ordinances in Las Vegas and Reno.

VI. Exhibits.

1. Farm Management Studies started in 1931 and completed in 1932.

DAIRY STUDIES

Churchill County

Douglas County

Lyon County

POULTRY STUDIES

Washoe County

Douglas County

White Pine County

TURKEY STUDIES

Lyon County

Mineral County

Churchill County

)
)
) Combined
)

RANGE SHEEP STUDIES

Elko County

2. News Articles.

- Produce Good Cream and Reduce the Amount of Low Grade Butter.
- High Grade Cream Seen as Way to Dairy Profit.
- Summer Care of Eggs.
- Market Only Best Potatoes.
- Surplus Nevada Potatoes may be Fed to Stock.
- Quality Products Pay.
- Distribution of Money From the Farmer's Seed Loan Office.
- Nevada Farmers Sent \$35,000.
- Nevada Dairy Farmers "Swallow Surplus."
- Farm Management Study Extended in State.

3. Radio Talks.

- Quality of Product as a factor in high farm income.
- High production as a factor in high farm income.
- Planning Farm Enterprises.

4. Pictures.

- Turkey Studies.
- Effective Mash Feeding
- Improvements in Quality
- Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association Sales
- Growth of Walker River Turkey Growers' Association

VII. Outlook.

This project is growing more popular due to the fact that extension workers are more and more realizing its value in connection with the promotion of production projects. In several counties where the work has been attempted, but failed due to lack of interest, it is now being started. The same phases will be stressed and in addition general farm management studies will be carried on in cooperation with the Experiment Station. There is a growing tendency to stress the general farm account instead of the efficiency study. This can be done by a close cooperation with the Experiment Station, the County Agent acting as field man for the Station and the Station doing the routine posting which in the efficiency study has to be done in the county agent's office. At the end of the year the enterprises which the agent is most interested in are "lifted" from the general farm accounts and summarized separately. The general farm accounts will be used in those areas where several enterprises seem to be of equal importance, while the enterprise efficiency study will continue to be used where one enterprise is the principal source of income to the farmer.

VIII. Assistance Desired from the United States Department of Agriculture.

We realize that it is very difficult for the members of the Department of Agriculture staff to make extended visits into the different States, but whenever it is possible, such visits would be of great service, since, from them we can obtain suggestions for the promotion of the farm account work.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 3 2

Verner E. Scott and L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economists

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

REPORT FOR 1932

Leaders - L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott

PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT Agricultural Outlook

I. Names of Specialists and Division of Work.

L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott

Both L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott work at Agricultural Outlook in addition to their main projects, marketing and farm management.

To Here

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

The set-up for this sub-project is the same as it was in 1931⁸ with no changes or additions, however, a great deal more assistance was received in 1932⁹ from the Experiment Station Economists. Mr. F. B. Headley, in charge of Farm Development, *and Craig* attended the National Outlook Conference at Washington, D. C. and upon his return assisted the Extension Economists in getting out the 1932 Outlook.

III. Summary of Work Done by Projects and Phases.

1. Phases of sub-project carried on in 1932.

a. General Outlook bulletin.

b. News articles based on the bulletin.

c. Farm Bureau Center meetings at which outlook material was discussed.

2. Goals.

a. Ultimate Goals. - The ultimate aim of agricultural outlook work is to stimulate an interest on the part of agricul-

tural producers in the crops and livestock production and market demands each year from the state and from a national viewpoint, and to inform these producers as to the source of information that is available from state and national sources. By developing this appreciation of outlook work it is hoped that the agricultural producers in the state will apply the information available and adjust their production programs to the outlook information.

Nevada is primarily an exporting state so far as its principal agricultural commodities are concerned. For this reason Nevada producers are dependent on the western regional outlook and the national outlook information for guidance entirely. The phases to be emphasized each year will be those of beef, cattle, sheep, poultry, potatoes, turkeys, honey and grain. These represent the exportable agricultural commodities grown in the state.

- b. Goals for 1932. -- Because of the fact that the severe drouth of 1931 disrupted much of the established program of crop production, it is necessary to re-establish much of the permanent alfalfa acreage. This automatically calls for an increased seeding of grain. Ordinarily grain growing would not be recommended on a large scale in the state, but because of the need for re-establishing alfalfa fields, the usual recommendations for cropping will be changed to suit the emergency. Considerable time will be devoted to assisting with Federal seed loan applications and with

recommendations as to new acreages in order to properly take care of the re-establishment of the usual cropping system.

Outlook information in the form of pamphlets covering the principal farm commodities of grains, hay, pasture, potatoes, beef, sheep, wool, dairy, poultry and turkeys from a state, as well as a national viewpoint, will be distributed to producers through county agents and other means. The County Extension offices and the County Farm Bureau organizations will be utilized to make direct contact with the farmers of the state. Radio talks over Station K. O. H. will be given whenever the occasion justifies to further acquaint Nevada farmers with outlook information on certain commodities. News articles will be used as a major means of disseminating outlook information.

