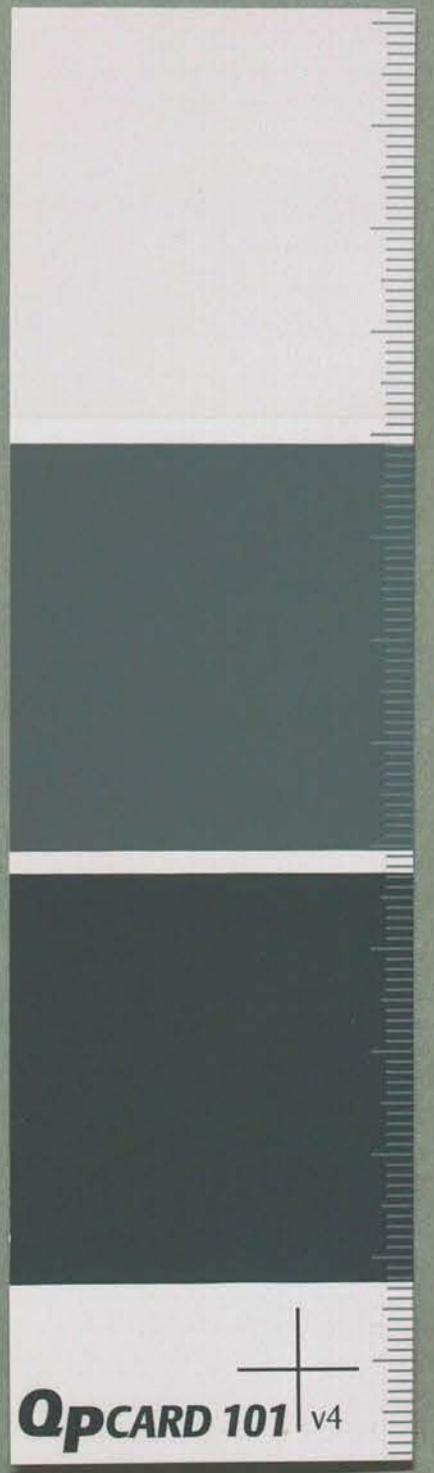


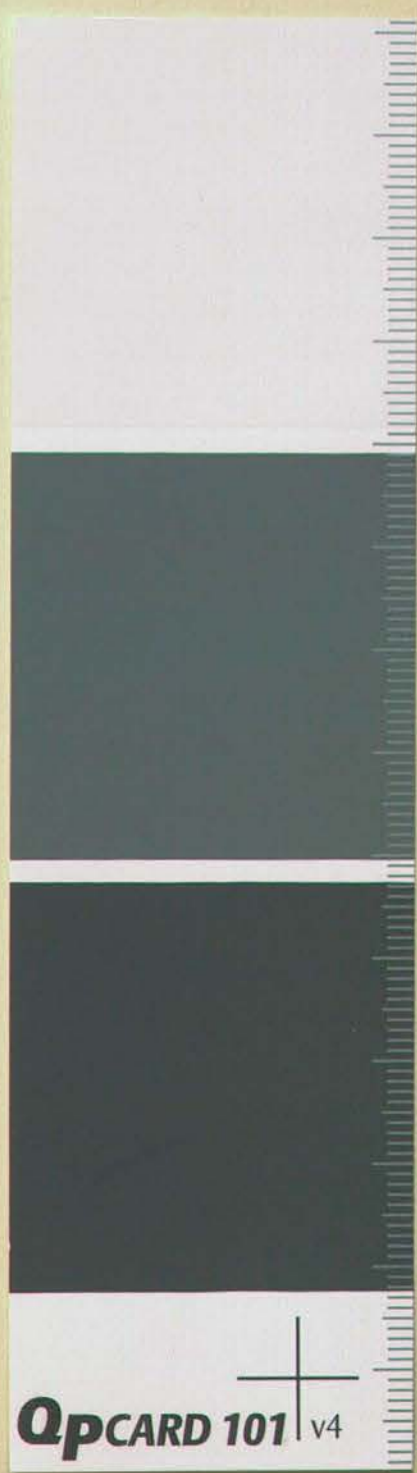
OpCARD 101 v4



OpCARD 101 v4

ADMINISTRATION

PUBLICATIONS



QpCARD 101 v4

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.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENT

TO

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

State NEVADA County (or counties) _____

Report of CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR OF, Agricultural agent. EXTENSION
(Name)

_____, Home demonstration agent.
(Name)

_____, Boys' and girls' club agent or assistant.
(Name)

_____, Emergency agent.
(Name)

DIRECTIONS

This report form is for use of regularly employed county extension agents and temporary emergency agents, for reporting all work relating to production-reduction campaigns, relief activities, and other emergency work engaged in during the year. This report supplements but does not displace the regular annual statistical report of cooperatively employed agents, on form 285.

This report should be prepared as a single report for the county by all county extension agents and emergency agents working as a committee. Each individual agent should discuss in the regular narrative annual report his or her part in advancing the emergency work included in this supplement.

Where an emergency agent is the only extension worker employed in the county he should fill out this form and accompany it with a full narrative account of his work. In case the emergency agent works in several counties the report should cover the entire area worked in, and be so labeled.

Where the services of the emergency agent are discontinued prior to November 30, 1933, this schedule should be filled out before the agent leaves the county.

Two copies of this report should be sent to the State extension office, one of which will be forwarded to the Federal Extension Service.

PRODUCTION-REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS
ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nature of assistance or activity	Cotton (a)	Wheat (b)	Tobacco (c)	(d) ¹
1. Days devoted to campaign by agent or agents.....	1	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	166-3/4
Agricultural agent.....	1	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	166-3/4
Home demonstration agent.....	0	0	0	0
Boys' and girls' club agent.....	0	27	0	0
Emergency agent.....	0	0	0	0
2. Days State extension workers assisted in campaign in county.....	0	17	0	2
3. Smith-Hughes teachers assisting in campaign.....	0	1	0	0
4. Days such Smith-Hughes teachers assisted in campaign.....	0	2	0	0
5. Number voluntary county or community local leaders assisting in campaign.....	0	40	0	32
6. Total days spent on campaign by such local leaders.....	0	36	0	0
7. Farm visits made to explain plans for reducing production.....	0	726	0	70
8. Office calls to discuss reducing production.....	0	734	0	597
9. Individual letters written in interest of campaign.....	0	137	0	29
10. Circular letters written for use in campaign.....	0	40	0	1
11. Total copies of such circular letters mailed.....	0	2827	0	101
12. News articles relating to reducing production furnished local papers.....	0	62	0	7
13. Meetings held to advance campaign.....	0	46	0	3
14. Total attendance at such meetings.....	0	741	0	28
15. Farms for which production-reduction contracts were completed.....	0	216	0	0
16. Total reduced production contracted for on such farms (acres, animals, etc.).....	0	1222	0	0
17. Number of farmers following advice of agent in the planting of replacement crops or other use of land removed from production of basic crops.....	0	107	0	0

¹ Insert name of any other crop or livestock enterprise on which a definite production-adjustment campaign has been conducted in your county.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

18. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining seed loans or other emergency Federal credit.....	171	18	10
19. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments.....	146	19	7
20. Number of families assisted in producing a larger part of food on farm.....	685	20	10
21. Number of families, nonfarm, assisted with home gardens or home poultry.....	467	21	11
22. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established.....	0	22	0
23. Number of laborers assisted in obtaining employment on farm.....	62	23	7
24. Number of farm families assisted in developing supplemental sources of income.....	21	24	6
25. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency.....	1474	25	11
26. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing.....	64	26	5
27. Number of families assisted in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....	898	27	9
28. Number of quarts canned.....	95,332	28	9
29. Value of canned products.....	\$14,091.10	29	9
30. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making.....	24	30	4
31. Number of families assisted in home soap making.....	15	31	3
32. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences.....	6	32	2
33. Number of farmers assisted in making home repairs of buildings or machinery.....	18	33	7
34. Number of farmers assisted in reducing cash expenditures through exchange of labor or machinery.....	2	34	1
35. Number of farm families assisted in bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services.....	15	35	4

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR 1933

Present conditions make it highly desirable for extension workers to consider the proportion of farms and farm homes in the county which have been definitely influenced to make some substantial change in farm or home operations as a result of the extension program for men, women, boys, and girls. It is recognized that this is very difficult information for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other information as are available will be satisfactory.

Include results of the regular 1933 extension program as well as emergency activities.

36. Number of farms in county.....	2523	36	12
37. Number of farms on which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program.....	690	37	12
38. Number of farm homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	657	38	12
39. Number of other homes in which substantial changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	306	39	12
40. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	288	40	12
41. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	142	41	12
42. Total number of different farm families substantially influenced by some phase of the extension program..... (Include questions 37, 38, 40, and 41, less duplications)	1109	42	12

ADMINISTRATION

PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURAL

GENERAL

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

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News Service

for

1933

by

A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1933.

by

A. L. Higginbotham

With agriculture, both in Nevada and the nation as a whole, facing a crisis, and with the extension service and other governmental agencies actively engaged in coping with it, the news service of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service had in 1933 its most active period and, when the year had closed considerable shift in emphasis had come about, both in subject and in technique.

The radio, new avenue of extension information, received much greater stress, the news service had somewhat to be neglected, news from Washington and other federal sources was localized in increasing volume, the news of the depression took first place in the releases of the service.

These are but a few of the changes which occurred during a year when the importance of disseminating agricultural and home economics news was greater than in the history of Nevada, if not of the nation and when the future of agriculture depended upon widespread information.

Part-time Arrangement Explained

In 1933 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, spends one-fifth of his time during the University year and about two months of the summer vacation as Extension Editor.

In view of the emergency, the Extension Editor postponed his annual leave until 1934 and worked an entire month overtime during the pressure months of the summer of 1933.

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

THE NEWS SERVICE

As in previous years, the news service itself occupied the greatest amount of the editor's time and energy, but the press of other tasks in 1933 curtailed its extent and effectiveness somewhat.

On a part time basis, as he is, the editor must choose as to what he will devote his energies, since any number of laudable and valuable projects lie ready at hand. Among these, it is the editor's conviction that none can compare in importance either in reaching the people of Nevada or in the return for energy, hour, or dollar expended, with the news service.

Expansion into multifarious and minor activities is, he believes, a mistake.

First Decline Appears

As a consequence of pressure of other matters, some not germane to the news service, the volume of state-wide news stories produced during the year showed the first important decline since the incumbency of the editor in 1927.

All told, 140 stories, ten under the number for the year before, were produced, running to 43,750 words as compared with 57,700 words the year before. In part the deficiency was made up in the increase in the volume of words in special stories, 25 of which, accounting for 14,500 words, were written this year, nearly a one hundred percent gain over 1932.

During this year the stories were of a nature which required fewer words, with the result that while the number of stories is nearly as great as last year, the volume of words is much less. The tendency toward shorter news stories is, within limits, a good one, but it should be offset by a greater number of stories. It is hoped that in future years, this can be provided for.

Economics Stories Lead.

In keeping with the times, stories of agricultural economics continued, as last year, to lead in volume, nearly a third of all the stories dealing with economics and little else, while nearly all the other stories were connected in some way with economic matters.

Stories concerned with animals and children again took high rank, showing again that these factors are important in the news value of agriculture as well as of other things.

But one of the agricultural adjustment administrations' emergency crop control plans applied at all to Nevada, that of wheat. Even with this commodity Nevada does not play a large part since the state is on a wheat import basis, the grain being raised here chiefly for feed. Nevertheless, the extension editor threw himself into the campaign, and, as a result of news radio and other media, so helped in informing the farmers of the state of the program that 90 percent of all growers of wheat for market in Nevada signed up. Of all the wheat acreage in the state, 53 percent came in, a percentage exceeding that of many other states devoted more to wheat raising, such as Utah, Arkansas, North Carolina, New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, and Michigan.

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

Word Volume Increases

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.

Service is Appreciated

Believing that many persons who had been put on the mailing list through the years at their request probably no longer were interested in the service, the editor issued a query during the year asking if they objected to being dropped. In this way, it was thought, the clerical labor of the office could be reduced and useless mailing of stories to persons who did not wish them eliminated.

To the Extension Editor's great surprise, practically no person cared to give up the stories. Such an appreciation of the news service is an indication of its value to farmers and others interested in agriculture.

"Hangover" Power Revealed

One of the best illustrations of the "hangover" power of the extension news stories was drawn to the attention of the Nevada Extension service this summer.

In 1931 a talk about the desert or iceless refrigerator was broadcast over the Nevada radio station by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics of the Nevada Extension service. Last summer, two years after the talk was put on the air, a request for specifications for the refrigerators came to this office.

This happening, it appears, indicates that no study made shortly thereafter can fully represent the educational value of information, whether it be by radio, by magazine article, by news story, or by other methods.

Special Stories Gain in Number

Special stories, those going to five or fewer publications, increased enormously over those of the year before, all told a total of 25, running to 14,500 words having been produced.

All but 4250 words of this total was written in coverage of the annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau Camp at Lake Tahoe, the yearly outing for 4-H Club boys and girls of the state.

Camp Has Best Coverage

What was probably the best coverage a Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp has ever had occurred in connection with the 1933 encampment.

Although located 60 miles from Reno, the camp was given as much space in the Reno papers as it ever had in the past, when it has been located on the University of Nevada campus within the city or at the University of Nevada Livestock Farm, just outside it. Remembering that news value is inversely proportionate to the distance from the place in which a newspaper is published, this reflects an unusual news interest in the camp.

The fact that it was necessary for the extension editor to make the 60-mile trip to Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, the site of the camp, every day and return to Reno would, it was thought, be a considerable handicap in covering the event. It proved not to be, particularly in view of the co-operation at the camp by its officials.

10,250 Words Written

All told the editor wrote 13 stories, seven for the Reno Evening Gazette and six for the Nevada State Journal. The stories totalled 10,250 words, or somewhere around a seventh as much as an average length novel. Five thousand words were printed by the Journal and 5,250 by the Gazette.

Although every line written by the extension editor was used by the papers, the play was not as good as it has been in previous years, thus reflecting the fact that the camp was 60 miles from Reno.

In addition to covering the camp, the extension editor took photographs of the prize-winners for the Reno Evening Gazette, which carried a four-column layout of the youngsters winning many of the chief contests.

Special Stories Important

Special stories, stressing as they may, the local angle, are ideal news copy, and should be used as often as possible. When, however, it is possible to write a story which may be used by nearly all the papers in the state instead of a few, the local angle must be sacrificed in favor of the greater coverage.

Nevada Gains Three Papers

Importance of the newspaper in the life of Nevada, especially in rural communities, was emphasized during the year by an increase in the number of such publications in the state.

With the number of newspapers in other states declining, on account of the economic depression, in Nevada three new publications came into being during 1933. In Hawthorne, the Mineral County Independent was born as a weekly, while another weekly paper, The Mountain City Messenger, started publication in the northern Elko County city. The third paper to join the Fourth Estate in Nevada is the Austin Sun, published weekly in the county seat of Lander. All three papers are still being issued as the year ends. All three also are consistent users of news copy of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

While, of course, the newspapers of the state were severely affected by the depression, all managed to carry on, with their news volume little if any curtailed. In this volume, the news stories of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service were carried in the same volume or greater than that of previous years.

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.

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 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.

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 1933 with an increased number of stories over 1932.

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 1933, 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.

The 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 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.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS STRESSED

A strenuous attempt was made during the year to educate county agricultural agents especially, but also the home economics workers, in the elements of news photography, with the hope that a large volume of usable news photographs for the news service would result.

The pressure of extra duties under the emergency may have been so great that the agents had no time to use their cameras, but, whatever the reason, the "education" failed to produce photographs in any greater volume than in previous years.

The extension editor's annual talk before the agents at the yearly extension conference was devoted solely to the news picture problem. Exhibits were prepared, principle illustrated, and detail gone into. Great interest was shown by the agents. Throughout the year, whenever

opportunity offered, by letter or by personal contact, the editor stressed good news photography.

HOPE STILL CHERISHED

Possibly some extension editors in other states were right when they concluded that agents could not be taught news photography. The Nevada editor has not yet given up.

Since few greater methods of serving the farmers, as well as the newspapers, of the state exist at present, it is regrettable that the extension force cannot produce suitable news photographs.

It is possible, through a good news picture, to reach every newspaper and practically every farmer in Nevada, as well as many other citizens of the state interested in its agricultural problems.

THE RADIO SERVICE

Radio, the new handmaiden of information, became one of the major activities of the extension editor in 1933.

Through the Western Farm and Home Hour, through the Farm Flashes of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and through KOH, Reno, the only radio station in Nevada, the extension editor took to the farmers and farm housewives of the state, radio agricultural information in volume never used before.

As a result, other activities of the extension editor suffered, but the radio service was greatly strengthened.

Nevada Second in West

Complete figures of Nevada's participation in the Western Farm and Home Hour for the year are not available, but during the first six months of 1933, the Nevada Service continued to rank second of all the western states in the number of periods, the amount of time, and the average minutes per week used. Only California, the largest of the western states, exceeded Nevada, the smallest in population. Figures for the second half of the year are not available, but it is probable this proportion is maintained, since it has been practically constant from the initiation of the hour several years ago.

Since the Western Farm and Home Hour is one of the primary methods, as proved by scientific studies, of reaching Nevada farmers, its stress is much worth while.

Experiment Station Cooperates

Cooperation of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station with the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service in the Western Farm and Home Hour beginning in 1932, was continued this year successfully.

Nevada talks over the radio network during the year are:

February	22	-	Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol,	"Meat Canning and the Live-at-Home Program."
March	22	-	" " " "	"Live at Home Gardens"
July	14	-	Mr. L. E. Cline,	"Marketing the 1933 Turkey Crop".
Sept.	1	-	" " "	"Feeding Turkeys for Early Development"
October	27	-	" " "	"The Market Outlook for Turkeys"
Nov.	10	-	" " "	"Preparation of Turkeys for Market".

At the request of the Radio Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Nevada Agricultural Extension service volunteered its efforts to get the daily Farm Flashes in usable form to broadcast to the farmers of Nevada through a radio station in this state.

These radio talks, running from five to ten minutes in length, are prepared in Washington by radio writers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for broadcast over local stations under the joint auspices of the federal department and the extension service of the various states.

Farm Flashes Edited

Arrangements were made by the extension editor for the broadcast of these talks over KOH, Reno, which covers the farmers of western Nevada. An hour immediately after noon, an excellent one for farmers, was obtained. Cooperation of KOH was wholehearted throughout the year.

During part of the year all the Flashes for KOH cleared through the extension editor, being edited and localized to fit Nevada conditions. During the latter part of the year, only the stories for broadcast on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, cleared through the editor, but he checked all of them to see that they fitted local needs. If they did not, they were not put on the air.

All told, then, during the year, a total of about 150 Farm Flashes was handled by the extension editor.

Those dealing with the wheat production control plan in Nevada were especially stressed and constituted an important factor in the success of that program in the state.

Radio Dialogues Written

Deluged with requests for information about the new farm credit laws, the extension editor utilized the services of Radio Station KOH, Reno, as well as those of the news papers of the state, to inform the farmers of the new plan.

A series of six talks, five of them in dialogue style was prepared, and members of the state extension staff, together with the local county agent, presented the "conversation" as part of the weekly Farm Bureau hour during the summer. The dramatic character of the talks had much to do with their appeal to farmers.

Dramatic Talk Written

One of the most successful talks prepared by the editor during 1933, was a dramatized talk covering the annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau Camp, then in session at Lake Tahoe.

In addition to radio copy written by the editor, all talks prepared by other members of the staff in the state office were edited by him. Nevada extension officials are now, without exception, somewhat skilled in radio presentation.

Radio Station KOH, Reno, in addition to other agricultural services carried by it, broadcast the extension service news stories as part of its news service.

Radio Survey Continued

Continuation of the survey of the interests and habits in radio listening of Nevada farmers and farm housewives was carried on during the year, but time did not permit summarization of the results.

The survey carried on 1932, in which queries were sent to more than half the farmers in the state, was designed to discover what stations are received best by the farmers of Nevada, and consequently, what radio vehicles must be used to reach them with news of Nevada agriculture and home economic. That KFO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; and KOH, Reno; are the most received was evident from the figures. From this data, it was concluded that the Western Farm and Home Hour, NBC hookup, is the best vehicle, for reaching Nevada farmers.

Farmers are Polled

Following up the 1932 study, queries were sent this year to all who replied to the last year's questions, asking whether the three farm programs (1) Western Farm and Home Hour, (2) Nevada State Farm Bureau Program, (3) The Farm Flashes, were listened to (1) regularly, (2) occasionally, (3) never.

While the figures have not been tabulated, and no exact conclusions are available, the figures reveal a decided interest in agricultural broadcasts.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

Curtailed by the heavy drain upon their time under the current economic depression in agriculture, the steady gain in agents' news story production failed for the first time since the extension editors' incumbency to show a gain in volume. The decline was only slight, however, and merely indicates that the importance of the newspapers as an aid in extension work is being more generally recognized.

During the year the average Nevada agent wrote, or was responsible for the newspaper's covering, of 73 news stories of agriculture and home economics articles connected with extension work. In 1932, the average was 76.3, culminating a rise which began in 1927 and ran steadily up through 31.5, 42.0, 41.2, 50.3, 66.1 to that high. Despite the decline, the 1933 figure is far above that of the year before.

Increase is 400 Percent

Significant is the fact that in 1927 the news story production of the agents in Nevada, eleven in number, was but 347, while in 1933, the staff, only fifty percent larger, turned out a total of 1242 news stories for the papers in their territories again during the six years of nearly four hundred percent. It is easily concluded that Nevada extension agents are news conscious as never before and that agricultural and home economics news is consistently playing a greater part in the papers of the state.

The rise has been steady and consistent. Only two years of the six failed to show a gain over the year before, one being this year when the pressure to take care of emergency matters was intense. The other decline, that of 1929, was but 1.9 percent, and occurred concurrently with the addition of the staff of five new and largely inexperienced agents. As soon as these new comers had become oriented, the rise continued, and today they are among the best news writers in the Nevada agent service.

Highest rank among the men was 113, with 110 in second place and 100 in third. One of the men produced only seven stories during the year in a territory with two dailies and two weekly papers.

The greatest opportunity for increasing the news story production of the agents lies, then, in improving the number written by the agents who rank low on the list.

Talk Given 4-Hitchers

Promotion of news writing among 4-H Club boys and girls and local leaders, as well as the agents, was attempted through a talk to the senior group at the 4-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe during the summer.

In his remarks, the editor outlined the fundamentals of news judging and writing. Never has the editor experienced more interest in the subject by a similar audience.

Rise is Consistent

The gain in production, now rising practically without interruption for six years, cannot continue indefinitely. As in economics, a period of diminishing returns will set in. Newspapers cannot turn their pages into purely agricultural sheets. The agents cannot devote all their time to news writing. The time of farmers to read about their vocations is limited. These, and other factors, will combine to establish the desirable maximum average production under Nevada conditions. When that time will arrive, it is impossible to predict, but that it is not here is evident, not only by the average production per agent, but by the small number of stories some agents originate.

The agricultural agents, twelve in number, were responsible for 707 news stories in the newspapers of Nevada during the year, an average of 58.9. The five home demonstration agents, however, produced 535 news stories, running to an average of 107 each.

Women Exceed Men

The fact that the women agents, handling activities less newsworthy than those of the men agents, were able to produce nearly twice the average volume of the men, reflects the growing conviction of the women agents the value of making known those of their activities which are news.

Average news story production of the agricultural agents seven years ago was about 38, that of the women agents about 13. By 1933 the preparation had so been reversed that the men agents originated an average of 59.8 stories, while the women were responsible for an average of 107, or nearly twice as many as the agricultural agents.

The difference between the groups is not the only great distinction, the variation among the agents being enormous.

Woman Leads All Agents

The greatest production of news stories during the year was made by one of the women agents who was responsible for 201 separate pieces of copy. Another woman agent wrote or originated 184.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

Complete revision of all the publications of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, begun in 1931, was continued during 1933.

On account of the press of emergency work upon the specialists of the staff, who prepare the bulletins, but one publication in the revised series was issued, the "4-H Club Second Year Requirements."

This bulletin, however, was so much more carefully done, both as to preparation of the material in it and its editing and printing, that probably no better publication of its kind has ever been put out by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

Bulletin Used as Text.

Running to 44 pages and containing 50 illustrations, the bulletin, which is used as a text book in 4-H Club work, was issued in an edition of 3500 copies.

Printed at a commercial shop in Reno because of the great number of cuts and the necessity of frequent conference of editor and printer, the bulletin is designed, to be popularly readable as well as instructional to 4-H Club youngsters, in keeping with the new bulletin policy of the service.

Under the revised plan worked out by Assistant Directors Thos. E. 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.

The only other bulletin to be put out by the service was the annual agricultural outlook, published in an edition of 1000 copies for distribution to farmers who are interested in basing their plans upon scientific information.

Editor Supervises Printing

In addition, however, the extension editor supervised and saw through the printing office, much of the general printing of the extension service, including club members' record books on (1) Food Selection and

Preparation, (2) Crop Growing Projects, (3) Livestock Projects, and Smut Control folders or circulars.

Curtailement in the funds from the state for the printing of bulletins and other visual instruction materials will undoubtedly retard the fullest development of teaching by the printed word in bulletins, but it is hoped that adequate revenues will be restored soon.

In the emergency, it is even more important that the economical printing of such bulletins, one of the extension editor's special interests should be stressed.

THE ADVERTISING SERVICE

Because of the condition of the ranches of the state, as well as of the banks, the cooperative banker-farmer advertising project, a regular activity of the service, was abandoned in 1933 as it was in the year before.

Operated with great success in the years 1930 and 1931, the plan includes the preparation by the extension editor of a series of advertisements promoting approved agricultural practices, which are placed in the newspapers of the state by the local banks over their names and carrying their recommendations.

The proposal, in the two years of its operation, was sponsored by the Nevada State Bankers' Association as one of the chief projects of its agricultural committee.

Half of the Banks Close

In the latter part of 1932, approximately one-half of the banks of the state, most of them in agricultural sections of the state, closed their doors and remained closed through all of 1933. Under such conditions, no such cooperative advertising program could be carried on.

Likewise, the farmers and ranchers of the state were in economic straits, being hard pressed to make ends meet rather than to attempt the adoption of new agricultural practices.

The project is only held in abeyance, however, until such time as conditions permit its reestablishment. With 1934 getting under way with no improvement in either the banking or farming situations, prospects for the next year are that an opportunity to reinstate the work will not be available until 1935 at least.

NEWS SERVICE EXHIBITS

1. Representative state-wide news stories of 1933.
2. Copy of Nevada weekly newspaper showing widespread use of Nevada Agricultural Extension News Service.
3. Classification of state-wide news stories as to project.
4. Bulletins, issued by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service in 1933.
5. How Nevada Men and Women Agents Turned Reporter in 1933.
(two charts)
6. Representative Radio Talks of 1933.

PUBLICATIONS

AGRICULTURAL

PUBLICATIONS

CHOICE OF CHICKS
SAID BIG FACTOR

NEVADA FARMERS WHO BUY HEALTHY CHICKS FROM HIGH PRODUCING STOCK ARE TAKING THE INITIAL STEP TOWARD MAKING MONEY IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS THIS YEAR, IN THE OPINION OF PROF. V. E. SCOTT, OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

"IF YOUR FLOCK HAS PRODUCED WELL WITH A COMPARATIVELY LOW DEATH RATE," SCOTT SAYS OF THE NEVADA CHICKEN RAISER, "TAKE A LOT OF CREDIT YOURSELF FOR HAVING DONE A GOOD JOB AT FEEDING, CLEANING HOUSES AND YARDS, AND KEEPING UP THE HEALTH OF THE FLOCK; BUT ALSO GIVE A LOT OF CREDIT TO THE HATCHERY WHICH SUPPLIED YOU WITH CHICKS AND PUT IN A REPEAT ORDER."

CHICKS PURCHASED NOW ARE THE MONEY MAKERS FOR THE NEVADA FARMER NEXT FALL, HE SAYS.

THIS YEAR SHOULD BE A FAIR ONE FOR POULTRYMEN WHO KNOW HOW TO KEEP DOWN EXPENSES AND AT THE SAME TIME TO KEEP UP GOOD PRODUCTION, SCOTT SAYS, AND THE SELECTION OF THE RIGHT KIND OF CHICKS IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE PROBLEM.

IN ADDITION, HE STATES, KEEPING OF CHICKS HEALTHY BY MEANS OF CLEAN BROODERS, BEING SURE TO NEVER OVERHEAT OR CHILL THEM, AND NOT CHEAPENING THE QUALITY OF THE FEED ARE IMPORTANT.

ABOUT 110 CHICKS FOR EVERY 100 HENS NOW ON HAND WILL BE NEEDED BY THE POULTRYMAN TO PROVIDE FOR NORMAL PRODUCTION NEXT FALL, ACCORDING TO SCOTT.

(MORE)

"THERE IS NO GOOD REASON FOR NOT BUYING THE USUAL NUMBER OF CHICKS; "HE SAYS, "MORE MONEY WILL BE MADE WITH HOUSES FILLED TO THEIR NORMAL CAPACITY."

WITH STORAGE STOCKS BELOW AVERAGE, PROF SCOTT BELIEVES THERE SHOULD BE A ~~URISK~~ STORAGE THIS SPRING, WHICH SHOULD PREVENT A SERIOUS SLUMP IN SPRING PRICES. THE YEAR 1932 WAS MUCH MORE SATISFACTORY TO THE POULTRYMAN THAN WAS 1931, HE SAYS.

NEVADA INSECT PESTS
NOW ON JOB IN GARDENS

WITH ALL TYPES OF INSECT PESTS ON THEIR JOBS OF DESTROYING FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, NEVADA GARDENERS ARE NOW ENGAGED IN FIGHTING THEIR GREATEST GARDEN ENEMIES, ACCORDING TO ELWOOD BOERLIN, ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT IN WASHOE COUNTY.

THE PIERCING-SUCKING TYPE, WHICH HAS BEEN AT WORK FOR SOME TIME, HAS BEEN JOINED RECENTLY BY THE BITING-CHEWING KIND AND BY THE MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS WITH WHICH THE ORDINARY GARDENER HAS TO CONTEND.

PIERCING-SUCKING INSECTS, INCLUDING THE APHIDS, LEAF-HOPPERS, AND ALL TYPES OF PLANT LICE, ARE CONTROLLED, BOERLIN SAYS, BY A CONTACT POISON, SUCH AS NICOTINE SPRAY OR DUST. THE BITING-CHEWING TYPE IS KILLED BY ANY OF THE ARSENIC POISONS, AND IT INCLUDES CUTWORMS, BEETLES, AND GRASSHOPPERS.

DAMAGE TO THE YOUNG PLANT IS DONE BY THE PIERCING-SUCKING TYPE OF PEST THROUGH ITS SUCKING THE SAP AWAY, WHILE THE BITING-CHEWING TYPE CHEWS OR EATS UP SOME PART, USUALLY THE MOST TENDER.

THE FIRST KIND OF INSECT IS KILLED BY A CONTACT POISON, WHICH KILLS IT, BUT DOES NOT INJURE THE PLANT. THE BITING-CHEWING KIND, ON THE CONTRARY, BOERLIN SAYS, IS CONTROLLED BY PUTTING A STOMACH POISON ON THE PLANTS THE INSECT EATS.

IT IS ESSENTIAL, HE SAYS, TO KNOW WHICH KIND OF INSECT ONE IS FIGHTING IN ORDER TO APPLY THE RIGHT POISON, ALTHOUGH AT THIS TIME OF YEAR ABOUT ALL INSECTS ARE AT WORK AND ONE KIND IS ALMOST SURE TO BE KILLED BY ANY PARTICULAR POISON.

RED SPIDER, ONE OF THE MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS, IS SO MINUTE
(MORE)

AS TO BE HARDLY DISCERNIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE. THE FIRST SIGN, THE WASHOE AGENT EXPLAINED, OF THIS PEST IS A PALING OF THE LEAVES OF THE PLANT. THE EASIEST CONTROL IS WASHING THE PLANT WITH THE GARDEN HOSE OR WITH WATER CONTAINING A LITTLE DISSOLVED SOAP.

PEAR SLUGS, WHICH ARE LITTLE, SLIMY, WORM-LIKE INSECTS, APPEAR ON TOP OF THE LEAVES, EATING THE FLESHY PART OF THE FOLIAGE. ANY KIND OF DUST, BOERLIN STATES, SUCH AS COMMON ASHES, DUSTED OVER THE PLANT OR TREE WILL KILL THEM.

ANTS, HE SAYS, ARE ANOTHER NUISANCE, BUT NOT HARMFUL TO PLANT LIFE. THEY MAY BE EXTERMINATED IN THE GARDEN BY POURING A TABLESPOONFUL OF CARBON BISULPHIDE INTO THE MOUTH OF THE NEST AND THEN STOPPING UP THE HOLE. CARE SHOULD ALWAYS BE TAKEN IN HANDLING POISONS, HE SAYS.

COUNTY WHEAT QUOTA
FIGURES ARE GIVEN

COUNTY'S WHEAT PRODUCTION AVERAGE, UPON WHICH THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT WILL BE BASED UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN FOR WHEAT PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT, IS _____ BUSHEL, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT FOR THIS TERRITORY ANNOUNCES TODAY.

THIS FIGURE, WHICH HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY THE UNITED STATES CROP REPORTING BOARD, REPRESENTS THE AVERAGE TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN THE COUNTY FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1928 THROUGH 1932, INCLUSIVE.

THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT, WHICH IS SET AT _____ PERCENT OF THIS AVERAGE PRODUCTION TO CONFORM WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NATIONAL WHEAT CROP WHICH IS CONSUMED DOMESTICALLY AS HUMAN FOOD, TOTALS

_____ BUSHEL. THIS ALLOTMENT IS THE MAXIMUM TOTAL UPON WHICH INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE WITHIN THE COUNTY.

IF ALL WHEAT GROWERS IN THE COUNTY SHOULD DECIDE TO "COME IN" ON THE WHEAT REDUCTION PROGRAM, THE TOTAL OF THEIR DOMESTIC ALLOTMENTS WOULD REACH APPROXIMATELY THE SAME FIGURE AS THE COUNTY ALLOTMENT.

THE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS WILL BE BASED UPON THESE INDIVIDUAL ALLOTMENTS. THE AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS WHICH WILL BE MADE WILL DEPEND UPON THE NUMBER OF WHEAT GROWERS WHO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WHEAT PROGRAM.

NEVADA WHEAT LAND USE
IS EXPLAINED BY SCOTT

WHILE NO CROP TO BE SOLD CAN BE GROWN ON ACREAGES ON NEVADA FARMS TAKEN OUT OF WHEAT UNDER THE FEDERAL ADJUSTMENT PLAN, THE LAND CAN BE PUT TO MANY ADVANTAGEOUS USES, IT IS STATED BY PROFESSOR VERNER E. SCOTT OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH IS HELPING FARMERS START THE PROGRAM.

"THE COMPENSATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS PAYING TO THE FARMER WHO AGREES TO TAKE LAND OUT OF WHEAT PRODUCTION IS SUPPOSED TO COMPENSATE HIM FOR A LOSS OF THIS ACREAGE; "SCOTT STATES, "HENCE, HE IS NOT SUPPOSED TO GET ANY CASH OUT OF THE ACREAGE THAT IS TAKEN OUT. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN ANY CROP BE GROWN UPON LAND TAKEN OUT OF WHEAT PRODUCTION AND SOLD EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY."

BEST USE FOR THE LAND, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDS, IS FOR SOIL, BUILDING, WEED CONTROL, OR EROSION PREVENTING CROPS WHICH ARE GROWN AND PLOWED UNDER LATER. THE LAND ALSO MAY BE ALLOWED TO LIE IDLE OR BE SUMMER FALLOWED.

ANOTHER USE TO WHICH THE ACRES MAY BE PUT, SCOTT SAYS, IS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS FOR HOME USE BUT NOT FOR SALE.

"ON MANY NEVADA FARMS," HE STATES, "THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT GARDEN PLANTED AT THE PRESENT TIME TO SUPPLY THE FARM FAMILY. ON SUCH FARMS ADDITIONAL GARDEN CAN BE PLANTED, IN WHICH CASE THE FARM OWNER WOULD HAVE TO EXPLAIN TO THE INSPECTOR THAT HE HAD PUT IN EXTRA GARDEN, ABOVE HIS USUAL ACREAGE."

(MORE)

NEVADA FARMERS MAY ALSO USE THE LAND FOR THE PRODUCE OF LIVE-STOCK OR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS FOR HOME USE BUT NOT FOR SALE.

"IN NEVADA", ACCORDING TO THE EXTENSION MAN, "SINCE OUR USUAL PRACTICE IS NOT TO GROW GRAIN FOR HORSE FEED, THE LAND TAKEN OUT OF WHEAT CAN BE PLANTED TO OATS OR BARLEY AND THIS GRAIN FED TO WORKHORSES. THIS LAND CAN ALSO BE USED FOR GROWING FEED FOR PIGS OR OTHER MEAT ANIMALS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

"IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED THAT NEVADA FARMS CAN USE FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND WORKHORSE FEED THE PRODUCT OF FROM TWO TO TEN ACRES PER FARM. IF THIS WERE DONE, THE FARMER SHOULD DESIGNATE A CERTAIN AREA THAT IS PLANTED FOR THIS PURPOSE, FOR THE INSPECTOR WILL VISIT THE FARMS SOME TIME IN MAY OR JUNE, AFTER IT IS TOO LATE TO PLANT MORE, AND BEFORE THE GRAIN IS HARVESTED."

FIRST COUNTY SIGNS UP
IN NEVADA WHEAT PLAN

WITH A MAJORITY OF ITS WHEAT INCLUDED, DOUGLAS COUNTY LAST WEEK BECAME THE FIRST NEVADA COUNTY TO ORGANIZE ITS FARMERS UNDER THE FEDERAL WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN.

TWENTY-THREE GROWERS, INCLUDING ALL THE EXTENSIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS IN THE COUNTY, ATTENDED THE ORGANIZATION MEETING AND SIGNED APPLICATIONS TO REDUCE WHEAT PRODUCTION IN 1934 AND 1935 IN RETURN FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

FRED SETTLEMAYER, CARSON VALLEY RANCHER, WAS CHOSEN BY THE GROUP TO REPRESENT IT AS A DIRECTOR IN THE STATE-WIDE WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION WHICH THE FARMERS WILL SET UP TO ADMINISTER THE PLAN IN NEVADA.

FURTHER APPLICATIONS FROM WHEAT FARMERS IN THE COUNTY ARE EXPECTED, PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH IS HELPING THE FARMERS START THE PLAN, SAID. IT IS HOPED THAT THE MEETING TO ORGANIZE THE STATE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD ABOUT SEPTEMBER 23.

THE CARSON VALLEY RANCHERS ARE THE SECOND GROUP IN THE STATE TO COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, THEIR NEIGHBORS NEAR DAYTON, IN LYON COUNTY, HAVING SIGNED APPLICATIONS MORE THAN A WEEK AGO.

DOUGLAS COUNTY IS THE THIRD LARGEST PRODUCER OF WHEAT IN NEVADA, PROFESSOR SCOTT SAYS, HAVING RAISED AN AVERAGE OF 56,169 BUSHEL A YEAR DURING THE SEASONS OF 1928-1932. CHURCHILL COUNTY, WITH 125,782 RANKED FIRST, AND WASHOE, WITH 77,082, SECOND.

(MORE)

THE CARSON VALLEY RANCHERS WERE FIRST IN THE STATE DURING THOSE YEARS, HOWEVER, IN THE YIELD PER SEEDED ACRE, WHICH RAN TO 33.2 BUSHELS, ONE OF THE HIGHEST IN THE UNITED STATES. EUREKA COUNTY WHEAT FARMERS WERE SECOND IN NEVADA WITH 31.1 BUSHELS.

WHEAT GROWERS IN OTHER NEVADA COUNTIES ARE ABOUT TO REACH THE ORGANIZATION STAGE, SCOTT SAYS, WITH COMMUNITY MEETINGS BEING HELD AND FARMERS TALKING OVER PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN.

U. S. ARMY STALLIONS
IN SERVICE IN NEVADA

WITH 19 GOVERNMENT STALLIONS IN SERVICE IN THE STATE, NEVADA IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE RAISING OF RIDING HORSES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FEDERAL STALLIONS ARE, IN ADDITION, IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF RIDING HORSES FOR RANCH USE IN THE STATE, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE FROM CAPTAIN N. E. WALDRON OF THE REMOUNT PURCHASING AND BREEDING HEADQUARTERS, FORT DOUGLAS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

STALLIONS ARE AT PRESENT STANDING IN SIX OF THE STATE'S 17 COUNTIES, CAPTAIN WALDRON SAYS, WITH TWELVE IN ELKO, TWO IN NYE, TWO IN LANDER, AND ONE EACH IN WASHOE, EUREKA AND PERSHING.

REPRESENTATIVES OF POPULAR BLOOD LINES, MANY OF THEM WITH CREDITABLE RECORDS ON THE TRACK, ARE AMONG THE STALLIONS NOW IN THE STATE.

RIGHT-ON-TIME, NOW ON THE W. D. HILL RANCH NEAR METROPOLIS, ELKO COUNTY, WON ABOUT \$24,000 FROM HIS SECOND TO HIS EIGHTH YEAR, WHILE MCLEAN, WITH A. G. SCHOER OF WELLS, ELKO COUNTY, LEFT THE TRACK WITH WINNINGS OF \$12,000. OTHERS OF THE STALLIONS IN NEVADA, ALSO, HAVE BEEN IN THE MONEY OFTEN.

LARGE NUMBERS OF RIDING HORSES HAVE BEEN PRODUCED FROM THE STALLIONS PLACED BY THE ARMY IN THE STATE SINCE 1921, WHEN ELEVEN OF THEM WERE FIRST ASSIGNED NEVADA, CAPTAIN WALDRON SAYS. (MORE)

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN, THE OFFICER SAYS, IS TO PRODUCE A LARGE NUMBER OF HIGH-CLASS RIDING HORSES WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR USE IN AN EMERGENCY, AND TO MOUNT THE ARMY IN PEACE TIME.

MOST OF THE HORSES PRODUCED UNDER THE PLAN ARE USED IN CIVILIAN PURSUITS DURING PEACE TIME, BUT THEY FORM A RESERVE OF RIDING HORSES AVAILABLE FOR THE ARMY WHEN NEEDED.

MANY NEVADA HORSES HAVE BEEN PURCHASED BY THE ARMY IN PAST YEARS DIRECTLY FROM THE RANGERS OF THE STATE.

NEVADA FOUR-AITCHERS
HOLD OWN DURING YEAR

THAT NEVADA FOUR-AITCH CLUB WORK HELD ITS OWN DURING THE LAST YEAR NOTWITHSTANDING THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IS INDICATED IN FINAL ENROLLMENT FIGURES FOR THE YEAR, JUST COMPILED BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH SPONSORS THE WORK.

A TOTAL OF 906 FARM YOUNGSTERS, OR ONE FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED CITIZENS IN NEVADA, WERE ENROLLED IN THE 4-H ACTIVITIES THIS YEAR, THE REPORT SHOWS.

THE FIGURE IS THE THIRD HIGHEST IN THE HISTORY OF 4-H WORK IN THE STATE, WORLD WAR YEARS EXCEPTED, BEING EXCEEDED SLIGHTLY BY THAT OF THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS.

CHURCHILL COUNTY, CENTER OF THE NEWLANDS RECLAMATION PROJECT, CONTINUED TO HOLD ITS LEADERSHIP AMONG THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE IN NUMBERS OF FOUR-AITCHERS, WITH 138 ENROLLED.

SECOND HONORS WERE TAKEN BY LINCOLN COUNTY, WITH 130, WHILE ELKO, WITH 119, WAS THIRD.

THE YOUTHFUL FARM HOMEMAKERS ALSO CONTINUED TO LEAD THE WOULD BE FARMERS IN NUMBERS, THE FIGURES SHOWING A TOTAL OF 519 GIRLS AND 387 BOYS.

FIFTEEN AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS WERE UNDERTAKEN BY BOYS IN THE VARIOUS CLUBS IN THE STATE, WITH GARDENING, WHICH ENROLLED 125, THE MOST POPULAR.

RAISING A DAIRY CALF WAS CHOSEN BY THE NEXT LARGEST GROUP OF THE BOYS, WHILE OTHERS OF THE YOUTHFUL FARMERS SELECTED POULTRY, TURKEY,

(MORE)

RABBIT, SWINE, SHEEP, BABY BEEF, YARD IMPROVEMENT, RANGE MANAGEMENT, FIELD CROP, POTATO, MARKET MILK IMPROVEMENT, DAIRYING, AND COST ACCOUNTING PROJECT.

FIRST-YEAR CLOTHING WORK ENGAGED THE ATTENTION OF MOST OF THE GIRL FOUR-HITCHERS. OTHERS TOOK UP ADVANCED WORK IN CLOTHING, OR THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN CANNING, FOODS WORK, OR HOME IMPROVEMENT.

AGE AT WHICH MOST BOYS ARE IN 4-H WORK IN THE STATE, THE REPORT REVEALS, IS 12, WHILE MORE GIRLS OF 11 ARE ENROLLED THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER AGE.

OVER HALF NEVADA WHEAT
IN U. S. CONTROL PLAN

MORE THAN HALF OF THE WHEAT GROWN IN NEVADA AND NEARLY EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE ARE REPRESENTED IN THE NEVADA WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION RECENTLY FORMED AT FALLON BY FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE FEDERAL WHEAT PLAN IN THE STATE.

A TOTAL OF 305 RANCHERS, ON WHOSE FARMS IS GROWN 57 PERCENT OF NEVADA'S WHEAT, APPLIED FOR A CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND JOINED IN FORMING THE ASSOCIATION, WHICH WILL ADMINISTER THE PLAN IN NEVADA. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES 8,427 ACRES OF NEVADA FARM LAND AND 217,499 BUSHELS A YEAR FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

IN ALL BUT FIVE COUNTIES OF THE STATE, TWO OF WHICH HAVE NOT RECENTLY GROWN WHEAT, FARMERS JOINED THE PROGRAM. CHURCHILL'S FARMERS LED WITH 2060 ACRES, FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY LYON, WHICH SIGNED UP 1927 ACRES.

THIRD GREATEST ACREAGE INVOLVED IS THAT OF WASHOE WITH 1055, WHILE PERSHING HAS 1024, ELKO 964, DOUGLAS 640, HUMBOLDT, ORMSBY, EUREKA, WHITE PINE, CLARK AND NYE COMBINED RUN TO 757 ACRES.

ALTHOUGH THE PERCENTAGE IN NEVADA IS UNDER THAT OF SOME OTHER STATES, NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE BEEN HELPING INAUGURATE THE PLAN, HAVE EXPRESSED THEMSELVES AS BEING WELL SATISFIED WITH THE SHOWING IN A STATE IN WHICH WHEAT IS GROWN FOR FEED AND NOT USUALLY FOR SALE.

NEXT STEP IN CARRYING OUT THE PLAN IN THE STATE, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION, IS THE PUBLICATION OF THE WHEAT

(MORE)

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION FIGURES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE ADVERTISING WILL BE CARRIED IN THE FARMERS' LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

COST OF HANDLING THE PROGRAM IN THIS STATE THIS YEAR, THE DIRECTORS ESTIMATED IN THEIR BUDGET DRAWN AT THE FALLON ORGANIZATION MEETING, SHOULD NOT EXCEED ONE AND ONE-HALF CENTS A BUSHEL, WHICH IS THOUGHT TO BE UNDER WHAT WILL BE NECESSARY IN MANY OTHER STATES.

J. D. YEAGER OF LYON COUNTY, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION AND PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION AT THE MEETING.

FRED SETTLEMAYER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY WILL SERVE AS VICE PRESIDENT THE DIRECTORS DECIDED, WITH HAROLD FITZ OF CHURCHILL TREASURER AND D. H. PROPPS, CHURCHILL AND NORTH LYON AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT, AS SECRETARY.

NEVADA STOCK RANGES
CONTINUE TO BE DRY

RANGES OF NEVADA, WHICH BEGAN TO DRY UP SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, CONTINUED TO DECLINE IN CONDITION DURING SEPTEMBER, THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

"ALL RANGES ARE VERY DRY, SOIL MOISTURE IS DEFICIENT, AND FOOD AND STOCK WATER ARE VERY SHORT," FRANK ANDREWS, FEDERAL STATISTICIAN FROM NEVADA, SAYS IN ANALYZING THE SITUATION ON OCTOBER 1.

WINTER RANGES WERE IN VERY BAD CONDITION, THE REPORT SAYS, AND GREATLY IN NEED OF RAIN TO START FALL FEED GROWTH AND PROVIDE STOCK WATER.

THE SUPPLY OF HAY PER ANIMAL IN THE STATE, HOWEVER, THE U. S. ECONOMISTS SAY, IS ABOVE BOTH A YEAR AGO AND THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS. PROSPECTS ARE SAID TO BE THAT, IN SOME DISTRICTS, ALL AVAILABLE FEED WILL BE USED TO WINTER STOCKERS.

CONDITION OF CATTLE AND CALVES IN THE STATE REMAINED THE SAME DURING SEPTEMBER, ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL MEN, AND STILL WAS BELOW THAT OF A YEAR AGO AND THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

CATTLE HAD STARTED TO LOSE FLESH AND WERE BEING BROUGHT DOWN FROM HIGH RANGES TO BE PASTURED AND FED BECAUSE OF WATER SCARCITY. FEW CATTLE WERE BEING SOLD BECAUSE OF POOR PRICES, IT WAS REPORTED.

ALTHOUGH SHEEP AND LAMBS WERE IN POOR CONDITION ALSO, THEY HAVE HELD UP WELL IN SPITE OF POOR SUMMER RANGES WITH SHORT FEED AND ON MANY RANGES A SCARCITY OF STOCK WATER, ANDREWS SAYS. MOST WERE REPORTED ^{ON} /OCTOBER FIRST TO BE IN FEEDER FLESH UNDER NORMAL WEIGHT. A FAIR DEMAND FOR EWE LAMBS AND YOUNG EWES, BUT LITTLE FOR OLD EWES, WAS REPORTED.

PRICE OUTLOOK IS GOOD
FOR NEVADA'S TURKEYS

A FAVORABLE PRICE OUTLOOK FOR NEVADA TURKEY FARMERS AND THOSE IN OTHER WESTERN STATES IS SEEN BY L. E. CLINE, ECONOMIST OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, IN A SURVEY OF THE HOLIDAY BIRD MARKET JUST COMPLETED.

DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF BIRDS TO BE PRODUCED THIS YEAR, COUPLED WITH THE SMALLER THAN NORMAL COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS, IS CITED BY CLINE AS THE REASON PRICES ARE EXPECTED TO BE FAIRLY REMUNERATIVE TO THE RAISERS OF THE THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS PIECE DE RESISTANCE.

LARGE STORAGE STOCKS OF COMPETING MEAT PRODUCTS, HOWEVER, CLINE SAYS, INCLUDING CHICKENS WITH THEIR LOW PRICES, WILL NATURALLY TEND TO DEPRESS TURKEY PRICES.

"IT IS HOPED," HE STATES, "THAT THE INCREASE IN GENERAL POPULARITY OF TURKEY MEAT DURING THE PAST YEAR WILL OFFSET SOME OF THIS DISADVANTAGE.

"GREATEST HOPE FOR MAINTAINING OR INCREASING THE PRESENT TURKEY PRICES THROUGH THE HOLIDAY SEASON AND LATER MUST BE BASED ON BUSINESS-LIKE MARKETING METHODS IN WHICH ONLY THE CURRENT MARKET DEMANDS ARE SUPPLIED WITH A HIGH-QUALITY PRODUCT."

JUST HOW GREAT HAS BEEN THE DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF TURKEYS RAISED THIS YEAR, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS, IS NOT KNOWN, BUT IT IS ESTIMATED TO VARY FROM 10 TO 30 PERCENT, WITH HEAVIEST REDUCTIONS IN THE WEST.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF THE BIRDS, ACCORDING TO FIGURES RECEIVED BY CLINE, WHILE SLIGHTLY GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO, ARE ONE-THIRD UNDER THE AVERAGE OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

(MORE)

INCREASE OF THE USE OF TURKEY ON THE AMERICAN TABLE AT OTHER TIMES THAN ON HOLIDAYS HAS, IN CLINE'S OPINION, LESSENERED THE COMPETITION AROUND THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS FOR THE TRADITIONAL FEAST-DAY BIRD.

CONSUMERS OFTEN IGNORE, HE SAYS, THE DIFFERENCE IN THE PRICES BETWEEN TURKEYS AND OTHER MEATS IN ORDER TO CELEBRATE THE DAY PROPERLY WITH A HOLIDAY BIRD.

REGARDLESS OF OTHER FACTORS, CLINE SAYS, ORDERLY MARKETING, BY SENDING ONLY HIGH-QUALITY READY-FOR-MARKET STUFF TO THE MARKET, IS ESSENTIAL TO KEEP PRICES FROM TOBOGGANING.

IRRIGATION SUGGESTED
FOR YOUNG FARM TREES

NEVADA FARMERS WHO PLANTED SAPLINGS FOR WINDBREAKS AND WOOD-LOTS LAST SPRING MAY FIND IT DESIRABLE TO IRRIGATE THEM THIS FALL IN ORDER THAT THE YOUNG TREES MAY GO INTO THE WINTER WITH SUFFICIENT MOISTURE.

IN SECTIONS OF NEVADA WHERE REGULAR FALL RAINS HAVE BEEN LACKING, AND THAT IS MOST OF THE STATE, THIS FALL IRRIGATION WILL BE NECESSARY, ACCORDING TO PAUL M. DUNN, EXTENSION FORESTER OF THE UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WHO IS FURNISHING THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE WITH INFORMATION ABOUT TREE PLANTING THIS YEAR.

HARDENING UP OF THE TREES IN THE LATE SUMMER, BY SUBJECTING THEM TO A DRY PERIOD DURING LATE AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, HAS BEEN FOUND, THE UTAH MAN SAYS, TO BE A GOOD WAY OF PREPARING THEM FOR WINTER, BUT THIS PERIOD SHOULD NOT BE EXTENDED UP UNTIL SNOW TIME.

TO PREVENT WINTER INJURY, THE SOIL ABOUT THE TREE ROOTS MUST NOT BE TOO DRY AS THE HEAVY FROSTS SET IN.

OTHER FACTORS WHICH WILL TEND TO GIVE PROTECTION TO THE SMALL TREES ARE CULTIVATION AND MULCHING, ACCORDING TO DUNN.

"THE LATE CULTIVATION," HE STATES, "WILL TEND TO BREAK UP THE SOIL SURFACE AND TURN UNDER THE WEEDS AND GRASS, WHICH WILL PROVIDE BETTER AERATION AND MORE ORGANIC MATTER WITHIN THE SOIL.

"MULCHING WITH STRAW OR OTHER MATERIAL WHENEVER POSSIBLE WILL PROVIDE A BLANKET WHICH WILL CHECK FROST INJURY, WINTER HEAVING, AND DRYING OUT OF THE ROOTS.

"AS THE TREES BECOME LARGER AND THE ROOTS GROW DEEPER, CULTIVATION IS THE IMPORTANT FACTOR."

(MORE)

WHEN YOUNG TREES ARE NOT PROPERLY HARDENED UP FOR THE WINTER OR ARE TOO DRY OR BOTH, THEY OFTEN "FREEZE BACK", THE TIPS OF THE BRANCHES OR TOPS BEING KILLED. SUCH TREES ARE NOT DEAD AND WILL START GROWING THE NEXT SPRING FROM BELOW THE INJURY.

NEVADA WHEAT SIGN-UP
RANKS HIGH NATIONALLY

THAT NEVADA RANKS HIGH AMONG THE STATES IN PARTICIPATION IN THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION'S WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN IS INDICATED IN INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

NEVADA FARMERS, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, SIGNED UP 53 PERCENT OF THE AVERAGE WHEAT ACREAGE OF THE STATE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLAN, A FIGURE FAR IN EXCESS OF THAT OF MANY OTHER STATES IN WHICH WHEAT IS A MORE IMPORTANT CROP.

IN UTAH, NEVADA'S NEIGHBOR TO THE EAST, THE PERCENTAGE WAS 43, WHILE IN MANY OF THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE WESTERN COMMONWEALTH'S IT FELL BELOW THAT OF NEVADA. ARKANSAS REPORTED 5 PERCENT, NORTH CAROLINA 6, NEW YORK 6, WEST VIRGINIA 29, DELAWARE 31, TENNESSEE 25, PENNSYLVANIA 8, KENTUCKY 47, IOWA 47, OHIO 35, INDIANA 28, MISSOURI 52, VIRGINIA 40, AND MICHIGAN 32.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICIALS CONSIDER THE SIGN-UP IN THIS STATE VERY CREDITABLE, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT WHEAT IS NOT RAISED HERE PRIMARILY FOR MARKET BUT FOR THE FEEDING OF LIVESTOCK.

OF THE WHEAT GROWERS IN NEVADA WHO RAISE THE GRAIN FOR MARKET, 85 TO 90 PERCENT SIGNED THE AGREEMENTS TO REDUCE PRODUCTION NEXT YEAR AND IN 1935, SAYS PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT, ECONOMIST OF THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO HELPED THE RANCHERS GET THEIR PLAN UNDER WAY. THIS FIGURE COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE GREAT WHEAT GROWING STATES, SUCH AS KANSAS, THE DAKOTAS, MONTANA, AND WASHINGTON
(MORE

CHECKS FOR THE NEVADA RANCHERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE PLAN ARE EXPECTED TO REACH THIS STATE FROM WASHINGTON SHORTLY AFTER DECEMBER 1.

FARM FAMILY IN NEVADA
RAISES LIVING AT HOME

HOW A NEVADA FARM FAMILY, PRESSED BY THE DECLINE IN FARM PRICES, IS RAISING NEARLY AN ENTIRE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ON ITS OWN RANCH IS REPORTED BY MISS LENA HAUKE, HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT FOR CHURCHILL COUNTY, IN HER ANNUAL REPORT.

WITH A CELLAR FULL OF CANNED FRUITS, MEATS, AND VEGETABLES, AND NEARLY A THOUSAND POUNDS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, IN STORAGE THE C. L. CREW FAMILY, WHICH LIVES IN THE ISLAND DISTRICT, NEAR FALLON, IS FACING THE WINTER WITH CONFIDENCE.

ALL TOLD, 656 QUARTS, PRESERVED DURING THE SUMMER, ARE ON THE SHELVES IN THE CREW HOME. VEGETABLES ARE REPRESENTED BY 272 QUART CANS, FRUIT AND TOMATO JUICES BY 127, FRUITS BY 112, JELLIES AND JAMS BY 67, PICKLES BY 62, AND MEATS BY 16.

ALL THE COMMODITIES WHICH WENT INTO THE CANS DURING THE HARVEST MONTHS WERE RAISED ON THE HOME RANCH, AND REPRESENT AN ESTIMATED SAVING OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. TIN CANS WERE USED.

A FRESH MEAT SUPPLY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WAS ASSURED THE FAMILY, MRS. CREW STATES, THROUGH BEEF AND POULTRY RAISED ON THE FARM, WHILE FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WERE USED WHEN HARVESTED.

THE AMOUNT OF FOOD CANNED THIS YEAR BY THE CHURCHILL FAMILY IS ABOUT HALF AS MUCH MORE THAN WAS PUT UP A YEAR AGO, WHEN ABOUT 400 QUARTS OF BEEF, PORK, APPLES, PEACHES, CARROTS, PEAS, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD, CORN, BEETS, AND PICKLES WENT INTO THE CANS.

(MORE)

"WITH REDUCED INCOMES THIS YEAR AND LOW PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS," SAYS MRS. CREW, "WE DECIDED TO PRODUCE AND PRESERVE MORE OF OUR FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY THAN EVER BEFORE."

MANY OTHER NEVADA WOMEN, THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE STATES, HAVE PREPARED FOR THE WINTER IN A SIMILAR WAY. THEIR WORK HAS BEEN PART OF THE "LIVE-AT-HOME" PROGRAM OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU.

NEVADA CATTLE FINISHING
AGAIN ON REDUCED SCALE

WITH 21,000 ANIMALS ON FEED IN THE STATE, CATTLE FINISHING IN NEVADA THIS SEASON IS AGAIN BEING CARRIED ON A REDUCED SCALE.

THE NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED ON DECEMBER 1, WHILE ABOUT THE SAME AS LAST YEAR, IS MUCH BELOW THE FIGURE OF PREVIOUS YEARS, THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

IN 1929 THE NUMBERS WERE 24,600, RISING TO 27,000 IN 1930, BUT DROPPING TO 24,400 IN 1931, THE FEDERAL STATISTICIANS SAY. FROM 1926 TO 1928, THE NUMBER DID NOT DROP BELOW 30,000, BEING AS HIGH AS 40,000 IN 1926.

THE FALLON AREA HAD THE MOST CATTLE ON FEED, THE FIGURES REVEAL, WITH 7,000, WHILE FARMERS IN THE RENO - FERNLEY - CARSON VALLEY TERRITORY WERE FEEDING NEARLY AS MANY WITH 6,700. IN THE LOVELOCK AND EASTERN COUNTIES COUNTRY, THE FIGURE WAS 4,800 AND SMITH AND MASON VALLEYS ACCOUNTED FOR 2,500.

FACTORS CONNECTED WITH THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION ARE RESPONSIBLE IN LARGE PART FOR THE DECLINE, THE FEDERAL OFFICIALS STATE.

"FINANCIAL LOSSES ON CATTLE FEEDING OPERATIONS IN RECENT YEARS AND CREDIT DIFFICULTIES IN SOME INSTANCES HAVE CUT DOWN FEEDING IN THE STATE," THE REPORT STATES.

"HAY AND FEED SUPPLIES ARE SOMEWHAT SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR AND THERE IS A LARGER DEMAND THAN USUAL FOR FEED TO WINTER STOCK ANIMALS BECAUSE OF THE POOR FALL AND WINTER RANGE SITUATION."

FEWER COWS AND HEIFERS ARE BEING FED THAN USUAL, THE U. S. BUREAU MEN STATE NEARLY ALL THE ANIMALS IN FEED LOTS BEING STEERS.
(MORE)

IN THE SEVEN FAR WESTERN STATES, IT IS REPORTED, THE NUMBER OF CATTLE ON FEED IS 15 PER CENT UNDER LAST YEAR.

ABOUT 40,000 LAMBS WERE BEING FED IN NEVADA ON DECEMBER 1 OF THIS YEAR, A GREAT INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR, WHEN THE NUMBER WAS 29,000. GREATEST NUMBER ON FEED IN THE STATE AT THIS SEASON IN RECENT YEARS, ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, WAS IN 1926, WHEN THE FIGURE ROSE TO 70,000.

THE INCREASE IN LAMBS THIS YEAR IS ATTRIBUTED BY THE FEDERAL MEN TO THE ENTRY OF TWO LARGE OPERATORS IN THE "PICTURE" THIS SEASON. VERY FEW SMALL LOTS ARE BEING FED, IT IS REPORTED.

NEVADA HOG CONTROL PLAN
TO BE READY IN FEBRUARY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION BY NEVADA FARMERS IN THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION'S HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM WILL BE COMPLETED, IT IS EXPECTED, EARLY IN FEBRUARY, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

DETAILS OF THE HANDLING OF THE PLAN WILL BE DETERMINED UPON, HE STATED, AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE IN RENO THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY.

POSSIBLE PAYMENTS TO HOG RAISERS IN THE STATE HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED BY THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AT \$37,500. ABOUT 21,000 HOGS ARE NOW IN NEVADA, FIGURES OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SHOW.

UNDER THE PLAN, BUCKMAN SAYS, NEVADA HOG RAISERS WHO PARTICIPATE MUST AGREE TO REDUCE THEIR HOG CROP 25 PERCENT FOR ONE YEAR. CASH BENEFITS WILL BE PAID AT THE RATE OF \$5 A HEAD ON 75 PERCENT OF THE CONTRACTING FARMERS AVERAGE HOG PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933.

ANY FARMER IN THE STATE WHO GROWS LESS THAN THREE LITTERS OF PIGS A YEAR IS NOT ELIGIBLE TO SIGN A CONTRACT, BUCKMAN STATED HE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

NEVADA HOG PRODUCERS WHO JOIN THE PLAN AND ALSO RAISE TEN OR MORE ACRES OF CORN MUST SIGN A CONTRACT TO REDUCE BOTH CROPS, THE EXTENSION MAN STATED, BUT THE SMALL CORN ACREAGE IN NEVADA INDICATES THAT NOT MANY RANCHERS HERE WILL COME UNDER THIS PROVISION.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE-WIDE NEWS STORIES
as to
PROJECT - 1933

	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
I. Administration		2	450
II. Dairying		2	600
III. Poultry		3	
a. Chickens	2		700
b. Turkeys	1		300
IV. Agronomy		7	
a. Potatoes	2		500
b. Miscellaneous	5		1050
V. Agricultural Economics		37	
a. Marketing	10		2950
b. Agricultural Outlook	7		2100
c. Farm Management	7		2250
d. Miscellaneous	5		1575
e. Credit Associations	8		2500
VI. Animal Husbandry		14	
a. Beef Cattle	1		400
b. Sheep	3		650
c. Horses	1		350
d. Swine	3		875
e. Miscellaneous	6		1950
VII. 4-H Club Work		9	
a. Agriculture	1		500
b. Home Economics	1		600
c. Promotional	7		2450
VIII. Community Activities		3	
a. Fairs and Exhibits	2		400
b. Farm Bureau Cooperation	1		400
IX. Horticulture		9	
a. Gardens	4		1500
b. Plants (shrubby, etc.)	5		1650

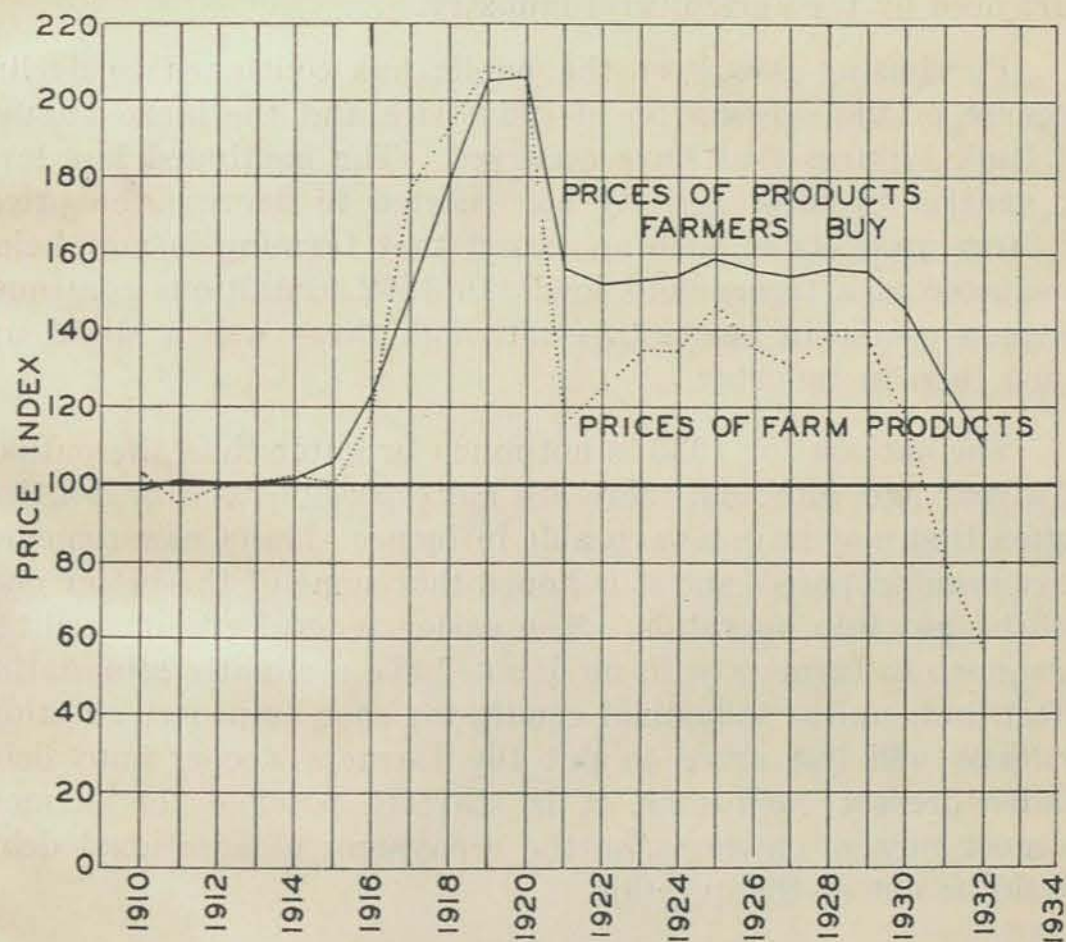
	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
X. Control of Rodents and other Pests		6	2150
XI. Nutrition		2	550
XII. Good Growth and Development		10	3500
XIII. General		27	7950
XIV. Wheat Adjustment Plan		9	2900
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		140	43750

THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Circular No. 3

February 15, 1933

1933 NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



GRAPH SHOWING PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS
AND OF PRODUCTS FARMERS BUY

After the close of the World War, the index price of farm products remained for eight years from 20 to 30 points below the index price of products farmers buy. Beginning with 1930, both indexes began to drop, but farm prices dropped faster, until at the end of 1932 they were 50 points below the prices of the products farmers buy.

HEAD
HEART
HANDS
HEALTH

A
FOUR-FOLD
PROGRAM
FOR
NEVADA
4-H
CLUBS

SECOND YEAR REQUIREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
BULLETIN 71

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES PUBLISHED BY EACH AGENT

1931 - 1932 - 1933

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
H. E. Boerlin	27	20	28
Royal D. Crook	31	66	29
Paul L. 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 R. Schulz	45	63	47
Wilbur H. Stodieck	38	56	58
C. R. Townsend	23	55	28
Jos. W. Wilson	15	24	54
J. H. Wittwer	<u>42</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>
Total Men Agents	633	763	707
<hr/>			
Margaret Brenner	51	72	84
Hellen M. Gillette	30	40	54
Lena Hauke	190	242	201
M. Gertrude Hayes	140	169	184
Grace H. Schmidlein	<u>81</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>
Total Women Agents	492	537	535
<hr/>			
Total All Agents	1125	1300	1242

*11 months only
 Dec 1934 - Feb 1935
 * 1435*

*60
 31
 59*

11 months adjusted on annual basis

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS 54

1927 - 1933

<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	556 250	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
1935	14 4	18	702 336	1038	57.6

11/21/35

MORE ABOUT THE U. S. FARM CREDIT LAW

A radio dialogue presented over Radio Station KOH, Reno, on July 11, 1933, at noon by Ralph Freese, Announcer, and Edward C. Reed, agricultural extension agent for Washoe county, as part of the program of the Nevada State Farm Bureau hour Reading time about 7 minutes.

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ANNOUNCER --- Another Nevada State Farm Bureau program! And again we hear more details of the farm credit section of the new federal farm adjustment act.

Three weeks ago Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the Nevada agricultural extension service, explained the general provisions of the new U. S. law, designed to extend credit to farmers, not only in Nevada but in all states. Two weeks ago Professor V. E. Scott of the extension service answered some of the more important questions Nevada farmers are asking about the details of the act.

Today Edward C. Reed, agricultural extension agent for Washoe county, continues to give us further information about the new law. Like Professor Scott, he will be asked the questions bothering farmers of the state.

ANNOUNCER --- Well, Mr. Reed, I hope you can help Nevada ranchers solve some more of the knotty problems which they face in understanding this new farm loan and mortgage law. Quite a few of them think they might like to take advantage of its benefits, but first they have to understand it.

Several farmers have asked, I am told, what information they have to supply in order to make out an application for a loan. You've helped farmers in Washoe county make out applications, and I'm sure you can tell me and Nevada's ranchers what facts are called for by an application.

MR. REED --- In general, each farmer who desires to make out an application should have a legal description of his farm, a statement of the amount of his indebtedness, the last tax receipt showing payment of taxes, and a statement relative to

his water rights. This information will enable him to make out and file with the least trouble the application for a loan.

Errors and guesswork, of course, in making out an application will only mean its return and delay in closing the loan, so each farmer should be sure of his facts. If a rancher is going some distance to make out an application, such as visiting his agricultural extension agent to ask his aid in making out the papers, he should take the documents mentioned along with him so that no mistakes will occur.

ANNOUNCER --- As I remember it, Professor Scott said two weeks ago that the government demands adequate collateral for these loans, just as any other lending agency. Won't you tell us just what are the qualifications of the borrower, or of his collateral, in order that he be eligible for a loan?

MR. REED --- Many qualifications are required in obtaining a loan from either the federal land bank or the U. S. farm loan commissioner, whose title has just been changed to Land Bank commissioner. While the Land Bank commissioner is a separate institution, I understand his policy will follow closely that of the Federal Land Bank. The long experience of the Federal Land Bank will no doubt be very valuable to the Land Bank commissioner.

ANNOUNCER --- Do I understand you to mean that the qualifications for each type of loan are the same?

MR. REED --- No, they are not, though they are similar.

In general, the qualifications of the application and the collateral offered as security for a loan to either institution must be good.

While the Land Bank commissioner can lend up to seventy-five percent of the appraised value of chattels and land, Federal Land Banks can lend up to only 50 percent of the value of the land alone and 20 percent of the insurable improvements.

There are many ways in which it is demanded that the land offered for security

be good. It should have good productive value and should not be subject to drainage problems or heavy irrigation charges.

There must be sufficient equipment, buildings and livestock to show that the Nevada farmer is in a position to keep up the payments and to repay the loan over a long term. The farmer must show also that he can make sufficient income from the property to pay his costs of living, taxes, interest, operating expenses, and to repay the principal on the loan.

All this is required, because, as Nevada farmers know, Federal Land Bank bonds must be kept very liquid to attract the people who are buying them. The loans extend to a maximum of thirty-five years.

ANNOUNCER --- How, Mr. Reed, will a Nevada farmer who wants a loan know for which type to apply?

MR. REED --- That will depend to a large extent upon the kind of property he has, and the use to which he wishes to put the money.

The qualifications of the borrower from the Land Bank commissioner may not be quite as strict as those of the borrower from the Land Bank. One of the purposes of the commissioner type loan, the farm act states, is to refinance farm mortgages, and, under this clause, the commissioner could, and probably will, extend loans to representatives of deceased farmers. He may also lend money to non-resident farmers.

One of the important differences is probably that the commissioner may lend money for financing farm operations. He can take second mortgages also.

The loan commissioner has stated that the farmers who are eligible for Land Bank loans should ask for a loan from that agency rather than from him.

Here is where your agricultural extension agent can help you in determining whether your farm property is likely to qualify you best for a land Bank loan or for a commissioner loan.

In general, except for these differences, if the commissioner is going to follow the policy of the Federal Land Bank, as I have understood he is, then the other qualifications will be somewhat similar.

ANNOUNCER --- Do you know anything about what will be the practice of the Land Bank commissioner relative to small acreage holdings? Many ranchers in western Nevada have small farms, and sometimes need help as much as those holding more land.

MR. REED --- That's a question I can't answer now, and its one we'd like to clear up, since we have a number of commercial poultry plants in this vicinity on from three to ten acres. We do not know yet whether this type of farm will qualify for a Land Bank commissioner loan. I assume it will, if the collateral is satisfactory.

ANNOUNCER --- Is there anything else you want to tell the Nevada ranchers who are listening in today on our Nevada State Farm Bureau program, Mr. Reed?

MR. REED --- Well, I think it would be a good idea for every farmer who is thinking of a loan to realize that it will be necessary for him, regardless of whether he wishes to borrow from the Federal Land Bank or the commissioner, to have good collateral to offer in exchange for the loan. He should realize that the income from his property must be sufficient to pay all costs, and that it should be large enough to refund the loan during the length of time it is to run.

ANNOUNCER --- Much obliged, Mr. Reed, for giving us this detailed information. We have more questions that Nevada ranchers want answered, but we'll save them until next week, when we'll ask another member of the Nevada agricultural extension service staff to reply to them over the Nevada State Farm Bureau hour.

THE NEVADA JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

A radio talk by Mrs. Florence Bovett, Secretary of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, over Radio Station KOH, Reno, on Tuesday, August 1, at 12 noon, as part of the Nevada State Farm Bureau hour. Reading time about 9 minutes.

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MR. FREESE --- Again KOH presents the regular weekly program of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, designed to inform the farmers and farm homemakers of the state of what's happening that is of interest in agriculture in Nevada, together with the latest news about the activities of organized agriculture as represented by the Farm Bureau.

The biggest Nevada agricultural news this week is the eleventh annual Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp of the 4-H Clubs being held today and the remainder of this week at Zephyr Cove, on Lake Tahoe in Douglas County, Nevada.

Mrs. Florence Bovett, the secretary of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and the director of this hour, has been one of the most active in promoting and helping with the 4-H Club camp each year, and today she is here in the studio to tell you Nevada farmers, and others, about the 4-H club camp idea and the Nevada 4-H club encampment, in particular. Mrs. Bovett

MRS. BOVETT --- From every agricultural county in the state, and that's nearly all of Nevada, 4-H club boys and girls have come to Zephyr Cove, near the south end of the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe, for their annual high point in their 4-H Club work.

All told, some two hundred of them have made the trip, some coming from as far away as Clark county, the Boulder dam country, and this morning they began their organized activities at the camp.

Up with reveille at 6:15, they organized into companies, had a wholesome breakfast designed to keep them in good health, and, after the first assembly, they launched into the program of agricultural and home economics contests.

Boys with an eye for the fine points of the various crops in the state vied with each other in crops judging. Canning judging, clothing judging, clothing exhibition, and canning exhibition contests were entered by the girls, while both boys and girls identified trees, shrubs, common knots such as are used on farms, poisonous plants, and weeds.

Then there was swimming for the girls, while the boys rested or hiked over the beautiful camp ground hills and along the Lake shore, for wholesome recreation is an important part of the camp.

Right now the youngsters are sitting in the big mess hall and digging into their first dinner, which, by the way, is served to them at a cost of about eighteen cents a meal. Second helpings are common, and it takes 50 percent more food to satisfy those youngsters than it does an average group of adults that large. Attractive, nourishing, wholesome food, just what is needed by growing farm boys and girls, is served them three times a day.

This afternoon there will be more contests, then swimming for the boys, and tonight will be held the first official camp fire meeting, when the youngsters will gather in the natural amphitheater under the stars and the pines. And when taps blow, they will retire to their big brown tents scattered around the edge of the camp under the big pine and fir trees.

That's just one day at the camp, but the others, like it, are filled with good wholesome fun, with educational contests, with classes in agriculture and home economics approved practices, and, in general, with a clean and profitable recreation of an educational nature.

That's why the 4-H club camp, not only in Nevada, but in nearly every state, has taken its place as a definite part of the agricultural extension program, for, as you know, both 4-H club work and the Junior Farm Bureau camp are under the sponsorship of

the agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada.

In 1932, according to the records, extension workers conducted two thousand, two hundred county, district, and state 4-H club camps in forty-six states and in Hawaii.

No longer, as Miss Madge Reese, in charge of 4-H club work in the far western states, says, do people think of the camp program as merely a play program, but agree that 4-H club camp experience is a valuable part of a club member's training.

Last year two hundred and forty-two thousand club members participated in the camp activities as a regular part of their 4-H club work.

"In 4-H club camping", Miss Reese says, "we combine living in the open, recreation, informal instruction, cultural and social activities and the comradeship of farm boys and girls and their leaders, and extension workers with experience and vision.

"Discipline in camp is largely a matter of organization and activity. Club members discover that commonly-shared duties, like keeping tents and grounds neat, making beds to pass inspection, and other club work is fun when done in a spirit of helpfulness and service. A good lesson to learn early in life is that joy and zest and hard work can go together and if your attitude toward the 'hard work' is right, 'happiness' is more likely to be ours.

"The organized and supervised camp activities, I say organized and supervised, but not overly so - have an excellent socializing influence upon the boys and girls. The camper must forget self and become one of the group and he finds himself a more popular camper if he shows the proper appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint. Such virtues as loyalty, tolerance, and good sportsmanship are developed or wisely tested by work and play. Cooperation can far better be taught by team and group activities than by talking about it.

"Camp instructors find camp an ideal place to teach positive health, and the relation of food, clothing and living habits to health. Such important personal matters as clean clothes and clean bodies and good posture can be discussed with less embarrassment than under more formal relationships. Also at camp, leaders learn much about the capabilities and aptitudes of boys and girls which is helpful to them in planning and conducting 4-H club work. Often men and women who have achieved prominence through valuable service to the world visit camp and inspire the camp group by their talks.

"Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently said that we must teach boys and girls to manufacture their own good times; that good times are not necessarily associated with spending money, that simple pleasures often give children their happiest memories. I think that is true in camp as well as in the home. There are do-as-you-please periods for rest or sports or for chatting with old and new friends. There is plenty of opportunity for expression of talents in the evening entertainment. Original pageants and dramatic presentations of surprising merit often materialize in the camps.

"Campfire with story and song is a feature without which no camp is complete. The age-old art of story telling is best around the campfire. A word about the singing at camp. It is important as it is a joyful means of keeping up a desirable camp morale.

"When camp breaks, the 4-H club boys and girls return to their farm homes happier, I think. They have made new friendships, done new things, thought new thoughts, learned new arts and crafts, found new hobbies and absorbed a bigger and finer outlook for their own possibilities in life."

What Miss Reese says of club camping in general is true in special of the Nevada 4-H club camp which is being held at Lake Tahoe this week. The Nevada boys, and girls, when they return to their homes, will have been helped to become better men and women, and, when the time arrives, to aid in the political, the social, the economic, the religious, and the educational leadership of our state.

22

AGRICULTURAL

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 Thomas E. Buckman County Asst. Director for Agriculture Agent
(Name) (Title)
From November 1, 1932 to October 31, 1933

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.

Thomas E. Buckman Asst. Director for Agriculture 12
 (Name) (Title) (Months of service this year)

2. County extension organization or association.

(a) Name _____ 2 14

(b) Number of members _____
 (1) Men 609
 (2) Women 252

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted _____ 3 11

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees _____ 98 4 11

5. Number of different voluntary county or community local leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. _____ 5 14

(a) Adult work _____
 (1) Men 380
 (2) Women 82

(b) 4-H Club work _____
 (1) Men 28
 (2) Women 48
 (3) Older club boys 10
 (4) Older club girls 10

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work _____ 2 6 1

7. Members in above clubs or groups _____ 38 7 1

8. Number of 4-H Clubs _____ 64 8 1

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled _____
 (a) Boys¹ 391
 (b) Girls¹ 232 9 13

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing _____
 (a) Boys 267
 (b) Girls 143 10 13

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	145	85	75	38	28	16
(b) Girls	108	36	29	20	20	7

11 13

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	47	58	67	63	51	52	24	18	7	1	3
Girls	46	44	34	29	33	15	19	6	3	2	1

12 13

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.
 Note.—In counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

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.....	609	Out of school.....	15	13 -13
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	16	14 -10
		(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.....	27	16 -4
		(b) Young women.....	29	
17. Total number of farm visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			6923	17 -14
18. Number of different farms visited.....			2693	18 -14
19. Total number of home visits ² made in conducting extension work.....			642	19 -6
20. Number of different homes visited.....			372	20 -4
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	14573	21 -14
		(b) Telephone.....	8361	
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			1860	22 -14
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			1978	23 -14
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			707	24 -14
25. Number of individual letters written.....			5972	25 -14
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			606	26 -14
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			4774	27 -11
28. Number of radio talks made.....			13	28 -2
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			7	29 -5
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	311	30 -11
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	289	
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	365	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	28	
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	149	
		(3) Total men leaders attending.....	149	
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	502	31 -12	
	(b) Total attendance.....	3476		
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	112	32 -12	
	(b) Total attendance.....	2388		
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	1	33 -6
		(2) Attendance.....	25	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	3	
		(2) Attendance.....	45	
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	1	34 -9
		(2) Total attendance.....	900	
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	8	
		(2) Total attendance.....	1010	

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

13	Out of school	(1) Number	0	
14	(a) Training	(2) Total members attending	0	
14	(b) Demonstration	(3) Total others attending	0	
15	35. Encampments held	(1) Number	1	35-3
15	(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(2) Total boys attending	7	
16	(b) 4-H Club	(3) Total girls attending	0	
17		(4) Total others attending	0	
18	36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported	(a) Number	1268	36-4
19		(b) Total attendance	26766	
20	37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere	(a) Adult work	(1) Number 74	37-0
20		(2) Total attendance	1725	
21		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number 185	
21		(2) Total attendance	1327	

8-5146

22	Number of days agent spent in field			
23	Number of news articles or stories published			
24	Number of individual letters written			
25	Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)			
26	Number of bulletins distributed			
27	Number of radio talks made			
28	Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown			
29	38. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	
30		(2) Total men leaders attending	588	
30		(3) Total women leaders attending	207	
31		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	
31		(2) Total leaders attending	58	
32	39. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30)	(a) Number		
32		(b) Total attendance	115	
33	40. Meetings held at rural demonstrations	(1) Number		
33		(2) Attendance	45	
34	41. Tours conducted	(a) Adult work	(1) Number	
34		(2) Attendance	7	
34		(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	
34		(2) Attendance	110	

1. List in form of items filed according to statistical course of life. 2. Do not count news relating to bodies of meetings only. 3. Do not count news articles, stories, and radio talks.

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)	Number communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committee-men 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 demonstration completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	QUESTION NUMBER
	Sheet No. <u>1</u>													
38	CEREALS	21	11	10	93	17	36	18	370	166	72	2	7	10
39	LEGUMES & FORAGE	11	10	2	40	4	1	0	79	47	23	9	0	7
40	POTATOES	2	5	0	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	1	90	19	12	0	5	6
43	HOME GARDENS & BEAUTIFICATION	40	13	5	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	24	13	862	185	61	4	88	12
44	MARKET GARDEN AND TRUCK	6	9	4	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	4	9	91	20	35	12	10	6
45	FRUITS	0	0	0	6	8	3	1	10	12	8	0	8	1
46	FORESTRY	7	2	0	1	0	2	0	10	105	15	0	0	5
47	RODENTS	32	35	11	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	29	6	409	340	85	9	122	13
48	AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING	23	37	28	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	3	1	89	77	29	0	0	9
49	POULTRY	13	12	7	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	33	17	233	296	50	4	46	12
50	DAIRY	14	12	11	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	15	24	203	195	16	3	15	12
51	OTHER LIVESTOCK	32	37	5	325	59	57	53	565	467	137	3	59	10
52	FARM MANAGEMENT	35	72	69	590	62	58	82	945	1610	104	0	10	14

(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
(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)	Number communities or other units participating	Number of leaders or committee-men 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 demonstration completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	QUESTION NUMBER
53	MARKETING	34	57	43	488 $\frac{3}{4}$	154	80	82	1005	2026	91	9	76	13
54	FOODS & NUTRITION	25	16	11	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	97	0	50	3	10	4
56	CLOTHING	8	14	0	15	11	2	13	25	75	51	0	19	3
57	HOME MANAGEMENT	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	8	2
60	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	34	103	39	234	47	24	42	616	448	59	2	39	7
61	MISCELLANEOUS	86	31	14	373	72	69	56	412	5318	3	2	6	12
61-a	WEED CONTROL	5	1	1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	0	97	47	18	0	2	6
62	BUILDING EXTENSION PROGRAM	21	3	16	90	6	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	8
63	ORGANIZATION	90	229	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	655 $\frac{1}{4}$	387	209	163	895	3549	13	6	6	14
63-a	FAIRS AND EXHIBITS	0	2	0	16	2	9	0	25	55	2	0	7	4
63-b	4-H CLUB PROGRAM	(17)	(44)	(18)	(312)	(48)	(34)	(33)	(797)	(332)	(121)	(1)	(32)	8
	GRAND TOTAL	XXXXX	712	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	3525	1059	671	581	7137	15061	937	68	543	

(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.
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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.

PROGRESS CEREALS¹

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

Item	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley	Other ²	
64. Number of method demonstration meetings held	1	11	0	0	2	0	64-8
65. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	7	93	0	0	5	0	65-8
66. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	5	5061	0	0	400	0	66-7
67. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices	0 bu.	14 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	10 bu.	0 bu.	67-4
68. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	7	1	0	0	0	68-4
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	6	1	0	0	0	69-4
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing	2 1/4	1/2	0	0	0	0	70-4
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing	0 bu.	16 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	71-2

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 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)	
Item	Alfalfa	Sweet clover	Clover (red, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held	0	0	0	0	0	0	72 - 0
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year	7	0	1	0	0	1	73 - 7
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations	200	0	35	0	0	3	74 - 7
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	1 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	0 bu. tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX	75 - 1
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	76 - 0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	77 - 0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing	0	0	0	0	0	0	78 - 0
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ¹	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	XXXXXX XXXXXX	79 - 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)

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)	
		Item	Clover (red) alfalfa (white)	Sweet clover	Alfalfa	Soy beans	Cowpeas	Velvet- beans	Field beans	Peanuts	Other ¹	
72.		Number of method demonstration meetings held				0	0	0	0	0	0	72 - 0
73.		Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year				0	0	0	2	0	0	73 - 7
74.		Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations				0	0	0	3	0	210	74 - 7
75.		Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ²				0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu.	0 lbs.	0 bu. 0 tons	75 - 1
76.		Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys			0	0	0	0	0	0	76 - 0
			(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 - 0
			(2) Girls			0	0	0	0	0	0	
78.		Number of acres grown by club members completing				0	0	0	0	0	0	78 - 0
79.		Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²				0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu. 0 tons	0 bu.	0 lbs.	0 bu. 0 tons	79 - 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)

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

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Item	Irish potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Cotton	Tobacco	Other ¹
80. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	1	0	0	0	0
81. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	5	0	0	0	0
82. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	20	0	0	0	0
83. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	50 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0
84. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	12	0	0	0
	(2) Girls	1	0	0	0
85. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	9	0	0	0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0
86. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	5	0	0	0	0
87. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing.....	75 ⁸ bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	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)

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.....	69	4	5	8	0	0	88 - 11
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	55	0	25	8	0	0	89 - 10
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	x x x x x	0	x x x x x	0	0	0	90 - 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.	4 lbs.	91 - 1
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	65	0	0	0	0	92 - 1
	(2) Girls	1	2	0	0	0	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	49	35	19	0	0	93 - 11
	(2) Girls	1	0	3	0	0	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	x x x x x	0	0	0	94 - 5

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 - 0
96. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	20	96 - 3
97. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	97 - 0
98. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	98 - 0
99. Number of transplant beds cared for by club members completing.....	0	99 - 0
100. Number of acres of farm woodland managed by club members completing.....	0	100 - 0
101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations.....	0	101 - 0
102. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	102 - 0
103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland management.....	0	103 - 0
104. Acres involved in preceding question.....	0	104 - 0
105. Number of farms planting windbreaks according to recommendations.....	7	105 - 2
106. Number of farms following recommendations as to control of white-pine blister rust.....	0	106 - 0
107. Number of farms assisted in other ways relative to forestry (specify below).....	26	107 - /
107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent.....	0	107½ - 0

(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.....	47	13	76	108 - /0
109. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	28	11	48	109 - //
110. Pounds of poison used.....	3306	950	30,733	110 - /0

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	111-0
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	30	112-4
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement.....	0	113-0
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	114-0
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0	115-0
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:		
(a) Acres terraced.....	0	
(b) Machines or equipment repaired.....	0	
(c) Articles made.....	0	
(d) Equipment installed.....	0	116-0

Engineering activities	Principal improvements being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control.....	300	25,000	157,000 acres.	\$ 0	117-2
118. Drainage practices.....	0	0	0 acres.	0	118-0
119. Irrigation practices.....	0	7	1121 acres.	600	119-4
120. Land-clearing practices.....	0	0	0 acres.	0	120-0
121. Better types of machines.....	0	3	3 mach.	0	121-3
122. Maintenance and repair of machines ¹	0	5	5 mach.	150	122-3
123. Efficient use of machinery.....	0	0	x x x x x	0	123-0
124. All buildings constructed ²	2	4	4 bldgs.	300	124-3
125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted ²	0	0	0 bldgs.	0	125-0
126. Farm electrification ²	0	0	0	0	126-0
127. Home equipment ²	0	0	0	0	127-0
128. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	x x x x x	39	farms 0	\$ 1050.00	128

¹ 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	1	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	2	} 129-3
(b) Tillage implements.....	2	(d) Other.....	0	

² 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	0	} 130-6
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	0	
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	0	
(d) Water systems installed.....	0	
(e) Heating systems installed.....	0	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	0	
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	0	
(h) Dairy buildings.....	0	
(i) Silos.....	0	
(j) Hog houses.....	0	} 130-6
(k) Poultry houses.....	5	
(l) Other.....	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.....	79	19	34	5	0	4	131 -10
132. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	41	28	54	35	0	18	132 -9
133. Number of animals involved in these completed adult result demonstrations.....	26,244	755	16251	181000	0	90	133 -9
134. Total profit or saving on adult result demonstrations completed.....	4550	0	5225	5625	0	0	134 -7
135. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	30	81	24	13	34	135 -12
	(2) Girls.....	7	0	3	0	2	
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	17	64	7	8	22	136 -12
	(2) Girls.....	4	0	1	0	0	
137. Number of animals involved in 4-H Club work completed.....	1799	95	28	53	203	0	137 -11
138. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires.....	1	16	12	26	5	15	138 -10
139. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females.....	11	0	0	2	1	0	139 -5
140. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized ¹	0	0	0	0	0	1	140 -3
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....	0	0	0	0	0	7	141 -4
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	142 -0
143. Number of members in these associations.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	143 -0
144. Number of farms not in associations keeping performance records of animals.....	14	14	4	3	4	6	144 -5
(Use space below for State questions not listed above)							
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¹ Where less than half the membership resides within the county, do not report the circle, club, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

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.....	9	145	-1
146.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	84	146	-11
147.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled in farm account work.....	(a) Boys..... 2 (b) Girls..... 1	147	-2
148.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Boys..... 1 (b) Girls..... 0	148	-1
149.	Number of farms keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent.....	59	149	-11
150.	Number of farms keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent.....	41	150	-10
151.	Number of farms assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	58	151	-9
152.	Number of farms assisted in making inventory or credit statements.....	188	152	-13
153.	Number of farm business or enterprise survey records taken during year.....	64	153	-
154.	Number of farms making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records.....	24	154	-6
155.	Number of other farms adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations.....	112	155	-7
156.	Number of farms advised relative to leases.....	23	156	-9
157.	Number of farms assisted in obtaining credit.....	485	157	-14
158.	Number of different farms assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for readjusting farm operations (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate).....	387	158	-13
159.	Number of farms in preceding question making readjustments in—		159	-13
	(a) Wheat..... 149	(g) Dairy cattle..... 45	(m)..... 0	
	(b) Corn..... 1	(h) Beef cattle..... 45	(n)..... 0	
	(c) Cotton..... 0	(i) Hogs..... 17	(o)..... 0	
	(d) Potatoes..... 42	(j) Sheep..... 29	(p)..... 0	
	(e) Tobacco..... 0	(k) Poultry..... 57	(q)..... 0	
	(f) Truck crops..... 10	(l)..... 7	(r)..... 0	

(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 ¹ organized during the year.....	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	160 - 6
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ previously organized assisted by extension agent this year.....	7	0	1	4	1	5	0	4	161 - 10
162. Membership in associations organized and assisted (161 and 162).....	61	0	20	3024	25	332	0	161	162 - 10
163. Value of products marketed by all associations worked with.....	\$1250	\$0	\$32,800	\$85716	\$12000	\$188018	\$0	\$46897	163 - 10
164. Value of supplies purchased by all associations worked with.....	\$553	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$49247	\$0	\$1454	164 - 9
Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
165. Preliminary analysis.....	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	1	165 - 6
166. Organization.....	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	166 - 7
167. Accounting and auditing.....	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	2	167 - 8
168. Financing.....	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	168 - 7
169. Business policies.....	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	2	169 - 9
170. Production to meet market demand.....	37	0	4	1	1	3	0	2	170 - 7
171. Reduction of market losses.....	0	0	3	1	1	2	0	3	171 - 4
172. Use of current market information.....	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	4	172 - 8
173. Standardizing.....	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	3	173 - 5
174. Processing or manufacturing.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	174 - 1
175. Packaging and grading.....	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	175 - 4
176. Loading.....	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	176 - 7
177. Transporting.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	177 - 5
178. Warehousing.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	178 - 3
179. Keeping membership informed.....	2	0	4	5	1	4	0	4	179 - 12
180. Merging into larger units.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	180 - 2
Number of farms or homes not in cooperative associations or groups assisted with problems of—									
181. Standardizing.....	4	0	4	0	5	7	0	0	181 - 6
182. Packaging and grading.....	3	0	0	45	5	4	0	0	182 - 4
183. Use of current market information.....	20	0	4	219	20	9	0	0	183 - 6

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

¹ Include independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

184.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	10	184-4	
185.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	7	185-2	
186.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)	186-4
		(1) Girls 14	87	
187.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(2) Boys 0	0	187-4
		(1) Girls 7	16	
188.	Number of homes assisted in planning family food supply for a year.....	(2) Boys 0	0	188-2
		7		
189.	Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....	0	189-0	
190.	Number of homes balancing family meals.....	7	190-2	
191.	Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	0	191-0	
192.	Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	0	192-0	
193.	Number of children involved in preceding question.....	0	193-0	
194.	Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....	35	194-2	
195.	Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....	0	195-0	
196.	Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....	492 Dried 356 Qts.	196-2	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

Include independent local associations, clubs or societies, business and professional organizations, and other groups which do not have a regular meeting but have demonstrated their interest in the work of the extension.