Definite outlook information will be carried on in the counties of Lyon, Washoe, Churchill, Pershing, Humboldt, Douglas, White Pine, Lincoln and Clark. In each county, the particular commodities affected by the national and state outlook will be given due consideration.

IV. Methods and Accomplishments.

1. How the Work was Done.

Throughout the year general information has been obtained from the county agents and by observation pertaining to the conditions of crops and livestock. At the beginning of the year a representative of the University attended the National Outlook conference at Washington, and during the summer a representative

attended the Regional Outlook conference at Salt Lake City. The data obtained from the above sources was assembled in the 1932 Agricultural Outlook circular which was distributed by the county agents in ten counties.

During the spring the agricultural editor made news notes on each phase of the outlook as presented in the bulletin.

Special outlook material was given to county agricultural leaders. These leaders presented the subject at Community Farm Bureau meetings. County agents and agricultural economists presented outlook material at Farm Center meetings and Special Commodity meetings.

2. Results.

a. The production of turkeys in the State showed an increase of 15% over the previous year. It was anticipated at the beginning of 1932 that because of the lower prices received in 1931, as compared with 1930, there would be a considerable shrinkage in production for 1932. Considerable outlook work was done with reference to turkeys in an endeavor to keep the production up to normal because it was felt that the growers were well equipped with facilities and information to grow turkeys and that they would have more than the usual amount of grain on hand as a result of the increased acreage planted as a nurse crop to alfalfa. For these reasons turkeys gave every promise of returning as much or more net profit or at least labor income as any other agricultural activity. As a result of outlook work in this connection, the production of turkeys was considerably expanded. This increase in produc-

tion was made possible by the purchase of a large number of poults late in the spring. The total turkey crop for the State is estimated at 100,000 for 1932. This crop has furnished a good market for surplus grain and has utilized a large amount of alfalfa which has been a surplus crop this year.

- b. The general outlook for egg production was not especially good in a national way at the beginning of 1932, but locally the production outlook showed that the supply would not be equal to the demand. The constantly falling price was fast curtailing production. The policy of outlook work in Nevada was to hold production up to the needs of the State at least. In this way Nevada producers had an opportunity to overcome the prospective low national and regional price by receiving the Pacific Coast wholesale price plus transportation from San Francisco to Nevada points. The outlook recommendations were, therefore, for the established poultrymen to continue with their normal output. These recommendations were carried out to some extent, but the egg output for 1932 was considerably below the needs of the State, while at the same time established poultrymen have been able to produce eggs through the year with at least a small profit when many other agricultural products were handled without profit or at a loss.
- c. The national outlook for potatoes was not at all encouraging at the beginning of 1932 and in spite of this situation Western Nevada potato producers showed indications of increasing their acreage. Western Nevada producers can make potato

growing profitable only when potatoes sell at a good price. The outlook, therefore, for Nevada potato growers did not look good for 1932. As soon as this information was assembled meetings were held with growers in the potato producing districts and the situation analyzed from their standpoints and thoroughly discussed.

Much assistance was rendered the Nevada Extension Service by H. E. Drobish, Secretary of the Pacific Northwest Potato Committee, in this connection. Mr. Drobish attended some of the meetings and was able to present information clearly from a national and the western viewpoint. Western Nevada potato growers were advised to reduce their acreage to the best producing lands. As a result of these meetings, there was a definite curtailing of potato acreage to less than half the acreage that has been grown under more favorable conditions. In spite of this reduced acreage, the price to the grower has been unprofitable because of the fact that Nevada potatoes have been obliged to compete in the open market with other districts.

V. Exhibits.

1. 1932 Outlook circular.
2. News Articles.

VI. Outlook.

The general plan for agricultural outlook work for 1933 will be substantially the same as was pursued in 1932. Time will be devoted to this subject by the Agricultural Economists working on agricultural marketing and on farm management studies. During January and February of 1933, agricultural outlook information will be made special use of

by the Nevada Experiment Station and Extension Service and county agents in the various counties in their work with farm programs and farm budgets of farmers who are cooperating in farm management studies. During the year 1933, the use of outlook work in connection with farm budgeting will be carried on principally with cooperating farmers pursuing farm management studies. It is hoped that by another year general meetings can be held at which the results of these farm budgets which were worked out in connection with the outlook for the commodities can be presented at general meetings and advantages of the combined work demonstrated.

VII. Assistance Desired from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Publications issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the National and Regional meetings sponsored by the Department have been essential to the work in the State. Without these perhaps no constructive outlook work could have been done. It is very necessary that both the meetings and the published material be continued.