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 - 0
- 198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 1 198 - 1
- 199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care..... 1 199 - 1
- 200. Membership in these groups..... 28 200 - 2

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

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

202½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child training and care clubs who participated in definite child training and care work.....
 (a) Girls..... 0
 (b) Boys..... 0 } 202½ - 0

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

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

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

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

CLOTHING

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

- 208. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 11 208 - /
- 209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 0 209 - 0
- 210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Girls.....	120	} 210 - 5
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	84	} 211 - 5
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 212 - 1
(b) Girls.....	24	
- 213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....

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

(a) Women.....	0	} 214 - 2
(b) Girls.....	32	
- 215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 215 - 1
(b) Girls.....	24	
- 216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	0	} 216 - 5
(b) Girls.....	32	

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

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

(a) Girls.....	}	220
(b) Boys.....		
- 220½. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts..... 220½
- 221. Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan..... 221
- 222. Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan..... 222
- 223. Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home..... 223
- 224. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities..... 224
- 225. Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations..... 225
- 226. Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment..... 226
- 227. Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods..... 227
- 228. Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house..... 228
- 229. Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living..... 229
- 230. Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living..... 230

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME FURNISHINGS

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

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

(a) Girls.....	3	}	233 2
(b) Boys.....	0		
- 234. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	2	}	234 2
(b) Boys.....	0		
- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings.....

(a) Women.....	0	}	235 2
(b) Girls.....	2		
- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture.....

(a) Women.....	0	}	236 2
(b) Girls.....	2		
- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies).....

(a) Women.....	0	}	237 2
(b) Girls.....	2		
- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens).....

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

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

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION
 Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records

240. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	0	240
241. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	0	241
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..... 0	} 244
	(b) Boys..... 0	
245. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers.....	(a) 4-H Club members..... 153	} 245
	(b) Others..... 0	
246. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	0	246
247. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	0	247
248. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	0	248
249. Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	0	249
250. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	0	250
251. Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	0	251
252. Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	0	252

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

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.....	2	253	-1
254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	23	254	-7
255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	32	255	-12
256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	28	256	-8
257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	6	257	-6
258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established.....	(a) Adults..... 0 (b) Juniors..... 0	258	-0
259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	14	259	-2
260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	0	260	-0
261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	37	261	-9
261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	37	261½	-1

(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) Other clubs	
262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	2	5	0	2	6	262 -4
263. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	0	12	0	0	0	263 -9
264. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	22	20	264 -6
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	2	0	
265. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	16	18	265 -6
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	2	0	

State NevadaCounty Eureka, Lander, Nye,
White Pink, Elko,
Lincoln and ClarkANNUAL REPORT SUPPLEMENT

(For reporting range livestock activities only)

Year 1933

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

RANGE MANAGEMENT	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			
1. Proper class of livestock for a specific range	1	173,000 8,600c	81twp	2	42	2	2	15
2. Proper number of livestock for a specific range	1	173,000s 8,600c	81twp	2	42	2	2	15
3. Proper seasonal use of a specific range	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Deferring and rotation grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Artificial reseeding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Rodent control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Fencing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Water supply development	51	29,050s 3,225c	580,000 258,000	2	9	0	0	20
9. Salting								
10. Herding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Corrals and other equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT		15 c 200 s 3 h	XX	0	0	0	0	0
12. Purebred sires	0		XX	0	0	0	0	0
13. Culling females	1	1800	XX	0	0	0	0	3
14. Controlled breeding	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
15. Dehorning	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
16. Castrating	2	2	XX	0	0	0	0	0
17. Docking	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
18. Supplemental feeding of roughage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Supplemental feeding of concentrates	0	20,000s 1,700c	Fed on open range	3	12	2	3	18
20. Fattening	8	13	XX	8	733	10	5	97

	METHOD AND RESULT DEMONSTRATIONS			MEETINGS		No. news articles published	No. circular letters mailed	No. ranch and range visits
	No. conducted	No. and class of animals involved	No. acres involved	No.	Atten-			
				held	dance			
<u>LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT</u>								
(Continued)								
21. Disease prevention and control	3	10c 3600s	XX	0	0	0	0	3
22. Control of parasites -								
Internal	0	0	XX	0	0	0	0	0
External	1	1000c	XX	1	4	0	0	1
23. Predatory animal control	1	173,000s 86,000	81twp	1	42	2	3	7
24. Poisonous plant control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION</u>								
25. Cost of Production accounting	12	30,000s 1,200c	XX	1	40	0	0	0
26. Economic units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Interrelationship of farming and range lands	1	not determined		0	0	0	0	3
28. Interrelationship of cattle, sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>MARKETING</u>								
29. Grading	1	34,358s	No. lbs. wool or mohair 274,865	24	174	12	7	63
30. Orderly marketing	2	8,100s 1,621c		5	23	1	4	67

GENERAL

31. What percentage of range livestock producers in your county are reached by extension work? 80%

32. What type of range livestock extension work was most successful in your county this year? Cooperative marketing of cattle and wool, purebred sires and dehorning.

Why?

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Agricultural Extension Division

Cecil W. Creel

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 A)

for

1933

Thomas E. Buckman

Assistant Director

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report

of

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

1933

INTRODUCTION

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports gives in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1933. 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, 1933, the full-time extension agents numbered twelve.

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 1933 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.

STATE PROGRAM

The 1933 state extension agricultural program included 180 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 180 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 - 1933

The supervisory plan for the year outlined in our 1933 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 of the annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1933.

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 County</u>
Churchill	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clark	1	2
Douglas	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elko	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eureka	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Humboldt	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lander	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	1	1
Lyon	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pershing	2	2
Washoe	16	9
White Pine	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	59	56$\frac{1}{2}$

Total number of county visits	59
Total number of days in counties	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average number of visits per county	4.9
Number of counties below average	8
Number of counties above average	4
Goal set for number of visits per county	4
Number of counties goal reached	4
Number of counties goal not reached	8
Least number of visits to any county agent's headquarters	1

CONFERENCES
WITH AGENTS

Conferences with agents at state office or in the field

away from their headquarters:

Total number of such conferences	163
Average number of such conferences per agent	14
Minimum number of such conferences with agents employed full year	4

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	117½	180	297½
Supervision	10½	19	29½
4-H Club Work	18½	26	44½
Farm Bureau Cooperation	47½	68	115½
Agronomy Specialist Work	8½	1	9½
Extension Conferences	4	2½	6½
Preparation Extension Reports		8	8
Legislation	7		7
Cooperative Marketing	5		5
Farm Management		2	2
News Stories & Radio		½	½
Farm Credit	12½	12½	25
Wheat Adjustment	2	13	15
Miscellaneous	2	27½	29½

4-H CLUB WORK

During 1933, 15% 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 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 second year club members. The bulletin mentioned gives complete instructions for carrying out the second year requirements adopted in 1931.

HEAD
HEART
HANDS
HEALTH

A
FOUR FOLD
PROGRAM
FOR
NEVADA
4-H
CLUBS

SECOND YEAR REQUIREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
BULLETIN 71

STATE 4-H
CLUB CAMP

Another 4-H activity that occupied considerable time was the State 4-H Club Camp which was held for the first time at Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, Douglas County, Nevada. As Camp Director, the supervisor worked out the details involved in leasing the camp site, the construction of twenty tent platforms, the camp program and many other things. Due to illness it was impossible for the Camp Director to attend the first three days of the camp, but thanks to the ability of Edward C. Reed and the excellent cooperation of every member of the Extension staff, the program was carried out very successfully as planned.

4-H CAMP SITE
AT LAKE TAHOE

Following up the movement initiated in 1932, this effort was continued in 1933. Following the successful state 4-H Camp held at Zephyr Cove, with the consent of the Director of Agricultural Extension and the Board of Directors of the State Farm Bureau, negotiations were opened with the Nevada Boy Scout Council concerning the purchase of a half interest in the 26 acre Boy Scout Camp Grounds at Zephyr Cove for a permanent 4-H camp site. The Scout Council acted favorably on the proposal, the initial payment was voted in all twelve county Farm Bureau budgets and in 1934 it is hoped the deal will be finally closed giving the 4-H Club a beautiful camp site at Lake Tahoe.

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 in 1932, the Assistant Director for Agriculture brought the matter to the attention of the Director and accordingly in 1932 and 1933 spent considerable time interesting Farm 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 one or two 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 western Nevada counties, the problem is to increase efficiency, as these counties are operating in good shape.

In January, 1932, the Assistant Director for Agriculture presented a plan to the State Farm Bureau at its annual meeting for changing its organization plan. This plan was unanimously adopted, and is described in detail in the "Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Nevada State Farm Bureau." This involved a great deal of study of our State Farm Bureau Act, corporation laws and the old organization plan. In working out this plan, Mr. L. E. Cline, Marketing Specialist of the Extension Service, was of great help on account of his knowledge of cooperative marketing and corporation laws.

Articles of Incorporation
and
By-Laws
of
NEVADA STATE
FARM BUREAU



COUNTY FARM
BUREAU ORGAN-
IZATION.

During the fall of 1933, the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the White Pine County Farm Bureau were worked over. This involved about as much time as revamping the State Articles. The attached plan was adopted on October 28, 1933.

With the completion of the revisions in the White Pine County organization, we are now in a position to complete the job in the other counties of the state. County Boards of Directors in Elko, Washoe, Douglas, and Lyon Counties have at this date passed the necessary resolution to make a change in their county set-ups.

BY-LAWS
of
White Pine County
Farm Bureau



Price · Ten · Cents

ANNUAL COUNTY
MEETINGS

The Assistant Director for Agriculture attended ten of the twelve annual county meetings and secured the adoption of the county budgets when it was not possible for the Director to be present.

TIME SPENT ON
FARM BUREAU
COOPERATION

Out of 297½ days worked, 115½ days were spent on Farm Bureau cooperation in 1933. This gives some idea of the magnitude of the job of working out the changes described previously.

FARM CREDIT

Considerable time was spent in assisting farmers and county agents in securing farm credit. This involved conferences at the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, conferences throughout the state and elsewhere.

University agricultural agents were appointed correspondents of the Federal Land Bank for Commission Loans during the emergency. This work by the county agents has been of great assistance to farmers and represents some of our best work in support of the Recovery Program.

WHEAT ADJUST-
MENT.

Although Nevada is not a large producer of wheat, the task of organizing the wheat production control plan was a big one due to the scattered acreage. Fifteen days time was devoted to this work.

AGRONOMY
SPECIALIST
WORK

Arrangements were made with the California Experiment Station and G. A. Wiebe, Agronomist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Davis, to carry on "rod row" wheat variety tests and "date of planting tests" in Douglas County under the supervision of Extension Agent Wilbur Stodieck. This work was carried on in a satisfactory way and will be repeated in 1934.

The attached smut control subject-matter was prepared for use of extension agents. This work consisted of the revision of material previously used and in bringing it up to date.

This work and the "rod row" tests mentioned made up the only agronomy specialist work done in 1933. The Assistant Director for Agriculture acts as agronomy specialist for the Extension Service whenever there is call for such work or need develops for special assistance in the counties.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

By Trepanier, You See Wheat With

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

(NOT APPLICABLE FOR LOOKS OUT OF WHEAT)

CONVENIENT

Can be applied on
the surface of
the soil or
mixed with
the seed

SAVES TIME

Requires only a few
minutes of
time in
application of
the treatment

ECONOMICAL

It costs only a few
cents per bushel
of seed to
treat it

EFFICIENT

It penetrates the soil
to the depth of
the seed and
remains there
until the seed
has germinated

PROMPTLY

It acts quickly
and kills
the insects
before they
can do any
damage

SAFE

It does not
harm the
soil or
the plants
and is
not
poisonous

MR. TAXPAYER!

ISN'T THE SMUT TAX TOO HIGH?

DODGE THE TOLL

By Treating Your Seed Wheat With

COPPER CARBONATE DUST

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

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

CONVENIENT

NO SLOPPING OR
DISAGREEABLE
SOAKING
NO SWOLLEN SEED

SAVES TIME

TREAT SEED ANY TIME
IN ADVANCE OF
SEEDING DURING
SLACK SEASON

ECONOMICAL

NO SEED LOSSES
FROM
POOR
GERMINATION

EFFICIENT

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

PROFITABLE

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

SAFE

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

The Dust Treatment

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

The First Essential

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

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

The Second Essential

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

The Dust

Use two ounces
standard
Copper Carbonate
per bushel
of
wheat

The Mixing

A BARREL, CHURN OR CEMENT MIXER
WILL DO THE WORK

—————
HOMEMADE DUSTING MACHINES
ARE EASILY MADE

—————
ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT ABOUT
DUSTING MACHINES

Caution

Don't inhale
the dust
It will make
you sick

—————
Treated grain is
poisonous to livestock

Results Depend on
Thoroughness of Dusting

Use Copper Carbonate Dust to Control Smut of Barley

The covered smut of barley is often not as easily controlled by copper carbonate dust, as is the covered smut of wheat, due to the heavy rough seed coat of the barley kernel which protects the smut spores. Healthy seed may be infected in the field, the thresher or in storage, the smut spores lodging on the seed as in wheat. No soil infestation is known to occur.

Copper carbonate dust treatments usually do not immediately give complete control of covered barley smut but continued treatment will eliminate or satisfactorily control this disease.

CAUTIONS TO OBSERVE

1. Run seed through fanning mill before treating.
2. Use **three** ounces of high grade copper carbonate.
3. Do a thorough job dusting the seed.
4. Continue to treat seed every year.

Use Formaldehyde Solution to Control Smut of Oats

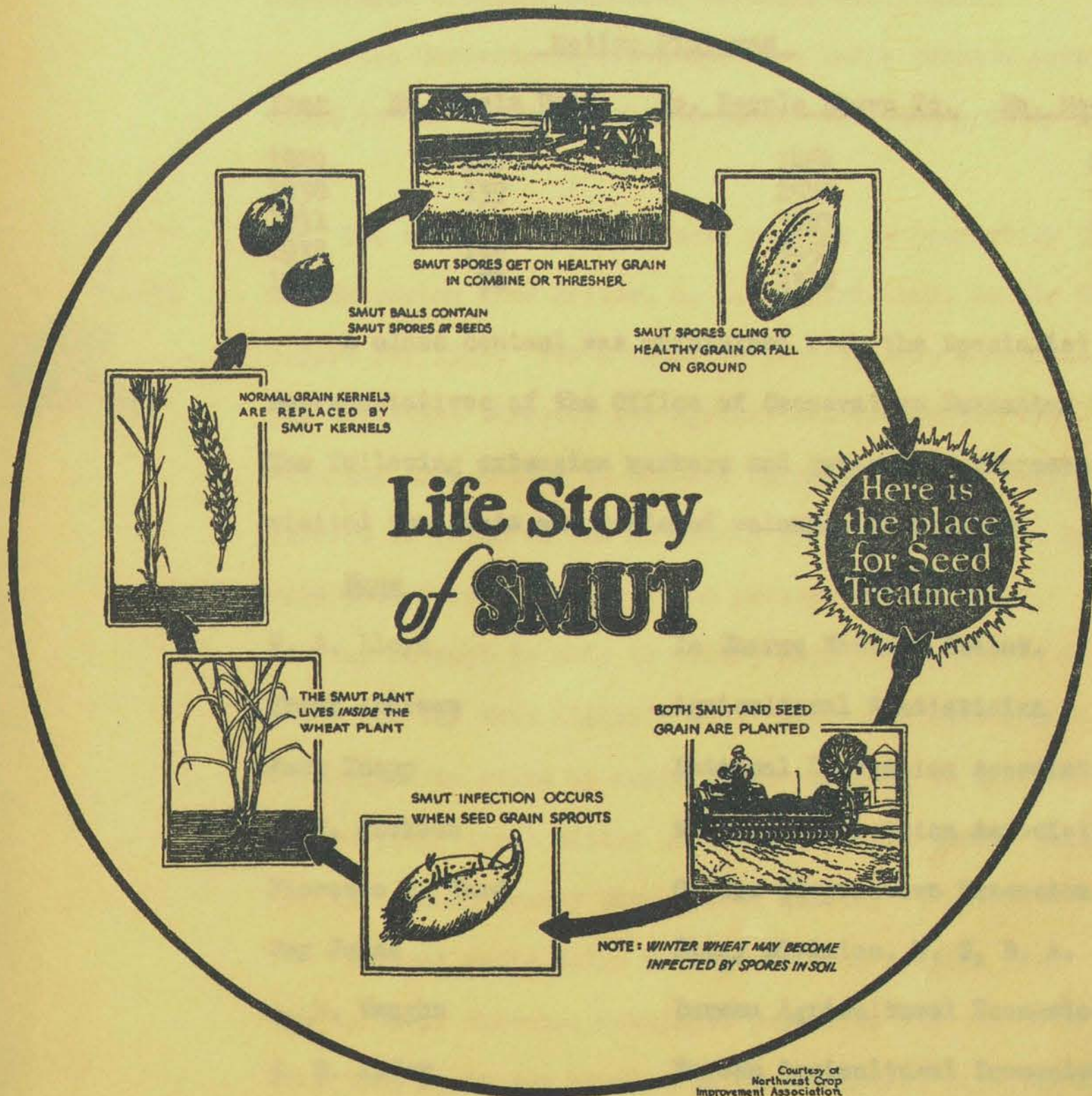
CAUTIONS TO OBSERVE

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

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

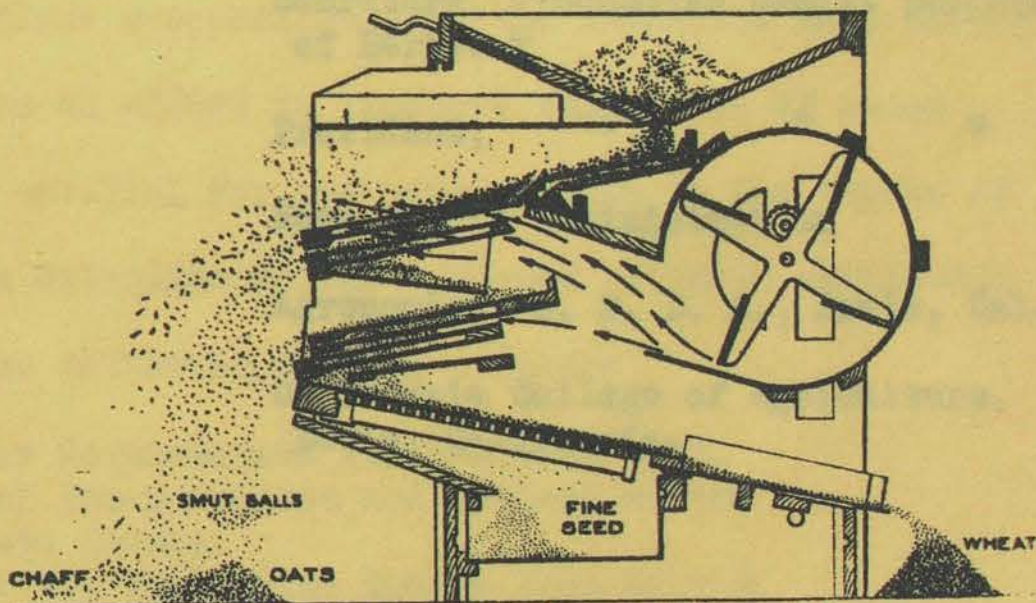
4. Treated seed should be planted at once. If the seed is to be held for any length of time after treatment, care must be taken to dry it quickly and thoroughly.

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT IS CARRIED ON THE SEED



CLEAN YOUR SEED WHEAT THOROUGHLY TO REMOVE SMUT BALLS AND WEED SEEDS

AVOID SMUT LOSSES—CLEAN AND TREAT SEED WHEAT PROPERLY



Cross section of farm fanning mill in operation

MOTION
PICTURES

In 1933 motion pictures were shown by extension 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	1464	23
1930	139	2548	61
1931	114	3883	67
1932	142	3452	74
1933	70	3318	70

SUBJECT
MATTER
ASSISTANCE

A close contact was maintained with the Specialist and representatives of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. The following extension workers and government representatives visited the State and rendered valuable assistance.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
W. A. Lloyd	In Charge Western States.
Frank Andrews	Agricultural Statistician
Jack Knapp	National Recreation Association
W. P. Jackson	National Recreation Association
Florence E. Ward	Office Cooperative Extension Work.
Roy Jones	Dairy Division, U. S. D. A.
L. M. Vaughn	Bureau Agricultural Economics
R. S. Kifer	Bureau Agricultural Economics
W. R. Andrew	Secretary, Production Credit Corporation of Berkeley
T. P. Coats	President, " " "
G. L. Jordan	Farm Credit Administration
G. A. Wiebe	Agronomist, U. S. D. A., Davis, Cal.
Dr. Briggs	California College of Agriculture, Davis, California.

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.

COOPERATION
WITH
NEWS EDITOR

The story of Nevada's news service is completely told by our Extension News Editor, A. L. Higginbotham, in his annual report for 1933. 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 KOH. 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. The Extension Editor rendered valuable assistance in preparing the following for the printer:

Second Year Requirements for 4-H Club Work.
Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the
Nevada State Bureau.
By-Laws of the White Pine County Farm Bureau.

HOLLE ECONOMICS

and

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 (Mrs.) Mary Stilwell Buol County Assistant Director Agent
(Name) (Title)
Home Economics
From November 1, 1932 to November 1, 1933, 1933

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGE 3



Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

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

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each leader of a line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent, regardless of title. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more agents are employed in a county, each a leader of a line of work, statistics should not be duplicated.

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

The narrative report should summarize and interpret the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used, under appropriate subheadings, for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use an interesting style of writing, giving major accomplishments first under each project. Give extension methods fully relating to outstanding results only, and where practicable illustrate with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

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

(a) Cereals.	(m) Dairy.
(b) Legumes and forage crops.	(n) Other livestock.
(c) Potatoes, Irish.	(o) Farm management.
(d) Cotton.	(p) Marketing, farm and home.
(e) Tobacco and other special crops.	(q) Foods and nutrition.
(f) Home gardens and home beautification.	(r) Child training and care.
(g) Market garden and truck crops.	(s) Clothing.
(h) Fruits.	(t) Home management.
(i) Forestry.	(u) Home furnishings.
(j) Rodents and miscellaneous insects.	(v) Home health and sanitation.
(k) Agricultural engineering and home engineering.	(w) Community activities.
(l) Poultry.	(x) Miscellaneous.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting:

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific lines of extension work to be undertaken by the extension agent during a year or a period of years.
2. A plan of work is a definite outline of procedure for carrying out the different phases of the program of work. Such a plan provides specifically for the means to be used and the methods of using them. It also shows what, how much, when, and where the work is to be done.
3. A community is a more or less well-defined group of rural people with common interests and problems. Such a group may include those within a township, trade area, or similar limits. For the purpose of this report a community is one of the several units into which a county is divided for conducting organized extension work.
4. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person who, because of special interest and fitness, is selected to serve as a leader in advancing some phase of the local extension program. A project leader may be either an organization or a subject-matter leader.
5. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds—method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader for the purpose of showing how to carry out a practice. Examples: Demonstrations of how to can fruits and vegetables, mix spray materials, and cull poultry.
A result demonstration is a demonstration conducted by a farmer, home maker, boy, or girl under the direct supervision of the extension worker, to show locally the value of a recommended practice. Such a demonstration involves a substantial period of time and records of results and comparisons, and is designed to teach others in addition to the person conducting the demonstration. Examples: Demonstrating that the application of fertilizer to cotton will result in more profitable yields, that underweight of certain children can be corrected through proper diet, or that the use of certified seed in growing potatoes is a good investment.
The adoption of a farm or home practice resulting from a demonstration or other teaching activity employed by the extension worker as a means of teaching is not in itself a demonstration.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, boy, or girl who conducts a result demonstration as defined above.
7. A cooperator is a farmer or home maker who agrees to adopt certain recommended practices upon the solicitation of an extension worker. The work is not directly supervised by the extension agent and records are not required, but reports on the success of the practices may be obtained.
8. A 4-H Club is an organized group of boys and/or girls with the objectives of demonstrating improved practices in agriculture or home economics, and of providing desirable training for the members.
9. 4-H Club members enrolled are those boys and girls who actually start the work outlined for the year.
10. 4-H Club members completing are those boys and girls who satisfactorily finish the work outlined for the year.
11. A demonstration meeting is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
12. A training meeting is a meeting at which project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. An office call is a call in person 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

No. Counties

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 255
(2) Women 210

3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted 102

4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and local committees 96

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

(a) Adult work

(b) 4-H Club work

(1) Men 58
(2) Women 280
(1) Men 2
(2) Women 47
(3) Older club boys 1
(4) Older club girls 11

6. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work 86

7. Members in above clubs or groups 2911

8. Number of 4-H Clubs 38

9. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled

(a) Boys 0
(b) Girls 273

10. Number of different 4-H Club members completing

(a) Boys 0
(b) Girls 223

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

	1st Year	2d Year	3d Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year and Over
(a) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Girls	273	114	70	48	19	12

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

Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Girls	43	62	54	40	30	15	15	6	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.
NOTE.—In counties where more than one extension agent is employed, each agent making a report should include under questions 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 only those boys and girls whom the agent has directly supervised.

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.....	265	Out of school.....	2	13	- 6
14. Number of 4-H Club teams trained.....		(a) Judging.....	32	14	- 5
		(b) Demonstration.....	20		
15. Number of groups organized for extension work with rural young people above the 4-H Club age.....			1	15	- 6
16. Members in above groups.....		(a) Young men.....	14	16	- 6
		(b) Young women.....	41		
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.....			2153	19	- 7
20. Number of different homes visited.....			1130	20	- 7
21. Number of calls relating to extension work.....		(a) Office.....	5167	21	- 7
		(b) Telephone.....	2605		
22. Number of days agent spent in office.....			443.5	22	- 7
23. Number of days agent spent in field.....			706.0	23	- 7
24. Number of news articles or stories published ³			535	24	- 7
25. Number of individual letters written.....			1694	25	- 7
26. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed).....			505	26	- 7
27. Number of bulletins distributed.....			9945	27	- 7
28. Number of radio talks made.....			5	28	- 1
29. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown.....			37	29	- 6
30. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	26	30	- 6
		(2) Total men leaders attending.....	141		
		(3) Total women leaders attending.....	192		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	42		
		(2) Total leaders attending.....	196		
31. Method demonstration meetings held (do not include meetings reported under No. 30).....	(a) Number.....	958	31	- 7	
	(b) Total attendance.....	22247			
32. Meetings held at result demonstrations.....	(a) Number.....	332	32	- 6	
	(b) Total attendance.....	13321			
33. Tours conducted.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	2	33	- 6
		(2) Attendance.....	40		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	0		
		(2) Attendance.....	0		
34. Achievement days held.....	(a) Adult work	(1) Number.....	22	34	- 6
		(2) Total attendance.....	3171		
	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number.....	9		
		(2) Total attendance.....	816		

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

No. Counties

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

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

No. Counties

13					(1) Number	0
14		(a) Judging		(a) Farm women	(2) Total members attending	0
15		(b) Demonstration			(3) Total others attending	0
16	1	35. Encampments held	(Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	1
17					(2) Total boys attending	0
18					(3) Total girls attending	8
19					(4) Total others attending	4
20	6	36. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in and not previously reported			(a) Number	297
21					(b) Total attendance	9871
22				(a) Adult work	(1) Number	191
23	7	37. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agent and not reported elsewhere			(2) Total attendance	5205
24				(b) 4-H Club	(1) Number	151
25					(2) Total attendance	2657
26						
27						
28						
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8-5146

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 committee-men 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 demonstration completed or carried thru year	No. meetings at result demonstrations	No. method demonstration meetings	QUESTION NUMBER
43	Home Beautification (P.12)	54*	39	14.1	49.65	46	35	12	150	157	1016	11	30	6
54	Foods and Nutrition (P.18)	102*	159	44	466	899	189	255	712	854	3858	251	444	7
55	Child Training and Care (P.19)	27*	46	8	66.2	72	14	25	186	100	460	15	177	6
56	Clothing (P.20)	57*	73	2	186	376	112	51	355	355	1049	38	183	5
57	Home Management (P.21)	12*	11	3	32	27	10	6	40	32	333	0	26	5
58	Home Furnishings (P.22)	10*	7	0	25.1	45	17	11	107	127	161	1	36	5
60	Community Activities (P.24)	67*	177	17	155.2	214	109	74	389	1618	380	17	48	3
61	Miscellaneous Organization	5*	15	20	77	11	6	0	53	2227	462	0	0	3
62	Building Extension Program	19*	0	4	29.2	20	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	2
63	Organization	4*	91	14	24.9	74	43	61	154	128	55	2	13	3
	GRAND TOTAL		618	126.5	1114	1784	535	495	2148	5603	7774	335	957	
	*Sub-totals for each question contain duplication in other question. Actual number different communities in the state 96.													

(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	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
69. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....							70
							71
70. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							
71. Total yields of cereals grown by club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	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

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Item	Alfalfa	Sweet clover	Clover (red, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures
72. Number of method demonstration meetings held						72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year						73
74. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations						74
75. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices ¹	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ XXXXXX XXXXXX } 75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(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.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued

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

(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)
Item	Soy beans	Cowpeas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts	Other ¹		
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 ²	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ lbs.	{ bu. tons		75
76. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....								76
77. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....								77
78. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....								78
79. Total yield of crops grown by club members completing ²	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ bu. tons	{ lbs.	{ bu. tons		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)

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

Item		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
		Irish potatoes	Sweet potatoes	Cotton	Tobacco	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.....	(1) Boys.....				84
		(2) Girls.....				
85.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys.....				85
		(2) Girls.....				
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

No. Counties

	(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.....	15	2	15	0	0	0	88
89. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	687	0	320	3	14	0	89
90. Total number of acres included in adult result demonstrations.....	xxxxx	19	xxxxx	0	0	0	90
91. Average increased yield per acre on adult result demonstrations due to recommended practices.....	xxxxx	0 bu.	xxxxx	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	91
92. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	92
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
93. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys	0	0	0	0	0	93
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
94. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....	0	0	xxxxx	0	0	0	94

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)

7. a.

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 of farm woodland managed by club members completing..... 100
- 101. Number of new areas reforested by planting with small trees according to recommendations..... 101
- 102. Acres involved in preceding question..... 102
- 103. Number of farms assisted in forest or woodland 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
- 107½. Number of farmers cutting timber on farm for construction or repair of buildings on recommendation of agent..... 107½

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

RODENTS, OTHER ANIMAL PESTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities that are Supported by Records
(Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings)

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

No. Counties

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(FARM AND HOME)

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

111. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	111
112. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into next year.....	112
113. Number of adults completing training in terracing and other engineering extension schools, or completing plans for some major engineering improvement.....	113
114. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls..... } 114
115. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls..... } 115
116. Number of units improved by 4-H Club members:	
(a) Acres terraced.....	(c) Articles made.....
(b) Machines or equipment repaired.....	(d) Equipment installed.....
	} 116

Engineering activities	Principal improvements being made	(a) Number of farms	(b) Number of units	(c) Total value of service or savings	
117. Terracing and erosion control.....			acres.	\$.....	117
118. Drainage practices.....			acres.		118
119. Irrigation practices.....			acres.		119
120. Land-clearing practices.....			acres.		120
121. Better types of machines.....			mach.		121
122. Maintenance and repair of machines ¹			mach.		122
123. Efficient use of machinery.....			x x x x x		123
1- 124. All buildings constructed ²	4		bldgs.		124
1- 125. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted ²	2		bldgs.		125
1- 126. Farm electrification ²	2				126
127. Home equipment ²					127
128. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	x x x x x		farms	\$.....	128

¹ 129. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 122, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	} 129
(b) Tillage implements.....	(d) Other.....	

1- ² 130. Number of building and equipment improvements as reported in questions 124, 125, 126, 127, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	4	} 130		
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	2			
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	1		(h) Dairy buildings.....	1
(d) Water systems installed.....	1		(i) Silos.....	0
(e) Heating systems installed.....	0		(j) Hog houses.....	0
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	3		(k) Poultry houses.....	0
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	0		(l) Other.....	0

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.....						135
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						
136. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....						136
(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....						
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 ¹						140
141. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs.....						141
142. Number of herd or flock improvement associations organized or reorganized ¹						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)						

¹ Where less than half the membership resides within the county, do not report the circle, club, or association, but report the membership within the county under following questions.

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 farm account work..... } (a) Boys..... } 147
 } (b) Girls..... }

148. Number of 4-H Club members completing..... } (a) Boys..... } 148
 } (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 (Use best judgment in making conservative estimate)..... 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 ¹ organized during the year.....								160
161. Number of cooperative-marketing associations or groups ¹ 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)

¹ Include independent local associations, units of federations, branches of centralized organizations, terminal sales agencies, production associations which do buying or selling, and curb and home demonstration club markets.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

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

7-	184.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	438	184
7-	185.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	2338	185
			Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preservation (b)
6-	186.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Girls 104 (2) Boys 0	27 0
6-	187.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Girls 74 (2) Boys 0	23 0
6-	188.	Number of homes assisted in planning family food supply for a year.....	991	188
2-	189.	Number of homes budgeting food expenditures for a year.....	93	189
5-	190.	Number of homes balancing family meals.....	1317	190
3-	191.	Number of homes improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	1218	191
5-	192.	Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	44	192
5-	193.	Number of children involved in preceding question.....	1847	193
7-	194.	Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding.....	1636	194
6-	195.	Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....	1523	195
4-	196.	Number of jars of canned products preserved by 4-H Club members.....	2731	196

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

196 A - Keep Growing Statistics

No. Communities	74	No. counties	9*
No. Children Examined	3398		9
Increase % children Good Nutritional Cond.	11.11%		9
Decrease % children Poor Nutritional Cond.	4.33%		9
% children in Good Nutritional Condition	67.47%		9
% children in Poor Nutritional Condition	10.75%		9
% children evidencing physical defects	71.00%		9
No. physical defects corrected	2162		9

196 B - Food Preservation

No. qts. vegetables and fruit canned	81,621	3
No. " meat canned	3,938	3
No. " jelly, jams, fruit juices, preserves, pickles	26,687	3
No. lbs. vegetables dried	769	2
No. lbs. dried fruit stored	150	1
No. lbs. cured meat stored	39,709	3
No. lbs. vegetables stored	60,825	1
No. lbs. fruit stored	1,000	1
No. gals. Kraut	231	1
No. doz eggs preserved	353	1
No. persons storing vegetables and fruits	61	1
No. improving storage space	16	1

* Includes counties where new agents carried on Keep Growing work.

CHILD TRAINING AND CARE

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

No. Counties

- 197. Number of method demonstration meetings held 277 197 - 6
- 198. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year 458 198 - 6
- 199. Number of groups devoting major part of program to child training and care 8 199 - 3
- 200. Membership in these groups 505 200 - 3
- 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
- 202½. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child training and care clubs who participated in definite child training and care work { (a) Girls 80 (b) Boys 0 } 202½ - 1
- 203. Number of homes improving habits of school children (other than reported under "Foods and Nutrition" and "Home Health and Sanitation") 239 203 - 6
- 204. Number of homes substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones 77 204 - 4
- 205. Number of homes providing recommended play equipment 82 205 - 4
- 206. Number of homes making recommended physical adjustments to better meet children's needs 291 206 - 6
- 207. Number of homes adopting better adult habits with respect to development of children 117 207 - 6

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

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No. Counties

CLOTHING

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

- 5- 208. Number of method demonstration meetings held..... 183 208
- 5- 209. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 840 209
- 6- 210. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....

(a) Girls.....	156	} 210
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 5- 211. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....

(a) Girls.....	134	} 211
(b) Boys.....	0	
- 6- 212. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving construction of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	360	} 212
(b) Girls.....	146	
- 6- 213. Number of individuals using a clothing budget.....

(a) Women.....	1	} 213
(b) Girls.....	124	
(c) Boys.....	2	
- 6- 214. Number of individuals making garments for themselves.....

(a) Women.....	371	} 214
(b) Girls.....	154	
- 6- 215. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations.....

(a) Women.....	314	} 215
(b) Girls.....	116	
- 6- 216. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.....

(a) Women.....	308	} 216
(b) Girls.....	135	

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME MANAGEMENT

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

No. Counties

217.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	20	217	- 6
218.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	251	218	- 6
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	
220½.	Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts.....	76	220½	- 2
221.	Number of homes keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan.....	9	221	- 1
222.	Number of homes budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan.....	1	222	- 1
223.	Number of homes following recommended methods in buying for the home.....	320	223	- 6
224.	Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities.....	0	224	
225.	Number of kitchens rearranged for convenience according to recommendations.....	21	225	- 6
226.	Number of homes following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment.....	122	226	- 4
227.	Number of homes adopting recommended laundering methods.....	1	227	- 1
228.	Number of homes adopting recommended methods in care of house.....	66	228	- 6
229.	Number of homes assisted in an analysis of their home conditions with reference to a standard of living.....	13	229	- 1
230.	Number of homes assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living.....	119	230	- 3

(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

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

5- 232. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year..... 160 232

1- 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

5- 235. Number of individuals improving the selection of household furnishings..... (a) Women 143 (b) Girls 1 235

5- 236. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing of furniture..... (a) Women 48 (b) Girls 1 236

6- 237. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... (a) Women 93 (b) Girls 1 237

3- 238. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... (a) Women 34 (b) Girls 0 238

5- 239. Number of individuals improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... (a) Women 107 (b) Girls 1 239

(Use space below for State questions not listed above)

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

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

240.	Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	33	240	- 1
241.	Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.....	726	241	- 2
242.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(a) Girls..... 60 (b) Boys..... 50	242	- 2
243.	Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(a) Girls..... 60 (b) Boys..... 50	243	- 2
244.	Number of 4-H Club members not in special health clubs who participated in definite health-improvement work.....	(a) Girls..... 273 (b) Boys..... 50	244	- 6
245.	Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers.....	(a) 4-H Club members..... 87 (b) Others..... 1649	245	- 6
246.	Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations.....	2880	246	- 7
247.	Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations.....	1635	247	- 7
248.	Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.).....	61	248	- 3
249.	Number of homes adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations.....	140	249	- 3
250.	Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans.....	0	250	
251.	Number of homes screened according to recommendations.....	0	251	
252.	Number of homes following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	56	252	- 3

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

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No. Counties

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

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

No. Counties

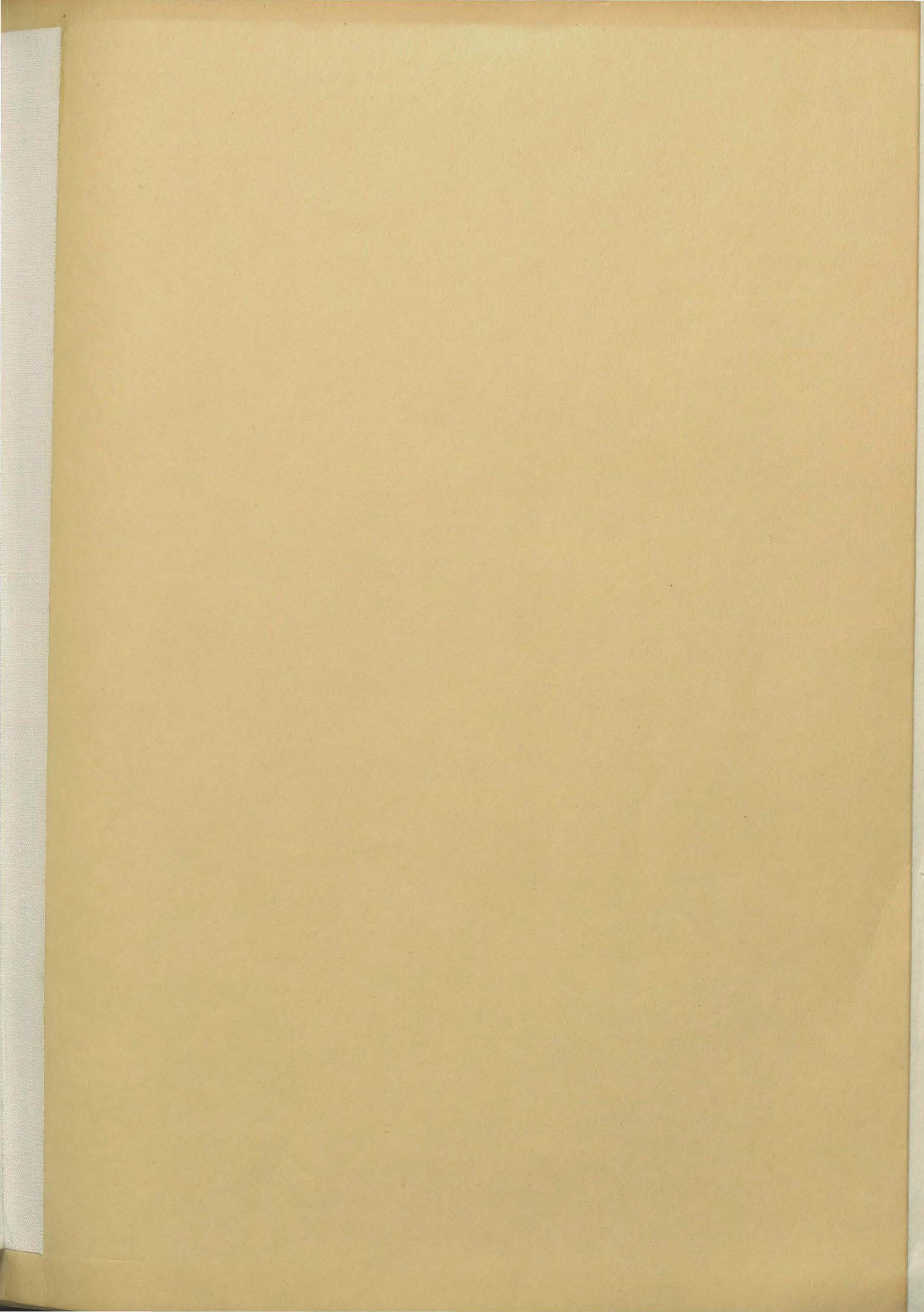
253.	Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations.....	0	253
2-	254. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders.....	18	254
2-	255. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs.....	29	255
3-	256. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations.....	20	256
3-	257. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented.....	15	257
	258. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established.....	(a) Adults..... 0 (b) Juniors..... 0	258
1-	259. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices.....	23	259
2-	260. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished.....	8	260
2-	261. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.....	11	261
3-	261½. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page.....	40	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) Other clubs	
n.a. 262. Number of method demonstration meetings held.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	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.....	"	"	"	"	



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 3

By
Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director
for
Home Economics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Nevada Program of Work (Distribution of Projects by Counties)	
Nevada Extension Service Map	
I. Factors Affecting Conduct of Extension Work	
II. Supervisory Program.	4
A. General Supervisory Problems.	4
B. Program Determination.	5
C. State Summary of Supervisory Goals & Results . . .	5
III. Supervisory Problems.	7
A. Relations to Counties.	7
B. Personnel Problems.	8
C. Assistance Given in Determining Programs.	10
D. Assistance Given Agents in Planning Work.	12
E. Measuring Progress and Agencies.	14
F. Use of Means and Agencies.	19
G. Other Studies of Organization and Methods.	20
IV. Project Activities and Results.	20
A. Project Organization.	20
B. Nutrition.	20
1. Relief Phase of Keep Growing Demonstrations..	26
2. Child Training and Care (G.G. & D.).	27
3. Cooperation With Health Agencies.	28
4. Clothing.	28
5. Home Improvement.	29
6. Home Management.	30
7. Community Activities.	36
(a) Community & County Organizations	36
(b) Recreation.	37
(c) Relief Work.	38
(d) C.W.A. Work.	39
V. Major Developments or Changes Contemplated for the Coming Year.	40
VI. Specialist's Report.	42
VII. Illustrative Material.	47

NEVADA PROGRAM OF WORK

(Showing Distribution of Work by Counties)

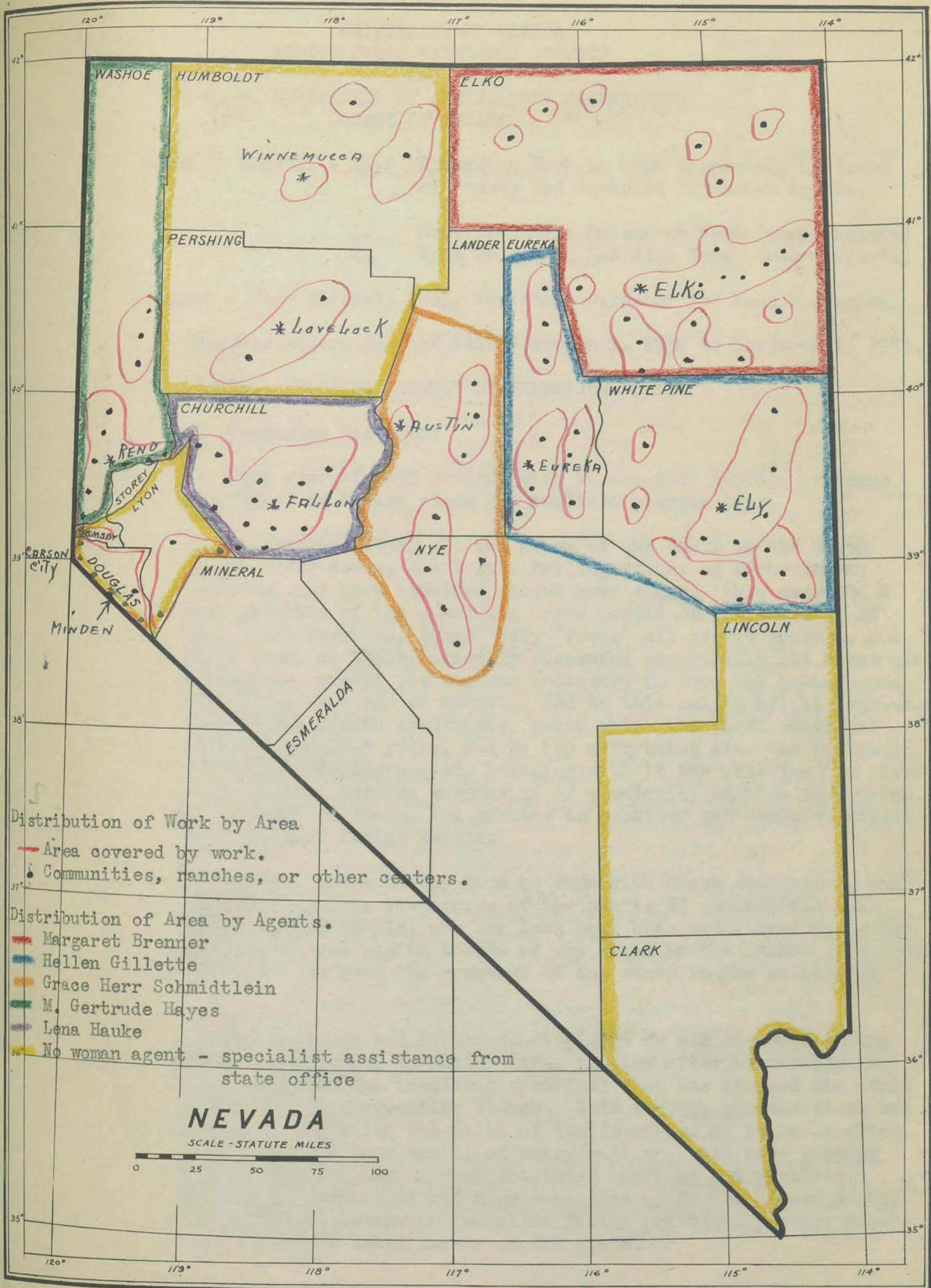
COUNTY

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

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 Clothing |
| f Home Management | o 4-H Foods |
| g Sanitation | p 4-H Food Preservation |
| h Child Care - Prepare for School Round-ups | q 4-H Home Improvement |
| i Child Care - Home Demonstration | r Relief |

Nevada Extension Map
 Distribution of Work by Area and Agents During 1933



Distribution of Work by Area

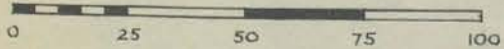
- Area covered by work.
- Communities, ranches, or other centers.

Distribution of Area by Agents.

- Margaret Brenner
- Hellen Gillette
- Grace Herr Schmidtlein
- M. Gertrude Hayes
- Lena Hauke
- No woman agent - specialist assistance from state office

NEVADA

SCALE - STATUTE MILES



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, 1932 to November 1, 1933.

1. FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT OF EXTENSION WORK:

A. Economics Disaster:

This year of 1933 brought with it the most serious problems ever faced in Nevada since the earliest pioneer days.

In November 1932, all but seven of the banks in the state closed their doors, due to the falling prices of agricultural products, and have remained closed ever since. This deprived a vast majority of the rural and urban people of the state of all their cash reserves, immediately "froze" all credit sources, and for a time, at least, abruptly suspended practically all commercial activities, except the minimum necessary to feed the urban population and that was on credit. Add to this only a slight improvement in the drouth conditions, under which the whole state has suffered for four years, and to top everything else the national and world-wide depression, bringing with it the all-time low livestock prices, and the suspension of a majority of mine operations throughout the state, and perhaps an outsider can dimly visualize the situation facing Nevada.

No one, not actually face to face with these conditions, can realize what this shattering of the habits of generations has meant to this people, who for long have been accustomed to by far the highest per capita income of any state in the Union. The drop in income has been the greatest of any state in the nation, we believe.

The calmness and fortitude displayed by all elements of the state's population in facing life, as blow after blow fell, has been a gallant and inspiring spectacle that has aroused the admiration of the surrounding states. This sturdy, pioneer stock has certainly justified the faith of its founders, as it has carried on through the long months of weary waiting, with hope growing fainter and fainter of ever obtaining anything but possibly a very small percent of the huge sums tied up in the closed banks, and with foreclosure and eviction facing practically every ranching outfit and small farmer in the state.

The real story of those long, cold winter months of 1932-33 can never be told. But stock must be fed as long as there is feed to spread (no matter how many die each cold night), cows must be milked and children must go to school. These day by day tasks were carried on with a sort of silent, clear eyed courage that was nothing short of heroic.

What would have happened to this state if it has not been for national relief effort is too terrible to think about. It is an actual fact that the government wheat distribution through the American Red Cross was the only thing that saved the livestock population in the state, and that the flour, cotton yardage and clothing was in a hundred instances the saving factor that kept children in school. These supplies were shipped by the Red Cross to county seats. Then the struggle began to get these life saving materials over snow-blocked roads to our isolated ranches, mining camps, and small irrigated farming sections. For weeks a majority of extension time was devoted to acting as the contact agent between these rural sections and distribution headquarters, working out and helping to apply relief rations for most of the winter, financed by local private agencies and the National Red Cross.

There was a touching confidence shown by both sides in the personal interest and unceasing effort of the extension agents. The problem of relief was a totally new one to this state. Up to this time widow and old age pensions and the charity committee of churches and fraternal organizations had been sufficient to care for our almost non-existent dependant group. Therefore, there was no knowledge of concerted community action, or social agencies (aside from a very few Red Cross chapters), that need has created in other states. So it was to the extension service, as the only organized social agency in the state, that all turned for help in this great emergency. This confidence was truly touching and the extension personnel responded with whole-hearted devotion. No day was too long, no road too difficult, no personal effort too great. The only comparable situation was the World War days. But there was so little that anyone could do, because most all county, state, church, lodge and personal funds were tied up in the closed banks, so as winter crept past the situation grew more desperate.

Then, in early March 1933, the national government entered the field with the ideal of the "New Deal", and money was made available through national appropriation for adequately handling the vast relief problem facing this state.

The Director of the Agricultural Extension Service was first made secretary of the State Relief Committee, and finally state administrator of both the Emergency, Relief and Civil Works Administrations; therefore, the whole extension service has devoted a large share of its time to furthering the Recovery Program in Nevada. Further details of this work will be discussed under Relief,

later on in this report.

B. Absence and Loss of Agents:

The economic situation was not the only factor seriously effecting extension work in Nevada this year. Accidents and family illness has caused the highest percent of absences from duty in our history.

Late in the fall of 1932 Miss Hellen Gillette, woman extension agent of the east-central district, was injured in an automobile accident while on duty, and late this spring was injured again by the explosion of a tin can during a canning demonstration. This caused a total absence of ten days. However, despite this fact Miss Gillette's annual report shows that she worked all but 22 days during the year, which means that she has devoted practically every Sunday to her work, and has had no annual vacation.

Miss M. Gertrude Hayes, the agent in Washoe county, was called back to Missouri by the grave illness of her mother, and was absent from work three months during the summer.

Miss Margaret Brenner was very severely injured by the explosion of a glass jar during a canning demonstration. The industrial use of one eye was almost completely destroyed and two months of the year's time was spent in a Salt Lake hospital fighting to save her from complete blindness. We are hoping that she may be able to return to work January 2, 1934.

Mrs. Grace Herr Schmidlein, fourth time agent in Lander county, was granted four months leave of absence in the early spring, because of the birth of a little son. Then lack of funds compelled the discontinuance of the work in August, so only five months of time on a fourth time basis was secured from this agent.

Altogether thirteen and a half months of agents' time was lost out of a total of $4\frac{1}{2}$ agents' time this year.

Despite this severe handicap the percent of goals reached during the year was increased 3 percent over last year, when there was practically no absences. We believe this is a real evidence of the efficient way the projects had been selected and organized, and of the fine cooperation of the local leaders and project members who carried on in the agents' absences.

C. Decrease in Extension Funds:

There has been a serious decrease in extension funds this year. The reduction of Federal extension funds made it necessary

to discontinue the services of the one-fourth time agent in Lander county, and has reduced the amount of funds available for supervisory and specialist trips by the assistant director. State and county extension funds have also been reduced, due to the decided decrease in tax valuation and to the desperate financial condition of the state. This has hampered the agents in their field work, and reduced the amount of office help available. Every effort has been made by the extension force, and the people of the county to compensate for this loss of funds by careful planning in the use of time, funds and extension methods. Good results have been secured, but we confess that the lack of funds has frequently hampered the effectiveness of the service. This is regrettable, particularly at this time when the need for help is so great.

D. The Favorable Factors During This Year Have Been:

1. The skill and devotion of the agents.
2. The agents' thorough knowledge of local conditions, and no new agents to acclimate.
3. The confidence and cooperation of both rural and urban folk.
4. The awakening and facing of facts by a large part of our population; caused by their desperate situation, and their willingness to try out suggestions made, particularly in regard to the necessity for the home production of food.
5. The resilience and persistency manifested by the whole state.
6. The life-saving material help rendered by the national recovery agencies, and the National Red Cross.
7. A slight improvement in drouth conditions.
8. The long-time extension and farm bureau program, based on a realization of the ultimate effect of the long years of continually decreasing rainfall, and livestock prices, and the necessity of making every effort to adopt our agricultural and home life to meet what the future might bring if this trend kept up. Although, of course no one could foresee this year of devastating emergency, the trend was there and the well established effort to meet it has helped greatly.

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM:

A. General Supervisory Problems:

The general supervisory problems during these trying times has been -

1. To help analyze the long-time and immediate needs.

2. To plan a balanced program of work to suit these needs.
3. To emphasize with agents and leaders the need of the most skillful extension methods as a means of conserving time, effort and health, while carrying an extremely heavy program with very limited means and personnel.
4. To keep an open mind toward the constant influx of new problems, and to consider what could be done to solve them.
5. To personally assist in every way possible with the actual field work to relieve the overburdened agents.
6. To see that the extension service rendered the fullest cooperation to all other agencies, so that the greatest results could be secured, with no loss from duplication or friction.
7. To comfort and inspire to new effort and persistency through the dark days.

B. Program Determination:

The program of work for this year was made out during the darkest days, and all were only too painfully aware that they were facing a desperate crisis. Personal prejudices and inertia were largely eliminated and all effort concentrated upon survival through producing food for man and beast, and saving every possible bit of cash for taxes and interest. The most of the Home Economics extension program was based on a state-wide Live-at-Home campaign. This was backed by the full influence of all local and state forces, and encouraged by small prizes offered by the state Farm Bureau.

Two other big interests also received endorsement; the conservation of health for economic as well as humane reasons, and the maintenance of morale through cooperative effort and non-commercial recreation.

All realized that much of the extension agents' time must be devoted to relief problems in town as well as in the rural sections, and an attitude of real generosity and helpfulness was manifested in planning to release enough time to handle these new demands. Never in the twelve years that I have been in the state have I observed such a spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness. It is a precious by-product of this disturbed period.

C. State Summary of Supervisory Goals and Results:

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>RESULTS</u>
1. Help determine county and state programs of work.	State and county conferences held.

GOALS(Cont'd)RESULTS(Cont'd)

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 2. | Supervise writing of county plans and carrying out same. | This was done, through personal conference and by correspondence. |
| 3. | Supervise activities of women agents as regards field and office work, methods, records and reports and results secured. | This was done, but largely by correspondence and when in county to help out in field work, due to crowded schedules and lack of funds. Many emergency adjustments were necessary. |
| 4. | Supervise Home Economic 4-H Club work. | This was done, also substituted for absent agents. |
| 5. | Act as part-time nutrition specialist. | Amount of time devoted to this increased to meet relief emergency. |
| 6. | Carry on Home Economics extension work in counties having no extension woman agent. | This responsibility was decidedly increased, there being 7, and late in the year 8 counties, without women agents. Also did same for counties when agents were absent for a considerable time. |
| 7. | Secure new subject matter reference material and advice from national and state sources. | This work increased to meet the constant influx of new problems, particularly as regards relief and the Live-at-Home programs. |
| 8. | Help prepare needed subject matter material for use within the state. | Large amount of material prepared for relief and Live-at-Home campaign, some for child care and 4-H club projects. |
| 9. | Help secure cooperation from other organizations. | This was an ever present problem to correlate efforts regarding relief and recovery efforts. Acted as state chairman on relief, nutrition, Live-at-Home, and 3 committees for safe guarding health. Late-ly have added chairmanship of emergency school feeding and rural housing survey. |

III. SUPERVISORY PROBLEMS, METHODS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

A. Relations With Counties:

1. Important Changes in County Organization:-

Two more counties, Lincoln and Lander, lost the part-time services of a woman extension agent during the year, due to shrinkage of county income, decreased valuation, and delinquent taxes. These counties have been added to the area receiving specialist extension service from the state office. But, of course with eight counties now in this status only a minimum of women's and 4-H clubs for girls can be maintained, and then only where the agriculture agent has the time and inclination to cooperate in the supervision of leaders.

In the other three counties having full-time women agents, organization has remained unchanged. Two other counties share the time of a fourth woman agent. The reduction of area in the east-central district (through discontinuing work in Lincoln county), leaves a much more compact area, and makes it possible to carry on more efficient work.

The same is true for Churchill county. This is the first year this county has had a full-time woman agent, Lyon county being dropped early last fall. The quality and volume of work in Churchill county has been greatly increased this year, because the agent has devoted all her time to this county.

2. Method of Creating Favorable Sentiment Toward Extension Work:-

a. No special or direct methods of creating favorable sentiment have been used for over two years, nor do we believe they are now needed. The long years of persistent, carefully planned work has at last resulted in a widespread confidence in, and support of, extension work. As mentioned before, the way the whole state turned to the extension service for council and service during the trials of this past year, is evidence of the general attitude. The remark, "What would we all have done without you" is evidence that the people in the counties feel that effective service has been given in this emergency, and they are correspondingly appreciate.

b. Systematic public education regarding extension aims and goals is still carried on through the extension news service maintained through the county papers over the entire state. Special care has been exerted this year to explain the various types of governmental recovery services as soon as they became available (relief, agricultural loans, C.W.S., etc.) This information is always accompanied with

the statement that extension agents are always available, and glad to help in interpreting the function of these recovery agencies in terms of particular individual needs; and suggesting that any one wanting such assistance, call at the extension office or phone, asking for an agent to make a home or farm visit. As a result much of both men and women agents' time has been spent in such personal service. This has been of real help and almost always brings the reward of adopted extension practices in connection with carrying out the succeeding farm or home activities. Many new extension contacts have been made in this way.

c. Community, district and state meetings, at which similar material has been continually presented, has also built up much favorable sentiment through clearing up misunderstandings regarding the ideal and motives upon which the National Recovery Program is founded.

d. The fact that the State Farm Bureau and other rural groups put up such a valiant fight in the state legislature this spring when extension appropriation was attacked by a small, but bitter group of industrial interest (bent on radical tax reduction at no matter what cost to education, health, or other public service,) is a concrete instance of the loyalty that is firmly established.

3. Obtaining Extension Funds:

This problem in Nevada is treated entirely as an executive function, the Director of Extension being solely responsible for securing all county and state appropriations and their allotment to men's, women's, or 4-H Club work. This avoids conflict or accusations of playing politics, and allows an unbiased judgment of relative value in considering emergency situations, such as have faced us this year. The stability that results, we believe, amply justifies the plan.

The Director of Extension, in behalf of the department, voluntarily accepted a severe cut in both state and county appropriations, in order to do our part to help adjust expenditures to fit a radical reduction in tax income. This meant severe reductions in salary, travel and office expense, but the adjustment was cheerfully accepted. Every effort has been made to see that the monetary cut should not effect the quality of the extension work.

B. Personnel Problems:

1. Agent Personnel:

No new agents have entered the service this year. The new agent of last year is now fully adjusted to Nevada conditions and methods, and is doing excellent work. All the

other agents have been with us from two to seven years, and are thoroughly stabilized, so there was no problem of training new agents this year. This was a decided advantage in the face of the increased demands made upon the extension service during these troubled times.

We were sincerely sorry to have to dispense with the services of Grace Herr Schmittlein, the extension agent of Lander county. Lack of funds in that district made it the only possible course. However, Mrs. Schmittlein continues a considerable amount of extension work as a volunteer local leader, and nearly every day some one stops at the ranch or phones or writes for information or council. The extension service supplies bulletins and mimeographed material for the work, and it is really too bad that there is no record of the good that is being done this way. But Mrs. Schmittlein is a busy woman with her family, feeding crews, canning for their sheep herders, as well as her own table, besides all the help she gives to neighbors. To ask for detailed records of her volunteer extension work would be an imposition, so over that hundred mile valley the good work just goes on unrecorded.

2. The Health of Agents:

Nevada has been fortunate this year in the fact that the health of all the women extension agents has been excellent. Despite the very heavy schedule of work there has been no absence due to illness of agents. However, there are now some signs of physical and nervous exhaustion in the case of two of these agents. Some kind of additional help is certainly needed. With reduced extension funds this is a difficult problem.

3. Professional Improvement of Agents:

We are sorry to report that the long hours of extra work demanded of everyone to meet the emergency this year, have left very little time for professional study. Even the graduate work in economics that the assistant director was carrying on had to be put aside. As a result we all feel rather mentally stale; and at least one agent's report clearly states that if the quality of extension work is to be maintained some way must be found to allow for continued study - (Hayes', Washoe county report, p. 123, paragraph 12). With a heavily increased schedule extending far into each night and most Sundays, and with a severe salary cut, this is as yet an unsolved problem. This is a serious problem, and should be definitely confronted by national and state extension organizations.

4. Office and Field Equipment:

There have been practically no funds available for these needs this year. A small amount of canning equipment was the

only equipment secured. Funds are certainly needed for more reference books to enable agents to keep up in their professional information, and to loan to project groups and demonstrators. Our very limited library service in this state cannot assist in this problem.

5. Clerical Service:

The usual clerical force has been supplemented late this fall by C.W.A. workers, to help handle the large volume of additional work concerned with relief. Otherwise there has been no change.

C. Assistance Given In Determining Extension Programs:

1. Obtaining and Analyzing Factual Data:

- a. The collection of information regarding community, county and state conditions continues whenever opportunity offers, and is of increasing value as time goes on. This year, statistical charts showing the state and county income and expenses, including extension funds, were compiled by the agricultural extension economists, and did yeoman service in meeting the attacks of sweeping tax reduction without thought of the relative value received. The same charts were used before community and homemakers groups to help present the picture of the actual situation confronting the state.
- b. The outlook and economic data prepared by the home management specialist of the Federal extension office proved of real value in helping to understand relative price variation, and its effect on family planning. We sincerely hope this valuable assistance will be continued.
- c. We are also looking forward with interest to the forthcoming farm-home survey just starting under the direction of the Bureau of Home Economics, financed by C.W.A. funds. It is certain to give us much exact information that will help in planning future project activities.
- d. An intensive study was made of nutrition standards requisite to protect health and maintain efficiency. In this work we had valuable assistance from the nutrition specialist of the Federal extension service and the Bureau of Home Economics. This material was adopted as the standard upon which were based the minimum standards for relief rations used throughout the state in all relief work supported by the Red Cross, and from government and state funds.
- e. Information regarding standards of household goods, clothing and foods was collected and prepared for consumer

education in connection with home management work.

2. Part Committeemen Played in Program Making.

Cooperation of local, county and state committeemen in helping to plan programs was more active and more wholehearted this year than ever before. The enthusiasm with which the live-at-home, nutrition, and health conservation programs were adopted and carried out is a proof that Nevadians were fully awake to the crisis which they faced. It is also evidence of the faith in cooperative effort, as the only effective method of attack.

These representatives have shown sound judgment and a spirit of fair play in helping to decide what to do when extension funds were so drastically cut, and when the emergency situation made new demands on agents' time.

3. Economic Adjustment and The Long-Time Program:

As previously mentioned on page 8 of this report, emergency adjustments necessary to meet the present deplorable economic situation have not disrupted the long-time program of work. This was due to the fact that the extension service and a few open-minded farsighted leaders several years ago realized something of what the future held for the state if drouth conditions, and the slump in livestock prices continued. Therefore, for several years our long-time program of work has been aimed at the reduction of cash expenditures and the live-at-home program. The present crisis has, to a large extent, speeded up the attack and increased effort. Appreciation has been expressed for the foresight that has at least shown the way toward feasible methods of adjustment.

4. Coordination of Program of Specialist and Agents:

Nevada has no full-time specialists for Home Economic extension work. Each woman agent acts as a part-time project specialist; the assistant director spending about one-third of her time acting as state nutrition specialist.

This year effort has been concentrated on helping the state population adjust itself to the radically changed economic conditions. Nutrition material on the production, selection, and use of health protecting food supplies was prepared. This was used not only in the relief work, but by many rural and town families whose income had been radically reduced, frequently to a bare subsistence level. Special subject matter on clothing renovation and care, and a whole series of "Getting Your Money's Worth" was prepared to help conserve the little cash that was available. Material on child care, and the protection of

physical and mental health under the strained condition everyone was facing, also home and community recreation was cordially received.

Among the agents only one short specialist trip in one project was possible to finance this year, besides the nutrition specialist work carried on by the assistant director. Special subject matter and methods, and training were given by the different agents and assistant director at the annual extension conference, and by means of correspondence. Considerable work of this kind was also given by means of conferences during the assistant director's occasional visits. In spite of all handicaps, really satisfactory results, both as to quantity and quality were secured, due we are sure, to the fine spirit of cooperation and earnest effort.

D. Assistance Given Agents In Planning Work:

1. Selection of Goals:

This year a special effort was made by the assistant director to gather facts as to conditions facing the state, and these were laid first before county meetings; then the State Farm Bureau, delegates, agents and assistant director counceled together as to what plan would best help to meet the existing situation, i.e., how best to conserve the very limited available cash to meet taxes and pay feed bills. Also, much thought was given to the problem of how to safeguard health (both for economic and humane reasons), and how best to maintain morale and protect normal family relations, particularly as they effected children. There was a unanimous decision to carry on intensive campaigns in behalf of three major efforts; the live-at-home, the nutrition and health, and the home and community recreation project groups. The enthusiastic support given these three major lines of work resulted in a large volume of results being secured. The fact that the percent of goals reached or exceeded was increased from 74 percent in 1932 to 77 percent in 1933 in spite of many obsticales, we believe, is evidence that the year's program was selected wisely.

2. Choice of Means and Agencies:

a. Due to the almost constantly shifting situation facing the state, means and agencies had to be frequently changed to meet new calls for service. This required a large amount of adaptability, but both agents and leaders maintained a surprising degree of open-mindedness; and plans and methods were reorganized again as the need arose. As a whole an effort was made to reach a larger proportion of the population with reduced funds and personnel. Details of the various methods used will be discussed under "E.- Measuring Progress and Results of Extension Teaching."

b. The cooperation with other state organizations, such as, the health agencies, Federation of Women's Clubs, and Parent-Teachers Associations that has steadily grown for a long time, this year was decidedly increased. The emergency situation drew all together to work for a common cause in a desire to give service where service was needed, let the credit fall where it might.

c. Definite calendars were prepared at the first of the year for all projects, but many had to be modified or abandoned to meet emergency demands. However, in spite of this, a large majority of the work was carried out, even if not done just when or as planned. This is clearly shown by the increase in percent of goals this year over last, a 3% increase from 74% in 1932 to 77% in 1933.

d. Use of Local Leaders:

As never before, loyal and devoted leaders proved veritable treasures to their communities and to their extension agents during the strenuous days of this past year. They might not be able to go to as many leader training meetings, because of lack of money; but when the agent came to them they dropped everything else to eagerly absorb all the information and suggestions they offered. Then they frequently set out (often on horseback or on foot, if gasoline was not available), to see that this help reached exactly the homes where it would do the most good.

When roads were closed by snow, systematic phone canvasses or personal correspondence was resorted to temporarily. As these leaders gave this much needed service, they also gathered up suggestions regarding new needs that their project members wished to reach the agents. They also kept a keen outlook for needs that were not reported by the families concerned, through pride or the feeling that perhaps there were other families who were in greater need of help. Many a bundle of clothing, extra food for livestock or the family, medicine, donated books and magazines found its way to a family whose needs would never have been known if it had not been for this quiet, tactful "mothering" by those blessed local leaders. But not always were these valiant local leaders simply tactful, they could at times be most persistent. Many families, who had never had a vegetable garden or done canning, had considerable pressure applied to them; and discovered by and by that they were falling in line, supposedly for the sake of their community's record, but of course, in reality for the benefit it would do themselves. Watching the practical psychology

applied by these leaders, was a fascinating study of "mother wit" in its best sense. These leaders truly mothered whole valleys, much as they do their own children.

E. Measuring Progress and Evaluating Results:

1. Checking Project Results:

The former plan of having the assistant director periodically check over each project calendar with each agent had to be abandoned this year, because of the shifts of plans forced upon all of us and lack of funds for trips. However, the years of doing this careful checking has borne good results that carried over into this year. Things might not be done just as they were planned, but most of them got done, when and as circumstances permitted.

These detailed project plans and progress reports have been carried on again this year, and through the years have resulted in marked improvement in planning and carrying out projects, and more efficient use of time and extension methods. We now feel that this type of training has served its purpose, and that, with the many emergency situations facing agents, the time taken up in making and keeping such detailed reports can be spent to better advantage in other ways. Therefore, in the coming year much less detail will be required. The plan of work for each project will give only the location of the project and the major goals - Project calendar will be omitted, and only monthly and annual progress reports will be required.

2. Statistical and Narrative Reports:

Few special project reports were prepared at timely intervals during the year, and received a wide distribution, either through mimeographed copies, or through newspaper feature stories. The Keep Growing nutrition report is the best example of this method of giving publicity to extension aims and results.

a. Daily report slips are filled out by agents showing projects taken up and methods used, time spent, results secured and need of future work.

b. Statistical and narrative reports are made and sent to the state office each month. Excerpts from the narrative report are mimeographed in each county, and mailed out to county and community committees, local leaders, etc., giving information as to the progress of all major projects.

c. Annual reports are based upon these monthly reports, plus final statistics of results for each project.

3. Changes in Emphasis:

A study of annual and project reports shows a considerable change in emphasis was necessary among various extension methods this year. A summary of these changes and the results is given below.

1. Personal Contacts:

This year's tabulation of results shows that despite the unusual large amount of time lost through absence of agents and all the emergency work, there has been a decided increase in the total number of persons definitely reached through extension work, (a 62.% increase).

The pressure of acute problems resulted in a decided increase in the number of personal contacts sought with the women agents, as evidenced by the 155.% increase in the number of office calls. Office calls are an entirely voluntary extension contact, and therefore, we consider them an excellent index of desire for extension service.

Lack of extension funds for travel, loss of time by agents and crowded schedules reduced the number of home visits 12.%. This is a fact we deeply regret, as we feel that home visits are one of the most effective extension methods. On the other hand, the number of different homes reached was increased 17.%, which is a clear indication of increased spread of extension influence.

2. Method and Result Demonstration Meetings:

Lack of funds among the rural and small town population caused a reduction in the number of method and result demonstration meetings. (4.% for method demonstrations and 28.% for result demonstrations). But on the other hand average attendance at method demonstration meetings increased 33.%, and at result demonstration meetings increased 25.%, showing that these types of extension meetings were effectively planned and secured increased attention.

3. Achievement Meetings:

Adult achievement meetings were surprisingly successful this year, increasing 266.% in number and 40.% in average attendance. This, we believe, was due not only to planning and publicity, and to the accumulative effect of repetition. These achievement days are growing to be regular annual community events that are not only interesting from an information point of view, but are a source of community pride because of

the steady community progress that is demonstrated each year. This year considerable thought and time has been spent on the recreational features of these achievement meetings. Individual and team demonstrations, group singing, folk dances, and games have been means of securing participation by a large proportion of the audiences. The resulting opportunity for self-expression has been most welcome this year when commercial forms of recreation have been so widely curtailed. On the other hand, these recreation features have in no way detracted from the project value of these meetings, because they have been carefully planned to support and illustrate the main theme of the meetings.

4. Tours:

As was to be expected because of the general financial condition, the number of tours was decidedly increased (66.%) and the average attendance was decreased somewhat (17%).

5. 4-H Club Work:

In 4-H Club work the number of clubs was reduced 28.%, and the enrollment was decreased 33.%. The number of training meetings for 4-H Club leaders was decreased 42.%, but attendance decreased only 17.%. Club achievement days decreased 71.%, in number and average attendance increased 86.%. We are very proud of this last figure. We are also proud of the fact that the percentage of completions in girls 4-H club work increased 15.%, (from 71.%, to 82.%,). This is an increase of a full 11% of the entire enrollment as compared to last year. This is the greatest increase in percent of completions Nevada has ever had, and indicates the decided persistency of those girls who did enroll in 4-H Club work.

The loss in number of clubs and total enrollment is explained by the fact that two more counties were without a woman extension agent, and the time of men agents and assistant director for Home Economics was so crowded with emergency work that girls club work in counties without women agents just had to be neglected. This conclusion is supported by the fact that of the five areas having women extension agents, one completed girls 4-H Club projects 100%, another 92.%, a third 80.%, the fourth 75.%, and the fifth 67.%. The last area listed is the two county east-central district, where the woman agent has for a good part of the year administered 1000 relief cases as well as carried on her regular extension work.

6. Other Extension Methods Used:

a. Phone calls to the extension office have increased 44.%. This is another index of entirely voluntary extension contact.

Nevada Home Demonstration Extension Work
Tabulation of Statistics for 1932 and 1933 (Cont'd)

	<u>Total 1932</u>	<u>Total 1933</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
No. days in field	757.7	706.	- 7.%
News articles	537	535	-.4 %
Individual letters	1867	1694	- 9.%
Circular letters	382	505	+32.%
Bulletins	10011	9945	-.6%
Radio talks	3	5	+66.%
Exhibits	26	37	+42.%
Adult training meetings	34	26	-24.%
Total attendance	405	333	-18.%
Average attendance	12	13	+ 8.%
Club leaders training meetings	72	42	-42.%
Attendance	417	196	-53.%
Average attendance	6	5	-17.%
Method demonstrations	998	958	- 4.%
Attendance	18287	22247	+22.%
Average attendance	18	24	+33.%
Meetings held at result demonstrations	458	332	-28.%
Attendance	14528	13321	- 8.%
Average attendance	32	40	+25.%
Tours	6	2	-66.%
Attendance	145	40	-72.%
Average attendance	24	20	-17.%
Adult achievement days	6	22	+266.%
Attendance	616	3171	+415.%
Average attendance	103	144	+ 40.%
4-H Club achievement days	31	9	- 71.%

Nevada Home Demonstration Extension Work
Tabulation of Statistics for 1932 and 1933 (Cont'd)

	<u>Total</u> <u>1932</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1933</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>
Attendance	1524	816	-46.%
Average attendance	49	91	/86.%

Altogether, I believe we can safely say that despite greatly reduced income and many new problems extension work in Nevada has met the real needs of the people of this state during these dark days of 1933. The loyal cooperation of leaders and community organizations, and the devotion of the agents to the cause has certainly succeeded in reaching a much larger portion of the population with help which was evidently desired, as all participation was entirely on a voluntary basis.

F. Assistance Given County Extension Agents in Developing More Efficient Means and Agencies:

1. Extension Methods Studied in Past Years:

For three years preceding 1933 the assistant director for Home Economics has been working with the women agents in a detailed study of various extension methods, (home visits, method and result demonstrations, community meetings, tours, exhibits, circular letters and news articles) in an effort to improve the technique of each method and determine the best use of each method under different Nevada conditions. We can honestly state that this study has resulted in much improvement in extension technique. We were thankful to have this increased skill at our command during this year of new problems and greatly increased responsibilities.

2. Efforts During 1933:

This year all our effort in extension methods has had to be focused upon the organization of work to meet the constantly changing situations, and the goal of reaching as nearly as possible the whole population. Cooperation with other organizations has also received much attention. The results indicate that the past intensive training has been of great benefit by fitting all of us to meet this year's emergency with little waste of time or effort.

3. A Shift in Extension Emphasis:

This year there was a decided increase in the use of exhibits and they proved an excellent means of reaching a large part of urban, as well as rural population, with information regarding the fundamentals of minimum food requirements, clothing conservation, home food production and preservation, etc.

Tours because of lack of money for gasoline and car up-keep, were almost completely abandoned as an extension method.

Method demonstrations, although fewer in number, reached a much larger portion of the population than formerly.

Meetings at result demonstrations decreased in number, because as in the case of tours, automobile transportation was not available. However, they increased in average attendance.

Newspaper publicity continued to be a valuable extension tool, and was used in about the same proportion as usual.

Circular letters extended their sphere of influence, while individual letters decreased.

4. Much mimeographed subject matter material for relief work and the live-at-home campaign has been sent out. Three years of subject matter material in 4-H Club work has been re-written and reorganized. About the usual amount of instruction material on child care has been prepared, also a small amount on home management, based on the theme of "Getting Your Money's Worth". No printed bulletins were issued due to lack of funds. The annual Keep Growing report was mimeographed instead of printed this year.

G. Studies Other Than Analysis of Reports, Conducted to Determine Effective Methods of Extension Organization:

This was pretty thoroughly covered under F - 1, 2, 3, and 4. There was neither time or money sufficient to make a detailed long-time study of anyone project and its results, as was done in 1932 with the ten year report of the Keep Growing demonstrations. A large amount of work was done on developing methods suitable to relief work.

IV PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS:

A. Project Organization:

As stated above, detailed project plans and calendars and progress reports were continued along the lines carried on for the past four years. Project calendars made out at the first of the year had to be greatly modified or entirely abandoned in order to meet with successive emergencies as they arose. Project plans had to have some modification, but not as much as we expected, because at the first of the year everyone had a pretty clear idea of the strenuous and trying time that lay ahead of us. Plans were drawn up with this definitely in mind, and a large amount of flexibility allowed for. As a whole all major projects were carried out with more than expected results.

B. Nutrition:

Much effort along the lines of nutrition were focused upon

two principles - conservation of cash resources through the live-at-home campaign, and health protection through being sure everyone included the protective food elements in their diet, no matter how inexpensive their food supply must be.

a. Food production through the adequate and subsistence garden campaigns reached into practically every corner of the state with great success. Habits of generations were overcome on our highly specialized livestock ranches, and hay and poultry farms for the sake of the cash that could be saved and health that must be protected, both for an economic and humanitarian reason. Innumerable fairly adequate home gardens were planted where no gardens ever had been before. The demonstration gardens we had so carefully located and fostered in years past proved of great value as concrete examples. (See Hayes' Washoe report, page 14 regarding the growth of this work). These demonstrators were "worth their weight in gold" in their enthusiastic eagerness to enlist recruits in this campaign and their willingness to help along these new beginners with personal advice and day by day demonstrations of desirable garden practices.

The true gardener surely has the missionary spirit. The number of actual garden demonstrations only increased from 627 in 1932 to 689 in 1933 (9.9% increase), but the amount of produced vegetables and fruits canned increased from 52959 quarts in 1932 to 84621 quarts in 1933 (60.% increase), and the amount stored increased from about 35,000 lbs. in 1932 to nearly 70,000 lbs. in 1933 (practically a 100% increase).

These figures represent only the families belonging to homemakers clubs and special garden project groups. There were three or four times as many families who did not belong to an organized group; but who were actually a very real part of the state-wide live-at-home campaign, in that they, for perhaps the first time, planted and raised gardens fairly adequate for their family needs, even though, of course, no record was kept of the food produced. What this meant in the direct cash saving and what it meant in the preservation of health is beyond estimation. We only know that the product canned and stored by demonstrators this year was conservatively valued at \$10,507.53, based on the low valuation of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for stored vegetables and 17¢ a quart for those canned.

One garden demonstrator in her achievement story states, "the cash expenditure for food was greatly reduced in 1932. The average monthly expenditure was \$62.25 in 1932, and in 1933 it was \$28.73. This shows what can be done. The family has been well fed too. There has been no sickness." (Hayes', Washoe county report, pages 19-20). Not all of this saving was the result of gardening, but that was the greatest single factor in

these families' adjustment when they enrolled in the live-at-home program.

Experiment station studies carried on in cooperation with the extension work give the following facts in regard to the value of these home raised products, and the accumulative effect of several years of persistent publicity regarding the need for home grown food products, plus the force of reduced income.

"In the Newlands project (Churchill county) garden acreage in 1932 was double that in 1931. The figures, which were taken from records kept in representative farms in the Newlands project, Truckee Meadows, (Washoe county) and the Carson and Walker River Valleys (Douglas and Lyon counties) reveal how much the western Nevada farm family reduced its living expenses. The total cost of food per person decreased from \$181 for the average of the four previous years to \$106 for 1932 in the Carson Valley, (no woman agent, work done by assistant director); and from \$154 to \$90 in the Newlands project, (has a woman agent). Even though part of this decrease is due to a change in purchasing power of the food dollar a marked live-at-home tendency is evident.

"Food purchased decreased from \$116 to \$64 in the Carson Valley, and from \$100 to \$55 in the Newlands project. The decrease in the value of livestock products was from \$65 to \$42 in the Carson Valley and from \$54 to \$35 in the Newlands project.

"The decrease was 45 percent for purchased food and 35 percent for home-grown livestock products in both districts, although the quantities of livestock produced in 1932 were greater than for the previous years."

Work on planting lists of varieties suited to different localities continues, and pretty fair lists are available in each county. This is a long, painstaking task, because climatic conditions, (due to variation in altitude) differ widely even in neighboring valleys. Soil conditions and water supply also have a wide variation, therefore, many localities demand patient trials year after year till the right varieties are determined. Greenleaf vegetable variety tests are receiving the most attention, because Nevada is still short on this type of food. One county reports 33 green variety tests demonstrators (See Brenner's Elko county report, page 19).

Considerable direct work was done on subsistence gardens for relief families, with a decided improvement in the quality of the family diet and a saving of cash outlay to the relief agencies.

The value of subsistence gardens in industrial communities is shown by the story of the garden campaign in the copper mining camp of McGill (see Gillette's White Pine county report, pages 21-24). The sidelight thrown on the way community pressure can be skilfully brought to bear to arouse interest and cooperation is interesting. In paragraph 3, page 25, the statement, "but every evening and on all his off time he could be seen at work in the garden", gives an indication of the value of gardening as a leisure time activity.

(The garden pictures of McGill (page 24 of Gillette's report), also reveal the cultural influence, as well as, food value of these subsistence gardens. For other good garden pictures see Hauke's Churchill county report, page 23 and 25; also, see garden publicity on page 24.)

b. Food Selection and Preparation:

The entire attention in this project was focused upon the use of low cost foods in a health protecting and attractive way. Emphasis was given to the value of whole cereals, canned tomatoes, greenleaf and yellow vegetables, dried vegetables, fruit, and skim milk powder as sources of the protective elements so absolutely necessary to safeguard health when minimum diets must be used.

Demonstrations of the attractive preparation of these foods, were given frequently throughout the winter months. Powdered skim milk, a state produced product, has been a great help in our mining camps where the milk supply is inadequate and in our railroad towns where the days of employment were cut until family income was insufficient to furnish anything above the barest necessities of life. Demonstrations of skim milk powder were also given to direct relief groups whose food rations contains one pound of skim milk powder per person per week. These demonstrations were very effective in getting these people to use this new and strange food, which at first they feared and protested against. (See Hayes' Washoe county report, page 22).

This work was all closely correlated with relief rationing carried on under the emergency relief organizations, and with the Keep Growing demonstrations in the nutrition of school children, prepare for school round-ups and the pre-school home demonstrations of the child care project. Inexpensive christmas sweets were featured both as a nutritional guide and for the sake of illustrating the type of home recreation being urged as a safeguard to mental hygiene during these days of depression.

School lunch and supplementary feeding of children at school were also emphasized as a factor in stemming the wave of malnutrition that late in the year threatened to engulf this state, due to the lack of income in all classes of the population. Details of this work are given

under the discussion of the Keep Growing project.

c. Food Preservation and Storage:

Much work was done along this line as a part of the live-at-home campaign. The use of the pressure cooker is absolutely necessary in this state, because all Nevada soils are highly impregnated with *Botulinus* bacteria; and also, because our high altitude decidedly lowers the boiling point of water. Pressure cooker gauges were tested to insure accuracy in the processing procedure. Canning in tin, which is steadily increasing in popularity, received its share of attention. Arrangements were made for the group purchase of tin cans to lower costs. Cans were provided from relief funds and considerable produce was donated and canned for relief purposes. Meat canning to supply sheep camps and cattle crews, as well as ranch families, continues to increase.

The interest in canning budgets, and the increase in the number of such budgets actually carried out was decidedly encouraging.

Storage methods were reviewed and many root cellars and basements adequately equipped for the first time. Cheese making, egg preservation, meat curing, the rendering of lard and soap making were other phases of the production and preservation of food that all combined made up the live-at-home program.

The Nevada State Farm Bureau backed the live-at-home campaign by offering small prizes for a state contest to be based upon achievement stories of how the live-at-home plan was carried out in individual farm and ranch families. Several county farm bureaus put up county prizes.

Excerpts from several of these achievement stories are included in the women agents annual reports (see Hayes' Washoe county report, pages 16 to 20, and Hauke's Churchill county report, pages 46 - 47).

Home management phases of the nutrition work were the budgeting of food supplies, and food expenditure, particularly the ten dollar per month grocery list prepared as a basic guide for the live-at-home campaign.

d. Relief Nutrition Work:

The relief phases of nutrition work were: The preparation of a minimum standard for relief food orders that would safeguard health (see page 35).

Subsistence gardens.

NEVADA KEEP GROWING NUTRITION DEMONSTRATIONS
STATE SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

County	Children			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
				Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \nearrow 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%.	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%.	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition, State Goal 75%.	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less.	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less.
	#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.						
Washoe	1129	1049	93	\nearrow 11.26%	-9.00%	725	74.26%	13.00%	72%
Elko	585	572	97	-15.36	\nearrow 5.72	220	56.47	10.66	81
Churchill	698	674	96	\nearrow 22.19	-8.19	513	62.16	11.86	74
White Pine	195	187	95	\nearrow 8.13	\nearrow 3.98	86	73.26	9.62	67
Eureka **	131	126	96	\nearrow 10.57	-3.55	46	76.98	7.14	55
Lander	84	80	95	\nearrow 14.52	-5.89	90	55.00	1.25	89
Humboldt	80	77	96	\nearrow 20.13	-1.94	37	70.13	14.29	82
Ormsby **	282	272	96	\nearrow 13.27	-6.60	223	75.00	4.04	95
Douglas	214	218	102	\nearrow 10.02	-1.14	222	63.76	11.01	88
STATE TOTALS	3398	3255	93	\nearrow 11.11%	-4.33%	2162	67.47%	10.75%	71%

COUNTIES	TOTAL NO. COMMUNITIES (or school units)	NO. NEW COMMUNITIES (or school units)	SILVER STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate state nutrition goal)	GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached state health as well as nutrition goal)	NO. COMMUNITIES (Having no ch. in Poor Nutritional Con.)
Washoe	20	2	6	4	5
Elko	22	2	4	2	9
Churchill	8	4	0	0	0
White Pine	9	2	6	0	4
Eureka **	2	0	0	2	0
Lander	6	1	0	0	5
Humboldt	2	0	1	0	1
Ormsby **	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	4	0	0	1	0
	<u>74</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>

(** Gold Star Counties)

~~for~~ Relief canning.

Method demonstrations on the use of low cost foods (opment)

School lunches and supplemental feeding

Home visits. (school round-ups were continued again this year in an effort to reach all five-year olds. In

Much newspaper publicity 80 to 100 percent of such children were reached in this way.

e. Special Nutrition Assistance:

b. Home Demonstration in Child Care:

Another steady phase of nutrition work is the personal service rendered to individuals having nutritional condition necessitating special dietary treatment, i.e. weight control for both exaggerated under and over-weight, nutritional anemia, constipation, diabetes, acidosis, etc. In this work the extension agent and nutrition specialist render service by helping to interpret physicians' dietary orders into terms of three meals a day that will upset family living habits as little as possible. Menus are suggested, and recipes supplied, and follow-up conferences held for the purpose of helping maintain the persistence that is so fundamental to successful dietary treatment. Special diets are, of course, a medical problem; therefore, no such demonstrations are accepted unless the person will consult some physician for diagnosis and a dietary prescription.

f. Keep Growing Demonstrations:

This nutrition work with whole populations of school children continues in this, its eleventh year. Because of lack of funds the annual project report could not be printed, so the mimeographed report is appended. This report is sent out to all local leaders, teachers, school board members, community, county and state Farm Bureau officials, and cooperating organizations.

The state narrative from this report is included later, as it presents the work as a whole, and shows the type of report we believe of value for general distribution.

1. Relief Phase of the Keep Growing Demonstrations:

This year special effort has been made to give additional assistance to the school children of relief and subsistence families. Extra home visits, supplemental feeding at recess and at noon, donated Cod Liver oil, sleep and rest have all received special attention in these families. This fall the need has been intensified and as this report is being written relief funds have been secured for greatly increasing the scope of school feeding and we are hoping to secure additional relief funds to put paid local leaders into the field to do intensive work with these families through home visits and special small group meetings. There is a crying need for this additional help

for these families.

2. Child Care and Training (Good Growth & Development)

a. Preschool Round-ups:

The preschool round-ups were continued again this year in an effort to reach all five-year olds. In many communities from 80 to 100 percent of such children were reached in this way.

b. Home Demonstration in Child Care:

Intensive work in child nutrition, habit formation, parental attitude and personality development is incorporated in our preschool home demonstration in good growth and development. Only a limited number of these demonstrations can be carried because of lack of time. If agents enrolled all mothers who apply to be admitted to these demonstrations, the agents' entire time would be devoted to just this one project. We only wish there was time for all these children; but with all the other projects demanding attention the best an agent can do is about ten to twenty demonstrations in each county per year, carefully selected as to location and type of cooperation. This is the third year of this work and we now feel that we are justified in stating that the average rural young mother is capable of applying a good many nursery school methods to her own child in its daily home life, to the decided benefit of both child and family relationships as a whole.

We believe that the greatest benefit derived from this work is the objective attitude developed by the parents and the interest aroused in really trying out various methods to see which one of them will solve a certain problem for them. All along, great care has been taken to see that agent and parents maintain an open-minded attitude of experimentation, and realize that there is no one solution for any problem where children are concerned. So far we have been much pleased with the results. (For details of this project see the specialist's report appended and the annual reports of Hayes, Hauke, Brenner and Gillette.)

c. Relief Phases of Child Care and Training:

This year a special effort has been made to reach a large number of mothers of young children, where the families are on relief, or struggling along on part-time employment and a bare subsistence income. This has resulted in a 587% increase in the number of children reached by this project. The necessity of protective foods in low cost diets, habit formation, and above all the guarding against serious mental

shock during these days of anxiety and want, have been presented through group meetings and by personal conferences. Again, more time is needed for this work than can possibly be given. The need is so great that it is a pity there is not someone in each county to devote full-time to just this one problem. There is no form of relief or recovery work that is more needed.

3. Cooperation With Health Agencies:

There is an unusually close cooperation between the state health agencies and extension work in Nevada. The Keep Growing and preschool projects are planned and carried out as cooperative projects. The extension agents and our one state nurse travel and work together and sincerely cooperate in seeing that effective service is rendered to all who need it. Dr. Hamer, the secretary of the State Board of Health, has rendered valuable assistance in regard to subject matter and methods. The results of this cooperation are given in both the Keep Growing and child care sections of this state report, and also in the agents' reports.

4. Clothing:

In the clothing project the entire emphasis this year was placed upon selection, conservation, and renovation of the family clothing in order to reduce the necessity for cash expenditures, and at the same time maintain the decent standard of health and personal appearance, so necessary to morale at this time. When there are so few pennies to spend for clothing there is a big temptation to buy cheap products with little thought as to their ultimate wearing qualities. Therefore, in all clothing and home management work the idea of "Getting Your Money's Worth" in the sense of real value, has been emphasized again and again with apparent results.

a. Relief Clothing Work:

Relief work has brought with it many clothing problems. Homemakers groups have done a splendid piece of work in the renovation of old clothing and bedding, and its donation to needy families. They also made up a considerable amount of Red Cross yardage into garments and quilts for distribution in town, as well as, in the country. (See Brenner's Elko county report, page 113). Now that unemployed women are being put to work under the C.W.S. to do this clothing construction work, rural families with larger houses are donating space for work rooms, while clothing project leaders are acting as volunteer foremen to give instruction and standardize the quality of the work. The women employed usually bring a bit of lunch, and the friendly hostess generously sees to it that there

is a hot drink or a bowl of soup. No history of these times will ever be able to depict the physical and spiritual solace of these uncounted acts of neighborliness that have lightened the darkness of these days.

Extension agents have received constant requests for help in relief clothing work, to make up estimates of clothing and yardage needs, select patterns and to help secure trained clothing project leaders to act as volunteer supervisors. They have also acted as contact agencies between needy rural families and relief headquarters, and have given help in seeing that the material reached its destination most frequently by making delivery themselves (see picture in Brenner's Elko county report, page 137), "It is an ill word, etc." In all clothing work there is a decided increase in the inclination and ability to plan ahead and to at least informally inventory clothing needs and budget clothing expenditures. Communities are even becoming conscious of the fact that there are fundamental needs in clothing as there are in food. A local relief volunteer has recently requested help in setting up a minimum clothing standard similar to the minimum food standards set up last year as a guide for the relief rationing. This woman stated, "If this situation is going to continue we have got to protect self-respect and health through our clothing relief, just as we have tried to do in the food relief, or else these folks never will be able to go back to work when the chance comes". This is the first evidence that highly individualistic Nevadans are beginning to think in terms of folk standards. In the past they seemed to have felt an instinctive distrust of standards or group action of any kind. Undoubtedly this crisis has done more to develop a group view-point and a cooperative spirit than we dreamed possible.

5. Home Improvement (Home Furnishings, etc.)

No active work was planned in this project for 1933, because conditions at the first of the year indicated that few would have any money or time to spare for such activities. Nevertheless, there has been a considerable demand for individual assistance and a few requests for group demonstrations. In fact, in most instances where any work along this line was contemplated, the guidance of the extension agent was sought. The result is that the volume of work accomplished was actually about 78 percent of the amount done in 1932. Furniture renovation, the refinishing of walls, wood work, floors, and the rearrangements of kitchens and a few other rooms was the type of thing done. The expense involved was very much less than usual, but this was compensated for by an unusually large amount of home labor. The fact that so many unemployed members

of the family were at home made this possible, and there was much joy and satisfaction shown in being able to fix up the home place as an expression of gratitude for the home refuge shared in this time of need.

Most of this work was individual consultation on "what colors shall we use for that dark bed room"? "Could we patch up the kitchen linoleum with that piece on the stairs and then paint the whole thing"? "Would it pay to re-dye all those old curtains, and how can we get rid of the different colors and patterns they now have"? "We've just got to do something to cheer up the family and we've always wanted to do something about our kitchens, and now that Frank is home will you help us figure it out?" This is the type of problem that kept developing throughout the year. At no time was the demand large, but now, at the end of the year we are surprised to realize how much has been done to make homes more healthful, comfortable and attractive.

Homemade rugs and quilts from renovated material and scraps created many useful articles and gave a much needed outlet for the creative urge so many unconsciously possess. The old fashioned rug and quilting "bee" has been revived and has been a wholesome recreational feature, as well as doing much practical good by the frequent donation of the products to some needy family. (See Brenner's Elko county report, page 102, Hauke's Churchill county report, page 102-104, Hayes' Washoe county report, page 97-98).

The fact that this home improvement project continued practically on its own momentum this year, is, we believe, the result of the excellent part-time specialist assistance we had for three years that gave us a sound foundation of technical information. The persistent effort of agents to mould attitude during the past eight years has also been a decided factor.

6. Home Management:

a. Budgets and Accounts:

One of the most interesting tendencies that the year 1933 has brought to light is the increased interest in home management, that is gradually developing. Miss Hayes' Washoe county report (pages 88 to 95) gives an account of the farm-home budget and accounts work that has developed in this county since the farm-home survey held in 1929. We feel that the growth of this project is fundamentally due to the helpful ideals set up by Mr. Eugene Merritt of the Washington office during that survey conference. At that time we were rather discouraged, as only three families of the many represented at that conference seemed to have caught the idea of what a purposefully

planned farm-home life could mean. But evidently the underlying philosophy did impress a number of other families, and at least unconsciously lingered in their minds. The fact that this year, when the economic shoe really began to pinch in many places, seven more farm families joined in the farm-home account, was surprising and heartening proof of real interest. Furthermore, (and much more important) the willingness to sit down with the extension agents and analyze the results, and actually as a family unit plan future adjustments in terms of both economic and human welfare is a decided step in advance, we believe. This is our first concrete evidence of sustained interest in a planned farm-home life. The mother of one of these families recently said to the assistant director for Home Economics, "we know now where we stand and at least some of the things we ought to do. When I think of what this would have meant to my family if we had started in ten or fifteen years ago when money was so easy to get, and we just drifted on and let it slip away without getting so many things we really needed out of life. Why didn't some one take a big stick and wake us up,"

Well, Old Man Depression has wielded the big stick, and many are really waking up to the need, not only of a "planned agriculture", but a "planned farm-family life."

The live-at-home campaign and the concrete evidence of how much actual cash can be saved by a planned home production of the family food supply, has also caused many people to think about their family needs on at least a yearly basis. Garden budgets, canning and storage budgets have really become current subjects of conversation. The former attitude of dislike for the very term "budget" and all it represented has seemingly been overcome, in fact forgotten. Quite a number of farm families now seem to take a real pride in being "good managers", and brag a bit about lowering the grocery bill from \$62 to \$28 a month, (see Hayes' Washoe county report, pages 19-20). Part of this change of attitude is undoubtedly due to an unconscious attempt to justify the present necessity. However, there are many indications that there is also the real satisfaction that comes with the development and use of any new skill, and that these families are now proud of being "forehanded" in planning their family life.

In clothing problems the same thing has happened to some extent. Clothing budgets are begin-

ning to be discussed on the basis of what it costs to cloth a high school girl, a little school girl, and even a school boy or Dad. Part of this is undoubtedly the outcome of the Washoe county farm-home survey, at which this problem was first discussed. However, we believe most of this change in attitude is the result of the clothing accounts and budget work that for the past six years has been a required part of second and third year 4-H clothing club work. As the 4-H daughter makes an inventory of her present clothing supply and a budget of her needs for the season or year, and then keeps account of what she spends, it is bound to become a subject of family discussion and interest. The Style Dress Revue contest has also developed the same idea and given praise and reward for wise selection as well as skilfull construction. (See Hauke's Churchill county report, pages 95-96, and Brenner's Elko county report, pages, 116-119).

b. Home Management Specialist Work:

Miss Hellen M. Gillette, (the extension agent of the east-central district) besides her many other duties, has acted as the part-time specialist in the home management project. Early in the year, before relief problems in her district became as complicated as they did later on, she prepared a small amount of simple, but excellent subject matter material on consumers' problems, entitled "Getting Your Money's Worth". Sheets, household linens, bulk and package cereals were the subjects of the first three in the series. Part of the subject matter was prepared to be presented in the form of exhibits. Agents and local leaders in the various counties got a lot of fun out of determining local prices in connection with the preparation of these exhibits. These exhibits when displayed at community and homemakers meetings, in schools, and in store windows, created wide-spread discussion and the exchange of personal experience. One farm mother quotes, "Pa" as saying, "that is good stuff. Most of the time farm families when they go to town were simply "sold", 'bout time they started really buying".

Overalls and work shirts were to have been the next two subjects in this "Money Worth" series, but alas, the agents' time budgets didn't "budge" enough this year, because of the rush of relief and live-at-home work, therefore, those two items never did get prepared.

We shall look forward to them in 1934. A little work was again presented on hose and underwear buying problems. We sincerely hope to have time for more such material in the future, as there is a wide field to cover. But we fear this type of subject matter preparation will be deferred until the rush of emergency work is over.

May we make a suggestion in regard to such problems? Would it be possible for the Bureau of Home Economics and the Federal extension service to jointly prepare the subject matter for a series of such buying problems, and distribute the mimeographed outlines to states for modification to suit local conditions? This would certainly give valuable assistance in an important problem.

c. Clothing Home Management Problems:

Mixed in with most of the clothing work a persistent repetition was given to the problem of the selection of ready made clothing under the existing conditions of very little available money and a market flooded with so-called "Bargains". This included the factors of wear, fit, and the social responsibility for sweat shop practices. Frequent repetition from varied points of attack is an effective extension tool, and before the end of the year a consciousness of "value" as well as "price" started to appear. A house dress competition among the homemakers of one county gave a basis for discussion of ready made house dresses obtainable in town and from mail order houses; which were perhaps the product of sweat shops. Also, cost and wearing qualities of the home-made and ready-made article, time as an element of cost and the ultimate value to different types of housewives were also considered. Five years ago such a discussion would have been impossible (see Hayes' Washoe county report, pages 84-86).

d. Consideration of Effective Home Management Project Methods:

As the result of this year's experiment with these bits of home management work, we are questioning ourselves as to the relative value, here in pioneer Nevada, of the direct and the indirect method of attack in this project. Planned family living as exemplified in our complete budget and account work is, of course, our ultimate goal; but we have talked and pleaded for years and have made no progress, except in a few isolated instances. Then along came the chance to have one farm-home survey which aroused much interest and discussion. But no other county

was at all ready for such advanced work. Families were all steadily going into debt, but it was a disagreeable subject to think about, so in the face of this attitude more farm-home surveys were impossible. The extension service and experiment station were carrying along a number of farm account studies, and we finally arranged to expand these to include a few very simple farm-home accounts. Still this was reaching only a small percent of the rural population. Nevada's extension aim has always been to simplify projects down to the point where they can effectively reach a really large portion of the population. So in order to do this with budgets and accounts, we have broken it up into smaller units concerning clothing, food production, and food preservation. Then, this year the live-at-home project was itself a budget and accounts project for the family food supply, (although, we were very careful not to call it this). It in turn was broken up into a garden plan, a ten dollar a month grocery order (or some other figure set by the individual family), and a pantry or food preservation plan, (see appended mimeographed material.)

The first of this single-interest budget work began with the 4-H club work in clothing, but has spread to nearly all club and adult work in foods and clothing. After experimenting with this method for three years, we find that these small, easily attempted units appeal to a wide range of interest. This has resulted in a large number of farm families having at least a small bit of such work being carried on by some member of the family, and the idea behind the work, therefore, is gradually becoming familiar.

(The farm-home housing survey that the federal government is just starting in two counties in this state ought to give a considerable amount of data that will be a decided value in future work along this line.)

This is, we believe, one of the reasons why there is a more general interest in this work, and why there has been a marked growth this year in the home management project. The other reasons are, of course, the mental "jar" that Nevada's economic collapse has produced.

We plan to continue wide-spread work with these small units of home management, and gradually work toward farm-home surveys and budgets and accounts demonstrations.

e. Home Management Relief Problems:

Relief problems, particularly relief food supplies, have also exerted a wide-spread influence in bringing people to think in terms of standards of living, especially food standards. At the beginning of the acute relief problem in this state, the extension service was asked by a Red Cross chapter to prepare a minimum standard for food rationing. This was done and the material prepared has been adopted throughout the state as the basis for all relief food allowances. Many families, not on relief, but who have a bare subsistence income from part-time employment have voluntarily asked for this food list and for help in modifying it to their needs. Even ranch families have asked for it, as a rough guide in the big problem of feeding crews adequately at as small an expense as possible. We believe we can truthfully state that this fundamental standard for an adequate low cost food budget has reached a large majority of the population this year.

There is now a growing discussion of clothing standards and requests for help with this problem. This is certainly a decided change of public attitude for a state like Nevada where the "come-easy, go-easy" habits of pioneer days have remained firmly entrenched in daily habits and thought.

f. Visit of Home Economic Specialist from Federal Extension Office:

Nevada had the good fortune to have Miss Mary Rokahr, Extension Economist, Home Management, from the Federal extension office again spend a few days with us this year. One meeting was held with representatives from three counties on the western side of the state attending. Nevada conditions and problems were discussed with Miss Rokahr, and many valuable suggestions regarding methods of attack were received. Miss Rokahr also told us of work in other states, and later gave a very instructive and interesting presentation of the new government activities in behalf of agricultural recovery. We still hear most favorable comments about this meeting.

The rest of Miss Rokahr's time was spent in a quiet conference with Miss Gillette, (the agent who acts as a part-time specialist) and the assistant director.

We had the opportunity of discussing at length what other states are doing, and possible methods Nevada might try out. We also had time to look through all the interesting illustrative material Miss Rokahr

brought with her. Seemingly this was an uneventful visit for a specialist, but we can honestly state that we have never had a more profitable experience. We had time to really absorb the information brought to us, and to ask for suggestions on specific problems as they occurred to us. Usually a specialist's visit is so crowded with showing as much of the field work as possible, or with attending a series of meetings, that the extension force has little time for asking all the questions that only a leisurely discussion in a small group can bring out. We thoroughly enjoyed Miss Rokahr's visit and profited much by it. We hope she will come again soon. We only wish that these fine folks from the Washington office could come to us more frequently. Nevada, with no full-time specialists within the state, is especially in need of such help.

7. Community Activities:

a. Community and County Organizations:

Persistent work in developing leadership and strengthening community, county and state organizations continues. Community meetings continue to steadily improve in attendance whenever there is enough gasoline to run the car, and enough fairly respectable clothing for the family. Programs for these meetings are certainly improved in content and in management. There seems to be a better sense of community responsibility and cooperation between the big ranches, and the small farmers, although, there are certain antagonisms that still survive.

The interest, responsibility and ability of the home department of local organizations and women's project groups has certainly increased. It is an interesting fact that when, as general membership in the local and state farm bureaus decreased 18 percent this year, the number of women actively cooperating increased 4 percent.

Women continue to take an active part in local, county, and state organization matters. There are at least two women on every county Board. In one county the farm bureau president is a woman, also the vice-president and executive secretary of the State Farm Bureau are women.

In one county there is a special executive committee of Homemakers Club officials. But the tendency is to have only one organization, serving the whole family through separate project groups, and general community meetings.

b. Recreation:

Work in recreation was broadened this year to include dramatics, also considerable emphasis was placed upon home recreation. The scope of the field was extended to reach as nearly as possible those elements of our small towns who were mentally depressed, because of unemployment. The very lack of income deprived so many of the usual sources of commercial recreation; and all members of these families, but particularly the children needed the emotional outlet of wholesome recreation, perhaps as never before in their life. The extension personnel and its usual cooperating organizations were not in the position to reach all those needing this recreation training. Therefore, arrangements were made to let church, fraternal orders, boy scouts and civic organizations join in this effort to brighten the darkness. An invitation was issued to these organizations to join our recreation training schools and recreation councils, and then carry the ideas back to all elements of the population in their communities. A most encouraging response was received. As a result, in the four recreation short courses given by the National Recreation Association in this state during this year, there was an increased and much varied membership. The follow-up work done by the county recreation councils has helped to maintain interest, modify methods to suit local conditions and develop much unsuspected talent.

Rural community meetings have carried on a much more extensive program, not only at the usual community meetings, but also by sponsoring dances for grown-ups and play nights for the children. Home talent plays have created much interest and provided entertainment of a surprisingly high level of talent. All this has been done with practically no cash expense, and has furnished a mental and emotional outlet that there is no method of measuring. In towns much the same kind of thing has been done, the civic organizations mentioned above reaching out to all sorts of folks.

The recreational work at transient relief camps has been the special responsibility of the boy scouts, while the farm bureaus have carried the work into the C.C.C. camps of the state and have invited the C.C.C. boys down to their picnics, plays and dances.

As a result, what would have otherwise been a terrifying year because of poverty, will be remembered by many as a year of surprisingly happy good-fellowship. Barriers have broken down and most folks were too busy making things bright for the other fellow to be blue themselves.

We wish to express our deep appreciation for the help received from the National Recreation Association and the inspiration and practical training they have given this state. When they started work in Nevada three years ago there were quite a few who protested that "such foolishness" was not a real part of extension work. Now those same folks are wholehearted supporters of the recreation project.

We are so thankful that this recreational work was started just when it was; so that when this year and its great human needs came along we were at least partially prepared to help meet the demands for organized recreation leadership. We only hope that the service of the National Recreation Association will be continued for a long time.

c. Relief Work:

As stated before the director of the Agricultural Extension Service acted first as secretary of the State Emergency Relief Board, and later as head of both Relief and C.W.A. activities. The state extension office gave space for much of this office force.

Various phases of the emergency relief problem have absorbed fully one-fourth of all extension time this year in Nevada, and in the east-central district nearly two-thirds of the woman extension agent's time. As stated previously in this report, when the state was faced with this sudden, and wide-spread need for relief, there were no so-called "social service" organizations in Nevada aside from a few small Red Cross chapters. Therefore, the state turned to the extension service, first for help with the food rationing problem, then to take over many of the details of relief work in the rural districts, and finally for a great deal of help in the whole relief problem. In the east-central district, (White Pine and Eureka counties, with headquarters in Ely) the woman extension agent has practically served as the voluntary Relief and C.W.A. administrator for the last half of this year, under the policies laid down by the County Relief Board. In this district and Churchill county, relief headquarters were established in the extension office, and although there was hired assistance to handle details, practically all of the responsibility rested on the extension agents. Washoe county relief headquarters were in the same building as the extension office, and most of the responsibility for contacting rural families and seeing that supplies reached them was given to the woman extension agent. About the same conditions existed in Elko county.

The state extension office prepared a minimum food ration list on an individual basis, and worked out the system by which the ration for families of varying age and sex composition could be worked out.

Also, directions for modifications needed for infants, expectant and nursing mothers, old age, tubercular and other special cases, directions for grocery stores, suggestions to families using the rations, recipes, etc. were also prepared.

Field agents and the state force also gave much time to groups of these people, arranged for through the P.T.A., etc. Hundreds of home visits were also made. Recipes and suggestions were also placed at relief headquarters and from there distributed as each food order was issued. As a result of this intensive work one pound of powdered skim milk, dried fruit, canned tomatoes, three eggs, and two pounds of root and greenleaf vegetables, and one and a quarter pounds of meat were included in all individual weekly rations. Fresh milk was added for all children, expectant and nursing mothers and tubercular cases. Cod liver oil was also requisitioned for all small children, expectant and nursing mothers, and tubercular cases.

Cooperation was given to relief clothing problems, as described under the clothing project.

Close cooperation was given in securing a higher type of housing, and in various health problems in connection with our one state public health nurse.

Much work in child training was extended to these mothers to try and safeguard, not only physical, but mental health. (See Hauke's report, pages 109-114; Gillett's, pages 53-55; Bremmer's, page 136; Hayes' pages 115-116).

d. C.W.A. Work:

As the C.W.A. work has developed much responsibility has been placed upon the shoulders of the extension service. Assistance has been given in organizing the sewing work-rooms, and other phases of work made for women. The assistant director is acting as volunteer state supervisor for the school feeding work, and all agents are acting as county supervisors.

The assistant director is also acting as volunteer state chairman for the farm-home survey that is just starting.

The women of the extension service have been sincerely

glad to render this assistance in this emergency work. However, there is a limit to the amount of work one individual, or one small force of workers can do. At the present time there are strong indications of physical and mental exhaustion, evidenced by at least two of our women extension agents. If the present heavy program is to continue additional assistance must be provided. We sincerely hope that the proposed plan of paid local leadership under C.W.A. funds will be adopted. We are confident these local leaders are qualified to render valuable assistance with relief and subsistence families. Many of these local leaders are in dire financial condition, and are entirely eligible to receive help under the C.W.A. reemployment plan. We sincerely hope this arrangement can be made.

V. MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS OR CHANGES CONTEMPLATED FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Home economics extension work will continue in Nevada on the basis of four full-time women agents, and one assistant director for this phase of extension.
2. The live-at-home campaign will continue to receive the major emphasis, stressing the conservation of health and cash.
3. Home management, planned in small units to encourage the definite planning of farm-home life will also receive attention.
4. The clothing project will be concerned largely with conservation of cash and personal morale, through the maintenance of as high a standard of health and personal appearance as can be attained.
5. Child care and training will receive just as much time as possible in the effort to protect children from permanent harm during these difficult times.
6. The assistance in problems of recreation will be continued, and if possible enlarged.
7. Problems of relief and recovery will very likely demand a large amount of time and effort. Whole-hearted cooperation will be given in every way possible.
8. Supplementary paid group leadership.

Advantage will be taken of a new C.W.S. project recently announced by the Federal extension office, by which local leaders taken from the relief or unemployment rolls will be paid by C.W.A. funds to work with relief and subsistence families. The aim of this work will be to help such families

to maintain as high a standard of living as possible under these distressing circumstances. This work will be under the immediate direction of the woman extension agents, with general supervision given by the assistant director and an emergency agent at large (an unemployed former home demonstration agent, hired with C.W.A. funds).

Much emphasis will be placed on the selection and preparation of low cost foods that are adequate to protect health, subsistence gardens, food preservation, clothing conservation, child care and recreation. Close cooperation will be maintained with relief, and health agencies, and the other C.W.A. supplementary services.

SPECIALIST REPORT

GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1933

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent

Work with children of pre-school age was started in Washoe County in 1930. Up to that time children of this age were not reached through the extension service.

Parents are realizing more and more that habits, both physical and mental, formed at this age stay with the child through life. They are eager for help along these lines because they want their child to be the best they can make him. Every parent wants his child to be a happy, useful and desirable citizen. This training must start as soon as the child is born.

The children in the rural communities are few. A nursery school in the rural districts is out of the question because of the great distances. The cost of operation is great. Therefore, the project Pre-school Home Demonstration was started in Washoe County in 1930. The aim of the project is to apply nursery school methods in the home. The plan is working nicely but not enough time can be spent on the work to accomplish the desired results.

The work has grown steadily as will be shown by the following figures.

In the spring of 1930, 10 children in Washoe County were enrolled in individual homes and the case studies of 8 children were written up. 2 communities were involved.

In 1931, 28 children in Washoe County were enrolled and 12 cases studies were written up; 4 communities were involved. The work was started in Churchill, Lyon, Lincoln, and Elko counties. The agent, acting as Child Care and Training Specialist, visited in Churchill County every other month to help with the project.

It seemed necessary to do more work with the children of preschool age than could be done by the home visit method. The sub-project Prepare for School Round-up was started in 1931. The aim of the project is to reach as many of the children as possible who enter school in the fall. The children were weighed and measured and help given for getting the children in good nutritional condition or keeping him in good condition, as the case may be, before he entered school. A physical examination was given by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada Public Health Nurse, or a local doctor in the community.

71 children were enrolled in the project in Washoe County and 5 communities were involved. Records from the other counties are not available at this time.

1932

4 counties carried on two projects - Pre-school Home Demonstration and the Prepare for School Round-up.

The results of the Prepare for School Roundups are as follows:

Churchill County	8 Communities	24 Children
Elko County	9 "	36 "
Lyon County	5 "	13 "
Washoe County	10 "	126 "
	<u>32</u>	<u>199</u>
Total		

Pre-school Home Demonstrations

Churchill County	31 Children
Elko County	36 "
Lyon County	24 "
Washoe County	123 "
	<u>214</u>
Total	

413 children of pre-school age in 32 communities in Churchill, Elko, Lyon, and Washoe counties were reached through the two projects.

1933

The projects have continued to grow. In 1933 prepare for school round-up were held in Churchill, Elko, Eureka, Lander, Washoe, and White Pine counties. 268 children in 31 different communities took part in the project.

Churchill County	9 Communities	30 Children
Elko County	6 "	23 "
Eureka County	1 "	14 "
Lander County	1 "	2 "
Washoe County	10 "	139 "
White Pine County	4 "	60 "
	<u>31</u>	<u>268</u>
Total		

Number of days devoted to the project in the six counties:

Churchill	1.5 days
Lander	.3 "
Elko	1.0 "
White Pine	3.2 "
Eureka	1.1 "
Washoe	<u>10.0</u> "
Total	17.1

Summary of results of Churchill and Washoe Counties: (The other counties did not send in detailed reports)

Churchill County - 30 children examined:

14 children,	or 46.66%	in Good Nutritional Condition
6 "	" 20.00%	" Fair Nutritional Condition
<u>10</u> "	<u>" 33.33%</u>	" Poor Nutritional Condition
30	99.99%	

Physical examination:

Children free from physical defects	4 or 13%
Children having defects	26 or 87%
Total number of different defects	51
Eyes	3
Ears	0
Nose	7
Throat	19
Teeth	16
Heart	0
Skin	3
Glands	3

Corrections made - 3 teeth and 1 throat

Washoe County - 139 children given nutritional examination:

118,	or 85%	were in Good Nutritional Condition
10,	or 7%	were in Fair Nutritional Condition
11,	or 8%	were in Poor Nutritional Condition

116 children were given physical examinations by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada Public Health Nurse.

Children free from physical defects	25 or 22%
Children having defects	90 or 78%

Total number of physical defects	
Eyes	8
Nose	24
Throat	73
Teeth	39
Glands	36

Summary of Churchill and Washoe Counties:

Number of children given nutritional examination - 169

132, or 78.10% in Good Nutritional Condition
 16, or 9.47% in Fair Nutritional Condition
 21, or 12.43% in Poor Nutritional Condition

100.00%

Physical Examination - 146 children examined:

Children free from physical defects	29 or 19%
Children having physical defects	116 or 81%
Total number of physical defects	231

The results show that children of pre-school age have a great many physical defects which should be corrected before they start to school.

Pre-school Home Demonstration

1933

Churchill County	6 communities	15 children
Elko County	6 "	47 "
Eureka County	1 "	8 "
White Pine County	5 "	1 "
Washoe County	<u>11</u> "	<u>121</u> "
Totals	19	192

460 children of pre-school age were enrolled in the two projects - Pre-school Home Demonstration and Prepare for School Round-up - in 31 different communities in six counties. This is an increase of 47 children reached through the two projects.

Number of days devoted to the project in the six counties:

Churchill	17.5 days
Elko	5.75 "
White Pine	1.0 "
Eureka	.2 "
Washoe	<u>23.0</u> "
	47.45 days

1932 - 1933 Summary of Work Done

Prepare for School Round-ups

County	No. of Communities		No. of Children Enrolled	
	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
Churchill Co.	8	9	24	30
Elko	9	6	36	23
Eureka	No work	1	No work	14
Lyon	5	No work	13	No work
Lander	No work	1	No work	2
Washoe	10	10	126	139
White Pine	<u>No work</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>No work</u>	<u>60</u>
Totals 7 counties	32	31	199	268

Pre- Pre-school Home Demonstration

County	No. of Communities		No. of Children Enrolled	
	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>
Churchill	No report	6	31	15
Elko	" "	6	36	47
White Pine	" "	5	No work	1
Lyon	No work	No work	24	No work
Eureka	" "	1	No work	8
Washoe	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>121</u>
		29	214	192

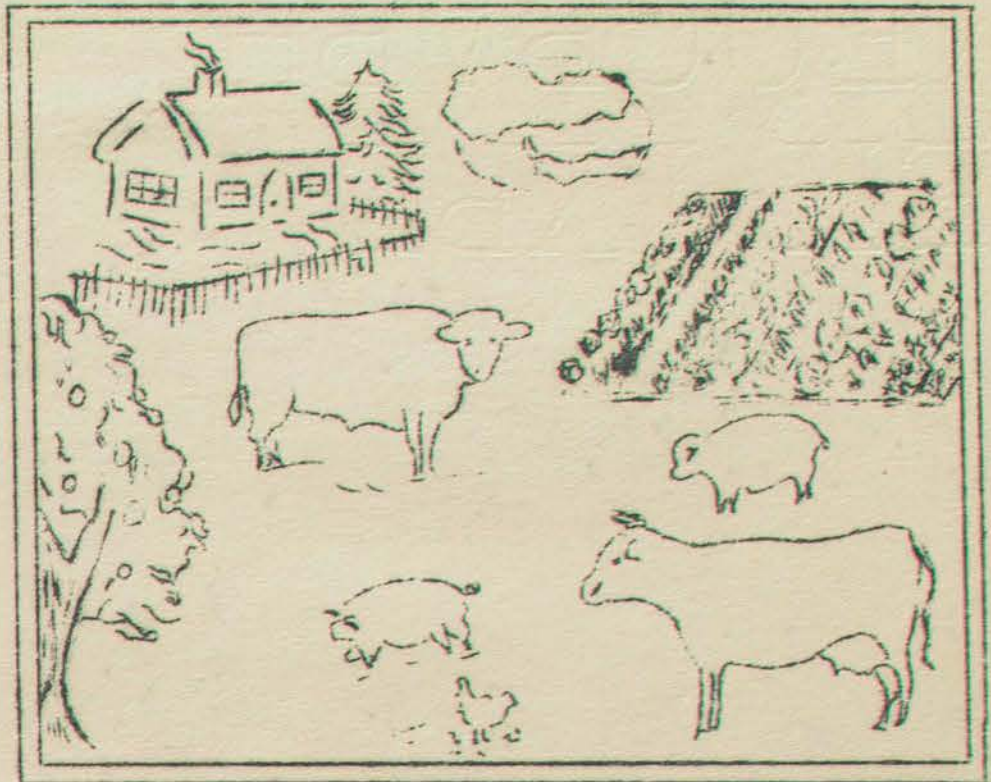
It is hoped that more time may be devoted to the project during the coming year, but with the extra relief work added to the extension program it is very doubtful that it can be done.

The following subject matter material has been prepared for use in the project: Sleep, Desirable Eating Habits, Making Dressing a Happy Experience, Good Teeth, Thumb Sucking, Toilet Training, Enuresis, and A Day's Food Plan for the child ages 1 - 2 years, 2 - 4 years, and 4 - 6 years.

Record blanks have also been revised for keeping records on both projects. More subject matter material will be prepared as time permits.

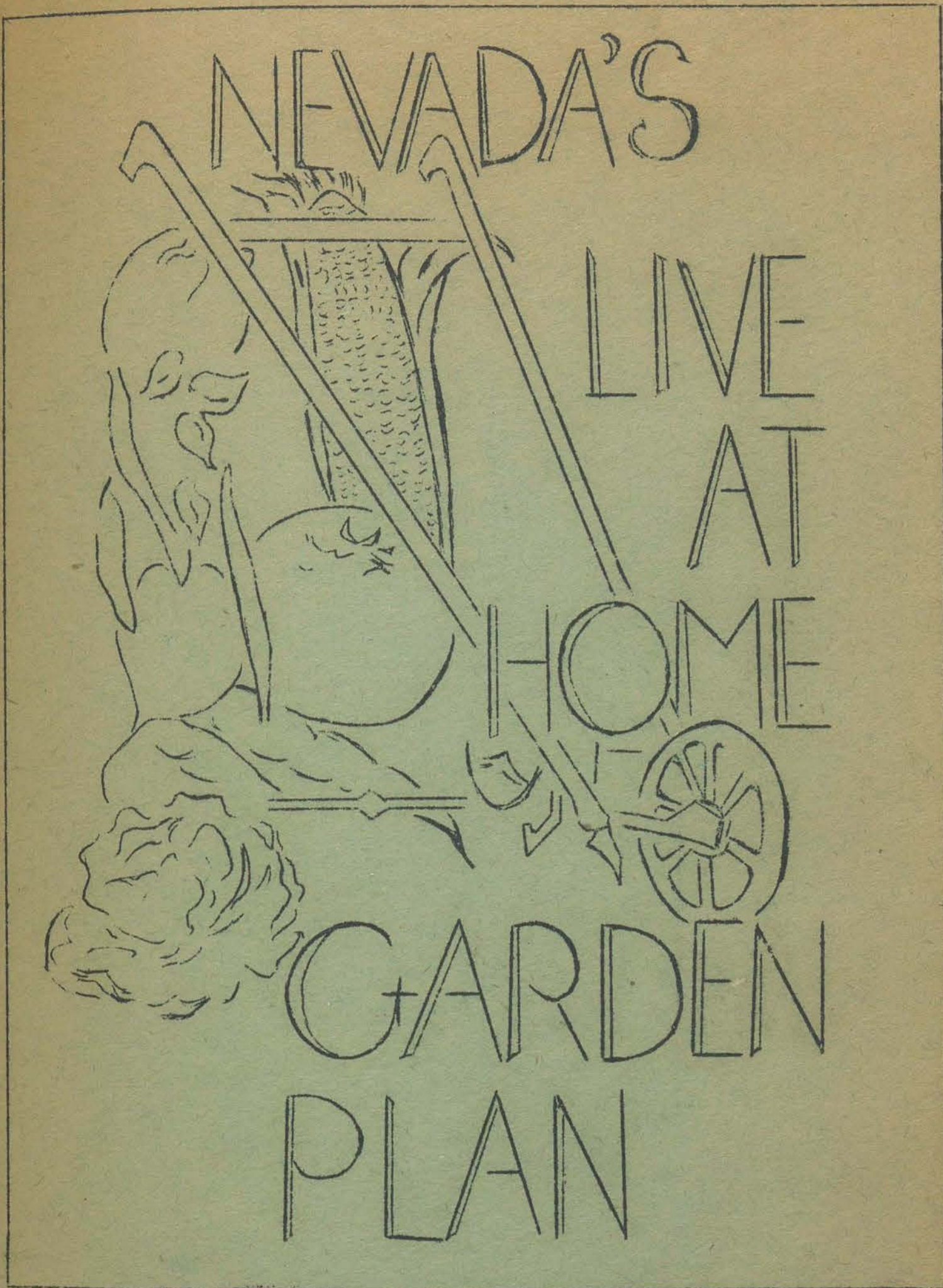
VII. -- I L L U S T R A T I V E M A T E R I A L

NEVADA'S
LIVE-AT-HOME PLAN



PRODUCE YOUR FOOD AT HOME

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.
State of Nevada,
1933.



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

NEVADA'S LIVE-AT-HOME GARDEN PLAN

prepared by

Margaret Brenner and Mark Menke
County Extension Agents

A vegetable garden for home use this year will help to bring the family income back to normal and can insure a healthful and varied diet in this time of stress.

To comply with the rules governing the government's seed loans to the farmer, a garden must be planted sufficient for home use. The Nevada standard for an adequate garden as set up by the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada is as follows:

<u>Four Green Leaf Vegetables:</u>	lettuce, cabbage, spinach, Swiss chard, beet top greens, asparagus, cauliflower, peppers.
<u>Three Root Vegetables:</u>	carrots, rutabagas, turnips, beets, parsnips, potatoes.
<u>Two Pod Vegetables:</u>	peas, string beans, Lima beans.
<u>Three Miscellaneous:</u>	tomatoes, onions, corn, squash, cucumbers and radishes.

Since the greatest item of cost in the home is for food, you can save money by growing instead of buying your vegetables. HAVE AS BIG A GARDEN AS YOU CAN. One-fourth of an acre of good ground will probably produce as much as your family will need.

Divide your garden plot as here suggested:

- 40% - potatoes (one-fifth of these should be an early variety so that you will have potatoes as early as August and September).
- 15% - for root vegetables.
- 20% - for green leaf vegetables.
- 5% - for tomatoes.
- 20% - for other miscellaneous vegetables. (This includes beans, corn, peas, squash, etc.)

Tomatoes should always be included in a good garden since they have the dual purpose of fruit and vegetables. Providing the same health material as fruits they are the most inexpensive means of securing vitamins when fruits are high.

HOW MUCH WILL YOUR FAMILY NEED

To provide the average farm family of five persons with sufficient vegetables, how much will you need to plan to raise? These amounts have been carefully worked out and can be raised on about ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE of good, well-irrigated land. (a plot 80 x 140 ft. equals 1/4 acre)

1200 lb.	(about 20 bu.)	potatoes.
500 "	(" 10 ") other root vegetables.
300 "	(" 5 ") tomatoes.
300 "		green leaf vegetables.
200 "		peas and string beans.
100 "		miscellaneous vegetables.
<u>2600 lb.</u>		Total

Such a garden will provide vegetables to be canned and stored sufficient to carry the family through the winter months.

A minimum winter store for the average farm family should include amounts somewhere near the following quantities:

200 - 300	qt.	canned vegetables.
150 - 300	lb.	root vegetables for storage.
100 - 200	lb.	cabbage & cauliflower for storage.
50 - 100	lb.	home dried vegetables; spinach, string beans, peas and corn.
600 - 800	lb.	potatoes.

PLANTING TIME

Vegetables which are easily frosted should not be planted until settled, warm weather which is seldom before May 15 in Nevada (with the exception of the southern portion). From then until June 10 is the best time to plant such seeds. Planting later than June 10 is not so successful for many seeds as the weather is too warm and the growing season too short.

Seeds of tomatoes, cabbages, peppers, cauliflower, etc., can be successfully started in hotbeds early in April or in cold frames late in April, and transplanted to the garden when danger of frost is over. Or these plants can often be bought from nurseries at reasonable prices.

Among the plants that will stand frosts and that can be planted in April and May are practically all root crops (beets, carrots, etc.) smooth seeded peas, lettuce, mustard, asparagus roots, etc. Most seeds marked "hardy" by seed companies whose seeds are grown in northern or high altitude climates can be planted at this time (April and May).

Your local conditions as to altitude, type of soil and frost dates should govern your time of planting to a large extent.

SUGGESTED VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES

Note: All varieties of seeds should be high altitude or northern grown since they will probably be more suited to the high altitude and severe seasons of Nevada.

Asparagus	Washington (rust resistant)
Beans, green	Stringless green pod; Bountiful.
Wax	Brittle wax; Imported green wax; Davis kidney wax.
Pole	Lazy Wife; Kentucky Wonder.
Beets	Early Wonder; Detroit Dark Red.
Brussel Sprouts	Long Island Improved.
Cabbage, Early	Gold Acre; Copenhagen Market; Early Jersey Wakefield.
Late	Danish Ball Head; Flat Dutch.
Chinese Cabbage	Pe-Tsai; Wong Bok.
Carrots	Early Horn; Coreless; Danvers Half Long; Chantenay.
Cauliflower	Snowball; Dry Weather; Danish Giant.
Corn	Golden Bantam; Golden Gem; Early Sunshine.
Cucumbers	Snow's Pickling; Chicago Pickling; Boston Pickling; Davis Perfect; Slicing-white Spine; Long Green.
Endive	Green Curled.
Kohl Rabbi	White Vienna
Kale or Borecole	Green Curled or Scotch.
Lettuce	Head-iceberg; Big Boston, New York; Leaf-Grand Rapids; Black Seeded Simpson; Prizehead. Cos lettuce or Romaine (for cool, moist weather).

Mustard	Giant Southern Curled; Fordhook Fancy.
Onions	Australian Brown; Silverskin; Red Wethersfield; Southport Red; Southport Yellow; Southport White; White Queen, Bermuda Plants.
Peas, extra early	Alaska; Early Bird; Extra Early Pilot. Dwarf: American Wonder; Hundred-fold or Blue Bantam. <u>Tall:</u> Everbearing; Telephone.
Pumpkin	Fort Berthold; Omaha; Sugar or Pie.
Parsnip	Guernsey; Hollow Crown.
Radish	Saxa; Early Scarlet; White Icicle; French Breakfast.
Rutabaga	Bangholm Danish; Table; Purple-top Yellow.
Salsify or Oyster Plant	Sandwich Island Mammoth.
Spinach	New Zealand; Bloomsdale; Victoria.
Squash	<u>Summer:</u> Crookneck; White Bush; Golden Custard. <u>Winter:</u> Arikara; Gilmore; Delicious; Early Mandan; Hubbard; Kitchenette; Table Queen; Banana.
Swiss Chard	Lucullus; Cut and Come Again.
Tomato	Chalks Early Jewel; Sunnybrook; Bonny Best; Earliana; John Baer; Yellow Pear.
Turnip	Purple-top White Glove; White Egg; White Milan; Orange Jelly or Golden Ball; Seven Top (for greens only).

NEVADA'S LIVE-AT-HOME PANTRY

Plan for the 26 non-producing weeks.

Set Your Goal: PLANT, CAN and STORE.

This Is One Way to Help Your Family To Live At Home.

Kind	Goal per Person			Goal for Our Family			Amount Preserved		
	Canned	Dried	Stored	Canned	Dried	Stored	Canned	Dried	Stored
Cabbage			8 heads 2# ea.						
Lettuce			12 hds. 1/2# ea.						
Greens	4 qt.	3 lb.							
Tomatoes	10 qt.								
Beans	4 qt.								
Peas	4 qt.								
Carrots	2 qt.		8 lb.						
Beets	2 qt.		5 lb.						
Onions			3 lb.						
Corn	2 qt.	3 lb.							
Other Vegetables	2 qt.		10 lb.						
Potatoes			85 lb.						
Total	30 qt.	6 lb.	133 lb.						
Apples	2 qt.	3 lb.	2-4 bu.						
Peaches	4 qt.								
Pears	2 qt.								
Plums	2 qt.								
Berries	4 qt.								
Fruits									
Misc. Fruit	4 qts.								
Juice	2 qt.								
Total	20 qt.	3 lb.	2-4 bu.						
Beef	10 qt.								
Veal	2 qt.								
Pork	3 qt.								
Lamb	2 qt.								
Chicken	3 qt.								
Salmon *			6 #2can						
Total	20 qt.								

* Purchased

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT FOR SERVING

1 qt. vegetables.....	6 - 8 people	1 qt. fruit	8 people
1 lb. stored vegetables	3 - 4 "	1 lb. apples.....	3 "
	1 lb. dried fruit.....		8 - 10 people

RATIO OF UNCOOKED TO CANNED PRODUCTS

1 bu. pears.....	30 qts.
1 bu. peaches.....	18 "
1 bu. windfall apples.....	20 "
1 bu. plums.....	30 "
1 crate blackberries (16 qts).....	14 "
1 crate strawberries (16 qts).....	12 "
1 bu. tomatoes.....	16 "
1 bu. string beans.....	20 "
1 bu. sweet corn.....	12 "
1 bu. greens.....	7 "
1 bu. peas.....	10 "
1 bu. small beets or carrots.....	16 "

WEIGHT AND MEASURE OF STANDARD SIZES OF CANNED GOODS

<u>No. of Can</u>	<u>Approximate Weight</u>	<u>Approximate Measure</u>
$\frac{1}{4}$	4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ C
$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 oz.....	1 C
1, short.....	10 to 13 oz.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ C
1, tall or sq.....	16 oz.....	2 C
2.....	1 lb. 4 oz.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 C.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1 lb. 14 oz. to 1 lb. 15 oz.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$ C
3.....	2 lb.....	4 C
10.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 lb. (canned fruit & vegetables)..	$3\frac{1}{4}$ qt.
	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 lb. (marmalades & jams).....	$3\frac{1}{4}$ qt.

STORAGE SUGGESTIONS

1. Vegetables to be stored should be planted late in the summer, in southern Nevada, for them not to be over grown.
2. Only perfectly sound fruits and vegetables should be stored. Avoid all blemished products.
3. Carrots, beets and turnips may be stored satisfactorily in sand boxes at a temperature of from 35 deg. to 45 deg. F.
4. Cabbage and cauliflower should be stored in out-door pits or in a cool (about 35 deg. to 45 deg. F.) root cellar. It will not injure the cabbage or cauliflower to freeze if they are kept solidly frozen and when ready for use are thawed out very gradually.
5. Heads of lettuce will keep for several weeks if wrapped in paper and packed in crates. Lettuce should be kept at a temperature near freezing.
6. Onions should be stored in a well ventilated place at a temperature of from 30 deg. to 45 deg. THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO THAW RAPIDLY IF FROZEN.
7. Tomatoes may be on the vine or wrapped in paper and kept for several weeks at a temperature of 40 deg. to 45 deg. F.
8. Irish potatoes keep best in ventilated bins or sacks in a cool place. (35 deg. to 45 deg. F.)

NEVADA'S LIVE-AT-HOME GROCERY BILL

How much is your monthly grocery bill? When all possible food is grown at home, the family grocery bill can usually be kept under \$10 a month, distributed about as follows:

PRODUCT	UNIT COST	NEEDS PER PERSON	NEEDS FOR FAMILY OF FIVE	NEEDS FOR YOUR FAMILY
<u>Cereals</u>				
Oatmeal (bulk)	.05	1 lb. .05	5 lbs. \$0.25	
Farina (bulk)	.05	1 lb. .05	5 lbs. .25	
Cracked Wheat	.02	1 lb. .02	5 lbs. .10	
Cornmeal	.05	1 lb. .05	5 lbs. .25	
Flour	.015	14 lbs. .07	70 lbs. 1.40	
<u>Sweets</u>				
Sugar	Aver. .08	4 lbs. .32	20 lbs. 1.60	
Syrup	.10			
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Coffee	.25	1½ lbs. .335	3 lbs. .67	
Tea	.75	1/3 lb. .25	2/3 lb. .50	
Cocoa	.12	¼ lb. .03	1 lb. .12	
Baking Powder	.35		1 lb. .35	
Soda	.10		½ lb. .05	
Salt	.10		½ lb. .05	
Spices	.10		.05	
Flavoring	.15		.15	
Matches	.05		.20	
Bluing	.25		.25	
Cod Liver Oil	1.00 pt.		1½ pt. 1.50	
Soap (part may be produced at home)	.03 to .10		Laundry 5 bars .20 Toilet 6 bars .50	
Total			\$8.44	

GROW YOUR OWN FOOD AND SAVE YOUR CASH

NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU'S

LIVE-AT-HOME CONTEST FOR 1933

The Nevada State Farm Bureau hereby announces a Live-at-Home contest to be carried on during the year 1933.

Object - The object of this contest is to encourage the home production of the family food supply and the use of Nevada products, in order that cash may be conserved and the market for Nevada products increased.

Rules Governing Contest:

1. This contest is open to any member of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, who is a resident of Nevada and lives on a farm or ranch.
2. A record of the food consumed by the family shall be kept, showing the amount produced at home, and the amount purchased.
3. This record shall be entered on the accompanying blanks and shall be signed by the contestant and verified by two other persons not members of the immediate family.
4. The contestant shall also submit a story telling how the Nevada Live-at-Home plan was carried out and the benefits that resulted.
5. The record blank and story shall be filed with the county contest committee of your Farm Bureau by November 1st and forwarded by them to the state contest committee by November 15, 1933. Or where no county contest is held, the material should be sent to the chairman of the state contest committee, Mrs. C. C. Perry, Yerington, Nevada, by November 1st, 1933.
6. All contest material and stories shall become the property of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and may be used by them for publicity purposes to interest others in the Nevada Live-at-Home plan.

Awards:

The first prize shall be Seven Dollars (\$7.00) .
The second prize shall be Five Dollars (\$5.00) .

The **five** next highest contestants shall receive honorable mention.

Help Nevada Live-at-Home. All Farm Bureau members are urged to enter this contest and to give it wide-spread publicity. At the present time one of Nevada's greatest economic problems is to stop the draining of money out of this state. Another state-wide need is to conserve our present limited cash incomes in order to meet our fixed charges of interest, taxes, etc. Both these objectives can be realized by the home production of the family food supply.

GROW YOUR OWN FOOD AND SAVE CASH

BOAST THE NEVADA LIVE-AT-HOME PLAN

Blanks for this contest may be secured from your Extension agent or from Mrs. C. C. Perry, Yerington, Nevada

Send in your record blank and story to your County Farm Bureau or to Mrs C. C. Perry, Yerington, Nevada by November 15, 1933.

NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU'S
LIVE-AT-HOME CONTEST FOR 1933

Name of contestant _____

Post Office address _____

Location of ranch or farm _____

Size of ranch or farm _____

Principal products raised _____

Size of family - ages of children _____

Hired help, how many and for how long fed _____

List food produced for home consumption during 1933 _____

Meat - kinds, numbers of animals; estimated total weight of each kind.

Vegetables - size of garden _____

Kinds and approximate amounts of vegetables grown.

Green leaf vegetables _____

Root vegetables _____

Pod vegetables _____

Miscellaneous vegetables _____

Fruits - kinds and amounts _____

Other foods produced - kinds and amounts _____

Food material secured by barter - kinds, amounts, for what bartered _____

Foods canned, cured and stored for winter, (give details and cost) _____

Total estimated value of food produced and consumed at home _____

Average size of monthly grocery bill, 1933 _____ for 1932 _____

Total cash outlay for foods during 1933 _____

Nevada products purchased - kind, estimated amounts, cost _____

Other food products purchased - kinds, amounts, cost _____

Difficulties encountered in home production of food _____

Benefits resulting (Cash saved, health, etc.) _____

Remarks _____

Date _____

(Signed) _____

Contestant.

Verification - We testify that the above record is a true and just account of actual conditions to the best of our knowledge.

Date _____

(Signed) _____

Witness

Date _____

(Signed) _____

Witness

Write an account of how you have made your land feed your family and send it in with this record blank to your County Farm Bureau or to Mrs. C. C. Perry, Yerington, Nevada by November 15, 1933.

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

THE HOME CANNING OF FOOD IN GLASS
AND
TIN CANS

By

GRACE HERR SCHMIDTLEIN

County Extension Agent

and

MARY STILWELL BUOL

Assistant Director
for
Home Economics

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

The Home Canning of Food In Glass And
Tin Cans

By

Grace Herr Schmidtlein - County Extension Agent

And

Mary Stilwell Buol - Assistant Director for
Home Economics

The Canning of Fruits

Fruits may be canned by any one of three methods:

1. OPEN KETTLE METHOD: This consists of cooking fruit, (with or without sugar) and tomatoes in an open kettle and pouring while boiling hot into hot, sterilized jars and sealed tightly. This method is fairly successful with all acid fruits and tomatoes. This method is used for glass jar canning only.

The success of this method depends on thoroughly washing the jars and lids and then boiling the jars, lids (except self-sealing lids) and rubbers and using them while very hot. This washing and boiling is absolutely necessary to kill all bacteria yeasts and molds.

Pears and figs if canned by this method must, as soon as the jars are sealed, be processed by the hot-water-bath method for 20 minutes to be absolutely sure all yeasts are killed. This extra step is necessary with figs and pears because they contain too little acid to prevent the growth of Botulinus bacteria if yeasts are present.

Caution: Vegetables and meats must never be canned by this method because of the danger of Botulinus poisoning.

2. HOT-PACK, HOT-WATER-BATH METHOD: This consists of precooking fruits (with or without sugar), and tomatoes till thoroughly heated through (i.e. boiling) then pouring immediately into hot, sterilized jars or cans to within 3/4 inch of top, sealing and processing in a hot-water-bath. (See time table, page 26 for precooking directions and processing time. See special directions for use of hot-water-bath, pages 4 and 5).

Figs and pears may be canned by this method.

Caution: Vegetables and meats must never be canned by this method because of the danger of Botulinus poisoning. Guard the lives of your family by heeding this warning.

3. HOT-PACK, PRESSURE-COOKER METHOD: This consists in:

- a. Precooking till boiling hot and then pouring at once into hot, clean (preferably sterilized) glass jars to within 3/4 inch of top, adjusting rubber, sealing completely, and processing in a pressure cooker.

- b. Precooking, placing in hot, clean tin cans, exhausting, sealing and processing in the pressure cooker.

(See directions for Hot-Pack Pressure-Cooker method page 26.)

Note:

With this method it is not absolutely necessary to sterilize glass jars, but they must be very clean and hot. However, there will be less spoilage and greater safety if all glass jars are sterilized in boiling water or pressure cooker, before being filled. Tin cans should be washed clean, rinsed, and heated till very hot.

General Directions for Canning Fruit

1. Everything that comes in contact with food to be canned, such as spoons, knives, dishes, holders, towels, hands, etc. must be absolutely clean and sanitary and must be kept that way.
2. Prepare jars or cans. (See directions, pages 4 and 14.)
3. Select sound, fresh fruit, properly matured and not over-ripe. Discard all fruit that is bruised or spotted.
4. Grade for size and maturity.
5. Wash thoroughly, except very fresh berries.
6. Prepare for canning; skin grapes, hull berries, stone cherries, scald peaches and apricots and remove skins.
7. Prepare syrup, if used. (See bottom of page.)
8. Pre-cook, or cook if open kettle method is used. (See time table page 26.)
9. Pour boiling hot food into hot containers.
10. Seal: a. For glass jars adjust rubbers and covers of jars and seal completely.
b. For tin cans see directions under canning in tin, page 14.
11. Process, (See time table, page 26.)
12. Remove from canner. Omit 11 and 12 in open kettle method, except for figs and pears.
13. Cool - a. Glass: Set glass jars on wooden surface, out of draft allowing space between jars for air circulation.
b. Tins: Plunge cans into vessel of cold water to hasten cooling and test seal.
14. Wipe jars or cans.
15. Label with name of product and date.
16. Complete cooling and watch for spoilage for several days.
17. Store in cool place. Glass jars must be guarded against freezing and against light to prevent bleaching.
18. Inspect occasionally for spoilage.

Syrups for Canned Fruits

The syrups used with fruits varies with the acidity of the fruit and the degree of sweetness desired. Combine the sugar and water in the following proportions. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Bring syrup to a boil. Juice of sound fruit may be substituted for the water in the syrup and the flavor will be improved.

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Use</u>
Thin	1 cup	3 cups	Medium sweet fruits
Medium	1 cup	2 cups	Slightly sour fruits
Thick	1 cup	1 cup	Sour fruits

Preparation of Glass Jars for all Canning

1. Wash jars and lids in hot, soapy water, rinse thoroughly.
2. Test jars, lids and rubbers:
 - a. Test for nicks and rough places: Run finger around neck of jar to detect nicks and rough places. Do same for glass lids. Discard any having nicks as they may admit air. Rough places, especially at the mold joints may cut the rubber. File smooth with a three cornered file. Discard all jars with air bubbles, as they are liable to break and allow air leaks.
 - b. Test lids to see that they fit jars. Place glass lids on jar in right position, place finger on center of lid and tap around rim. If lid does not fit snugly try it on another jar. After jar and lid are matched keep them together.
 - c. Test clamp or bail on glass topped jar. It may need tightening.
 - d. Test metal top of jars. Discard all tops that are "sprung" or that have a cracked inner top. Also examine for small "pin holes" in metal.
 - e. Examine self-sealing lids for cracks or breaks in the composition. Buy new self-sealing lids every year, and be sure to secure fresh stock.

3. Sterilize Jars:

All jars and lids (except self-sealing lids) used for open kettle method must be sterilized by boiling 10 minutes or by processing in pressure cooker at 5 lb. pressure for 5 minutes.

Jars and lids used in any kind of canning should be sterilized for extra precaution.

4. Test Rubbers: A good rubber is soft, pliable and elastic. It tends to return to its original shape after stretching, and will not crack on being bent and pressed hard between the fingers. Buy good, fresh rubbers every year. Never use an old rubber.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS FOR CANNING FRUITS SEE TABLE FOR PRE-COOKING AND PROCESSING, PAGE 26.

Use of Hot-Water-Bath

1. Use a bucket or wash boiler at least 4 inches deeper than height of highest container.
2. Place a rack of metal or of wooden slats in the bottom. If wooden rack is used, have it fit tightly enough so it wont float and allow jars to tip over.
3. Fill canner with water till there will be at least one inch of water over top of jars.
4. Have water nearly boiling when you start to fill jars.

5. As soon as each container is filled and sealed place it in canner. When all containers are filled place a tight lid on canner to hold in steam and help raise temperature.
6. Don't start counting time till water is boiling hard after all jars for that batch are in. Then put down on paper the beginning and ending time of processing period. Don't trust your memory. Look up processing time in the table at back of bulletin. Don't trust your memory. Keep water boiling hard all the time. If water stops boiling you must add that much extra time to the processing period.
7. When processing time is completed remove containers and place glass jars on a wooden surface, out of the draft to prevent breakage. Leave air space between jars to hasten cooling. For tin cans plunge into cold water to hasten cooling and to test seal.

Fruit Juices and Tomato Juice

Method 1. - Express Fresh Juice:

The juice may be pressed out of ripe, sound, uncooked fruit and tomatoes by means of a clean cider press, a special fruit press or by an improvised press. It should be heated, but not simmered in an enameled kettle at a temperature just under 110 deg. F.

a. Pour into hot, sterilized glass jars to within 3/4 inch of top, adjust rubber, seal. Process in hot-water-bath at 180 deg. F. for 30 minutes. (Don't let water bath boil or cool).

b. Pour into hot sterilized bottles, allowing one inch for expansion, cork lightly. Place in hot-water-bath with water coming up to within two inches of top of bottles. Process at 180 deg. F. for 30 minutes. (Don't let water bath boil.)

Remove from bath and immediately press cork in tightly. Then dip in paraffin or wax and cool.

Certain juices such as sour cherries, peaches, apple cider and tomatoes are less likely to "flatten" in taste when handled in this way.

Method 2. - Express after partial cooking:

The juices of such fruits, such as grapes, elder berries, and sweet cherries have a finer flavor if they are expressed from cooked fruit. Select sound ripe fruit. Crush and heat slowly (in an enameled kettle) to the simmering point 185 deg. F. Strain through a double thickness of cheese cloth. If a juice free from all sediment is desired, let stand in a cool place for a few hours. Then pour or siphon off carefully from dregs. Reheat to 110 deg. F. Pour into hot sterilized jars or bottles, seal jars or bottles, cork lightly, process at 180 deg. F. for 30 minutes. Remove from bath and immediately press cork of bottles in tightly. Then dip in paraffin or wax.

Add sugar for flavor. The addition of a small amount of sugar to fruit juice before bottling will give a finer flavor. It may be used in any desired proportion, a fair allowance being one cup sugar to one gallon fruit juice.

It is best not to add any sugar to the juice if it is to be used later for jelly making, as it is easier to determine the proportion of sugar to juice if no extra sugar is added.

Corks. Use new corks if possible, otherwise boil them. Dip into melted paraffin or wax. Press corks lightly into bottles, just far enough so they wont "blow out". During processing a piece of cloth may be tied loosely over corks to hold them in place during processing.

A good wax may be made by melting together equal parts of resin and bees wax.

Metal caps and a bottle sealer may be used and the bottles completely sealed if the bottles are only filled up to the neck.

Homemade fruit juices are excellent drinks, gelatin desserts, puddings, sauces, ice cream and sherbets. They should be used more than they usually are.

Homemade tomato juice is very healthful and may be produced from home grown tomatoes at a very small cost. Warning: Don't use spotted or bruised tomatoes for tomato juice. The spoilage in the finished product will more than make up for the tomatoes utilized.

The Canning of Vegetables by the
Hot-Pack Pressure-cooker Method.

Warning: All vegetables, except tomatoes, must be canned by the Hot-Pack Pressure-cooker method. Never use any other method for non-acid vegetables, because no other method uses enough heat to surely kill dangerous Botulinus bacteria. This is especially important here in Nevada where all soils are infected with Botulinus bacteria and where all air contains dust that comes from these soils.

1. Prepare containers: Wash thoroughly, rinse, sterilize glass jars in boiling water or pressure cooker. Heat tin cans in hot water. (See directions for glass jars page 4 and for tin cans page 14).

2. Select clean, fresh, sound products in prime condition, not over-ripe. "Two hours from the garden to can" is a good rule to follow. A "Grade A" product cannot come from the can unless a "Grade A" product is put into the can.

3. Grade according to size and ripeness, so that all the product in a container will cook in the same length of time.

4. Wash very carefully to remove all soil, because the most dangerous bacteria grow in the soil. When washing lift the vegetables out of the water rather than pouring the water off of the product, since the soil is heavy and will sink to the bottom of the pan. If the water is poured off the vegetables the soil will be again dragged through the washed material and again contaminate it.

5. Prepare product for canning - by scraping, peeling, dicing, slicing, etc.

6. Precook: Non-acid vegetables should always be pre-cooked to remove air, to shrink the material and to make it possible to pack the product into the hot can while it is boiling, or very near the boiling temperature. This is absolutely necessary in Nevada to guard against possible Botulinus poisoning.

7. Pack: Pack loosely. Fill container by pouring boiling hot vegetables into hot, sterilized glass jars or hot, clean tin cans; to within 3/4 inch of top for glass jars, or 1/4 to 1/2 inch for tin cans.

8. Add salt, 1 teaspoon to each quart or #3 can, 1/2 teaspoon for each pint or #2 can.

9. Add liquid from pre-cooking, or boiling water to just cover vegetables.

10. Seal: a. For glass jars - adjust rubbers and covers, then seal completely. Set in pressure cooker.

b. For tin cans exhaust air by placing cans in vessel containing 3 or 4 inches of hot water or in open pressure-cooker, till contents are thoroughly reheated (to 140 deg. F. at least). Then seal, test, and place in cooker. (See directions for tin can sealing page 14).

11. Process: (See time table page 28) Don't trust your memory.

12. Remove from canner.
13. Cool - glass jars in air. Tin cans in cold water.
14. Clean - wipe containers till clean and dry.
15. Label with name of product and date.
16. Watch for spoilage for several days.
17. Store in cool place. Glass jars must be guarded against freezing and against light.
18. Inspect occasionally for spoilage.
19. Use:
 - a. Examine carefully for signs of spoilage (see page 22)
 - b. Boil hard for 20 minutes before tasting or eating (see page 23)

Notice: Read carefully the directions for Hot-Pack, Pressure-Cooker canning, page 9. If tin cans are used read also the directions for tin can canning, page 14).

Directions for Hot-Pack, Pressure-Cooker Canning

Warning: All non-acid food products must be canned by this method in order to avoid the danger of Botulinus poisoning. No matter if you have used other methods in the past they are not safe; so don't endanger the lives of your family by using them. Use only the Hot-Pack, Pressure-Cooker method for all non-acid food materials.

1. Prepare Container: Wash thoroughly, rinse and preferably sterilize. Keep hot till used. (See directions for glass jars, page 4 and for tin cans page 14.)
2. Pre-cook; till all food material is heated to at least 140 deg. F. and liquid is boiling. This is absolutely necessary for all non-acid products in order to secure enough heat penetration to kill Botulinus bacteria.
3. Pack loosely in hot containers. Don't overload container, especially for spinach, corn and meat. Too tight packing prevents heat penetration. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at top of tin cans, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for glass jars, and one inch for corn to allow for swelling. Fill in loosely, don't press down tight.
4. Add salt - 1 teaspoon for quart jar or #3 can, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon for pint jar or #2 can. If salt is used in pre-cooking meat make allowance for that amount.
5. Add liquid. For fruit just cover product with boiling syrup or boiling water. For vegetables just cover product with boiling pot liquor from pre-cooking or boiling water. Meats may be canned without any liquid, or a small amount of fat or liquid from meat may be added. Meats canned without liquid have a better heat penetration.
6. Seal:
 - a. For glass jars wipe mouth of flange of jar to remove all food particles, adjust rubber and lid. Then completely seal to prevent loss of liquid. (See directions for glass jars, page 4).
 - b. For tin cans, exhaust cans before sealing, place in sealer, adjust cover, then completely seal. (See directions for tin can canning page 14)
7. Always test seal carefully by inverting container and watching closely for escape of liquid.
8. Keep Hot: As soon as each container is sealed place in pressure cooker or vessel of hot water to keep hot till processed. This is very important to insure heat penetration during processing.
9. Process:
 - a. Before starting to fill the cans or jars place the pressure cooker on the stove with the necessary amount of boiling water in it (up to level of the rack). Keep hot till cooker is filled.
 - b. When cooker is filled with containers, put on the pressure cooker lid and close tightly. Adjust cover carefully so it is level and tight.

c. Leave the petcock open until air is expelled and a full head of dry steam flows from it (at least eight minutes). Then close petcock and let pressure rise till it reaches the point on your gauge that will give 240 deg. F. or 252 deg. F. as the case may be. This means 10 or 16 lbs. pressure if your gauge is right. If your gauge is not right allow the necessary extra amount of pressure to secure the right temperature. Check your gauge at least twice a year. (See special directions and chart for checking gauge.)

d. Process carefully and exactly:

1. Look up the processing time and pressure in this circular every time you can. Don't trust your memory.

2. Don't start counting processing time until right temperature and pressure are reached.

3. Write down the beginning and ending time of the required processing period. Don't trust your memory.

4. It is a good plan to set an alarm clock to ring at the end of the processing period, then there is no chance of error.

5. Never allow pressure to drop below the recommended point during processing. If it does drop below you must allow enough longer time to make up for the time it was below.

6. Don't allow gauge to raise much above the correct pressure or contents will be overcooked.

10. Release pressure, open the cooker and remove containers.

a. When processing period is completed open petcock, allow pressure gauge to return to zero. Never open pressure cooker till gauge reaches zero, in order to safeguard against serious burns. As soon as cooker is open remove containers.

When using glass jars wait 5 minutes after gauge reaches zero before opening petcock in order to avoid "blowing" rubber jar ring.

11. Cool and Test:

a. Glass jars - set on a wooden surface, out of direct draft to prevent breakage by sudden cooling. Allow liberal air space between jars to hasten cooling. Examine jars for possible leaks or "blown" rubbers. If seal is imperfect remove jar lid and rubber - adjust new rubber, seal and reprocess.

b. Tin cans - plunge into a large vessel of cold water to cool and test seal. (See special directions page 15)

12. Clean and label: Wipe container clean and dry. Label with name of product and date. This is very important in checking your success in canning.

13. Complete cooling and inspect. Let stand for a week with liberal air space between containers, to complete cooling. Inspect for possible spoilage.

14. Storage: Store in cool place.

a. Glass jars must be protected against freezing and against light to prevent loss of color.

b. Tin cans - store in cool place, but they need not be safeguarded against freezing and light.

15. Inspect occasionally for possible spoilage. (See directions pages 23 and 24.)

16. Use:

a. Examine carefully for all signs of spoilage.

b. All non-acid vegetables should be boiled hard before tasting or eating. (See pages 23 and 24.)

c. Meats: Unless spiced and highly seasoned need only be thoroughly reheated. If spoiled a tainted odor will be clearly noted.

The Preservation of Food in Tin Cans

Canning in tin is becoming increasingly popular since a number of good hand sealers have been put on the market which greatly simplifies the work.

The advantages of canning in tin are:

1. Tin cans cost less than glass jars.
2. They do not break.
3. Rapid cooling helps prevent the product being overcooked.
4. There is a minimum of handling since the cans are sealed before processing.
5. There is no loss of liquid.
6. Products do not fade.
7. Less time is required because;
 - (a.) Processing time is less because heat penetrates tin more easily than it does glass.
 - (b.) The petcock may be opened as soon as the required pressure on the pressure cooker has been maintained the desired length of time.
 - (c.) More cans than glass jars will fit into the pressure cooker at one time.
8. Large openings make packing easy.
9. Tin cans can be immediately stored.
10. Less storage space is required.
11. Fewer storage precautions are necessary as to prevention of freezing, etc.
12. Tin cans are easily packed for taking food to camps, etc. Some Nevada sheepmen have especially indorsed them for sheep camps.

Equipment necessary for tin canning is:

1. A pressure cooker. The Bureau of Home Economics in the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends the pressure cooker as the only safe method for canning meat and non-acid vegetables because of the higher temperature that can be obtained.

2. A Tin Can Sealer. There are several satisfactory hand sealers now on the market that are easily operated at home.

3. Sanitary tin cans. These may be secured in several sizes. Those most commonly used are #2 and #3.

Your extension agent will be able to give you information as to the various types of equipment available.

Types of Tin Cans Available:

1. Plain Sanitary Tin Can. These are most generally used and are quite satisfactory for most purposes. (Page 22, "The Modern Way of Canning", Burpee Can Sealer Co., and Research Department of American Can Co.)

2. Enameled or Lacquered Can. Sometimes desirable for highly colored fruits and vegetables such as red berries, beets, etc. This especially coated can is designed merely to preserve the color. The plain tin may be used altho it has a tendency to bleach the product. (Page 22, "The Modern Way of Canning", Burpee Can Sealer Co. & Research Department, American Can Co.)

3. "C" Enamel. A can developed to prevent discoloration in corn. Such cans may be used for the following products - beans, hominy and fish, but not for acid fruits or vegetables. (Page 22, "The Modern Way of Canning", Burpee Can Sealer Co. & Research Department, American Can Co.)

Covers for Tin Cans.

Covers are lined with either a paper or "compound" gasket. Those with the paper gasket should not be heated in water before using, but should be heated in the oven. The compound is a scarcely visible preparation that is applied to the under side of the lid and makes an air proof seal between the cover and the can. Covers with a "compound" gasket are heated in hot water before being applied to the tin can.

Directions for Canning in Tin Cans

1. Preparation:

(a.) Of Tin Cans

- (1) Wash tin cans thoroughly, rinse, and place in vessel of hot water.
- (2) Place tin covers with "compound" gasket in small vessel of hot water a few minutes before using.
- (3) Do not place tin covers with paper gasket in water, heat them in the oven just before using.

(b.) Pressure Cooker: Place on stove with enough boiling water to just reach rack.

2. Precook: All non-acid food material must be precooked, according to directions for that particular food. (See directions and time table pages 26 to 30.)

3. Pack: Fill hot cans with hot food material to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of can. Pack spinach, corn and meat loosely in can, as too tight a pack will prevent heat penetration.

4. Season: Add salt (1 teaspoon to quart or #3 can, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon to pint or #2 can) before adding liquid. If salt has been used in precooking subtract that amount.

5. Add Hot Liquid: For fruits and vegetables just cover product. For meat add small amount of hot fat or pot liquor if desired. Meat is frequently canned without any liquid.

6. Exhaust Cans: Place each filled can in vessel containing a few inches of water, or in the open pressure cooker till contents of can are reheated to at least 140 deg. F. This partially exhausts the air and insures good heat penetration. Use a dairy thermometer and actually test several containers by placing bulb in center of contents of can. Then seal one can at a time and return immediately to the pressure cooker to keep hot till processing begins.

7. Seal: Immediately after exhausting place hot, filled can in sealer, adjust cover and seal. Follow exactly the directions for sealing that come with your sealer.

8. Test: Immediately after each can is sealed, test seal by inverting can and watching closely to see if any liquid escapes. If seal is not perfect open can, place a new cover on case, exhaust and reseal. If first can is bent use a new can.

9. Keep Hot: Place each can in pressure cooker as soon as it is sealed and tested to keep hot till rest of pack is completed.

10. Process: Process cans in steam-pressure cooker according to directions. Be sure to look up these directions each time. Don't trust your memory. (See directions for processing under Hot-Pack Pressure-Cooker canning page 9, also time table pages 26 to 30.)

11. Remove From Cooker: Release pressure, open cooker and remove cans. (See directions under Pressure Cooker Canning.)

12. Cool and test Seal: Remove cans from cooker and plunge at once into a large vessel of cold water to stop cooking, and to test the seal. Change water if necessary to hasten cooling.

If bubbles appear as cans are cooling this indicates an imperfect seal. Find the can, immediately reopen, place a new lid on it, then reseal and reprocess for the full length of time. If can is bent in opening, remove contents to new can.

When cans are first removed from the cooker the ends may bulge but if the seal is perfect the bulge will disappear and the ends will sink in as the cans cool and a partial vacuum is formed. This is another test of a perfect seal.

13. Clean and label: On removing from cold water wipe each can till it is dry and clean. Label with a crayon pencil or a strip of gummed paper pasted completely around can. Give name of product and date. This is very important in checking on your success in canning.

14. Complete Cooling and Inspect: Let cans stand for a week with a liberal air space between each can to complete cooling. Inspect during the week for possible spoilage.

15. Storage: Store in cool place. No protection against freezing or light is needed for tin cans. Inspect occasionally for possible spoilage.

16. Use:

(a) Inspect container carefully for spoilage before, and as containers are opened.

(b) All canned vegetables must be boiled hard for 20 minutes before tasting or eating. (See page 23) Canned meats need only to be thoroughly reheated. If spoiled all meats except those that are highly spiced or highly seasoned will give off a tainted odor. (See pages 23 and 24.)

Directions for Meat Canning,
including Fish and Poultry.

1. Method: All meat, fish and poultry must be canned by the Hot-Pack Pressure Cooker method. (See special directions, pages 9 to 11).
2. Selection: Use only fresh, well-cooled meat. This is absolutely essential for health and for an attractive, palatable product.
3. Preparation:
 - (a.) Wipe with a damp cloth to remove any foreign matter. Do not wash or let soak in water, as this injures flavor and decreases food value.
 - (b) Grade into tender and tough cuts so all the meat in a container will have the same quality.
 - (c) Cut into suitable pieces for serving, or dice, or grind.
4. Pre-cook: Fry, roast, boil or broil till meat is thoroughly heated throughout and a good flavor developed. Season to taste. (See special recipe pages 17 to 21).
5. Use Plain Tin Cans: Tin cans are recommended for canning these products because of the greater heat penetration. Can in plain tin cans.
6. Pack: Place hot meat loosely in hot, clean, plain tin cans to within one-half inch of the top of can. Do not pack meat too tightly as this will prevent heat penetration.
7. Add Salt: One teaspoon of salt to each quart or #3 can, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon to each pint or #2 can. If seasoned while being pre-cooked omit that much salt.
8. Add fat or liquid. If desired a little of the fat in which meat was cooked or pot-liquor from pre-cooking may be added in any amount desired. It is not necessary to cover meat. In fact heat penetration is better if little or no fat or liquid is added.
9. Exhaust: (See directions under tin can canning, page 14)
10. Seal and Test: (See directions under tin can canning, pages 14)
11. Process: (See directions under Hot-Pack Pressure Cooker Canning page 9)
12. Cool and Test: (See directions under tin can canning page 15)
13. Label and Inspect: (See directions under tin can canning, page 15)
14. Store in cool place and inspect occasionally for possible spoilage. Tin canned food need not be guarded against freezing or light.
15. Use (a) Inspect cans carefully for spoilage before and as cans are opened.
(See page 23))
 - (b) If spoiled all meats except those that are spiced or highly seasoned will give off a tainted odor. Therefore, it is not necessary to recook canned meat before using. However, it is advisable to reheat, as reheating brings out a possible tainted odor.

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Specific Directions for Preparation of
Meat Before Canning.

I. Beef:

1. Boiled.

- a. Cut into pieces the right size for the container and for serving.
- b. Cook in boiling water until all the meat reaches the boiling point.
- c. Pack boiling hot meat loosely into a hot can.
- d. Add one teaspoon of salt for each quart or #3 can, $\frac{1}{2}$ tea - spoon for each pint or #2 can.
- e. Add Liquid. Liquid in which meat has been cooked may or may not be added to within one-half inch of top of can.
- f. Seal and process according to general directions, using time table for meat (See page 29)
- g. To serve. Canned boiled beef may be used in a Shepherd's Pie, Tamale Pie, Baked Hash sliced and served cold, used as sandwich meat, meat croquettes, or goulash.

2. Roast:

- a. Cut beef into pieces that will fit nicely into the container.
- b. Sear on all sides in hot fat.
- c. Place in the oven until heated through and well-browned.
- d. Pack loosely into cans, add salt, 1 teaspoon to quart or #3 can, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon to 1 pint or #2 can.
- e. Process according to time table for meat (See page 29).
- f. To serve - Remove from cans and place in the oven until heated through, serve as though freshly roasted.

3. Beef Steak:

- a. Slice into steaks one inch to one and one-half inches thick. Cut into suitable pieces for serving. (Thin steaks will not can as nicely as thick ones.)
- b. Melt beef tallow or other fat in a pan and sear the steak on both sides. Salt and pepper to taste, brown well.
- c. Pack loosely in hot cans.
- d. Add some of the pan gravy if desired.
- e. Seal and process according to time table (See page 29)
- f. To serve - remove from can, place in the oven or frying pan, heat thoroughly and serve as for fresh steak.

4. Hamburger.

- a. Grind and season to taste
- b. Shape into cakes. Should be quite large since they shrink in cooking.
- c. Brown well in fat.
- d. Pack loosely into cans.
- e. Add some of the pan gravy made by adding water to the fat in the pan. Do not fill the can with gravy to more than one-half inch of the top. Little or no gravy may be added as desired.

- f. Exhaust seal and process according to time table (See page 29).
- g. To serve. Heat the contents of the can through and serve as if freshly cooked.

5. Liver:

- a. Cut into suitable pieces.
- b. Cook by your favorite recipe
- c. Pack loosely into hot cans and seal, add salt omitting any added for seasoning.
- d. Process as for other meats. 17 lbs. for 90 minutes.

6. Brains:

- a. Soak in cold water to draw out the blood.
- b. Remove membranes.
- c. Sear in hot fat.
- d. Season to taste.
- e. Pack, seal and process. (See page 29)
- f. When opened they are ready to serve as soon as heated through.

II. Pork.

1. Boiled - Follow the same directions as for beef.

2. Roast - Same as for beef.

3. Pork Chops.

- a. To conserve space in the can cut the chop from the bone.
- b. Brown well on both sides.
- c. Season to taste.
- d. Pack loosely into can.
- e. Add salt.
- f. Add pan gravy if desired.
- g. Seal and process according to time table (See page 29)

4. Sausage.

- a. Grind and season according to your favorite recipe.
- b. This sausage mixture may be stuffed into casings; cut in lengths just a trifle longer than the can, brown well and pack fairly tightly into the can. They will shrink more during the period of processing. Pan gravy may be added if desired.
- c. Seal, exhaust and process according to time table. (See page 30).
- d. If you do not care to stuff the sausage it may be made into cakes, browned and canned in the same manner. Only be careful to pack loosely into can.

A Lander County Rancher's Sausage Recipe.

To each 4 lbs. of meat add: 1 oz. of salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. black pepper.
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sage.

Method - Grind one part of beef twice, to three parts of pork ground once. Mix with seasoning and grind again.

III. Pork and Beans.

Use small navy beans, soak eight to fifteen hours depending on dryness of bean. (Using lukewarm water will shorten the soaking time.) Pour off water in which beans were soaked. Cover with boiling water and let stand two minutes on the hot stove. Place a half inch cube of bacon in each can. Fill ten ounces of the soaked beans in a No. 2 can, then fill to within one-half inch of the top with either a plain or tomato sauce which is boiling hot. Seal and process. (See page 30)

Plain Sauce

1 cup molasses $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
4 tablespoons salt 1 tablespoon cornstarch
Dissolve cornstarch in water, add salt, sugar and molasses. Add enough water to make one gallon. Bring to a boil.

Tomato Sauce.

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup tomato pulp 1 cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon cornstarch
Water to make one gallon, bring to a boil.

Note: When beans are canned using these sauces, pressures above 10 lbs. should be avoided since the beans may be discolored with a higher pressure. Increase time to 100 minutes.

IV. Mutton

1. Boiled - Same as beef.
2. Roast - Same as beef.
3. Chops.
 - a. Remove the bone
 - b. Brown on both sides.
 - c. Season to taste.
 - d. Pack while hot in hot cans
 - e. Add salt
 - f. Seal and process in the pressure cooker according to time table. (See page 29)

V. Tongue

- a. Boil until skin can be easily removed.
- b. Pack into hot cans, add salt.
- c. Partly cover with boiling water if desired.
- d. Seal and process according to time table (See page 29)

VI. Kidneys.

- a. Split kidneys and remove inside sack.
- b. Soak in several changes of normal salt solution (1 t. salt to 1 pint of water)
- c. Cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cubes.
- d. Sear in hot fat.
- e. Pack in hot cans.
- f. Add salt, seal and process according to time table. (see page 29)
- g. These may be served creamed or used for making kidney stew.

VII. Mulligan Stew.

2 lbs. meat	2 T. butter or tallow
2 onions chopped fine	1 T. flour
salt and pepper to taste	1 carrot, sliced

- a. Cut meat into small pieces, add other ingredients, bring all to a hard boil.
- b. Pack into cans, add salt
- c. Exhaust seal and process according to time table (see page 29)
- d. To serve, remove from can and heat thoroughly. A more elaborate stew may be made by adding the following to the above recipe:-

1 stalk celery, cut in small pieces.
1 pint tomatoes, canned or fresh
1 or 2 bay leaves
6 whole cloves
6 pepper corns
1 blade mace
 $\frac{1}{2}$ T. chopped parsley
 $\frac{1}{2}$ t. paprika

VIII. Poultry.

Nothing is nicer to have than a few cans of chicken on the shelf. When unexpected guests arrive, a chicken dinner can be served in a few minutes. When the chickens are culled or there is an excess supply of roosters in the flock, they are worth more to the average rancher in a can than they are on the market.

In order to have an agreeably flavored product come from the can an excellent quality of product must go into the can. Poultry for canning should be freshly killed and well-bled as though for immediate use. The bird should then be thoroughly chilled before being pre-cooked, to remove all of the animal heat.

In pre-cooking, the poultry must be heated long enough so that every piece has reached at least 140 degrees F. The packing of raw chicken into cans is not recommended because of the difficulty of securing heat penetration during processing.

To Pack a Chicken Economically the Following Method May be Used.

1. Place drumstick in can.
2. Place a thigh next to drumstick.
3. Place two wings next to the thigh, fitting the elbow of one wing into the other.
4. Place the neck portion in center of can with rib end down.
5. Cover the neck piece with the back.
6. Spread white meat on top of back. (White meat is removed from the bone)
7. Fit in remaining pieces to completely fill the can.
8. Add one teaspoonful salt to each quart.
9. Exhaust, seal and process according to time table (See page 30)

These directions for canning may be applied to poultry other than chicken, such as duck, turkey, goose, guinea or wild game.

1. Fried Chicken

- a. Prepare the chicken as usual, cutting into suitable pieces for serving.
- b. Season and fry as for immediate serving.
- c. When well-browned on all sides pack into cans.
- d. Add salt and pan gravy if desired.
- e. Exhaust, seal and process according to time table.
(See page 30)

2. Roast Chicken.

- a. Cut in pieces as for frying.
- b. Season as for roasting, place in oven until well browned.
- c. Pack in cans as directed, add salt and pan gravy if desired.
- d. Exhaust, seal and process according to time table
(See page 30).

3. Stewed Chicken.

- a. Cut in pieces as for serving.
- b. Cover with water, bring to a thorough boil.
- c. Pack as for other types of chicken.
- d. Add salt and liquid in which chicken was cooked to within one-half inch of top, if desired.
- e. Exhaust, seal and process according to time table.
(See page 31)

4. Chicken Broth.

When stewing chicken there is often an excess of broth. This may be canned and used for chicken broth.

To can: cook the broth down until it is quite rich. Pour boiling hot into hot cans to within one-half inch of top of can. Exhaust seal and process according to time table (See page 30) It may be canned alone or with a combination of vegetables, rice, pearled barley, macaroni or spaghetti.

5. Cubed Chicken.

- a. Boil or pressure-cook whole chicken till about half done.
- b. Remove skin, separate light and dark meat.
- c. Split into one-half inch layers.
- d. Cut into one-half inch strips, then into one-half inch cubes.
- e. Fill cans with light or dark meat.
- f. Add salt and liquid.
- g. Exhaust, seal, and process according to time table.
(See page 30)
- h. Serve as for cream chicken, chicken pie, or reheat, cool and serve in chicken salad.

Types of Spoilage Found in Canned Foods

1. Yeast. Wild yeasts like the yeast in bread will grow in any sweet or starch food and will cause the product to ferment unless the yeast is killed by heat. Therefore it is necessary to thoroughly sterilize all jars, spoons, etc., used in canning and to pasteurize or heat the food to a temperature of at least 180 degrees F. This is best done after containers are closed so there is no possibility of fresh yeasts entering after the heating. A large amount of sugar, as in preserves or jelly, will help prevent the growth of yeasts. A decided amount of acid as in tomatoes and pickles also helps prevent the growth of yeasts.

If fruits or vegetables ferment, it is an indication that

- a. Containers or equipment were not sterilized before product was put into containers.
- b. A poor quality product was used that contained many yeasts.
- c. The processing temperature was too low, so yeast were not killed.
- d. The seal was not perfect, therefore, fresh yeasts entered after processing. Old rubbers are a frequent cause of the imperfect sealing of glass jars.

2. Molds. Molds are tiny plants that grow on any kind of food. They cause discoloration of products and a musty, moldy odor and taste. Molds may be killed and excluded by exactly the same means used for yeasts; that is, by the sterilization of containers and equipment; the use of fresh, sound products, careful processing and perfect sealing.

3. Bacteria. Bacteria are tiny plants that grow on food products. The most dangerous of the bacteria are the botulinus bacteria; because these bacteria, as they grow, give off a very poisonous substance that causes serious illness or death. These botulinus bacteria grow best where there is little or no air, as in a sealed glass jar or tin can. It requires a very high temperature of 240 to 252 degrees F. to kill these bacteria because they are capable of forming spores or resting cells that are not killed at a lower temperature. Therefore, it is necessary to process all non-acid fruits, vegetables, or meats in a pressure cooker in order to obtain a temperature of 240 to 252 degrees F. in order to kill these bacteria.

Botulinus bacteria will not grow in the food that is decidedly acid, therefore, tomatoes and acid foods may be processed at a lower temperature but all other foods must be processed at the higher temperature.

The poison produced by botulinus bacteria is destroyed by boiling hard. Therefore, all non-acid vegetables should be boiled hard for 20 to 30 minutes before tasting or eating the product. This rule should always be followed because vegetables that have been spoiled by botulinus bacteria may give no indication of that spoilage, so the only safe thing to do is to boil all canned non-acid vegetables before tasting or eating.

Botulinus bacteria also have some proteolytic action. That is they split protein compounds as they grow and produce a softening of the food and the production of a gas of foul odor typical of decomposed meat. Therefore, meat that is spoiled gives off a tainted odor unless it is highly spiced meat. Because of this, it is not necessary to recock canned meat before eating. However, it is best to reheat the meat, because reheating brings out any tainted odor.

On opening a can of any food product, carefully examine and smell it before using. If there is the slightest softening of the food or foul odor, do not taste it. Destroy it carefully.

4. Flat-Sour. Another type of spoilage in canned food is called "Flat-sour". It is not definitely known just what causes this spoilage, but it is suspected that it is also caused by anaerobic bacteria, or possibly by the action of enzymes. Flat-sour usually produces a flat, sour odor and a small amount of gas, but there may not be enough gas to swell the ends of a tin can or even to make a noise as the seal on the can or glass jar is broken. Heating the food will sometimes bring out a "flat-sour" odor that is not noticeable when the can is first opened. There is also sometimes a white sediment in the liquid.

Flat-sour is most frequently found in products that have been held over before canning, i. e., peas and corn that were picked several hours before canning. Therefore, only very fresh products should be canned. Also Flat-sour seems to be developed by allowing products to stand over between precooking and processing. Therefore, all products should be processed immediately after precooking.

Flat-sour also seems to be produced by not cooling products immediately after process and by storing at too high a temperature.

If there is the slightest evidence of flat-sour, destroy the food, do not taste it.

How to Open Container and Use Canned Foods.

Detection of Spoilage

1. In using all canned products, whether home canned or commercially canned, each container and its contents should be examined carefully for spoilage.

2. If there is the least doubt don't taste the product, because if there is any botulinus infection even one drop of the liquid or one tiny piece of the food material may cause a serious illness or death.

3. Examine all cans or jars carefully and note the following points.

- a. Can or jar should not leak.
- b. Tin cans should not be "sprung or "bulged".
- c. There should be no fermentation or mold.
- d. There should be no unusual or disagreeable odor.
- e. Liquid should be clear, not cloudy. Exception - The over processing of string beans, carrots, and corn sometimes causes cloudiness of liquid.
- f. Texture should be natural, not soft or slimy.

4. ALL NON-ACID VEGETABLES MUST BE RECOOKED BEFORE TASTING OR EATING.

- a. Empty contents into sauce pan and boil hard at least 20 to 30 minutes, depending on altitude. Don't taste before you do it. Then wash your hands before putting them near your mouth. If these rules were always followed, there would be very few cases of botulinus poisoning.
- b. Don't eat canned string beans, etc., as salad unless the food has been previously boiled and then cooled. This is one of the most frequent causes of poisoning.

- c. As a rule canned meat which is spoiled gives out a disagreeable odor when heated. However, heavily spiced meats may spoil without manifesting a disagreeable odor. Canned meat may be eaten with only reheating, as any spoilage will be indicated by a disagreeable odor when heated.

5. IF FOOD GIVES THE SLIGHTEST EVIDENCE OF SPOILAGE

- a. Put food back in container.
- b. Add a few teaspoonsful of lye and bury where it will be sure not to be disturbed.
- c. Don't throw spoiled food out where chickens, dogs, children, etc. can get hold of it.
- d. Keep your hands away from your mouth while handling suspected food.
- e. Boil thoroughly the spoon and dish used in handling it.
- f. Scrub your hands thoroughly.

6. IN CASE OF SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING.

- a. Send at once for your physician.
- b. Save the suspected food, but carefully place it out of the reach of others.
- c. If you are very far away from a physician and it is a matter of an hour or more before he can reach you, try to get his advise by telephone. If that is impossible, give an emetic and an enema or purgative to eliminate from the system as much of the unabsorbed toxin as possible. Keep patient absolutely quiet and warm.
- d. If food poisoning is suspected have your physician get in touch with your health officer. Also notify your extension agent and between the two help in the investigation of the case can be secured from the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, Second and Parnassus Streets, San Francisco, California. They are willing and anxious to thoroughly investigate all suspected cases of food poisoning.

7. FREQUENCY OF SPOILAGE

- a. From one to three percent spoilage is to be expected in home canning. It is due to imperfect containers, or "personal equation", i. e. small, unconscious mistakes made during the canning process.
- b. Keep a careful record of each kind of food canned, number of containers and percent of spoilage. If you have more than a three percent spoilage from any cause there is something seriously wrong with your methods. In that case carefully read over these canning directions to find out where the mistake is occurring, or consult your agent.
- c. If you have unusual cases of failure send the containers and contents to your extension agent to be forwarded to a research laboratory for investigation. There is no charge for this service. Send in with the container all possible information concerning the pack, date of canning, original condition of the food material, how prepared, precooking, packing, time, temperature and pressure of processing, how and where stored.

8. Canned Food Valuable Addition to the Diet. Last but not least, keep in mind these facts. Canned foods are a valuable part of our diets. The fact that home canning must be carefully done and that all canned foods must be carefully inspected, and that all non-acid vegetables must be boiled before eating is no reason why people should give up eating canned food. The real need is to learn to use canned foods intelligently and carefully, just as we have learned to use electricity, automobiles and other modern elements of our present-day life.

DIRECTIONS AND TIME TABLE FOR FRUITS

By

HOT-WATER-BATH AND PRESSURE-COOKER METHODS

Note: The processing time for Hot-Water-Bath method depends on the altitude at which the canning is done, because the altitude affects the temperature of boiling water. See the time table on page 27 for altering time according to altitude.

FRUIT

<u>Product</u>	<u>Method of Treatment Before Processing</u>	<u>Hot-Water-Bath, Time Minutes</u>	<u>Pressure-Pro-cessing. Temp. 227 deg. F. Pressure Time</u>
Apples	Slice, quarter or halve, pack in cans and cover with thin syrup. Or boil whole in syrup. Add hot syrup and cover with thin syrup. Pack hot. (Glass or plain tin).	20 - 25	5 lbs. 10 min.
Apple Sauce	Prepare as for regular apple sauce with or without sugar. Pack hot, seal and process. (Glass or plain tin).	20 - 25	5 lbs. 10 min.
Apricots	Scald, dip in cold water, peel, cut in desired size. Remove pits, fill cans, add hot, medium-thin syrup, seal. For firm, under ripe fruit use the longer time. (Glass or plain tin.)	20 - 30	5 lbs. 10 min.
<u>Berries</u> Black Blue Dew Huckle Logan Rasp.	Pack in cans. Fill with boiling hot, medium-thin syrup. Seal and process. (Glass, or plain or lacquered tin.)	20 - 25	5 lbs. 10 min.
Cherries	Remove pits or not as desired. Use medium-thick syrup for sour and thin syrup for sweet cherries. Bring to a boil in syrup. Fill hot cans, add hot syrup and seal and process. (Glass or plain, or lacquered tin.)	25 - 30	5 lbs. 10 min.
Currants	Same as berries		
Figs	Sprinkle 1 c. soda over 6 qts. figs. Add 1 gal. boiling water, let stand 5 minutes. Drain, rinse, add 8 c. medium thin syrup. Boil one hour or till clear and tender, pack, add hot syrup, seal and process. (Glass or plain tin.)	20	5 lbs. 10 min.

FRUITS (Continued)

Product	Method of Treatment Before Processing	Hot-Water-Bath Time Minutes	Pressure-Pro- cessing. Temp. 227 deg. F.	
			Pressure	Time
Gooseberries	Same as other berries, only use medium-thick syrup. (Glass, plain, or lacquered tin.)	20 - 25	5 lbs.	10 min.
Peaches	Same as apricots. If a few cracked pits are added to the syrup the flavor is improved, if pits are removed from fruit. (Glass or plain tin).	20 - 30	5 lbs.	10 min.
Pears	Pare and boil 4 to 8 minutes in thin syrup, pack, add hot syrup, seal and process. (Glass or plain tin)	20	5 lbs.	10 min.
Plums	Wash, prick skins, bring to a boil in medium thick syrup. Pack, add hot syrup, seal and process. (Glass, plain, or lacquered tin.)	20 - 30	5 lbs.	10 min.
Rhubarb	Cut in half inch lengths. Use 1 c. sugar to 3 c. rhubarb. Bake in covered dish until tender. Pack, add hot syrup, seal and process. (Glass, plain or lacquered tin.)	20	5 lbs.	10 min.
Strawberries	4 c. strawberries, 1 c. sugar, 2 T. water. Heat through, let stand overnight. Reheat to boiling. Pack, add hot syrup, seal and process. (Glass, plain or lacquered tin.)	20 - 25	5 lbs.	10 min.

Increase of Time for Altitude Changes

The time for processing given in the above table for the Hot-Water-Bath canning is for altitudes from sea-level to 500 feet above sea-level. For higher altitudes increase the time given in the table 10% for every 1,000 feet above 500 feet. For instance, the altitude of Reno is 4,500 feet. Subtracting 500 feet leaves 4,000 feet, for which the time is to be increased 10% for each thousand feet. Therefore, the time given in the above table for the sterilization of any product must be increased 40% at Reno.

The reason for increasing the time of processing for increase in altitude is because the boiling-point of water becomes lower as the altitude becomes higher, decreasing at the rate of 2 deg. F. for every 1,000 feet increase in altitude. If the boiling-point is lower, products process at a lower temperature and must therefore be processed a longer time before they are done. The boiling-point of water at different altitudes is approximately as follows, together with the time necessary to process acid fruits and tomatoes:

Altitude	Boiling Point	Process Time	Altitude	Boiling Point	Process Time
Sea-level.....	212 deg. F.	20	3,000 ft.	206 F.	25
500 ft.....	211 deg. F.	20.5	4,000 ft.	204 F.	27
1,000 ft.....	210 deg. F.	22	5,000 ft.	202 F.	29
2,000 ft.....	208 deg. F.	23	6,000 ft.	200 F.	31

The time for sterilization in the steam-pressure cooker does not need to be increased for altitude changes, because the pressure inside raises the boiling point to the same high temperature regardless of altitude.

DIRECTIONS AND TIME TABLE FOR VEGETABLES

by

PRESSURE-COOKER PROCESS

Note: Pressure and time given are for #2 cans or pint jars.

For #3 cans or quart jars increase time ten minutes.

Product	Method of Treatment Before Processing	Pressure-Processing	
		Temperature, 240 deg. F.	Time
Asparagus	Cut in lengths the length of can. Place in boiling water, cover tightly, boil 5 min. Pack hot, add salt and hot water, exhaust, seal and process.	12 lbs.	25 min.
Beans, string	Cut in inch lengths, add salt and boiling water boil 5 min., pack, exhaust, seal and process.	12 lbs.	30 min.
Beans, dry	See recipe under pork.	15 lbs.	90 min.
Beets	Leave 3 or 4 inches of stem and all of the root on the beet. Boil until they can be peeled. Plunge in cold water to cool for handling. Peel, reheat, pack into hot cans, cover with boiling water, add salt, exhaust, seal and process.	12 lbs.	25 min.
Carrots	Scrape, boil 5 min. Pack whole, or cut in cubes or slices. Reheat, add salt, cover with boiling water or pot liquor, exhaust, seal and process.	12 lbs.	25 min.
Corn	Cut from cob, cover with boiling water, bring to hard boil, pack <u>loosely</u> into enamel cans, exhaust to 180 deg. F., seal and process. (C-enamel tin.)	12 lbs.	90 min.
Greens Spinach Swiss Chard Beet tops etc.	Clean very carefully, heat in covered vessel until completely wilted using just enough water to prevent scorching or wilt in pressure cooker. Pack loosely into hot cans. Do not exceed the following drained weight of greens in packing cans; #2 14½ oz; #2½-21oz; #3-24 oz; Qt. jars 24 oz. Add salt, cover with liquid to within one-half inch of top, exhaust, seal and process.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Peas	Use young green peas of as uniform size as possible. Bring to a hard boil, pack, add salt, cover with boiling water or pot liquor within one-half inch of top, exhaust, seal and process.	12 lbs.	35 min.
Tomatoes	Scald, peel, pack whole or in pieces, cover with hot juice, add salt, exhaust, seal and process	10 lbs.	15 min.
Tomato Puree	Boil tomatoes, put through sieve, pack in hot cans to within ½ inch of top, add salt, seal and process.	10 lbs.	15 min.
Vegetable Puree	Boil vegetables until tender. Put through sieve, pack hot, season to taste, add pot liquor to cover, exhaust, seal and process.	10 lbs.	60 min.
Vegetable Soup	Prepare vegetables as for table, cut in cubes, cover with boiling water or soup stock, bring to a boil, pack hot, add salt, cover with boiling pot liquor, exhaust, seal and process.	10 lbs.	60 min.

DIRECTIONS AND TIME TABLE FOR MEATS

Note: Pressure and time given are for #2 cans and pint jars.
For #3 cans and quart jars increase time ten minutes.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Method of Treatment Before Processing</u>	<u>Pressure Processing</u> <u>Temperature 252° F.</u>	
		<u>Pressure</u>	<u>Time</u>
<u>Beef</u>			
Boiled	Heat to boiling point, pack into cans. Add salt. Add liquid if desired. Exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
Roast	Cut into pieces to fit can, sear and place in oven until thoroughly heated through and well browned. Pack, add salt; add pan gravy if desired. Exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
Steak	Slice meat one and one-half inches thick and cut into serving pieces. Sear on both sides in hot pan. Pack, add salt and pan gravy. Exhaust, seal and process.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Hamburger	Shape into cakes, brown, pack, add salt and pan gravy. Exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
Brains	Soak in cold water, remove membranes, season to taste, sear in hot fat, pack, exhaust, seal and process.	17 lbs.	90 min.
<u>Mutton</u>			
Boiled	See boiled beef	17 lbs.	90 min.
Chops	Bone, brown well on both sides, season to taste, pack adding pan gravy if desired. Exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
Roast	See beef	17 lbs.	90 min.
Tongue	Clean, salt, boil, remove skin, pack, add $\frac{1}{2}$ t. salt and boiling water. Exhaust, seal and process.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Kidneys	(Others as well as mutton) See recipe.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Stew	See recipe	17 lbs.	90 min.
<u>Pork</u>			
Boiled	As for beef.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Roast	" " "	17 lbs.	90 min.
Chops	" " "	17 lbs.	90 min.

Product	Method of Treatment Before Processing	Pressure	Time
<u>Pork</u>			
Sausage	Mix as for your favorite recipe. Stuff or shape into cakes, brown, pack loosely, add pan gravy, exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
Pork & Beans	See recipe	17 lbs.	90 min.
<u>Poultry</u>			
	Stew, roast, or fry until half tender - just browned, and thoroughly heated through. Pack, add salt, liquid or pan gravy, exhaust, seal and process. See special recipes for other poultry recipes.	17 lbs.	90 min.
Broth	Cook bony pieces of chicken until meat falls off bone. Add seasoning if desired. For a clear broth strain and reheat. Fill cans to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top with boiling broth, exhaust, seal and process	17 lbs.	90 min.
<u>Fish</u>			
	Only very fresh products must be canned. Two hours from water to can is a good rule. Clean, fry, pack. Exhaust to 140 degrees F., seal.	12 lbs.	100 min.

Canning Budget

To provide a liberal supply of fruits and vegetables during the non production months of the year is of very great importance to every family, particularly during this period of low cash income. This is important in order that the homemaker may give her family a balanced, healthful and appetizing diet during the entire year. Another help to a balanced diet during the entire year is a supply of canned meat. If meat is not canned during the butchering season, there is danger of a surplus of meat being eaten in the winter and a lack of meat in the warm weather.

A well thought out canning budget is also a big help in carrying out the Nevada Live-at-Home Plan. Can your surplus foods and help to save your cash income.

The following plan is suggested for supplying enough fruit, vegetables and meat to supply a family of five for thirty weeks. It is estimated that fresh foods may be secured the other ^{two} twenty/weeks. Stored and dried products are not included, but should be allowed for.

<u>Kind</u>	<u>Amounts</u> #2 cans	<u>Amounts</u> #3 cans
Apples and apple sauce	20	14
Berries	50	35
Peaches	50	35
Cherries	20	14
Pears	25	16
Plums	20	14
Rhubarb	20	14
Fruit Juice	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>
Total canned fruit	245	169
<hr/>		
Tomatoes	150	100
Greens	75	50
String Beans	50	35
Peas	50	35
Corn	<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>
Total canned vegetables	325	238
<hr/>		
Pork	30	20
Beef	60	40
Mutton	30	20
Chicken	30	20
Fish	<u>36</u>	<u>24</u>
Total canned meat	186	124
<hr/>		

The fish may include salmon and oysters purchased. These two sea foods are recommended alternately once a week as a goiter preventative.

Note: A No. 2 can of meat will serve five people. This list provides one serving of meat per day.

KEEP YOUR CANNING RECORD HERE

Product	Size of Can	No. of Cans	Date Canned

KEEP YOUR CANNING RECORD HERE

Product	Size of Can	No. of Cans	Date Canned

NEVADA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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 Pwd.	.05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	1# .05	X
Fresh Whole Pt.	.07							
Qt.	.12	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	1½# .20	1½# .20	1½ .20	1 .15	¾ .12	½ .07½	X
Beans	.06	1# .06	1# .06	1# .06	1 .06	¼ .01½	X	X
Vegetables			X					
Potatoes	.02	5# .10	4# .08	5# .10	3½ .07	3 .06	2# .04	1# .01
Green	.03	1# .03	1# .03	1 .03	1# .03	1# .03	1# .03	1C .12*
Root	.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#	3½#	4#	3#			
Bread, Stale (Instead of Flour)	.07	4# (.28)	3½# (.24½)	4# (.28)	3# (.21)	2# (.14)	1½# (.10½)	½# (.03½)
Raw Cereals	.05	1½# .07½	1# .05	1½# .07½	1# .05	1# .05	¾ .04	¾ .04
Fats, Butter, Lard, Etc.	.20	1# .20	1# .20	1# .20	¾ .15	½# .10	½# .10	1/8 .03
Sweets:								
Sugar	.06-.08	1# .08	1# .08	1# .08	½# .03½	½ .03½	¾ .03	1/8 .003/4
Syrup	.10							
Miscellaneous:								
Coffee	.25	1/3 .08½	1/3 .08½	X	X	X	X	X
Cocoa	.12	X	X	¼# .03	¼# .03	1/8 .01½	1/8 .01½	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..12½
Total (With Gov. Flour)		1.14	1.09½	1.16½	1.42½	1.29½	1.20	1.36½
Total (If bread is used instead of flour)		1.42	1.34	1.44½	1.63½	1.43½	1.30½	1.39-¾

* 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.

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.

NEVADA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES & PUBLIC WELFARE

WEEKLY FOOD BUDGET

Items							Total Amount	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Milk:									
Powdered									
Fresh Whole									
Eggs									
Meat, Fish, & Cheese									
Beans									
Vegetables:									
Potatoes									
Green									
Root									
Canned Tomatoes									
Onions									
Fruit:									
Dried									
Fresh									
Cereals:									
Flour									
Bread									
Raw Cereals									
Fats, Butter, Lard, Etc.									
Sweets:									
Sugar									
Syrup									
Miscellaneous:									
Coffee									
Cocoa									
Baking Pwd.									
Yeast									
Salt									
Soap									
Flavoring									
Cod Liver Oil									

TOTAL COST PER WEEK

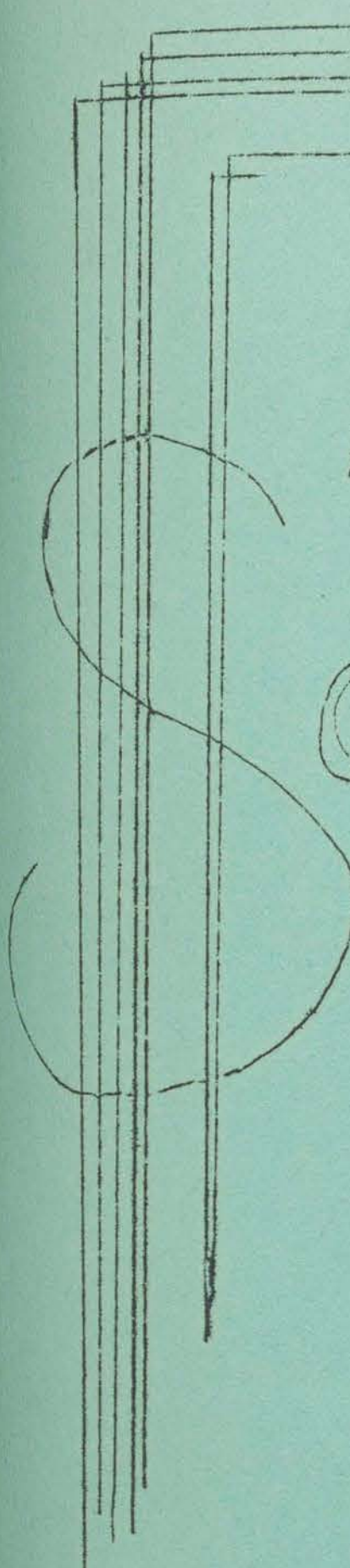
Family Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Ordered By _____

Note: 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.



Home Management

Getting Your
Money's Worth

by

Hellen A. Gillette

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division and
U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
State of Nevada

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

GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

WHEN YOU BUY SHEETS

by

Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

I. What to look for:

1. Correct size.
2. Long wearing qualities.
 - Thread count.
 - Tensile strength.
 - Weight.
 - Freedom from flaws.
3. Laundering qualities.
4. How made.
5. Cost.

II. How to buy:

1. Size of sheeting.

<u>Bed type</u>	<u>*Trade width</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Length</u>
Single	7/4	63 inches	108 inches
Three quarter	8/4	72 inches	108 inches
Double	(9/4	81 inches	108 inches)
	(10/4	90 inches	108 inches)

Sheeting lengths are before hemming. Sheets shrink 5 to 8 inches in length. Unbleached sheeting shrinks more than bleached. Excessive stretching in manufacture means more shrinkage in laundry.

*Trade width given indicates sheeting is 7,8,9, or 10 quarter yards (9 inches) wide.

2. Long wearing qualities.

- a. Thread count -- i.e. the number of yarns to the inch, which indicate the relative fineness and closeness of weave. Sleazy, loosely woven sheeting may have only 45 to 55 threads to the inch.

Medium weaves have about 55 to 65 threads woven to the inch.
Firm sheeting has between 65 and 85 yards per inch.
Fine sheeting, very firm, will have from 85 to 100 threads woven to the inch.

A firm weave, not too fine, is desirable for long wear.

- b. Tensile strength -- i.e. how much pull will the fabric stand before it breaks. Warp and filling threads should be of approximately the same strength and should withstand a pull of 50 to 70 pounds. Low quality sheets often withstand a pull of only 20 to 30 pounds.
- c. Weight--Sheeting varies from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per square yard. Heavy sheets wear longer and do not wrinkle, but are hard to launder and cost more than a lighter weight. A medium weight sheet is usually preferred. Unbleached sheeting weighs more than bleached until after several launderings.

"Never buy a sheet so light in weight that it is sleazy nor so heavy that it is cumbersome," is an excellent rule to follow in buying sheets.

d. Freedom from flaws.

- 1. Sizing -- i.e. starch filling is put into loosely woven, poor quality sheeting to add "body" and improve the temporary appearance. It washes out in laundering. Excessive sizing can be recognized by rubbing fabric between hands. If the starch comes off on the hands and the material then appears loosely woven the quality of the sheet is poor.
- 2. Thick and thin places in same sheet, and puckers and knots, indicate low quality, uneven yarns and poor weaving. Such sheeting does not wear well.
- 3. Selvages should be strong and well woven to insure wear.

3. Laundering qualities.

Clear color--never buy gray or dingy sheeting.

Medium weight and of firm even weave launders most easily.

4. How made.

- a. Tear, never cut, sheeting to insure straight lengths after laundering. Many cheap ready-made sheets are not straight.
- b. Hems even, folded on the thread of the fabric, sewed neatly, and closed at the ends, insure longer wear.

5. Cost.

Medium or a little better priced sheeting usually is most satisfactory. Very fine and very heavy sheeting is most expensive. At the present low level of price excellent values in sheets can now be obtained. Therefore, if funds are available this is a good time to lay in a supply of sheets. However, poor quality sheets are costly at any price.

BUY BY QUALITY NOT BY PRICE

GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

SHEETING EXHIBIT

by

Hellen M. Gillette
District Extension Agent

Suggestions:-

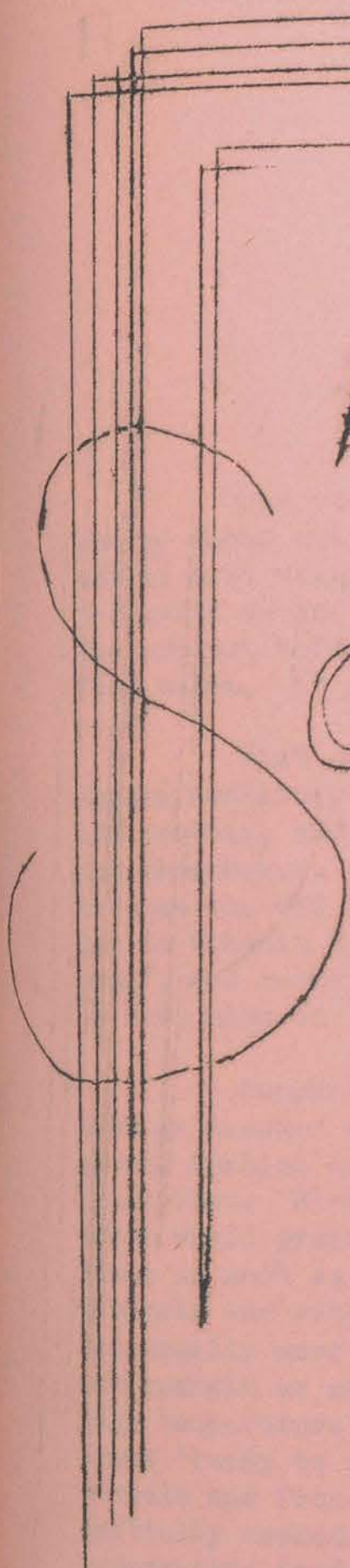
Purchase samples of available kinds of sheeting or use samples put out by cotton mills. Label each sample with its thread count if possible. Be sure samples are large enough so that the "feel" can easily be obtained.

Exhibit

A	Samples of Poor Quality	Loosely woven--few threads. "sleaz Starch sizing--washes out. Uneven threads--warp and filling. Low tensile strength. Great shrinkage. Usually easily laundered. Initial cost low. Short wearing. (Not Recommended)
	1. New & 2. Washed	
B	Samples of Medium Quality	Medium weight. Even threads--warp and filling. Closely woven, firm fabric. Little or no sizing. High tensile strength. Easy to launder. Some shrinkage. Medium priced. Long wearing. (Recommended)
	1. New & 2. Washed	
C	Samples of Fine Quality	Closely woven, fine, firm, fabric. No sizing. Light weight. Low tensile strength. Fine even threads. Minimum shrinkage. Easily laundered. Initial cost--high. Short wearing. (Not recommended)
	1. New & 2. Washed	
D	Samples of Heavy Quality	Closely woven, heavy, fabric. No sizing. Heavy weight. Even threads. High tensile strength. Cumbersome. Hard to launder. Minimum shrinkage. Initial cost--high. Long wearing. (Not Recommended)
	1. New & 2. Washed	

(Use bleached or unbleached)

(H.M. Money's Worth #1-A)



Home Management

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STATE OF NEVADA

GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

by

Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

Did you know that cereals provide one of the cheapest forms of energy foods and that the raw bulk varieties are the cheapest and the highest in food value of all cereals? Price differences in cereals depend primarily on how much time and money is spent in preparing and packaging the product before it is sold. This preparation does not increase the food value. It frequently takes from it.

What do whole grain cereals give you in food? The outer bran layers contain phosphorus and Vitamin B, the body of the grain has starch and protein, and the germ, or embryo, is rich in Vitamin B, fats, iron and phosphorus. In the milling of grains the germ is usually removed because the oil in it gets rancid very quickly. American diets are often low in Vitamin B. Housewives may overcome this deficiency by using "germ meal", and combining it with flour in various bread stuffs. This product is very high in Vitamin B and E.

Compare the cost of various types of cereals. Whole bulk cereals such as cracked wheat, rolled oats, and corn meal, made from the entire grain, furnish more minerals and vitamins than any other food stuff at the least cost. Rice is a whole cereal but costs more than twice as much as any other whole grain. Packaged cereals, partially prepared, cost about four times as much as bulk cereals. They cook quickly but do not have as much minerals and vitamins as the raw bulk varieties. Ready to serve cereals are usually more highly refined than either of the other groups and do not contain as much of mineral. They are usually prepared at such a very high temperature that any vitamins in the grains are completely destroyed. These 'ready to serve' varieties cost from six to ten times as much as bulk cereals and from two and one-half to four times as much as the packaged, partially cooked varieties. The attached chart gives a brief summary of comparative food values and costs of the various types.

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

WHAT DO YOU GET

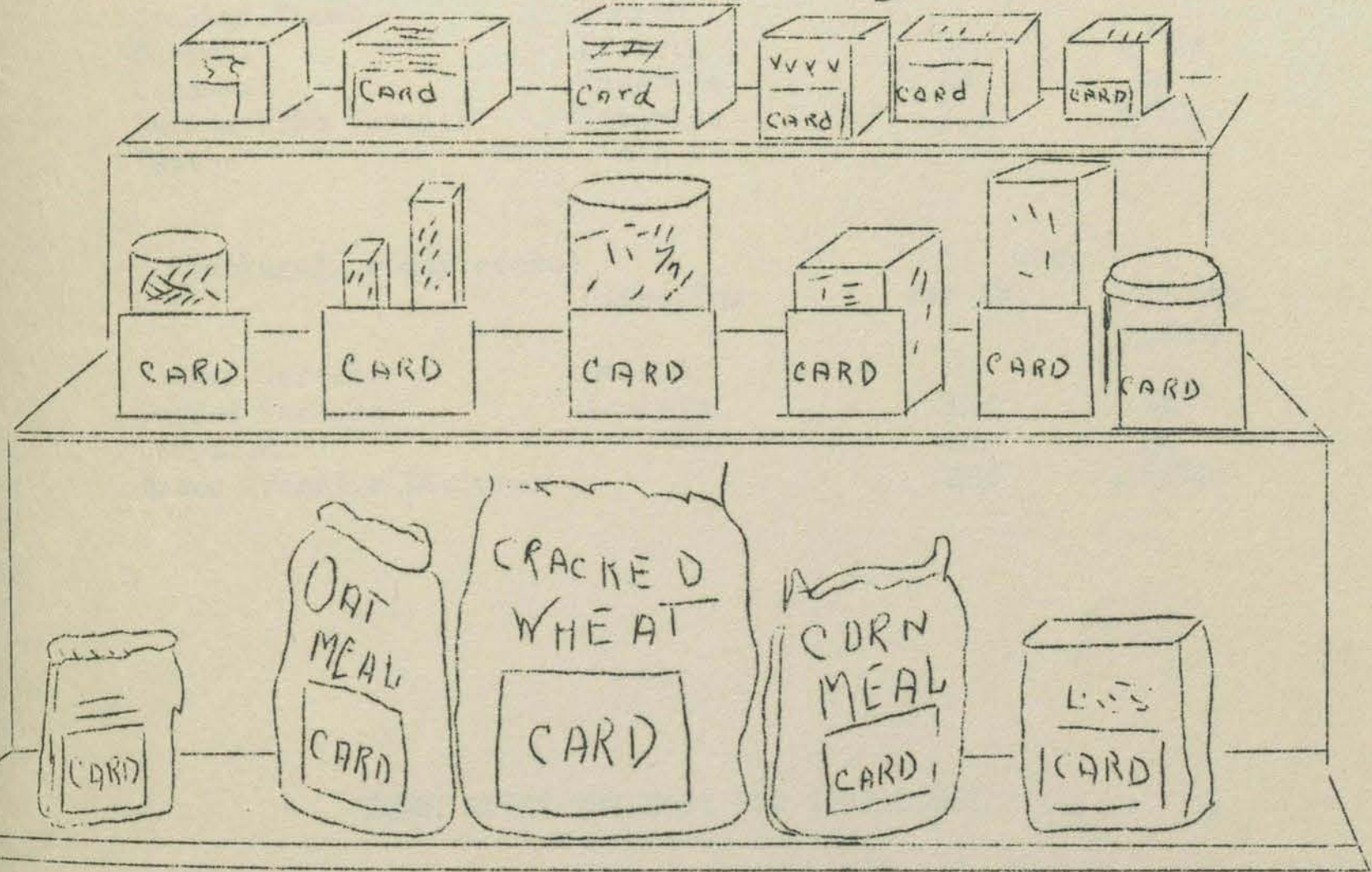
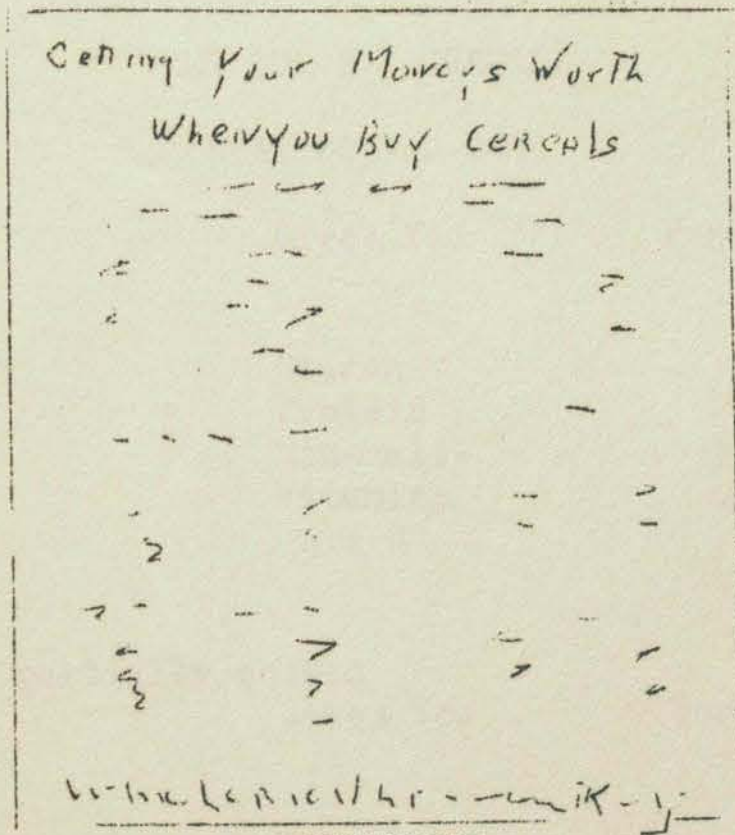
Bulk	Gives you	Cost	
		Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Cracked Wheat	Starch	2¢	1/10¢
Oatmeal	Protein	to	to
Cornmeal	Minerals	4¢	2/10¢
	Vitamins A & B		

Packaged, partially cooked	Gives You	Cost	
		Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Cracked Wheat	Starch	8¢	4/10¢
Oatmeal	Protein		
Cornmeal	Minerals	to	to
Farina Like Cereals	Vitamins	14¢	9/10¢
Pastes	A & B		

Packaged, ready cooked	Gives you	Cost	
		Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Flaked Cereals	Starch	14¢	1¢
Puffed Cereals	Protein		
Shredded		to	to
Baked Granular Mixtures		22¢	1-2/10¢

WHICH GIVES THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR CEREAL EXHIBIT



14

- Top Shelf - Prepared Cereals
- Second Shelf - Partially Cooked
- Bottom Shelf - Bulk or Sacked

GETTING YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

WHAT DO YOU GET

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		Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
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	Vitamins	4¢	2/10¢
	A & B		

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Farina Like Cereals	A & B		
Pastes			

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		Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Flaked Cereals	Starch		
Puffed Cereals	Protein	14¢	1¢
		to	to
Shredded			
Baked Granular Mixtures		22¢	1-2/10¢

WHICH GIVES THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

(Poster)

(H.M. Moneys Worth #2-A)

CARDS TO ATTACH TO EACH PRODUCT EXHIBITED

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

WHAT DO YOU GET

Bulk Cereal, Raw

Gives You	Cost	
	Per lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Starch		
Proteins		
Minerals	2¢	1/10¢
Vitamins A and B	to 4¢	to 2/10¢

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

WHAT DO YOU GET

Packaged Cereal, Partially Cooked

Gives You	Cost	
	Per Lb.	Per Cup Cooked
Starch		
Protein		
Minerals	8¢	4/10¢
Vitamins A and B	to 14¢	to 9/10¢

WHEN YOU BUY CEREALS

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Protein		
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W H A T D O Y O U G E T

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W H E N Y O U B U Y C E R E A L S

W H A T D O Y O U G E T

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Gives You	Cost	
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Starch		
Protein		
Minerals	8¢	4/10¢
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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME
 ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL EX-
 TENSION DIVISION AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
 AGRICULTURE COOPERATING, STATE OF
 NEVADA

A DAY'S FOOD PLAN FOR THE CHILD

2 to 4 years old

By

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Agent

1. Food habits are formed early. Be sure that the right ones are established. This takes careful planning and a good example by the rest of the family.
2. Make meal time a pleasure. Prepare food carefully and see that it is served attractively. Develop the habit of peaceful, happy meal times. Avoid disagreeable discussions.
3. Have the child ready for meal time; clean hands and face, and a little quiet time before meals are decided helps. Do not feed the child when he is overtired, excited, angry or emotionally up-set. He can not digest food under such conditions.
4. Serve small helpings and let the child ask for more.
5. Introduce new foods gradually by serving a small amount at first and increasing gradually. This educates both the taste and digestive ability.
6. Do not discuss food dislikes before the child. Set a good example by having a wholesome family attitude toward foods.
7. Be sure the child is seated comfortably at the right height in relation to table and with support for his feet. Never allow feet to dangle in the air. A small table and chair placed near the family table is a big help. Many children do better when their meals are served to them before or after the family meals, because there is less distraction and less temptation to want "grown up" foods.
8. Serve three regular meals; allow no "piecing" between meals. If extra food is needed serve milk, bread and milk, or fruit as an extra meal at the same time each day.
9. Weigh the child at least once a month and try to keep up a fairly steady gain.

Age at Which Food is Introduced	Food	Amount	How Prepared
2-4 years	Milk	1 quart	3 glasses a day and the rest in foods. May serve milk for mid-morn- ing or afternoon lunch.
	Orange or tomato juice	1/2 - 1 orange or 1/2 cup tomato juice	Strain orange or tomato juice. Add no sugar but choose the sweeter kind of oranges.

Age at Which Food is Introduced	Food	Amount	How Prepared
	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 wk.	Soft cooked, poached, hard cooked and put through 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 and 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.

(More)

DAILY SCHEDULE

2 to 4 years old

- 7:30 Breakfast
- 11:00 Lunch of milk or bread and butter, if wanted. Cod Liver oil.
- 12:30 Wash, clean up and get ready for dinner.
- 1:00 Dinner

- 1:30 - 3:00 Nap
- 3:00 Lunch, if wanted.
- 3:30 - 5:00 Play out of doors if weather permits
- 5:30 Supper
- 6:00 - 6:30 Quiet play.
- 6:30 - 7:00 Bed

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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STATE OF NEVADA

MAKE DRESSING A HAPPY EXPERIENCE

By

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Agent

"The child develops an interest in doing a task as his ability to do the job develops". Learning is delayed if a child is forced to accomplish a task when his motor skill is not fully developed. Therefore in establishing dressing habits, care should be taken to "free" the child's development.

On the other hand, care should be taken not to retard development by too much help and attention. Always show an interest in the child's behavior instead of calling attention to the undesirable traits. Never fail to recommend a good act, but do it casually with a smile or a word or two; so as not to make the child self-conscious. Under such conditions a child will enjoy taking part in the process of dressing and undressing, and such interest and activity can be made of real value in the child's normal, wholesome development.

All clothing, particularly for the little baby, should be neat and simply made. Have openings in the front wherever possible. Use buttons rather than snaps, tape or hooks and eyes. All these arrangements make for comfort and ease in dressing and undressing.

The question is often asked "At what age should a child start actively taking part in the dressing process?" During the first year the child may assist in the dressing process by holding up his arms when his dress is put on, holding up his foot when his stockings or shoes are put on, etc. He will soon respond to "put arm in", "now this arm", and so on. A game may be played with this process by having the child put his hand through the arm hole, while counting "one, two, three," to see how long it takes, etc; another early step in helping with the dressing is to allow the child to hand the mother the articles of clothing and repeat the name of each article. In this way he also learns the name of the garment as well as pleasant cooperation.

Usually by 18 months a child can take off his garments if they are unbuttoned for him.

At the age of two years the child should be able to take off his clothing and to put on and take off his coat or sweater, if there are no difficult buttons. At this age he should be helped to hang up his play clothes. This necessitates low hooks or drawers that he can reach. At this age the child may help in the lacing of his shoes; as the string is put through the hole, allow him to pull it through. Always make the child feel that he is assisting in the process.

Buttoning and Unbuttoning

At the age of 2-2½ years the child is disinterested and indifferent in the processing of buttoning and unbuttoning his garments. This probably is due to the fact that he had not the motor control to manipulate the button.

At the age of 2½-3 years he shows an interest in unbuttoning his coat, etc. and at the age of 3 years, he is very anxious to button and unbutton his garments, provided he is given a chance. Unbuttoning seems a little easier for the child than buttoning. Side buttons are the hardest to manipulate. Of the buttons on the sides, the lower ones were the easiest to button and unbutton.

The size of the buttons is an important factor in the dressing process. Some people have the idea that it is much easier for the child to handle a large button than it is the smaller ones. Experiments show that it is easier for the child to button and unbutton a 7/8 inch button and loop than one 1½ inch in diameter. Buttons 3/4 inch in diameter sewed directly to the garment are easier to manipulate than the two-holed underwear buttons ½ inch in diameter fastened on with tape. The mother will also be glad to learn that it is just as easy for the child to button and unbutton loops as it is a vertical or horizontal button hole. Loops may be made of bias binding on the machine and save a great deal of time.

Age to Expect the Child to Learn the New Skills of Dressing.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Dressing Process</u>
During the first year	Hold up arms to put them in arm hole. Hold foot up to assist in putting on shoes and stockings. Hand garments to mother.
18 months	Start taking off clothing when unbuttoned. Start putting on clothes, coat, cap, sweater, stockings, etc.
2 years	Take off clothes, coat, cap and sweater when unbuttoned. Start hanging up play clothes (Provide low hooks) Start lacing shoes by mother putting string in the hole and letting the child pull the shoe lace through.
2½ - 3 years	Button and unbutton clothes, providing the buttons are where the child can reach them.
3 - 5 years	Completely dresses and undresses himself. Hangs up clothes on low hooks. May still need some assistance occasionally.

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DESIRABLE EATING HABITS

By

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Agent

The time to start desirable food habits is when the child is born. Habits are formed at this early age, although some parents do not realize that it is possible to establish good or bad habits when a child is so young.

The first step in starting good food habits is to feed the baby at regular intervals. This habit of regular feeding is not only one of the best foundations for good health, but it is also one of the most effective foundations for a wholesome attitude toward life. A little child who is brought up in a regular routine, particularly in regard to eating and sleeping, has a feeling of security and well being that nothing else can give. A great many behavior problems later in life are prevented by establishing regular feeding habits during the first weeks of babyhood and keeping them up all through the growing period.

The next important help is an attitude of peace and good fellowship at meal time. We gladly do the things that make us happy, so meal time should be a happy time and disagreeable topics of conversation avoided.

Malnutrition frequently may be traced to bad food habits, eating between meals, hurried or irregular meals, or unhappy, quarrelsome home life. It may even be the result of pampering, or over-indulgence on the part of the parents, or the feeling by the child that he is unjustly treated. The fact that the child may be mistaken does not make the result less serious.

Food Prejudices: No one knows just how food prejudices start, but what we do know indicates that the following may be responsible: Confusion at meal time, food served in an unappetizing way, fastidious appetite of the parents, and disagreeable associations with some particular food. However, most food dislikes can be overcome by persistent effort, tact and a good example.

Development of Eating Skills: The baby may start drinking from a cup when he is 8 months old. Give him a cup or glass with straight sides and no handle to get in his way. At 15 months give him a short handled spoon and a plate with straight sides and let him start feeding himself. By the time he is 18 months he can do this quite easily. At from 20 to 24 months, he may be given a short handled, blunt fork. At 2 years of age a child needs almost no help in eating if he is started at the proper age. By the end of the second year the child should eat with a fork and spoon, and drink out of a glass. He should be on a modified adult diet and may sit at the table with the adults.

The child up to 5 and 6 years of age is still in the process of learning to eat. A great deal of harm may be done him if he is criticized for his natural awkwardness, as it may inhibit or retard his development. The child cannot be expected to have perfect table manners before the beginning of adolescence. He may not have them then; as few, if any, adults have perfect table manners.

The time required to eat a meal varies from 20 to 30 minutes. Some children take as long as 40 minutes. However, dawdling and playing over meals should be discouraged from the very beginning as it may develop very undesirable food habits.

Give the child plenty of time to get ready for a meal. Call him from his play in sufficient time to get washed and his hair combed. Give him time to rest a few minutes before the meal is served.

Serve the big meal at noon and the evening meal not later than 6:30 P.M.

Special feeding problems are: Food Idiosyncrasies, Vomiting, Poor Appetite, Teething, Weaning Difficulties. These specific food problems require special help, because the individual must be studied and adjustments made to suit each case. Our aim is to establish good food habits and avoid these problems by never letting them start. However, if they do come up, consult your extension agent by means of a personal conference, and she will assist you in working out sensible ways of handling these problems.

Schedule showing the usual development of feeding habits:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Feeding Habit</u>
6 -- 7 months	-----Start giving the baby milk to drink out of a cup. Mother holding cup.
9 "	-----Wean baby from breast or bottle.
12 "	-----Baby helps to hold cup
15 "	-----Give baby short handled spoon with which he may feed himself.
18 "	-----Baby can feed himself
20 --24 "	-----Child may be given shorthanded blunt fork
2 years	-----Child needs very little help
3 "	-----Child should use spoon, fork and hold glass with little supervision.
5 -- 6 "	-----Child is still in the learning process. Can carry on practically all feeding processes, but is still somewhat awkward.

RURAL RECREATION TRAINING INSTITUTES

Nevada 1932 - 1933

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

(1)
THE KEEPER

1. The Keeper did a shooting go
And under his cloak he carried a bow,
All for to shoot a merry little doe
Among the leaves so green, oh!

CHORUS: (FIRST VOICES) (SECOND VOICES)

Jacky boy,	Master
Sing ye well,	Very well
Hey down,	Ho down

(ALL) Derry, Derry down
Among the leaves so green, oh!

2. The first doe she did cross the plain
The Keeper fetched her back again
Where she is now she may remain
Among the leaves so green, oh!
(Chorus)

3. The second doe she crossed the brook
The Keeper fetched her back with his hook,
Where she is now you may go and look
Among the leaves so green, oh!
(Chorus)

4. The third doe she ran over the plain
But he with his hounds did turn her again
And there he did hunt in a merry, merry vein
Among the leaves so green, oh!
(Chorus)

(2)
SONG OF SEASONS (Hungarian)

Heigh-O! Now from the eaves no sound is dripping,
Feel how the frost is sharp and nipping,
Thru night the stars are slipping,
Clap your hands, and shout for winter weather;
Laugh at cold, we're coasting to-geth-er.

Heigh-O! The apples, gaily petal flinging,
Toss out a robin, singing, winging,
O'er fields with flowers springing,
Clap your hands, Sing Ho! For April weather,
Touch the soil we're ploughing, to-geth-er.

Heigh-O! A lazy burly bee is humming,
And evenings hot with crickets drumming,
The lady moon is coming,
Clap your hands, it's golden summer weather,
Watch at dawn, we'll wander to-geth-er.

Heigh-O! The leaves are flame and copper falling,
Out from the sea the nets are hauling;
High up a grey goose calling,
Clap your hands, it's tossing autumn weather,
Hail, great storm, we're trudging to-geth-er.

(3)
TIRATOMBA (Italian)

1. When the mountain top through purple mist is glowing,
And the wood faint green is showing,
When with merry ripple all the brooks are flowing
Then must I be on my way.

Tiratomba, Tiratomba
All the world is calling, calling to me, so
Tiratomba, Tiratomba, Tiratomba, I must go.

2. When the morning dew is still on petal clinging
And the lark his song is singing,
O'er my shoulder stick and bundle gaily slinging
To the road I take my way.

Tiratomba, Tiratomba,
With my lusty song the countryside will ring
Tiratomba, Tiratoma, Tiratomba, I must sing.

(4)
SOURWOOD MOUNTAIN (Kentucky)

1. Chicken crowing on Sourwood Mountain
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day
So many pretty girls I can't count 'em
He de ing dang diddle ally day.
My true love she lives in Letcher
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day
She won't come and I won't fetch her
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day.
2. My true love's a blue-eyed daisy
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day
If I don't get her I'll go crazy
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day.
Big dog bark and little one bite you,
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day.
Big girl'll court and little one slight you,
Hey de ing dang diddle ally day.

(5)
A CAMP SONG (Old German Air)

1. Lake, hill, valley and meadow
Brown road winding along
Friendships, hearts of gladness
These are _____ song.

These are _____ song.
2. Brown limbs flashing in water
Swift prow cleaving the tide
Strong stride climbing the mountain
These are _____ pride.

These are _____ pride.

(6)

MORNING COMES EARLY (Slovakian)

1. Morning comes early and bright with dew
Under your window I sing to you,
Up, then my comrade, up then my comrade,
Let us be greeting the morn so blue,
Up, then my comrade, up, then my comrade,
Let us be greeting the morn so blue.
2. Why do you linger so long in bed!
Open your window and show your head.
Up, then with singing, up, then with singing,
Over the meadows the sun comes red,
Up, then with singing, up, then with singing,
Over the meadows the sun comes red.

(7)

ON A SUMMER DAY (French)

1. Oh, as I went down to Dover on a summer day,
Oh, as I went down to Dover on a summer day,
All the air was sweet with clover,
Where the farmer's boys were mowing in the hay,
On a summer day.
2. All the air was sweet with clover, on a summer day,
All the air was sweet with clover, on a summer day.
And the sky was blue all over,
Not a single cloud was sailing, far away,
On a summer day.
3. Oh, the sky was blue all over, on a summer day,
Oh, the sky was blue all over, on a summer day,
And at last I came to Dover,
Where the merry bells were ringing, blithe and gay,
On a summer day.

(8)

WHIPPOORWILL (Carolina)

I love to stray by the woody glades,
Where the evening shadows fall
And list to the song of the whippoorwill,
As he sings his evening call.
Whippoorwill (oh list!) Whippoorwill (oh list!)
Whippoorwill-whippoorwill-whippoorwill.
(Repeat last two lines)

(3)

(9)

FROG-WENT-A-COURTIN' (Kentucky)

1. Frog went a courtin', and he did ride,
Rink-tum bo-dy minch-y cam-bo,
Sword and buckler by his side,
Rink-tum bo-dy minch-y cam-bo.

(Chorus)

Ki-man-ee-ro down to Cai-ro
Ki-man-ee-ro Cai-ro, Strad-le ad-dle
Lad-da bob-bo, Lad-da bob-bo link-tum,
Rink-tum bo-dy minch-y Cam-bo

2. He rode down by the mill side door,
To hear his saddle squeek and roar,
3. Who will make the wedding gown?
Old Miss Rat from pumpkin town,
4. Where will the wedding breakfast be?
Way down yonder in a hollow tree,
5. What will the wedding supper be?
A fried mosquito and a roasted flea,
6. First came in was a bumble bee
A fiddle buckled on his knee.
7. Next came in was a little flea,
To dance a jig for the bumble bee.

(10)

ALLELULIA (17th Century)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. | 2. |
| All creatures of our God and King
Lift up your voice and with us sing
Alleluia! Alleluia! | Thou rushing wind that art so strong,
Ye clouds that sail in heav'n along,
Alleluia! Alleluia! |
| Thou burning sun with golden beam,
Thou silver moon with softer beam,
O praise Him, Alleluia! | Thou rising morn, in praise rejoice,
Ye lights of evening, find a voice,
O praise Him, Alleluia! |
| Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia! | Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia! |

(11)

SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMAN (Russian)

Row, men, row! Tho the winds blow!
'Gainst the current, row, men row!
Yonder birches on the shore,
We must reach them, bend the oar!
Swiftly the Volga's waters flow.
We're their masters, onward still we go,
Row, men row! Tho the winds blow!
'Gainst the current, row, men row!

(4)

(12)

THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S (English)

1. The bells of St. Mary's at sweet eventide
Shall call me beloved, to come to your side,
And out in the valley in sound of the sea,
I know you'll be waiting, yes, waiting for me.

REFRAIN: The bells of St. Mary's, Ah! hear they are calling
The young loves, the true loves, who come from the sea,
And so my beloved, when red leaves are falling
The love bells shall ring out, ring out, for you and me.
(Repeat refrain)

2. At the porch of St. Mary's I'll wait there for you,
In your soft wedding dress, with its ribbons of blue,
In the church of St. Mary's sweet voices shall sing,
For you and me, dearest, the wedding bells ring.

REFRAIN - twice through.

(13)

LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG

1. Once in the dear, dead days beyond recall,
When on the world the mists began to fall,
Out of the dreams that rose in happy throng,
Low to our hearts Love sang an old sweet song;
And in the dusk where fell the firelight gleam,
Softly it wove itself into our dream.

REFRAIN: Just a song at twilight, when the lights are low,
And the flick'ring shadows, softly come and go;
Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long,
Still to us at twilight, comes Love's old song,
Come's Love's old sweet song.

2. Even today we hear Love's song of yore,
Deep in our hearts it dwells forevermore,
Footsteps may falter, weary grow the way,
Still we can hear it at the close of day;
So till the end when life's dim shadows fall,
Love will be found the sweetest song of all.

(Chorus)

(14)

ROUND

To open their trunks, the trees are never seen,
How do they then put on their robes of green,
They leave them out.

(5)

(15)

STARS OF THE SUMMER NIGHT

1.

Stars of the summer night,
Far in yon azure deep,
Hide, hide your golden light,

She sleeps, my lady sleeps,
She sleeps,
She sleeps, my lady sleeps.

2.

Moon of the summer night,
Far down yon western steeps,
Sink, sink in silver light,

3.

Dreams of the summer night,
Tell her, her lover keeps
Watch, while in slumber light,

(16)

SWEET AND LOW

1.

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea;
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea;
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon, and blow,
Blow him again to me,
While my little one,
While my pretty one, sleeps.

2.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon;
Father will come to his babe
in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west,
Under the silver moon,
Sleep my little one, sleep my
pretty one, sleep.

(17)

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT

1.

Sleep, my child, and peace attend thee,
All through the night.
Guardian angels God will send thee,
All through the night.
Soft the drowsy hours are creeping,
Hill and vale in slumber steeping,
I, my loving vigil keeping
All through the night.

2.

While the moon her watch is keeping
All through the night.
While the weary world is sleeping,
All through the night.
O'er thy spirit gently stealing,
Visions of delight revealing,
Breathes a pure and holy feeling,
All through the night.

3.

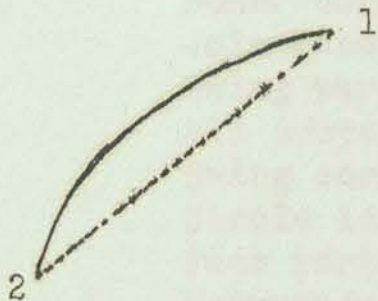
Hark! A solemn bell is ringing
Clear through the night;
Thou, my love, art heav'nward winging,
Home through the night.
Earthly dust from off thee shaken,
By good angels are thou taken,
Soul immortal shalt thou waken
Home, through the night.

(6)

SONG LEADERSHIP

2/4 time

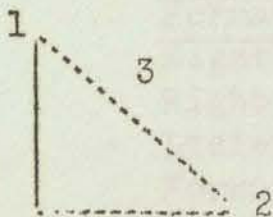
"Dixie"
 "Where is John?"
 "L'll Liza Jane"
 "In the Gloaming"



Accent first
 beat. Bring
 back smoothly.

3/4 time

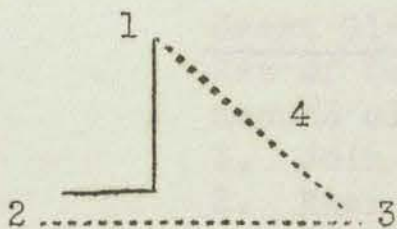
"Come Thou Almighty King"
 "Juanita"
 "Lovely Evening"



Accent first
 beat

4/4 time

"Ploughing Song"
 "America the Beautiful"



Accent first
 beat.

6/8 time (fast)

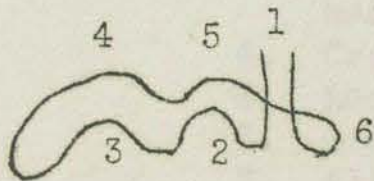
"Three Blind Mice"



Accent first
 and fourth

6/8 time (slow)

"Dreaming"
 "Sweet and Low"



Accent first
 and fourth

Compiled by
 National Recreation Association

FOLK DANCES

John Brown (In Center) (Record 20, 639)

Formation
Couples facing center around circle
Ladies on gentlemen's right
Ladies center and back
Gentlemen center and back
Face Partner
Grand right and left
Promenade

Soldier's Joy (20,592) Formation as in Sicilian Circle

Forward and back
Turn opposite
Balance and turn partner
Ladies chain
Forward and back
Pass on

Sicilian Circle (20,639) Set of four-couples facing

1. 4 hands around
2. Swing partner
3. Cross over
4. Ladies chain
5. Forward and back
6. Forward and pass on

Quadrille Fig. 1 (20,638) Four couples forming a square

1. Honor your partner
2. Honor your corner
3. Head couple forward and back
4. Head couple cross over
5. Head couple ladies chain
6. All forward and back
7. Swing partner

Side couple repeat

For further material in this interesting field for use at 4-H Club Camps and at Community and other gatherings see:

"Good Morning" prepared by Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Mich. 75¢
Orchestrations of 20 old-time tunes, 15¢ each, 20 for \$1.00
American Country Dances, by Elezabeth Burchenal, 63 p., \$1.50
Dances of Our Pioneers, by Grace L. Ryan, 70 p. and Handbook, \$2.40
Country Dances (English) (Vol. V. The Running Set) Cecil Sharpe.
The last four secured from Church Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio.

American Circle (Record 20,639)

Formation: Same as John Brown
Honor Partner
Honor corner
Join hands-circle to right
Swing partner
All center
Swing corner
Circle left
Face partner-Grand right and left
Promenade

Portland Fancy (Record 20,639)

Formation: Double Sicilian Circle
Eight hands round
Right and left change
Ladies chain
Forward and back
Pass on

Green Sleeves (21,619)

Set of four - face to right
around circle.
1. Join hands and skip forward
2. Rear couple over
Front couple back and repeat
3. Right hand star
4. Left hand star
5. Forward and repeat.

Quadrille Fig. 2

1. Honor partner
2. Honor corner
3. First couple lead to right 4
hands around
4. Cross over with opposite couple
5. Ladies chain with couple on left
6. Grand right and left to place
7. All promenade

Formation: The dancers are in two lines, the boy on the left of the girl, his left hand, palm out, is placed at his back slightly above the waist. His right hand is raised high, palm up. The fingers of the girl's left hand rest across the palm of the boy's right, her right thumb and first finger hold her full skirt daintily at the right side, raising it slightly from the floor.

Bow: Every eighteen counts the formal bow occurs. This uses six counts, three to make the bow, three to rise from it. The partners drop hands and turn, facing each other. The girl makes a deep curtsy, holding her skirts out at each side. The boy, with an elaborate movement, sweeps the left arm backward, palm forward, and at the same time places his right hand over his heart, as with feet together and knees stiff, he bows, bending forward from the hips.

Step: The same step is used throughout the dance and should be taken with lightness and grace, as follows:

- Count 1 - touch right toe to the right side.
- Count 2 - cross right toe in front of left foot and touch.
- Count 3 - touch right toe to right side as in count 1.
- Count 1 - step forward with right foot.
- Count 2 - step forward with the left foot.
- Count 3 - step forward with the right foot.

Repeat the series beginning with the free foot.

Figures: There are four figures to the dance, the Entrance, the Cross over, the Wheel, and the Exit.

Entrance: The dancers should be in formation when the music begins (if a record is used there are three chords which serve as a signal; they seem to say "Get ready!"). With first count which follows this signal, move forward with step as described, eighteen counts, then bow as described using six counts (in all twenty-four counts). Repeat the above (twenty-four counts).

Cross over: Upon rising from the second bow, partners stand facing each other, lines about five feet apart. Using the same step forward, partners meet on the sixth count, clasping right hands high above the head and smiling as they hold this position during the touch-cross-touch of the next three counts. As the left foot steps forward, partners pass right shoulders, loosing hands slowly and smiling back over the shoulder. Each moves forward with the next two counts to the position across from his original place and the two lines are back to back. With the next six counts each dancer turns to the right and is ready for the bow, six counts. This cross-over has used eighteen counts and the bow six, making in all twenty-four counts. The dancers return to original place in the same manner.

Wheel: After the bow which ends the cross-over, the wheel is made by sets of four. Each dancer, in place, makes a quarter turn to the left, the boys clasping right hands of girls diagonally opposite them. Using the same step, the four move forward in a circle. When the bow is made, dancers face diagonally across the wheel to the one whose hand has been clasped. The wheel continues through the same step until the second bow occurs at which time each dancer should be in original position and this bow is made between partners now in two straight lines, as formerly. In all, the wheel uses twenty-four counts twice, or forty-eight counts.

Close: This is exactly like the entrance using twenty-four counts twice, or in all, forty-eight counts.

This old French Minuet makes a beautiful presentation in period costumes for evening use at short courses, club camps, and at community gatherings.

Music Appreciation or Music Enjoyment

To introduce our families, friends, and club members to music has been made today an easy and interesting task. The love and intelligent enjoyment of music for both the musical and the unmusical is the beginning and the end of music appreciation or perhaps we had better use the term music enjoyment.

Nothing is so universal in appeal as music. In the past "to study music" has meant to "learn to play an instrument" or to pass examinations in scales, notations, rudiments, and melody writing.

Teaching in all lines had been entirely too much devoted to "getting ready for examinations" and this has greatly interfered with the spread of real music appreciation or enjoyment which has little or nothing to do with "examinations".

In connection with the National Music Week and the Music Memory Contests the National Bureau for the advancement of music points out that certain evils and weaknesses have crept in among them being the over-emphasis on the competitive feature, tendency to magnify the importance of the examination, too much drill at the expense of the true teaching of appreciation with the inevitable result, lessening of interest after the first two or three years.

Our aim in music appreciation is the making of music enjoyment a life long factor and a regular part in the leisure time life and program of rural people, particularly in the home circle and in the 4-H Club.

The Great Teacher said, "Man shall not live by bread alone" and a Chinese Philosopher said, "If you have two loaves of bread, exchange one for a lily".

There are three elements in music which we can easily distinguish, namely, rhythm, melody, and harmony, and these are what we call the basic elements of music.

Rhythm is older than language and is characteristic of all folk music, both songs and dances. Rhythm means the forward flow of music and we have various types or patterns such as a waltz, a minuet, a polka, etc. Certain imitative rhythms are also noticed such as the whir of the spinning wheel, the galloping of horses, (The Hunt in the Black Forest), the motion of a boat (in the Barcarolle from the Tales of Hoffman), so you will notice that rhythm denotes a thought, it is the expression of a purpose, it is an act.

Next we have melody, and it is this in music which appeals to our emotions, it is a succession of tones so arranged that they translate feeling into sound and may denote grief, joy, happiness, love, etc. We see this particularly in home songs, national airs, and in some national folk songs. But the greatest reason for the continued existence and popularity of any melody is its beauty.

It is beauty which causes enjoyment of music. Along with this beauty of expression is oftentimes the greatest simplicity (see To a Wild Rose, MacDowell) and this is the reason why the simple folk songs given in the song section have survived through the years. In our music section you will find such music as "Traumerie", "To a Water Lily", the "Largo" from the "New World Symphony", and in the folk dances where we have a combination of rhythm and melody as in Green Sleeves, Captain Jinks, and Come Let Us Be Joyful, and many others which we sing as we dance.

There are many different kinds of rhythm and it is interesting to compare the Spanish Malagueña, the English Green Sleeves, and the French Minuet with the rhythm of the Hopi Indian.

It is the element of melody which makes it easy for us to teach fifteen folk songs to our groups in the four days of the institutes - they are beautiful (melody), simple and catchy (rhythm), easily learned and long remembered.

The third element, that of harmony comes from the word "harmony" which means to "Join", you will see that it is practically impossible to disassociate rhythm, melody, and harmony. The term means the science of arranging tones that are sounded together so that they make a combination which is pleasing to the ear.

This brief outline used this year in our music work, is a suggestion of how simple and interesting this kind of music enjoyment can be made when you are leading groups and conducting training classes in your own communities and at camps. It is quite a revelation to many people in our institutes that it is possible, in so short a time, for them to become so interested in a field which they thought belonged only to professional people. They are continually asking that certain bits of music be played over and over again and come early and stay late asking to borrow some of the folk dance records to have extra time by themselves to try out the figures.

The weakness of the radio lies just here, that you cannot have the music you want to hear whenever you want to enjoy it, hence this method of teaching music enjoyment so that it can become a regular part of all of the programs of rural groups everywhere.

In addition to the basic elements we have also "form" in music which means that melodies which have become favorites have a certain balance and orderliness about them which satisfy us. Thus we get a certain amount of repetition such as we notice in the Song of the Volga Boatman (see song section), Swanee River, and others, in these it is the repetition followed by enough contrast, variety, and at the same time a unity, which gives them a delightful and distinctive character, and this is what is meant by "form".

And lastly we have in music what we call "mood" or in other words that quality which arouses a definite emotion in the listener, without the aid of the spoken word, (see "By the Waters of Minnetonka"), "Traumerie", "To a Water Lily" in the music section and the "Song of the Volga Boatman" and "Going Through Lorraine" in the song section.

In later institutes we shall take up Nationality in music and the influence of geography, history, climate, isolation, captivity, political conditions, and racial characteristics upon the music of a people.

For those who wish to go further at this time we refer you to:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| "What We Hear in Music" | - | Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J. |
| "Music and Romance for Youth" | - | " " " " " " " |
| "Music for Children" | - | " " " " " " " |

The material in this year's songs, folk dances, and listening music has all been worked out together in order that you may get, and also may give, to your groups a connected idea of the place of folk song, folk music, and folk dance in the program of the leisure time of those with whom you are working and for whom you wish to become more efficient leaders.

COURSE IN RURAL DRAMATICS

Mr. Jack Stuart Knapp - National Recreation Association.

Directing Plays for Rural Groups

1. Selecting
2. Casting
3. Rehearsing

Make-Up

Practical demonstration in making up characters for plays.

Acting

Principles of acting and voice as applied to amateur productions.

Costuming, Scenery, and Lighting

How to make inexpensive settings, costumes, and lighting.

Where to Get Good Plays for Rural Groups

This course is designed to train leaders to be capable producers of fine plays.

Use Care in Selecting those to take the course

Limit for the group is 50 people

For Free Drama Consultation Service write Drama Consultation Department, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Addresses for Dramatic Material: -

- Samuel French, 25 West 45th Street, New York City, N. Y.
- Walter Baker Pub. Co., 41 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.
- Drama Book Shop, 29 West 47th Street, New York City, N. Y.
- Display Stage Lighting Co., 334 West 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

*For Games

Recreational Games and Programs - Martin - 50¢
Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

*For Fun Songs - Rounds - and Folk Games

Twice 55 Games with Music - C. C. Birchard and Company, Boston, Mass. - 20¢

For Music Suggestions - Records

Music Magic - R.C.A. - Victor Company, Camden, New Jersey - Free.
Educational Catalog.

For Folk Dances

Folk Dance Book from Successful Farming - Des Moines, Iowa - 20¢
"Good Morning", Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan - 75¢

For Story Telling

Story Telling - What to tell and How to Tell it, Edna Lyman - 75¢

For Community Dramatics, Stunts, etc.

Community Drama - Community Service - \$2.00
315 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Free consultation service from above organization.

For Complete Programs for Holidays

Christmas - Thanksgiving - Halloween - Fourth of July - Valentine's Day -
St. Patrick's Day, etc.
Bulletins of Community Service, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City - 25¢ each

For Outdoor Athletic Meets - Water Sports - Field Days - Winter Sports, etc.

Recreative Athletics - National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue,
New York City - \$1.00

For Outdoor Games for Older Boys - Games and Relays - Staley

A. S. Barnes Company - \$3.00

*For Rural Recreation Generally

Rural Recreation Hand Book - 75¢
National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
"Handy" and "Kit" - Social Recreation Union, Delaware, Ohio.

*Home Recreation

Home Play - 50¢
National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Children's Games

Education by Plays and Games - George E. Johnson - Ginn & Co., \$1.44.

Child Growth

Play in Education - Joseph Lee - \$2.00 - Macmillan Company.

For beginning work with your groups the publications marked with the star should be secured as soon as possible.

MAY DAY CHILD HEALTH CELEBRATION

and

KEEP GROWING ACHIEVEMENT DAY

1933 Program Material

Prepared by The Nevada Public Health Association, the
Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada,
and The State Board of Health.

WELCOME SONG. (Air "School Days")

Welcome; welcome;
Welcome, welcome, visitors,
You bring keen joy to a bright new day,
You bring good health to the world, they say.
We love to dance and sing for you
We love to sing to honor you.
We are the boys and girls who live
In Healthy Town,
Welcome to you.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION REGARDING MAY DAY AS CHILD HEALTH DAY

HAPPY CHILDHOOD SONG. (Air, "Onward, Christian Soldiers")

Onward, happy children,
Laugh, and dance and sing
Loud in exultation
Hear our voices ring.
We have conquered evil,
Ways which bring us pain,
So we sing our loudest
In a glad refrain.

Onward, happy children,
Laugh, and dance and sing,
Loud in exultation
Hear our voices ring.

Onward, happy children,
Life's best may we share
Never fearing trouble,
Ever free from care.
Health and education,
Minds and bodies strong,
Pals and pets and playgrounds
For these things we long.

Onward, etc.

DR. HAMER'S STATEMENT

POSTURE RHYME. (Recitation illustrated by living model, i.e., children in ordinary school costumes.)

"It is not the load one carries
That breaks the bearer down,
But the way the load is carried",
Sings a poet of world renown.

And I'm taking this quotation
As a text for my posture talk;
A talk on how to sit and stand,
To write, to sing, to walk.

When Thomas Sloven walks to school (Said while first
He slouches and he stoops; model crosses
He's a most ungainly looking lad stage)
From his head down to his boots.

Then Peter Posture comes along, (Second model
His face alight with joy crosses stage)
With head erect and shoulders square
He's a happy, whistling boy.

Some boys and girls (Several models
I regret to say, cross stage)
Do not always stand
In the very best way
They slump and they hump
They thrust out their chin,
And the way that they pull in
Their chest is a sin.

Behold now a group
That you like to see
Their knees are as straight
As straight can be, (Several more
Heads up; chins in models cross
Chest up, waist flat, stage)
For a standing posture,
Friends, how's that?

EXERCISE SONG. (Air, "Jingle Bells")

Cheeks are all aglow,
Eyes are sparkling too
We're the ones who know
What exercise will do.
Joyously we shout
As out of doors we play
If you would grow up well and strong
That's the wisest way.

NUMBERS ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR
 Chorus.

In Healthy Town, in Healthy Town,
 We exercise and play,
 On what fun it is to be
 Out of doors each day, each day,
 In Healthy Town, in Healthy Town
 We exercise and play
 If you would grow up well and strong
 That's the wisest way.

(Also see HYGEIA, January 1933, PP64,65 - Song and Dance on Exercise)

PLAY AND SONG - THE HOUSE THAT HEALTH BUILT

The pattern of this play follows that of "The House that Jack Built". The children should take their positions so that at the end of the play when the children repeat the last four lines and extend their posters, the outline of a house will be made. Children should carry posters or symbols of their parts.

NUMBER ONE

This is the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built

NUMBER TWO

This is the milk, one pint a day,
 A perfect food that knows the way.

NUMBER ONE AND TWO

To make the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built.

NUMBER THREE

These are the cereals, full of food,
 That make this girl grow well and good.

NUMBERS ONE, TWO AND THREE

To eat with the milk, one pint a day,
 A perfect food that knows the way
 To make the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built.

NUMBER FOUR

These are the vegetables green
 That contain a "something" called vitamine.

NUMBERS ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR

Besides the cereals, full of food,
 That make this girl grow well and good
 To eat with the milk, one pint a day,
 A perfect food that knows the way
 To make the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built.

NUMBER FIVE

These are the eggs, the fish and the meat
 A little of which each day she may eat.

NUMBERS ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE

With some of the vegetables green
 That contain a "Something" called vitamine.
 Besides the cereals, full of food
 That make this girl grow well and good.
 To eat with the milk, one pint a day,
 A perfect food that knows the way
 To make the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built.

NUMBER SIX

These are the fruits, she loves them all
 Winter, summer, spring and fall.

NUMBERS ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE AND SIX

As well as the eggs, the fish and the meat
 A little of which each day she may eat.
 With some of the vegetables green,
 That contain a "something" called vitamine.
 Besides the cereals, full of food
 That make this girl grow well and good
 To eat with the milk, one pint a day,
 A perfect food that knows the way
 To make the girl so happy and gay
 Who lives in the house that health built.

ALL

(Extending posters so that children are entirely
 concealed. Posters arranged to resemble house.)

If you wish to be healthy and happy and gay,
 Eat us and drink us every day.

SOAP AND WATER SONG (Air. "Marching through Georgia")

Bring the soap and water; boys
 We'll have another scrub,
 For we always wash ourselves
 And give ourselves a rub.
 Twice a week and sometimes more
 We jump into a tub,
 For we are all Healthy Towners.

Chorus.

Hooray! Hooray! We're clean as we can be.
 Hooray! Hooray! Our teeth are shining, see.
 We are fighting for good health,
 We're out for victory.
 For we are all healthy.

Costumes. All the children may be in white with large crepe paper bath towels with varied colored borders pinned on front and back.

- - - - -

RECITATION

WHY BUNNIES ARE HAPPY.

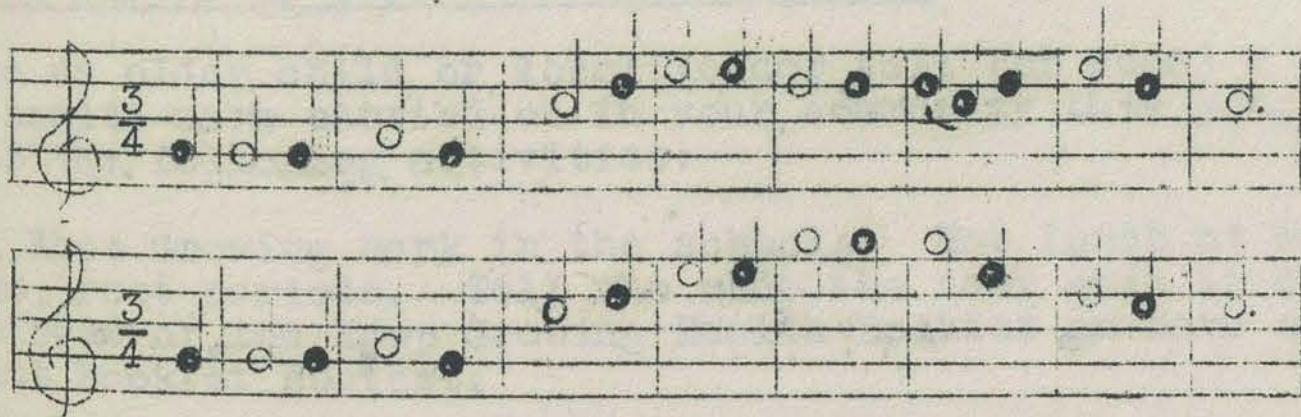
Little Girl:

Bunnies, will you tell me
 Why you're so gay -
 Dancing, frisking, playing,
 All the live-long day?

Bunnies:

Surely, little maiden!
 We've good health, you know,
 We eat just the kind of food
 That will make us grow.
 Carrots, spinach, turnips
 Cabbages and peas,
 Lettuce and asparagus--
 We like such things as these.
 They're also good for children,
 And we hope that you
 Will learn to eat them every one,
 So you'll be healthy too.

GOOD HEALTH SONG. (Air "Good Health").



Oh here's to your good health and mine
 To make us grow, this milk is fine.
 A cup three times a day you see
 Will bring good health to you and me.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 Drink cocoa then and get in line.
 When made with milk it is we think
 Just right for boys and girls to drink.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 On winter days, cream soup is fine.
 'Tis hot and good at noon or night
 Makes muscles strong and faces bright.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 To end a meal, a pudding's fine.
 When made with milk 'twill make us grow
 And we will gain a pound or so.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 We think that clean white teeth are fine
 To make them strong we chew and chew
 And brush them very often too.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 To make red blood, stewed prunes are fine
 Some kind of fruit we need each day,
 To keep us strong for work and play.

Oh here's to your good health and mine
 If we all work we'll all be fine
 When on the scales each month we go
 We all will gain a lot, ho ho!

- - - - -

Costumes. Milk Bottles dressed in white pastboard to represent bottles of milk. Tea Pots all in brown. Coffee Cans all in black. The Big Milk Bottle was made of barrel hoops and covered with white muslin. Straps on the inside rested on the boy's shoulders. It measured 8 feet high and had holes cut for eyes and a happy face painted on it.)

THE HEALTH REPORT OF YOUR COMMUNITY for 1933

Have an older child or local leader tell (or read) a report of all the health work carried on in your community this year. Include a report of the following activities:

1. Keep Growing work in the schools. Hot lunch at school, milk at recess, rest periods. Tell who made the best gain in each room. Show the best of the Keep Growing Health Booklet or have a Keep Growing Health Booklet contest.

2. The work of the State Public Health nurse or your local school doctor or nurse and the inspection of the school children which they carried on. Give a report on how many of these children followed their and secured proper medical attention for physical defects, i.e., - had teeth fixed, had tonsils and adenoids attended to, eyes treated or fitted with glasses, etc.
3. Number of children who were vaccinated against smallpox or immunized against Diphtheria
4. The sale of the Christmas seals for the Nevada Public Health Association and what the money is used for.
5. Health safe-guards in school, i.e., safe drinking water, handwashing, fresh air, correct lighting, etc.
6. Tell of the health instruction work in your school.
7. Tell of the work of your local or county health officers.
8. Tell of the Prepare for School Round-up or infant welfare clinics held in your community.
9. Send a copy of this report to your extension agent if you have one, or to the Nevada Public Health Association, Box 6, Reno, Nevada; together with the May Day Report Blank, so that a good state wide report may be made concerning Nevada's Health Activities. Include a brief copy of your Child Health Day Celebration Program.

HEALTH TOWN SONG (Air "Sailing, Sailing", Key of C)

Yo Ho, Yo Ho, in Healthy Town
 We see an airship circling down,
 We make all strangers welcome here
 With song and dance and gala cheer;
 And ere they part from Healthy Town they know
 Just how we keep our town as white as snow,
 Then here's to our people, and
 Here's to our Healthy Town
 And here's to the friendly visitors flying down.

Chorus.

Flying, flying under the golden stars,
 And many a pretty song you'll hear
 Ere you fly back to Mars.
 Flying, flying under the golden stars
 And many a pretty dance you'll see,
 Ere you fly back to Mars.

THE EARLY-TO-BED BAND

PLAY:

Scene: Brownie Health King is sitting on his toadstool throne with attendants all about him. Another brownie enters.

Brownie: Oh King, I have just come from Mother Goose Village and the children there are getting so lazy and sleepy that all the parents are worried and want your advice about what to do. Little Bo-Peep's sheep ran away because she fell fast asleep under a shady tree. Little Boy Blue went to sleep under the haycock in broad daylight. Another boy is so sleepy in the daytime that every one calls him the dreadful name "Sleepyhead".

King: Dear me, dear me, this will never do. Go tell the Brownie Twins, Early-to-Bed and Early-to-Rise. See what they can do. Then tell the parents I'll be glad to see them right away. (Brownie goes after the twins, and another Brownie ushers in Boy Blue's mother and father).

Father: Oh King, it is so kind of you to help us. We are worried about Boy Blue. He is getting worse every day. He gets home so late that he has to eat his supper very fast and even then he can't possibly get to bed by 7 o'clock.

King: Have you spoken to him about it?

Mother: He says that he has so much fun playing that he forgets what time it is.

Father: He comes so late that I never have time to romp with him.

Mother: And I never have time to tell him a story even though I know some new ones.

Father: We're not the only ones either. Bo-Peep's mother and Sleepyhead's mother wish to speak to you too.

King: Very well, bid them enter. (Brownie goes out and returns with the two mothers. Boy Blue's parents stand beside the King. Mrs. Bo-Peep is weeping).

King: Come, come, Mrs. Bo-Peep. Dry your tears. I am sure we can help you.

Mrs. Bo-Peep: Boo-hoo-hoo! I am so worried about little Bo-Peep. She never goes to bed on time. When I speak to her she says, "Just a minute, Mother, till I put my dolls away". Or "Just a minute, Mother till I cut out these pictures". It's always "Just a minute, Mother". And, of course, she always takes more than a minute and so never gets to bed on time.

King: Something must be done. What have you to say, Mrs. Mater?

Mrs. Mater (shaking her head sadly) Sleepyhead goes to bed early enough. Why last night I kissed him and tucked him in at quarter of seven. But at 8 o'clock I tiptoed upstairs and he was reading

sitting up in bed.

King: Let us all put our heads together and think. (Brownies all gather around parents and King. Just then the Brownie Health Twins enter.)

Twins: Oh King, we've had a happy health thought and we have asked the teacher to help us. I am sure that tomorrow all the children will go to bed on time.

King: Very well, mothers and fathers, I know my Health Twins never fail me. We shall wait a day and see how their plan works. Return tomorrow night and tell me if the children go to bed on time. (Curtain is drawn to denote the passing of time. Reopens on the same scene).

King: Well, did the plan work?

Mrs. Boy Blue: I am so delighted. Boy Blue was in bed and asleep by 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Bo-Peep: And so was Bo-Peep.

Mrs. Mator: Sleepyhead went to bed early and was so bright today, I am sure no one will call him "Sleepyhead" again.

All: Tell us how you did it.

King: Yes. Twins, tell them how you did it.

Early-to-Bed: We told our teacher our happy thoughts so in their drawing lesson today the children made clocks and fixed the hands so they told their bedtime. Then the teacher put a big clock face on the blackboard. She found out who went to bed earliest. Jack-Be-Nimble won because he went to bed at half-past six. But Boy Blue said he would try to beat him the next day.

Early-To-Rise: The second thought came true in the language lesson. The children made up a verse about going to bed early. They took home the verses and hung them right beside their beds.

King: What was the verse?

Twins: (together)

I've joined the Early-to-Bed Band,
I have one rule to keep;
It's "Be in bed at 7 o'clock
And go right straight to sleep".

Mrs. Boy Blue: I'm sure I can't thank you enough. I know Boy Blue will want to go to bed early now. (Turns to parents). Three cheers for the Health Brownies.

All Parents: Yes, three cheers for the Health Brownies.

Brownies (together): And three cheers for the Early-to-Bed Band.

SLUMBER SONG

Baby's boat is the silver moon,
Sailing in the sky,
Sailing o'er the sea of sleep,
While the clouds go by.
Sail, baby, sail;
Out upon the sea,
Only dont forget to sail,
Back again to me.

Baby's fishing for a dream,
Fishing near and far.
His line the silver moonbeam is,
His bait a silver star.
Sail, baby, sail;
Out upon the sea,
Only dont forget to sail,
Back again to me.

REPORT ON MAY DAY CHILD HEALTH CELEBRATION

1933

Name of Community _____

Name of County _____

Date of Celebration _____

Number attending: Adults _____ Children _____

Give brief description of your celebration:

What Organizations cooperated?

(Signed) _____

Local Leader, Chairman
or Teacher.

(Immediately after your Child Health Day Celebration, please send this report to your Extension Agent, if you have one; otherwise, mail it directly to Mrs. Ebba Bishop, State Chairman for May Day Celebrations, Clay Peters Building, Reno, Nevada.)

MAY DAY

This day in the United States means more than is realized by the majority of our people. It is the one day set aside by all organizations that are interested in the health of our children throughout the country to show to the parents of our children the importance of their health.

The children of this country are its most valuable and precious possession, and their health should always occupy first place in the minds of our people, for the future of our community, our state, and our nation is dependent upon them. The children of today become the adults of tomorrow, and with their growing up and reaching the adult stage, the burdens which we now carry will be their's to bear, so let us give thought to the future.

Let us equip our children to the best of our ability for the tasks which will be theirs and are now ours. The health of our children, physical, mental, and spiritual, is their most valuable possession. It is the obligation of our parents to protect the health of their children during those tender years during which the child is unable to protect himself.

It is a fact that the state and the country do much to protect the child, but the responsibility of the parents to the child within the home is greater than all others. If our country is to hold our leadership among the nations of the world we must prepare our children physically, mentally and spiritually to carry on these traditions which have been nationally characteristic. Let every parent give serious consideration as to how the home and its surroundings can be made more healthful for the proper development of these spiritual, physical, and mental qualities which will be needed, and upon which the future of our nation rests.

Edward E. Hamer, M.D.
State Health Officer

KEEP GROWING

Nevada Nutrition Report

1932 - 1933



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

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

First Prize, Division "A," Keep Growing Health Booklet Contest

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION RESULTS
for 1932 - 1933

This is a report of the eleventh year of Nevada's Keep Growing community demonstrations in the nutrition of school children.

Reorganization - At the beginning of this new decade of these demonstrations a considerable reorganization of the work was effected in order to take advantage of recent trends in nutrition and health education and to bring about closer coordination between the work of the state health agencies and the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service.

New basis for judging nutritional condition - In the first place, the basis for judging nutritional condition was modified to accord with the best of present day opinion and practice. Instead of judging nutritional condition on the one basis of weight for age and height as heretofore, muscle tone, color, posture and tooth condition, as well as weight-age-height standard, are now taken as the factors to be considered.

The classification of nutritional condition also was changed, three grades, "Good", "Fair", and "Poor", being adopted. Good Nutritional Condition now takes the place of the old "Safe Zone" and includes those formerly graded as "Normal" and "Slightly Underweight". Those formerly classified as being "Seriously" or "Dangerously Underweight", or "Seriously Overweight" are now redistributed into the "Fair" or "Poor Nutritional" group, according to the degree of malnutrition indicated.

We were surprised to find that this new method of classifying nutritional condition made only a small difference in the statistical results of the Keep Growing demonstrations. At the end of this year's demonstrations, a detailed study of a number of community records was made, classifying the individual statistics by the former and the present nutritional standards. The results of this study indicated that there was a variation of from 2 to 4 percent in the proportion of children judged to be in Good Nutritional Condition and a variation of from 1.5 to 3 percent in those judged to be in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Even this small variation was partially compensated for by the number of children in the intermediate group when judged by weight alone, but who were placed in the "Good" or "Poor" nutritional group when the other factors of muscle tone, color, posture, and teeth were also considered. There were also a number of children who formerly would have been graded as being "Normal" or in Good Nutritional Condition because of being up to weight, but who this year were judged as being only in Fair Nutritional Condition because tooth conditions and posture strongly indicated faulty mineral metabolism. As a whole, we believe that this new method of judging nutritional condition decreases the Good Nutritional group by about 2 percent and increased the Poor Nutritional Group by about 1 percent.

Silver and Gold Stars - The basis for awarding stars also was changed to give recognition to the health and sanitation factors advocated by the Nevada Public Health Association and the Nevada State Board of Health, as well as the nutrition factors that are, of course, the primary interest of the Agricultural Extension Service. Silver Stars, instead of Gold Stars, are now awarded to children in Good Nutritional Condition; Gold Stars being awarded only to children who are in Good Nutritional Condition and free from serious physical defects.

In the same way, Silver Star certificates are now awarded to communities having 75 percent of their school children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10 percent or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. These used to be the qualifications for Gold Star certificates. Now, in order to win a Gold Star certificate a community has not only to meet the nutritional requirements given above; but also to have 10 percent of its school children free from serious physical defects. The school must also have safe drinking water, safe ~~hand~~ washing facilities that will not spread infections, and sanitary clean toilets.

Results of this change - We have found that this new basis for judging nutritional condition and the re-classifications of nutritional standing have met with wide spread approval throughout the state. The addition of the factors of muscle tone, color, posture, and tooth condition to the height-weight-age standard makes an allowance for variation in bodily type. On the other hand, the re-classification of nutritional condition into the three groups of Good, Fair, and Poor, has clarified and simplified the work in the mind of the general public; and is, we believe, more in accordance with the best present day trend in this work. The inclusion of health and sanitation factors in the awarding of Gold Stars has been effective in arousing interest in these phases of personal and community health progress.

Closer Cooperation Between Nutrition and Health Agencies - As indicated, the cooperative work between the Agricultural Extension Service and the health agencies of the state has been modified and increased in order that we may all render a greater service to the state and make our very limited funds as effective as possible. The previous ten years of experience gave increasing evidence that physical defects exert a decided influence upon the development, the nutritional condition, and the general health of children. The last three years of that time a number of the Keep Growing communities greatly benefited from the visits of inspection paid them by the state public health nurse, Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, whose services are financed by the Nevada Public Health Association and the Nevada State Board of Health. Mrs. Bishop made an inspection of each child, and, when there was evidence of any physical defect, notified the parents and urged that they consult their family physician or dentist for diagnosis and possible treatment. The Agricultural Extension Service had cooperated in this work, and felt that this service had been of great value to the communities which had been fortunate enough to receive it. Therefore, in an effort to make it possible for this one state nurse to reach more communities a method of closer cooperation was worked out with the Nevada Public Health Association and the State Board of Health, which out of their limited funds, have struggled so valiantly to maintain this important service for the state. As a result of this arrangement, the Agricultural Extension Service agreed not only to furnish transportation away from railroad points, by arranging for the state nurse to travel with the extension agents, but further agreed to assume responsibility for all preparatory and follow-up work in the communities and to collect the statistics of the results at the end of each school year.

The result of this closer cooperation this year has been to free more of the state nurse's time for actual field work, and had enabled her to reach 56 communities and 3180 children, out of the 75 communities and 3398 children carrying on the Keep Growing demonstrations. The extension service and the communities involved feel well repaid for the extra responsibility that this work has added to the Keep Growing demonstration. There is abundant evidence that the elimination of physical defects has made many more children "free to gain", and the sanitation work, we believe, has helped prevent the spread of disease. The Nevada Public Health Association and the Nevada State Board of Health, also have stated that the cooperation of the communities and the Extension Service has enabled their very limited funds and one nurse to be of service to a much greater proportion of the state's population than would otherwise have been possible.

Good Results in Spite of the Depression - This has been a year of severe financial strain throughout Nevada. Closed banks, widespread unemployment, and record-breaking low prices for farm and range products have greatly reduced the incomes of most Nevada families. Faced with this state-wide condition, none of us thought that it would be possible for the Keep Growing demonstrations to keep up the good record they have maintained in the past. We all expected a considerable decrease in the number of children who could qualify as being in Good Nutritional Condition, and a decided increase in the number of children who would have to be classified as being in Poor Nutritional Condition. We were, therefore, pleasantly surprised at the encouraging results disclosed when the statistics for this year were completed.

Number in Good Nutritional Condition Increased 11.11% - The state annual goal is to secure a 5 percent increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. During this year, the state as a whole increased the number in this group 11.11 percent which is over twice the state goal. This record of improvement has been equaled or exceeded only twice in all the eleven years the Keep Growing demonstrations have been carried on.

Number in Poor Nutritional Condition Decreased 4.35% - The record of improvement for the group classified as being in Poor Nutritional Condition is not as great, but is so much better than we expected that we feel there is real cause for rejoicing. It is even gloomily prophesied that the proportion of children in this group would actually increase during this year. Instead of that, taking the state as a whole, this group actually decreased 4.35 percent. This does not quite reach the state goal of 5 percent decrease; but we are delighted with this accomplishment, as it is a better result than was secured in four other years of this work when there was no severe decrease in family income.

Nevada's 1933 Results - As a whole, the 75 communities carrying these Keep Growing demonstrations completed the school year with 67.47 percent of their school children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is 4.26 percent less than the record of last year, and, in fact, takes the proportion in this group back to just a little better than it was in 1927. Nearly all of this decrease was caused by a few of our larger industrial communities where family incomes were greatly reduced, and by the new communities that entered the Keep Growing demonstrations for the first time this year. That there was not an even greater decrease

in the proportion of children in this group is due, we firmly believe, to the whole-hearted effort of parents and communities to safeguard the health of these children during this period of decreased incomes. The home consumption of milk, the supplementing feeding of milk at recess, and the use of powdered milk by families in our industrial communities as a supplement to the small amount of fresh milk they were able to buy were all very real factors in preventing many cases of serious malnutrition.

The valiant efforts of parents to follow the advice given in regard to low cost food that would safeguard health, their unusually good care to see that their children had an ample amount of sleep, rest, and sunshine, and the increased use of cod liver oil, also were decided factors in keeping so large a proportion of these children gaining at a healthy, normal rate.

A New Record Established - We consider that the greatest achievement in this year's work is the fact that the percentage of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was carried to the lowest point ever reached in the history of these Keep Growing demonstrations. There are now only 10.75 percent of these children in Poor Nutritional Condition. This practically reaches the ultimate state goal of having only 10 percent in this group. This, we consider a really outstanding achievement, because this group is our greatest problem. These are the most difficult children to get to gain, and, until their general nutritional and health condition improves, they are in the greatest danger physically, mentally, and from a personality stand-point. It is, in fact, much more important that this group should continue to grow less than the Good Nutritional group should continue to increase; because it is in the severe cases of malnutrition that the greatest danger of permanent injury exists. The fact that in a year of great financial depression with all its attendant problems, this group could have been made to continue to decrease is, we consider a real victory.

Children made "Free to Gain" - The assistance of Mrs. Bishop, the state nurse, local leaders, health committees and the medical profession in regard to physical defects has been a great help in making it possible for many children in this group to be "free to gain". As a result of her work and the cooperation that parents and communities gave to it, a total of 2162 defects received remedial treatment. This includes 539 throat, 224 nose, 892 teeth, 138 eye cases. There were also 296 instances of decided posture improvements, a problem that both the state nurse and Extension agents emphasized this year. We consider this a surprisingly good record for a year of severe money shortage. The marked improvement shown in many of the children who had defects corrected is most encouraging and clearly proves the value of this work.

Star Communities - We are also proud of the fact that Nevada now has proportionately nearly as many

Star communities as last year, which was Nevada's best year in this respect. The basis for awarding Star certificates to communities was changed this year to conform to our new method of judging nutritional condition and to emphasize freedom from serious physical defects and sanitation. As stated before, a Silver Star certificate is now awarded to a community having 75 percent of its children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10 percent or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. (This was the old requirements for a Gold Star certificate). To win a Gold Star certificate, a community must not only meet these nutritional requirements, but must have 10 percent of its children free from serious physical defects, and the school must have safe drinking water, safe handwashing facilities, and well-kept, sanitary toilets. There are now seventeen Silver Star Communities and ten Gold Star Communities in Nevada. This means that twenty-seven communities have reached the state nutritional goals and ten of these also have fulfilled the health and sanitation requirements. In a few cases, these certificates of honor were awarded by a special ruling, made in favor of communities who had exceeded one nutritional requirement and almost reached the other. We felt that this was only just, as one achievement more than balanced the other slight deficiency. A list of these outstanding communities is given below.

Silver Star Communities

Gold Star Communities

<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Good Nutri. Condition</u>	<u>Poor Nutri. Condition</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Good Nutri. Condition</u>	<u>Poor Nutri. Condition</u>
Empire	Washoe	77.77%	11.11%	Anderson	Washoe	77.78%	11.11%
Glendale	"	81.25	0.00	Brown	"	92.86	7.14
North Truckee	"	76.92	7.69	Franktown	"	100.00	0.00
Verdi	"	75.92	11.11	Sparks(Robt.H. Mitchell School)	"	78.91	8.73
xVista	"	100.00	0.00	x Boulder	Elko	85.00	0.00
Washoe Valley	"	85.71	0.00	x Sprucemont	"	83.33	0.00
Fort Halleck	Elko	75.00	0.00	Eureka H.School	Eureka	80.49	2.44
xLee	"	100.00	0.00	Eureka G.School	"	75.29	10.59
xSmith Creek	"	100.00	0.00	Carson City	Ormsby	75.00	4.04
xSouth Fork	"	100.00	0.00	Gardnerville	Douglas	75.28	10.12
Lund	White Pine	78.18	7.27				
Melvin	" "	85.71	0.00				
xPreston	" "	75.00	6.82				
xSeigel	" "	100.00	0.00				
xSteptoe	" "	100.00	0.00				
xTaft	" "	100.00	0.00				
Crovada	Humboldt	82.35	0.00				

(x Fulfilled Star requirements all year. This is the ultimate goal of the Keep Growing work.)

COMMUNITIES HAVING NO CHILDREN IN POOR NUTRITIONAL CONDITION

<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Humboldt County</u>	<u>Elko County</u>	<u>Lander County</u>	<u>White Pine County</u>
*Callahan	Orovada	*Boulder County	Austin Grade School	* Melvin
Franktown		*Elburz	Big Smoky	* Siegel
Glendale		*Fort Halleck	*Grass Valley	* Steptoe
*Vista		*Halleck	Potts	* Taft
Washoe Valley		*Lee	*Simpson Park	
		*Smith Creek		
		*Spanish Ranch		
		*South Fork		
		*Sprucemont		

Health Booklet Contest - Another change that occurred in the Keep Growing work this year was that a health booklet contest was substituted for the usual poster contest. This contest followed the same general procedure that always has been used for the poster contests. There are two divisions: Class "A" for the decidedly under-weight children, in which 40 percent of the credit was given for increase in weight; and Class "B" for all other children, in which 25 percent was awarded for nutritional condition and a healthy average rate of gaining, and 25 percent for freedom from serious physical defects. In both groups, 10 percent was awarded for posture, 25 percent for health information, and 25 percent for presentation and illustration.

There was a good representation in this health booklet contest from most of the counties enrolled in the Keep Growing demonstrations. In a few sections (where schools were forced to close very early due to lack of funds) the schedule was too crowded for any outside activity, so these communities did not enter this contest. A number of the schools made a health project out of these booklets; the preparation and the range of subject matter, its local application, and its clever presentation are evidence of the real education value of this contest.

This contest was judged separately by three judges: one representing the Nevada Public Health Association and the State Board of Health, one from the Agricultural Extension Service, and one person with much experience in judging publicity value. Those winning awards in these contests were:

(* No children in Poor Nutritional Condition throughout the school year.)

HEALTH BOOKLET CONTEST

Division "A" - for children in Poor Nutritional Condition who make a very decided improvement. Score card - 40% for nutritional improvement, 10% for Posture, 25% for Health Information, 25% for forceful presentation.

1st Prize - Laverne Drumm, Fallon, Churchill County. Age $13\frac{1}{2}$ years. Gained $15\frac{1}{4}$ lbs, from $102\frac{1}{2}$ to $117\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. and grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, ending the school year with good muscle tone, good color, good posture and up to average weight for age and height. Subject of booklet: Sleep, Clothing, Safety First, Mental Habits, Foods, Exercise - original water color illustrations.

2nd Prize - Ruth Hiibel, Fallon, Churchill County. Age $12\frac{1}{2}$ years. Gained 14 lbs, from 7.8% below average to 1% above, and grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Greatly improved posture and is now free from physical defects and in Good Nutritional Condition. Subject: Food, Sunshine, Exercise, Sleep Immunization, Public Health Service, Sanitation. Illustrated by picture cutouts of magazines.

3rd Prize - Helene Hudspeth, Verdi, Washoe County. Age 11 years. Gained $14\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from $89\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 104 lbs., and grew two inches, ending the year in Good Nutritional Condition. Subject: The Home of Health, original rhythms, Water color illustrations.

4th Prize - Harry Stuart, Harmon, Churchill County. Age 13 years. Gained 9 lbs. and grew $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, ending the year in Good Nutritional Condition. Subject: Health Alphabet, original rhythms. Magazine cutouts.

5th Prize - Glenn Easton, Austin, Lander County. Age 13 years. Gained $9\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. from 12% below average weight to 7% below and grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Subject: Vitamins and Colds. Cutout illustrations.

6th Prize - Trena Behrmann, Fallon, Churchill County. Age 14 years. Gained $15\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. from 11% below average to average weight and ended the year in Good Nutritional Condition, with good posture, good color, and good muscle tone. Grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Has had all physical defects corrected. Subject: Keep Growing. Illustrated by magazine pictures.

Honorable Mentions:

Helen Jean Box, Franktown, Washoe County. Marion Estobar, Austin, Lander County. Bill Givens, Austin, Lander County. Helen Gibellini, Eureka, Eureka County.

Division "B"

1st Prize - Dorothy Mae Cliff, Franktown, Washoe County. Age 12 years. Gained 9 lbs, from 5% below to 6% above average weight, but did not grow any. Has been in Good Nutritional Condition all year. Has good posture and has had all physical defects corrected. Subject: Cleanliness. Illustrated by water color cutouts.

2nd Prize - Lawrence Johnson, Siegel, White Pine County, Age 13 years. Gained $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs and grew 1 inch. Has been in Good Nutritional Condition all year, happening to keep his weight just up to average weight all but two months during the school year.

Has good posture. The only apparent physical defect is a cavity in one tooth. Subject: Foods, Sleep, Posture, Exercise, Lighting and Cleanliness. Illustrated by cutouts.

- 3rd Prize - Mary M. Mason, Genoa, Douglas County. Age 11 years. Grew 2 inches, gained 13 pounds. Has been from 2 to 6% above average weight and in Good Nutritional Condition all year. Has only fair posture, but is improving by sleeping without a pillow and "standing and walking with abdomen in and chest out". Has no physical defects. Has had two corrected. This book is made out of wrapping paper with a cover of wall paper. Subject: Kingdom of Health. Illustrated with original water color sketches.
- 4th Prize - Urelia Pagni, Washoe Valley, Washoe County. Age 12 years. Gained 6 lbs. and grew 1 inch. Has been in Good Nutritional Condition and slightly above average weight all year. Has good posture, color, and muscle tone. Has two slight physical defects and has had one corrected. Subject: very thorough survey of health practices. Food, Clothing, Teeth, Cleanliness, Colds, Cod Liver oil, Sleep, Exercise. Illustrations, magazine pictures and cutouts.
- 5th Prize - Louise Kuphaldt, Eureka, Eureka County. Age 10 years. Gained $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. during the school year in spite of having the flu which caused her to lose 7 lbs. one month. Did not grow any. Has been in Good Nutritional Condition and from 3% below average to 1% above average all year except three months when she was getting over her illness. Has no physical defects. Subject: How I Gained. Illustrated by magazine pictures.
- 6th Prize - Luther Fiorenze, Eureka, Eureka County, Age 9 years. Gained 2 lbs

and grew a half inch. Has been in Good Nutritional Condition all year and has no apparent physical defects. Subject: Foods. Illustrations, magazine cutouts.

Honorable Mentions:

Genevieve Swick, Eureka, Eureka County. Mattee Jean Gould, Sparks, Washoe County. John Hiskey, Austin, Lander County. Frank Bernd, Austin, Lander County.

Supplemental Community Activities - Child Health Celebrations- Fifty-five communities celebrated Child Health Day some time during April or May with a total attendance of 4189. Interesting and instructive programs were given by the children before parents, teachers, and organization representatives. Two county-wide celebrations were held, one by Washoe county and one by Lander county. These health celebrations do much to stimulate interest in personal and community health.

Prepare for School Round-ups.- Many of the Keep Growing communities also gathered in the preschool children who will enter school next fall and arranged for them to receive a physical inspection from the state nurse and a nutrition conference with the local Extension agent or the state nutrition specialist. This means more children really ready for school next fall.

Cooperation Solves Community Problems - Three outstanding examples of community cooperative effort in this health and nutrition work are Sparks, Deeth, and Pioche.

Sparks is a railroad town in Washoe county, surrounded by a considerable agricultural area from which rural children come in to school. Unemployment, low agricultural prices, and greatly reduced family incomes presented a severe menace to the Keep Growing project this year; but Sparks possesses a wonderful spirit of cooperation and this was utilized to safeguard the child health of the community during this difficult time. The P.T.A. continued and even increased the supply of milk for supplemental feeding at recess. (It actually raised money for this purpose when no money seemed to exist.) Special meetings for mothers were held to study low cost foods, particularly the value of powdered skim milk and cracked wheat. The inspection by the state nurse showed indications of many severe physical defects.

The nutrition records also showed that many of these children were in very Poor Nutritional Condition. The P.T.A. made a quiet survey of the situation and found that many of these children belonged to families severely handicapped by unemployment. Definite, but confidential, information regarding the size of the family, length of unemployment, etc., was compiled. Then a health committee was formed to help solve the problem of securing medical and dental attention for these cases of severe physical defects, where the parents were utterly unable to finance treatment. This health committee and the state nurse then solicited the cooperation of the medical profession. Splendid cooperation was secured because of the fine preliminary investigation the committee had carried on, and the promise to see that the children were promptly on time for all appointments. Local leaders and P.T.A. officials spent many hours making home visits to secure parental cooperation, and taking children to and from their appointments. As a result eight tonsil, three eye, and twenty-eight dental cases received remedial attention. One crippled child was placed in the Shriners Hospital for treatment and another placed on the waiting list. Sparks can well be proud of the initiative and wisdom it showed in solving this problem for itself.

Deeth, a tiny agricultural community in Elko county, also showed what community interest and effort can accomplish, even in spite of the depression. The mothers in Deeth had observed the nutrition and health work in neighboring communities, and this spring they asked the Extension agent and state nurse if their community might enter the Keep Growing demonstration. It was too late in the school year for a full program, but much was accomplished. The state nurse and Extension agent visited the community, and each school was given a physical inspection by the state nurse and had a nutrition conference with the Extension agent. Many physical defects and a large number of nutrition problems were found. As a result, the mothers of the community formed a committee to better conditions. The Nevada Public Health Association donated tooth brushes to start the sanitation work. The Extension agent suggested that a number of children needed extra milk and cod liver oil; so the committee raised funds, and milk and cod liver oil were given to these children at school. The state nurse urged that severe physical defects receive remedial attention; a number of families were without funds to do this, so the committee interviewed doctors and dentists and asked for their help. As a result, one eye, eight tonsil, and eight teeth cases were attended to. Deeth is now ready and waiting to enter the full Keep Growing program next fall. This is another example of how much a community can do for itself when interest is aroused.

Pioche is a mining camp in Lincoln county that has suffered greatly from the depression. The mines have been closed for a long time, and the effects of reduced income were constantly growing more apparent in the children. So Pioche knew something must be done and here is what was done, as told by Mrs. Arthur Thomas, for a number of years a member of the school board and Keep Growing leader.

"In the fall of 1932 it was found that a number of the Pioche public school children were undernourished, and, through the combined efforts of the P.T.A. and the Lincoln county chapter of the Red Cross, plans were made to feed these children a hot lunch every school day.

From twenty-eight to thirty-five children were given a lunch each noon. Miss Hellen Gillette, the district Extension agent, planned menus that would furnish one half the calories of food necessary for a day, for each lunch. A good woman cook was hired to take charge of the work. Most of the meat used was given to the Red Cross by ranchers in the surrounding valley, vegetables were contributed by the county relief committee, Red Cross flour was furnished, some of the ranchers of Panaca sent plenty of fresh milk, and the local lodges gave contributions of money to the Red Cross fund to help with this work. With all these generous donations, the cost was not high.

The lunches were started on November 10, and continued to May 1, and were cooked and served in the Home Economics room of the school house. The lunches consisted of either meat or cheese, vegetables, bread, butter, milk, or cocoa. The entire cost to the Red Cross and P.T.A. amounted to \$205.82, \$108. of that being paid to the woman in charge of the work. \$97.82 was used for food supplies.

Of the children receiving the hot lunches, all gained during the winter except seven, and they had physical defects that hindered them. One boy gained thirteen pounds."

(signed) Mrs. A. B. Thomas.

Credit Due Cooperators - In closing, we wish to express our deep appreciation for the persistent effort of the Keep Growing leaders, who did so much to keep up the interest of the children

and to secure the cooperation of the homes, schools and communities. We wish to thank the teachers, doctors, dentists, Homemakers Clubs, Farm Bureaus, Parent-Teachers Associations, and other civic organizations for their splendid support of this work. It was largely due to all this helpful interest that the Keep Growing demonstrations were able to make such a good record this year, in the face of so many difficulties. We know that these Keep Growing communities feel that the individual and civic cooperation that made it possible to safeguard the health of these children was a valuable community service for which they are truly grateful.

Mary Stilwell Buol

(Mrs.) Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director for Home Economics,
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NEVADA KEEP GROWING NUTRITION DEMONSTRATION
STATE SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \neq 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition State goal -5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less.	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
Washoe	1129	1049	93	\neq 11.26%	- 9.00%	725	74.26%	13.00%	72%
Elko	585	572	97	-15.36	\neq 5.72	220	56.47	10.66	81
Churchill	698	674	96	\neq 22.19	- 8.19	513	62.16	11.86	74
White Pine	195	187	95	\neq 8.13	\neq 3.98	86	73.26	9.62	67
Eureka **	131	126	96	\neq 10.57	- 3.55	46	76.98	7.14	55
Lander	84	80	95	\neq 14.52	- 5.89	90	55.00	1.25	89
Humboldt	80	77	96	\neq 20.13	- 1.94	37	70.13	14.29	82
Ormsby **	282	272	96	\neq 13.27	- 6.60	223	75.00	4.04	95
Douglas	214	218	102	\neq 10.02	- 1.14	222	63.76	11.01	88
STATE TOTALS	3398	3255	93	\neq 11.11%	- 4.33%	2162	67.47%	10.75%	71%

COUNTIES	TOTAL NO. COMMUNITIES (or school units)	NO. NEW COMMUNITIES (or school units)	SILVER STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate state nutrition goal)	GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached state health as well as nutrition goal)	NO. COMMUNITIES (Having no ch. in Poor Nutritional Con.)
Washoe	20	2	6	4	5
Elko	22	2	4	2	9
Churchill	8	4	0	0	0
White Pine	9	2	6	0	4
Eureka **	2	0	0	2	0
Lander	6	1	0	0	5
Humboldt	2	0	1	0	1
Ormsby **	1	0	0	1	0
Douglas	4	0	0	1	0
	<u>74</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>

(** Gold Star Counties)

WASHOE COUNTY -- Summary of County Results
M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent

Twenty-one communities were enrolled in the Keep Growing work in Washoe county, an increase of two communities over last year. The new schools taking part in the work are Derby and St. Thomas Aquinas School in Reno. During the year 1129 children were enrolled, 1049, or 93% completing the project.

Washoe county made a splendid record this year in spite of the fact that people were living on very limited incomes. The county exceeded both annual and state goals. During the year the number in Good Nutritional Condition increased 11.26% while the number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 9%. As a result, 74.26% of the children carrying on the Keep Growing demonstrations rank as being in Good Nutritional Condition and only 13% must still be graded as being in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is very near the ultimate state goal of 75% in the first group and 10% or less in the second group.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, state public health nurse, inspected 913 children in ten of the schools this year. This is 81% of the children enrolled in the project. Mrs. Bishop was instrumental in organizing a Health Clinic in Sparks which will be available to all the children in the county whose parents are financially unable to have corrective work done for their children. As a result of parental effort and the work done in the clinic, 10% of the children having physical defects have had corrective work done, with a total of 725 corrections accomplished. We are always glad to have Mrs. Bishop in the county, as she is a great help in getting our school children in good physical condition.

All the schools worked hard to do their best in the Keep Growing work this year. Of the 21 schools 20 served extra milk at recess, 17 had hot food at noon. All 21 schools took part in a Child Health Day program, with a total attendance of 1317. Fifteen schools made health booklets. Under Mrs. Bishop's guidance increased attention was given to school sanitation. Twelve schools proved that they have safe drinking water, as shown by tests made by the Hygienic laboratory, 9 have sanitary toilets, 18 have hand-washing facilities, and several are working on their lighting problems.

Demonstrations on low cost meals, whole grain cereals, powdered skim milk, and other means of safe guarding health during this time of low incomes, were given before the P.T.A., Homemaker's Clubs, and by home visits. As a result of all this interested cooperation, Washoe county now has 4 Gold Star Communities and 6 Silver Star Communities, and comes near being a Silver Star County.

We wish to express our appreciation to the Washoe County Farm Bureau, the P.T.A. of Sparks, the Mothers' Club of the St. Thomas Aquinas School, the Homemakers' Club, the local leaders, teachers, and the local newspapers for the splendid cooperation during the school year in making the project a success.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the effort to have physical defects corrected.
2. Continue to have supervised lunch periods with hot food when possible.
3. Continue plan of serving milk at recess.
4. Have all schools in the county purchase scales.
5. Arouse interest in the sanitation phase of the work.
6. Make Washoe county at least a Silver Star County.

WASHOE COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal / 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90%
Anderson**	18	9	50	/ 23.22%	/ 11%	6	78%	11%	100%
Brown **	18	14	78	/ 36	/ 9	16	93	7	71
Callahan	4	3	75	- 9	0	0	66	0	66
Clark	7	6	86	/ 12	- 2	4	83	16	66
Derby	9	9	100	-	/ 22	2	55	11	100
Deep Hole	13	11	85	- 24	- 13	34	45	36	---
Empire *	10	9	90	/ 2	/ 19	6	77	11	---
Franktown **	8	8	100	/ 38	/ 12	9	100	0	25
Glendale *	18	16	88	/ 20	/ 5	0	81	0	100
Gerlach	31	26	84	/ 7	/ 2	7	81	15	---
Lockwood	15	15	100	/ 13	/ 7	7	66	26	90
North Truckee	14	13	93	/ 26	/ 35	7	76	7	80
Spanish Springs	9	9	100	/ 11	/ 11	8	55	33	83
St. Thomas Aquinas	201	200	99	/ 9	/ 4	220	67	13	56
<u>SPARKS:</u>									
Robt. H. Mitchell **	356	332	93	/ 12	/ 10	101	78.91	8.73	67
Mary Lee Nichols	141	134	95	/ 23	/ 20	68	72	13	83
Kate M. Smith	122	106	87	/ 3	/ 8	162	69	15	75

(More)

WASHOE COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \nearrow 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90%
Verdi *	55	54	98	\nearrow 10%	\nearrow 12%	36	75.92%	11.11%	86%
Vista *x	15	14	93	\nearrow 100	0	3	100	0	92
Wadsworth	54	54	100	\nearrow 11	0	26	75	14	84
Washoe Valley *	11	7	64	\nearrow 22	\nearrow 18	3	85	0	100
COUNTY TOTALS	1129	1049	93	\nearrow 11.26%	- 9%	725	74.26%	13%	72%

* Silver Star communities
*x All year Silver Star community.
** Gold Star communities.

ANDERSON, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		18
Number completing the demonstration		9 or 50%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	55.55%	77.77%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	22.22	11.11
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	22.22	11.11
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
		<u>Feb. 1933</u>
Children having physical defects (9 examined)		100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		6

The school children of the Anderson community have made splendid progress during this year. The teacher, Miss Fern Wittwer, realized the importance of getting the children in good condition in order that they might be better able to carry on their school work. A nutritional health program was carried on throughout the year. Special emphasis was placed on good posture and keeping clean.

The school more than reached the annual state goals of increasing the number in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decreasing the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 22% and those in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 11%. This is a splendid record. The ultimate state goal, to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition was very nearly reached. 77.77% of the children are now in the Good Nutritional group while 11.11% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The variation from the state goal in the Poor Nutritional Condition group is so slight and balances by a surplus in the group, so that it seemed only just to make a special ruling and declare Anderson a Gold Star Community.

Most of the children go home for lunch, but those who stay wash their hands before eating and a supervised lunch period is conducted. The children bring milk for their lunch and during the cold weather brought cocoa.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in February and examined the children. The usual physical defects were found, bad throats and bad teeth. The 6 children in the school having bad teeth have been to the dentist to have corrections made. This is a splendid record too. It is hoped that some of the children who need it will have their tonsils out during the summer. This school also meets all the sanitation requirements, i.e., safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities.

The school building has been greatly improved during the year. The grounds have been leveled down until it is even with the highway, the yard has been fenced in, the school house put on a new foundation, and a new porch has been added. A water system and lights are to be installed this summer.

An original health play was given at the Farm Center meeting in the Anderson district. The school attended the county Keep Growing achievement day held in Sparks, May 5th.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine nutrition-health program that is now being carried on.
2. Encourage the corrections of physical defects.
3. Keep Anderson a Gold Star Community.

BROWNS, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	18	
Number completing the demonstration	14 or 78%	
		Sept. 1932 April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.67	92.86
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.66	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	16.66	7.14
	99.99%	100.00%
		May 1933
Children having physical defects		71.40%
Total number of defects corrected	16	

Brown community kept up its fine record of last year. The number of school children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 26%, and those in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 9%. Therefore, Brown decidedly surpassed both state goals of 5% change in each group. The ultimate state goal was also more than reached as 92% are now in Good Nutritional Condition (the state goal is 75%). Only 7% are in Poor Nutritional Condition (the state goal is 10% or less).

The Brown school also met all four of the new health requirements, having more than 10% of the physical defects corrected and having safe drinking water, hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets. Therefore, Brown is ranked as a Gold Star Community.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, visited the school in May to give the physical inspections. There was a total of 25 defects noted, 16 defects have been corrected, 10 children out of the 14 have been to the dentist, 3 had their tonsils out, and 2 bad eye cases have secured glasses. This is a splendid record for such a small school and such hard times.

All of the children bring their lunch to school. Paper towels are furnished and each child washes his hands before eating. Milk was brought by each child during the school year and cocoa during the cold months. A supervised lunch period was held each day. A "keep clean" program was carried on during the year. Each morning the children were inspected. The care of the teeth was given special attention as the children were asked each morning if they had brushed their teeth. Great improvement was made in posture during the year. Each child made an effort to develop a good posture. A very interesting Child Health Day program, consisting of a health plan and health songs was given at the Farm Center meeting in the district. 53 people attended.

Mrs. Chrissie MacGillivray, the teacher, always cooperates in every way possible to carry out the nutrition and health program. The school room is always neat, clean and well ventilated. This year the children took as a project the task of keeping seasonal flowers in the window box. The room was made more attractive and homelike by this effort.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health program as now carried on.
2. Continue the supervised lunch period.
3. Continue to encourage the children to bring milk to school for lunch and recess.
4. Encourage the school children to make health booklets.
5. Keep Browns a Gold Star Community.

CALLAHAN, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	4	
Number completing the demonstration	3 or 75%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	75.00	66.66
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	33.33
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	66.66%	66.66%
Total number of defects corrected	0	

The Callahan school is a very small school located on Galena Creek. In the fall 4 children were enrolled, at Christmas time 1 child went away, leaving only 3 pupils.

In January the home of one of the families burned and two of the children were seriously injured in the fire. The school was closed for sometime. The children were very fortunate to recover with no serious after effects from the burns.

The children live near the school and all went home for lunch until after the fire, after which they took their lunch daily. Milk was served at recess and noon. A supervised lunch was held. The teacher, Mrs. Anna M. Brockliss, is very much interested in the health of the children and does her part in getting them to go to bed and to observe the nutrition and health rules.

The Callahan school now has 66.66% of its pupils in Good Nutritional Condition. The expected gains were not made by the two children who were so badly burned, which is not at all surprising. Therefore, the state goal of 5% increase in children in Good Nutritional Condition was not reached. There have been no children in poor nutritional condition at any time this year and that is a fine record. We are sorry the school could not finish up the year as a Silver Star school, but believe it will next year.

Mrs. Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in the spring of 1932. At that time two of the three children examined had bad throats and needed dental care. The other pupil was a Gold Star child. No corrections have been made since that time, due to lack of funds.

Health booklets were made by the school, but were not displayed at the County Keep Growing achievement day. A local health program was held in the school. It is hoped that next year the school will be able to take part in the county celebration held in Sparks each year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Make Callahan a Silver Star Community.
2. Continue the splendid health program as now carried on.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Take part in the county Keep Growing achievement day program.

CLARK, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	7	
Number completing the demonstration	6 or 86%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	71.44%	83.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	14.28	0.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	14.28	16.67
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	100.00%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		4

The Clark school is located about half way between Reno and Wadsworth on the Wadsworth highway. It is a joint Washoe-Storrey county school district. This is the second year of Keep Growing work in the school.

The school building is in very good condition. It is always a pleasure to visit the school as it is so neat and clean. The children have adequate facilities for washing their hands before lunch. The school furnishes paper towels. The drinking water is brought from Sparks by the teacher. Each child brings milk to school for lunch and recess. A supervised lunch period is held each day. All this shows the keen interest in health.

One annual state goal was reached this year. The children in Good Nutritional Condition were increased 11.89% which is over twice the state goal of 5%. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 2.39% instead of being decreased 5%.

One ultimate state goal was also reached, i.e. to have 75% of the children in the school in Good Nutritional Condition. There are now 83.33% of the children in this group but there are still 16.67% in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Mrs. Oby, the teacher, deserved great credit for the splendid improvement made in the school during the year.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, did not visit the school this year. Four children examined last year were in the school again this year. Last year children were all found to have bad throats and teeth that needed dental care. All of the children have been to the dentist and had their teeth attended to. This splendid record makes us very happy as we all worked very hard this year encouraging the children to have their teeth taken care of.

Health booklets were not made by the school this year, but a local health program was given by the school. We hope the school will make booklets next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
2. Continue to carry on the fine nutritional and health program.
3. Make Clark a Silver Star Community.

DERBY, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	9	
Number completing the demonstration	9 or 100%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	55.55	55.55
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	11.11	11.11
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>33.33</u>	<u>33.33</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Children having physical defects	No Examination	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected	1	

The Derby district is located about thirty miles from Reno on the Wadsworth highway. It is a joint Washoe-Storey county school district. This is the first year for the Keep Growing work in the school. The pupils and Mrs. Chas. Dotty, the teacher, were very much pleased to have us visit the school and assist with the nutrition and health work.

The improvements made during the year do not show up in this report as there was no change in Good and poor Nutritional condition, nevertheless the children did make a decided improvement. They became interested in eating foods that were good for them and brought milk for lunch and recess. Three children took cod liver oil.

Health booklets were made by each pupil in the school. These booklets showed that a great deal had been learned about the proper food habits to establish. The pupils did not attend the county Keep Growing achievement day in Sparks because of the long distance. A health program was given at the school.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in May. She found that 88% of the children had bad throats and that 77% needed dental care. These children are not "free to gain" until the physical corrections are made. It is hoped that the corrections can be made during the summer.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the Keep Growing work in the school.
2. Interest the community in the work.
3. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk at recess and noon.
4. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
5. Try to reach both state and annual goals.

DEEP HOLE, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	13	
Number completing the demonstration	11	or 84%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	69.23	45.45
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	7.69	18.18
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>23.07</u>	<u>36.36</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having defects	No physical examination	
Total number of defects corrected		4

The Deep Hole community is located in the northern part of Washoe County, eight miles from Gerlach. The school is located out on the desert several miles from a ranch house. The school building is in poor condition, but always very neat, clean and cheerful.

Mrs. R. V. Canonic, the teacher, takes great pride in her school. She went to Gerlach each month and borrowed the scales to weigh the children. The weights were put on the report cards to be sure the parents received the notices.

Milk was brought to school by each child. Cocoa was made during the cold weather. A tea kettle was used to heat water for the children to wash their hands at noon before lunch. Water had to be brought to the school by the teacher.

A health program was given by the children at the school and a regular health program carried out during the year. A very nice piece of work resulted despite the unfavorable statistics given above.

The report of the year's work does not show up so well by the figures presented, but nevertheless real progress was made by the school. The state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition was not reached, as only 45% are now in Good Nutritional Condition and 23% are in poor condition. The annual goal to increase the number in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was decreased 23.78% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 13%. This may have been due to the decided change of personnel of the school enrollment that occurred during the year. We hope the school will have a better record next year.

The children have not been given a physical examination, so the records are not complete. Four children have been to the dentist to have corrections made. Good teeth have been stressed this year. Special work has been done to correct posture.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
2. Continue the hot lunch at noon during the cold weather.
3. Continue to encourage the children to observe the rules of nutrition and health.
4. Make health booklets.
5. Have inspection by state nurse and secure correction of defects.
6. Try to reach both state annual goals.

EMPIRE, Washoe County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		10
Number completing the demonstration		9 or 90%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	70.00	77.77
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	11.11
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	30.00	11.11
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	No Physical examination	
Total number of defects corrected		3

The Empire school is located in the northern part of Washoe county at a gypsum plant. The houses and school were built by the owners of the plant, and are in very good condition. The children all live near the school so go home for a hot lunch.

In the fall 70% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, in the spring 77.77%; an increase of 7.77%. The annual state goal requires an increase of 5% in this group. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition in the fall was 30%, and in the spring this number had been decreased to 11.11%, making a total decrease of 18.89%, or nearly four times the annual goal. This is an exceptional record, and one of which the community should be proud.

Empire just missed being a Silver Star Community. To acquire this classification 75% of the children must be in Good Nutritional Condition and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition. The school now has 77.77% in Good Nutritional Condition, which is 2.77% better than the state goal, but 11.11% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition which is 1.11% below the state goal of 10%. As the good more than balances the bad in this record, a special exception is made and a Silver Star Certificate will be awarded to this community.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, has not visited the school, and for this reason we are not able at this time to give the physical condition of the children. During the year three children have been to the dentist.

The school shows a great improvement over last year. The children are more interested in drinking milk and eating the foods that are best for good growth and development.

Health booklets were made by the pupils again this year. The teacher, Miss Edith Dewar, and the local leader, Mrs. L. W. Shields, are very anxious to have the children take part in the nutrition and health work and deserve great credit for the results. They weighed the children each month that the agent was not able to visit the school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the splendid cooperation in this work.
2. Encourage the children to drink more milk and eat vegetables.
3. Obtain scales for the school.
4. Have inspection by the state nurse.
5. Make Empire a Gold Star Community next year.

FRANKTOWN, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	8	
Number completing the demonstration	8 or 100%	
	<u>Sent. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	62.50	100.00
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.50	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	No Examination	25.00%
Total Number of defects corrected		9

Congratulations, Franktown is a Gold Star Community! To be a Gold Star Community 75% of the school children must be in Good Nutritional Condition, 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, 10% or more free from physical defects, and the school must have safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. Franktown more than reached the requirements for a Gold Star Certificate. 100% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, none are in poor Nutritional Condition and 75% of the children are free from physical defects. The school has running water, sanitary toilets and hand washing facilities. This is a splendid record for any community.

The two annual state goals were more than reached this year. The number in Good Nutritional condition was increased 37.50% which is more than seven times the state goal of 5%. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 12.50%, which is more than twice the state goal of 5%. We wish every school in the county could attain this splendid record.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse visited the school in May. She was delighted to find such a fine group of children. Seven children have been to the dentist this year and two have had eye corrections. Only 25% of the children in the school now have defects. These will probably be corrected during the summer. The Homemakers Club of the district purchased a tea kettle and paper towels for the school this year so that the pupils might have warm running water to wash with at noon and towels to dry on.

Health booklets were made by the children and a health program given at the Farm Center meeting in the district in April. Seventy six people attended. The Homemakers' Club gave \$2.50 for cash prizes for the best health booklets and to the boy and girl making the greatest improvement during the year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine cooperation between the community and the school.
2. Continue to encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Continue to bring milk for lunch.
4. Continue to supervise lunch.
5. Keep Franktown a Gold Star Community.

GLENDALE, Washoe County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		18
Number completing the demonstration		16 or 88%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	61.11	81.25
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	18.75
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	5.55	00.00
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects (6 given physical exam.)		100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		0

Glendale is a Silver Star Community this year. To be a community of this class 75% of the school children must be in Good Nutritional Condition, and not more than 10% can be in Poor Nutritional Condition. Glendale has 81.25% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and not any in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is certainly a fine record.

Both annual state goals were also reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 20.14% which is more than four times the state goal of 5%. The number in poor Nutritional condition was decreased 5.55% which is .55% above the state goal requiring a 5% decrease. Glendale is to be congratulated on this splendid record.

Mrs. Ross, the teacher, deserves credit for this fine record. She encouraged the children to eat a good breakfast and to bring milk for recess and lunch. Better school lunches were also encouraged.

Each pupil in the school made a health booklet and attended the county Keep Growing achievement day held in Sparks on May 5th. We hope the children will put on a health program at the Farm Center meeting soon.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse did not visit the school this year. Only six of the pupils previously examined by Mrs. Bishop were in school this year. These six have physical defects and no corrections have been made during the year. These children have made very great improvements in spite of the fact they have physical defects. We hope that as soon as conditions improve these physical defects will receive attention.

Glendale with its fine nutritional standing would have been a Gold Star Community if some of these physical defects had been corrected and if two of the new sanitation requirements could have been met. We hope that this will be possible next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the Keep Growing work as now being carried on.
2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Try to meet the sanitation requirements.
4. School take part in health program at Farm Center meeting.
5. Make Glendale a Gold Star Community.

GERLACH, Washoe County.

Number of children enrolled in the fall	31	
Number completing the demonstration	26 or 84%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
		<u>74.19</u> <u>80.76</u>
		12.90 3.85
		12.90 15.38
		<u>99.99%</u> <u>99.99%</u>
Children having defects		No physical examination.
Total number of defects corrected	7	

Gerlach is located in the northern part of Washoe County, about 135 miles from Reno. The town previously was a railroad center, but the division was taken away and as a result a number of the railroad people moved. Most of the children are from ranches. The families move into Gerlach for the winter. This year a high school was added to the school.

This community has been enrolled in the nutrition and health work two years. Great improvement has been made during this time. This year the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased from 74% in September to 81% in May, or an increase of 7%. The annual goal is to increase this number 5%. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 3%. The annual goal is to decrease this number 5%. We hope this can be done next year. Gerlach now has 81% of the children in the school in Good Nutritional Condition and 15% in Poor Nutritional Condition. The state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Most of the children go home for lunch, as they live very near the school. Last year when milk was first discussed it seemed impossible to get it to drink. This year practically all of the children are drinking milk, as where there is a will there is a way.

This year the children have not been given a physical examination by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, however, seven dental corrections have been made during the year. This is a fine record, as the children have to travel to Reno for medical care. This year good teeth were stressed and these children made an effort to get their teeth in good condition, and to keep them there by careful feeding and daily cleaning.

Health booklets were made by the school and a health program held with an attendance of 50.

We wish to thank Miss Mildren Collins, local leader, and the teachers for the help given in the nutrition work during the year. We also want to extend appreciation to the school for loaning their scales to the Deep Hole School. That is surely a kind and neighborly act.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health work as now carried on.
2. Continue to encourage the children to drink more milk.
3. Provide a place for the children to wash their hands before eating lunch.
4. Try to make Gerlach a Silver Star Community.

LOCKWOOD, Washoe-Storey Counties

Number of children enrolled in the fall	15	
Number completing the demonstration	15 or 100%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	53.33%	66.66%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	13.33	6.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.33	26.67
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	90.00%	90.00%
Total number of defects corrected	6	

Lockwood is a joint Washoe-Storey county school district located in Storey county and has been enrolled in the Keep Growing work for two years. Great improvement has been made. In September 1932, only 53.33% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition; in May 1933, 66.66% were in Good Nutritional Condition, an increase of 13.33%. This is over twice the annual state goal of 5% increase. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition in September was 33.33%, and in May 1933, only 26.67%, a decrease of 6.66%. The annual state goal is to decrease the number in this group 5%.

The ultimate state goal, to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, was not reached this year. Only 66.66% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition and 26.67% are in Poor Nutritional Condition, so there is still considerable work to be done.

The teacher, Mrs. Mildred Flagg, has worked very hard during the year to improve the health of the pupils. Each day the children brought milk to drink at recess and noon. During the cold weather cocoa was substituted for milk. The children were in the habit of eating very fast and playing in the yard while eating. This year they have made an effort to chew their food more slowly and to sit down and eat together. Paper towels and individual drinking cups were supplied by the school. The children washed their hands before lunch. The drinking water was tested and found safe for drinking purposes. The toilets are new and in good condition. The hand washing facilities are satisfactory.

The children improved the school grounds by planting a few trees and making a walk of stepping stones.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school last year and found that 90% of the children had physical defects. During the year six children went to the dentist. The parents cannot afford to have the other corrections made at this time. The children asked if they might receive help in having the corrections made, and the problem is being studied.

Health booklets were made by each child and a health program was given in the school. Altogether this has been a year of substantial progress in spite of real difficulties.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine nutrition and health work as now carried on.
2. Continue to stress the importance of drinking milk at recess and at noon.
3. Continue to interest the parents in order to secure home cooperation.
4. Make every effort, individually and as a community, to have the most severe of the physical defects corrected.
5. Make Lockwood a Gold Star Community.

NORTH TRUCKEE, Washoe County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	14	
Number completing the demonstration	13 or 93%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	76.92%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	7.14	15.38
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	42.85	7.69
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	No Physical examination	
Total number of defects corrected	7	

North Truckee is a Silver Star Community this year. We wish to congratulate the teacher, Miss Esther Pirtle, and the pupils for this excellent record. This community exceeded the state goals (75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.) North Truckee now has 76.92% in Good Nutritional Condition and only 7.7% in Poor Nutritional Condition.

The annual state goals (to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%) were also more than reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 26.92%, which is more than five times the annual goal, and the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 35.16% which is a little over seven times the annual goal.

A hot lunch was served at noon during the cold months. An electric plate, kettle and cups were purchased by the school board for use in preparing the soup or cocoa. The hot food at noon has certainly helped to decrease the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition not only by increasing the amount they eat, but by helping decidedly in preventing over-fatigue.

The schoolhouse is always very neat, clean and well ventilated. The lighting is bad but every effort is being made to correct this with the facilities available. The water supply was tested and found to be safe. The facilities for washing hands are satisfactory.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in May. She found indications that 8 of the 10 children inspected had bad throats which should receive medical attention before fall. Four children have had dental work done. The children in the school have very good teeth and keep them extra clean. Special work has been done in correct posture and clean hands.

The pupils all made health booklets. They gave a health playlet at the Farm Center meeting and also at the county Keep Growing achievement day held in Sparks May 5th. Eighty six attended the Farm Center meeting.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to carry on the splendid health and nutrition program carried on this year.
2. Continue to serve a hot food at noon.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Arrange to meet the third and last sanitation requirement.
5. Make North Truckee a Gold Star Community.

SPANISH SPRINGS, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	9	
Number completing the demonstrations	9 or 100%	
		<u>Sept. 1932</u> <u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	44.44%	55.55%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	11.11	11.11
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>44.44</u>	<u>33.33</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects (only 6 examined)	83.00	83.00
Total number of defects corrected		8

Spanish Springs has been enrolled in the Keep Growing work for two years. The teacher and pupils take an active part in the nutrition and health work and try very hard to improve conditions.

Both annual state goals were reached this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 10%, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 10%. The annual state goals call for a 5% change in each of these groups, so Spanish Springs met both goals twice over.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, did not visit the school this year. At the time of her visit she found some of the children had very bad throats. Most of the parents took the children to the doctor for his advice, but have not been able to have the corrections made. However, all children in the school have been to the dentist. This is a splendid tooth record and we wish to congratulate the community.

Spanish Springs has a new schoolhouse built this year. The lighting is good. A new stove was purchased and the school improved in every way. Most of the work was done by people in the community. The play ground is fenced, and is in good condition for the children to get plenty of exercise.

During the cold weather cocoa or a hot dish was served at noon. Since the Keep Growing work was started in the school, each child has had milk at recess and at noon. Six children have taken cod liver oil.

There are hand washing facilities, and the drinking water is brought from Sparks so it is safe. There remains only one sanitation requirement that has not been met, and we hope this point may be improved next year.

Each child made a health booklet and took part in the county Keep Growing achievement day, held in Sparks on May 5th.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the splendid health and nutrition program.
2. Continue bringing milk for recess and lunch.
3. Assist in making it possible to have physical corrections made.
4. Try to meet all the sanitation requirements.
5. Make Spanish Springs at least a Silver Star Community.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS SCHOOL, Reno, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	201	
Number of children completing the demonstration.	200 or 99.5%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	58.00	67.50
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.00	14.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	22.00	18.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	80.00%	56.00%
Total number of defects corrected	220	

The St. Thomas Aquinas School is the first Reno school to take part in the Keep Growing work. We are very happy to have them cooperate in this nutrition and health project.

This large group of children have made an excellent improvement this year. In September 53% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition and in the spring 67.50% were in this group, which is an increase of 9.5%. The annual state goal is to increase this number 5%. The number of children in poor nutritional condition in the fall was 22% and in the spring 18%, a decrease of 4% which is 1% below the state goal of a 5% decrease.

The ultimate state goal (to have 75% of the children in the school in good Nutritional Condition and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition) was not reached, as only 67% are in Good Nutritional Condition, and 18% are in poor Nutritional Condition. However, the school has made a splendid record, as this is the first year of the work.

A great many of the children go home for their lunch, but those who bring lunch have been encouraged to bring milk to drink at noon. A number of the children bought thermos bottles and brought cocoa during the cold weather. The children have a nice place to eat their lunch and an adequate place to wash before eating.

The school took part in a Child May Day celebration held in Reno and held a program in the school for Mother's Day.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in September and inspected the children for physical defects. The usual number of defects were found, such as bad throats and teeth. During the year 220 physical defects were corrected. 94 of this number being dental corrections. Special emphasis has been placed on good teeth this year and the results are very gratifying. Through Mrs. Bishop's efforts one child was admitted to the Shriner's Hospital in San Francisco.

The school building is new and modern in every way. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

We wish to thank the local leader, Mrs. Catherine Collins, and the Sisters of the school for the help given in the work this year, and congratulate them on the good results.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine spirit of cooperation shown this year.
2. Encourage the drinking of milk at recess and noon.
3. Secure increased home cooperation through the Mother's Club.
4. Make St. Thomas Aquinas School a Gold Star School.

ROBERT H. MITCHELL SCHOOL, Sparks, Washoe County
A Gold Star School

Number of children enrolled in the fall	356	
Number completing the demonstration	332 or 93%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	68.00%	78.91%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	14.00	12.35
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.00	8.73
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	88.00%	75.00%
Total number of defects corrected	136	

Congratulations! Robert H. Mitchell school is a Gold Star school. 78.91% of the children enrolled are in Good Nutritional Condition and only 8.73% are now in Poor Nutritional Condition; 25% are free from physical defects. The school has safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. Thus, this school meets all the nutrition, health and sanitation requirements and will receive a Gold Star certificate.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 11% which is over twice the state goal of 5% increase. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 9% which is 4% above the state goal of 5% decrease. Thus, both state annual goals were surpassed.

Milk was served to about 140 children this year. Most of the milk was paid for by the P. T. A. who worked very hard to raise the money to meet these large milk bills. The children who stay at noon brought a hot food from home during the cold weather, to eat for lunch. Most of the children go home for lunch in this school.

We wish to thank Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, for her work in this school. The children were given a physical inspection in November. Mrs. Bishop, together with the P. T. A., was instrumental in having a health clinic established to enable the children whose parents are out of work to have physical corrections made. The local doctors and dentists offered their services for this purpose. This helps to account for the 136 physical corrections that were made. This is a splendid record during times like these, and the community is very grateful for the help received.

Health booklets were made by the school and displayed at the county Keep Growing achievement day, held at Sparks on May 5th. The school also took part in the program.

We wish to thank the P. T. A., the local leaders, the teachers, and the medical profession for their help in making this school a Gold Star school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to serve milk at recess.
2. Continue to secure home cooperation through the P. T. A.
3. Continue to arouse interest in the health clinic formed.
4. Keep Robert H. Mitchell a Gold Star school.

MARY LEE NICHOLS SCHOOL, Sparks, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.141	
Number completing the demonstration.134 or 95%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	49.00	71.64
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	18.00	15.67
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.00	12.68
	100.00%	99.99%
Number having physical defects	85.00%	83.00%
Total number of defects corrected.		68

The Mary Lee Nichols school made a very good record during the year. Both annual state goals were more than reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 22% which is over 4 times the annual state goal of a 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 20.32% which is also over 4 times the annual goal.

The ultimate state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition was not quite reached as only 71% are now in Good Nutritional Condition and 12.68% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition. But that is very close to the state goal and a very good record in these difficult times.

Milk was served this year to about 40 children in Poor Nutritional Condition. Most of the milk was furnished by the P.T.A. We wish to thank the P.T.A. for this fine assistance. It was a very great help.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, inspected the children for physical defects. During the year 68 physical corrections have been made, of this number 31 were dental corrections. Special effort has been made to encourage the children to build good teeth. It is encouraging to find that so many corrections have been made.

The sanitary conditions of this school are excellent. There is safe drinking water, safe hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

The P.T.A. took part in the organization of a Health Clinic to enable children to receive free medical care when their parents were utterly unable to bear the expense. The doctors and dentists who cooperated have the sincere gratitude of the whole community.

Interesting health booklets were made by the pupils and the school took part in the county Keep Growing achievement day, held in Sparks May 5th.

We wish to express our appreciation to the local leaders, the teachers, the P.T.A. and the doctors and dentists for the help given during the year to make the Keep Growing work a success in the school. There was never a year when the work was more needed and when finer results were secured.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to serve milk at recess to specially selected children.
2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Take an active part in furthering the Health Clinic.
4. Continue the fine cooperation of all concerned.
5. Try to be a Gold Star School.

KATE M. SMITH SCHOOL, Sparks, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	122	
Number completing the demonstration	106 or 87%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	65.57%	68.87%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	11.47	16.04
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	22.95	15.09
	99.99%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	90.00%	67.00%
Total number of defects corrected	101	

The Kate M. Smith school worked very hard this year to reach the annual state goals, but was successful in reaching only one. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 7.86% which is 2.86% above the annual state goal of 5%. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased only 3.30% which is 1.70% below the state goal of 5% increase. However, we consider that under the circumstances this is a very good improvement. This has been a very difficult year for Sparks. There has been a large amount of unemployment; all incomes have been greatly reduced. Therefore, there were many things the parents wanted to do for their children that had to be postponed because of severe lack of funds. That there was any improvement at all is proof of how hard these parents tried to safeguard the health of their children.

68.8% of the children in this school are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 15% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and 10%, or less, in Poor Nutritional Condition. We hope the school can reach this goal in 1934.

Milk has been served at recess to about 35 or 40 children. A large part of the milk has been furnished by the P. T. A. We wish to thank this group for their fine support of this project. This extra milk was a very great help to these children, many of whom could have only a limited supply at home.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school this year and gave the children a thorough physical inspection. 101 new physical corrections were made during the year. 31 children had dental work done. This is a splendid record when so many people were out of work. The P. T. A. of this school also took part in the organization of the health clinic to give medical attention to the children whose parents were out of work. This was an outstanding piece of work and the community doctors and P. T. A. deserve great credit.

This school also meets all the sanitary requirements; having safe drinking water, hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

The school made very fine health booklets, each room taking part in the project. The Washoe County Farm Bureau gave ribbon awards and the P. T. A. gave small cash awards to the winners in each room. The school also took part in the county Keep Growing achievement day held in Sparks on May 5th.

We wish to thank the local leaders, the teachers and P. T. A. and the medical profession for their cooperation in making the Keep Growing work a success in the school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects in every way possible.
2. Continue to serve milk at recess.
3. Continue the fine cooperation between the P.T.A. and the school.
4. Make Kate M. Smith a Gold Star school.

AGRICULTURAL ECON -
OMICS & MARKETING

VERDI, Washoe County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	55	
Number completing the demonstration	54 or 97%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	65.45%	75.92%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	10.90	12.96
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>23.64</u>	<u>11.11</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having defects	31.00%	31.00%
Total number of defects corrected.	36	

This year Verdi just missed fulfilling the Silver Star requirements, but came so near it that a special ruling was made and it was awarded a Silver Star certificate. To be a Silver Star Community 75% of the children must be in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. This community has 75.92% in Good Nutritional Condition, but 11.11% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. This was so near that a special exception was justified and Verdi is declared a Silver Star Community.

A splendid record of improvement was made by Verdi this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 12% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 13%. This more than doubles the annual goal of 5% change in each of these groups. The improvement made by the school this year may be quite largely attributed to the hot lunch served during the winter months. Soup or cocoa was furnished for the noon meal each day. The food was prepared and brought to the school at the noon hour. The older girls and boys cleaned up each day. The teachers, P. T. A. and parents sponsored this splendid project. We wish every school in the county would follow the fine example set by the school.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, did not visit the school this year, and therefore, the records are not complete. Twenty-one children have been to the dentist to have corrections made, and four children have had their eyes fitted with glasses. A total of thirty six physical corrections have been made since the last examination. We hope Mrs. Bishop will be able to visit this school next year.

The school building is in every good condition. It has running water, drinking fountains, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. The school yard is very pretty, having grass, flowers and vines. This year several pieces of play equipment were added.

Health booklets were made and entered in the county Keep Growing achievement day held in Sparks May 5th. The school also put on a very nice program at the county achievement day.

We wish to thank the teachers of the school and the P. T. A. for the excellent cooperation given to the work.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to serve hot lunch during the cold weather.
2. Buy scales for the school.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Continue the fine cooperation between the P. T. A., teacher and Keep Growing work.
5. Make Verdi a Gold Star Community.

VISTA, Washoe County
An All Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		15
Number completing the demonstration		14 or 93%
	Sept. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	No Examination	92.86%
Total number of defects corrected		3

Vista has the proud distinction of having all its school children in Good Nutritional Condition during the entire school year. Therefore it is declared an All Year Silver Star Community.

Vista is a little community three miles east of Sparks on the Wadsworth highway. Nearly all the pupils are of Mexican parentage, their fathers being employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad nearby. The school building is in very good repair. A new floor was put in this year and a new heating stove purchased. The lighting is very good. The school is always very neat, clean and well ventilated.

There is safe drinking water, but the other sanitary requirements were not fulfilled, so Vista could not be a Gold Star Community this year.

Mrs. Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in May. She found the group to have very good teeth, but they needed cleaning. Arrangements were made to secure tooth brushes for those who could not buy them. Only one pupil in the school had defective sight. This splendid record probably is partially due to the good lighting in the school. 85% of the children in the school have bad throats. Three, or 21%, have had physical corrections made during the year. Posture work has been greatly stressed and at present only one pupil in the school has poor posture.

The children live near the school and go home to lunch, so there was no school lunch problem.

The teacher, Mrs. P. Crosby, is very much interested in the nutrition and health work and spends a great deal of thought on the work. Health booklets were made by each pupil, as a part of the day's work during the year. A Child Health Day celebration was held and in many ways this little community grew in health consciousness. We are proud of its record.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the splendid health and nutrition work.
2. Assist in having physical corrections made.
3. Secure tooth brushes.
4. Try to secure hand washing facilities.
5. Continue to be a Silver Star Community.
6. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

WADSWORTH, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	54	
Number completing the demonstration	54 or 100%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	54.81	75.92
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.37	9.25
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>14.81</u>	<u>14.82</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	84.00%	84.00%
Total number of physical defects corrected		26

Wadsworth completed this project 100% this year. In most of the communities the completions were not so high, due to the fact that so many people moved to find work.

The ultimate state goal (to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition) was reached; but 14.82% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition, so the state goal to have not more than 10% in this group was not reached. The annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% was more than doubled, as this number was increased 11%. The annual goal to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached as the number was not decreased at all. Next year, we hope this community will reach all the state goals.

Cod liver oil, was secured through the Nevada Public Health Association and given to seven children who were in Poor Nutritional Condition. The oil was taken twice a day at school and the children made good gains all the time they took it. We are sorry there was not enough oil to finish out the term. Most of the school children go home for a hot lunch, but those bringing their lunch brought milk and cocoa during the winter months. We hope that next year the school will provide a place for the children to wash their hands before eating. They have a drinking fountain in the school so that problem is solved.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in 1931 and inspected all the children. Last year at the Prepare for School Round-up, she checked the eyes of the school children. Dr. Thos. W. Bath, Washoe county health officer, visited the school also to check on the condition of the children's eyes. The doctor from the Indian Reservation inspected the Indian pupils. As yet, nothing has been done along the medical line of correcting the physical defects found.

Health booklets were made by the school and displayed at the county Keep Growing achievement day. A local health program was given at the school house, as it was impossible to get the children to Sparks for the county celebration. We wish to thank the local leader and the teachers, for their fine spirit in supporting the Keep Growing work.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Buy scales for the school.
2. Provide hand washing facilities for the school.
3. Continue to encourage the children to bring milk for recess and noon.
4. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
5. Try to make Wadsworth a Gold Star Community.

WASHOE, Washoe County.
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		11
Number completing the demonstration		7 or 73%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	63.63	85.71
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	18.18	14.28
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>18.18</u>	<u>00.00</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	No Examination	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		3

Congratulations, Washoe is a Silver Star Community this year! The state goal for a Silver Star certificate is to have 75% of the children in good Nutritional Condition and 10%, or less, in Poor Nutritional Condition. Washoe now has more than reached the two goals as 85.71% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, and none are in Poor Nutritional Condition. During this year, Washoe increased the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 22.08% and decreased the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 18.18%. This is a splendid record and very much surpasses the state goals of a 5% increase and decrease respectively.

The children and the teacher, Miss Velma Selmer, have worked very hard to carry out the nutritious and health program. As shown by the report 18% of the children were originally in Poor Nutritional Condition. The first step was to interest the group in drinking milk. The family of the children needing to improve the most, secured a cow and the children were given all the milk they could drink. At first they did not care for the milk, but were very much elated when they started to gain weight. Miss Selmer encouraged the children to eat a good breakfast. She ordered sample breakfast foods and in this way made a study of such foods which greatly increased interest.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, visited the school in May 1933, and found that every child has some physical defect. Three have had corrective work done during this year.

The Washoe Valley Homemakers' Club purchased a tea kettle for the school to enable the children to wash their hands before lunch, so that they would not have to use the wash basin. They also purchased paper towels for the children. The same group bought two dozen folding chairs to be used at the school house when needed. This helped to increase attendance at meetings. We wish to thank this group for their interest in the school.

Health booklets were made by each member of the school. The Homemakers Club gave \$2.50 in cash prizes for the three best booklets and a prize to the boy and girl making the greatest gain during the year. Altogether there has been splendid cooperation all this year.

Recommendations for 1933:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
2. Encourage the children to continue the health habits now being established.
3. Continue the work on brushing teeth.
4. Try to meet the rest of the sanitary requirements.
5. Keep up the fine spirit of cooperation.
6. Make Washoe a Gold Star Community.

ELKO COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Margaret Brenner, County Extension Agent

With the initiation of the new program of the Keep Growing demonstrations this year, Elko county had made another good showing in child health interest and achievement, and it is generally recognized in all of the communities that the project is offering a better service than ever before.

Twenty-two communities have been involved in the work this year with a total of 572 children completing the demonstration. Hot lunches have been available for the school children in seventeen of these communities. In twelve of the communities, the underweight children were served milk as mid-morning nourishment. Child Health day was celebrated in nine communities by a health program given by the school youngsters with a total attendance of 1017 persons. All this shows the growth of interest and activity toward accomplishing a worthwhile program in child health and nutrition. Elko county has four Silver Star Communities this year since that many have at least 75% of their children in Good Nutritional Condition, and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition. Two communities - Boulder and Sprucemont have the distinction of being Gold Star Communities, since they not only have this same high nutritional standing but also have 10% or more of their children free from physical defects and have safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and good handwashing facilities.

Despite the fact that the percentage of children in Good Nutritional Condition decreased from 71.84% to 56.47% and those in Poor Nutritional Condition increased from 4.9% to 10.66% we still feel that Elko county as a whole has made very good progress during this year. The general food habits have continued to improve. A large number of the children took Cod liver oil during the winter months and there were decidedly fewer colds than in previous years. The fact that Elko county now has so few children in Poor Nutritional Condition is a clear indication of steady improvement. We are confident that when more physical defects are corrected there will be a decided increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition.

The school children in eight of the communities were inspected for physical defects in March, by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state public health nurse. The county appreciates this service very much, and it is hoped that the other communities may also have the privilege of having Mrs. Bishop inspect their children next fall. After such an inspection, all doubtful cases are referred to the family physician, and the result has been a marked increase in the number of corrections made. The county records show that 220 defects have been corrected since Mrs. Bishop visited our county a year and a half ago.

Sincere appreciation is extended to all teachers and local leaders in the Keep Growing demonstration who have so willingly carried on the work during the winter months, when weather and road conditions prevented the agent's traveling in many parts of the county. The enthusiasm and cooperation of these leaders have been largely responsible for the follow-up work, and for the splendid health teaching in the schools.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine program of health and nutrition education and the correction of physical defects.
2. Try to be a Silver Star county.

ELKO COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	Ex.	Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in num- ber of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \neq 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutri- tional Condi- tion. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects cor- rected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutri- tional Condi- tion. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutri- tional Condi- tion. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evi- dence of phys- ical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
Boulder**x	21	20	95	-10.24%	0.00%	14	85.00%	0.00%	80%
Carlin	146	135	92	-14.87	\neq 5.00	37	58.52	11.85	88
Contact	46	43	93	-27.10	\neq 11.63	27	51.16	11.63	67
Deeth		36	100	0.00	0.00	16	33.33	30.55	94
Elburz	7	7	100	\neq 14.27	0.00	2	71.41	0.00	71
Fort Halleck*	8	8	100	\neq 12.50	0.00	12	75.00	0.00	62
Halleck	8	8	100	-12.50	0.00	3	50.00	0.00	100
Island Mt.	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack Creek	8	8	100	\neq 62.50	0.00	1	75.00	12.50	75
Jiggs	6	6	100	\neq 33.34	-16.67	8	66.67	16.66	50
Lee*x	5	5	100	0.00	0.00	1	100.00	0.00	40
Metropolis	30	29	96	\neq 5.29	- 0.46	1	58.62	13.79	38
Midas	21	14	66	\neq 9.53	- 2.38	not exam.	71.43	7.14	00
Montello	72	73	101	-25.67	\neq 2.72	46	47.94	4.11	94
North Starr	9	9	100	-11.11	\neq 22.22	1	33.33	22.22	100
Rabbit Creek	9	10	111	\neq 4.45	- 3.33	1	60.00	30.00	60
Ryndon	12	11	91	\neq 37.73	- 6.06	3	62.73	27.27	100
Smith Creek*x	4	3	75	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	0.00	66
South Fork*x	5	5	100	\neq 20.00	0.00	0	100.00	0.00	60
Spanish Ranch	5	1	20	-40.00	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	100
Sprucemont*x	6	6	100	0.00	0.00	10	83.33	0.00	50
Wells	151	135	89	-28.79	\neq 6.82	38	53.33	8.15	91
COUNTY TOTALS	585	572	97	-15.36%	\neq 5.72%	220	56.47%	10.66%	81%

*Silver Star Community.

*x Star Community all year.

**Gold Star Community

BOULDER, Elko County
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		21
Number completing demonstration		20 or 95.24%
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	95.24%	85.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	4.76	15.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	28.57%	80.00%
Total number of defects corrected		14

Boulder has the best health record in Elko County this year. It is an all year Gold Star Community because during the entire year 75% or more of its children have been in Good Nutritional Condition, and none have been in Poor Nutritional Condition. Boulder now has 85% of its school children in Good Nutritional Condition, no children in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 20% are free from physical defects. This is a remarkable record, and much credit is due the teacher, Mrs. Sylvia Upwall, for her splendid health teaching, and to the parents of the children for their find cooperation. For the second year, this community has the distinction of having one of the best of dental corrections of any community in the state.

The children have improved their school lunches this year by bringing food in jars which they heated on the school room stove during the cold winter months. Practically every child brings milk to school. In their regular health lessons the children have learned the value of whole grain cereals and breads, green vegetables, fruits and milk; also the value of sleep, rest and exercise.

Since the school has scales, it has been possible for the children to be weighed regularly and the interest in health has been kept up every month.

Boulder school has the proud distinction of meeting all three of the new sanitation requirements; having safe drinking water, safe hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

Child Health Day was observed by Boulder school cooperating with Deeth and North Starr schools in a joint program.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine health and nutrition program.
2. Have existing physical defects corrected, if possible.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

CARLIN, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	146	
Number completing the demonstration.	135 or	92.46%
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	73.39%	58.52%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	19.86	29.63
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	6.85	11.85
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	55.48%	88.15%
Total number of defects corrected.		37

Because the Carlin school children seemed to be in such Good Nutritional Condition last fall, the special nutrition class was not carried on this year. However, through the P.T.A. and the efforts of the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. W. C. Owens, Carlin has had a good health and nutrition program.

The decrease in percentage of children at Carlin in Good Nutritional Condition is due to the fact that no milk was served in school, the long cold winter and the general financial condition, and the existence of physical conditions.

During the spring there was an outbreak of mouth infection in the school, but those children affected have been placed under medical care, and the condition is much improved.

A May Day celebration is an annual event in Carlin, with the High School cooperating with the Grammar School. About 250 people attended this year.

The state health nurse, Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, visited the school during the spring and reported a decided general improvement in the health of the children. During the year 37 physical defects were corrected; six of these were eye cases and twenty-one dental. The sanitation and cleanliness program of the last year has also left a permanent benefit to the school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine cooperation of local leader and P.T.A.
2. Secure more home cooperation.
3. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
4. Carry on the special nutrition class again next year.
5. Be a Gold Star school.

CONTACT, Elko County

Number children enrolled in the fall		46
Number completing the demonstration		43 or 93.47%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	78.26%	51.16%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	21.74	37.21
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	11.63
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	43.48%	67.44%
Total number of defects corrected		27

Contact has a better record this year than ever before. With an abundant source of garden vegetables from Idaho last summer, and a few gardens right in the community, the people have had more vegetables in their diets. The children entered school last fall in really Good Nutritional Condition for the first time in the Keep Growing record.

Also, during the year the parents and teachers have cooperated splendidly with the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. L. L. Wilcox, in having as many physical defects corrected as possible. Eleven children have had tonsils and adenoids removed and five had dental corrections. This is a splendid record for this small community.

Although, the percent of children in Good Nutritional Condition decreased during the winter, Contact still has only 11.63% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is very close to the ultimate state goal of 10% in this group.

Since most of the children live in Contact, they are able to go home at noon to a hot lunch. A few of those who come in to school on buses bring milk in their lunches. It is hoped this will become a more common practice.

Contact has clean, well cared for toilets and running water for drinking purposes. It is to be hoped that the hand washing facilities will be improved so that they meet all of the sanitation requirements.

A Child Health Day program was given in this community this year with 85 people attending.

The winter was unusually severe, and there has been no employment in Contact for more than a year and under these conditions the community is to be commended on maintaining as good a record as they have.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health program.
2. Continue correction of physical defects.
3. Serve hot lunches at the school for those children who come in on buses.
4. Meet all of the sanitation requirements.
5. Be a Gold Star school.

DEETH, Elko County

Number of children involved in demonstration	36
	<u>March 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	33.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	36.11%
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>30.55%</u>
	99.99%
Children having physical defects	94.44%
Total number of defects corrected	15

Deeth school was not enrolled in the Keep Growing demonstration until this spring when six of the mothers in the community requested the health nutrition work for the school, and a partial program was started, which showed the nutritional and health standing of the children of the community. The nutrition and health inspection made at this time by the state nurse and extension agent showed that only 33% of the school children were in Good Nutritional Condition, and 30% of them were in Poor Nutritional Condition. This presents a serious problem to the community of Deeth, but it is no more serious than that found in many other communities when they started the Keep Growing demonstrations. With whole-hearted effort decided improvement can be secured.

The children were examined in March by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state health nurse, and were found to have a great many physical defects. Right away a health committee made up of several of the mothers, was organized and in the short time since March, a number of the children have had dental and throat corrections. Child Health Day was observed with a splendid health program and steps are being taken to provide cod liver oil and milk for the children at school next year. This shows what the fine cooperation of the mothers in a community can do. With this kind of a start, it is expected that the Deeth community will accomplish much in another year.

The Child Health Day observance at Deeth this spring was a joint program by the North Starr, Boulder and Deeth schools and was sponsored by the Starr Valley Progressive Club. About 150 people attended the program.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine cooperative effort through the local committee.
2. Secure scales for the school.
3. Provide cod liver oil and milk for the underweight children.
4. Correlate the nutrition and health work with the regular school work.
5. Try to meet all of the sanitation requirements.
6. Try to be at least A Silver Star Community.

ELBURZ, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	7	
Number completing the demonstration	7 or 100%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.14%	71.41%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	42.86	28.59
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	71.41%	71.41%
Total number defects corrected		2

Elburz has easily met one state annual goal in the improvement of Nutritional Condition this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 14.27% which is nearly three times the state annual goal of 5% increase. This is a splendid improvement. At no time during the year were there any children in Poor Nutritional Condition, so no improvement could be made in this respect.

However, we are sorry to have to report that there has been very little improvement in the record of physical defects. The children need dental work and throat corrections badly, but as yet, nothing has been accomplished toward improving such conditions. We sincerely hope that something can be done to solve this problem in the near future. If some of the physical defects could be corrected, and if the hand washing facilities could be improved, Elburz could easily be a Gold Star Community.

All of the children at this school go home to a hot lunch, so the community does not have the problem of serving hot lunches at school.

Mrs. George Glaser, the Keep Growing leader, has done much in keeping the children interested in their own health, and in improving their nutrition by means of good food every day.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the present nutrition program.
2. Secure the correction of physical defects.
3. Take up the sanitation phase of this work.
4. Observe Child Health Day.
5. Be a Gold Star Community.

FORT HALLECK, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	8	
Number completing the demonstration	8 or 100%	
	<u>Nov. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	62.50%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	37.50	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	62.50%	62.50%
Total number of defects corrected6	

The children at Fort Halleck have improved their nutritional condition a great deal this year, and met all the state goals this spring very easily. The community now rates as a Silver Star Community, having 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and none in Poor Nutritional Condition. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 7.5% during the year. The state annual goal is to secure a 5% increase. At no time during the year were there any children in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is indeed a fine record.

Fort Halleck would be a Gold Star Community, were it not for the fact that the sanitation facilities at the school do not meet requirements. It is hoped that next year the school will secure a tea kettle and will make it possible for the children to wash their hands in a safe way while they are at school.

Few physical defect corrections have been secured in this community because of lack of funds. However, an outstanding accomplishment has been the recovery of one little girl who was suffering from a hip defect to the extent that she could not walk. This little girl was operated on at the Shriners' Hospital, and now, after more than a year's treatment, is back in her home a well child.

Some of the Fort Halleck children live near enough to the school house to be able to go home at noon to a hot lunch. It is hoped that a means of serving hot lunches at school will be worked out in another year for those children who must bring their lunch to school.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine nutrition work.
2. Secure more corrections of physical defects.
3. Serve hot lunches at school.
4. Improve the hand washing facilities.
5. Observe Child Health Day by holding a community health program.
6. Be a Gold Star Community.

HALLECK, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	8	
Number completing the demonstration	8 or 100%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>March 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	62.50%	50.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	37.50	50.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>00.00</u>	<u>00.00</u>
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	87.50%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected	3	

Halleck did not meet three of the state's goals on improvement of Nutritional Condition this year, but it does have the distinction of having no children who are in Poor Nutritional Condition, and this is something they can well be proud of.

Some of the children have brought milk to school this year, but most of them live near enough to the school so that they can go home at noon to a hot lunch. This is a great advantage. The rest of the requirements for Good Nutrition are carried out quite well.

The children were inspected for physical defects by the state nurse, Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, in the spring, which accounts for the apparent increase in the number having physical defects. Few defects had been corrected and a few new ones had developed.

We feel sure that physical defects were largely responsible for a number of children dropping from the Good Nutritional Condition group. Not many physical defects have been corrected among these children, and this is likely the reason that the school is not at least a Silver Star Community. One girl was able to have her tonsils removed and as a result has gained twenty pounds in a year. Her state of nutrition has improved remarkably and when she has her eyes corrected, she will be a Gold Star pupil. This girl is an excellent example of the fact that having serious physical defects corrected does make children "free to gain".

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the present nutrition program.
2. Provide some means of hot lunches for those children who bring their lunches to school.
3. Secure correction of more physical defects.
4. Secure better hand washing facilities.
5. Observe Child Health Day with a health program.
6. Try to be a Gold Star school.

ISLAND MOUNTAIN, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 6
 Demonstration not completed.

	<u>October 1932</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	33.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	66.67
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>00.00</u>
	100.00%
Children having physical defects	2

Island Mountain is a new school up on the North Fork River, and Mrs. Beatrice Keating, who in the past few years has done such splendid health work at the Ryndon school, is the teacher. When Mrs. Keating went to this little community her first request was that the Keep Growing project be carried on in her new school.

In October, the agent visited the school, weighing and measuring the children and scoring them on nutritional condition.

It was hoped that the state nurse, Mrs. Bishop, would be able to also visit the school and give the physical inspections, but the heavy snows of the late winter, and the rainy spring made it impossible for anyone to reach this community. Since the school has not had scales, it has not been possible for Mrs. Keating to weigh the children to complete the year's report.

Although the work could not be finished this year, much has been accomplished by Mrs. Keating through regular health lessons in the school, and by serving hot lunches to the youngsters during the winter months. She has made excellent use of the material furnished by the extension agent and state nurse and reports that the children are much interested in the Keep Growing work.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Try to secure scales so that the children may be weighed regularly. This is really quite necessary, as closed roads in winter will probably always make the visits by the agent and the use of her scales very irregular.
2. Secure the services of the state nurse for an inspection of physical condition.
3. Continue the present fine health and nutrition instruction in the school.
4. Observe Child Health Day with a health program.
5. Try soon to be at least a Silver Star Community.

JACK CREEK, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	8	
Number completing the demonstration	8 or 100%	
		Sept. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	12.50%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	75.00	12.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.50	12.50
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	75.00	75.00
Total number of defects corrected		1

Jack Creek school was closed long before the roads were open this spring so that the agent could not reach the school during its regular term. However, in May the children agreed to come to the school house and all eight of them were weighed and measured and checked on nutritional condition.

Because of financial conditions, it has been impossible to have physical defects corrected in this community, but Mrs. Pio Achabal, the teacher and Keep Growing leader, has done much toward improving the nutritional condition by making it possible for the children to have hot lunches during the winter months, and to bring milk to school. She has also taught regular health lessons in the school curriculum.

As a result of this good effort an outstanding improvement was made. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 62.5% which is a little over twelve times the state annual goal, and a most unusual improvement to make in one year. We are sorry that no improvement was made in the Poor Nutritional Condition group, but are confident that there will be an improvement as soon as the physical defects can be attended to.

The sanitation conditions are well cared for in this school, due to the personal efforts and interest of the teacher.

Jack Creek is another community which does not yet have scales at the school, and due to the severe winters, it is impossible for the agent to reach the community more than twice a year. We wish that it might be possible to secure scales so that the children could be weighed more regularly.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the present nutritional program.
2. Try to secure scales. This is very important.
3. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
4. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.
5. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

JIGGS, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	6	
Number completing the demonstration	6 or 100%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	33.33%	66.67%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	16.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>33.33</u>	<u>16.66</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	16.66%	50.00%
Total number of defects corrected	8	

Jiggs community has more school children this year than it has had in several years since it now has six pupils. Some of the children who came into the district last fall had never had any health and nutrition teaching before. Therefore, these children entered the Keep Growing demonstration with a Low Nutritional Condition. The children have made such splendid progress that they have exceeded one state annual goal over six times, having increased the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition by 33.33%, and decreased those in Poor Nutritional Condition by 16.67%, which is over three times the annual state goal. This is indeed a fine record.

The state nurse, Mrs. Bishop, was unable to reach this community this year because of lack of time and road conditions, so the number and seriousness of the physical defects are not known at Jiggs.

Mrs. Ralph Drown, the teacher at Jiggs and the Keep Growing leader has accomplished much in health and nutrition work by including hygiene to the school curriculum. The children have improved their posture a great deal, and through better health habits and food practices have improved their nutritional condition remarkably.

Sanitation conditions in the school are faulty. Good hand washing facilities might be improved through arranging for warm water for hand washing.

At the last day of school, a community picnic was held on the school grounds and an exhibit of the children's school work and health booklets and posters was shown.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the present nutrition and health program.
2. Secure the correction of more physical defects.
3. Provide better handwashing facilities.
4. Observe Child Health Day with a health program.
5. Be a Gold Star school.

LEE, ELKO COUNTY
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall		5
Number completing the demonstration		5 or 100%
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	40.00%	40.00%
Total number of defects corrected		1

For eight years, Lee has been a Gold Star Community, but with the change this year in the system of carrying on the Keep Growing program, the school receives only a Silver Star Certificate; however, Lee fails to meet the requirements of a Gold Star Community in only one respect. Lee does not have very good hand washing facilities for the children. It is regretted that such an easy requirement should spoil the record of nine years' splendid work. But clean hands and a safe way of securing them are an important part of the State's present health and nutrition program, so this factor cannot be over looked. Next year, we are sure, this requirement can be met.

One hundred percent of the Lee children are rated in Good Nutritional Condition. Sixty percent are Gold Star children, and the entire group only has two physical defects. This is a very fine record of health, and the school may still be considered to have one of the highest nutrition and health ratings in the state. With very little more effort Lee will have a perfect health record. This school does not as yet meet the sanitation requirement.

The community cooperation and interest in nutrition and health has always been unusually fine at Lee, and no doubt in another year, the school will be eligible for a Gold Star certificate.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue present nutrition and health program.
2. Secure better hand washing facilities.
3. Secure more correction of physical defects.
4. Provide means to serve hot lunches at noon.
5. Observe Child Health Day with a health program.
6. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

METROPOLIS, Elko County

Number enrolled in the fall.		30
Number completing the demonstration.		29
	Nov. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	53.33%	58.62%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	27.58
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	13.33	13.79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99	99.99
Children having physical defects	46.66	38.45
Total number of defects corrected.		1

The nutrition and health report for Metropolis is neither very favorable or very complete this year. Because of road conditions, the state nurse was unable to reach Metropolis when she was in Elko county, and the children have not had a physical inspection since the fall of 1931. No doubt, there are a number of children with physical defects not recorded. The winter has passed without much change in the health conditions of the school. The nutritional state is practically the same as last fall; however, the number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 5.29% which a little more than meets the annual state goal.

There are several reasons why Metropolis has not progressed more rapidly in this work. The community does not have a Keep Growing leader to keep up the regular monthly weighings, stimulate the interest of the children, and to make contacts with the homes, thus securing the cooperation of the parents. The children ride long distances in buses to school; they leave home early in the morning and arrive home late at night. There is no hot lunch system, so these children have only cold lunches at noon. A great many of these children have defective throats, teeth and eyes, and therefore, are not "free to gain". It has been almost impossible to secure the correction of defects because of lack of funds.

In spite of these unfavorable conditions, we feel that something has been accomplished in the nutrition and health work in that the children have learned the value of milk and of vegetables in the diet. There is strong evidence that most of these youngsters do have good food habits in their homes. It is hoped that Metropolis can have a better Keep Growing program next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure a Keep Growing leader.
2. Plan to have some system of serving hot lunches.
3. Try to have the state nurse visit this community and inspect these children.
4. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
5. Try hard to meet the sanitation requirements.
6. Try to reach both state annual goals.

MIDAS, ELKO COUNTY

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	21	
Number completing the demonstration.	14 or 66.67%	
	Nov. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	61.90%	71.43%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	28.57	21.43
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	9.52	7.14
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	23.21%	Not examined
Total number of defects corrected.		2

It has been impossible to reach the small mining town of Midas more than once this past winter because of the severe winter and road conditions. The state nurse, Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, visited Midas in the fall of 1931, and at that time inspected the children for physical defects. However, the enrollment has changed considerably since then and as a result, the record of physical examination for the school is very incomplete. The teacher weighed and measured the children in the spring and sent in the report of their health progress.

While it has been difficult to have physical defects corrected at Midas, quite a little improvement has been made in health and nutrition habits. The school has had a campaign on dental hygiene and the children have learned to brush their teeth and to eat teeth building foods.

Nearly all of the Midas children live near the school, and can go home at noon to a hot lunch. One of the chief problems in this community is to secure a supply of milk. Most of the people in Midas are miners and depend upon canned milk for all the milk in their diets.

Considering all the unavoidable handicaps we are grateful that there has been the good improvement in the weight records. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased practically 10% which is twice the state annual goal. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 2.37% which is nearly half the state annual goal. All during the year Midas more than met the ultimate state goal for this group. This is a fine record. Next year it is hoped that there will be other definite results in the Keep Growing program in this community. The school is kept very clean and except when the water supply gives out meets all the sanitation requirements.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the nutrition program, particularly in regard to health.
2. Secure correction of physical defects.
3. Provide better hand washing facilities.
4. Have physical inspection of the children by the state nurse.
5. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.
6. Be a Gold Star school.

MONTEILLO, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	72	
Number completing the demonstration.	73 or 101.39%	
	Nov. 1932	March 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	73.61%	47.94%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	47.94
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	1.39	4.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	99.99
Children having physical defects	41.66	94.52
Total number of defects corrected.		46

For a second year the railroad community of Montello is rated as one of the best health cooperating communities in the state, and again the fine work is largely due to the splendid efforts of Mrs. H. Earl Belnap, the Keep Growing leader.

All through the year the community has had a remarkably good record in regard to the small number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition, being very much better than the ultimate state goal of 10% in this group. There was a decided decrease in the percent of children in Good Nutritional Condition, but as a whole there was real improvement in the nutritional and health of the school children in this community. Montello has the largest percentage of Gold Star pupils among the larger schools of the county and it has the best record of corrections of physical defects in the county. This is indeed a real achievement, particularly during this period of wide-spread unemployment and reduced family income.

In March the school children were inspected for physical defects by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state nurse. In the past year, forty serious defects have been corrected among the children at Montello; seven were eye cases, four were nose and throat, and twenty-seven were dental. This school also fulfilled all sanitation requirements.

Most of the children go home at noon to a hot lunch, so there has not been the problem of serving hot lunches at school. During the winter the younger children and the underweight older youngsters were served milk in the middle of the morning. This has done a great deal toward helping them to gain. Quite a little posture work has been carried on in the school and several cases show remarkable improvement.

In spite of some statistics these general results show the interest and cooperation, and the community can well be proud of its achievement in child nutrition and health work.

May Day was celebrated early in May with an all school health program, and was attended by 150 people. During the Christmas Seal Sale in the fall, Montello raised more money toward helping the Nevada Public Health Association finance the state nurse than any other community of its size in the state. It was agreed that ten percent of the county's contribution was to revert to the county to be used as a fund for the correction of physical defects in children whose parents cannot afford to have them cared for. Because Montello "went over the top" in the seal sale, this ten percent is to be used in that community this year for corrective work.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the present splendid community cooperation.
2. Try to be a Gold Star school.

NORTH STARR, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	9	
Number completing the demonstration	9	or 100%
	Sept. 1932	March 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	44.44%	33.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	55.55	44.44
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	22.22
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	100.00%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		1

North Starr does not have a very good record of improvement this year. The hot lunches were discontinued this winter and there has been little money in the community for the correction of physical defects. Some of the children have not had as much milk as they really need. It has been difficult to have improvement in the state of nutrition and health under these conditions.

Mrs. Bishop, the state nurse inspected the children and found many physical conditions that need medical and dental attention. The sanitation problem also needs considerable effort.

It is hoped that next year renewed effort in regard to nutrition and health may be started in which there will be a campaign for brushing and caring for the teeth, and for improving the nutrition, sanitation and health conditions of this school. Better handwashing facilities are needed. A system of providing hot lunches by having the children bring soups or other foods in jars which may be heated in a pan of water, can be used. This would take little time or trouble and be of great benefit to these children.

North Starr cooperated with Deeth and Boulder in presenting a very fine health program on Day Day. This shows interest in health work, and surely next year will bring better results for North Starr.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure correction of at least some of the physical defects.
2. Improve handwashing facilities by providing warm water.
3. Serve hot lunches during the winter months.
4. Try to reach both state annual goals.

RABBIT CREEK, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	9	
Number completing the demonstration.	10 or 111.11%	
		Sept. 1932 April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	55.55%	60.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	11.11	10.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.33	30.00
	<hr/> 99.99%	<hr/> 100.00%
Children having physical defects	55.55%	60.00%
Total number of defects corrected.	1	

Rabbit Creek has very nearly met the state annual goals in the improvement of nutritional condition this year by increasing the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition by 4.45%, and by decreasing those in Poor Nutritional Condition by 3.33%. The state goal for both is a 5% change. Rabbit Creek now has 20% of its children as Gold Star pupils; that is, they are in Good Nutritional Condition, and are free from serious physical defects. Because of lack of funds, it has been very difficult to secure the correction of physical defects. The four Indian children have been under the doctor's care for a while, but the treatment was not continued long enough to result in corrections.

It was not possible for the state nurse, Mrs. Bishop, to visit this school this year, and the record of physical defects is not as complete as it might be. It is hoped that next year, Rabbit Creek may have this service.

During the winter the children who eat lunch at school brought milk and food which could be reheated at school so that they had hot lunches. This has helped greatly in keeping up the good nutrition of the children.

Rabbit Creek does not yet have scales, and the community is urged to purchase a small bathroom balance so that the children can be weighed more regularly. This particular community is one of the most difficult to reach in the county, and this year the agent was able to visit it only three times. Therefore scales are especially needed.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure scales for the school.
2. Try to correct some of the physical defects.
3. Improve the handwashing facilities in the school.
4. Observe Child Health Day.
5. Try to be a Gold Star school.

RYNDON, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	12	
Number completing the demonstration	11 or 91.66%	
	Sept. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	25.00%	63.63%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	41.67	9.09
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.33	27.27
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	66.66%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected.		3

The little railroad community of Ryndon has the largest school enrollment this year it has had in its history. This community has made a commendable record in improving nutritional condition. There has been a 37.37% increase in the number of children rated as being in Good Nutritional Condition, which is over 7 times the state annual goal. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 6.06% which more than meets that annual goal. This is surely a good record for one year's improvement. In one family of four children the gains in weight for the year were, 7, 9, 12 and 16 pounds. This is the best family record in the county. This great improvement is entirely due to better food and rest habits. Two of these children became Gold Star pupils because of their improved nutrition, as they had no serious physical defects. In the spring over 36% of the children in the school were Gold Star youngsters, being in Good Nutritional Condition and free from serious physical defects.

Since a good many of these children live near the school, they can go home to a hot lunch at noon. Some of the children bring milk to school.

Some of the children entered the health booklet contest this year.

There has been definite improvement in the posture of some of the Ryndon children, but because of lack of funds, it has been impossible to have any other physical defects corrected.

The handwashing facilities at Ryndon are not at all good, and it is hoped that next year a tea kettle can be secured, and water heated at school so that the children will be able to wash their hands as they should, with no danger of spreading infection from one to the other. The other sanitary requirements also need some effort.

The good work at Ryndon is largely due to the efforts of Miss Mary Barton, the teacher, who has included health teaching in the school curriculum, and who has encouraged the children to establish better food and health habits.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health lessons already being carried on in the school curriculum.
2. Try hard to have the state nurse visit this school and to have physical defects corrected.
3. Improve the hand washing facilities and try to meet the other sanitation requirements.
4. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.
5. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

SMITH CREEK, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	4	
Number completing the demonstration.	3 or 75%	
	Nov. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.00
Children having physical defects	35.00%	66.67%
Total number of defects corrected.	0	

With one hundred percent of its children in Good Nutritional Condition and none in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 33% free from defects, Smith Creek has an enviable health and nutrition record and is a Silver Star Community. There is just one thing which prevents this community from being a Gold Star Community, and that is its hand washing facilities. Last year a hand washing campaign was carried on in the county, and the schools were shown how to provide warm water and safe hand washing facilities by means of a tea kettle, but Smith Creek has not yet adopted this system of hand washing.

The children in this community have excellent food habits. They all drink plenty of milk, and eat lots of vegetables and fruits. These children also know the value of going to bed early.

Smith Creek is again urged to purchase a bathroom scale so that the children may be weighed more regularly. During the winter, the agent was not able to reach this school for five months. This will nearly always be true due to the roads being closed in winter. Therefore, scales at school are very much needed.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Purchase a set of bathroom scales.
2. Serve hot lunches at noon.
3. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.
4. Plan to enter the health contest.
5. Keep up the good nutrition work.
6. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
7. Try to be a Gold Star school.

SOUTH FORK, Elko County
An All Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	5	
Number completing the demonstration	5 or 100%	
	Nov. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	80.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	100.00%	60.00%
Total number of defects corrected	0	

South Fork is another all year Silver Star Community, having 100% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 40% free from physical defects. Were it not for the fact that this school does not have good handwashing facilities, South Fork would be a Gold Star Community. It has had more than 75% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition all year, and none in Poor Nutritional Condition.

The school children in this community have good food habits and appreciate the importance of plenty of milk, vegetables and fruit in the diet, which accounts for their fine nutritional state. There are still a few physical defects which should be corrected, but the lack of funds has not made this possible.

South Fork has never had a very successful hot lunch program. Most of the children have to bring their lunches to school, and a plan should be worked out on which they could bring soups or other foods in jars to be reheated in a pan of water on the stove. The school also needs scales, and we hope that a bathroom scale can be purchased by another year, so that the children may be weighed more regularly. It helps greatly in keeping up interest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Try to have the state nurse visit this school and have physical defects corrected.
2. Provide better hand washing facilities.
3. Serve hot lunches at noon.
4. Purchase a bathroom balance.
5. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.
6. Try to be a Gold Star school.

SPANISH RANCH, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	5	
Number completing the demonstration.	1 or 20%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	40.00%	00.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	60.00	100.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	100.00%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected.	1	

Due to shortage of funds, the Spanish Ranch school was forced to close early in the spring, and the roads were still in such a condition that it was impossible for the extension agent to reach the community in time to weigh and measure the children and check over their nutritional condition. However, in May, the agent visited Spanish Ranch, and interviewed the one remaining child in the district. This one little girl has made fine progress in improving her nutritional condition this year. She has gained seven pounds, and now for the first time in her life is in Good Nutritional Condition. Her teeth were corrected last fall and she has been able to have milk at every meal this winter.

The children at Spanish Ranch live near the school house during the school months, and are able to go home to a hot lunch at noon.

Each year it is uncertain that there will be enough children in the district to hold a school, and there is much hesitancy in securing better equipment. We hope that conditions may become more settled, and that Spanish Ranch school may be able to purchase a set of scales so that the children may be weighed more regularly.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the present good cooperation.
2. Try to secure a set of scales.
3. Observe Child Health Day by giving a health program.

SPRUCEMONT, Elko County
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	6	
Number completing the demonstration	6 or 100%	
	Nov. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	83.33%	83.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.67	16.67
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	66.66%	50.00%
Total number of defects corrected	10	

Again Spruceмонт is a Gold Star Community, and this year it was a Gold Star Community. Spruceмонт has 83.33% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, none are in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 50% are free from serious physical defects. The school also has a safe water supply, sanitary toilets, and good hand washing facilities. This is a fine record for any community.

The health interest stimulator this year is again the Bank of Health with its credit and with drawal slips, and its good rate of interest on deposits. The teacher, Mrs. J. L. Vandiver, is one of the finest health teachers in the state, and has achieved splendid success in improving the children's state of nutrition and in establishing a fine standard of sanitation for the school.

The Spruceмонт children are still members of the Junior Red Cross, and are corresponding with children in other states and counties.

There are still a number of physical defects among the children which should be corrected, but with the mines closed down at Spruce, it has been difficult for the children to have adequate medical care. One hundred percent of the youngsters were able to have their teeth cared for. This is the finest record of dental work in the state.

This community deeply appreciate the corrective work done by an Elko dentist for some of the children in this community.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the splendid nutrition and health work.
2. Have the state nurse visit this community and inspect the school children.
3. Have the remaining physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
4. Keep on being a Gold Star Community.

WELLS, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	151	
Number completing the demonstration	135 or 89.40%	
		Sept. 1932 April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	82.12%	53.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.55	38.52
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	1.33	8.15
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	58.27%	91.11%
Total number of defects corrected	36	

The community of Wells has made a special effort this year in nutrition and health work, and the results have been very gratifying from a general point of view. A committee of several women from the two church organizations in Wells have acted as Keep Growing leaders. This plan has done much to increase the interest of other mothers and the home cooperation has been better than ever before.

This community has a good record of corrections of physical defects this year, since thirty defects were corrected in 135 children. Seventeen of these were dental corrections.

Some of the teachers have helped their most underweight children to gain by holding small nutrition classes in which the youngsters brought milk from home for intermediate nourishment. These particular children have made excellent gains, and the parents have been as well pleased as the children and teachers. A large percentage of the children took Cod liver oil during the winter with the result that the incidence of flu was very low in the school.

The fact that this community has a much better record in regard to the percentage of children in Poor Nutritional Condition than is required in the ultimate state goal is a strong indication of the improvement made in the Keep Growing work. This record more than off-sets the fact that the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition decreased decidedly during the school year and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition increased some. The long cold winter, reduced family income, and physical defects may be responsible for this.

The children were inspected by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state nurse, and a decided improvement was found. 36 defects had been corrected, although, the new defects found apparently increased the percent of defects.

The parents, teachers, children and the nutrition and health committee are all to be congratulated on the fine work which the community has done this year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the splendid cooperation of local leaders, homes and school.
2. Continue the nutrition classes and extra milk and Cod liver oil.
3. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
4. Celebrate Child Health Day.
5. Try to be a Gold Star school.

CHURCHILL COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Lena Hauke, County Extension Agent

Number of children enrolled in the fall698	
Number completing the demonstration674 or 96%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	39.97%	62.16%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	39.97	25.96
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	20.05	11.86
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>
Children having physical defects	75.78%	74.16%
Total number of defects corrected	513	

Keep Growing demonstrations were carried on in eight schools in Churchill county this year. The new schools enrolled for the first time were Beach, and three schools in Fallon - Oats Park, Old High and West End. The others enrolled were Harmon, Island, Lone Tree and St. Clair. All of the schools exceeded the two annual state goals of having at least a 5% increase in the number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, and 5% decrease in Poor Nutritional Condition. As a whole Churchill county closed the school year with 62%, or an increase of 22% in the number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, and with 11%, or a decrease of 8% in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Milk or a hot supplement to the noon lunch was served during the winter months in all of the schools, by either the thermos bottle or pint jar method. Hot lunches were served at the Oats Park School by the Home Economics classes. All of these activities were decided helps in making it possible for these children to gain. All schools also carried on posture work.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, inspected the children in all of the schools enrolled in the Keep Growing project this year, and in addition the pupils in the Hazen and Stillwater Schools. Five hundred thirteen corrections have been reported during the year, but due to lack of funds a great many were not able to have defects corrected. Three schools entered booklets for the state health booklet contest and eight Child Health programs were held with 767 attending.

We wish to express our appreciation to the state nurse, the local physicians and dentists, the local newspapers and to the local leaders, teachers, pupils and parents for the splendid cooperation given in making this project a success.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Enroll at least two new schools.
2. Urge correction of physical defects wherever possible.
3. Provide milk or a hot food for the noon lunch.
4. Have all schools carry on work in the sanitation phase of this project.
5. Strive to reach all of the state goals next year.

CHURCHILL COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition State goal \neq 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
Beach	20	19	95	\neq 22.89%	-24.74%	14	57.89%	5.26%	84%
Fallon									
Oats Park	282	288	102	\neq 19.19	- 8.03	232	64.58	10.76	69
Fallon									
Old High	149	85	57	\neq 19.90	- 5.68	70	58.82	11.76	79
Fallon									
West End	134	174	129	\neq 31.87	-10.15	121	63.21	11.49	75
Harmon	37	43	116	\neq 16.46	- 9.62	25	65.11	9.30	88
Island	18	12	66	\neq 47.23	-11.11	13	75.00	16.66	83
Lone Tree	30	23	76	\neq 6.81	- 8.27	17	13.47	21.73	61
St. Clair	28	30	107	\neq 14.29	- 9.22	21	50.00	23.33	83
COUNTY									
TOTALS	698	674	96	\neq 22.19%	- 8.19%	513	32.16%	11.86%	74%

BEACH, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	20	
Number completing the demonstration	19	or 95%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>Apr. 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	35.00%	57.89%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	35.00	36.84
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	30.00	5.26
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>Apr. 1933</u>
Children having physical defects	Not examined	84.21%
Total number of defects corrected		14

We are very glad to welcome the Beach School into the Keep Growing project. This is its first year of work and it has made a fine record.

There was a 22.8% increase in the number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, which is over four times the annual state goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 24.7% which is nearly five times the state annual goal of 5% decrease.

The teacher, Miss Marian Andreasen, and the leaders, Mrs. W. A. Austin and Mrs. Mark Lattin, helped in every way to interest the children in the health project. They were encouraged to bring milk to drink with the noon lunch and some brought thermos bottles with a hot food. They also worked to improve their posture.

Mrs. Bishop examined the pupils in April and it is hoped that the physical defects found can be corrected before school starts in the fall.

A Child Health program was given in connection with the closing day exercises, which was attended by the whole community.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition health program in this school.
2. Try to have physical defects corrected.
3. Continue the hot lunch program and have all children bring substantial lunches from home.
4. Observe Child Health May Day.
5. Try to reach all the state goals.
6. Try to be at least a Silver Star School.

OATS PARK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Fallon
Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 282
 Number completing the demonstration 288 or 102%

	Sept. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	45.39%	64.58%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	35.81	24.65
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.79	10.76
	99.99%	99.99%

	Sept. 1932	April 1933
Children having physical defects	82%	69%
Total number of defects corrected232

We were very glad to enroll the consolidated schools of Fallon in the Keep Growing demonstrations this year. The Oats Park Grammar School is composed of pupils from the fourth to eighth grades inclusive, and has the largest enrollment of any of the Fallon schools.

The work started in September with the cooperation of Supt. E.C. Best and his corp of teachers, and the local leaders Mrs. R. R. Robinson and Mrs. Verne Babb. Their assistance in this work has been greatly appreciated.

The number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition increased 19% which is nearly four times the annual state goal of a 5% increase. Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 8% which exceeds the state goal of 5% decrease.

The serving of hot lunches was started during the winter by Mrs. Theo Sherman and her home economics food classes, but due to lack of funds it was found necessary to discontinue this work. It is hoped that it can be continued next year, as a hot food at noon is very essential to good growth and development of the school child. Good work in the improvement of posture was also carried on.

When Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state health nurse, examined the pupils in April she found that 232 corrections of physical defects had been made since her visit in February 1932. This is indeed a fine record and we hope the good work will continue this year. The school also met all the sanitation requirements, having a safe water supply, safe hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

Two Child Health May Day programs were given in the Oats Park School with 285 people attending, and some excellent booklets, under the supervision of Miss Laura Mills, were received to be entered in the state health booklet contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health work already started.
2. Have physical defects corrected.
3. Continue the hot lunch work.
4. Have Child Health May Day program.
5. Enter the state health booklet contest.
6. Strive to make Oats Park a Gold Star School.

OLD HIGH PRIMARY SCHOOL, Fallon
Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	149	
Number completing the demonstration	85 or 57%	
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	38.92%	58.82%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	43.62	29.41
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>17.44</u>	<u>11.76</u>
	99.98%	99.99%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Children having physical defects	58%	78%
Total number of defects corrected		70

The Old High School building houses the Primary children of the consolidated "B" district of Churchill county and we are very glad to welcome them into the Keep Growing project. The reason that only 57% of the pupils completed the demonstration was that the pupils and teacher of Grade 2A were transferred to the West End School in January.

There was an increase of 19% in the number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition during the year, which is nearly four times the state annual goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 5% which exactly met the state annual goal. We think this is a fine record and we hope the good work will continue.

The leaders who assisted in this work were Mrs. H. W. Emery and Mrs. C. E. Stewart. Their help was greatly appreciated. The teachers were also very much interested in the work and correlated food and health lessons with the regular daily subjects.

The state nurse inspected the pupils again this year and found that 70 corrections had been made since her visit last year. All the sanitary requirements were met by this school - safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and safe hand washing facilities.

Milk was furnished the decidedly underweight children through funds donated to one of the local doctors. This was a great benefit to the children, as was evidenced by the splendid gains made. The majority of the children who brought their lunches also brought milk in small jars or thermos bottles. Supervised lunch periods were held and rest periods were observed by some of the children while waiting for the school bus in the afternoon. Posture work was also carried on.

A health program was held in one of the rooms which was enjoyed by some of the parents.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health work already started.
2. Continue supervised lunch periods, and the serving of milk at recess.
3. Continue the rest periods for underweight children who go home on the bus.
4. Give Child Health May Day program.
5. Strive to reach all of the state goals.

WEST END SCHOOL, Fallon, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall		134
Number completing the demonstration		174 or 129%
	<u>Sept. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	31.34%	63.21%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	47.01	25.28
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>21.64</u>	<u>11.49</u>
	99.99%	99.98%
Children having physical defects	88 %	75%
Total number of defects corrected		121

The children enrolled in the intermediate grades of the Consolidated "B" district attend the West End School in Fallon. This is their first year in the Keep Growing work and we are glad to note the splendid improvement that has been made since September.

The number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition increased 31% which is over six times the annual state goal of a 5% increase. This makes 63% of the pupils in this group at the close of school.

Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 10%, which is twice the state annual goal of a 5% decrease. Despite this unusually fine improvement they did not quite attain the ultimate state goals of having 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. We feel that with continued efforts these goals may be reached next year.

The children were inspected by Mrs. Bishop, state nurse, again this year and 121 corrections of physical defects were reported since last year. West End school also meets all the sanitary requirements by having safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and good hand washing facilities.

Mrs. Art Downs and Mrs. F. M. Moses were the leaders who assisted in the work. The teachers also deserve a great deal of credit for their interest and cooperation in the project, as they tried in every way to get the children to observe the nutrition and health rules.

A supervised lunch period was held at the noon hour for the pupils who brought their lunches, and many of the pupils brought milk in jars or thermos bottles. For a short time milk was also furnished at recess for those who were considerably underweight. We were sorry when the funds ran short for this worthy cause and hope it may be continued next year for it certainly did a great deal of good. Good posture work was also carried on this year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical corrections made as soon as possible.
2. Continue having supervised lunch period, and serving milk at school.
3. Make health booklets and put on a Child Health Day program.
4. Strive to reach all of the state goals in 1934.

HARMON, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	37	
Number completing the demonstration	43	or 116%
	Oct. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	48.64%	65.11%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	32.43	25.58
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.92	9.30
	99.99%	99.99%
	Oct. 1932	April 1933
Children having physical defects	81%	88%
Total number of defects corrected		25

The Harmon community has had one of the finest health programs in the county this year. The teachers, Mrs. C. B. Stark and Miss Louvena McLean, have correlated health work with the other subjects in the curriculum and the results have been splendid.

A cleanliness and hand-washing program was adopted and each pupil lined up at the pump with his own individual towel to wash his hands before eating lunch. They also had a supervised lunch period. During the cold weather soups and milk drinks were brought from home and heated for the noon meal. A few thermos bottles were also used.

Upon the suggestion of the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. D. E. Gott, the Homemakers' Club of Harmon awarded prizes to the boy and girl in each room who made the best improvement during the year. These honors were won by Phyllis Baumann, Francis Chapman, Frances Baumann and Harry Stuart. The cooperation of these mothers in this manner was greatly appreciated.

The number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition increased 16%, which was more than three times the state annual goal of a 5% increase. Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 9%. This is nearly twice the state goal. There are now only 9.30% still in that class.

The pupils were examined for physical defects by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, state health nurse, and twenty-five physical defects were corrected. 11% are now free from physical defects.

A Child Health program was given in connection with the closing day exercises with about two hundred in attendance. Some excellent health booklets were entered in the state contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Buy scales for this school.
2. Continue the splendid nutrition and health work.
3. Homemakers' Club continue its cooperation.
4. Continue supervised lunch period, with a hot supplement in cold weather.
5. Arouse interest in the other sanitary requirements.
6. Strive to be a Gold Star School.

ISLAND, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	18	
Number completing the demonstration	12 or 66 2/3%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	27.77%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	44.44	8.33
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>27.77</u>	<u>16.66</u>
	99.98%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	72.00%	83.00%
Total number of defects corrected	13	

This makes the fourth year that the Keep Growing demonstrations have been carried on in the Island community and some splendid results have been attained. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 47% this year which is over nine times the state annual goal of 5%. This makes 75% of the children in that group at the close of school which just meets the requirements of the ultimate state goal. There was a decrease of 11% in the number of pupils in Poor Nutritional Condition, which is over twice the state annual goal of a 5% decrease.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state health nurse, inspected the children for physical defects and found that 16% were free from any defects. It is hoped that the others will have their defects corrected this summer, and thus be in better position physically to enter school next fall.

Through the efforts of Mrs. C. L. Noble, the local leader, and Mrs. Nellie Mayett, the teacher, the children were encouraged to bring milk or a hot food at noon in either jars or thermos bottles. Work to improve posture was also carried on. The nutrition and health work was also correlated with the other subjects in the curriculum, and a Child Health May Day program was given at a monthly meeting of the local Farm Bureau.

One of the achievements accomplished this year was to make arrangements to send a deaf and dumb girl, who recently moved into the district, to a deaf and dumb school next year. This was done through the cooperation of the State Educational Department.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the food work next year.
2. Each child have a hot food at noon during the winter months.
3. Have physical defects corrected.
4. Enter the state health booklet contest.
5. Take up the new sanitation phase of this work.
6. Try to be at least a Silver Star Community.

LOME TREE, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 30
 Number completing the demonstration 23 or 76%

	Oct. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	36.66%	43.47%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	34.78
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	30.00	21.73
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>
Children having physical defects	70.00%	60.87%
Total number of defects corrected		17

The number of children in the Lone Tree community increased 6.81%, which exceeded the state annual goal of 5% increase. Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 8.27% which also exceeded the state annual goal of a 5% decrease.

Much credit for the success of this work is due to the efforts of the local leader, Mrs. Ralph McDonald, and the teacher, Mrs. Ruth Hollingsworth. The teaching of better food and health habits was correlated with the regular school work, which proved to be of great benefit to the pupils. They were also encouraged to bring milk or a hot food during the cold winter months. The importance of hot lunches should be further stressed for next year. Posture work was also carried on.

The physical inspection of all pupils was again made this year by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, Nevada public health nurse. Some serious defects were found which included one boy who was very deaf, and two children with very bad vision. It is hoped that every effort will be made to have these defects corrected this summer, so the children will be better physically fit to enter school next year. 39% of the children are practically free from physical defects. This is a fairly high rank in regard to this problem.

This school held a Child Health May Day program in connection with the closing exercises and also entered a booklet in the state health booklet contest.

Recommendations for the Coming Year;

1. Continue the nutrition and health work and secure home cooperation.
2. Have physical defects corrected.
3. Strive to increase the hot lunch work. This is important.
4. Each child should have a quart of milk a day.
5. Enter the Health Booklet Contest
6. Arouse interest in the sanitation phase.
7. Strive to be at least a Silver Star school.

ST. CLAIR, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	28	
Number completing the demonstration	30 or 107%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	35.71%	50.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	46.42	26.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.85	23.33
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>April 1933</u>
Children having physical defects	92.85%	83.33%
Total number of defects corrected		21

Fifty percent of the pupils in the St. Clair school were in Good Nutritional Condition at the close of school which was an increase of 14% during the year. This was nearly three times the annual state goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition increased 9% which did not quite reach the state goal of 5% decrease.

The children were inspected during the year by the Nevada public health nurse, Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop. Her services were very much appreciated and it is hoped that the parents will endeavor to have all physical defects corrected before school opens in the Fall in order that the children will be "free to gain".

Mrs. B. A. Pflum again acted as local leader in the Keep Growing work. She, together with the teacher, Miss Jenkins, succeeded in promoting better food and health habits among the children. Some of the children brought milk or a hot food during the winter months which was very beneficial to them. More whole-hearted cooperation of the parents is needed along this line. Posture improvement was also emphasized.

A Child Health May Day program was held this year which emphasized many food and health habits.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the good nutrition and health work.
2. Have physical defects corrected.
3. Encourage the use of milk, cooked cereals, vegetables, and cod liver oil.
4. Plan to carry on a hot lunch program.
5. Enter the state health booklet contest.
6. Start work on the sanitation phase of this project.
7. Plan to observe Child Health Day.
8. Strive to be at least a Silver Star School.

WHITE PINE COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

The Keep Growing project was carried on in the following nine communities in White Pine county during the school year of 1932-1933: Baker, Bothwick, Cherry Creek, Lund, Melvin, Preston, Siegel, Steptoe and Taft. Bothwick, Steptoe and Taft were new in the work this year.

This year there has been considerable change in the state goals set up as standards for the work as compared with previous years, and a much closer cooperation with the state public health services. Under the present plan of cooperation between the Agricultural Extension Service, the Nevada Public Health Association, and the State Board of Health, it is possible for the state public health nurse to reach a great many more schools and communities; thereby, making the nutrition education work of the Extension Service more effective and the work of public health agencies more far reaching. All schools in the county enrolled in the Keep Growing project, with the exception of Bothwick and Siegel, had the benefit of the physical inspection with the state nurse this spring.

At the beginning of the year's demonstration 195 children were enrolled in the project and 187 or 95.90% completed this spring. 73.26% of this group at the end of this period were in Good Nutritional Condition, while only 9.62% were in Poor Nutritional Condition. 30.48% of the school children of White Pine county now qualify as Gold Star children, that is, they have no serious physical defects and are in Good Nutritional Condition as indicated by weight, muscle tone, color, posture and tooth condition. An additional considerably larger group are in Good Nutritional Condition, but are handicapped by serious physical defects, so received silver instead of gold stars. Ears, throats and teeth seem to be the chief suffers from defects according to the nurse's inspection. A total of 86 corrections have been made during the year. These are primarily dental and throat improvements. We consider this an excellent improvement in these times, when money is so scarce.

Practically all the school children in the county go home for a hot noon meal. A few at Baker and some at Taft are the exceptions to this rule. The result is that no effort has been made to have hot lunches at school. With the exception of Cherry Creek, all communities have an adequate supply of fresh milk and most all the children are getting the necessary amount. However, there are individual exceptions to this scattered throughout the county. Cod liver oil was taken by a large percentage of the school children during the winter months, but it has not been kept up into the spring. There have been no serious epidemics of flu in the county this year, although Baker and Lund had a number of cases.

Six of the nine schools cooperating in the nutrition program qualify as Silver Star Communities. They are Lund, Melvin, Preston, Siegel, Steptoe and Taft. Their inability to qualify as Gold Star communities was, in every instance, due to failure to meet the sanitation requirements by one or more of the following factors: safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and hand washing facilities in the school.

There has been splendid cooperation in every community on the part of the leaders, P. T. A. and the school personnel in carrying on this work.

WHITE PINE COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Annual State Goals			Ultimate State Goals		
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \neq 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
Baker	46	42	91	\neq 18.42%	\neq 5.79%	16	61.90%	16.66%	79%
Eathwick	4	5	112	\neq 15.00	\neq 40.00	1	40.00	40.00	60
Cherry Creek	19	19	100	- 14.79	\neq 5.26	8	63.16	10.52	63
* Lund G. School	55	55	100	\neq 14.55	- 1.82	25	78.18	7.27	62
* Melvin	7	7	100	\neq 43.13	0.00	6	85.71	0.00	57
x* Preston	44	44	100	- 2.28	\neq 6.82	14	75.00	6.82	64
x* Siegel	4	4	100	0.00	0.00	0	100.00	0.00	75
x* Steptoe	7	5	71	\neq 14.29	0.00	12	100.00	0.00	100
x* Taft	9	6	66	0.00	0.00	4	100.00	0.00	67
COUNTY TOTALS	195	187	95	\neq 8.15%	\neq 3.98%	86	73.26%	9.62%	67%

(* Silver Star Community)
(x* Star Community all year)

BAKER, White Pine County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	46	
Number completing the demonstration	42 or 91.30%	
		Oct. 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	43.48%	61.90%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	45.65	21.43
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	10.87	16.66
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	63.04%	78.57%
Total number of defects corrected	16	

During this year the number of Baker school children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 18.4%. This is over three times the state annual goal of 5% increase. We are sorry to have to report that the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition increased 5% instead of decreasing, as we had hoped.

Several families in this community have been in very straitened financial circumstances this past year and in some instances the food supply has not been as adequate as could be desired, in spite of the fact that the local Red Cross was active in affording relief. The health and nutrition of some of these children have suffered as a result of insufficient varieties of vegetables and fruits, and quantity of milk. This, and physical defects, we believe is the reason for the increase in the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. In an attempt to improve the situation for next year more and larger gardens are being planted, and an effort will be made to see that the food supply is adequate.

All school children at Baker were given a physical inspection by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, at the time of her visit early in the spring. Of the 42 children examined only 9 or 21.43% were found to be free from physical defects. The other 33 or 78.57% had a total of 96 defects, principally defective throats and teeth, although other defects were found. A comparison of the records for fall and spring shows an increase in the number of children having defects. This was due to seven children being given physical inspection for the first time this year. There have been very few corrections, only 16 in the entire school during the last year. 9 of these were dental and 5 throat corrections. Considering the financial condition, this is a fair record.

The primary and intermediate rooms entered the state health booklet contest. Most of these booklets were made outside of school which shows real interest.

The teachers have cooperated very nicely with the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. Millie Bellander, in her efforts to carry on the demonstration during the months of the year when the agent could not visit the school. The extension service and the agent have appreciated this splendid cooperation.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Improve the vegetable supply through larger and better gardens.
2. In some cases increase the milk supply.
3. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
4. Arouse interest in school sanitation.
5. Continue the good cooperation of leader, teachers and children.

BOTHWICK, White Pine County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	4	
Number completing the demonstration	5 or 112.50%	
	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	25.00%	40.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	75.00	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	40.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	60.00%	60.00%
Total number of defects corrected	1	

The Keep Growing work was started in the Bothwick community for the first time this year. This little community, situated about thirty miles north of Ely, is rather isolated due to poor roads, made impassable by every storm. Bothwick is still a pioneer community and is largely Austrian population, and has a good many problems, and incomes have been very small during these trying times. In years past, the community has been represented by a larger school, but now, unless more families move into the valley, four girls will represent the last of the school population.

Despite these handicaps an increase of 15% was made in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is three times the annual state goal of 5% increase. The year started with none of the children in Poor Nutritional Condition, but by the end of the year, two or 40% had fallen down into this group. Physical defects may account for this.

The children all went home for their lunches, hence no attempt was made to serve any thing hot at school. The girls rather seriously applied the nutrition instructions given them and attempted to get themselves into Good Nutritional Condition. Considerable improvement was made, but until they consult a doctor and get some physical defects corrected their progress will probably be limited.

Roads to Bothwick were impassable at the time of Mrs. Bishop's visit to the county, hence the agent was unable to take her out there.

The project will doubtless be carried on again next year and continued effort made to get the entire school in Good Nutritional Condition.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

- . 1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
- . 2. Keep up the earnest effort that has been made this year.

CHERRY CREEK, White Pine County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	19	
Number completing the demonstration	19	or 100.00%.
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	78.95%	63.16%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	15.79	26.32
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>5.26</u>	<u>10.52</u>
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	42.11%	63.16%
Total number of defects corrected		8

Cherry Creek started the project this year with 19 children enrolled and completed 100%. This is a considerably larger enrollment than they have had at Cherry Creek for sometime, due to the families moving in to work on mining locations in that section.

Cherry Creek has a number of serious problems. There is a limited supply of water and gardens are rather impracticable for most of the families there. Also the supply of fresh milk is not adequate; therefore a number of the children in the community did not get a sufficient supply of milk or variety of vegetables. The families have cooperated in making the local supply available so far as possible, and an attempt has been made to see that any surplus reached those families whose supply might not be very great.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, inspected all of the children in the school this spring. Only seven or 36% were found to be free from physical defects. The remaining twelve or 63% had forty seven defects, principally eyes, throat and teeth. Eight corrections are indicated for this year, and these are for the most part, by children who have come in from outside communities and are in the school for the first time.

Considering all these conditions it is not surprising that the statistical results for this year are not very good, i.e. the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition decreased 15% instead of increasing at least 5% as is required by the state annual goal. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition increased 5%, whereas the state goal asks that it decrease 5%. However, statistics do not always tell the entire story. We are confident that there has been an improvement in utilizing the available food supply; thereby, preventing a more severe loss.

The Extension Service wishes to express its appreciation to the parents in the community who have cooperated so whole-heartedly with Mrs. Ruth Borchert, Keep Growing leader, and the agent in making possible the carrying on of this work.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure a better vegetable and milk supply.
2. Have physical defects corrected if possible.
3. Arouse interest in school-sanitation campaign.
4. Make Cherry Creek a Gold Star Community.

LUND, White Pine County
A Silver Star Community.

Number of children enrolled in the fall	55	
Number completing the demonstration	55 or 100%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	63.63%	78.18%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	27.27	14.54
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>9.09</u>	<u>7.27</u>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	56.36	61.82
Total number of defects corrected	25	

This year Lund completes its eleventh year of Keep Growing work with 76.36% of its children in the "Safe Zone" according to the old classification used until this year. According to the new classification started this year, Lund has forty-three or 78.18% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, while only 4 or 7.27% are in Poor Nutritional Condition at the close of the school year! This makes Lund a Silver Star Community. (Requirements for a Silver Star certificate are, 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.)

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, working in cooperation with the Extension Service, inspected all the children in the school this spring. Thirty four or 61.82% were found to have a total of eighty seven defects, principally of the throat. Very few corrections have been made in Lund during the past year and these were mostly dental. Also, two cases of very defective vision have received corrective treatment. There is need for many more corrections if many of these children are to be free from physical handicaps and set upon the high road to positive health. The Lund school children are characterized by good teeth, a tribute to the beneficial results of an adequate milk supply. Due to the fact that shortage of school funds curtailed the length of the school term, no attempt was made by this school to enter the state health booklet contest.

Mrs. Grace Vance and Mrs. Sybil Terry, Keep Growing leaders during the past year, kept up the weighing of the children in the grades regularly all year. The teachers and parents cooperated so far as possible in making the health and nutrition education more effective in the community. As a whole, Lund deserves a great deal of credit for securing these good results in spite of the present economic situation.

The only things that kept Lund from being a Gold Star Community this year were the new sanitation requirements regarding safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and safe hand washing facilities. Lund has safe drinking water, but failed to meet the other two requirements. We believe these problems could be solved and hope that Lund will solve them and be a Gold Star Community next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the fine community cooperation.
2. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
3. Improve sanitary conditions of school.
4. Be a Gold Star Community.

PRESTON, White Pine County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	44	
Number completing the demonstration.	44 or 100%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	77.28%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	22.72	18.18
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	6.82
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	68.18	63.63
Total number of defects corrected.	14	

Preston is another community in White Pine county which has participated in the Keep Growing project for eleven years. This year they completed the project with 75% of the school children in Good Nutritional Condition and only 6.82% were in Poor Nutritional Condition. This makes Preston a Silver Star Community for this year.

All 44 of the children in the school were inspected by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state nurse, this spring. 28 children were found to have 91 defects, chiefly ears, nose and throat. Very few (only 14) corrections have been made this year, due to lack of finances, and these have been almost entirely dental. We sincerely hope more corrective work can be done so more children will be "free to gain".

16, or 36.36%, of the Preston school children have a Gold Star rating according to the new standards, that is, they are in Good Nutritional Condition and free from any serious physical defects. An additional 19 or 43.18% failed to receive the Gold Star rating because of some physical handicap.

An interesting Child Health Day program was given with 85 in attendance. Mrs. Neva Arnoldson took over the leadership of the Keep Growing project last fall and has carried it on most capably ever since. The Preston teachers and parents have cooperated in making the project of real value in the school and community. Several children in the school show decided improvement in the color, muscle tone, posture and weight, due to an adequate supply of milk and vegetables which they have used this last year. Preston community as a whole has given this project their earnest support and are to be highly commended for the results secured.

Preston could have been a Gold Star Community, except for the new sanitation requirements that were added to the work this year. Preston school has safe drinking water, but did not qualify in regards to the other sanitation requirements. We sincerely hope these two factors can be improved this coming year, so Preston can receive a Gold Star certificate.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Try to meet all three sanitation requirements.
3. Keep up the fine community cooperation.
4. Make Preston a Gold Star Community.

SIEGEL, White Pine County
An All Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	4	
Number completing the demonstration	4 or 100%	
	Oct. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	75.00	75.00
Total number of defects corrected0	

The Siegel school has the enviable reputation of having been a Gold Star school for three years. The same four boys enrolled in the project last year carried on the Keep Growing demonstration again this year. All were in Good Nutritional Condition the entire year. Three of these boys are handicapped by having defective teeth, but all of them are in Good Nutritional Condition and have shown a constant improvement during the year.

Practically all of the health and nutrition work was carried on by Mrs. Beulah Rager, teacher, using material sent out to her by the extension agent. Some very good health booklets were made by each of the pupils and entered in the state health booklet contest.

Shortage of finances caused this school to close very early in the spring, hence the children were not given an inspection by the state nurse.

The Siegel school holds an enviable record of no colds and no absences due to sickness during the last school year. This is a record of which any community would be proud. The boys went home for hot lunch every day even when the snow was very deep, hence no school lunch problem was involved. Only one family is represented in this school and it is customary for them to have an entirely adequate supply of milk, vegetables and fruits.

The boys were very interested in the instruction on care of the teeth and good posture and are very proud of their health record to date.

A Silver Star certificate will be awarded to Siegel this year. This school has safe drinking water and adequate handwashing facilities, but did not meet the other sanitation requirement. We sincerely hope Siegel strengthens this one point and be a Gold Star Community next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the fine work in nutrition and health work.
2. Have physical defects corrected if possible.
3. Fulfill all sanitation requirements.
4. Be a Gold Star Community.

STEPTOE, White Pine County
An All Year Silver Star Community.

Number of children enrolled in the fall	7	
Number completing the demonstration	5 or 71.43%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	85.71%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	14.29	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>00.00</u>	<u>00.00</u>
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	No record	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected	10.	

Steptoe enrolled in the Keep Growing project for the first time last fall. Seven children started the project, but during the year two of them moved away and five completed the work. While this is a low percentage it does represent the entire school enrollment. All of these completed the school year in Good Nutritional Condition, which is a fine record.

All of these children, however, have one or more physical defects which may provide some handicap to their health, according to the inspection given by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, at the time of her visit to the county this spring. There have been no corrections of serious defects during the past year.

Steptoe has safe drinking water and hand washing facilities. The limited finances of this region proved a handicap in getting corrective work done. We hope that the future may provide some means of getting help in this problem.

Mrs. Edith Deckelman, the teacher, was also the Keep Growing leader. She made excellent use of all information on nutrition and health work given to her during the year.

All the children in the school made health booklets, but only one was entered in the state contest. A Child Health Day program was held with thirty attending.

There has been very fine cooperation on the part of the teacher, parents and children in this community in carrying on the Keep Growing work. Next year, as they become more familiar with the objectives, the agent hopes for a great many more positive results and that Steptoe may some day be a Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Arouse interest in meeting all sanitation requirements.
3. Make Steptoe a Gold Star Community.

TAFT, White Pine County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	9	
Number completing the demonstration	6 or 66.67%	
	Oct. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	100.00%	100.00%
Children having physical defects	No record	66.67%
Total number of defects corrected	4	

Taft was another new comer to the group of communities enrolled in the Keep Growing demonstration this year. Six children started the project and all six completed. All year they have had a 100% rating as far as their Good Nutritional Condition is concerned. This school is an excellent example of good muscles, good posture, and no underweights.

We are sorry that Taft could not qualify for a Gold Star certificate. The school has good hand washing facilities, but needs to improve in regard to the other two sanitation requirements. The Keep Growing demonstration was carried on by the extension agent with the cooperation of Mr. J. L. Garrett, teacher. There is an entirely adequate supply of milk, vegetables and fruits in the community and they are used by the children.

When Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, visited the school this spring she found that four of the children had serious physical defects. One instance of defective vision was so decided as to prove a serious handicap to the child in his work in the school. There have been four dental corrections during the last year and now there are no dental defects. This is a surely good record of improvement in that respect.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Meet all three of the sanitation requirements.
3. Keep up the fine nutritional standard.
4. Make Taft a Gold Star Community.

EUREKA COUNTY - Summary of County Results
A Gold Star County
Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

The Keep Growing nutrition and health project was carried on this year only in the schools in Eureka. The county summary shows only 96.13% completing the project but it does represent a total of the children in the grades and high school this spring. The rest moved away, or were absent when the work was completed for the year.

Both schools are rated as "Gold Star" schools, that is they have met or bettered the following standard:

- 75% in Good Nutritional Condition
- 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition
- 10% or more free from physical defects or having physical defects attended to.
- Safe drinking water for the school
- Sanitary toilets at the school
- Hand washing facilities at the school.

The requirements for safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and hand washing facilities are met and in comparison with the other standards the Eureka schools shows the following records:

<u>Grade School</u>	<u>High School</u>
75.29% in Good Nutritional Condition	80.49% in Good Nutritional Condition
9.41% in Poor Nutritional Condition	2.44% in Poor Nutritional Condition
40.00% free from physical defects	56.10% free from physical defects

We consider that Eureka can well be proud of these unusually fine records.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, State Public Health Nurse, inspected all the grade school children and a considerable number of the high school boys and girls early in April. She expressed great pleasure at the large number of physical defects which have been corrected during the past year, a total of 46.

A great deal of credit is due to Principal C. W. Smith and the teachers for this record and for their help and their splendid cooperation in the face of a very serious flu condition during the early winter months. Mrs. Mary Westfall and Mrs. Nellie Lair, project leaders during this past year, worked very hard to help attain the fine record of a Gold Star rating.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to urge correction of physical defects wherever possible
2. Urge the use of milk at school, especially in the lower grades to stimulate gaining and help prevent over fatigue.
3. Put on a campaign to popularize "Early to Bed", especially in the lower and intermediate grades.
4. Continue to make Eureka a Gold Star Community.

x EUREKA COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition State goal \pm 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
**Eureka G. School	87	85	97	\pm 9.77%	-0.93%	35	75.29%	10.59%	60%
**Eureka H. School	44	41	93	\pm 12.31%	-8.92%	11	80.49%	2.44%	44%
COUNTY TOTALS	131	126	96	\pm 10.57%	-3.55%	46	76.98%	7.14%	55%

(** Gold Star School)
 (x Gold Star County)

EUREKA GRADE SCHOOL, Eureka County
A Gold Star School

Number of children enrolled in the fall	87	
Number completing the demonstration	85 or 97.70%	
	<u>Oct. 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	65.52%	75.29%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	24.13	15.29
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	10.34	9.41
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	37.93%	60.00%
Total number of defects corrected	35	

Early in the winter Eureka was swept by an epidemic of flu and for over a month the number of children out of school assumed almost major proportions. Many of these boys and girls, after their return to school, took cod liver oil or haliver oil, for a time at least, to help build up their resistance to colds besides carrying the usual nutritional practices advocated in the Keep Growing demonstrations.

An inspection of all the children in school by Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, this spring indicated that 60% of the boys and girls had physical defects of one kind or another. The majority of these were of the throat, with eyes and teeth ranking second and third. 51 children had a total of 126 defects. During the past year 35 physical defects have been corrected. These included 16 throat and 13 dental corrections.

Some of the children in the primary room brought milk to school during the latter part of the school year. Effort will be made to have this phase of the work continued next year. Some work on posture was also done. Health booklets for the state contest were made in the primary and intermediate grade rooms.

Due to the fine cooperation of the school and the parents, with the Keep Growing leaders and the Extension Service in this program of health improvement and education the Eureka school met the requirements for a Gold Star rating as indicated in the county summary. The teachers and pupils are most anxious to maintain this fine record during the next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the effort to have physical defects corrected.
2. Encourage milk drinking at school.
3. Advocate rest periods for very underweight children.
4. Make "early to bed" fashionable.
5. Enter health booklet contest.
6. Celebrate Child Health Day.

EUREKA HIGH SCHOOL, Eureka County
A Gold Star School

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	44	
Number completing the demonstration.	41 or 93.18%	
	<u>October 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	68.18%	80.49%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.45	17.07
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	11.36	2.44
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	56.81%	43.90%
Total number of defects corrected.		11

The nutrition program in the high school is carried on wholly on a voluntary basis so far as the high school pupils are concerned. The district extension agent addressed the assembled group several times during the year, explaining the purposes and goal of the project, the methods whereby these goals might be reached, and the importance of good health and good nutrition to the young men and young women of today. Outside of that all conferences, etc. were entirely voluntary. The results secured show a high degree of interest and persistent effort.

A complete nutritional check-up was made on the high school at the beginning and end of the school year. Results are indicated on the final summary, and show a decided improvement. Eureka high school now has one of the highest nutrition and health ratings ever held by a high school in this state.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, inspected every high school pupil who had not had an inspection within the last year and a half, and checked eyes and throats for any others who wanted that inspection. A summary of Mrs. Bishop's work indicated the following: 18 or 43.90% of the 41 boys and girls inspected had a total of 33 defects. Eleven corrections have been made during the past year on eyes, throat and teeth.

The Eureka high school met the state requirements for a Gold Star rating as indicated in the county summary. They are especially to be congratulated for having 80.49% in Good Nutritional Condition and only 2.44% in Poor Nutritional Condition. They now have one of the highest nutrition and health rating ever held by a high school during the eleven years in which the Keep Growing demonstrations have been carried on in Nevada.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the correction of physical defects.
2. Assist in a community health celebration.
3. Try to maintain the present high Gold Star standard.

LANDER COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Grace H. Schmittlein, County Extension Agent

1933 marks the close of the fourth year of Keep Growing work in Lander county. There has been four years of work in the Austin Grades and High School, three years in Big Smoky and Simpson Park, two years in Potts and one year in Grass Valley.

Of the 80 children who completed this year's demonstration in Lander county there was only one in Poor Nutritional Condition. Thirty-five were in Fair Nutritional Condition while forty-four were in Good Nutritional Condition.

During the year there was a 14.52% increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition which is nearly three times the annual goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was reduced 5.89% which is a little better than the annual goal of 5% decrease. Lander county now has 55% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition and only 1.25% in Poor Nutritional Condition. We are particularly proud of this latter figure.

A total of ninety physical defects have been corrected since the visit of Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state nurse, in April 1932.

Defective posture is still very evident among all the children. This appears to be a result of habit rather than nutritional condition, since very few are now seriously underweight. This condition can be corrected by persistent efforts on the part of the children themselves with the assistance of the parents, teachers, extension agent and nurse. This is the first year of posture work and we hope to make improvement as time goes on.

Lander county celebrated its second county-wide Keep Growing achievement day and May Day Child Health Day celebration April 28, 1933 with a total attendance of 207. All the schools carrying the Keep Growing demonstration and three other schools were represented either by furnishing a number for the program or exhibiting health booklets. These county health celebrations, at which the Austin schools act as hosts, are greatly enjoyed, and are having a splendid effect in arousing interest in personal and community health problems.

Two new schools have indicated their desire to carry a Keep Growing demonstration next year.

LANDER COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal + 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
Aue W. Grades	36	33	91	+ 21.21%	- 8.34%	46	60.60%	0.0	97%
Austin High	22	22	100	+ 4.55	+ 4.55	38	50.00	4.55	91
Big Smoky	3	3	100	0.00	-33.33	2	66.66	0.00	66
Grass Valley	4	4	100	+ 25.00	0.00	1	25.00	0.00	100
Potts	12	11	92	+ 4.54	- 8.33	3	54.54	0.00	54
Simpson Park	7	7	100	0.00	0.00	0	57.14	0.00	100
COUNTY TOTALS	84	80	95	+ 14.52%	- 5.89%	90	55.00%	1.25%	89%

AUSTIN GRADE SCHOOL, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in fall		36
Number completing demonstration		33 or 91.66%
	Sept. 1932	Apr. 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	33.33%	54.54%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	58.33	45.45
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	8.34	0.00
	100.00%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	83.33%	97%
Total number defects corrected		46

This year makes four years that the Austin grade school has carried the Keep Growing demonstration. During this year there was a 21.21% increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition and a decrease of 8.34% in the number of those in Poor Nutritional Condition. As compared with the state goal of 5% this shows remarkable improvement.

During the entire term Mr. H. C. Nelson and his staff of teachers have cooperated with the extension agent in trying to improve the posture of the children. This is the most common defect found among all pupils.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, again visited the school in April to give physical inspections, since her visit last April it was revealed that 46 physical defects had been corrected. These defects included teeth, nose, throat, and eyes. The defects remaining are for the most part poor posture. The correction of a number of cases of severe physical defects is undoubtedly responsible for the fact that the school now has no children in Poor Nutritional Condition. As soon as these defects were corrected and the children were "free to gain", they soon improved their nutritional condition from Poor to Fair. Next year most of them will very likely reach a Good Nutritional Condition.

This school qualifies on all three of the new sanitation requirements, it has safe drinking water, safe hand washing facilities, and sanitary toilets.

For the second time the Austin schools invited the surrounding schools to participate in the May Day Child Health Day celebration and Keep Growing achievement day. There was a full program and an exhibit of Keep Growing health booklets by the Austin grades. The booklets were later entered in the state contest.

The very fine cooperation of the parents, teachers and principal of this school make this excellent health program possible.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the good work in general nutrition and health education.
2. Continue the correction of physical defects.
3. Emphasize posture improvement.
4. Increase the use of milk by the use of powdered milk.
5. Continue the county-wide achievement day and Child Health Day celebration.
6. Make Austin grade school a Gold Star school.

AUSTIN HIGH SCHOOL, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in fall		22
Number completing demonstration		22 or 100%
	Sept. 1932	Apr. 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition.	45.45%	50.0%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	54.55	45.45
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	4.55
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	100%	90.9%
Total number defects corrected		38

This ends four years of the Keep Growing demonstration in the Austin high school. These high school students have cooperated whole-heartedly in this demonstration. They almost reached the state goal of a 5% increase in the number in Good Nutritional Condition by having a 4.55% increase. However, they did not make the 5% goal of a decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition, but had a 4.55% increase. This was a good record considering the severe epidemic of flu that attacked nearly every student in this school during the winter.

The state public health nurse made a physical inspection of this school in April. Her records show 17 dental, 4 throat, 2 nose and 3 eye corrections since her April visit in 1932. This school also meets all sanitation requirements.

This school assisted in the May Day celebration and Keep Growing achievement day, and added much to the success of the celebration.

These students put special emphasis on posture improvement in their physical education classes. This problem should be stressed continually, because good posture is especially important at the high school age.

The extension division appreciates the cooperation of the pupils, parents and teachers during the year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Nine hours of sleep six nights a week.
2. A quart of milk and more vegetables each day.
3. Continue correction of defects.
4. Continue work on posture improvement.
5. Try to reach the state annual goals.
6. Continue the fine cooperation in the school health program.

BIG SMOKY, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in fall	3	
Number completing demonstration	3	or 100%
	Sept. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.66%	66.66%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	0.00	33.33
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.33	0.00
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	100%	66.66%
Total number of defects corrected		2

This is the third year that Big Smoky has carried on the Keep Growing demonstration. The same three pupils have been in the school the entire time. All of the pupils made good gains in height and weight during the school term.

No physical inspection was made by the nurse this year due to lack of time in her very crowded schedule.

There was no increase in the number in Good Nutritional Condition so the state goal of 5% increase was not reached. The state goal of 5% decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was far exceeded, since there was a 33 1/3 % decrease, the one child in this group, gaining enough to reach Fair Nutritional Condition.

This school was represented at the May Day Child Health Day celebration and Keep Growing achievement day by a number on the program and by each pupil exhibiting a Keep Growing health booklet.

However 2 dental and eye corrections were made since April 1932. Some improvement in the posture of the pupils in this school was noted during the year. But they are all growing tall very rapidly so that the posture should continue to receive special attention.

The extension division appreciates the cooperation of Mrs. Walter Schmidlein, local leader and Mrs. Essie Mullen teacher in the work of demonstration. They did much to keep up interest and effort throughout the year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the posture improvement work.
2. Each child use a quart of milk a day.
3. Correct all physical defects.
4. Take part in a May Day celebration.
5. Make Big Smoky a Gold Star school.

GRASS VALLEY, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in fall	4	
Number completing demonstration	4	or 100%
	Oct. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	0.00%	25%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	100.00	75
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Children having physical defects	100%	100%
Total number of defects corrected	1	

Grass Valley has only four little boys of school age. They carried on the Keep Growing demonstration this year for the first time and made a very creditable record. The state goal of 5% increase in those in Good Nutritional Condition was greatly exceeded, for they had a 25% increase. There were none during the entire term in Poor Nutritional Condition.

This school did not have a physical inspection by the state nurse during the year. However, one physical defect received remedial attention. We hope that next year more defects can be corrected.

All the pupils in this school took part in the county-wide Keep Growing achievement day and May Day Child Health Day celebration held in Austin. Each one exhibited a Keep Growing health booklet.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the posture exercises.
2. Have physical defects corrected.
3. Continue the use of proper foods.
4. Have a rest period for under weights.
5. Continue the participation in the Keep Growing achievement day and May Day celebration.
6. Try to make Grass Valley a Silver Star Community.

POTTS, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	12	
Number completing demonstration	11 or 92%	
		Oct. 1932 April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	54.54%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	41.67	45.45
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	8.33	0.00
	100.00%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	50%	54.54%
Total number of defects corrected	3	

This is the second year that Potts has carried the Keep Growing demonstration. It has made a good record both years. The state goal of a 5% increase in the number in Good Nutritional Condition was almost reached, for there was a 4.54% increase. The state goal of 5% decrease in those in Poor Nutritional Condition was exceeded, for there was a 8.33% decrease and at the end of school there were none in Poor Nutritional Condition.

No physical inspection was made by the state public health nurse during this school term, due to lack of time. But three physical defects were corrected.

This school prepared a fine number for the Keep Growing achievement day and Child Health day celebration, but an outbreak of chicken pox in the school prevented the presentation of the program even locally. However, the Keep Growing booklets were sterilized and sent to the exhibit and created much interest. Everyone missed these children at the county health day celebration, but sincerely appreciated the fine spirit of health cooperation that made them decide to stay at home rather than run the danger of spreading their chicken pox infection. This is an example of fine health citizenship.

The extension division appreciates the good follow up work done by the parents and the teacher Mrs. Thelma Flavin in the health program this year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Continue to improve posture.
3. Eat the foods that build good teeth.
4. Take part in the county health day celebration.
5. Arouse interest in the sanitation phase of this project.
6. Make Potts at least a Silver Star Community.

SIMPSON PARK, Lander County

Number of children enrolled in fall	7	
Number completing demonstration	7 or 100%	
	Oct. 1932	April 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.14%	57.14%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	42.86	42.86
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	100.00%	100.00%
Total number of defects corrected		0

This is the third year for the Keep Growing demonstration at Simpson Park. The record has been a good one all three years. This year they did not reach the state goal of a 5% increase in those in Good Nutritional Condition, the percentages remained unchanged. They could not decrease the percent for those in Poor Nutritional Condition for at no time were there any in that class. This is something of which the whole community can well be proud.

This community's record is unusual in that none of the pupils, according to their own and the teachers' statements, had colds during the entire school year. Three report taking Cod Liver oil. This lack of colds is another real achievement.

There was no inspection by the public health nurse this year and no physical defects were reported corrected. We hope for better progress on this phase next year.

This group was represented at the county Keep Growing achievement day program and had health booklets on exhibit.

The follow up work in this project by the parents and the teacher, Miss Adele Myers, is appreciated by the extension service.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Secure corrections of physical defects as soon as possible.
2. Stress the importance of maintaining good posture.
3. Take part in the county Keep Growing achievement day and May Day celebration.
4. Try to make Simpson Park a Silver Star Community.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY - Summary of County Results

In two rural communities, Paradise and Crowley, 80 school children started, and 77, or 96% of these children completed the Keep Growing demonstration this year.

As a whole the children made an excellent improvement. There was an increase of 20.13% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is a little over four times the state annual goal of 5% increase. There was only a 1.94% decrease in the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. The failure to reach the state goal of 5% improvement in this group is, we are sure, due to the many physical defects that make it impossible for these children to maintain a natural, healthy growth during the school year and long cold winters. The many colds, from which these children suffered during this winter, is a strong indication that their physical defects are a decided handicap.

Mrs. Bishop, the state public health nurse maintained by the Nevada Public Health Association, and the State Board of Health, visited both communities in the spring and inspected all children, conferred with parents, teachers and leaders, and in Paradise gave a home nursing course that was much appreciated. Since Mrs. Bishop's previous visit a total of 32 defects were corrected; twenty of these were improvements in posture, four nose, four throat and four teeth defects received medical and dental correction. We are sure that more defects will be corrected as soon as finances permit.

Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, nutrition specialist from the Agricultural Extension Service, visited each community twice and held conferences with each child and many parents. Milk at recess, cod liver oil, better breakfasts, an adequate amount of sleep and posture improvement were emphasized.

Leaders, teachers, parents and children tried hard all year to see that nutrition and health rules were practiced and good results were attained.

One community won a Silver Star certificate for the first time, and the other community, not only prevented any set back during the summer vacation, but actually improved.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Keep up the fine cooperation of community, leaders, teachers and homes.
3. Take up the sanitation phases of this work.
4. Try to make Humboldt at least a Silver Star County.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
				Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \nearrow 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State Goal -5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.						
Oravada	33	34	103	\nearrow 24.78%	-18.18%	12	82.35%	0.0%	79%
Paradise	47	43	92	\nearrow 15.79	\nearrow 10.69	20	60.46	25.58	84
COUNTY TOTALS	80	77	96	\nearrow 20.13%	- 1.94%	32	70.13%	14.29%	82%

OROVADA, Humboldt County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.		33
Number completing the demonstration.		34 or 103%
	* <u>October 1932</u>	<u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.57%	82.35%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	24.24%	17.64%
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.18%	0.00
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
Children having physical defects	Not examined	27
Total number of defects corrected.		12

This year Orovada made a very good record in this project. It more than surpassed both state annual goals. There was a 24.78% increase in the number of school children in Good Nutritional Condition (the state goal is 5% increase). The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 18.18% (the state goal is a 5% decrease). Orovada completed the year with 82.35% of its school children in Good Nutritional Condition and none in the Poor Nutritional group. This more than meets the Silver Star requirements of 75% in the first group and 10%, or less, in the second group. Therefore, Orovada is declared a Silver Star Community.

Mrs. Bishop, state public health nurse, visited Orovada again this year and inspected all the children. She found that there were still many physical defects, a total of one-hundred eleven among twenty-seven of the school children; nose, throat, teeth and eyes were the most common. There were only two corrections this year. We hope that next year more can be done to have those physical defects attended to.

Mrs. Buol, nutrition specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service, also visited the school and held personal conferences with the children and parents. She found that these children live largely on such home grown foods as milk, vegetables, potatoes and meat. The gains these boys and girls made this year proves the great health value of these home produced foods.

The teachers did a great deal to assist in this work and deserve much credit for their persistency.

If Orovada could have met all the new sanitation requirements (safe drinking water, hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets) it might have been a Gold Star Community. We hope it can reach this goal next year.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Keep up the eating of wholesome home grown foods.
3. Take up the study of sanitation problems.
4. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

PARADISE VALLEY, Humboldt County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	47	
Number completing the demonstration.	43 or 92%	
		October 1932 May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	44.67%	60.46%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.43	15.96
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	14.89	25.58
	<hr/> 99.99%	<hr/> 100.00%
Number having physical defects	Not examined	80%
Number defects corrected		20

Paradise made a very good improvement among the Good Nutritional group in the Keep Growing work this year. In the first place during the summer there was a 4.53% increase in the number of children who were in Good Nutritional Condition. This is the first time that Paradise has made an improvement during the summer months. There has usually been a set back during the summer vacation, so this improvement is a very encouraging sign.

Then during the school year there was a further increase of 15.39% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is a little over three times the state annual goal of 5% increase in this group. This is another encouraging sign that Paradise is making a steady improvement.

We are sorry that the same improvement can not be reported for the group in Poor Nutritional Condition. The number in this group increased 10.69% instead of decreasing 5%, to fulfill the state annual goal. All the children who were added to this group came from the group who were in Fair Nutritional Condition at the beginning of the school year. This again proves that this middle group is a most unstable group, most of whom either gain up into the Good Nutritional group or stop gaining, or even lose and drop down into the Poor Nutritional group. A careful check of the record of these children makes us confident that their failure to gain was largely due to these physical defects.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, the state public health nurse, made another visit to this community and upon inspecting these children found a total of 142 physical defects, including 14 eye, 22 nose, 26 throat and 19 teeth defects. We are quite sure that if these defects receive medical and dental attention most of the Paradise children would be "free to gain". That parents realize the seriousness of the situation is shown by the fact that, since Mrs. Bishop's previous visit 20 defects have been corrected. We are confident that as soon as financial conditions improve many other defects will receive attention.

The local leaders, Mrs. R. Schwartz, Mrs. H. Schwartz and Mrs. Ramasco all gave faithful attention to assisting with this nutrition and health work. The teachers helped in every way possible. Many of the children brought milk to school for recess. A number of parents arrange for their children to go to the homes of friends or relations for a hot noon meal. A considerable proportion of the children took cod liver oil during the winter months. In every way within their means the whole community tried hard to help improve the nutritional and health condition of these children. We are pleased with the steady improvement secured and are confident it will continue.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Continue the hot noon meal and milk at recess.
3. Keep up the cod liver oil during the winter months.
4. Continue the cooperation of the P.T.A., local leaders and teachers.
5. Arouse interest in the sanitation phase of this work.
6. Try to make Paradise at least a Silver Star Community.

ORMSBY COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent
A Gold Star County

The Carson City school is the only school in Ormsby county, and the children from outside districts around Carson, including the Empire district come to this school by means of a school bus. Children of the employees at Stewart, the children from the Nevada State Orphans Home, are also brought to the school in Carson by bus. This makes a total enrollment of 272 at the school, or a good sized school for the State of Nevada. The wide differences in the source of the school children complicates the health problem considerably.

The P.T.A. has taken an active interest in the Keep Growing project since it was started in 1930, appointing a leader to take charge of the Keep Growing work and having a committee in attendance at each weighing and measuring of the children. The teachers have also cooperated every year in making the work a success.

Since the Keep Growing project started in Carson three years ago a steady improvement has been noted in the health of the children as shown by the Keep Growing records and by the health inspection cards kept by Mrs. Bishop, which shows that the nutrition and health of the children is being guarded so that they may grow up into healthy adults.

Exceptional gains were made by several children in Ormsby county, an example of which is Owen Josephs. Owen, who is 15 years old, started to school 11 pounds underweight for his height and age, and all other standards showed him to be in Poor Nutritional Condition. At the close of the school year he had grown $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and gained $22\frac{1}{2}$ pounds which made his weight $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds above the average for his height and age at that time, and muscle tone, color posture, etc., indicated he was in Good Nutritional Condition. The improvement made by Owen was due to his own efforts in attempting to gain, as he took a decided interest in his weight from month to month and followed as closely as possible all the advice given him on his own individual problem. This is just one of many examples that could be sighted and it shows that cooperation on the part of the child is as necessary as the work done by leaders and others.

Ormsby county in becoming a Gold Star Community this year may well be proud of its record, especially in making 223 corrections of defects, or almost one correction for every child enrolled. Most of the parents in the county were able to have these defects taken care of, though a few are not in a financial position to have such defects taken care of.

A county-wide May Day Child Health celebration was held at which an interesting program was presented by the various grades of the school. There was an attendance of 200 at the program.

The aim for next year is to keep Ormsby county a Gold Star county.

x ORISBY COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	Ex.	Comp.	%Comp.	Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \neq 5%	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal - 5%	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less	% of ch. who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less
** Carson City	282	272	96	\neq 13.27%	- 6.60%	223	75.00%	4.04%	95%
x COUNTY TOTALS	282	272	96	\neq 13.27%	- 6.60%	223	75.00%	4.04%	95%

x Gold Star County.

** Gold Star Community.

CARSON CITY, Ormsby County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	282	
Number of children completing the demonstration.	272 or 96.45%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	60.99%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	28.37	20.95
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	10.64	4.04
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>
	Nov. 1932	May 1933
Children having physical defects	89.01%	95.22%
Total number of defects corrected.	223	

This is the third year of Keep Growing work in Carson, and the record is still steadily improving. Carson City this year has won the highest award given for this work, being now ranked as a Gold Star community. The requirements for a Gold Star certificate are to have 75% of the school children in Good Nutritional Condition, 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, make a 10% improvement in the number of physical defects and have safe drinking water, hand washing facilities, and sanitary toilets. Carson City more than met all these requirements. It has 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and only 4.04% in Poor Nutritional Condition. 223 physical defects were corrected and all three sanitary requirements were met.

Carson City also more than fulfilled both state annual goals of 5% increase in the number of children in the Good Nutritional Condition and 5% decrease in those in Poor Nutritional Condition. In Carson City there was an increase of 14.01% in the Good Nutritional Condition group and a decrease of 6.6% in the Poor Nutritional Condition group. This is a fine improvement for one year.

Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state public health nurse, visited the school again last fall to make the annual inspection of all school children. She was surprised and very pleased at the large number of physical defects that had received medical and dental attention. 223 were made during the year; this means that many more children are now "free to gain".

Mrs. Buol, nutritional specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service, made three visits to this Keep Growing demonstration this year, giving special attention to food, sleep and rest habits, and to the improvement of posture.

Mrs. George Dodson acted as local leader throughout the year and served faithfully in taking up problems with the P.T.A. and with the school. Miss Allen, the Home Economics teacher, sent girls to assist in the monthly weighing. Mr. Priest, and the teachers of the school cooperated whole-heartedly in all the work. In a school of this size full cooperation is necessary to avoid class interference and confusion and to keep alive individual interest and effort.

The P.T.A. bought milk which was delivered at the school for those underweight children who would drink it there. Not many of the children took advantage of this opportunity, but we hope more will be done along this line next year. Many who had to bring lunches to school brought milk and drank it at recess.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue to serve milk to decidedly underweight children at recess.
2. Arrange for a supervised lunch period for the out of town children.
3. Impress on the children the importance of getting plenty of sleep and rest.
4. Keep Carson City a Gold Star Community.

DOUGLAS COUNTY - Summary of County Results
 Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent

Number of children enrolled in the fall	214	
Number completing the demonstration	218 or 102%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	53.7%	63.7%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	34.1	25.2
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.1	11.0
	99.9%	99.9%

All the school children in Douglas county are enrolled in the Keep Growing demonstrations. This year there was 218 children in the 4 schools of the county who completed the year's work.

During the year there was a 10% increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is exactly twice the state annual goal. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased only 1.1%, but this is to be expected when a large group so closely approaches the state ultimate goal. The better a large group gets, the slower is the progress.

Douglas county is now within 1% of the ultimate state goal in regard to the proportion of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is something of which the whole county can well be proud.

Each community has its own Mothers' Club that cooperates in the work, which is given full support by them and by the teachers in schools. The county physician was always willing to aid with problems as they came up in any of the schools, and has in every way helped to promote good feeling toward the nutrition and health work.

One of the exceptional gains made during the year that shows the possibility of making such improvements is given below. In the Central school, Dolores Hellwinkel started the school year 19 pounds underweight. Through continuous effort, correction of all defects, getting proper food and plenty of sleep, she finished the year only 9 pounds underweight; gaining a total of 16 pounds during the year, and raising her nutritional standing from Poor to Fair. This is the biggest individual gain made by any pupil in Douglas county this year. Everyone is very proud of this record.

Similar improvements were made by other children when given the opportunity through the correction of their minor defects, such as bad teeth, poor eyes, etc., and when they were sufficiently impressed that the improvements were necessary. However, these children could not have made such improvements without the cooperation of their parents, by having physical defects corrected so they were "free to gain", and on seeing that their children had enough and the right kind of foods, also helping them to get enough sleep, rest and sunshine.

This year's progress clearly shows that the parents' interest in the growing child is absolutely necessary to insure the right attitude on the part of the children and is more important than any other phase of the work where children are seriously underweight.

Four Child Health Day celebrations were held in the county with instructive and interesting programs put on by the pupils of each school, and a total attendance of 208.

The goal for next year is to make Douglas county a Gold Star county, which can be achieved only through the work of all the schools, the parents, the Mothers' Clubs and the teachers.

DOUGLAS COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1932 to 1933
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
				Increase in number of ch. in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal \neq 5%.	Decrease in number of ch. in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%.	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%.	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 75%.	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or Less.	% of children who show evidence of physical defects. Temporary State goal 90% or less.
	#Ex.	#Comp.	%Comp.						
Central	10	10	100	\neq 40.00%	-40.00%	7	70.00%	10.00%	90%
** Gardnerville	88	89	101	\neq 11.65	- 1.20	64	75.28	5.61	90
Genoa	29	30	105	\neq 29.35	- 7.70	27	50.00	23.33	93
Minden	87	89	102	- 1.30	\neq 5.46	134	56.17	12.35	85
County Totals	214	218	102	\neq 10.02%	- 1.14%	232	63.76%	11.01%	88%

** Gold Star Community.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, Douglas County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	10	
Number completing the demonstration	10 or 100%	
	Oct. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	30.00%	70.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.00	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	50.00	10.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
Children having physical defects	100.00%	90.00%
Total number of defects corrected.	7	

The Central district continuing its Keep Growing program for the second year has made rapid strides forward. This year the record made, as shown above, is a 40% increase in the children in Good Nutritional Condition and a 40% decrease in the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is eight times each of the state annual goals. As 75% is the ultimate goal, the Central school missed by one pupil that goal, which would have made Central a Silver Star Community.

The change in nutritional standing was entirely from the group in Poor Nutritional Condition to the group in Good Nutritional Condition. Better habits and correction of defects were responsible for this improvement. Mrs. Bishop made her regular visit to this school during the fall to check up on physical condition. As a result of the interest which she aroused there were seven defects corrected and a 10% improvement in the number of children free from defects. Mrs. Buel, state nutrition specialist, visited the school three times in order to check up progress made in health and posture.

Central school may well be proud of the record it has made of making the greatest improvement of any school in Douglas County. This was especially difficult because Central is a small district school and every child had to help.

The teacher, Miss Metscher, helped as much as possible in every way. She assisted in weighing, measuring and in talking with the children on health habits. A health skit was given before the Mothers' Club at the end of the year. Mrs. F. W. Fricke acted as leader, and at times was assisted by Mrs. H. C. Hollwinkel. Active interest was shown in the project by mothers and the Mothers' Club in their visits during weighing.

If all conditions were taken into consideration, the improvement of Central school would compare favorably with that secured this year by any school in the state of Nevada.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Use more thermos bottles for milk and hot food at noon.
2. Have a supervised lunch period.
3. Continue the effort to have physical defects attended to.
4. Arouse interest in the sanitation requirements.
5. Try hard to make Central a Gold Star Community.

GARDNERVILLE, Douglas County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	88	
Number of children completing the demonstration.	89 or 101%	
	October 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	63.63%	75.28%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	29.55	19.10
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	6.81	5.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	82.95%	89.88%
Total number of defects corrected.	64	

Gardnerville's record this year is the best in Douglas county and is exceptional for a school of this size, especially as the changes made in the selection of Gold Star Communities made it more difficult to attain this goal. In spite of this higher standard Gardnerville was a Gold Star Community at the end of the year, having 75% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition and only 5.61% in Poor Nutritional Condition, having 10% of its children free from physical defects, and meeting all three of the new sanitation requirements, i.e., safe drinking water, hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

Mrs. Bishop, state public health nurse, made her regular visit to this school during the fall to check up on the physical condition of the children. A large number of corrections, 64, were made and this was one of the reasons for the fine record made in the Gardnerville school.

Mrs. Buol, state nutrition specialist, visited the school three times in order to check up on the progress made in nutrition and posture. All the teachers helped by the correlation of the Keep Growing ideals with the regular school work. The increase in percent having defects is largely due to posture defects. Posture is the biggest defect remaining among these children. Considerable work is necessary on the part of parents and teachers to see that the children learn to stand and walk correctly.

Throat defects are next in number, indicating that continued effort is necessary in regard to this point. The frequency of many colds in the winter time is possibly partly due to the large number of throat defects. Teeth defects are low in comparison to other schools, indicating that parents when they are able have taken care of these teeth defects. All this has made these children "free to gain", and has been a great help.

The work this year was carried on with the full cooperation of the teachers, the Mothers' Club and its committee. Different mothers assisted throughout the year. Mrs. Arthur Park was present at most of the weighings and was ably assisted by Mrs. C. C. White, Mrs. H. Jacobsen and others during the year. The children brought excellent lunches from home with milk or a hot food in thermos bottles. The lunch period was spent in an attractive and comfortable room, and this did much to help children to relax and enjoy their lunch.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Keep up the supervised lunch period, with thermos bottles for milk or a hot food.
2. Establish rest periods for decidedly underweight children.
3. Encourage the use of cod liver oil during the winter months.
4. Continue the effort to have physical defects corrected.
5. Keep up the excellent cooperation of Mothers' Clubs, school and the whole community.
6. Try to make Gardnerville an All Year Gold Star Community.

GENOA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Douglas County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	29	
Number completing the demonstration	30 or 105%	
		<u>Sept. 1932</u> <u>May 1933</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	20.55%	50.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	48.42	26.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>31.03</u>	<u>23.33</u>
	100.00%	99.99%
Children having physical defects	100.00%	93.33%
Total number of defects corrected		27

This is the third year of Keep Growing work in the Genoa school, but the first under the new plan for the selection of Gold Star Communities. The above results show that the Genoa school has decidedly increased its nutrition and health standing during the past year. However, it also indicates that a big problem still exists and that a lot of good honest work is necessary in Genoa to continue to improve the nutrition and health of its school children.

The work this year was carried on with the direct cooperation of the teacher, Mrs. MacNamara, who understands the work thoroughly and is intensely interested in the welfare of the children. The Parent Teachers' Association has given their support by appointing committees to help on the weighing dates. Miss Ellen Campbell, Mrs. Walter Young and Mrs. Smith aided in the work as the committee from this organization. Their work is fully appreciated and the P.T.A. can well feel that it is doing a real service to these children.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, state public health nurse, attended the first weighing and measuring at the beginning of the school year and examined the children for physical defects, such as throat, nose, eyes and ears.

Mrs. Buol, nutrition specialist, of the Agricultural Extension Service, visited the school three times during the year and had personal conferences with each child and many of the parents on health problems, food habits, and correction of defects.

The teacher carried on a campaign to get all the under-weight children to bring milk to school to drink at recess and for lunch. Nearly all of the children brought their milk, and this is probably one of the reasons for the gains made. The biggest percentage of gain made by any pupil was made by Bill Juchtzer who gained 14.9% in weight during the school year. He was closely followed by Marjerie Winkelman who gained 14.5% in weight.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the correlation of nutrition and health instructions with the school course of study.
2. Continue milk drinking at school.
3. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
4. Continue the cooperation of leaders, teachers and community.

MINDEN, Douglas County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	87	
Number completing the demonstration.	89 or 102%	
	Sept. 1932	May 1933
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.47%	56.17%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	35.63	31.46
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	6.89	12.35
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>
	Nov. 1932	May 1933
Children having physical defects	97.70%	85.39%
Total number of defects corrected.	134	

This is the second year of the Keep Growing demonstrations in Minden, and we are sorry to have to report that the record this year is not as good as that of last year. Practically no change was made in the percent of children in Good Nutritional Condition, a little over half of the school being in this group. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition increased instead of decreased. However, Minden has relatively few children in this group, which is decidedly to its credit.

The fact that this year's record is not as satisfactory as usual is rather hard to explain, as most of the children made average gains during the year and the school and parents certainly did everything they could to keep their children in good condition. However, in the spring there was a rather general outbreak of colds and this kept many from gaining, and several lost a considerable amount of weight. We believe this was the cause of the year's poor record. Just why Minden should have this epidemic of colds when other communities escaped with few and lighter cases, is hard to explain. There are still some children with throat and nose defects that sometimes increased the susceptibility of colds. However, during the year, a large number of physical defects have received medical attention and by another year this freedom from defects will, no doubt, increase the general resistance.

Mrs. Bishop, the state public health nurse, inspected these children again this year and was much pleased with the number of corrections that had been made, there being 12.41% improvement in the number of children having physical defects. This is an unusual improvement for one year. Minden met all three of the new sanitation requirements, i.e. safe drinking water, hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

Full cooperation was given by the principal, Mr. W. A. Howard, and his staff of teachers. The Mothers' Club gave full cooperation and its President, Mrs. Geo. P. Dangberg, took the responsibility of local leadership and provided a committee to help. Mrs. J. M. Block assisted most of the time during the year. Through the aid of the Mothers' Club and Mrs. Howard, two couches were put in use for children who were seriously under weight and they were used for rest periods. This was a decided help in preventing over-fatigue.

Recommendations for the Coming Year:

1. Continue the regular rest periods for decidedly underweight children.
2. Have a supervised lunch period for the country children, in rooms now available for that purpose.
3. Urge the use of thermos bottles for milk and for a hot food at noon during the cold weather.
4. Continue to have physical defects corrected.
5. Continue the splendid cooperation of the Mothers' Club and its leaders and the teachers.
6. Make Minden a Gold Star Community.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Club Work in 1933.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project, 1933.
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Counties, 1933.
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years,
1925 to 1933 Compared.
5. Club Work Compared by Projects 1925 to 1933.
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 to 1933, Table.
7. Comparison of Work, 1915 to 1933, Chart.
8. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age,
1931 - 1932 - 1933.
9. Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1933.

NEVADA JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

ORGANIZATION

The organization and plan of conducting the 4-H Club work in Nevada was the same in 1933 as it was in 1932. 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 Buol, directed the Home Economics club work. Both supervisors cooperated in furthering the general organization activities of the 4-H Clubs.

1933 ENROLIMENTS

There were 896 enrollments compared to 923 for 1932, while the percent of completions in 1933 dropped from 83.5% in 1932 to 70.6% in 1933. This may be attributed to emergency activities of extension agents and the assistant directors who jointly act as State Club Leader.

For additional 4-H Club activities, see 1933 reports of Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture, and Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

II. SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK BY AGENTS AND PROJECT - 1933.

SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENT AND BY PROJECT 1933

	Grains		Pota toes		Home Grds		Mct Grds		Yd. Impr.		Poul-try		Dairy Catt.		Beef Catt.		Sheep		Swine		Rab-bits		Rge. Mgnt.		Other		Foods S & P		Cann-ing		Cloth-ing		Home Furn.		Home H&S		TOTALS							
	En.	Cm.	En	Cm	En	Cm	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.						
Churchill Propps					12	5					3	2	33	24	3	1	7	5	2	1																	60	38						
Hauke																												16	15	8	8	57	52					81	75					
Clark- Lincoln Wittwer	7	6			45	32					8	2	2	1					8	4	10	4			9	7	7	7	82	43	87	51	3	2			268	159						
Douglas Ormsby Stodieck	1	1			11	8			1	1	8	5	12	12	1	1	2	2	8	5	6	6			1	1					9	9							60	51				
Elko Wilson Menke					12	11			11	9	8	7			10	0			1	1																				42	28			
Brenner																											34	31	11	7	24	19	1	1					70	58				
Humboldt Maloney															4	0												7	0	5	3									16	3			
Lander Schmidt- lein																											6	6			2	0									8	6		
Lyon Schulz Propos					11	8			5	2	9	4	17	11			2	1	10	4	1	1																			55	31		
Pershing A.J.Reed													12	12																			24	24							36	36		
Washoe Ed. Reed Boerlin					3	3	23	23	10	10			4	4	1	1			7	7	7	7																			55	55		
Hayes																											3	3	6	6	44	44					102	102	155	155				
White Pine Eureka Lander Crook Townsend					10	7	1	0	7	3		1	1	1	0	8	5	2	0	1	1			17	13																	48	30	
Gillette																											45	19	2	2	29	19											76	40
TOTALS	8	7	13	10	115	87	7	3	27	22	37	21	81	64	27	8	13	8	37	23	24	18	17	13	10	8	118	81	114	69	276	218	4	3	102	102	1030	765						

III. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK.

BY COUNTIES.

CHURCHILL

Propps
Hauke



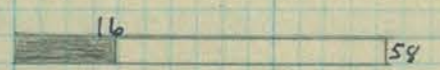
CLARK-LINCOLN

Wittwer



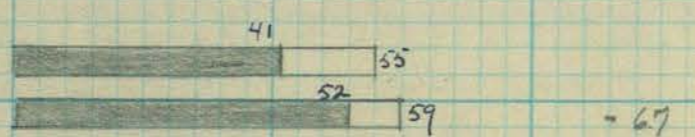
DOUGLAS

Stodieck



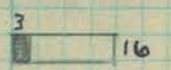
ELKO

Wilson-Menke
Brenner



HUMBOLDT-LANDER

Maloney



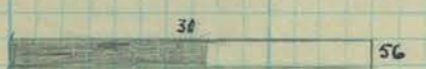
LANDER

Schmidtlein



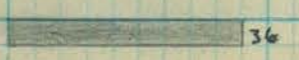
LYON

Schulz-Propps



PERSHING

A. J. Reed



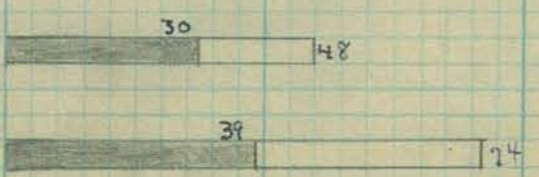
WASHOE

E. C. Reed-Boerlin
Hayes



WHITE PINE-EUREKA

Crook-Townsend
(Lander)
Gillette



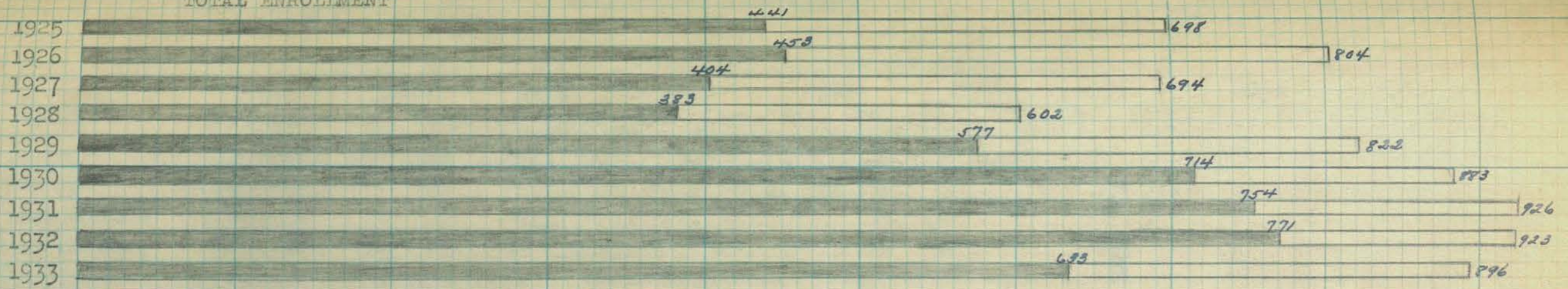
- 1 Represents four Club Members
- Represents Club Members Enrolled
- Represents Club Members Completing.

IV. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS

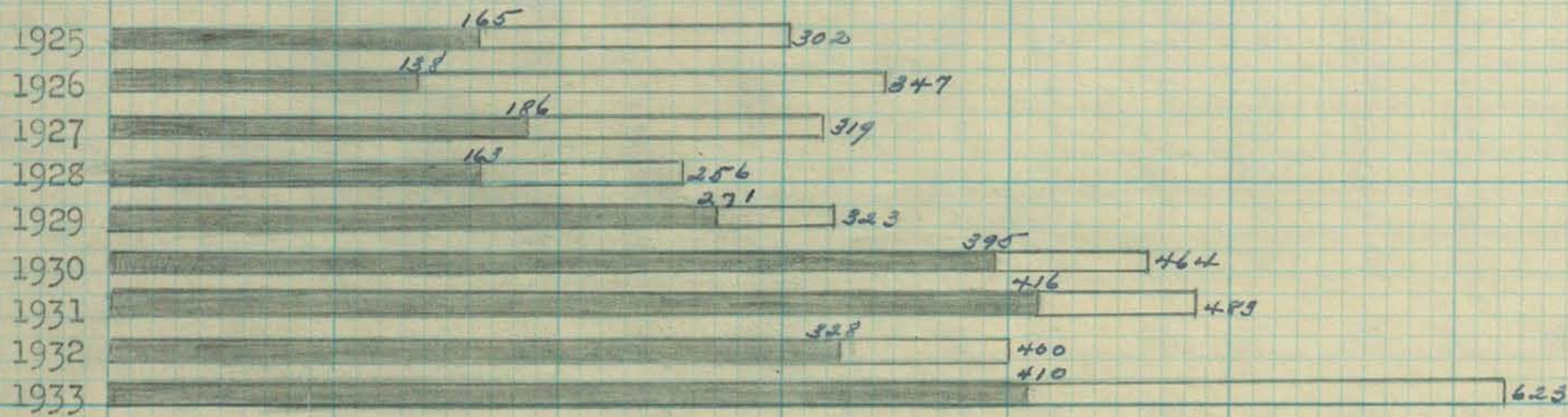
1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930,
1931, 1932, and 1933 Compared.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS
1925 - 1933

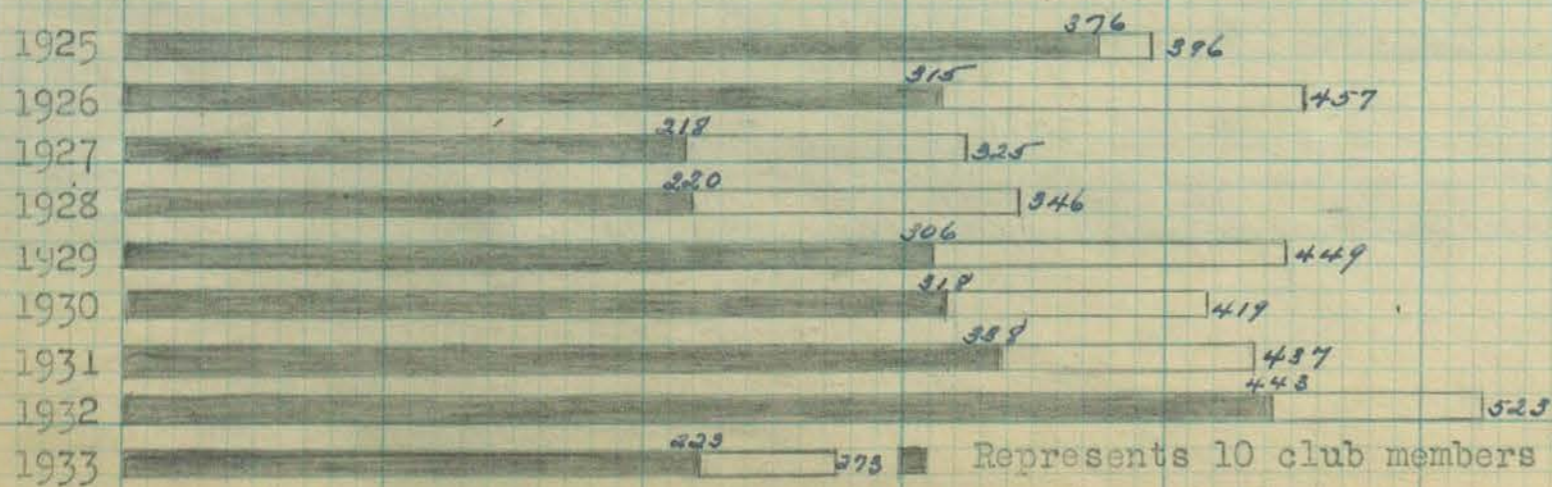
TOTAL ENROLMENT



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



■ Represents 10 club members

V. CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS, 1925 - 1933.

CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS FOR YEARS
1925 to 1933, Inclusive

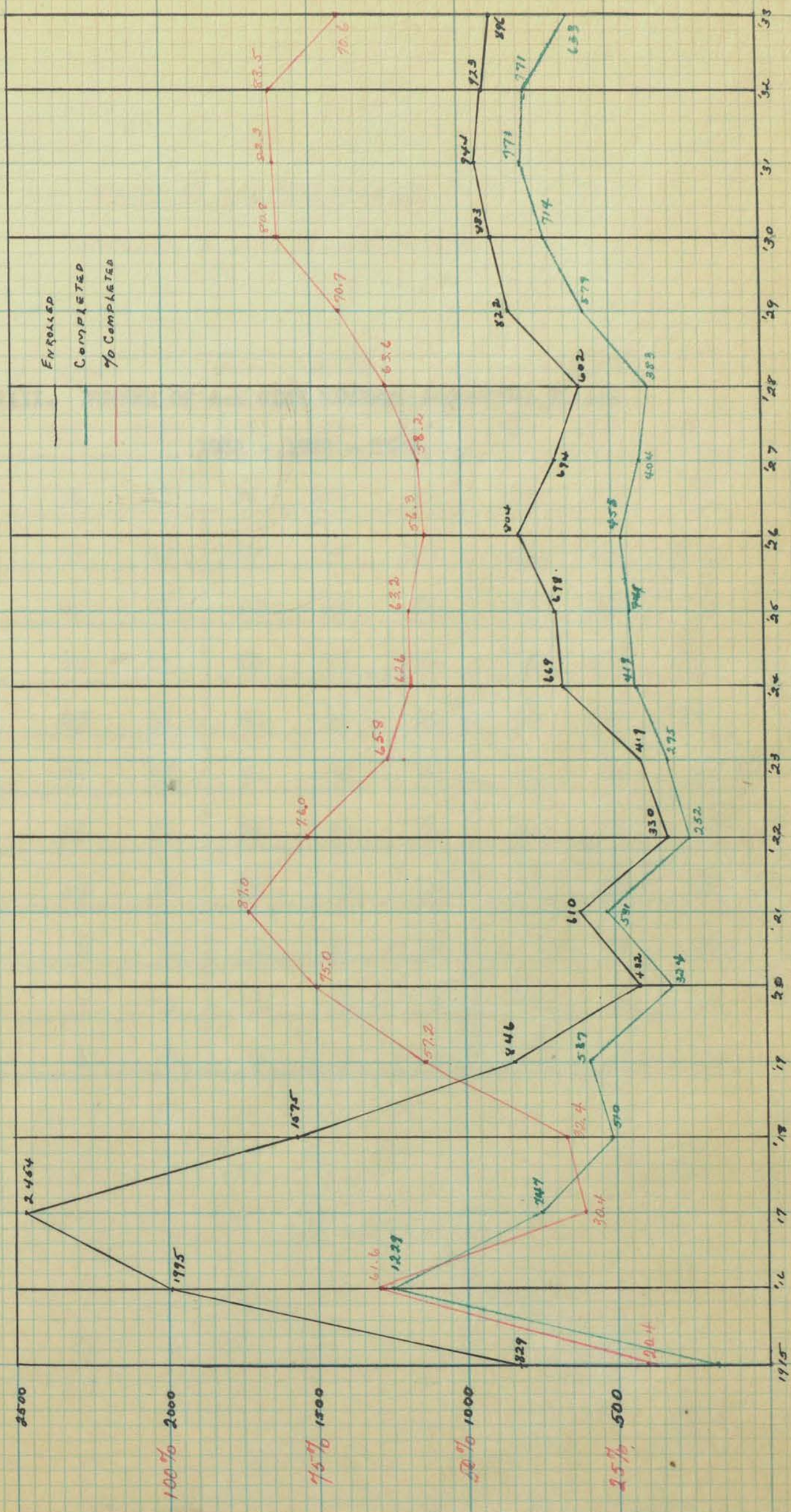
Project	1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.
Grain	31	12	42	17	10	5	9	9	3	3	0	0	4	2	26	26	8	7
Potato	11	2	42	19	58	44	23	15	2	2	18	18	12	12	11	11	13	10
Mkt. Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	14	9	30	18	24	22	34	24	7	3
Home Gardens	45	32	34	21	58	35	65	36	68	50	59	43	53	49	77	74	115	87
Yard Improv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	16	16	27	22
Dairy Cattle	125	61	101	30	128	57	54	34	88	67	67	62	97	91	111	86	81	64
Swine	11	8	3	1	1	1	9	6	18	14	29	27	50	40	38	30	37	23
Sheep	21	10	36	9	15	8	2	2	40	21	38	22	26	21	17	13	13	8
Poultry	49	36	58	26	33	22	54	38	58	46	95	66	66	49	40	31	37	21
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit	4	2	6	4	0	0	2	1	57	38	30	27	38	35	16	12	24	18
Beef Cattle	5	2	21	7	13	12	20	10	14	14	37	33	32	28	39	17	27	8
Range Mgt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	18	11	0	0	17	13
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Food Sel. & Prep.	13	11	21	18	56	35	62	42	36	29	70	63	164	138	145	124	118	81
Food Preservation	57	34	26	17	0	0	18	13	10	10	21	18	31	26	50	48	114	69
Clothing	326	231	396	271	315	180	240	147	343	233	326	269	284	205	326	269	276	218
Home Improv.	0	0	14	9	4	3	10	9	60	34	47	45	10	8	2	2	4	3
Home Health & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	102
Others																	10	8
TOTALS	698	441	800	449	691	402	586	374	820	575	881	713	926	754	957	792	1030	765

VI. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1933 TABLE.

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1933.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1575	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	87.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.8
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8
1931	944	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5
1933	896	633	70.6

VII. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1933, CHART.



VIII. NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE

1931 - 1932 - 1933.

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

ACCORDING TO AGE, 1931-1932-1933

AGE	BOYS.			GIRLS			TOTALS		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
10	59	58	47	122	104	89	181	162	136
11	64	59	58	119	97	106	183	156	164
12	70	58	67	90	95	88	160	153	155
13	72	68	63	72	77	69	144	145	132
14	51	69	51	48	46	63	99	115	114
15	38	35	52	30	50	30	68	85	82
16	21	26	24	17	26	34	38	52	58
17	11	19	18	10	9	12	21	28	30
18	3	8	7	4	11	9	7	19	16
19	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	6	5
20	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	2	4

IX. CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE, 1923 - 1933

4-H CLUB CAMP

The tenth annual Boys' and Girls' Encampment was held at Zephyr Cove, Lake Tahoe, July 31st to August 5th inclusive. While this year's attendance of 249 was somewhat less than last year's of 303, however, in the face of prevailing conditions, this is considered very good.

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE

1923 - 1933

	'23	'24	'25	'26	'27	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33
No. of Counties	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10	11
No. Attending from each County: (Club Members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents.)											
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32	49	55	66	85	64
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5	9
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17	14	21	0
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18	8
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45	33
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45	19	21	23
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9	13
Others Attending Club Camp	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14	16
TOTAL CAMP ATTENDANCE	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381	329	303	249

AGRICULTURAL ECON -
OMICS & MARKETING

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

for

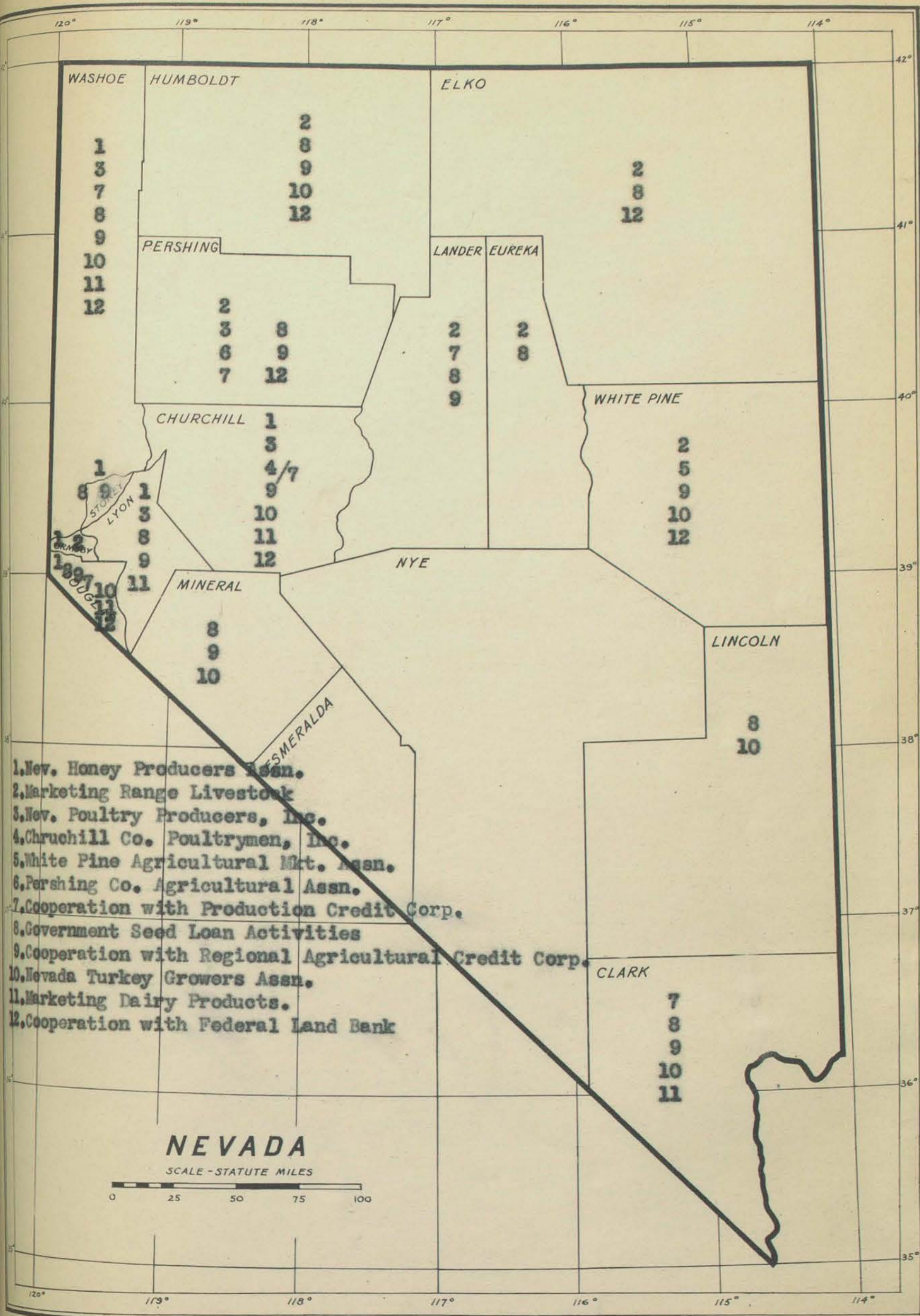
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L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

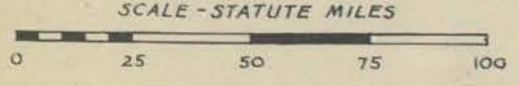
PROJECT MAP OF WORK DONE IN 1933

L. E. CLINE, EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST



1. Nev. Honey Producers Assn.
2. Marketing Range Livestock
3. Nev. Poultry Producers, Inc.
4. Churchill Co. Poultrymen, Inc.
5. White Pine Agricultural Mkt. Assn.
6. Pershing Co. Agricultural Assn.
7. Cooperation with Production Credit Corp.
8. Government Seed Loan Activities
9. Cooperation with Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.
10. Nevada Turkey Growers Assn.
11. Marketing Dairy Products.
12. Cooperation with Federal Land Bank

NEVADA



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Miscellaneous Activities.

In addition to the more important planned projects of the Agricultural Economist in Marketing, there are numerous activities devolving upon the office of a miscellaneous nature, which must be done, but for which no plans can be made. These activities are largely of an emergency nature.

Credit Corporations. In the 1932 program of the Extension Economist in Marketing there was planned and organization papers were prepared for a cooperative Credit Corporation, for the purpose of financing the operations of the Nevada Cooperative Associations and their members. Plans were all prepared for launching this organization, when the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation with 100% of the capital, supplied by the Government, came into the picture. This made it possible to finance these organizations mentioned and their members without the operation of this private credit corporation, so that plans in this direction were dropped, after its organization papers had been approved by the Intermediate Credit Bank at Berkeley.

Instead of further efforts along this line, time was devoted to assisting farmers in making proper contact

with the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and in acquainting people with its operations. With the advent of the Production Credit Corporation into the field of federal financing as a permanent institution to replace the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, it is very evident that the private cooperative credit corporation, conceived by this office, will never be necessary. The Extension Service will take an active part in facilitating the operations of this latter organization, in the establishment of which it has already had some part in the state.

County Farm Bureau Corporations. Because of the experience of the Extension Economist in marketing in organization work, the task of reorganizing two Nevada County Farm Bureaus was undertaken in collaboration with the Assistant Director of Extension. New incorporation papers and by-laws were prepared for these organizations, in which more workable provisions and protective measures were included than had been provided under the old organization plan. It is anticipated that the type of organization prepared for the two counties already reorganized will be prepared for the other county organizations in the state, and that all counties will be eventually organized under the new plan.

Turkey Specialist Work. In addition to the duties of the Agricultural Economist in marketing turkeys, the duties of acting as turkey specialist in production have also devolved on the writer, because of previous experiences along this line. This phase of Extension work has necessitated

some visits to farms and large amount of correspondence, some of which has extended out of the state. Some of the publicity work of the office has also been devoted to this matter.

News Stories. The Extension Economist in Marketing has included in his program of Extension work each year a considerable amount of publicity work, consisting of news stories and radio talks. Some of the news stories are prepared in the form of special articles for Nevada newspapers and western agricultural papers, while most of the contributions are made through the Extension news service, which supplies timely news notes throughout the year to the Nevada newspapers and the agricultural newspapers throughout the country.

During the year material was supplied for twelve extension news stories and six special feature stories were prepared for Nevada newspapers and western agricultural papers.

Outlook Bulletin. A regular activity of the Extension Service in cooperation with the State Experiment Station is the preparation of an Agricultural Outlook Bulletin, covering all the important agricultural commodities produced in the State. The Economist in Marketing and the Economist in Farm Accounts take the responsibility for this outlook bulletin, a copy of which is among the exhibits accompanying this report.

The material for the national outlook for agricultural products, as relates to Nevada, is secured

from the national outlook report prepared by the United States Agricultural Bureau of Economics, following a conference of State Extension Economists and United States Department Agricultural Economists in Washington each year. The Nevada agricultural outlook section is based upon a study of Nevada conditions in connection with the annual conference of Nevada Extension Agents.

Radio Talks. It is the custom of the Extension Economist in Marketing to prepare a series of radio talks each year on timely subjects. During the past year four radio talks covering the agricultural cooperative marketing activities of the state and three radio talks covering special subjects of turkey production and marketing were prepared and delivered over the K.O.H. broadcasting station in Nevada.

Three special turkey marketing and turkey outlook radio talks, covering Pacific Coast conditions, were prepared and delivered over the K.G.O., San Francisco unit of the National Broadcasting system.

Livestock Marketing. A livestock marketing project, in which the Nevada State Farm Bureau and the Nevada Extension Service would participate, was planned at the time of the annual Nevada Farm Bureau conference in January 1933. It was felt at that time, that due to the depression and the low prices of beef cattle that were anticipated for the year, there should be some special efforts devoted to assisting the range livestock men of Nevada in disposing of their feeder livestock. Accordingly a plan was formulated whereby the Nevada Extension Service,

cooperating with the State Farm Bureau, would assemble lists of feeder livestock for sale in the state and put these lists in the hands of as many prospective buyers as possible. Lists of prospective buyers were secured through the livestock departments of State Extension Service in other states, that import feeder livestock. The county agents in the Nevada Counties, where livestock are grown, supplied very complete lists of livestock for sale, together with the number and classes and ownership, and where and when this stock could be seen.

The project was carried out in every detail, but due to the very poor, prospect for margin in the cattle feeding business, feeder cattle sales were slower than was anticipated, although a large number of sales were made at fair prices through these efforts, and no doubt contacts were made that will result in building up a future market for Nevada feeder cattle. This project should be continued as a long time program.

University Instruction in Cooperative Marketing. A series of lectures, covering a months period on the subject of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing was prepared and given as a part of a University course to a class of students in the University of Nevada. The subject was treated from a historical standpoint and from the standpoint of modern principles and practices, including the latest plans, and methods of operation of Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Associations.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF REPORT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Honey Marketing.

The Nevada Extension Service has taken an active part in assisting with the cooperative marketing of honey from western Nevada.

The Extension Economist in Marketing assisted in getting comb honey producers together in the spring of 1931 for the purpose of organizing a cooperative honey marketing association. The Extension Economist in Marketing drew the organization papers for a cooperative honey marketing association, which was incorporated and which began business with the marketing of the 1931 honey crop. The association at that time adopted United States grades for comb honey and marketed all their product under these grades.

An attractive fiber board packing case was adopted in 1932, which added considerably to the salability of the honey. An attractive cellophane wrapper was also used to wrap the individual sections of comb honey. Altogether the package, when ready for market, was very presentable and attracted favorable mention on the market.

The above method of packing was continued with some improvements during the 1933 season.

Beginning with the 1933 marketing season, a selling agency was established in Los Angeles, the Extension

Economist drawing up the marketing agreement, whereby the selling agent became the sole agent for the association's honey in the Los Angeles territory. This agreement provided for the sales agent receiving shipments of honey from the association, for which he deposited 50% of the current market value. The sales' agent stored this honey at his expense and sold the same at wholesale or retail prices for the account of the association, rendering sales slips at the end of each month for all honey sold, and at the same time making a final cash settlement for all sales made up to the end of each month. The sales agent received 10% of the value of all sales made. The honey was delivered to the sales agent free of transportation costs. This sales agreement provided for the Association the privilege of making any sales it found advisable, outside of the Los Angeles territory.

A good portion of the crop was sold for cash to a Reno, Nevada, distributing agency. The total sales of the Nevada Honey Producers Association amounted to 2,470 cases. This honey, graded according to the United States grades for comb honey, consisted of 1,139 cases of fancy, 791 cases of No. 1, 519 cases of No. 2 and 21 cases of culls. The total value of this crop sold in 1933 amounted to \$3,918.72.

The market demand for comb honey as well as for extracted honey has been very slow during the past year, but sales were made and at prices in keeping with other agricultural products. The prevailing wholesale prices for comb honey at the close of the 1933 marketing season were as follows: fancy \$1.65, No. 1 \$1.65, No. 2 \$1.25. These prices are for cases of twenty-four sections each. The association

did considerable business in providing supplies for its members, by which the association was able to save the producing members considerable money.

The experience of the association has shown that the celophane wrapping of the sections of honey and the fiber board carton for packing not only adds greatly to the attractiveness and salability of the honey, but that these improvements hold the honey in the sections in a liquid condition over a much longer period of time, than is possible with comb honey that is not so handled.

The Extension Economist in Marketing met with the members of the Nevada Honey Producers Association four times during the year for the purpose of advising with them on marketing agreements and methods.

Trips were made to Los Angeles and San Francisco with representatives of the association for the purpose of contacting prospective markets.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperating with United States Crop Production Loan Office.

Considerable time and attention on the part of the Nevada Extension Service was given over to services in connection with the United States Crop Production Loan Office, for the purpose of facilitating the work of this office in connection with applications for crop production loans made by Nevada farmers. The Extension Economist in Marketing served as an Examiner for Nevada loan applications in the Salt Lake Office from April 5th to April 30th. The Extension Economist in charge of Farm Accounts served in the same capacity from March 15th to April 5th.

Prior to going to the Salt Lake Office of the United States Crop Production Loan Service, some time was given over to acquainting the farmers with the provisions of the act, creating the service. This educational work was carried on by means of newspaper articles and farmers' meetings.

All loans granted to Nevada farmers were first examined and passed upon by representatives of the Nevada Extension Service. The number of applications granted for Nevada amounted to 119 with a total value of \$14,756.00. This was only approximately one-half of the number and value of

loans granted the previous year when 208 loans were granted for a total of \$36,916.65. The applications for 1933 not only were greatly reduced, but the amounts applied for were much less than for 1932.

The Salt Lake Office of the United States Crop Loan Service had expected to cease receiving loan applications April 30th, but as a relief measure the time was extended to May 15th to accomodate districts in the higher altitudes and farther north, where the planting season was late. In a large number of instances the applicants were applying for their second season's loan. Most of these applicants had paid for their 1932 loan, while some were still delinquent. In practically all cases the security was adequate for the loans granted.

During the period intervening since crop loans were granted, the Extension Economists have been asked to mediate in a number of cases, where extensions for repayment have been asked for by farmers.

The credit extended by the United States Crop Loan Office has been of very material assistance to a large number of farmers in Nevada, whose funds and credit have been tied up in closed banks of the state for the past one or two years. Without the assistance rendered by this crop loan service the need for direct relief would have been very much greater in this territory than has been experienced.

In connection with this work the County Extension Agents in the various counties of the state acted as correspondents for the Crop Production Loan Office of this district, and were able to greatly facilitate the operations of the loan

office by making out the applications and by planning the season's cropping operations to fit the borrowing possibilities of the applicant.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
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Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF REPORT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperating with Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The need for well directed Extension activities in connection with the establishment of loan policies by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for poultrymen and turkey growers seemed very important early in the past year. No plans had been formulated by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation for financing poultry enterprises of any kind in this district, and the corporation was unenthusiastic about farming such plans. The directors were not enthusiastic about poultry loans, because they felt it would be expensive to make and service such loans, because of the small amounts per loan. The inexperience of the directors along these lines, also made them slow to appreciate the needs of poultrymen and the nature of the collateral that would be offered for security.

Because of the urgent demand by a number of commercial poultrymen and turkey growers for credit through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Nevada Extension Service was asked by the corporation to prepare loan plans that could be applied to poultrymen and to turkey growers, and at the same time satisfy the requirements of the Agricultural Credit Corporation. Accordingly the Agricultural

Economists undertook the task of assembling the necessary information and of preparing tables, showing the monthly needs of a poultry or turkey enterprise for the various items such as feed, fuel, labor, etc., and at the same time showing the inventory value and contemplated sales through the period of the loan. These tables were worked out in great detail for both poultrymen and turkey growers, as shown by the accompanying exhibits. The figures were based on farm account studies in the state, as well as upon experimental data. The tables that were prepared were made the basis for poultry and turkey loans by the Regional Agricultural Corporation, and the corporation reports that their loan experience has proven the tables applicable.

Poultry and turkey loans, made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to Nevada farmers, made possible their operations during the year, when local credit, which has always been relied upon, was not available. This line of credit may be continued for a while, but it is anticipated that federal financing of this nature will be transferred to a Production Credit Corporation, which was organized in December, 1933. No doubt the same loan plans and budgets for poultry and turkey loans will be used, that have proven satisfactory to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service will offer its services to facilitate the operations of the Production Credit Association, when it begins to function.

Because of the very late start that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation made in serving

the poultry and turkey growers, the number of loans to these producers was considerably curtailed. Many producers, who were planning on credit from this source were obliged to make other plans or abandon their projects altogether. The branch office of the Regional Agricultural Corporation operating in Nevada, however, reports that 30 loans were made in 1933 for a total of \$19,745.58, and that the repayments were very satisfactory, and that the collateral requirements were maintained in a very satisfactory manner. The local office of the Agricultural Credit Corporation reports that 5 poultry loans made in 1933 have been liquidated by the end of the year.

In connection with the poultry and turkey loan activities, the county extension agents in the various counties assumed the responsibility of figuring out the loan needs of their applicants and making out the application papers, which greatly facilitated the service, both for the corporation and borrower.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Turkeys.

Activities in connection with this project are among the important activities of the Extension Service. The organizations included in these activities were organized through the efforts of the Nevada Extension Service and Extension services of other states and have received constant support from these agencies.

The first activity of each year in this connection is the assistance given in connection with the marketing of the cold storage turkey pool of the state. This is followed by attendance at the first semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Northwestern Turkey Growers Association, of which the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association is a member. At this time the previous twelve months' business is reviewed, the books audited and tentative plans made for the following year's business. A second meeting of the same directors is held in October, after all the previous year's business is ended and a complete audit of the books can be made. At this meeting a financial budget and plan of operation is perfected for the new year's business, which begins about November 1st.

The Nevada Turkey Growers' Association sales efforts are centered in the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Regional Office, where all sales and collections are made,

and where all directors for packing and shipping originate.

The Nevada Turkey Growers' Association operates as a member of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association and delivers all turkeys f. o. b. cars at destination for the Regional Association, which has the sole right to sell the turkeys. Because of the fact that the Regional Association has control of such a large proportion of the turkeys originating in the northwestern states, it can serve as a very stabilizing factor on the turkey market by greatly influencing the tonnage of turkeys going to market, and the selling price of turkeys on that market.

The Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association pioneered in the establishment of government grading for dressed turkeys, and since 1930 all its product has gone to market government graded. These turkeys have no doubt been a great factor in raising the standards on the primary markets for dressed turkeys.

The Agricultural Economist in Marketing has been closely associated with the cooperative marketing of turkeys in Nevada since its inception, and has been the principal means of contact between the Nevada Association and the Regional Association located in Salt Lake City.

During the past marketing season the grand total of 315,401 net pounds of dressed turkeys have been marketed by the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association. These turkeys have been marketed in the cities, San Francisco and Los Angeles and other nearby points by means of refrigerator carload shipments. These turkeys have been carefully graded

and packed according to government specifications and have commanded premium prices, whenever it was possible to ask such premium prices. Premiums of as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for carload sales have been received.

The following is a statement of the shipments made during the past marketing season by the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association:

No. of net pounds	Thanksgiving	152,152
" " "	Christmas	130,969
" " "	January	32,280
Total pounds marketed		315,401

The above figures represent the total number of dressed pounds marketed by the three local units of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association.

Percentages of each grade of turkeys marketed for the season were as follows:

Prime grade	88%
Choice "	11%
Commercial grade	3%

The cost of operation of the State Association and its local units, together with the overhead operating costs of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, amounted to approximately a total of 3 cents per pound, which included transportation, packing plant costs, sales and overhead expense, as well as deductions for reserves. With these deductions subtracted from the gross wholesale selling price, the net returns for a typical unit of the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association for the past marketing season were as

follows:

Thanksgiving

Prime $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

Choice $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

Commercial $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

Christmas

Prime $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

Choice $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

Commercial $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound

January Estimated

Prime 17 cents per pound

Choice 15 cents per pound

Commercial 14 cents per pound

The total business done by the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association for the 1933 marketing season with January estimated amounted to \$57,491.00 for turkeys sold as compared with \$71,755.69 for 1932.

Prices received for Thanksgiving turkeys this year will average approximately 2 cents less per pound for prime grade than for Thanksgiving turkeys last year and between 3 and 4 cents per pound more for the same grade of turkeys for January this year as compared with January last year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1933

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Dairy Products.

Extension activities in connection with marketing dairy products have been directed principally along the lines of regularatory work in connection with city milk ordinances and milk marketing code agreements.

Beginning in January the Washoe County Dairymen's Association of Reno, Nevada, which was organized with the aid of the Extension Service in 1932, solicited the aid of the Washoe County Extension Service and the Marketing Specialist of the State Extension Service in the revision of the Reno city milk ordinance. The operations of the Reno city milk ordinance affect the entire dairy industry of western Nevada, since Reno and vicinity is the principal milk consuming center of the State.

A number of unfair practices grew up under the old city milk ordinance, and an effort was made by the dairy interests, working through the Washoe County Dairymen's Association and the Extension Service, to make a more workable ordinance. Meetings were held over a period of approximately two months, resulting in a new ordinance being adopted by the City of Reno, and sponsored by the dairy distributors and producers alike.

Following the preparation and adoption of this city milk ordinance, there was considerable agitation for a milk code, covering the metropolitan district of Reno and Sparks, Nevada, as well as the Lake Tahoe area. Many meetings were held with the local dairymen and distributors of milk, following the attendance upon a milk code hearing at Berkeley, California by delegates appointed to represent the Reno-Sparks producing area. The Extension Economist accompanied the delegates and participated in the meetings.

A committee, representing dairy producers, producer-distributors and distributors, was chosen to formulate a milk code for the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area, according to provisions suggested by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Many meetings and conferences were held to adjust the differences between the groups, but finally a workable code was agreed upon and sent to Washington headquarters for inspection and approval.

The different factions interested in marketing milk were quite agreed upon the provisions of this code, and the new Reno city milk ordinance was designed to facilitate the operation of the code. It was fully predicted that had this code been approved promptly and the licensing provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act made effective, the operation of the code would have been very satisfactory.

Unfortunately the consideration of the code was delayed until the interest of the people subsided, and finally competition became so keen that the entire market milk operations became demoralized. Prices were reduced far below cost of production and distribution.

The final status of the milk code agreements, throughout the country at the end of the year, was that many of the important provisions first planned for milk codes were abolished. According to new plans, no regulations are provided for the retail selling prices, these being left to open competition; but the paying prices to the producers shall be established. With these new provisions it will be necessary to redraw the market milk code, if western Nevada dairymen are to operate under milk code agreements. This will be a project for 1934.

Simultaneous with the activities in connection with the above-mentioned milk code agreements and city ordinance, some attention was given over to similar work for Las Vegas, Nevada, and Fallon, Nevada. City milk ordinances were enacted in these two places and a milk code was proposed for these places also. However, all activities in connection with milk codes will be held in abeyance, pending more specific instructions sent out from the Washington office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperating with the Federal Land Bank Commissioner

The Federal Land Bank Commissioner planned early in October for an independent review of appraisal methods and policies of the twelve Federal Land Banks, to be conducted by agricultural economists, who had not heretofore had connections with any of the Federal Land Banks. The Agricultural Economist in Marketing of the Nevada Extension Service was urged by the Federal Land Bank Commissioner to take up this work in the 11th Land Bank District, October 7th, for a period of three months. Arrangements were made for a leave of absence to take up this work.

Preliminary to launching upon this work, all appointees were requested to attend a conference at St. Paul, Minnesota for instructional purposes. Following this conference, a trip was made to the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley for purposes of studying routine appraisal and loan methods. Following this visit to the Land Bank, visits were made into the field to accompany Land Bank appraisers, doing their regular duty of appraising farms for loan purposes. Fourteen different farms were visited in company with five different appraisers, for the purpose of observing these appraisers' methods and of getting their ideas of appraisal policies and values.

After the above preliminary preparation, actual reappraisal work was begun on farms that had been previously appraised and the applications disposed of through the usual procedure. Some of these applications had been approved and loans granted. Others had been appraised and approved for only a part of the amount applied for, while still others had been appraised by the Land Bank Appraiser and rejected entirely. Eighteen such appraisal reviews were made.

The first appraisals of these eighteen applications were made by six Land Bank Appraisers. The appraisers' instructions in most cases were rather hurried and inadequate. The Federal Land Bank was crowded by a great rush of applications and the appraisers were rushed into the field with very little training. This was a great handicap to the appraisers and in some instances resulted in improper appraisals, especially where the appraisers were operating in localities and under conditions with which they were unfamiliar.

It was a common complaint among appraisers that they were given no idea of basic values, upon which to base their judgement in appraising properties in the different localities; also that they were unable to profit by their experiences in their appraisal work, because they were not informed as to the Land Bank's final action on their reports, leaving them in the dark as to whether or not they were following the proper course in their methods.

It was observed, after reviewing the appraisal reports on properties and later making an independent appraisal of the same properties, that in many instances the loans granted were not justified upon the present earning power of the property, and that in most cases normal prices and not present prices had to be applied to the ranches in order to arrive at a loan value, that would justify a loan equal to the amount asked for by the applicant. In many cases the amounts applied for were for the purpose of liquidating debts representing operating expenses for the past two or three years, showing that the properties had not yielded any net returns during this time, but had on the other hand sustained actual cash losses. The loans were granted on the supposition that higher prices would prevail in the near future.

It was a common observation that creditors throughout the country were taking advantage of this source of ready cash and the government's lending policy through the Land Banks to shift a large proportion of the debt burden of the country onto the land. This will leave the fixed charges on such lands increased to a point where the lands will be less and less desirable and less flexible to operate, because of these high fixed charges. It will be interesting to observe the effect of this transfer of debts to the land in the future.

The appraisers' methods were found to be very liberal in most cases. Their policy seemed to be to allow loans if possible. In many cases the amounts loaned equaled

the present selling price of the farms. The one safeguard in this respect that insures the mortgagor staying with his farm is that he is not given the amount of the loan in cash, but the debts are liquidated with the money by a correspondent, and the owner is left in possession of his property and will not be harrassed by his numerous creditors.

According to Land Bank officials, interest payments due on many mortgages acquired early in 1933 are in default, and morateriums have been asked for by the mortgagors. It is very easy to see that the Federal Land Bank system has served to relieve a serious situation in the financial condition of the farmers, and has placed much ready cash in circulation.

The debtor and the creditor classes are fast appreciating the possibilities of liquidating obligations through the Federal Land Bank system, and it is freely predicted that this source of funds will be drawn upon much more rapidly in the future than it has been in the past, if the present liberal policies of the Federal Land Bank are maintained.

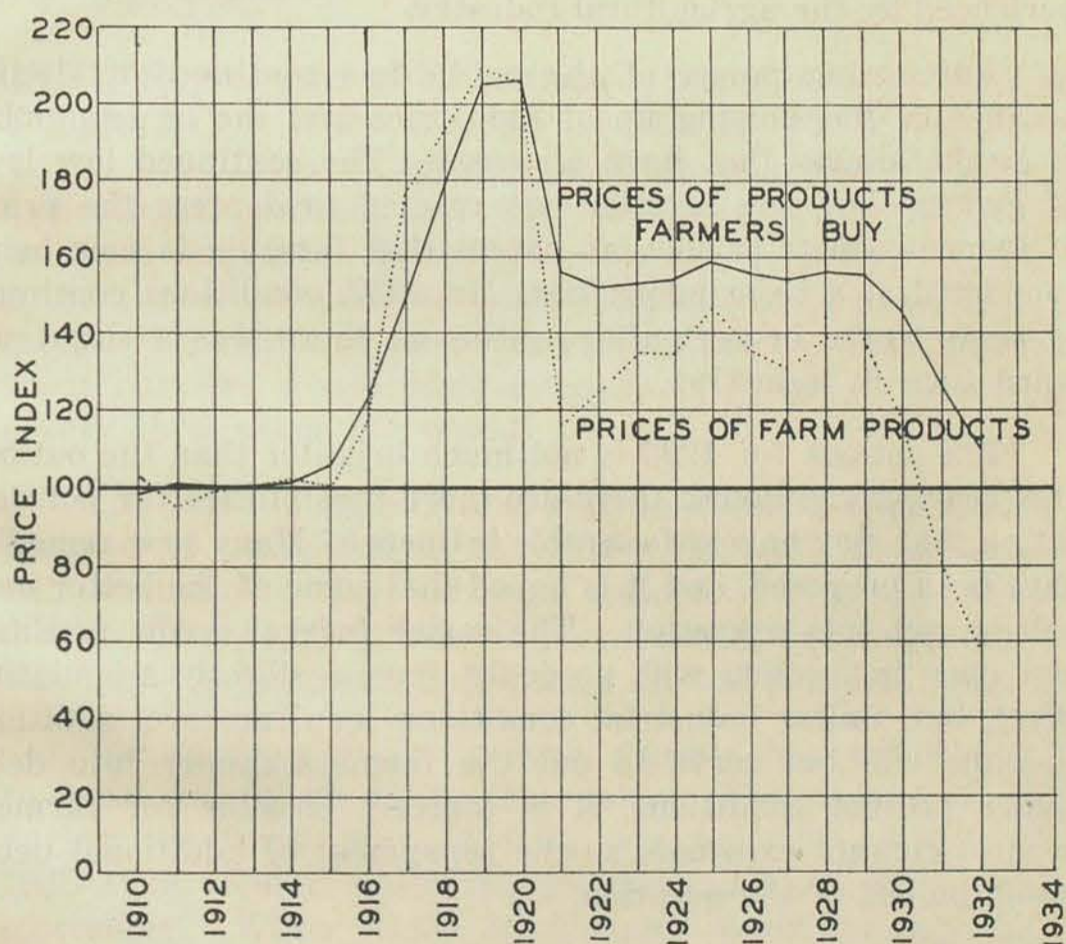
As a final termination of the work of the special investigators, a conference of these men was called to meet with the Land Bank Commissioner and other Land Bank officials in Washington, January 3rd to January 6th, inclusive, where each investigator was asked to supplement his reports submitted throughout his service with more detailed discussion of his findings. Some important observations were made at this meeting and a number of suggestions and recommendations were drawn by the members present for the future consideration of the Federal Land Bank system.

THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Circular No. 3

February 15, 1933

1933 NEVADA AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



GRAPH SHOWING PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS
AND OF PRODUCTS FARMERS BUY

After the close of the World War, the index price of farm products remained for eight years from 20 to 30 points below the index price of products farmers buy. Beginning with 1930, both indexes began to drop, but farm prices dropped faster, until at the end of 1932 they were 50 points below the prices of the products farmers buy.

POULTRY LOAN BUDGET
150 Chicks for 100 Hens now in Flock

Period of Time	Items and Amount Advanced	Credit Items	Collateral	Unpaid Balance
Initial	150 chicks @ 10¢ \$15.00 Brooder fuel @3¢ per chick 4.50	None	100 hens @ 60¢ \$60.00 150 chicks @10¢ 15.00	\$19.50
1 - 4 weeks	132.4# Feed 3.78	None	100 hens @ 60¢ 60.00 135 chicks @15¢ 20.25	23.28
Sub Total	23.28	None	80.25	23.28
4 - 8 weeks	540# feed 13.40	66 cockerels @15¢ \$9.15	100 hens @60¢ 60.00 66 pullets @20¢ 13.20	36.68
Sub Total	36.68	9.15	73.20	27.53
8 - 12 weeks	310# Feed 5.72	None	100 hens @60¢ 60.00 65 pullets @40¢ 26.00	33.25
Sub Total	42.40	None	86.00	33.25
12 - 16 weeks	319# Feed 4.92	None	100 hens @60¢ 60.00 65 pullets @50¢ 32.50	38.17
Sub Total	47.32	None	92.50	38.17
16 - 20 weeks	306# Feed 4.33	None	100 hens @60¢ 60.00 65 pullets @60¢ 39.00	42.50
Sub Total	51.65	None	99.00	42.50
20 - 24 weeks	310# Feed 4.40	50 hens @40¢ 20.00	40 hens @60¢ 24.00 65 pullets @75 48.75	46.80
Sub Total	56.05	20.00	72.75	26.89
Grand Total	56.05	29.15	Final 72.75	Final 26.90

Feed Cost Per 100#:

Starting Mash	\$3.00 per 100#
Growing "	2.75 " "
Chick Scratch	2.00 " "
Pullet	1.75 " "
Grain	1.00 " "

LOAN NEEDS FOR THE PURCHASE AND FEEDING
of
ONE HUNDRED BABY CHICKS

100 chicks delivered	\$10.00
Fuel cost for brooding	3.00
Feed for all cockerels up to one month of age and pullets up to the time when they will be laying (6 months)	16.60
Vaccination of pullets	.40
 Total cash cost to be charged per 100 chicks purchased, not including labor	 \$30.00

If the cockerel sale, as shown below, amounting to \$6.75, is subtracted from the total cost going into the 100 chicks, of \$30.00, this will leave the 40 pullets costing \$23.25 or 58.12 cents each.

Probable income from sale of stock:

45 cockerels at 15¢ each at one month to 30¢ each at three months	6.75 to 13.50
Sale of cull hens, 32 at 30¢, from original flock	9.60
Total income through the sale of stock	16.00 to 23.00
Balance due at the end of 6 months for 40 pullets that should be retained from 100 chicks purchased, from	8.00 to 15.00

The feed prices used in these calculations are as follows:

- \$3.00 per 100# for chick starting mash to be used for the first 4 to 6 weeks.
- \$2.00 per 100# for growing mash to be used for the next 6 weeks.
- \$1.50 per 100# for chick scratch.
- \$1.75 per 100# for pullet mash.
- \$1.25 per 100# for grain.

These figures should be ample for the 1933 season. The amounts of feed used in the calculation are based on California Pullet Cost Studies, and are considered liberal for Nevada. It is expected that the poultryman will supply ample green feed to supplement the grain and mash to be used. Any grain or milk supplied on the farm will serve to reduce the cash outlay shown, in proportion to the amounts available.

The total cost should provide for the cash outlay per 100 chicks exclusive of labor and other overhead expense and should result in a yield of 40 pullets at the end of 6 months period, at which time, the pullets should be yielding a profit in eggs produced. It is a common practice to sell the cockerels as soon as they can be recognized and have any sale value, but some producers carry them over to three months. Under ordinary good practices there should be approximately 45 cockerels for sale which, as indicated above, will yield from \$6.75 to \$13.50. Under usual practices a flock of 80 hens would require 100 baby chicks

and from this flock 30 to 40 hens should be culled during the summer, and as stated above, would bring about 30¢ each, under present price conditions. According to this plan, therefore, from \$16.00 to \$23.00 per hundred chicks purchased can be paid on the Note during the summer and by the time that the new pullets replace the culled hens, the Note is reduced by a little more than half. We think that the balance could easily be paid off in six equal payments from the sale of eggs.

It is suggested that for purposes for making poultry loans to commercial poultrymen, the original flock should be ample collateral for the baby chicks and feed loan on the basis of 100 hens for 150 chicks and all poultry and feed be included in the mortgage. Money for the chicks can be paid to the Hatchery at time of delivery, and money for feed can be paid to the Feed Company, requiring the poultryman to put in a supply probably twice during the season; the first when the chicks are purchased, enough feed to last them three months; then again at the end of three months, enough feed to last the pullets until fall laying begins.

The actual costs of growing poultry varies greatly with the skill of the individual producer and the prices of the feed used. The above cost figures are considered as a fair average of what might be expected under 1933 conditions by experienced poultrymen based on the feed prices mentioned.

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

METHODS OF DETERMINING
THE LOAN VALUE OF TURKEYS
AT DIFFERENT AGES

RATES OF GAIN, FEED CONSUMPTION
AND
OTHER COST OF PRODUCTION ITEMS

BY

L. E. CLINE

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

RENO, NEVADA

TURKEY LOAN VALUE TABLES

It will be noted in the following tables that the estimated feed charged per turkey amounts to 92.46 pounds, which is to say that if the turkey was confined to a dry lot, he would require approximately 60 pounds of grain and 32.46 pounds of mash for a 32 week period.

If the turkey is allowed free access to the grain and mash and also has free access to green feed or fine alfalfa hay, it will only need approximately 75% as much grain and mash or 69.33 pounds.

If skim milk is kept before the turkeys continuously, in addition to the alfalfa, then the grain and mash will be reduced another 8% or 7.4 pounds, so that total requirements of grain and mash will be reduced to approximately 62 pounds.

For the purpose of supplying fresh greens to turkeys, an area equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of a good stand of alfalfa should be provided for each 100 turkeys after they are two months of age.

One and one half tons of third crop alfalfa hay will serve in the place of the green pasture for 100 birds, during the growing season.

Skim milk will replace mash at the rate of approximately 100 gallon of milk for 120 pounds of mash.

A full explanation follows the Loan Value Tables.

Rates of Gain in Weight, Feed Consumption
 Cost of Production and Loan Values of Turkeys during Growing Period.
 Figures are Per Turkey

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Age in Weeks	Approximate weight in pounds	Total feed mash and grain etc. for period pounds	Cumulative feed to date in pounds	% of total feed to finish after date	Feed re-quired to finish after date pounds	Total cost of feed @ $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to finish after date	Labor 30¢ hour, charged for period	Interest charged for period	Death Loss percent of death loss
1st	.17	.077	.	.999	92.38	\$1.385			
2nd	.29	.235	.312	.996	92.14	1.382			
3rd	.44	.260	.572	.993	91.89	1.378			
4th	.66	.432	1.004	.989	91.46	1.371			
1st 4 wks.	.66		1.004	.989	91.46	1.371	\$.09	\$.01	0.08
5th	.99	.616	1.620	.982	90.84	1.362			
6th	1.32	.826	2.446	.973	90.02	1.350			
7th	1.79	1.058	3.504	.962	88.96	1.334			
8th	2.25	1.316	4.820	.947	87.65	1.314			
2nd 4 wks.	2.25		4.820	.947	87.65	1.314	.075	.011	.038
10th	3.46								
12th	5.04								
3d 4 wks.	5.04	7.304	12.124	.868	80.31	1.204	.06	.0123	.03
14th	6.87								
16th	8.55								
4th 4 wks.	8.55	11.301	23.425	.747	69.04	1.035	.045	.0135	.025
18th	10.20								
20th	12.25								
5th 4 wks.	12.25	15.059	38.484	.583	53.98	.809	.045	.0152	.019
22nd	13.58								
24th	15.10								
6th 4 wks.	15.10	16.981	55.465	.400	37.00	.555	.045	.017	.014
26th	15.75		65.465						
28th	16.00								
7th 4 wks.	16.00	21.00	76.465	.173	16.00	.240	.05	.0199	.013
30th	16.50	16.00	92.465				.15	.02	.014
Total	16.50	92.465					.552	.119	.233

Rates of Gain in Weight, Feed Consumption, Con't.

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Age in Weeks	Death Loss Value of Loss	Total Misc. charges (labor interest loss) / turk value to date starting at 40¢ each Cumulative	Total feed cost for period @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	Total cost of turks to date including feed, labor, loss, int- erest and cumulative turk values Cumulative	Total cost to finish from date	When finished turkeys sell at 20¢ per pound net and weigh 15 # net dressed or 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ # live weight.	
						Maximum loan value	Loan Value at 2/3 maximum.
1st 4 wks.	\$.041	\$.541	\$.015	\$.556	\$2.133	\$.87	\$.58
2nd 4 wks.	.026	.668	.0573	.725	1.964	1.04	.69
3rd 4 wks.	.0272	.824	.110	.933	1.756	1.25	.825
4th 4 wks.	.0288	1.02	.169	1.189	1.500	1.50	.999
5th 4 wks.	.028	1.277	.226	1.503	1.186	1.81	1.20
6th 4 wks.	.0252	1.589	.254	1.843	.846	2.14	1.42
7th 4 wks.	.020	1.932	.315	2.247	.447	2.55	1.69
8th 4 wks.	.0371	2.449	.240	2.689			
Total	.244		1.388				

EXTENSION SERVICE - UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

By, L.E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist

APPLICATION OF TABLE SHOWING TURKEY PRODUCTION
COSTS AND LOAN VALUES TO TURKEY LOANS.

The accompanying table has been prepared for the purpose of enabling loan companies to analyze turkey loan applications and to arrive at the worth of the flock, the probable expense in feed and time, together with miscellaneous costs that would be required to finish the turkeys for market, as well as to arrive at a fair loan value.

This table has been prepared from experimental data covering many large flocks numbering several thousands of turkeys, and from turkey enterprise studies covering a large number of flocks of many thousands of birds handled under average farm conditions during the past five years in the western states.

The table has been made up primarily for the purpose of arriving at loan values of turkeys at different ages, but other valuable figures in this connection were secured while arriving at the loan values and are included in the table. A study of the figures will show how the loan value was determined.

If figures in columns 1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11, are applied to similar information for a turkey flock upon which a loan is asked, it will assist in determining the present status of the flock as compared with a good average flock in rate of growth and costs for birds of a similar age as shown on the table.

Under the headings, Mash and Grain, column 3, are included the approximate amounts and values of all feed that would normally be used, such as grain, mash, green feed, milk, minerals, etc. An average price of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound is allowed for the 1952-33 growing season for the composite ration for turkeys. Some growers will be in a position to reduce this cost and some others will be obliged to figure a higher cost. However, the table can be altered to fit any prices by applying these prices to the amounts given in the table, columns 3 and 4.

The maximum loan value as shown in this table, column 15, is based upon a net price to the grower of 20 cents per pound and a net dressed weight of fifteen pounds per turkey.

Corrections in the table for different prices and weights can easily be made. The loan value for turkeys of different ages is arrived at by subtracting the total cost of all items entering into the cost of production that will be required to complete the feeding and finishing for market from the estimated net return of the finished bird. In other words, it is considered that a loan company would not loan an amount which, together with subsequent expense required to finish the turkey flock would exceed the net returns from the final sales. The loan values here indicated in the last column will permit these and still leave a margin of one-third for safety.

In applying this table to an application for a turkey loan an example would be somewhat as follows: If the turkey flock had reached an average age of three months and is in a good, thrifty condition and has an average weight corresponding to that of the table as determined by weighing a fair sample of the flock, the calculation will be somewhat as follows, and would result in figures corresponding with the 3rd four week period of the table. Example - Average final return per turkey \$3.00, less total cost to finish the flock per bird, \$1.75, equals \$1.25 maximum loan value. Reducing this loan value by one-third, leaves the safe loan value \$.825 per turkey. This may be taken as a safe loan value based on the figures, since the creditor could theoretically take over the flock and complete the finishing operation pay all expenses for feed and marketing and sustain no loss. In addition to the protection of one-third margin above mentioned, there is also included in the loan figure a normal loss of 23.3 per cent, which, under normal conditions, should cover all depreciation due to losses during the growing season. According to practical experiences, about half the depreciation on a commercial turkey flock occurs after the fourth month period. The loss in numbers after this period is much smaller

than during the earlier life of the turkeys, but according to the studies made, increased values after the fourth month period make the losses throughout the growing season practically uniform as is shown in the table, columns 10 and 11.

If the loan value were to be figured on an average feed price of 1¢ per pound for the composite ration of green feed, grain, mash, etc., then the feed cost, column 6, would be reduced by 40 cents and likewise the total cost to finish, column 15, would be reduced by 40 cents to \$1.356. If the average net return for the turkey is still figured at \$3.00, then the maximum loan value, column 16, would be increased to read 40 cents more or \$1.65, and the safe loan value, column 17, would read \$1.10 or $\frac{2}{3}$ of \$1.65.

If the average sale value per bird was changed to \$3.25 instead of \$3.00, then the loan value would be arrived at as follows: $\$3.25 - \1.35 , total cost to finish, $= \$1.90 \times \frac{2}{3} = \$1.26 =$ safe loan value with feed at 1¢ per pound and sale value at \$3.25 per bird.

It is a common experience among commercial growers that the turkey flock is on a very substantial basis after the turkeys have reached three months of age so that for loan purposes in a general way, three months is a very good minimum age at which to make loans. However, each application should be considered on its own merits regardless of the age of the turks. If the moral risk is not so good, loans made at a more advanced age will be safer because the growers' margin of profit increases with the age of the flock.

It will be noted in the illustration cited of the loan on turkeys at three months of age that \$.825 per bird, recommended loan, is not sufficient for the feed requirements to finish the birds. Loan values at later ages, however, are even more than sufficient to finish the bird. At three months of age the table shows that 80.31 pounds of feed at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, or \$1.20, will be required to finish the bird for market. These figures show that unless the borrower can secure feed at a cheaper rate than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, or has on hand at least forty pounds of

of feed per bird, or its equivalent in pasture, milk, etc., that can be used, the money to be advanced cannot complete the finishing operations and the loan will be a poor risk.

In addition to the extra feed requirement over and above what the loan will furnish in the above example, it must be determined if the applicant has proper facilities for carrying on operations and can absorb the non-cash miscellaneous costs of labor, interest and loss incident to normal operations, amounting to sums as shown in the table, columns 8,9,10, and 11.

Since turkey production requires especial knowledge and skill peculiar to the business, the ability of the applicant must be given due consideration. A good turkey flock in inexperienced or indifferent hands may be a poor risk on any basis, while the same flock in good hands should be as safe a basis for a loan as any other livestock enterprise. During the past five years when other livestock enterprises have shown little or no profits and often heavy losses, turkey growing has been on the whole a profitable undertaking.

INFORMATION FOR USE IN ESTIMATING THE VARIOUS
COSTS OF PRODUCING TURKEYS BY ARTIFICIAL METHODS

The accompanying table has been compiled to show the approximate weights of turkeys of different ages, pounds of feed consumed with and without pasture, and other cost items, such as death loss, labor and interest charge, which go to make up the cost of growing turkeys.

The feed used in the accompanying table is charged at the rate of \$3.00 per hundred for starting mash, \$2.00 per hundred for growing mash, and \$1.00 per hundred for grain. These prices should be approximately the feed prices for the growing season of 1933 in Nevada.

For best feeding practices the baby turkeys should consume mostly starting mash for the first month. After that period they should average about half mash and half grain. They should eat a little more mash than grain for the second, third and fourth months; and for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth months, they should have more grain than mash.

The accompanying table shows the approximate weight per poult at the end of each four week period and the amount of feed used for the birds for each of the four week periods with continuous alfalfa pasture; also, without alfalfa pasture. The estimated cost of feed for each of the four week periods, at the prices mentioned, is also given. Turkeys having free access to good alfalfa range will need at least one-half acre of good alfalfa for each one hundred turkeys if the alfalfa is to hold up under constant grazing. A greater area is better. A constant supply of green alfalfa will reduce the amount of grain required by about 25%. If alfalfa pasture is not available third crop alfalfa hay can be made to serve for greens. It will take approximately two tons of third crop alfalfa hay to supply the green feed for one hundred turkeys.

If grain is to be grown to supplement the mash or other protein concentrates in the ration, then there should be planted approximately 2 acres of grain, preferably wheat, for each 100 poults anticipated.

If skim milk can be made available to provide all that the turkeys can use another 8% can be saved in the amount of grain and mash used. One gallon of skim milk will replace about one pound of mash in a poultry ration.

It will be noted in the accompanying table that the estimates are based on a thirty-two week growing period with turkeys reaching an average live weight of 16.50 pounds. The amount of feed estimated to be used with pasture per finished turkey is shown to be 70.5 pounds per bird which at prices mentioned will cost \$1.19. The amount of feed used under dry lot conditions is shown at 98.4 pounds which at prices as mentioned will cost \$1.54. The value of the death loss shown in the table is based on the actual investment in the original cost and feed consumed by the turkeys lost.

The total cost of production of the 80 mature turkeys saved, including feed, labor, interest, death loss, brooder expense and the original cost of the poult at 30¢ each, according to the accompanying table, is \$196.09 with alfalfa pasture and \$214.31 for 80 finished turkeys grown without pasture. When reduced to the cost per turkey the figures show \$2.45 per turkey with alfalfa pasture and \$2.67 without alfalfa pasture.

Unless turkeys are grown on a very large scale the grower should be able to absorb the overhead expense, labor and interest charge in connection with the operation so that these charges need not be included in the loan needs. If these charges of 36¢ for labor and 12.3¢ for interest are deducted there will then remain a total cost for feed and death loss of \$1.61 per live turkey including the poult cost of 30¢.

When the live weight costs per turkey are reduced to dressed weight costs per pound these figures show a cost of 12.31¢ per pound for feed costs, poult cost, fuel cost, and death loss on alfalfa pasture. If all charges, exclusive of general overhead, are included, such as labor and interest, the cost per pound of dressed turkey will be approximately 16.3¢.

Turkeys handled under good growing conditions free of disease and on a full, well balanced ration will require approximately 4.7 pounds of feed in addition to green feed for each pound of finished dressed weight of turkeys grown when the feed consumed by the turkeys that are lost is charged to the surviving mature birds.

Some growers will be able to reduce the above costs for growing turkeys and some will not be able to produce at these figures. The total costs of operation depend entirely on the skill of the grower in feeding and preventing death loss. The costs of the feeds are also important items in the cost of the finished turkeys. A shorter period for maturity will naturally reduce the cost of production.

It is recommended that if land is at all available for growing grain, corn, wheat or barley that such grain be grown this year to reduce the cash outlay for turkey growing operations. If grain can be grown the total cash outlay for feed will be materially reduced. The labor charge included in the accompanying table is based upon the ability of one man to handle 2,000 turkeys with wages figured at \$3.00 per day, or \$1.50 per day for handling 1,000 turkeys.

The figures given are estimates for average working conditions for 1933.

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF GROWING TURKEYS FROM DAY OLD TO 32 WEEKS OF AGE
(100 poults to start with and ending with 80 mature turkeys)

No. Turks to Begin	Age in Weeks	Approximate Live Wt. per Turkey	Aver. Cost of Feed per 100#	Pounds of Mash & Grain & Cost with & without Pasture				Value of Death Loss	Labor @ 1.50 per day for half time per 1000	Int. Chge. per Month	Total Cost for All Items	
				With Pasture		Without Pasture					With Pasture	Without Pasture
				Am't.	Cost	Am't.	Cost					
100	1st 4 wks	.66#	\$3.00	100#	\$3.00	100#	\$3.00	\$3.08	\$4.50	\$1.00	\$11.58	\$11.58
92	2nd 4 wks	2.25	2.50	352	8.80	352	8.80	1.37	4.50	1.10	15.77	15.77
89	3rd 4 wks	5.04	2.00	480	9.60	650	13.00	1.41	4.50	1.20	16.70	20.11
86	4th 4 wks	8.55	1.50	728	10.92	972	14.58	.99	4.50	1.40	17.81	21.47
84	5th 4 wks	12.25	1.50	948	14.22	1255	18.97	1.08	4.50	1.50	21.30	26.05
82	6th 4 wks	15.10	1.50	1044	15.66	1392	20.88	.57	4.50	1.70	22.43	27.65
81	7th 4 wks	16.00	1.50	1275	19.12	1701	25.51	.62	4.50	2.00	26.24	32.63
80	8th 4 wks	16.50	1.33	1080	14.36	1440	19.15		4.50	2.40	21.26	26.05
Total 32 weeks		Aver. Wt 16.50		6007#	\$95.68	7872#	\$123.89	\$9.12	\$36.00	\$12.30	\$153.09	\$181.31
Aver. for 80 Mature Turkeys		16.50		70.5	\$ 1.19	98.4	\$1.54	.114	.45	.153	\$ 1.91	\$2.26
Aver. per pound dressed weight				4.7	.0793	6.56	.102	.007	.03	.01	.127	.15

Feed prices used:

Turkey Starter Mash \$3.00 per 100 lbs
 " Growing " 2.00 " " "
 " Grain 1.00 " " "

Original Poult cost \$30.00 \$30.00
 Alfalfa or Alfalfa Pasture 10.00
 Brooder Fuel 3.00 3.00
 Production cost per 100 153.09 181.31

Total cost of 80 mature Turkeys \$196.09 \$214.31
 Total all costs per turkey 2.45 2.67

Aver. Dressed Wt. 15#

Estimated Budget of Investments, Collateral, Credits and Amounts due on
Proposed Turkey Loan Operation (Estimates are for 100 poultts at
Beginning)

INVESTMENTS			PARTICIPATION	COLLATERAL	AMOUNT DUE	
Periods				Turkeys, Chickens or other livestock		
Initial	100 poultts @30¢	\$ 30.00	For each \$125.68 advanced on the loan the appli- cant puts up \$70.32 or 35.8% of all costs in green feed, overhead, etc. Any grain grown by the applicant, or skim milk used, will add to the growers parti- cipation	Initial Collateral	\$ 30.00	
1 - 4	(Mash)			92 turkeys @45¢	\$ 60.00	
weeks	100# feed @3.00 per 100#	3.00			41.40	3.00
Sub Total		33.00			101.40	33.00
4 - 8	352# feed @2.50 per 100#			Initial Collateral	60.00	
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	8.80		89 turkeys @70¢	62.30	8.80
Sub Total		41.80			122.30	41.80
8 - 12	480# feed @2.00 per 100#			Initial Collateral	60.00	
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	9.60		86 turkeys @1.20	103.20	9.60
Sub Total		51.40			163.20	57.40
12 - 16	728# feed @2.00 per 100#		Initial Collateral	60.00		
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	10.92	84 turkeys @1.45	121.80	10.92	
Sub Total		62.32		181.80	62.32	
16 - 20	948# feed @1.50 per 100#		Initial Collateral	60.00		
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	14.22	82 turkeys @1.70	149.40	14.22	
Sub Total		76.54		209.40	76.54	
20 - 24	1044# feed @1.50 per 100#		Initial Collateral	60.00		
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	15.66	81 turkeys @1.95	157.95	15.66	
Sub Total		92.20		217.95	92.20	
24 - 28	1275# feed @1.50 per 100#		Initial Collateral	60.00		
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	19.12	80 turkeys @2.20	176.00	19.12	
Sub Total		111.32		236.00	111.32	
28 - 32	1080# feed @1.33 per 100#		Initial Collateral	60.00		
weeks	(mash & grain) cost	14.36	80 turkeys @2.45	196.00	14.36	
Sub Total	6007# feed cost	125.68		256.00	125.68	
				Total Collateral		

Sales of turkeys are made during the 7th and 8th months after
which loan would be paid.

SUMMARY OF RANGE CATTLE OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEVADA FOR 1933

	Weaners	Steers			Heifers		Fat Cows	Canner Cows	Bulls	Stockers	Grand Total
		1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	1 yr.	2 yrs.					
Eastern Nevada Address: C. R. Townsend County Agent, Ely, Nevada	621	861	2006	734	180	124	613	138	39	1201	6,517
Humboldt County Address: Paul Maloney County Agent, Winnemucca, Nev.		4295	2875				766				7,936
Lander County Address: Paul Maloney Agent, Winnemucca, Nevada		190	175				55				420
Elko County Address: Joseph Wilson County Agent, Elko, Nevada	540	823	2582	86	300	305	1891		89		6,616
TOTAL	1161	6169	7638	820	480	429	3325	138	128	1201	21,489

I ANTICIPATE SELLING THE FOLLOWING CATTLE THIS FALL:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number</u>
Weaner calves	_____
One-year old steers	_____
Two-year old steers	_____
Three-year old steers	_____
One-year old heifers	_____
Two-year old heifers	_____
Breeding cows	_____
Canner cows	_____
Bologna bulls	_____
Stock cattle	_____
Date cattle may be inspected	_____
Where cattle may be inspected	_____
Where cattle may be weighed	_____
Railroad shipping point	_____

(Signed)

Name of Grower

Address

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 3

FARM AND RANCH MANAGEMENT

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 3

PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics
SUB-PROJECT Farm and Ranch Management

I. Names of Specialists and Divisions of Work.

1. Names. - L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott.
2. Division of Work. - 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.

1. There have been no changes in the organization in 1933. 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. Methods. - Methods are practically alike in promoting and carrying out all phases of the farm management program; hence, one description of methods is given and variations are noted in connection with each sub-project phase.
 - a. How the Work was Done.

(1) Beginning inventories were taken on each new cooperator's farm. On farms of old cooperators, the second inventory for 1931 became the first inventory for 1932. In both cases instructions were given for making out monthly reports. The monthly report forms were mailed out the first of each month. (Copies of these forms are filed with the 1931 report.) At intervals during the year, either the extension agent or a representative of the State office visited the farmers to bring up to date any back reports. This visit served a double purpose. It familiarized the agent or field man with the farm and gave an opportunity to do good extension work. Accumulation sheets for single enterprise studies were posted in the extension agents' offices and complete farm record reports were posted at the Experiment Station office or in the State Extension office. At the end of the year the data was summarized for the whole group and each cooperator was given an analysis of his own project, as well as a general analysis of the group. When the summary was finished the complete report was analyzed orally by the extension agent or by a State field man.

In the case of single enterprise studies this was done by personal visit to the individual farmers, but in the case of the general farm accounts, budgeting meetings were held at which there was; first a short discussion of the purposes of the accounts and of the outlook for the following year; and then about two hours were devoted to planning the next year's farm work.

One field man or agent usually assisted two farmers with budgeting work. The meetings were planned so that there would be sufficient supervision; hence the groups were small.

2. Sub-projects and Phases.

a. Dairy Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

- (1) Significance of the Study. - This work is continued for much the same reason as it was started, ie. Dairy cows are a balancing agent between alfalfa farming and beef feeding. Before dairy cows were introduced, a high yield of alfalfa usually predicted extremely low prices.

Efficiency studies for 1932 indicate that after allowing 6% interest on the investment, paying all incidental cash expenses and calculating normal herd depreciation, the average dairy herd in Western Nevada paid \$4.94 per ton for the hay consumed. This was about one dollar per ton more than cattle men paid for hay during the same year. Such data helps to prove to farmers that it is wise to operate a herd at least as large as he can care for with unpaid family labor.

- (2) Goals.

- (a) Ultimate goal. - To determine and prove to farmers the value of dairy cows as a balance between alfalfa raising and beef feeding; to create among dairy farmers the practice of keeping only cows that produce at a profit; to determine the

best dairy practices and demonstrate them through demonstration farmers.

- (b) Goal for 1933. - Dairy efficiency studies on forty-four farms in Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Washoe and Clark Counties.

(3) Results obtained.

- (a) Extent to which goals were reached. - Goals were reached in each county. However, the attached summaries show reports on only twenty-three herds. Individual reports were prepared for five herds and sixteen new cooperators started, whose records will be summarized with other 1933 cooperators. The 1933 records are completed; November 1933 and January, February, March and April 1934. These months will be reported as finished in the 1934 report.
- (b) Reasons for success or lack of success. - The success or failure of this project lies largely with extension agents. Farmers get discouraged when incomes are low and make the excuse that the record is of no value, because it has not, in that year, made them money; and then when conditions are better this same class of farmers get tired of keeping records and declare they can get along as well without them. It is then that the extension agent does his best work by reviving failing interest.

b. Poultry Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

- (1) Significance of the Study. - There are three types of poultry flocks in Nevada: The commercial flock contain-

ing from 500 to 4000 laying hens, on which farms the major income is from poultry; the farm sideline flock, containing from 200 to 800 hens, on which farms a sufficient income is obtained from poultry to make it worthwhile for some one member of the family to devote considerable time to the enterprise; and the backyard flock, containing from 20 to 200 hens.

It is felt that efficiency studies may help farmers to adjust the numbers of poultry to the purpose for which they are kept and to the time that can be efficiently allotted to the enterprise. The efficiency study is a good point of contact and is so used by extension agents.

(2) Goals.

(a) Ultimate Goal. - Poultry efficiency studies as a part of every county farm bureau program, where poultry is a major enterprise and where general farm accounts are not kept.

(b) Goals for 1933. - Twenty-one cooperators in Churchill, Douglas, Washoe, Clark and Lincoln Counties.

(3) Results Obtained.

(a) Extent to which goals were completed. - Douglas County, goal 6 cooperators, completed 6; Washoe County, goal 5 cooperators, completed 4; Churchill County, goal 5 cooperators, completed 0; Clark and Lincoln Counties, goal 5 cooperators, completed 0.

(b) Reasons for success or lack of success. In Douglas County the extension agent visited the cooperators

frequently and made the enterprise study a factor in the production program; hence the project was a success. In Washoe County a mass of incidental duties, due to emergency relief, prevented the attention to regular projects. In Churchill and Clark Counties the general farm account superseded the poultry study. The one study started failed, because emergency work prevented sufficient follow-up.

c. Turkey Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

- (1) Significance of the Study. - Turkey production is considered the best paying farm enterprise among the small farm enterprises. The success of this enterprise was due, previous to 1932, to comparatively high prices. Even with low efficiency a good profit was frequently made. It is thought that the efficiency study calls attention to details of management which ordinarily are not attended to.
- (2) Goals.
 - (a) Ultimate goals. - To carry on regularly turkey efficiency studies or general farm accounts in which turkeys are a part, on at least ten farms in each turkey raising district.
 - (b) Goals for 1933. - Lyon County 10 cooperators, Mineral County 5 cooperators and Pershing County 5 cooperators.
- (3) Results obtained.
 - (a) Extent to which goals were reached. - No efficiency studies were made in Lyon, Mineral or Churchill

Counties. The goal of 5 cooperators was reached in Pershing County. Completions will be reported in 1934.

- (b) Reasons for success or lack of success. - In Lyon and Mineral Counties the extension agent's time was so taken up with emergency work that all of his regular projects suffered. The work was not started March 1, 1933, because at that time the county extension office was making out emergency seed loans. In Churchill County the farmers who were planning to report turkey records decided to give complete farm reports and the turkey enterprise statements will therefore be made up the first of January 1934.

d. Range Sheep Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

- (1) Significance of the study. - It is noted that the flocks of sheep represented in the efficiency study are carrying less overhead in the form of managers' salaries, as well as a lower cost throughout. The records may or may not have had an influence. Changes in sheep management are necessarily slow, except in matters glaringly out of line, as noted above; hence the sheep study to be of most value must be kept up for a series of years.

(2) Goals.

- (a) Ultimate goals. - Sheep efficiency studies in each sheep producing area in the State: Elko, White Pine, Humboldt, Lyon, Douglas and Washoe Counties.
- (b) Goals for 1933. - Elko County 10 cooperators, Eureka and Lander Counties 3 cooperators.

- (3) Results obtained.
- (a) Extent to which goals were reached. Elko County finished the year with 6 cooperators, owning 30,110 sheep units. Eureka County did not start the studies and Lander County had one cooperator owning 1000 sheep.
- (b) Reasons for success or lack of success. - In Elko County the goal of 10 cooperators was not reached, although a good study was made. The agent was somewhat optimistic at the beginning of the year and set the goal beyond what he would secure. In Eureka County the ranchers felt that they did not need the service since a branch of the Experiment Station was offering a similar service.
- e. General Farm Accounts.
- (1) Significance of the Work. - On farms having several enterprises of more or less equal importance a complete farm account is just as easy and of much more value to the farmer. Occasionally a farmer can be introduced to farm accounts through the enterprise study, and when he sees the value, he graduates to the larger undertaking. The complete farm account is of real value since it gives a financial summary of use in making out income tax reports and offers an opportunity to plan the following year's work on the whole farm.
- (2) Goals.
- (a) Ultimate goals. - Some form of farm account on the majority of farms in the State. These need not necessarily be supervised by Experiment Station or

Extension offices, but the service will be offered.

- (b) Goals for 1933. - Complete farm records in cooperating counties, as follows: Churchill County 23, Douglas County 14, Lyon County 10, Washoe County 6, White Pine County 12, Lincoln County 5 and Clark County 12;
Total 82.

(3) Results obtained.

- (a) Extent to which goals were reached. - Churchill County 50%, Douglas County 43%, Lyon County 60%, Washoe County 67%, White Pine County 100%, Lincoln County 20% and Clark County 50%.
- (b) Reasons for success or lack of success. - In general it is harder to keep up interest in farm accounts when prices are low than when conditions are good. As farmers do not like to report failure, this accounts for about 25% of the lapses. The emergency work, which fell to the lot of both county agents and station field men, prevented visits at the time the first lapses occurred and later when visits were made, interest could not be revived. County agents' goals included ten people who were not sufficiently interested to send in the first month's report. Death eliminated two cooperators.

Extension agents in Elko County set no goal but interested eight farmers in complete farm accounts. The first inventories on these accounts were made as of April 1st. There has been one lapse due to the fact that the young lady who kept the farm account went away to school. This record may be picked up by survey methods.

IV. Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

1. Seed Loans.

- a. Assistance Given to County Agents. - Visits were made to extension agents who had not participated in this work the previous year. A careful review of the details of filling out applications helped to prevent delay in securing the loans.
- b. Assistance at the Salt Lake City Office. - Three weeks were spent as Agricultural Examiner of seed loan applications.

2. Wheat Production Control.

a. Preliminary Work.

- (1) The allotment plan was explained at farm center meetings in twelve community centers.
- (2) News items were prepared describing the plan.
- (3) Radio talks were made covering the same material as in (1) and (2).

b. The Wheat Campaign.

- (1) Two county agent meetings were held at which the procedure in the campaign was thoroughly discussed with the assistance of Mr. Keifer, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (2) Two field trips were made into Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Pershing and Washoe Counties, assisting agents with the details of the wheat production control applications.
- (3) One field trip was made into the same counties with Mr. Keifer and the State Statistician, Mr. Andrews, to adjust necessary differences and to check up on the accuracy of the extension agents' calculations.

- (4) Attendance at the District Organization Meeting.
 - (5) Work on allotments with the District Allotment Committee.
 - (6) Final checking of applications as a member of the State Board of Review.
3. Dairy and Poultry Specialist Work. - Due to the fact that there is no Extension Dairy or Poultry Specialist in Nevada, the Extension Economist was called upon to do production work in these lines when needed.
 4. Poultry and Turkey Loans. - Assistance was given in formulating the policy for poultry and turkey loans and making a schedule of poultry and turkey values.
 5. Milk Code. - Assistance was given in compiling and selling the idea of a milk code to dairymen supplying Reno and Sparks.
 6. Boys and Girls' Club Work.
 - a. Junior Farm Bureau Camp.
 - (1) Due to the change in location of the camp, it is necessary to spend considerable time supervising the construction of tent platforms and erection of tents.
 - (2) Instruction in poultry and assistant director at camp.

V. Exhibits.

1. Mimeograph Material

a. Planning Farm Enterprises Collaborated in 1933.

Poultry
 Dairy
 Turkeys
 Range Sheep
 Wheat
 Barley
 Alfalfa
 Potatoes

b. Farm Management Studies, Started in 1932 and Completed in 1933.

Dairy studies in Churchill and Douglas Counties.
 Poultry studies in Douglas and Washoe Counties
 Turkey studies in Churchill, Lyon and Mineral Counties.
 Range Sheep Studies in Elko County.

- c. Program for Better Chicks.
 - d. Factors Affecting Cost of Turkey Production.
 - e. Program Economic Conference.
 - f. News Bulletins - Vol. VII, No. 9, Poultry - Vol. VII, No. 10, Turkeys
2. Radio.
- a. Planning Farm Enterprises.
 - b. The Wheat Control Association.
 - c. Program for Better Chicks.
 - d. What Farmers Get for Their Work.
 - e. The Wheat Allotment Plan.
3. News Articles.
- a. Poultry Enterprise Studies.
 - b. Farm Accounts in White Pine, Clark and Lincoln Counties.
 - c. Produce Good Cream and Reduce the Amount of Low Grade Butter.
 - d. Summer Care of Eggs.
 - e. Chicks.
4. Outlook.
- a. Circular No. 3, 1933 Nevada Agricultural Outlook.

VI. Outlook for Farm Management Work.

The need for this project is becoming more evident each year. Even farmers who have failed to complete the work in one year, wish to start again the next. Extension agents are becoming more familiar with the work, hence they see its value and put more of their time on it. Closer cooperation with the Experiment Station and the addition of an office assistant will give more time to the economist for field work which will help to reduce lapses. With this additional time for field work and a greater interest shown by agents, it is hoped that more material can be taken back to farmers. The complete farm account is gaining in popularity and the enterprise studies are being confined to those enterprises which produce a major part of the farm income.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. GREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Project No. 6)

for

1 9 3 3

OUTLOOK

Verner E. Scott

Extension Agricultural Economist

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 3

PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics

SUB-PROJECT Agricultural Outlook

I. Names of Specialists and Division of Work.

1. Names. - L. E. Cline and V. E. Scott.
2. Division of Work. - Both Economists work at Agricultural Outlook in addition to and in connection with the two major sub-projects, "Marketing" and "Farm Management."

II. Changes in Extension Organization.

The set-up for this sub-project is the same as in previous years. The extension economists are leaders of the project and extension agents do the major part of the field work, both in assembling and disseminating State and County outlook facts.

III. Cooperating Agencies.

Extension Agents, Station Economists, Extension Production Specialists and College Specialists.

IV. Summary of Work Done.

1. Goals.

- a. Ultimate goal. - To make the use of outlook material a habit with farmers by presenting it in such a manner that they will see its usefulness.

2. Goals for 1933.

- a. To print an outlook circular containing adapted National

Outlook material and State Outlook facts obtained from extension agents and specialists.

- b. To distribute the State Outlook Circular and National Outlook Bulletin at an early date.
 - c. To spread outlook information through the means of news items, farm bureau meetings, radio speeches and through farm account budgeting meetings.
 - d. Attend the National Outlook Conference.
3. Methods and Accomplishments.
- a. How the Work was Done.
 - (1) Throughout the year information was obtained from extension agents, farmers, commercial organizations and B.A.E. Statisticians. A representative of the Experiment Station attended the National Outlook and immediately upon his return, members of the Station and Extension Staff prepared the Nevada Outlook Circular. The different sections were submitted to interested members of the Station, teaching faculty and to county agents for criticism and corrections; after which it was edited by the Station, Extension Economists and Extension Editor.
 - (2) Fourteen hundred copies of the outlook circular were distributed through the County Extension offices.
 - (3) During the spring and summer the Extension Editor condensed the Outlook Circular to news notes on each section. These notes were published by the majority of newspapers in the State.
 - (4) Outlook was stressed at all farm center meetings during the spring and became an important part of the budgeting meetings in connection with farm management work.

V. Results.

Results of outlook work cannot be measured by the numbers of contacts, bulletins, meetings, radio talks and news items. When the farming communities become outlook-minded we will know it by a greater demand for this type of extension. There is some indication of greater confidence on the part of farmers, as indicated by their questions regarding prices. At farm center meetings, more discussion is noticeable. It is probable that the outlook will be more and more useful, as extension agents become more accustomed to using it as a daily tool in connection with regular activities.

VI. Exhibits.

1. 1933 Outlook Circular
2. News Articles.

VII. Outlook for this Sub-project.

This sub-project is growing in usefulness about as fast as the Extension Staff is learning to use it. The formal outlook circular is a statement of facts as nearly as they can be estimated and becomes a text for use throughout the year. When later events upset the estimates made at the beginning of the year, the same tools, i.e., radio talks, news items and farm center meetings are available to make changes known.

VIII. Assistance Derived from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The publications issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the National Outlook Conference are of great help in promoting the project. In Nevada, our work would be very much improved if we had the services of a full-time statistician.

DIVISION OF TIME

FARM MANAGEMENT	- 52%		
Field		64	days
Office		100	"
OUTLOOK	- 13%		
Field		15	"
Office		15	"
Conferences		10	"
SEED LOANS	- 10%		
Field		7	"
Salt Lake City Office		21	"
Reno Office		3	"
WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL	- 16%		
Field		30	"
Office		15	"
Conferences		4	"
BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK	- 4%		
Junior Farm Bureau Camp		12	"
MISCELLANEOUS WORK	- 5%		
Farm Credit, Marketing Dairy and Poultry Extension, etc.		17	"

Poultry Enterprise
Based on Records of 11551 Laying Hens
Items for Average of 100 Hens

Investment:

Land	\$ 42.00
Buildings & Fences	214.00
Equipment	34.00
Stock	107.00

Total Investment \$396.00

Expense Factors:

Miscellaneous Cash & Depreciation	\$ 20.38
Taxes and Insurance	8.30
Interest on Average Investment @6%	23.77

Total Misc., Taxes, Int. \$ 52.45

Feed:

Pounds Mash	3572
Pounds Grain	4727
Gallons Milk	519
Pounds Chick Feed	467
Pounds Shell	183

Total Pounds Feed & Shell 9468

Stock, Change in Inventory	Plus	7
Chicks purchased		152

Labor - No. Hours 173

Income Factors:

Eggs, Total eggs gathered	14528
Dozens gathered	1211
Dozens sold	1122
Dozens Used	84

Stock to maintain aver. No.hens

No.hens at begin of year	110
No.hens died	11.6
No.hens sold	42.3
No.hens used	5.1
No.Pullets added	66.8
No.Chicks died	29
No.cockerels & Pullets sold	52
No.cockerels & Pullets used	4.2

Management Factors Followed by successful Nevada Poultrymen.

No. hens in Commercial flocks	1000 to 3000
No. hens in Side Line flocks	400 to 600
Percent of hens culled	40 to 60
Time of culling, continuously	
Time when chicks are purchased, Mar. 15 to May 15.	
Percent of Pullets	40 to 60
Floor space per hen	3½ to 4 square ft.

Estimated Prices on which to base 1933 Poultry Plans.

Eggs 18¢ to 20¢ per doz., Cull hens 30¢ to 50¢ each, Cockerels 25¢ to 35¢ each, Chicks 10¢ each, Mash $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2¢ per pound, Grain \$.75 to \$1.50 per hundred, Shell 1¢ per pound, Milk (skim) 1¢ per gal. Chick Feed \$2.25 to \$2.75 per hundred, Pullets (5 Mo.) 80¢ to \$1.00 each.

Plan for Flock of 1,000 hens (Average for year)

Investment:

Land		\$420.00	
Buildings & fences		2140.00	
Equipment		340.00	
Stock		1070.00	
Total Investment			\$3970.00

Expense Factors:

Miscellaneous cash & depreciation		\$ 203.80	
Taxes & Insurance		83.30	
Interest on investment @6%		238.20	
Total			\$ 525.30

Feed:

Mash	35720 Lb.		\$ 625.10
Grain	47270		544.60
Skim milk	5190 Gal.		51.90
Chick Feed	4670 Lb.		116.75
Shell	1830 Lb.		18.30
Total Feed	94680		\$1356.65

Stock:

Chicks	1520		152.00
Total Stock			\$ 152.00

No. Hours Man Labor 1730

Total Expense \$2033.95

Income Factors:

Eggs Gathered	145280		
Doz. Gathered	12116		
Doz. eggs sold	11220		\$2131.80
Doz. eggs used	840		84.00
Total sold & used	1260		\$2215.80
Cull hens sold	423		169.20
Cull hens used	51		20.40
Cockerels & Pullets	520 (sold)		156.00
Cockerels & Pullets	42 (used)		12.60
Total Stock Sold			358.20
Total Income			\$2574.00
Labor Income			540.00
Farm Income			778.25

PLAN TO BE FILLED OUT BY INDIVIDUAL

No. hens on at beginning of year _____
 No. square feet floor space per hen _____
 No. chicks to purchase _____
 Pullets should begin to lay (Month) _____
 There should be about _____ pullets
 Lights _____ or No lights (Check One) _____
 Pounds of mash needed _____
 Pounds of grain needed _____
 (Hens 50-60% mash, Pullets 40-50% mash)
 Pounds shell needed _____
 Pounds chick feed needed _____
 Gal. skim milk needed _____
 Pullets to be vaccinated about (Month) _____

ANALYSIS OF ENTERPRISE

Investment

Land	Acres	\$	_____
Buildings & fences			_____
Equipment			_____
Stock: Hens	_____	Pullets	_____
TOTAL INVESTMENT		\$	_____

Expense Factors

Miscellaneous cash & depreciation	\$	_____
Taxes & insurance		_____
Interest on investment @ _____ %		_____
TOTAL MISC. & TAXES	\$	_____

Feed

Mash \$ _____	Grain \$ _____	Milk \$ _____
Chick feed \$ _____	Shell \$ _____	
TOTAL FEED		\$ _____

Stock Chicks _____ \$ _____

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST.....\$ _____

Income factors

_____ doz. eggs @ _____	\$ _____
_____ culls @ _____ each.	_____
_____ cockerels @ _____ each.	_____

TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME \$ _____

INCOME TO LABOR (Gross Income - Expense) \$ _____

FARM INCOME (Income to Labor Plus Interest) \$ _____

Dairy Enterprise
Based on Records of 36 herds containing 934 cows
Items Per Cow

Investment:

Buildings	\$ 45.17
Equipment	8.33
Cows	92.50
Sire	6.66

Total Investment	\$152.66
------------------	----------

Expenses:

Interest		
Buildings	\$ 2.71	
Equipment	.50	
Cows	5.55	
Sire	.40	
Overhead	.66	
Total Int.		\$ 9.82

Miscellaneous:

Taxes on Cows	\$ 1.25	
Buildings	2.94	
Equipment	2.16	
Sire	1.40	
Net Depreciation	4.74	
Overhead	2.03	
Sundries	.50	
Total Miscellaneous		\$ 15.00

Feed:

Alfalfa	4.4 T	
Pasture	118.5 a.u. days	
Concentrates	141 lb.	
Miscellaneous		1.17
Feed for Bull (hay)	.25 T.	

Horse Hours	4.9
No. Man hours	101.6

Income:

Butterfat Sold	\$ 202.0
Butterfat used	8.6
Butterfat fed	13.9
Skim milk	472.6 G.
Calves	.9

Sample Plan for 20 Dairy Cows
Based on 1931 production factors and on the outlook for 1933

Investment:

Buildings	\$903.40	
Equipment	166.60	
Cows	800.00	
Sire	133.20	
Overhead	220.00	
Total Investment		\$2223.20

Expenses:

Interest on total investment @6% \$ 133.40

Miscellaneous

Taxes on cows	\$ 25.00	
Buildings	59.00	
Equipment	43.20	
Sire	28.00	
Net Depreciation	94.80	
Overhead	40.60	
Sundries	10.00	
Total Miscellaneous		\$ 300.60

Feed

Alfalfa	88 T @ \$5.28	464.60	
Pasture	2370 Days @ .07	165.90	
Concentrates	2820 Lb. @ .01	28.20	
Miscellaneous feeds		23.40	
Feed for bull	5 T @ 5.80	29.00	
Total Feed			\$ 711.14

Horse Labor 98 hours @ .09 8.80
Man hours 2032

Total Expense less man labor \$1153.94

Income:

Butterfat sold	4040 lb.		
Butterfat used	172		
Butterfat fed	278		
Total butterfat	4490 lb.	@20¢	\$898.00
Skim milk	9452 G.	@ 1¢	94.52
Calves	18	@\$3.00	54.00

Total Income \$1046.52
Net Income (deduct expense) 107.42
Farm Income (Add interest to net income) 25.98

DAIRY
Young Stock Statement
Items per Average Cow
Average No. of animal units .36

Investment:			
Stock		\$16.91	
Buildings		3.82	
Equipment		.50	
Overhead		5.73	
-----	Total Investment		\$26.96

Expense:			
Interest on investment @6%			\$ 1.62
Miscellaneous costs & Taxes			
Taxes on Stock	\$.35		
Buildings	.67		
Equipment	.09		
Overhead	1.15		
Sundries	.54		
Total Miscellaneous & Taxes			\$ 2.80

Feeds:			
Alfalfa	1.5 T	7.92	
Pasture A. U. days	51.4	3.60	
Skim Milk	167.7G	1.68	
Whole Milk	21.5G	1.50	
Grain	2.6Lb	.03	
Total Feed			\$14.73

Total Costs \$ 19.15

Net Production 10.95

Net income young Stock - 8.20

Net Production Young Stock, Items per Dairy Cow

	Number	Value	
First Inventory	.693	\$16.92	
Purchases	.003	.09	
Calves (living)	.726	2.18	
(dead)	.117		
Total	1.54		\$19.19

Second inventory	.811	16.71	
Sales	.307	2.67	
Used	.035	.38	
Heifers Transferred	.216	9.72	
Miscellaneous cash		.66	
Died	.171		
Total	1.54		\$30.14

Net Production \$10.95

Dairy Enterprise
Plan to be filled out by Individual

Investment:

Buildings		\$	_____	
Equipment			_____	
Cows	Number		_____	
Sire			_____	
Total Investment		\$		_____

Expenses:

Interest				
Buildings		\$	_____	
Equipment			_____	
Cows			_____	
Sire			_____	
Overhead			_____	
Total Interest		\$		_____

Miscellaneous				
Taxes on Cows		\$	_____	
Buildings			_____	
Equipment			_____	
Sire			_____	
Net Depreciation (Stock)			_____	
Overhead			_____	
Sundries			_____	
Total Miscellaneous		\$		_____

Feed				
Alfalfa	_____ T	\$	_____	
Pasture	_____ days		_____	
Concentrates	_____ Lbs		_____	
Miscellaneous	_____		_____	
Feed for Bull (hay)	_____ T		_____	
Total Feed		\$		_____

Horse Hours	_____		_____	\$
Man Hours	_____		_____	\$
Total Costs				\$

Income:				
Butterfat sold	_____ Lb.	\$	_____	
Butterfat used	_____ Lb.		_____	
Butterfat fed	_____ Lb.		_____	
Skim Milk	_____ Lb.		_____	
Calves	_____		_____	
Miscellaneous sales	_____		_____	
Total Income		\$		_____
Net Income (Deduct cost)		\$		_____
Farm Income (Add interest to Net Income)		\$		_____

Turkey Enterprise
Based on records of 7479 finished turkeys
Items Per Finished Turkey

Investment:

Land	.005 A	\$.46
Buildings & Equipment		.74
Stock, Breeding stock	.05	.20
Cap. for Purchase of Poults		.43

Total Investment \$1.83

Expense Factors:

Taxes & Depreciation		.12
Brooder costs & Sundries		.02
Decrease in Stock Inv.	.011	.06
Int. on Inv. @6%		.11

Total \$.31

Feed:

Mash	9.4 Lb.
Grain	70.2
Milk	3.4 G.
Shell	1.2 Lb.
Pasture	.005 A

Stock:

Poults Hatched	.4
Poults Bought	.9
Total Poults	<u>1.3</u>

Labor:

Hired	.2 Hr.
Family	2.05

Income Factors:

Sale of Meat	12.8 Lb.
Home Use	.3
Total	<u>13.1 Lb.</u>
Miscellaneous Income	\$.08

Efficiency Factors

Labor hours:

Picking	.33
Chores	1.92

Stock:

Poults hatched per hen	7.9
Total poults per fin. bird	1.3
Percent of deaths	22.8

Feed:

Pounds Grain, Mash, Milk	83
Percent of mash & milk	15.4
Percent of Prime birds	85.5
Percent of choice birds	8.8
percent of comm. birds	5.7
Average age, finished bird	8.1 Mo.

Baby Turks 30¢ to 40¢ each

Pasture \$18.65 per acre

Sample plan for 100 finished turkeys based on 1931 factors and on estimates of prices for 1933.

Number of baby turks purchased	130
Number of finished turkeys	100

Investment:

Land	\$46.00	
Buildings & Equipment	74.00	
Stock (Capital for purchases)	45.50	
Total capital		\$165.50

Expense Factors:

Taxes and Depreciation	\$12.00	
Brooder costs & Sundries	2.00	
Interest on investment @6% (Stock for 8 Mo.)	9.02	
Total Miscellaneous Expense		\$ 23.02

Feed:

Mash	940 Lb.	@ .0175	16.45
Grain	7020 Lb.	@ .01	70.20
Milk	340 G	@ .01	3.40
Shell	120 Lb.	@ .01	1.20
Pasture	.5 A	18.65	9.32

Total Feed		\$100.57
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Stock:

Poults	130	@ .35	45.50
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Hired Labor	20 hr.	@ .20	4.00
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Total Expense		\$173.09
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Income Factors:

Sale and use of meat	1310 lb.	@ 17¢	\$222.70
Miscellaneous sales			8.00

Total Income		\$230.70
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Net Income		\$ 57.61
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Income to Family Labor		\$ 57.61
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Farm Income		\$ 66.63
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Plan to be filled out by Individual

Number of turks planned at beginning of year _____
 Pounds of mash needed _____
 Pounds of grain needed _____
 Gallons of milk needed _____
 Pounds of shell needed _____
 Number of turkeys to sell and use _____

Investment:

Land _____
 Buildings & fences _____
 Equipment _____
 Stock - No. poults _____ @ _____

Total Investment _____

Expense:

Taxes & Depreciation _____
 Brooder costs & Sundries _____
 Interest on investment @6% _____

Total Miscellaneous expense _____

Feed

Mash _____
 Grain _____
 Milk _____
 Shell _____
 Pasture _____

Total Feed _____

Stock - Poults _____
 Labor (hired) _____

Total Expense _____

Income:

Number pounds meat @ _____
 Miscellaneous Sales _____

Total Income _____

Net Income of income to family labor _____

Flock farm income (Add interest to Labor income) _____

Range Sheep Enterprise
Based on Records of 34,233 Range Sheep
Items per Breeding Ewe

Dry band 5037
Ewes 28647
Bucks 559

Investment

Land & Equipment	\$7.28	
Stock	9.18	
Total Investment		\$16.46

Expenses

Taxes & Insurance	.22	
Interest on Investment (Perm't 6, Stock 8)	1.17	
Misc. and Depreciation	.13	
Automobile & Truck	.21	
Groceries (for labor only)	.27	
Total		2.00

Labor

Herders and tenders	.463 days		
Common labor	.042 "		
Superintendent & Family	.065 "		
Shearing			\$.18

Stock

Purchase of bucks	.0085		
Purchase of ewes	.0042		
Decrease in stock inventory			.49

Feed

Hay	6.77#		
Grain	6.63		
Salt	2.2		
Rented Pasture			.26

Income

Fat Lambs	(Number)		.154	
Feeders	"		.502	
Other Sheep	"		.044	
Wool	" Fleeces	1.13	8.9	#
Pelts	"		.006	

Efficiency Factors

No. lambs docked per ewe	.907	Percent ewes under breeding	
Percent of lambs died	7.2	Age	18
Percent of loss all sheep	27.0	Pounds of wool per fleece	7.8
No. ewes per buck	51.2	Percent buck replacement	49.3

Sample Analysis for a Range flock containing 1000 breeding ewes
 Physical factors, labor, feed, stock requirements 1931-1932
 Prices, cost of labor, per day, valuation of stock, 1933.

Investment			
Land and Equipment		\$7280.00	
Stock		4940.00	
Total Investment			12220.00

Expenses			
Taxes & Insurance		220.00	
Interest on Investment @6% (Stock 7%)		782.00	
Miscellaneous & Depreciation		130.00	
Automobile & Truck		210.00	
Groceries (for labor only)		190.00	
Total Miscellaneous			\$1532.00
Labor			
Herders & Tenders 463 days @1.33		617.00	
Common labor 42 " @1.00		42.00	
Superintendent & Family labor 65 days			
Shearing 1200 fleeces @10¢		120.00	
Total Labor			\$ 779.00
Stock			
Purchase of Bucks 9 @\$10.00		90.00	
Decrease in stock inventory		266.00	
Total Stock			\$ 356.00
Feed			
Hay 3.4 T @ 5.80 (cost)		197.00	
Grain 3.3 T @18.00		594.00	
Salt 1.1 T @20.00		22.00	
Pasture (rented)		200.00	
Total feed			\$ 1013.00
Total Cost			\$3680.00
Income			
Fat Lambs 154 @ \$3.25 per head		\$500.00	
Feeder lambs 502 @ 2.50 " "		1255.00	
Other sheep 44 @ 3.00 " "		132.00	
(Some breeding rams)			
Wool 8900#@ .10		890.00	
Pelts 6		1.00	
Total Income			\$2778.00
Net Income			- 902.00
Farm Income (Add Interest)			- 120.00

Note:

With a negative farm income, depreciation and decrease in stock inventory will be allowed to accumulate. Where it is possible for the family to do practically all of the work and allowing depreciation in stock and equipment to carry over until more prosperous times, \$935.00 is made available for contracted interest and family living expense.

Plan to be filled out by Individuals

Investment

Land & Equipment		\$	_____	
Stock, No. Breeding ewes	_____		_____	
No. Ewes under breeding age	_____		_____	
No. Bucks	_____		_____	
Total Investment		\$	_____	\$

Expenses

Taxes & Insurance		\$	_____	
Interest On Investment			_____	
Miscellaneous & Depreciation			_____	
Automobile & Truck			_____	
Groceries (For labor Only)			_____	
Total		\$	_____	

Labor

Herders & Tenders	_____ days	\$	_____	
Common Labor	_____ days		_____	
Superintendent	_____ days		_____	
Family Labor	_____ days		_____	
Shearing	_____ fleeces		_____	
Total Labor		\$	_____	

Stock

Purchase of Bucks		\$	_____	
Decrease in Stock Inventory			_____	
(difference between loss and ewe lambs added)				
Total Stock		\$	_____	

Feed

Hay	_____ T	\$	_____	
Grain	_____ T		_____	
Salt	_____ T		_____	
Pasture (rented)			_____	
Total feed		\$	_____	
Total Cost		\$	_____	\$

Income

Fat Lambs	_____ @	\$	_____	
Feeder Lambs	_____ @		_____	
Other sheep	_____ @		_____	
Wool	_____ # @		_____	
Pelts	_____ @		_____	
Total Income		\$	_____	\$

Net Income (Deduct Cost)	\$	_____
Farm Income (Add interest to net income)	\$	_____

Spring Wheat Enterprise
Based on cost accounts of 27 acres of wheat near Reno
Items per Acre

Investment:

Land	\$150.00
Machinery charged on a contract basis, hence no investment	

Expenses:

Miscellaneous

Taxes	\$2.50
Water (Annual Charge)	.81
(Special fees & Chges)	.35
Ditches & other overhead	2.00
Interest on land investment @6%	9.00

Total Miscellaneous	\$ 14.66
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Supplies

Seed	40#
Sacks	24

Labor

Levelling and seeding	
1 man & Tractor	.9 hrs.
Irrigating	1.4 hrs.
Marking	.7 man hrs.
Marking	1.4 horse hrs.
Shocking	1.75 man hrs.
Threshing	5. man hrs.
Threshing	2 horse hrs.

Contract work

Cutting	\$1.07
Threshing	1.88

Income Factors:

Market Wheat	2148#
Feed (screenings)	30#
Straw	1 T

Estimated Prices based on 1933 Outlook

Wheat (at farm)	\$.75 to \$1.00 per 100#
Screenings (feed)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per pound
Straw	\$1.00 per ton
Tractor	\$1.00 per hour
Tractor driver	.50 per hour
Common Labor	.125 per hour
Horse Labor	.09 per hour

Sample plan for 10 acres of Spring Wheat

Investment:

Land		\$1500.00
Machinery & Horses (Charged on hour basis and on contract basis)		

Expense Factors:

Taxes		\$25.00
Water (Annual Charges)		8.10
(Special fees and charges)		3.50
Ditches & other overhead		20.00
Interest on Land Investment @6%		90.00
Total Miscellaneous Expense		\$ 146.60

Supplies

Seed Wheat	400#	@1¢	\$ 4.00
Sacks	240	7¢	16.80
Total Supplies			\$ 20.80

Labor

Levelling and Seeding			
Tractor	9 hr.	@1.00	\$ 9.00
1 man	9	.50	4.50
Irrigating	14	.125	1.75
Marking	7	.125	.88
" (horse)	14	.09	1.26
Shocking	17.5	.125	2.18
Threshing	50	.125	6.25
" (horse)	20	.09	1.80
Total Labor			\$ 27.62
Contract Work			
Cutting	10 A	@1.07	10.70
Threshing	10 A	1.88	18.80

Total Cost \$224.50

Income Factors:

Marketable Wheat	21480#	@ .90 per cwt	\$193.32
Feed (Screenings)	300#	$\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1.50
Straw	10 T	1.00	10.00

Total Income	\$204.82
Net Income	19.70
Farm Income (Add Interest)	70.30

Cost of Wheat (To be used in other enterprises)

Total Cost	\$224.52
Credit Feed and Straw	29.50
Net Cost	195.02 - - \$.89 per 100#

Wheat Enterprise
Based on cost accounts in Carson Valley, Truckee Meadows, and
The Newlands Irrigation Project, Containing 191.1 acres.
Items per Acre

Investment:

Land	\$184.00	
Irrigation System	4.08	
Equipment	18.21	
Overhead	8.37	
Total Investment		\$214.96

Expenses:

Interest on investment @6%		\$12.89
Miscellaneous & Taxes		
Taxes on land	\$ 1.68	
Water Charges	.80	
Equipment	2.82	
Irrigation System	.15	
Overhead	1.26	
Total Misc. & Taxes		\$ 6.71

Labor	Man	Horse		
Field work	14	27		
Crop "	8.9	16.7		
Irrigation system	1.0	.7		
Equipment	.7	.1		
Overhead	.6	.4		
Buildings	.3	.1		
Total	25.5	45.3		
Value of Labor		(horse)	\$ 4.07	
		(man)	3.19	
Crop other than labor				
Seed	90#		\$.90	
Sacks			.94	
Treating seed			.07	
Threshing			1.80	
Sundries			.55	
Twine			.38	
Total			\$ 4.65	
Total Expense				\$ 31.51

Income:

Yield	1552#	@1¢	\$15.52	
Straw	1 T	@1.00	1.00	
Pasture			.33	
Total Income				\$16.86
Net Income				- 4.65
Farm Income (Add Int. & Man Labor				11.43
Labor Income (Subtract Int. from Farm Income				- 1.46

Net cost of grain per ton

Total cost \$31.51 -straw and pasture (1.33) = 30.18

\$30.18 ÷ 1552 = 1.94¢ per lb. or

\$38.80 per ton.

Plan to be filled out by individuals

Number of Acres of Wheat _____
 Investment _____
 Land _____

Expense Factors

Taxes _____
 Water Annual charges _____
 Special charges _____
 Maintenance of ditches _____
 Overhead _____
 Interest on land investment _____
 or _____
 Actual Interest paid out _____
 Total Miscellaneous _____
 Supplies, seed _____ #
 sacks _____
 Total Supplies _____

Labor

Levelling and seeding
 Tractor hours _____
 Man hours _____
 or _____
 Horse hours _____
 Man hours _____
 Irrigating _____
 Man hours _____
 Marketing _____
 Man hours _____
 Horse hours _____
 Shocking _____
 Man hours _____
 Threshing _____
 Man hours _____
 Horse hours _____
 Cutting _____
 Horse hours _____
 Man hours _____
 or _____
 Contract _____
 Threshing _____
 Contract per acre _____
 per bu. _____
 Total Cutting and Threshing _____
 Total Expense _____

Spring Wheat Enterprise

Income Factors:

Marketable wheat	_____	T	\$	_____
Feed	_____	lbs.		_____
Straw	_____	T		_____
Total Income				\$ _____

Net Income (Subtract Cost) _____

Farm Income (Add Interest to Net Income) _____

 Net cost of wheat where cost is to be used in other enterprises.

Total cost of wheat enterprise	\$	_____
Deduct Credit for feed and straw		_____
Net cost of wheat (Salable)		_____

Cost per ton (Net cost divided by tons)	_____
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Barley Enterprise

Based on Cost accounts on 11 farms containing 190 acres in barley
Items per Acre (production factors 1928, prices 1933)

Investment:

Land		\$190.00
Irrigation system		2.50
Equipment		36.50
Overhead		9.40
Buildings		4.90
Total Investment		\$245.30

Expenses:

Interest on investment @6%		\$14.72
Miscellaneous & Taxes		
Taxes	1.92	
Water charges	.59	
Sundries	.59	
Overhead	1.27	
Equipment	6.18	
Irrigation system	.10	
Total Misc. & Taxes		10.65

Labor - Man Hours - Horse Hours

Field	7.7	18.3
Crop	15.5	21.4
Irriga.	1.7	.9
Equip.	.8	.1
Overhead	.7	.4
Bldgs.	.3	.1
Total	26.7	41.2

Value of horse labor	3.70
Value of man labor	3.34

Seed	95.7#	.96
Sacks		.95
Twine		.53
Threshing		1.83
Cleaning seed		.18
Buildings		.29
Total Expense		\$37.14

Income

Yield	1.13 T	@16¢	18.00
Straw	.97 T	@1.00	.97
Pasture			.11
Unthreshed			.10
Total Income			19.20
Net Income			- 17.94
Farm Income (Int. & Man Labor)			.12
Labor Income (subtract Int. from farm Income)			- 14.60

Net cost of barley (\$37.14 - credits for straw, pasture and unthreshed	34.96
Net cost per ton	\$ 31.82

Plan for Barley Enterprise to be filled out by Individual
 Number of Acres Planned _____

Investment;

Land	\$	_____	
Irrigation system		_____	
Equipment		_____	
Overhead		_____	
Buildings		_____	
Total Investment	\$	_____	\$ _____

Expenses:

Interest on investment @6%	\$	_____	\$ _____
Miscellaneous costs & Taxes			
Taxes	\$	_____	
Water		_____	
Sundries		_____	
Overhead		_____	
Equipment		_____	
Irrigation system		_____	
Total Misc. & Taxes			\$ _____

Labor, Man Hours Horse Hours

Field	_____	_____
Crops	_____	_____
Irriga.	_____	_____
Equip.	_____	_____
Overhd.	_____	_____
Bldgs.	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____

Value of horse labor	_____	\$ _____
Value of Man Labor	_____	_____

Seed	_____ #	
Sacks	_____	_____
Twine	_____	_____
Threshing		_____
Cleaning seed		_____
Buildings		_____
Total Expense		\$ _____

Income:

Yield	_____ T	\$ _____
Straw	_____ T	_____
Pasture	_____	_____
Other Income	_____	_____

Total Income	\$ _____
Net Income (subtract expense)	_____
Farm Income (Add Int. & Labor)	_____
Labor Income (Subtract Int. from Farm Inc.)	_____

Alfalfa Hay Enterprise
Based on three years' Cost accounts on farms near Reno, Fallon, Fernley
and Lovelock

Items per Acre

Investment:

Land	\$178.00
Equipment	13.00
Overhead	8.00

Total Investment \$199.00

Expenses:

Miscellaneous	\$ 2.18	
Taxes		
Water Charges	1.55	
Equipment (repairs, etc.)	2.04	
Sundries	.09	
Overhead	1.41	
Total Miscellaneous		\$ 7.27

Interest @6%

Land	\$10.68	
Equipment	.78	
Overhead	.48	
Total Interest		\$11.94

Horse hours

Field Work	28 hours	
Irrigation System	1.1	
Equipment	.2	
Overhead	.3	
Total Horse hours		29.6

Man hours

Field work	28.2	
Irrigation system	2.6	
Equipment	1.2	
Overhead	.7	
Total Man Hours		32.7

Income:

Alfalfa Hay	4.5 T
Pasture (Hay Equivalent)	.4
Total Income	4.9 T

Plan for Hay crop on an 80 acre farm, 50 acres in Alfalfa
Alfalfa Statement

Investment:

Land	\$8900.00	
Equipment	650.00	
Overhead	400.00	
Total Investment		\$9950.00

Expenses:

Miscellaneous		
Taxes	\$ 109.00	
Water Charges	77.50	
Equipment	102.00	
Sundries	4.50	
Overhead	70.50	
Total Miscellaneous		\$363.50

Interest on Investment @6%

Land	\$ 534.00	
Equipment	39.00	
Overhead	24.00	
Total Interest		\$597.00

Horse Hours

Field Work	1400 hr @9¢	\$ 126.00	
Irrigation system	55 hr	4.95	
Equipment	10 hr	.90	
Overhead	15 hr	1.35	
Total Horse Labor	1480 hr.		\$133.20

Man Hours

Field work	1410 hr. @12½¢	176.25	
Irrigation system	130 hr.	16.25	
Equipment	60 hr.	7.50	
Overhead	35 hr.	4.37	
Total Man Hours	1635		\$204.37

Total Cost \$1298.07

Income

 Hay 245 Tons @\$4.75 1163.75

Net profit at average market	-\$ 134.32
Labor Income	- 70.05
Farm Income	667.05
Farm Income per ton	2.72
Total Cost per ton	5.28

Alfalfa Hay Enterprise
Plan to be filled out by Individuals

Investment:

Land	No. Acres _____	\$ _____	
Equipment		_____	
Overhead		_____	
Total Investment			\$ _____

Expenses:

Miscellaneous			
Taxes		\$ _____	
Water Charges		_____	
Equipment		_____	
Sundries		_____	
Overhead		_____	
Total Miscellaneous			\$ _____

Interest on Investment @6%

Land		\$ _____	
Equipment		_____	
Overhead		_____	
Total Interest			\$ _____

Horse Hours

Field work	_____ hrs.	\$ _____	
Irrigation system	_____	_____	
Equipment	_____	_____	
Overhead	_____	_____	
Total Horse hours			\$ _____

Man Hours

Field work		\$ _____	
Irrigation sys.	_____	_____	
Equipment	_____	_____	
Overhead	_____	_____	
Total Man hours			\$ _____

Total Expense \$ _____

Income Factors:

Alfalfa Hay	_____ T	\$ _____	
Alfalfa Pasture	_____ days	_____	

Total Income	\$ _____
Net Income (Deduct Cost)	\$ _____
Farm Income (Add interest to net income)	\$ _____

Potato Enterprise

Based on cost accounts on 7 fields, 6 to 9 acres each and 1 field 22 acres
Items per Acre

Investment:

Land	\$190.00	
Buildings	23.00	
Equipment	32.00	
Overhead	33.00	
Total Investment		\$278.00

Expense Items:

Interest on Investment @6%		16.68
Miscellaneous cash & Taxes		
Taxes on land	\$2.23	
Buildings	.58	
Equipment	4.80	
Harvesting Material	1.12	
Irrigation system	.06	
Water charges	.79	
Overhead	4.71	
Total Miscellaneous & Taxes		14.29

Seed	1284#	
Horse hours		
Preparation	100	
cultivating	5.2	
Planting	7.6	
Overhead	.2	
Total Horse Hours		113

Man Hours

Preparation	18.5	
Planting	10	
Cultivating	5.25	
Irrigating	7.75	
Control	3.5	
Harvesting	45.75	
Overhead	6.5	
Grading & Sacking	16.4	
Total man hours		113.6

Marketing

New Sacks	20	
Inspection		
Commission		
Freight		

Income Factors

Yield, 4.1 tons per acre

Potato Enterprise

Sample plan for 10 acres with the intention of shipping out of State

Investment (See details Page 28) \$2780.00

Expenses:

Interest on investment	@6%		\$ 166.80
Taxes and Miscellaneous			
(See details page 28)			142.29
Seed	6.4 T	@\$25.00	160.00
Horse Hours			
Preparation	1000		
Planting	76		
Cultivating	52		
Overhead	2		
Total Horse hours	1130	@9¢	\$101.70
Man hours			
Preparation	185		
Seeding	100		
Cultivating	52.5		
Irrigating	77.5		
Control	35		
Harvesting	457.5		
Overhead	65		
Marketing	153.5		
Total Man hours	1126	@12.5¢	\$140.75
Marketing			
New Sacks	820	@7¢	57.40
Inspection & Commission			82.00
Freight			225.50
Total Marketing			\$364.90
Total Expense			\$1076.44

Income

41 tons Potatoes @\$21.00 861.00

Net Income - \$215.44

Farm Income (Add Interest and cost of man hours) 189.39

Labor Income (Deduct Interest from Farm Income) 22.59

Plan for Potato Enterprise to be filled out by individual
 No. of acres planned _____.

Investment:

Land \$ _____
 Buildings _____
 Equipment _____
 Overhead _____
 Total Investment \$ _____

Expenses:

Interest on investment @5% \$ _____
 Miscellaneous & Taxes _____
 Taxes on Land _____
 Buildings _____
 Equipment _____
 Harvesting Material _____
 Irrigation system _____
 Water Charges _____
 Overhead _____

Total Miscellaneous \$ _____

Seed _____

Horse hours _____

Preparation _____

Cultivating _____

Planting _____

Overhead _____

Total horse hours \$ _____

Man Hours

Preparation _____

Planting _____

Cultivating _____

Irrigating _____

Control _____

Harvesting _____

Overhead _____

Grading and _____

Sacking _____

Total Man hours \$ _____

Marketing

New Sacks \$ _____

Inspection _____

Commission _____

Freight _____

Total Marketing \$ _____

Total Expense \$ _____

Income

Yield

Market Potatoes \$ _____

Seed Potatoes _____

Feed Potatoes _____

Total Income \$ _____

Net Income (Subtract Expense) _____

Farm Income (Add family labor & interest) _____

Labor Income (Subtract Int. from Farm Income) _____

DAIRY

ENTERPRISE EFFICIENCY STUDY

NEULANDS IRRIGATION PROJECT

January 1, 1932 - December 31, 1952

EXTENSION DIVISION AND EXPERIMENT STATION UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

and

THIRTEEN DAIRY FARMERS COOPERATING

D. H. Propps, District Extension Agent

Fallon, Nevada.

DAIRY ENTERPRISE EFFICIENCY STUDY

Newlands Irrigation Project, Nevada

On Thirteen Dairy Herds

January 1, 1932 to December 31, 1932.

This study is part of a complete farm study carried on cooperatively by the Experiment Station, and Extension Division University of Nevada and nineteen cooperating farmers. The averages include all herds having five or more cows. Smaller herds are summarized and the data written on the cooperator's copy of the report.

Definitions

Total Income is the amount received from the sale of butterfat, plus the value of milk and cream used in the home, plus the value of skim milk at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, plus \$3.00 per head for calves. Calves are credited to the dairy herd and charged to other cattle at the same value.

Total Cost includes the cost of feeds; Hay at \$6.00 per ton, silage at \$2.00 per ton, grain at prices reported by farmers, pasture at 6¢ per A. U. day; plus interest on the average investment in stock, buildings, equipment and overhead; plus miscellaneous expenses including taxes, and miscellaneous cash; plus depreciation in stock. Man labor is not charged as an expense but the number of hours is segregated from other farm labor.

The Income to Labor is the difference between the total income and the total cost.

Farm Income is the income to labor plus the amount allowed for interest at 6 per cent. It represents the money available for uses other than for the Dairy.

Net Production in 'Other Cattle' is the difference between the second inventory plus sales, plus heifers transferred, and the first inventory plus purchases; plus calves.

Hay Equivalent - Sixty animal unit days of pasture is considered equal to one ton of hay. The number of animal unit days on pasture divided by 60 and added to the actual tons of hay consumed is the hay equivalent.

Cash Costs - It is often a question with farmers how, with a book loss, they can still continue to do business. Costs according to the enterprise statement include interest on the investment at 6% and a depreciation on stock, buildings, and equipment which if laid aside, would replace these items in a reasonable number of years. In poor years farmers frequently receive little or no interest on their investment. In such years only the most necessary replacements are made and no money is laid aside to cover depreciation. Some day this depreciation in stock, buildings and equipment will have to be met in the form of major repairs, purchase of new equipment or stock, but temporarily the farmer can and does use his money for cash needs.

For this reason cash costs have been computed and the term. "Income above Cash Costs" appears in the tables.

TABLE I.

This table shows that the costs in the group with a higher income to labor were \$2.38 less per cow than the second group. This difference is nearly all made up in depreciation and other miscellaneous expenses. An examination of individual records shows that a high percent of deaths, and sales of cows for much less than their inventory value, account for most of the high depreciation. Normally sales to the butcher bring nearly as much as the inventory value but with beef prices low, the cull dairy cows have very little value; hence net depreciation becomes a large part of the cost.

The principal difference between 1932 and 1931 costs are in feed and miscellaneous costs. Continued low prices have forced farmers to reduce cash costs to a minimum and this is shown in the reduction of \$3.32 per cow in miscellaneous costs. The reduction of \$20.60 per cow in feed costs is due to two factors. The price of hay is 20% less in 1932 and farmers have used 22% less hay, making up the remainder of the ration in cheaper feeds such as pasture. The amount of grain fed per cow has been reduced 98% which practically eliminates grain in 1932.

Cash Costs:- About 12½% of the costs are actual cash. This does not include cash paid out for living expenses, and does not show any interest on the farmers' investments.

Table I.

Cost Factors per Average Cow.

	High Income To Labor	Low Income to Labor	Average 13 Herds 1932	Average 13 Herds 1931	Year Herd
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	1
Total Number of Cows <i>Beginning of year</i>	99	102	201	266	
Average No. of Cows	81.8	82.6	164.4	224.6	
Feeds - Alfalfa - tons	4.5	4.	4.3	5.5	
Pasture days	95.5	109.5	102.4	46.7	
Supplementary Roughage	8.9#	720 #	564 #	.31	
Grain lbs.		8.6#	4.3#	252.	
Hay equivalent	6.1T	6.2T	6.15T	6.4	
Feed for Bull	2.14	1.90	2.02	2.29	
Total Feed Cost	32.37	32.31	32.34	53.00	
Interest on Investment	7.27	7.2	7.24	8.73	
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.47	7.27	6.83	9.20	
Net Depreciation of Herd	11.67	13.38	12.52	12.47	
Horse Labor				.19	
Total Cost Less Labor	57.78	60.16	58.93	33.59	
Cash Cost Including Hired Labor	17.06	17.21	17.14		

TABLE II.

The principal differences in the income between the higher and lower groups are in the amount of butterfat and the amount of skim milk per cow. Group 1 produced 71.1 pounds more butterfat and 1393 pounds more skim milk per cow. The difference is apparently due to more careful selection of cows since group 2 is shown by table 1 to have fed a somewhat better ration.

Although the price of butterfat, and the production per cow were less in 1932 than in 1931, the income to labor was \$10.32 per cow greater in 1932. This was due to reduced costs.

Income above cash costs: - Group 1 has \$14.38 greater income above cash costs than group 2, due to greater production per cow since the cash costs were practically the same in the two groups. This item shows how dairy farmers who have no contracted interest to pay can still carry on for a few years even though showing a loss. The average dairyman in this study has \$38.00 per cow to use for living expenses, payments of interest on contracted debts and personal expenses.

Table II.

Income Factors Per Cow

	High Income to Labor	Low Income to Labor	Average All Herds 1932	Average All Herds 1931	Your Herd 1932
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	
Total No. Cows in Group	99	102	201	260	
Average No. Cows in Group	81.8	82.6	164.4	224.6	
Cows Milking	66.9	67.2	134.1	181.5	
Cows Dry	14.	14.4	28.4	42.1	
Nurse Cows	.9	1.	1.9	1.	
Percent Dry	17.1	17.4	17.2	18.7	
Pounds Butterfat	263.8	192.7	228.1	244.6	
Average Price Fat	.196	.201	.198	26.8 cents	
Value of Butterfat	51.02	38.42	44.69	65.4	
Value of Skim Milk	8.99	6.81	7.90	8.19	
Value of Calves	2.35	2.22	2.28	8.59	
Miscellaneous Income		.67	.33		
Total Income	62.35	48.12	55.20	82.18	
Total Cost (Table 1)	57.78	60.16	58.98	83.59	
Income to Labor	4.57	-12.04	-3.78	-14.1	
Income Above Cash Costs	45.29	30.91	38.06		
Man Hours	99.5	104.3	101.9		

TABLE III

This table shows that it requires the equivalent of from 2.4 tons of hay to 3.1 tons to produce 100 pounds of butterfat with cows producing from 190 pounds of butterfat to 260 pounds of fat per year.

While table 1 shows a difference in the two groups of \$2.38 in cost per cow, table 3 shows a difference of \$9.43 in cost per 100 pounds of butterfat. This is due to the fact that in group 1 the average production was 71.1 pounds greater than in group 2. Comparing the cost per 100 pounds of fat for 1931 and 1932 it is seen that a saving of \$8.00 per 100 pounds has been made.

Table III. Cost Factors Per 100 Pounds of Butterfat

	High Farm Income	Low Farm Income	Average All Herds 1932	Average All Herds 1931	Average Your Herd 1932
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	
Tons of Hay Equivalent	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	
Grain		4.5	1.9	2.59	
Total Cost of Feed	12.41 21.41	16.95	14.33	21.66	
Interest	2.78	5.78	3.20)	12.51	
Miscellaneous	6.95	10.84	8.60)		
Total Cost Less Labor	22.14	31.57	26.13	34.17	

TABLE IV.

The main item of interest in this table is the fact that the low income group received slightly more for butterfat but not enough to make up for the reduced production.

When the two years, 1932 and 1931, are compared it is seen that 1931 had both a higher price for fat and a higher production therefore making a net difference of \$9.18 income per 100 pounds of butterfat.

Table IV. Income Factors Per 100 Pounds of Butterfat

	High Farm Income	Low Farm Income	Average All Herds 1932	Average All Herds 1931	Your Herd
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	
Butterfat Value	19.55	20.17	19.81	26.80	
Skim Milk Value	3.45	3.58	3.51	3.35	
Calves Value	.90	1.16	1.01	3.51	
Miscellaneous Income		.35	.15		
Total Income	23.90	25.26	24.48	33.66	
Total Costs (Table 3)	22.15	31.59	26.15	34.17	
Income to Labor	1.75	-6.32	-1.67	-.51	

This table shows more forcibly that the principal reduction in costs for 1932 is due to lowered feed prices. The percent of other costs either remains the same as in 1931 or is higher. But even with the reduced prices, feed is still over 50 percent of the total cost of producing butterfat. As explained in table 1 the inventory loss taken on cows sold causes net depreciation to become 21 percent of the total cost as compared with 15 percent in 1931.

Table V. Percent of Each Cost Factor

	High Farm Income	Low Farm Income	Average All Herds 1932	Average All Herds 1931	Your Herd 1932
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	
Feed	56.0	53.7	54.8	63.5	
Interest on Investment	12.6	12.	12.3	10.4	
Miscellaneous Expense	11.2	12.1	11.7	11.0	
Depreciation of Herd	20.2	22.2	21.2	15.1	

TABLE VI.

This table shows that butterfat is the source of about 80 percent of the dairy income, although judicious use of skim milk for calves, pigs, and poultry is well worth while since it forms about 14 percent of the income. The income from butterfat is not all cash since nearly 20 percent of the butterfat is either fed or used in the home.

Table VI. Percent of Each Income Factor

	High Farm Income	Low Farm Income	Average All Herds 1932	Average All Herds 1931	Your Herd 1932
Number of Herds	6	7	13	13	
Butterfat	81.8	79.8	81.0	79.5	
Skim Milk	14.4	14.2	14.3	10.0	
Calves	3.8	4.6	4.1	10.5	
Miscellaneous Income		1.4	.6		
% Butterfat Sold	80.5	83.0	81.6	92.0	
% Butterfat used	9.6	10.0	9.8	5.4	
% Butterfat Fed	9.9	7.0	8.6	2.6	

TABLE VII.

It is evident since quantities of feed are estimated that the differences in feed are not sufficient to show a relation between feed and production.

There seems to be a correlation between the percent of dry cows and the amount of butterfat produced. The average dry period for the higher producing half was $1\frac{1}{2}$ months and the average dry period for the lower producing half was $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

As a rule we think that first calf heifers produce less than mature cows and it is true that an individual cow produces more each year until she is five years old but with herds continually using improved sires the heifers should be better than their dams. There is some evidence in this table to indicate that these herds are building up for the percent of heifers is greater in the higher producing group.

Table VII. Relation of Quantity of Feed, Percent of Dry Cows, and Percentage of First Calf Heifers to Production of Butterfat Arranged in Individual Herds.

Herd No.	Hay Equivalent	Percent Dry	Percent Heifers	Pounds of fat per cow
1	6.1	5.5	38.	348.3
2	7.6	12.	15	296.0
3	5.6	19.	-	291.4
4	6.4	10.9	42	251.4
5	6.	81.	22.	236.7
6	6.2	13.4	9.	233.4
7	6.	10.	42.	231.6
Average 7 Herds	6.1	12.2	27.	268.5
8	6.8	21.	10.	212.1
9	6.1	12.	27.	202.4
10	5.6	19.4	-	201.1
11	6.9	27.	26	175.9
12	6.1	30.	11.	175.5
13	5.	12.3	70.	119.6
Average 6 Herds	6.1	21.	17.6	177.5
Average All Herds	6.1	16.2	22.5	224.6

DAIRY MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Second Annual Summary
Douglas County, Nevada

January 1, 1932

to

December 31, 1932

Ten Douglas County Farmers

In Cooperation with

Agricultural Extension Service

and

Agricultural Experiment Station

University of Nevada

V. E. Scott
Agricultural Economist

Wilbur H. Stodieck
District Extension Agent

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a summary of records kept by ten Douglas County Dairymen in cooperation with the University of Nevada Experiment Station and the Extension Service, from January 1931 to December 31, 1932. Most of these dairymen have kept records in cooperation with the Experiment Station for from three to five years. Each year individual enterprise statements have been sent to farmers and bulletins have been written explaining and showing the efficiency factors in dairying in the State.

The dairy herds in this county are operated in connection with diversified farming. The importance of the dairy herd as one of the farm enterprises varies from about fifteen percent to ninety percent of the total farm income. Since many of the farms operate a beef herd as well as a dairy herd all young cattle run with the beef herd and their expense is recorded with the beef and a bookkeeping balance is made between the dairy and beef herds.

The dairy calves are credited to the dairy and charged to the other cattle at \$3.00 per head at birth; heifers transferred to the dairy are credited to the other cattle and charged to the dairy at the average second inventory value of the dairy cows. Skim milk and butterfat fed to calves are credited to the dairy and charged to other cattle.

DEFINITIONS

TOTAL INCOME is the amount received from the sale of butterfat, from butterfat used and fed at the market price, skim milk fed to farm animals at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, and all living calves at \$3.00 per head.

TOTAL EXPENSE is the value of farm feeds at the price these feeds can be bought or sold for on the farm. Hay \$7.50 a ton, Barley \$18.00 a ton, wheat \$20.00 a ton, pasture at actual price paid, if rented pasture, and at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per day per animal for farm pasture, plus interest on the average investment in stock, buildings, equipment and overhead, plus miscellaneous expense including taxes on all of the items mentioned above, miscellaneous cash expense and depreciation of the dairy herd, plus horse labor.

Horse labor is charged at 10¢ an hour. It is assumed that if a horse works 150 days during the year he will approximately pay his way at 10¢ an hour. Man labor is not included in the items of expense. The number of hours are reported and may be charged by individuals at such rates as they desire. Any net return after paying all other expenses may be considered return to man labor.

HAY EQUIVALENT:- Sixty animal unit days of pasture is considered equal to one ton of hay. The number of animal unit days on pasture divided by sixty and added to the actual tons of hay consumed is the hay equivalent.

CASH COSTS:- It is often a question with farmers how, with a book loss, they can still continue to do business. Costs according to the enterprise statement include interest on the investment at 6% and a depreciation on stock, buildings, and equipment which if laid aside, would replace these items in a reasonable number of years.

In poor years farmers frequently receive little or no interest on their investment. In such years only the most necessary replacements are made and no money is laid aside to cover depreciation. Some day this depreciation in stock, buildings and equipment will have to be met in the form of major repairs, purchase of new equipment or stock, but temporarily the farmer can and does use his money for cash needs. For this reason cash costs have been computed and the term, "Income above Cash Costs" appears in the tables.

TABLE I
COST FACTORS PER COW

	High income to labor	Low income to labor	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	your herd 1932
Number of herds	5	5	10	14	
Number of cows	137.5	144	281.5	363.2	
Feeds					
Alfalfa tons	3.3	4.4	3.9		
Pasture A.U. days	178	139	157		
Total hay equivalent - tons	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.3	
Feed for bull	\$ 1.53	2.29	1.93	2.78	
Total feed cost	39.47	47.55	43.90	58.40	
Interest on investment	10.25	12.57	11.60	11.90	
Miscellaneous expense & taxes	11.47	12.91	12.26	16.15	
Net depreciation	7.40	11.05	9.34	9.00	
Horse labor @ 10¢ per hour	1.22	0.00	.60	.80	
Total cost less man labor	69.81	84.09	77.70	96.25	
Cash costs including hired labor	26.67	28.53	27.70		

This table indicates that the lower group has higher costs throughout. More feed was used per animal, a greater investment per cow is shown, greater depreciation and cash costs. Normally such factors are accompanied by a greater milk production but reference to table two shows that such is not the case this year.

One outstanding factor toward a high income is shown above in the better pastures, and larger pasturing is evident in the high income group as an important factor in cutting feed costs.

Comparing the averages for 1932 and 1931 it is seen that reduced costs in 1932 are not due to more careful feeding for the amount fed per cow is greater. It is evident that the reduction in costs is due to reduced values of feed. In 1931 hay was \$10.00 a ton and this year it is \$7.50 a ton.

TABLE II
INCOME FACTORS PER COW

	High income to labor	Low income to labor	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	Your herd 1932
Number of herds	5	5	10	14	
Ave.No. of cows	137.5	144	281.5	363.2	
Ave.cows milking	111	118.6	229.6	298.9	
Ave.cows dry	25.4	24.2	49.6		
Ave.Nurse cows	1.1	1.2	2.3		
Percent dry	18.5	16.8	17.6	17.7	
Pounds butterfat	236	221.6	232.3	238	
Ave.price of B.F.	25.4	22.4	23.7	28.5	
Value of B.F.	59.84	49.80	55.03	68.50	
Value of skimmilk	5.77	9.70	7.85	8.70	
Value of calves @ \$3.00 each	2.75	2.80	2.82	3.00	
Total income per cow	68.36	62.30	65.70	80.20	
Total cost (less labor)	69.81	84.09	77.70	96.25	
Income to labor	-1.45	-21.78	-12.00	-16.00	
Income above cash costs including hired labor	41.69	33.77	38.00		

In this table it is shown that group one has a higher production per cow and a slightly higher price for butterfat. The higher price is due to the fact that two farmers in this group sold their milk as whole milk. This was offset to some extent by the necessity of feeding more butterfat to calves since there was no skim milk. \$3.22 per cow was gained by group one due to greater fat production. The gain of \$6.72 per cow due to increased price was offset by \$3.93 per cow difference in the amount of skim milk available for feed, leaving a net gain per cow of \$2.78 due to increased price. This table also shows that the average price of butterfat fell from 28.5 cents in 1931 to 23.7 cents in 1932.

The percent of dry cows is reasonable in the above table and group one with heavier producing cows should have a longer dry period if the herd is properly handled. However, the dry percent is too high for healthy herds as it should be from 12 to 15%.

TABLE III
COST FACTORS PER 100 POUNDS BUTTERFAT

	Five high herds	Five low herds	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	Your herd 1932
Tons hay or its equivalent in pasture	2.66	3.01	2.81	2.7	
Pounds supplementary grain	0	114	56.		
Total cost of feed	16.77	21.43	18.92	30.30	
Interest	4.35	5.67	4.96	15.90	
Miscellaneous costs	8.54	10.80	9.58		
Total costs less labor	29.66	37.90	33.46	46.20	

TABLE IV
INCOME FACTORS PER 100 POUNDS BUTTERFAT

	Five high herds	Five low herds	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	Your herd 1932
Butterfat Value	\$25.40	22.40	23.72	28.60	
Skim milk	2.45	4.44	3.41	4.90	
Calves	1.17	1.30	1.22		
Total income	29.02	28.14	28.35	33.50	
Total cost less labor	29.66	37.90	33.46	46.20	
Income to labor	-.64	-9.76	-5.11	-12.70	

Tables three and four show the costs and income per 100 pounds of butterfat. The tables merely show that with their present production these farmers need from 27 to 32 cents per pound for butterfat in order to pay expenses. A higher average production or a higher price per pound would affect the same result. Increased production is within the power of the individual farmer, but increased price must come from improvement in general conditions which means cooperative effort.

TABLE V
PERCENT OF EACH COST FACTOR

	High income to labor	Low income to labor	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	Your herd 1932
Number of herds	5	5	10	14	
Feed for cows	54.3	53.8	54	57.8	
Feed for bull	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	
Interest on invest- ment	14.7	15.0	14.8	12.6	
Miscellaneous ex- pense	18	15.4	15.8	17.0	
Depreciation of cows	10.8	13.1	12.1	9.7	
Total costs	100	100	100	100	

In 1931 feed amounted to 57.8 percent of the total cost of the dairy enterprise. In 1932 the amount of feed was slightly higher but feed costs were reduced to 54 percent of the total. Other costs remained nearly the same but the price of hay was reduced \$2.50 per ton. This was an advantage to the dairymen who had to buy hay but most Carson Valley dairymen grow their own hay so this drop represents a loss on the alfalfa enterprise. Another way to compare the relation of feed to the dairy enterprise is the dairy return for feed. After paying 6% interest on the dairy investment, paying all cash costs except labor, and a reasonable depreciation, the average herd in 1932 paid \$3.21 per ton for hay and 3.2¢ per animal unit day for pasture. In 1931 after paying the same type of expenses the dairy enterprise paid \$6.72 per ton for hay and 6.7¢ per animal unit day for pasture.

TABLE VI
PERCENT OF EACH INCOME FACTOR

	High income to labor	Low income to labor	Average all herds 1932	Average all herds 1931	Your herd 1932
Number of herds	5	5	10	14	
Butterfat	87.8	84.9	86.2	85.5	
Skim milk	8.3	11.7	10.2	10.8	
Calves	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	
Percent fat sold	87	90	88.5	89.7	
Percent fat used	3.5	3.4	3.5	7.0	
Percent fat fed	9.5	6.6	8.6	3.3	

Over 85% of the dairy income is from sale and use of butterfat. Group 1 sold more whole milk but was obliged to use more whole milk for calf feeding since they had less skim milk. As a result group 1 shows that 87% of the butterfat was sold and group 2 having more skim milk to feed, sold 90% of the fat produced.

TABLE VII
RELATION OF QUANTITY OF FEED TO PERCENT OF DRY COWS AND
PERCENTAGE OF FIRST CALF HEIFERS TO PRODUCTION OF BUTTERFAT
Arranged in individual herds

Herd No.	Hay Equivalent	Percent dry	Percent Heifers	Pounds of fat per cow
4	6.4	16.5	36	294
8	6.1	10.6	35	259
2	6.8	15.1	15	241
7	7.5	21.7	25	241
9	<u>7.2</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>235</u>
Average 5 High herds	<u>6.4</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>246</u>
10	6.4	14	23	229
6	6.7	20.7	30	226
1	6.3	19.3	34	220
5	6.0	20	0	217
3	<u>6.1</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>183</u>
Average 5 Low herds	6.1	18.8	30	213

In table 7 the herds are arranged in the order of butterfat production per cow. The highest producing herd at the top of the column. A casual glance at the table shows that the higher producing five herds received more feed than the lower five. The actual difference in feed is an average of .3 of a ton of hay, but the variation between herds within the groups does not show the same correlation. Individual differences in some of the animals could easily account for this individual variation.

In the higher group 16.6% of the cows were dry and in the lower group 18.8% of the cows were dry. That is the average cow in group 1 was dry 60 days and the average cow in group 2 was dry 68 days. There is a definite correlation between this factor and production although the individual herds do not all show it. This table shows no relation between the number of heifers in the herd and the average production. Normally a high percentage of heifers would mean a lower average production.

SUMMARY

Dairying in 1932 as shown by this report was not profitable, but losses were not as heavy as in 1931 when butterfat was 4.8 cents per pound higher. This is due to a reduction in alfalfa hay costs from \$10.00 to \$7.50 per ton and to lower miscellaneous expense.

The average price of butterfat received by the farmer was 23.7 cents per pound. The average production of butterfat per cow was 232.3 pounds as compared to 238 pounds in 1931.

The cost of producing one pound of butterfat less the farmers labor was 33.46 cents although the high income herds produced for 29.66 cents per pound.

Butterfat represented 86.2% of the income from the dairy, skim milk 10.2% and calves 3.6%.

The average price received for hay when fed to cows after other expenses are paid was only \$3.21 per ton. The highest producing herds were fed 600 pounds more hay in a year than the low producing herds.

The percentage of dry cows was 2.2% lower in the high butterfat producing herds.

High production and efficiency factors go together as most of the high butterfat producing herds were also in the high income class. Good pastures aided the high income group to cut down on production expenses.

P O U L T R Y M A N A G E M E N T S T U D Y

Second Annual Summary

Washoe County, Nevada

October 30, 1931 - November 1, 1932

Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada

In Cooperation with Five Poultrymen in Washoe County

Edward C. Reed
County Extension Agent

V. E. Scott
Extension Specialist

INTRODUCTION

This pamphlet contains the records of five poultrymen in Washoe County who kept up with their records in the face of low prices. Others started but became discouraged.

The results in comparison with last year, show that even though prices for eggs were 2.2 cents per dozen lower than in 1931 these flocks improved on last year's farm incomes.

Factors and practices that help to make more satisfactory incomes even when egg prices are low (see Table #7): High egg production (above 160 eggs per hen per year); high fall egg production (above 40 eggs per hen); amount of feed including feed for chicks, 92# to 100#; mash and milk above 40% of ration; continuous culling; number of pullets above 50%; floor space per hen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or more; cost of feed, below \$1.60 per cwt.; mortality, below 15%.

DEFINITIONS

TOTAL INCOME is the amount received from sale of eggs, poultry stock, and miscellaneous items, plus the value of eggs and poultry used in the home, plus the increase in inventory value due to increased numbers.

TOTAL EXPENSE is the amount paid for feed, stock, hired labor, water, taxes, insurance, and miscellaneous items, plus the value of the operator's labor, plus depreciation on buildings and equipment, plus 6% interest on the appraised investment, plus any decrease in the inventory value of poultry stock due to decrease in numbers.

NET PROFIT is the total income minus the total expense.

LABOR INCOME is the net profit plus the value of the operator's labor.

FARM INCOME is the labor income plus the allowance included in the total expense for interest on appraised investment at 6%. This is the total amount the poultryman receives from his poultry business above all cash expenses and depreciation. It includes interest for the use of his capital, wages for the work done, and profit for skill in management.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HENS is the total number of hen days divided by the number of days in the year, in this case 365.

PERCENT MORTALITY is the number of hens that died during the year divided by the average number of hens for the year.

PERCENT NEEDED TO REPLACE is the total number of hens died and sold during the year divided by the number of hens at the beginning of the year.

PERCENT ADDED is the number of hens actually added during the year divided by the number of hens at the beginning of the year.

PERCENT PULLETS is the total number of pullets from 6 to 18 months of age at both beginning and end of year divided by the total number of pullets and hens at both beginning and end of year.

CULLING PER CENT is the number of cull hens sold during the year, divided by the average number of hens for the year.

TABLE #1 - GENERAL SUMMARY

	Ave. all 12 Flocks - 1931	Ave. all 5 Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Number of flocks	12	5	
Total number of hens	9,965	5,816	
Ave. number of hens per flock	830	1,163	
Total income per flock	2,673.99	3,361.44	
Total cost per flock	2,932.83	3,283.99	
Net profit per flock	- 258.84	77.45	
Farm income per flock	499.56	1,115.31	
Labor income per flock	328.21	833.25	
Number eggs per hen per year	145.5	167.8	
Percent production	39.9	45.8	
Percent mortality	9.7	14.9	
Culling percent	39.8	39.4	
Percent needed to replace	49.5	47.7	
Percent actually replaced	47.1	56.4	
Percent pullets	48.8	49.2	
Average price market eggs	20.35	18.1	
Total income per doz. eggs produced	26.6	21.3	
Total cost per doz. eggs produced	29.1	20.8	
Net income per doz. eggs produced	- 2.5	.5	
Income per hen poultry sales	44.9¢	26.0¢	
Average price per cull hen	64.9	56.0	
Lbs. of grain per hen	44.2	53.0	
Lbs. of mash per hen	40.1	33.0	
Total lbs. grain and mash per hen	84.3	86.0	
Cost of grain per cwt.	1.68	1.30	
Cost of mash per cwt.	2.15	1.98	
Cost of grain and mash per cwt.	1.90	1.56	

The above table represents a general summary and comparison of the 1931 and 1932 Washoe County Poultry Management Studies. In this table it is to be noted in comparison that in 1932 there was 22 more eggs per hen produced, mortality higher, flocks in better shape because of a larger percentage of pullets, average price of market eggs is 2.2¢ per dozen lower in 1932, cost of producing a dozen eggs is 8.3¢ per dozen less in 1932, price received for cull hens is lower in 1932, cost of grain and mash per cwt. is 34¢ lower in 1932.

TABLE #2 - INVESTMENT PER HEN (Dollars)

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Land	.53	.45	
Buildings and Fences	2.59	2.22	
Equipment	.30	.27	
Supplies	.02	.00	
Feed	.10	.00	
Poultry stock	1.03	1.06	
Total	4.57	4.00	

The above table shows the appraised investment of each group compared on a hen basis. It includes land used only by the poultry and not the whole farm. The investment in buildings is the estimated present value. The investment in buildings seems to indicate more efficient use. The investment in stock indicates a higher number of pullets in 1932.

TABLE #3 - INCOME PER HEN

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Market eggs sold	2.32	2.46	
Eggs eaten at home	.09	.04	
Total income per hen from eggs	2.41	2.50	
Stock sold per hen	.45	.26	
Stock home use per hen	.05	.03	
Increase in stock inventory	.03	.09	
Miscellaneous sales	--	.10	
Total income per hen from stock	.53	.48	
Total income per hen	2.94	2.98	

The total income per hen is slightly larger than in 1931 even though the average price received per dozen eggs in 1932 is 2.2¢ per dozen less than in 1931 and the average price for cull hens sold is 19¢ less. This is accounted for because of higher production per hen.

TABLE #4 - EXPENSE PER HEN

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Feed cost	1.80	1.53	
Stock bought	.21	.18	
Miscellaneous and depreciation	.25	.25	
Hired labor	.14	.03	
Family labor	.58	.65	
Water, taxes and insurance	.04	.03	
Interest on investment	.28	.24	
Decrease in stock inventory	--	--	
Total expenses per hen	3.30	2.91	
Total income per hen	2.94	2.98	
Net Profit	- .36	.07	

This table shows the various items of expense per hen. The most outstanding difference between 1931 and 1932 is the lower feed cost amounting to 27¢ per hen in 1932.

TABLE #5 - COST PER DOZEN EGGS PRODUCED (Cents)

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Feed cost	14.9	10.9	
Stock bought	1.7	1.3	
Miscellaneous and depreciation	2.1	1.8	
Hired labor	1.2	.18	
Family labor	4.8	4.6	
Water, taxes and insurance	.3	.24	
Interest on investment	2.3	1.74	
Decrease in stock	--	--	
Total cost per dozen	27.3	20.8	
Gross income per dozen	26.6	21.3	
Net profit	- .7	.5	
Farm income	4.0	6.8	
Labor income	2.6	5.1	

This table shows the different items of cost per dozen eggs laid. Gross income per dozen includes income from sale of stock and miscellaneous items, hence it is greater than the market price of eggs. As shown in Table #4 feed cost is the principal item in lowered cost of production per dozen. Feed is 52% of the cost of producing a dozen eggs.

TABLE #6 - FEEDING AND COST OF FEED

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Pounds grain per hen	44.2	53.	
Pounds mash per hen	40.1	33.	
Total pounds feed	84.3	86.	
Percent grain	52.4	62.	
Percent mash	48.0	38.	
Cost of grain per cwt.	1.68	1.30	
Cost of mash per cwt.	2.15	1.93	
Ave. cost of feed per cwt.	1.90	1.56	

Table #6 shows that the proportion of mash in the ration is less in 1932 than in 1931. But in 1932 this difference is made up by increased feeding of milk. This table also shows that the cost of grain and mash per cwt. is 17% lower in 1932 than 1931.

TABLE #7 - FARM INCOME FACTORS IN INDIVIDUAL FLOCKS

Flock No.	Farm Income Per Hen	Eggs per Hen	Ave. Price Market Eggs	% Mortality	Culling %	Feed Cost per Cwt.	Total Income Per Hen	Total Cost Per Hen	Average No. Hens Per Flock
1. 1931	.03	100.0	22.1	11.2	104.0	1.88	2.60	4.84	587
1932	2.21	201.6	21.4	14.0	14.5	1.66	4.39	4.51	448
2. 1931	.03	127.5	18.3	9.7	32.1	1.59	2.45	2.90	1903
1932	.54	162.0	18.7	15.0	42.8	1.35	2.70	2.90	1661
3. 1931	.59	154.0	19.2	8.0	36.5	1.69	2.64	2.94	1530
1932	1.78	200.8	18.9	12.0	41.0	1.47	3.79	2.74	1330
4. 1931	2.26	170.3	21.6	7.0	64.0	1.88	4.80	3.30	1194
1932	1.21	177.9	20.6	7.0	52.0	1.82	3.40	2.85	1307
5. 1931	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1932	-.25	109.0	15.3	28.4	18.1	1.77	1.50	2.72	1069

This table is for the purpose of comparing certain factors in 1932 with the same factors in 1931 in individual flocks. Noticeable here is higher egg production and lower feed cost giving a greater farm income even though the mortality is higher and the price of eggs lower. This again emphasizes the importance of getting high egg production.

TABLE #8 - COMPARISON OF CULLING PRACTICES

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
% Pullets	70.9	49	62.0	56.0	12.0
Average number of eggs per hen	201.6	162.0	200.8	177.9	109.0
Fall eggs per Fall hen	44.1	32.9	47.1	49.5	17.2
Percent eggs laid in Fall	26.8	21.4	24.3	31.5	11.5
Farm income per hen	2.21	.54	1.78	1.21	-.25
Percent mortality	14.0	15.0	12.0	7.0	28.0
Culling percent	14.0	42.0	41.0	52.0	18.0
Average number of months culled over 2%	1	6	5	8	3
Average price received per culled hen	60¢	49¢	62¢	66¢	34.3¢

This table presents a comparison of those flocks that cull continuously throughout the year with those that cull only occasionally. Those flock owners who culled at least 5% of their culls each month for 6 months or more are called continuous cullers. Those that culled less than 5% of their culls each month for less than 6 months are called seasonal cullers.

The table shows that with a high percentage of pullets less culling is necessary. Continuous culling brings higher percentage of eggs, higher price per cull, and, therefore, a higher farm income.

TABLE #9 - EFFECT OF MASH AND GRAIN RATIO

	Average all Flocks - 1931	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Number of flocks	12	5	
Average number of hens per flock	830	1,163	
% feed fed as mash	47.4	38	
Pounds of mash per hen	40.1	33	
Pounds of grain per hen	44.2	53	
Total feed per hen	84.3	86	
Average cost feed per cwt.	1.90	1.56	
Average cost of feeds, including shell and milk, per hen	1.60	1.53	
Feed cost per doz. eggs produced	13.2¢	10.9¢	
Percent mortality	9.7	14.9	
Average number eggs per hen	145	167.8	
Farm Income per hen	40.0¢	96.0¢	

There does not seem to be sufficient effect from varying the mash 10 to 12 per cent to offset other factors. Probably the common practice of letting hens eat all they will of mash, varying the amount of grain according to the weight of the hen and the amount of grain left in the litter will give about the proper proportion of feed.

(Explanation of Table #9 Continued)

In 1932 skim milk was very commonly used, the average amount being 3 gal. per hen. Since 3 gallons of skim milk contains the same amount of protein as 5 pounds of mash it is probable that a high percent of mash is not needed when skim milk is used. However, if milk is fed to a flock it should be fed in equal amounts continuously.

TABLE #10 - PERCENTAGE OF INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Market eggs	80.6	
Hatching eggs	2.2	
Poultry stock sold	8.7	
Miscellaneous sales	3.2	
Eggs consumed	1.3	
Poultry consumed	1.1	
Increased inventory (stock)	2.9	

Since over 80% of the income is from market eggs it is highly important that these eggs be marketed in the very best condition in order that the price be as near market price as possible.

TABLE #11 - PERCENTAGE OF VARIOUS COSTS

	Average all Flocks - 1932	Your Flock
Feed	52.5	
Stock	6.1	
Miscellaneous	5.9	
Hired labor	.9	
Family labor	22.2	
Taxes and insurance	1.1	
Interest on average investment @ 6%	8.4	
Decrease in stock	0.0	
Depreciation (buildings and equipment)	2.9	

Feed forms over 50% of the costs in the poultry business. 22.2% of the cost is family labor @ 30¢ per hour, and 8.4% of the cost is interest on the investment. Thus 30.6% of the costs are non-cash items that can be used for anything. By deducting these two items we get the farm income which averaged 96 cents per hen this year as compared with 47 cents in 1931.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT STUDY

Second Annual Summary

Douglas County, Nevada

November 1, 1931 to October 31, 1932

Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada

In cooperation with five Douglas County Farmers

V.E. Scott
Extension Specialist

Wilbur H. Stodieck
District Extension Agent

INTRODUCTION

The Poultry Management study contained in this report is for five Carson Valley farms. The report also compares last years report with the results of this years record indicating changes in practices among local poultrymen.

This study, completing the second year, should carry valuable information for every farm with over 100 laying hens and especially those smaller farms that must look for better use of their labor as a means to increasing the farm income. Studied with care this report shows the way to better income to Douglas County farmers.

DEFINITIONS

TOTAL INCOME is the amount received from sale of eggs and poultry stock, plus the value of eggs and poultry used in the home, plus the increase in inventory value due to increased numbers or change in the quality of hens.

TOTAL EXPENSE is the amount paid for feed, stock, hired labor, water, taxes, insurance and miscellaneous expense, plus depreciation on buildings and equipment, plus 6% interest on the appraised investment plus decrease in inventory value of poultry stock due to decrease in numbers or due to reduced quality of stock.

NET PROFIT is the total income minus the total expense. Since farm labor is not charged as an expense the net profit and labor income are identical.

FARM OR FLOCK INCOME is the net profit or loss plus interest on the investment at 6%.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HENS is the total number of hen days divided by the total number of days in the period. In this study 366.

PERCENT MORTALITY is the number of hens that died during the year divided by the average number of hens for the year.

PERCENT NEEDED TO REPLACE is the total number of hens died, sold and used during the year divided by the number of hens at the beginning of the year.

PERCENT ADDED is the number of hens added during the year divided by the number of hens at the beginning of the year.

PERCENT PULLETS is the sum of the pullets at the beginning inventory and closing inventory divided by the total number of hens at the beginning of the year plus the total number at end of year.

CULLING PERCENT is the number of hens sold and used during the year divided by the average number of hens.

NOTE:--Labor has not been included as an expense but is included in the net profit.

TABLE I
FLOCK INCOME FACTORS

Farm No.	Eggs Per Hen		Average Price Market Eggs		Percent Mortality		Culling Percent	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
1		129.2		14.5		19.5		2
2	149.1	148.1	17.1	14.1	18	11	48.4	28
4	119.5	117.4	18	14.7	9.8	15.3	39	13.7
6	177.3	158.8	17.7	15.4	9	13	37	20
15	200.7	191.7	18	15.8	8.3	5.5	69.2	100

TABLE I (Con't.)

Farm No.	Total Income			Total Cost			Net Profit		
	Per Hen 1931	Per Hen 1932	Decline	Per Hen 1931	Per Hen 1932	Decline	Per Hen 1931	Per Hen 1932	Decline
1		1.56			1.51			.05	
2	2.74	2.09	.65	1.89	1.62	.27	.85	.47	.38
4	2.18	1.49	.69	1.74	1.23	.51	.44	.26	.18
6	3.30	2.14	1.16	2.30	1.51	.79	1.00	.63	.37
15	3.46	3.00	.46	2.14	2.60	.46	1.32	.40	.92
Ave.	3.17	2.22		2.16	1.83		1.01	.39	

This table gives the individual an opportunity to compare his own production and income factors with the rest of the group for this year and last year. All production dropped off in 1932 as compared to 1931 for these individual flocks probably indicating poorer feeding practices or less care.

The culling per cent would indicate that not enough was done. It will be noted that the two farmers culling out 20% or more of their hens made the largest profit per hen while the culling of all hens did not increase the profit. About 40% of the hens should be culled to be replaced with pullets each year thus keeping the good layers of the previous year. Under present conditions normal replacements should be made.

Income per hen declined more in 1932 than total cost of all operations and is comparable to the decline in net profit per hen. Holding down expenses will give full benefit of any price raise. The net profit per hen while declining is still favorable and shows some return which indicates that farmers in Carson Valley can profitably increase the number of poultry if they will give it the proper care.

TABLE II
GENERAL SUMMARY

	Ave. all Flocks 1931	Ave. all Flocks 1932	Your Flock
Number of flocks	8	5	
Total number of hens	2591	1913	
Ave. number of hens per flock	324	382.6	
Number eggs per hen per year	152.4	160	
Percent Production	41.7	43.7	
Percent Mortality	15.8	10.7	
Culling Percent	44.5	40.7	
Percent needed to replace	57.5	45.3	
Percent actually replaced	58	48.5	
Average price market eggs	17.4	14.8	
Total income per Dozen eggs produced	22.8	16.7	
Total cost per dozen eggs produced	17	13.7	
Net income per dozen eggs produced	5.8	3.0	
Income per hen poultry sales	.45	.21	
Pounds of grain per hen	60	51.9	
Pounds of mash per hen	21.6	27.6	
Total pounds grain and mash per hen	81.6	79.5	
Total cost of feed per hen	1.27	1.12	
Cost of grain per cwt.	1.35	1.04	
Cost of mash per cwt.	2.12	1.73	
Total cost grain and mash per cwt.	1.55	1.28	
Gallons milk per hen	4.4	4.6	
Interest earned on investment	6%	6%	

This is a general table which compares the production factors and expense factors for 1932 with the same factors for 1931. It will be noted that average production is considerably better in 1932 in spite of the drop in production of each farm keeping the record for two years. This is explained by the dropping from the records of several of the smaller producers with low production not keeping the records again this year.

The price per dozen eggs is 2.6 cents less in 1932, but the cost of producing a dozen eggs is 3.3 cents less than 1931. If the same amount of culling had been done, thus increasing the income from the sale of stock, the total income per dozen eggs would have been increased over last year, making more of a profit. Also selling out by normal culling would have reduced the feed costs through not having to feed the culls.

The cost of grain and mash feed shows that it was cheaper by 27¢ per hundred than last year thus cheapening the cost of production. There is some improvement in the amount of mash used, but this factor is still low. This is compensated for to some extent by the use of 4.6 gallons of skim milk per hen. Saving on mash cost by cutting it out is a poor way to get the production necessary to make a profit. This has been done in some cases.

TABLE III
INVESTMENT PER HEN (Dollars)

	Average All Flocks 1931	Average All Flocks 1932	Your Flock
	Land	.24	
Building and Fences	1.34	1.03	
Equipment	.19	.08	
Poultry Stock	1.23	.95	
Total	3.00	2.23	

The investment in land, buildings, and equipment is lower per hen in 1932 because all flocks were at capacity. The value per hen is reduced in 1932 due to the lower cost of producing pullets. Inventory values also were reduced slightly to be in line with general price declines. Some of this inventory write off of investment shows itself by causing a lower income per hen.

TABLE IV
INCOME FACTORS PER HEN

	Average All Flocks 1931		Average all Flocks 1932		Your Flock 1932	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Market eggs dozen	11.2	1.95	12.3	1.83		
Eggs eaten at home doz.	1.4	.23	1.1	.15		
Total income from eggs	12.6	2.18	13.4	1.98		
Stock sold		.45		.21		
Stock home use		.45		.03		
Increase in inventory		.08		.00		
Total income from stock		.98		.24		
Total income per hen		3.16		2.22		

This table stresses certain income factors and shows a definite change in practice. With good care even with prices as low as they are, a carefully managed farm can sell \$2.00 worth of eggs per hen per year. A definite change in stock sold shows that most of the farmers in this group did not raise pullets to replace old stock and did not cull. Thus taking a big reduction in stock sales of fryers and culls which is the biggest change in the gross income. Part of this change is justified by a reduced cash operating cost, but has evidently been carried too far and reduced incomes.

TABLE V
AVERAGE INCOME PER FARM

	Average all Flocks 1931		Average all Flocks 1932		Ycur Flock 1932	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Market eggs dozen	3627.4	631.55	4706	700.16		
Eggs eaten at home doz.	453.2	74.49	420.8	57.39		
Total income from eggs	4080.6	706.04	5126.8	757.55		
Stock sold		145.74		80.35		
Stock used		145.74		11.48		
Increase in inventory		25.91		0.00		
Total income from stock		317.39		91.83		
Total income		1023.43		849.38		

This table repeats table IV on a farm basis further emphasizing the loss of stock sales as affecting the total income.

Tables IV and V show a larger number of eggs sold per hen in 1931 than in 1932 but a smaller use of poultry in the home in 1932. The smaller receipts from poultry carries out the suggestion in table II that more culling would be advantageous.

TABLE VI
EXPENSE FACTORS PER HEN

	Ave. all Flocks for		No.1	No.2	No.4	No.6	No.15
	1931	1932					
Feed Cost	1.47	1.12	.94	1.20	.89	.97	1.22
Stock bought	.22	.33	.22	.16	.10	0	.90
Miscellaneous Overhead	.08	.04	.08	.03	.02	.02	.07
Water, taxes and Ins.	.13	.08	.03	.11	.13	.11	.04
Interest on Investment	.18	.14	.19	.12	.09	.08	.14
Decrease inventory stock	.08	.12	.05	0	0	.36	.20
Total Expense per hen	2.16	1.83	1.51	1.62	1.23	1.51	2.60
Total Income per hen	3.17	2.22	1.56	2.09	1.49	2.14	3.00
Net Profit	1.01	.39	.05	.47	.26	.63	.40

This table compares the average expense per hen for 1932 with the average for 1931. Feed cost per hen is 24 percent less. Cost of stock is 50 percent greater partly due to the purchase of pullets in 1932 and a 100% replacement of pullets in one of the largest flocks. The reduction of 22 percent in taxes, investment and interest is due to changes in cooperators and to some reduction in inventory value. The decrease in stock inventory is due to two factors. One cooperator purchased no stock and most of the replacements on the remaining flocks were made by purchase of pullets.

TABLE VII
COST PER DOZEN EGGS PRODUCED (cents)

	Ave. all Flocks for		No.1	No.2	No.4	No.6	No.15
	1931	1932					
Feed Cost	11.6	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.1	7.2	8.0
Stock Bought	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.0	.0	5.0
Miscellaneous Overhead	.7	.3	.8	.2	.1	.1	.6
Water, taxes and Ins.	1.0	.6	.3	.8	1.3	.8	.3
Interest on investment	1.4	1.0	1.8	.8	1.0	.6	.9
Decrease stock inventory	.7	.9	.4	.0	.0	2.7	1.0
Total cost per dozen	17.0	13.7	14.0	11.5	12.5	11.4	16.0
Gross income per dozen	22.8	16.7	14.5	14.9	15.2	16.2	18.8
Net Profit per dozen	5.8	3.0	.5	3.4	2.7	4.8	2.8

This table shows the average cost of the factors affecting the total cost of producing a dozen eggs and comparing the two years. It shows a reduction of almost half in the net profit per dozen, which is not due to a lower price of eggs, but to an increase in stock cost and lowering of stock sales income. Careful management should iron out this difficulty as the profit this year should have been in direct proportion only to the decrease in egg receipts.

TABLE VIII
COMPARISON OF EFFICIENCY FACTORS

	Ave. for	No. 1	No.2	No.4	No.6	No.15
	1932					
Number of eggs per hen	160	129.2	148.4	117.4	158.8	191.7
Fall eggs per Fall hen	27.1	16.7	24	23.2	27.8	41
Percent eggs laid in Fall	17.9	14.8	16.4	22.4	17.5	35.3
Average price of eggs	14.8	14.5	14.1	14.7	15.4	15.8
Percent Mortality	10.7	19.5	11	15.3	13	5.5
Culling percent	40.5	2	28	13.7	20	100
Percent Pullets	46.5	14	45.9	32	0	90
Replacement Percent	45.3	21	31.5	27.5	30	100
Percent added	48.5	29.8	50	37	0	102
Farm income per hen	.53¢	.24	.59	.35	.71	.54

Numbers 2, 6 and 15 have good production. The Fall eggs per Fall hen are only fair for Fall prices are the highest in the year and high production at this time is an important factor. No. 15's Fall production is good, but the advantages gained in this factor is offset by selling off all old hens at low prices and replacing 100 percent at comparatively high prices.

The average culling is good, but individual flocks have culled too much and some too little. No.1 could have culled to advantage and increased the number of pullets for replacement. No. 6 added no stock and apparently made money by doing so, but the condition of the flock is depleted for 1933. If No.6 had raised the average number of pullets his farm income per hen would have been reduced to about 38 cents. A higher percent of pullets in flocks No.1 and 4 would have increased the number of eggs per hen.

TABLE IX
FEEDING AND COST OF FEED PER HEN

	Ave. all Flocks for		No.1	No.2	No.4	No.6	No.15
	1931	1932					
Pounds of Feed	81.6	79.5	76.2	76.4	80.	62.6	88.1
Percent of Mash	26.4	34.6	14.7	46.2	4	32.2	51
Gallons of Milk	4.4	4.6	5	4	4	4	5
Cost of grain per 100#	1.35	1.04	1.00	1.04	.94	1.00	1.18
Cost of mash per 100#	2.12	1.73	1.77	1.95	2.90	2.23	1.31
Ave.cost of feed 100#	1.55	1.28	1.11	1.46	1.01	1.40	1.25

This table indicates that the percent of mash in the ration is very important. Numbers 1 and 4 have the lowest production and also feed a low percent of mash. Number 6 raised no pullets hence the total amount of feed is lower than the others, but even at that the total amount seems low.

When compared with the average for 1931 no flocks except No.15 are feeding enough total feed. The average cost of feed has been reduced enough in 1932 over 1931 to leave the present feed cost favorable for egg production at the same advantage as given by higher egg prices in 1931.

SUMMARY

The poultry study for 1932 was not as satisfactory as that of 1931 since a larger number of cooperators failed to complete the year. Nevertheless some valuable suggestions may be obtained by a comparison of the two years studies.

The average market price of market eggs was 2.6 cents less in 1932 than in 1931. The cost of feed per dozen eggs was 3.2 cents less in 1932. The lower income then may be due to replacing of good feed with inferior feeds reducing the production of the flocks more than the advantages given by cheaper feed.

Most farmers can improve their production by feeding nearly equal amounts of grain and mash. Douglas County cooperators skimmed on feed at the expense of production. It takes from 80 to 90 pounds of feed per average hen to raise enough chicks and to maintain the flock.

It pays to cull forty to fifty percent of the hens each year and replace these with good pullets. Selling off all hens and replacing with pullets reduces the net income. A healthy flock indicated by low mortality is necessary for high production and a profit. Poultry if properly managed, pays a profit even with low prices of eggs under present conditions.

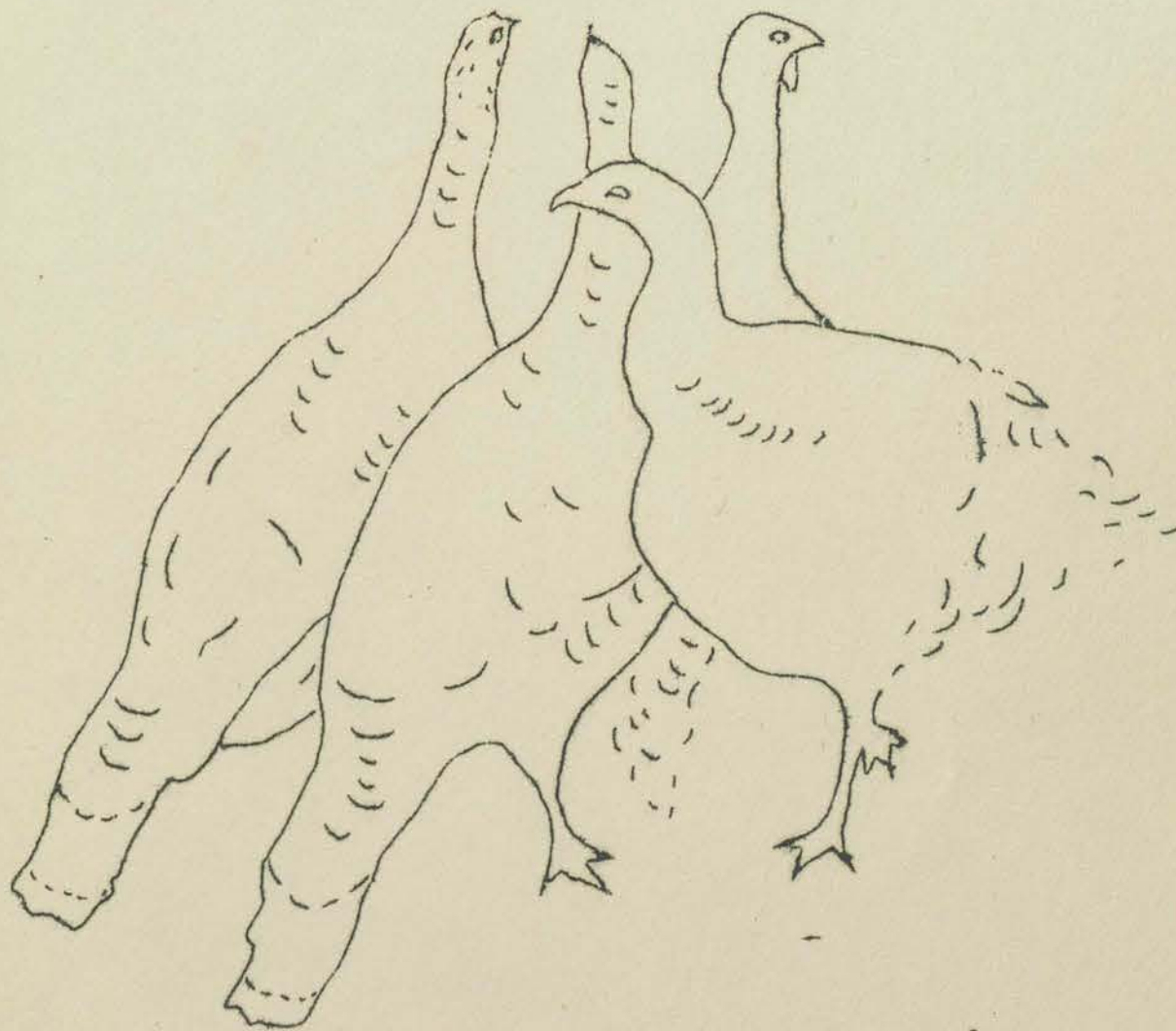
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

TURKEY ENTERPRISE EFFICIENCY STUDIES

IN

WESTERN NEVADA

JANUARY 1, 1932 to DECEMBER 31, 1932.



EXTENSION SERVICE AND EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AND
THIRTEEN TURKEY PRODUCERS COOPERATING.

TURKEY ENTERPRISE EFFICIENCY STUDY 1932.

This report is a summary of records kept by turkey growers in Western Nevada. The study includes 5 flocks raised entirely by natural methods, 4 flocks in which part of the birds were hatched and brooded naturally and part artificially, and 4 flocks reared entirely by artificial methods. The groups were segregated on the basis of the method of rearing and will be referred to as the Natural Group, the Mixed Group and the Artificial Group.

DEFINITIONS.

Total Expense includes feed cost, hired labor, purchased poults, purchased breeding stock, taxes and depreciation on buildings and equipment, decreased inventory of stock, overhead, and sundries.

Total Income includes sale of dressed birds, sale of breeding stock, turkeys used and given away, increased inventory of stock and miscellaneous sales.

Income to Family Labor is the difference between the total expense and the total income.

Cash Costs include feeds purchased, the cash cost of farm grown feeds, taxes, repairs, overhead, sundries, purchase of breeding stock, and purchase of poults.

Table 1.

Summary of Flocks
Thirteen Flocks Located in Western Nevada
Items Per Finished Bird

Flock no.	No. finished birds	Total income	Total expense	Income to family labor	Pounds of feed	Cost of feed	Int.	Misc'l. costs	Breed- ing stock	Poults	Decr. inv't.	Total cash costs	Income above cash costs
1	317	2.17	1.30 ¹⁰	.87	63.7	.74	.05	.05	.46	.26	-	1.11	1.06
2	252	1.84	1.03	.81	79.1	.90	.06	.07	-	-	-	.54	1.30
3	150	2.22	1.50	.72	56.7	.58	.05	.04	-	.83	-	1.23	.99
4	164	1.89	1.34 ⁶	.53	64.5	1.02	.04	.05	.03	-	.22	.95	.94
5	154	2.88	2.42	.46	83.7	1.13	.26	.30	-	.65	.08	1.93	.95
6	65	2.02	1.63	.39	81.2	1.02	.12	.32	.17	-	-	1.35	.67
7	159	1.74	1.50	.24	79.	.89	.09	.04	-	.48	-	1.20	.44
8	341	2.46	2.23	.23	114.3	1.64	.06	.14	-	.25	.14	1.83	.63
9	201	1.57	1.36	.21	77.4	.96	.11	.08	-	.21	-	1.20	.37
10	65	2.05	1.85	.20	112.5	1.61	.14	.10	-	-	-	1.38	.67
11	170	2.53	2.36	.17	97.3	1.59	.12	.18	-	.47	-	1.98	.55
12	1265	1.91	1.80	.11	72.	1.11	.06	.29	.02	.20	.12	1.56	.35
13	32	1.69	1.75	-.06	95.1	1.13	.09	.09	-	-	.44	1.02	.23

This table is a summary of all flocks arranged in the order of income to family labor. It is given in order to show the range of expenses and income which is not shown in tables made up of averages.

Feed is the principal item of expense, ranging from 39 per cent to 87 per cent of the total cost.

In flocks where poults are purchased the cost of stock is the next highest expense. In a few instances decreased inventory of stock becomes an important item. This item occurs only in those flocks which are practicing natural methods.

Since many turkey farmers purchase a great deal of their feed, the item of cash costs amounts to nearly 90 per cent of the total cost; hence there is very little difference between the income to labor and the income above cash costs.

Table 2.

Expense Factors,
Feed

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
Feed per finished bird						
Pounds grain	61.8	61.2	57.5	60.5	70.	
Pounds mash	17.7	15.7	16.8	15.1	9.4	
Pounds grain and mash	79.5	76.9	74.3	75.6	79.4	
Pounds mineral	1.2	.7	1.9	1.1	1.2	
Gallons milk	6.9	1.9	5.0	3.4	3.4	
Acres pasture	-	-	-	-	.003	
Per cent grain	78.0	79.5	77.4	80.0	89.1	
Per cent mash	22.0	20.5	22.6	20.0	11.9	
Total feed costs	\$1.04	\$1.13	\$1.07	\$1.10	\$1.62	
Cost feed per cwt.						
Grain	\$1.15	\$1.18	\$1.10	\$1.15		
Mash	1.85	2.22	2.04	2.20		
Grain and mash	1.24	1.42	1.32	1.36		
Mineral	1.70	1.15	1.50	1.37		
Milk per 100 gals.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50		

This table shows that it has taken from 74 pounds to 79 pounds of grain and mash to finish a turkey. The ration has been improved somewhat in 1932 for in 1931 only 11.9 per cent of the ration was mash, while in 1932 the mash was increased to 20 per cent. It requires more feed to finish birds under natural methods for the finished birds must bear the cost of carrying over the breeding stock. Pasture was used in 1932 but no record was made of the amount.

The natural group used more grain and mash but the cost per cwt. of feed was 8 cents less in this group than in either of the others. This was due partly to the fact that this group fed more home grown feed and partly to the fact that the mash was composed of cheaper ingredients which is reflected in the price received per pound, as shown in table 7.

Table 3. Expense Factors.
Stock

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
No. poults per finished bird						
Hatched	\$1.9	\$.8	-	\$.8	\$.4	
Purchased	-	.6	1.3	.6	.9	
Total	\$1.9	\$1.4	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.3	
Average price poults	-	\$.45	\$.40	\$.42	\$.49	
Cost breeding stock per bird	.94	6.75	-	2.20	-	
Per cent poults died	47.4	26.0	23.0	30.0	26.0	
Total stock cost per finished bird	\$.02	\$.28	\$.51	\$.29	\$.43	

The natural group required more poults per finished bird showing a greater death loss probably due to variation in age.

The purchase price of poults was 7 cents less each in 1932 than in 1931. The purchase of breeding stock was confined principally to young birds. The charge of \$6.75 per bird in the mixed group is due to the purchase of improved toms. The natural group had a death loss of 47.4 per cent, nearly double that of any other group; and the mixed group had the next highest loss, showing that natural methods were conducive to greater loss.

Table 4. Total Expense Factors Per Finished Bird.

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
Feed	\$1.04	\$1.13	\$1.07	\$1.10	\$1.62	
Interest @ 6 per cent	.07	.06	.13	.08	.08	
Miscellaneous cash and taxes	.10	.21	.15	.18	.12	
Stock						
Decreased inventory	-	.07	-	-	.13	
Stock purchased	.02	.01	-	.01)	.43	
Poults purchased	-	.27	.51	.27)	-	
Hired labor	-	-	-	-	.07	
Total costs	\$1.23	\$1.75	\$1.86	\$1.64	\$2.45	

This table shows that the group following mixed methods paid out more money for feed than either of the other groups. This is because they purchased more of their feed and because they bought higher priced mash.

The mixed group paid out a larger amount for sundries which included medicines. All flocks show this time to be higher than in 1931. The purchase of stock in the mixed and artificial groups adds very materially to the total costs. In 1931 the extra feed used by breeding stock and the extra cost of breeding stock more than offset the cost of poults. Greater saving in these two items has given the natural group an advantage in 1932.

Table 5. Per Cent of Each Cost Factor.

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
Feed	84.6	64.6	57.5	66.7	65.7	
Interest @ 6 per cent	5.7	3.4	7.0	4.9	3.4	
Miscellaneous cash and taxes	8.1	12.0	8.1	10.9	5.2	
Stock						
Decreased inventory	-	4.0	-	-	5.3	
Stock purchased	1.6	4.6	-	3.6)	17.5	
Poults purchased	-	11.4	27.4	13.9)	-	
Hired labor	-	-	-	-	2.9	
Total costs	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	

Under natural methods feed is the highest item of expense. This year this item amounts to 84.6 per cent of the total cost. In the artificial group feed is 57.5 per cent of the total cost and the mixed group and average of all in both 1932 and 1931, which are also mixed groups, practically agree.

Interest and miscellaneous expenses are more or less fixed from year to year.

In the artificial group the purchase of poults is nearly a third of the whole expense.

Table 6. Income Factors Per Finished Bird.

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
Sales of meat	\$1.54	\$1.95	\$1.77	\$1.84	\$3.34	
Used and given away	.04	.01	.05	.03	.07	
Increased inventory	.22	-	.41	.07	.07	
Miscellaneous sales	-	.05	-	.03	.08	
Total income	\$1.80	\$2.01	\$2.23	\$1.97	\$3.56	
Total costs (table 4)	\$1.23	\$1.75	\$1.86	\$1.65	\$2.45	
Income to family labor	\$.57	\$.25	\$.37	\$.33	\$1.11	

The sale of meat is of course the most important income factor. Increased inventory this year is in reality meat birds for these birds were sold as meat after the close of the year. Hence the average for 1932 of 94 per cent sold and for 1931 of 92½ per cent sold are normal conditions.

The decreased return to family labor in 1932 as compared with 1931 is due principally to the reduction of 10 cents per pound for market birds, although as shown in table 7 birds were 1.2 pounds lighter in 1932.

The low costs of feed and the fact that they did not purchase breeding stock made the income to family labor higher in the natural group even though the gross returns were lowest.

Table 7. Income Factors - Weight and Price.

	Natural methods	Mixed methods	Arti- ficial methods	Average all flocks 1932	Average all flocks 1931	Your flock
No. flocks	5	4	4	13	28	
No. birds in group	578	2082	675	3335	7459	
Average weight of finished bird	12.6#	11.5#	14.1#	12.2#	13.4#	
Average price per pound	15.1¢	16.2¢	16.3¢	16.1¢	26.4¢	
Average value per finished bird	\$1.90	\$1.86	\$2.30	\$1.96	\$3.54	
Total income per finished bird	\$1.80	\$2.01	\$2.23	\$1.97	\$3.56	

This table shows the results of factors mentioned in the other tables. Higher weight per bird and higher price per pound obtained by the artificial group are due to operating with birds of the same age. The lower price obtained per pound in the natural group is probably due to varying ages and to cheaper feed.

N E W S B U L L E T I N

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September 15, 1933

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Department of Farm Development
and
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
Cooperating

Reno, Nevada

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Note: The results presented in this bulletin are derived from detailed cost of production studies in Western Nevada. As fast as the results are compiled they are presented in the form of news bulletins for the benefit of cooperating farmers. These results are preliminary and subject to revision later when final summarization is made for formal publication.

POULTRY RECORDS IN CARSON VALLEY AND NEULANDS IRRIGATION PROJECT

By V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist

Records of farm poultry flocks were completed on 15 farms in Carson Valley and in the Newlands Irrigation Project.

Results indicate that the poultry flock, properly managed, is one of the best paying enterprises on the farm.

The average production in 1932 in these farm flocks was 124 eggs per hen and the average amount of feed was 72.4 pounds per hen with 31.8 per cent mash. In the same year commercial flocks produced 167.8 eggs per hen with an average of 86 pounds of feed per hen, containing 50 per cent mash equivalent. The commercial flock ration cost 17 per cent more than the farm flock ration but the commercial flocks returned 30 per cent greater income to labor, showing that poultry must have an ample amount of the right kind of feed in order to produce efficiently.

Table 1.

General Summary.

	High income flocks	Low income flocks	Average all flocks	Your flock
Number of flocks	7	8	15	1
Number of hens at beginning	2554	1307	3861	
Average number of hens per flock	321	164	215	
Total income	\$654	\$158	\$388	
Income to labor	197	-10	87	
Farm income	242	12	119	
Income above cash costs	350	58	193	

This table presents general information. The flocks in the high income flocks are as a rule composed of white leghorns and are maintained for commercial purposes. Some of the flocks in the low income flocks are heavy breeds or mixed breeds kept primarily for home use.

Table 2.

Expense Factors Per Hen.

	High income flocks	Low income flocks	Average all flocks	Your flock
Pounds of grain	51.6	70.	57.2	
Pounds of mash	19.	6.8	15.2	
Total pounds grain and mash	70.6	76.8	72.4	
Pounds of mineral	2.9	1.4	1.7	
Gallons of milk	4.2	6.	4.8	
Number of chicks purchased	.86	1.2	.97	
Number of chicks hatched	.43	.3	.38	
Total number of chicks	1.29	1.5	1.35	
Cost of feed	\$1.09	\$1.00	\$1.06	
Cost of stock	.09	.18	.12	
Interest on investment	.14	.17	.15	
Taxes and miscellaneous cash	.18	.19	.19	
Decrease in stock inventory	.01	.18	.06	
Total costs	\$1.51	\$1.72	\$1.58	
Cash costs	\$1.04	\$1.17	\$1.08	

These low income flocks were fed more grain and more total feed but they received only about one-third as much mash as the high income flocks received. This was partially made up by feeding more skim milk but it is not possible for hens to eat enough skim milk to make up for lack of mash unless they are forced to drink milk instead of water.

Nearly every factor is higher in the low income flocks. This is partly due to the fact that the flocks are much smaller but it is also partly due to more careless methods of management. The number of hens was maintained in the high income flocks while there was a stock depreciation of 17 per cent in the low income flocks.

Table 3. Investment Per Hen.

	High income flocks	Low income flocks	Average all flocks	Your flock
Stock	\$.87	\$1.06	\$.93	
Buildings	.90	1.32	1.05	
Equipment	.08	.12	.09	
Overhead	.47	.41	.44	
Total investment	\$2.32	\$2.91	\$2.51	

The low income flocks have a higher average investment per hen, first because the average size of the flocks is smaller, and second because the equipment and buildings are not maintained at capacity as shown by a decrease in numbers.

Table 4. Income Per Hen.

	High income flocks	Low income flocks	Average all flocks	Your flock
Market eggs	\$1.61	\$.84	\$1.38	
Eggs used at home	.17	.21	.18	
Total income from eggs	1.78	1.05	1.56	
Friers sold	.21	.28	.23	
Hens sold	.06	.11	.08	
Miscellaneous sales	.03	.07	.04	
Hens and friers used	.05	.13	.07	
Total income from stock	\$.35	\$.59	\$.42	
Total income	\$2.13	\$1.64	\$1.98	
Total expense (table 2)	1.51	1.72	1.58	
Income to labor	.62	-.08	.40	
Farm income	.76	.09	.55	
Income above cash costs	\$1.09	\$.47	\$.90	

This table shows that a greater income was received per hen from the sale of eggs from the high income flocks while the receipts per hen were greater for the sale of stock from the low income flocks. The sale of culls, however, is balanced by a reduction in the size of the flocks which causes a stock depreciation. The average income to labor was 40 cents per hen. This is good compared to other farm enterprises for a return of nearly 40 cents per hour for labor is obtained. The average poultry flock returned 90 cents per hen above cash costs.

Table 5. Cost Less Labor Per Dozen Eggs Produced.

	High income flocks cents	Low income flocks cents	Average all flocks cents	Your flock cents
Cost				
Feed	9.3	13.7	10.3	
Interest	1.2	2.4	1.4	
Taxes and miscellaneous	1.6	2.6	1.8	
Total cost	12.1	18.7	13.5	
Income				
Total income	17.3	17.8	17.4	
Income to labor	5.2	-.9	3.9	
Cash costs per dozen	8.0	11.4	8.7	
Income above cash cost	9.3	6.4	8.7	

On this table the cost and income are calculated on the basis of one dozen eggs. The total income per dozen eggs is slightly greater in the low income flocks simply because these flocks produced a smaller number of eggs compared with the total income. It is interesting to note that although the average price of eggs was 15.4 cents per dozen, the average farm returned 3.9 cents per dozen as an income to labor.

Table 6. Efficiency Factors.

	High income flocks	Low income flocks	Average all flocks	Com. Flocks 1932	Your flock
Eggs per hen	134.8	86.4	124.	167.8	
Feed					
Grain lbs. per hen	51.6	70.	57.2	53.	
Mash " " "	19.0	6.8	15.2	33.	
Grain and Mash total " " "	70.6	76.8	72.4	86.	
Milk gals. " "	4.2	6.0	4.8	3.	
Mash equivalent per cent	36.6	22.7	31.8	50.	
Grain cost per cwt.	\$1.24	\$1.05	\$1.17	1.30	
Mash " " "	1.86	2.30	1.93	1.98	
Grain and Mash " " "	1.42	1.16	1.33	1.56	
Milk gals. " " 100	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
Market eggs cents per doz.	15.2	15.6	15.4	18.1	
Culls "	82.5	61.5	67.6	56.	
Friers "	35.2	50.4	38.5		
Mortality per cent	10.7	22.5	14.7	14.9	
Culls " "	21.4	22.3	22.	39.4	
Pullets added " "	42.4	44.5	44.2	49.2	

This table deserves considerable study. It is apparent that the high income flocks were fed a much better ration than the low income flocks. If hens are confined and forced to drink milk they will consume about 1 gallon of milk for every 3 to 4 pounds of whole grain. According to analyses 1 gallon of milk and 3 pounds of wheat are about the equivalent of 2 pounds of mash containing 20 per cent protein and 2 pounds of wheat. On this basis the item "mash equivalent" was worked out. No group received enough mash, for previous studies showed that best production was obtained when 45 to 50 per cent of the ration was mash. However, the high income flocks were fed more nearly the right proportion and their production was 56 per cent greater than that of the low income flocks.

The mixture of grain and mash fed to the high income flocks cost 26 cents more per cwt. than that fed to the low income flocks but was worth the extra cost since it resulted in a greater production of eggs. The death loss in the low income flocks was twice as great as in the better flocks. The number culled was only 22 per cent which is not as much as it should have been for previous records have shown that 40 to 50 per cent culling is most advantageous.

N E W S

B U L L E T I N

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TURKEY STUDIES IN WESTERN NEVADA

By

V. E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist, and
F. B. Headley, Chief, Department of Farm Development.

The year of 1932 was a year of low returns for turkey growers when compared with the returns of previous years, but when compared with other livestock enterprises, turkey production proved to be one of the best, for most of the other livestock enterprises failed to show net returns over expenses.

Records of turkey flocks were completed on 13 farms in western Nevada in 1932. The return to man labor of individual birds ranged from 87 cents down to a loss of 6 cents per bird and the total return to man labor in individual flocks ranged from \$176 down to a loss of \$2. The average gross income was \$2.17 per bird and the average return to man labor was 33 cents per bird.

There has been a steady decline in the net returns of turkeys since 1926. The average return to man labor per turkey and average prices received per pound on farms of western Nevada during the years 1926 to 1932 has been as follows:

	Return to man labor per turkey	Average prices received Cents per pound
1926	\$ 3.42	48.0
1927	2.55	40.3
1928	1.82	34.7
1929	No record	31.1
1930	1.42	30.7
1931	1.18	26.4
1932	.33	17.7

The gradual reduction in turkey profits has been in part due to the increased production of turkeys throughout the United States, and during the past three years, to the general price decline of all farm products.

The average death loss of poults in 1932 ^{saved} was about normal for all years. The percentage of poults ~~lost~~ was 69 per cent in 1932, ⁷⁴ 79 per cent in 1931, and an average of 65 per cent during the years (1926 to 1930 inclusive).

The amount of grain, mash, and skimmilk used per turkey did not differ materially in 1932 from the amounts used in previous years which our records show to be as follows:

	Grain lbs.	Mash lbs.	Milk lbs.	Total feed
1932	60.6	15.0	3.5	79.1
1931	70.0	9.4	3.4	82.8
1926-1930	62.6	11.3	5.1	79.0

To get the total feed, gallons of milk have here been added to the pounds of mash and grain since one gallon of milk is about equal in feeding value to one pound of grain.

Analysis of the 1932 records showed no significant effect of size of flock or of amount of mash fed on the amount of feed required per turkey or per pound gain.

Table I. Cost and Income per Turkey, 1932.

Debits:	
Feed	\$ 1.10
Miscellaneous	.18
First inventory and purchases of stock	<u>.48</u>
Total cost less labor and interest	\$ 1.76
Credits:	
Sales of turkeys	1.84
Miscellaneous credits	.06
Second inventory	<u>.27</u>
Total credits	\$ 2.17
Balance for labor and interest	\$.41
Interest on investment	<u>\$.08</u>
Return to man labor	\$.33

Table II.

Cost Factors in 1932.

Poults per finished bird:	
Number hatched	.78
Number bought	.66
Total started	<u>1.44</u>
Feed per finished bird:	
Grain, lbs.	60.6
Mash, lbs.	15.0
Milk, gals.	3.5
Shell, charcoal, etc.	.7
Cost of feed per unit:	
Grain per cwt.	\$ 1.15
Mash per cwt.	2.20
Milk per gal.	.016
Shell, charcoal, etc.	2.03

Table III.

Cost Factors per Pound of Dressed Turkey.

	1932	1931
Amount of feed:		
Grain, lbs.	5.0	5.2
Mash, lbs.	1.2	.7
Other feeds, lbs.	.4	.3
Cost:		
Feed	9.1¢	12.0¢
Interest	.6¢	.6¢
Miscellaneous	1.5¢	1.4¢
Poults and stock	<u>2.3¢</u>	<u>4.1¢</u>
Total costs per lb.	13.5¢	18.1¢

Table IV.

Income Factors

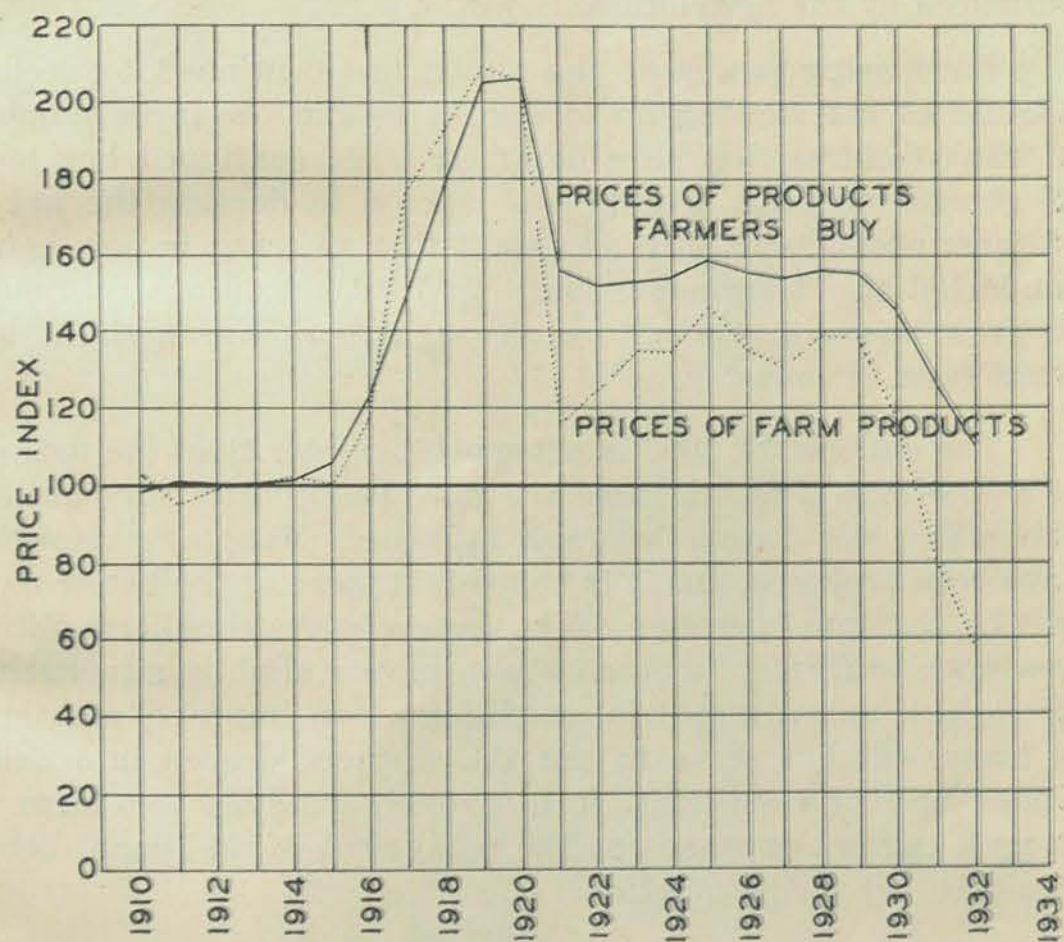
	1932	1931
Average weight per finished bird	12.2 lbs.	13.4 lbs.
Average price per pound	17.7¢	26.4¢
Average value per finished bird	\$ 2.17	\$ 3.54

THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Circular No. 3

February 15, 1933

1933 NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



GRAPH SHOWING PRICE INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS
AND OF PRODUCTS FARMERS BUY

After the close of the World War, the index price of farm products remained for eight years from 20 to 30 points below the index price of products farmers buy. Beginning with 1930, both indexes began to drop, but farm prices dropped faster, until at the end of 1932 they were 50 points below the prices of the products farmers buy.

FARM ACCOUNTS IN WHITE PINE, LINCOLN AND CLARK COUNTIES

Agricultural Economists of the Nevada Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Division have recently been taking inventories and starting farm management studies in White Pine, Lincoln and Clark Counties in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Agents of these Counties and thirty-five farmers in that section of the State. Growers in these Eastern and Southern Counties have a variety of enterprises and conditions which the work in the Western part of the State does not cover. Local markets and climatic conditions affect both the kind and the quantity of various crops. Preston and Lund are limited in the amount of potatoes they can sell to advantage, but they have an excellent opportunity to expand in dairying and poultry with a fair opportunity for expansion in turkeys. Lincoln County has an excellent climate for truck crops, poultry and turkeys, but a small local demand limits these enterprises temporarily. Live stock, especially beef cattle, has an opportunity to expand here on account of the fair range and excellent farm pastures. In Clark County, 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 & Vegetable Growers, combined with a long growing season, offers an opportunity for truck crops, cantaloups and melons.

There are fifteen growers in White Pine County, six in Lincoln County and fourteen in Clark County, and the enterprises studied will cover the most important enterprises followed in these various communities.

It is a great privilege to talk to the microphone, just as it is to talk from the pulpit - no one can interrupt. And if members of the audience do not agree they will usually listen through anyway, for it is only seven minutes and the next time you meet them they are all primed to argue the matter out with you.

Before discussing the subject perhaps it is as well to agree upon what work is. A basket ball team will practice day after day sweating and toiling. If a high percent of the games are won or if their opponents have been held to close scores, the season is one of joyous play, but if, in spite of hard practice, the season ends with few victories and long scores on the wrong side, it has been a season of hard work.

The farmer who is operating the farm because he likes and understands farming, no matter how hard he toils, if the venture is successful and a fair profit made, tackles the next year with the same spirit of play shown by the successful basket ball players.

The livestock man gets the thrill of play from riding the range even though he suffers hardships, but put him in a comfortable milking barn with a string of Holsteins or Jerseys; even with the same degree of financial success, the occupation is work. But whether it is play or work that produces, processes or distributes the things we eat and wear, they are the result of somebody's time. As a result of facts and figures, we find that some farmers use more time than others for a given unit of production, but by and large, there is more or less of a correlation between the thing produced and the amount of time required to produce it. I think you will be interested in some of the units of production on the farm compared with the time required to produce them. Farm relations are so inter-related that there is a wide

variation and often inaccuracies in estimates of indirect labor. For example:- According to the Nevada Experiment Station, it takes five horse hours per acre to stack first and second cuttings of Alfalfa, but the horse consumes hay which has required a certain number of man hours to produce, hence, the horse hours indirectly represent man hours. In producing butter fat, the direct time required to feed, clean and milk the cows, operate the separator and clean up the dairy, is obtained merely by accurately recording the time required for each operation, but the indirect labor in the form of feeding is less easily computed. Potatoes, wheat and alfalfa are the result of direct labor plus nature's bounty, and a given amount of capital, with a minimum of indirect man labor. It requires about eight hours of direct man labor to produce and stack a ton of Alfalfa.

In the five major Animal Husbandry Enterprises in Nevada, sheep and wool, beef, dairying, poultry and turkeys, one day's work produces as follows:

17 pounds of wool and one lamb.

113 " of beef on the hoof.

20 " of butter fat.

78 dozen eggs.

45 pounds of dressed turkeys.

Or, to put them on a unit production basis, 1 pound of wool and one pound of lamb are produced by 33 minutes of direct labor; one pound of beef is produced by about $5\frac{3}{10}$ minutes of direct labor and $1\frac{7}{10}$ minutes of indirect labor; one pound of butter fat is produced by 28 minutes of direct labor and 11 minutes of indirect labor; one dozen eggs by $7\frac{7}{10}$ minutes of direct labor, and one pound of turkey by $13\frac{3}{10}$ minutes of direct labor. Sheep, turkey and chicken productions require very little indirect labor for their feed is nearly

all in the form of pasture or purchased feeds. The labor expended upon beef is about 75% direct and 25% indirect, and the labor expended upon butter fat is about 70% direct and 30% indirect. One reason that dairy, beef and sheep enterprises continue to carry on in the face of apparent losses is that a high percent of their costs is work. When prices will permit, much of this work is hired, but when prices are low there is a minimum of hired labor and the day for family labor is lengthened. As the farmer gets less and less for his labor, when expended on products that he ordinarily sells, he tends to put more of his time upon the things which he and his family can consume and in the end this process will cause a scarcity of these things which he ordinarily sells, thereby tending to raise the prices, but this is a very long process and in the meantime, the farmer receives a low cash income for his work.

PRODUCE GOOD CREAM AND REDUCE

THE AMOUNT OF LOW GRADE BUTTER

Word comes from the Dairy Council to get rid of low grade butter at home by selling it to bakers and low priced restaurants and by all means keeping it off the central markets. Low score butter depresses the general market and tends to keep all prices down. This is sound advice and creameries will no doubt do their best to follow it, but producers can do still more. By supplying only a high grade of cream, there will not be so much low score butter. One can of poor cream may produce a whole churn full of low grade butter; this is especially true where strict grading is not practiced and any farmer who is paid just as high a price for poor cream as he is for good cream may know that grading is not practiced and that the general level of prices is likely to be kept down just by his own and his neighbor's carelessness.

A few precautions will keep the cream in good condition:

1. Wash and sterilize all milk and cream utensils every time they are used;
2. Store the can of cream in a tank of cold water;
3. Cool the fresh cream separately before it is added to the storage can. Never mix warm cream with cold.
4. Deliver cream every other day;
5. Keep barns, yards and cows clean;
6. Wipe udders with damp cloth before milking;
7. Milk dry-handed;
8. When delivering cream in hot weather put a wet canvas over the can. Evaporation will keep the cream cold until delivery.

SUMMER CARE OF EGGS

It is self-evident that in order to sell quality eggs, it is necessary to PRODUCE quality eggs. The candling of an egg cannot improve its quality - it can only place the egg in a proper grade. The producer can make grading easier and at the same time increase his egg check besides improving the general quality of eggs by greater care at the farm. Here are a few good practices that may add dollars to your egg check.

1. Gather eggs three times a day - at ten o'clock, at one o'clock and in the evening;
2. Store in a cool, clean, damp place as soon as gathered;
3. Provide one nest for every four hens;
4. The approach to the nest should be eight inches away from the nest. This prevents picking the hens on the nest and reduces the number of "pick-outs".
5. Keep plenty of straw in the nest.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
In
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

POULTRY EFFICIENCY STUDIES

Records of farm operations are often thought to be a nuisance by those who have never made good use of the information obtained. A close attention to the individual's own record as well as to the average of the whole community will frequently help a producer to make more money, and after all the whole purpose of efficiency studies, and, in fact, every operation on the farm is that one thing - to make more money. Records give the poultry operator a basis for making changes in his operations from year to year. They give him an opportunity to compare his production with standard production and with that of other poultrymen. When combined with culling, flock records are a means of keeping the production at a high level.

Standard production in Nevada has been calculated from annual records of from thirty to fifty flocks for a period of six years. The standard is an average of those flocks which had no serious setbacks in the way of production and which were considered normal in practically every respect. Standard production by months is as follows:

November 8.7 eggs per hen, or 29.2%; December 9.6 eggs per hen, or 31.2%; January 12.8 eggs per hen, or 41.5%; February 14.1 eggs per hen, or 50.5%; March 19.4 eggs per hen, or 62.6%; April 19.3 eggs per hen, or 64.3%; May 18.9 eggs per hen, or 61%; June 17.1 eggs per hen, or 57.2%; July 15.5 eggs per hen, or 50%; August 14.8 eggs per hen, or 47.8%; September 10.9 eggs per hen, or 36.3%; October 8.3 eggs per hen, or 26.8%.

Monthly record cards for the purpose of keeping poultry records can be secured from the county or district extension office, and if the poultry producers wish to do so, they may cooperate with the extension service by sending in a report consisting of the number of eggs produced, the sales made, items of feed and labor, and, in fact, any items of income or expense that may be associated with the enterprise. Such monthly reports are summarized in the extension office and comparative statements sent out to cooperators.

Extension Agent.

CHICKS

Buy healthy chicks from high producing stock. Most of the chick buyers this year are poultrymen who have been in the business long enough to have learned where to get good chicks. If your flock has produced well with a comparatively low death loss, take a lot of credit yourself for having done a good job at feeding, cleaning houses and yards, and keeping up the health of the flock; but also give a lot of credit to the hatchery which supplied you with chicks and put in a repeat order. The chicks you buy now are the money makers for next fall.

Count your hens. Every 100 hens at the present time should mean 40 or 50 old hens to go into next fall's laying. About ten will die and you will cull at least 40 before October 1933. That means you will need 50 pullets for replacement. It also means that you should buy 110 chicks for every 100 hens you now have. There is no good reason for not buying the usual number of chicks. You will make more money with your houses filled to their normal capacity.

Storage stocks are below average and there should be a brisk storage this spring which should prevent a serious slump in spring prices. The average farm price of eggs was $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ lower in 1932 than in 1931. A reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ in price, but the feed cost was 18% less and production in 1932 was 15% greater. Hence, 1932 has been a much more satisfactory year than 1931.

1933 should be a fair year for poultrymen who know how to hold down expenses and at the same time keep up good production. Make it your aim to have healthy chicks from high production stock. Keep them healthy by means of clean brooders. Never overheat them or chill them. Do not cheapen the quality of the feed, but use every possible means of keeping the cost down.

RADIO TALK - APRIL 18, 1933

PROGRAM FOR BETTER CHICKS

I will admit at the start that I am repeating what has been said before over this station, but I believe that repetition of a good statement is worth while.

The "Grow Healthy Chicks" project has shown that poultrymen who save a high percent of their chicks, have as a rule healthier and higher producing flocks of laying hens. This is to be expected for if a large number of chicks die, the ones that are left have had troubles enough to injure their vitality. To be sure, if we were breeding chickens, the ones surviving all the troubles of brooding would have the characteristics which would make them more resistant. But we are not breeding chickens. We are raising an egg machine, and we want it to be in the very best condition in order to get as many eggs as possible within the period from October 1st to February 1st, and after that to produce as much as possible for the remainder of the year.

Experience has taught us a great deal about raising chicks and there are a few standard recommendations known to probably every poultryman, but often forgotten or allowed to pass by without sufficient attention. Every spring, the good poultryman will consciously or unconsciously consider these recommendations:

1. Have clean chicks.
2. Clean brooders.
3. Clean ground.
4. Clean feed.
5. Clean management.

Start with clean chicks. If the hatcheries from whom you have been purchasing chicks have given satisfaction, continue to patronize them. If

you are considering a different hatchery, be sure that its breeding stock is free from bacillary white diarrhea, and that it is vigorous and healthy as well as accredited for high production.

Before the chicks arrive, put the brooder house in condition and see that the brooder stove is working properly. Scrape the floor of the brooder house and scrub with strong lye water, or if a sand floor is used, clean out the old sand and replace with three or four inches of fresh clean sand. Spray the whole interior with a strong disinfectant. See that the floor is dry. After the chicks have been put into the brooder, change the litter under the hover daily and change the litter on the brooder floor weekly or oftener if it shows contamination.

If you have a portable brooder house, change the location every year to new ground so the chicken runs may have an opportunity to become free from disease and parasites. Where permanent brooder houses are used, the ground may be cleaned by growing several crops of green stuff during the year. This green stuff is a necessary food and helps to clean the ground as well.

Arrange feed hoppers and water fountains so the chicks will have plenty of feed and drinking space but no opportunity to get food or drinking water dirty. Give the pullets free range during the summer with both mash and grain constantly available in hoppers. The free range during the summer stores up in the bodies of the pullets a vigor that must last them the rest of the year, for best egg production is obtained when the pullets are confined to the laying house at least throughout the fall and winter.

Avoid crowding at any time. Each chick should have $\frac{1}{3}$ of a foot of floor space. Each pullet should have $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot of floor space and an abundance of range. Each laying hen should have 4 feet of floor space

Keep young stock away from the old. The old stock may have become infected with disease and parasites which the young stock will contract if there is any opportunity.

Separate cockerels from pullets at an early age.

Clean the pullet house frequently and watch for lice, mites, and intestinal worms. If these are found, ask your extension agent for methods of extermination.

After all, the chicks which you purchase this spring are your egg machine for next fall. If you get less than 9 dozen eggs per pullet, you will make little or no profit. If you get 15 or more dozen eggs per pullet, you can usually expect from fifty cents to one dollar profit from each individual, even with present low prices. The reward for carefulness is so great that no poultryman can afford to be careless.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
In
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

A PROGRAM FOR BETTER CHICKS

The "Grow Healthy Chicks" project has shown that poultrymen who lose a low percent of their chicks have, as a rule, healthier and higher producing flocks of laying hens. This is to be expected, for if twenty-five percent or more of the chicks die it is reasonable to suppose that the other seventy-five have had troubles enough to injure their vitality.

The following are standard recommendations probably known to every poultryman, but often forgotten or allowed to pass by with insufficient attention:

1. Clean Chicks

a. Start with chicks from hatcheries with whom you have had previous dealings or from those known to have stock free from bacillary white diarrhea.

b. If the health and production of your flock is satisfactory, buy from the same hatchery year after year. If your production is low, be sure that you have done your share in respect to care and feeding and if then you are sure that the low production is to be blamed on to the stock, buy from another hatchery and see that it is accredited for both health and production.

2. Clean Brooding

a. Before the chicks are put into the brooder house, scrape the floor clean and scrape with lye water. Spray the whole brooder house with a strong disinfectant.

b. Allow three chicks for each square foot of brooder house space.

c. Change the litter under the hover daily, and on the brooder floor weekly.

3. Clean Ground

a. If possible, move the brooder house to new ground, but where permanent brooders are used, such a thing is not practical. However, the ground may be cleaned by growing several crops of green stuff during the year and this green stuff is not only an excellent, but a necessary, food for the baby chicks.

b. If possible, rotate fields so that a crop is harvested alternate years permitting the stock to range alternate years.

4. Clean Feed

a. Use hoppers and fountains that keep chicks from getting into the feed

and water with their feet.

b. After the third week keep both grain and mash in hoppers constantly before the birds on range.

5. Clean Management

a. Avoid crowding at any period. Each pullet should have three quarters of a square foot of floor space.

b. Keep young stock away from old.

c. Separate cockerals from pullets at an early age.

d. Clean the houses frequently and watch carefully for mites. If they appear spray the brooder house and especially the hovering places with some form of oil; a mixture of half kerosene and half crude oil is very effective.

Such a program as indicated above means a lot of work, but it also means healthy pullets which will lay many more eggs than unhealthy ones would.

Extension Agent.

FACTORS AFFECTING COST OF TURKEY PRODUCTION

By

V. E. Scott - Extension Agricultural Economist
University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

The results shown in the following tables are compiled from experimental data and from Turkey Enterprise studies.

Table 1

Amounts of Mash and Grain Required to Finish One Turkey

Period	Live weight per bird pounds	Mash and Grain required per bird		Cumulative feed to Date		Required to finish bird	
		# Mash	# Grain	# Mash	# Grain	# Mash	# Grain
1st week	.17	.08				31.8	60.5
2nd week	.29	.23		.31		31.8	
3rd week	.44	.26		.57		31.2	
4th week	.66	.33	.10	.90	.10	30.9	60.4
5th week	.99	.47	.15	1.37	.25	30.4	60.2
6th week	1.32	.58	.25	1.95	.5	29.9	60.0
7th week	1.79	.70	.30	2.65	.8	29.1	59.7
8th week	2.25	.78	.52	3.43	1.3	28.4	59.2

3rd month	5.04	3.7	3.6	7.1	4.9	24.7	55.6
4th month	8.55	5.7	5.6	12.8	10.5	18.9	50.0
5th month	12.25	7.0	8.0	19.8	18.5	11.9	42.0
6th month	15.10	7.0	10.0	26.8	28.5	4.9	32.0
7th month	16.00	5.0	16.0	31.8	44.5	0	16.0
8th month	16.5	0	16.0		60.5	0	0
Total		31.8	60.5	31.8	60.5	31.8	60.5

The above table is divided into weekly periods for 8 weeks then divided into monthly periods for 6 months or until the turkey is 8 months old. The average

age of turks when marketed in the 14 flocks from which part of this data was secured, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ months, hence the table for 8 months should meet the requirements of most producers in Western Nevada.

Column 1 shows the live weight of birds at the end of the period indicated at the left of the page. Column 2 gives the mash required for the period. Column 3 gives the grain required for the period. The next two columns give the amounts of mash and grain fed up to the end of the period shown at the left of the page. The last two columns show the amounts of mash and grain needed to finish the bird from any period indicated at the left of the page. If skim milk is available and birds are given all they will consume, one pound of mash may be deducted for every gallon of skim milk consumed. If birds are turned on a grain field to harvest the grain, about the same amount of mash should be supplied, but no grain is needed. Abundance of green feed in the form of green alfalfa or fine alfalfa hay will tend to reduce the amount of grain needed.

Table 2

Disposal of Turkeys, and Family Labor

Period	Minutes of Family Labor per bird, for period	Total number Turkeys at end of period	Percent of Deaths during period	Number of Turkeys sold
Beginning		5123		
1st month	19.5	4744	7.4	
2nd month	22.8	4568	3.7	
3rd month	21.6	4433	3.0	
4th month	20.4	4303	3.0	
5th month	14.5	4203	2.3	
6th month	15.0	4118	2.0	
7th month	23.7	4024	1.9	1294
8th month	43.0	2684	1.9	2160
9th month	84.0	514	1.5	297
	Inventory	217		

The above table shows that at the beginning of the year slightly less time is required. The second month seems to require the most time during the growing period, then the work slackens until selling time when the labor per bird is more than doubled. It seems to take about as much time for chores after half of the flock is sold, hence the time per bird is increased after sales are made. In the

seventh month the increased time, 8.7 minutes per bird, was all due to preparing the birds for market. During the 8th and 9th months the increased time was due to both preparation for market and to the reduced number of birds in the flocks.

P R O G R A M

Economic Conference
Western Nevada Extension Agents
Agricultural Extension Building
Reno, Nevada

Friday - July 7, 1933

- 10:00 A.M. Introductory Remarks - Trends in Nevada
Agriculture Scott
- 10:30 A.M. Practice in Making Charts Vaughan
- 11:30 A.M. Explanation of Nevada Price Indexes Venstrom
- 1:30 P.M. Methods of Presenting Economic Material Vaughan
- 2:30 P.M. Application of Farm Act to:
- Credit
- Potatoes Buckman
- Dairy Scott
- Wheat Vaughan
- 7:00 P.M. Inflation and its probable effects on
agriculture Vaughan

Saturday - July 8

- 8:00 A.M. Summary of the Present Agricultural Situation- Vaughan
- 9:00 A.M. The Poultry Situation. Reed
- 9:30 A.M. The Turkey Situation Cline
- 10:00 A.M. Round Table Discussion - Application of
Economic Information to the Management of a
Farm Howard

THE WHEAT CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Good afternoon folks -

We are still talking of wheat. The job will soon be finished and farmers will receive their compensation before very long.

Delegates of Nevada wheat growers met at Fallon, September 27th and organized the Nevada Wheat Production Control Association. Six delegates from Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Pershing and Washoe Counties formed the allotment committee. This committee is meeting October 20th and 21st to approve the allotments for Nevada. Since each committeeman is the chairman of his own county committee which has already approved the allotments, this work for the State Allotment Committee should be finished rapidly and the 305 wheat control contracts should be on their way to the Secretary of Agriculture some time next week.

Word has been received from Geo. E. Farrel, Associate Chief of the Wheat Section, that farmers will be paid off in the order in which applications are received. All of Nevada's applications and contracts will be sent in at one time and all of the 305 compensation checks will be sent to the treasurer of the Nevada Wheat Production Control Association for distribution.

The largest individual check will be \$1125.00 and this party will receive another check next June for about \$365.00, after inspection has shown that the 1934 wheat planting has been done according to contract.

The 305 applicants in Nevada represent 8427 acres of wheat with allotments amounting to about 117,000 bushels. Nevada farmers agree to throw out of wheat production 1260 acres in 1934 and their compensation for this amounts to \$30,000.00, \$22,000.00 of which is paid this fall as soon as contracts are signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and \$8,000.00 of which will be paid next spring when inspection shows that farmers have fulfilled their contracts. This compensation added to what farmers received from wheat buyers brings the 1933 price of wheat for cooperating farmers to about \$35.00 a ton.

Early reports from the wheat sections of the United States show a general acceptance of the allotment plan. In Kansas and South Dakota some of the counties have signed up 100 percent and it is anticipated that the national sign-up will be 70 percent. Nevada has signed up 54 percent and this is considered very good for many farmers in Nevada grow wheat only for their own use as feed for livestock and these farmers would have to buy if they did not produce it. Hence a reduced acreage would penalize them far beyond any compensation they might receive.

Probably a few farmers in every state are holding back from the wheat program in hopes of making a killing next year with a big acreage when prices have been artificially boosted by a 15 percent reduction in acres by other farmers. This is a means of satisfying their gambling instincts and believe you me, their actions are a gamble for during the 14 years, 1920 to 1933 there have been only three years, 1920, 1925 and 1926 when wheat brought more than the parity price. In the other 9 years, wheat was from 2 cents a bushel to 61 cents a bushel below parity and had an allotment plan been in effect a compensation would have been paid to farmers to balance this discrepancy. But if the allotment plan had been in effect probably the price would have been higher, hence balanced production to agree with consumers' needs would have prevented much of the losses in the past and it is hoped that the lesson of cooperation learned in 1933, 1934 and 1935 will teach farmers to balance not only wheat and cotton production, but dairy, beef, wool, mutton and in fact all production to the needs of consumers.

RADIO TALK

THE WHEAT ALLOTMENT PLAN

Tuesday, Sept. 19th, 1933.

The Domestic Allotment plan as applied to wheat is an attempt to help farmers to so organize their wheat production that it will be in line with consumers' needs.

During the last five years human consumption has used 54 percent of the wheat produced in the United States. The remaining 46 percent has been fed to livestock, shipped abroad or stored. The stored wheat is a surplus which accumulates from year to year and becomes a depressing factor on the price paid for current production. If all wheat farmers cooperate in this movement there is no doubt that during the next 2 years adjustments will be made that will be of great value to farmers all over the United States but if part of the wheat farmers hold back, the amount of acreage reduced will not be sufficient to affect prices.

Since the world's exporting countries have agreed upon a 15% reduction, Secretary Wallace has asked wheat farmers in the United States to reduce their wheat acreage 15% for 1934. But in order to compensate farmers for throwing 15% of their wheat acreage out of production, a tax of 30 cents a bushel has been levied on all wheat that goes into human consumption and the money thus raised, amounting to about 136 million dollars in the United States and amounting to about 57 thousand dollars in Nevada will be paid to cooperating farmers in proportion to the acreage of wheat they have raised during the base period 1928 to 1932, inclusive. If all wheat farmers in Nevada were to cooperate they would throw out of wheat production 2234 acres in 1934 and would receive as compensation for this act about \$21.00 an acre for every acre thus abandoned. Wheat farmers here in Nevada have been getting just about this amount, as a gross income per acre and after paying the cost

of production and harvest, have had left about \$2.00 an acre as an income to labor. Here is an opportunity to Net ten times as much money per acre by agreeing not to grow wheat ⁱⁿ a certain number of acres, and in addition, the wheat contract carries an agreement on the part of the United States Government to guarantee that in 1934 and in 1935 these farmers who cooperate shall receive for their wheat at least as much as this year's average price plus this year's compensation. That is, if the price of wheat does not rise as it is hoped it will, a processing tax will again be levied thereby giving the cooperating wheat farmer a price at parity with the price in 1910 to 1914.

Word has been received that no applications shall be accepted after September 25th, and that the necessary advertising of acreage, corrections, signing of contracts, and completion of the wheat program must be finished not later than December 1st.

Churchill, Douglas, Humboldt and White Pine Counties have held their organization meetings and have selected their delegates to the district wheat control board, as well as their county wheat committee men. Elko, Lyon and Washoe Counties will soon hold their county organization meetings. The county wheat committees will verify production in the counties and sign the applications. The applications will then be sent to the district board who will authorize the publication of the applicants' names, a description of the farms and the claimed production on each farm. After this, a few days will be allowed for any corrections that farmers may think should be made, and then the allotments will be calculated and published in local papers. A few days must again elapse to permit farmers to make any desirable corrections. Then the contracts will be made out and sent to the Secretary of Agriculture for his signature. After the Secretary's signature is attached to the contracts the agreement will be in force and the farmers will receive compensation checks. Thus the first step toward a balanced wheat harvest will have been made and those who

participate may well feel that they have entered a plan that will set them apart during the next two years for it is not intended that there shall be another opportunity to sign this contract after September 25th.

In Nevada, we are prone to think that our agriculture is different from the agriculture anywhere else and that we can go merrily on our way with no regard to the rest of the world. We should not have this attitude for it is very likely that every other community in the United States feels the same way. We should get behind this movement if we want it to succeed, and if it does not succeed farmers who either refuse or neglect to take part will be the ones responsible for its failure.

PLANNING FARM ENTERPRISES

Radio talk. Nov. 21, 32

7-5

Mr. Hart, Extension Economist of New York, says, "The primary purpose of farm management studies," and I might add all agricultural extension work, "is to help farmers to make more money." Applying this rule to agricultural outlook and farm accounting, I would like to point out some of the means by which farmers can make more money by using information made available by Federal, State and County Extension forces.

Our farm account studies show that the average dairy farmer in Western Nevada has an investment of \$165.00 per cow. The average poultryman has an investment of \$4.00 per hen. The turkey producer has an investment of \$1.33 per finished turkey, and the average range sheep farmer has an investment of \$13.72 per sheep unit.

Miscellaneous cash costs and taxes on the above enterprises are as follows: Dairying, \$10.39 per cow per year; poultry, \$0.26 per hen per year; turkeys, \$0.12 per finished bird per year; sheep \$0.46 per sheep unit per year.

The costs of maintaining the usual numbers in the herd or flock are \$11.79 per cow; \$0.27 per hen; \$0.56 per finished turkey, and \$0.50 per sheep unit. The above figures amounting from 20% to 30% of the total yearly costs of the various enterprises are averages and will not vary from year to year anymore than the variations among farms in any one year, hence, they may be used in planning the year's program.

The feeds required for these enterprises for a year are as follows: 6-3/4 tons of hay or its equivalent and 140 lb. of grain, per cow; 84 lb. of grain and mash in about equal quantities and 3 lb. of shell or calcium carbonate, per hen; 84 lb. of grain and mash or its equivalent in grain and milk, 24 lb. of green stuff in the form of pasture or alfalfa and 2 lb. of shell or calcium carbonate, per finished turkey; ^{and} in addition to the free range, 5-6/10 lb. of hay, 5-7/10 lb. of grain, 2 lb. of salt, rented pasture. \$0.22, groceries for employees \$0.23, per sheep unit.

Labor in most cases is not hired, but it takes about the following amount of time: 4-9/10 horse hours and 101-6/10 man hours, per dairy cow; 1-8/10 man hours,

per hen; 2-3/10 man^{hours}, per finished turkey; 3-4/10 man hours for herders and tenders, 3/10 man hours common labor, 4/10 man hours superintendent and family labor and \$0.15 shearing costs, per sheep unit.

In planning next year's program, the farmer must realize that in each enterprise there will be cash costs as itemized above amounting to about \$22.00 per cow; \$0.53 per hen; \$0.68 per finished turkey, and \$0.96 per sheep unit. The feed costs will be a variable and is one of the important items in which an outlook information given in January is reasonably accurate. Even at this time it is safe to state that feeds will average lower thru the winter of 1932 and 1933 than thru the winter of 1931 and 1932. The item of hired labor has been eliminated from most of the dairy, poultry and turkey units; that is, these enterprises have been reduced to the point where the family can perform all of the labor. This has been done to some extent in the sheep enterprise. Even a year ago, many sheep outfits were hiring superintendents, herders and camp tenders. Now only the herders are employed and family labor is taking the place of hired superintendent and camp tender, and in some cases even the herder.

The plan for the coming year is narrowed down to the possibility of meeting the cash costs incident to the individual enterprises, and a living for the family. We can assume that 20% to 30% of the cash costs will be about the same each year; feed which accounts for 60% to 70% of the costs in 1931, should be 15% to 20% lower for 1933, reducing the total costs about 12%.

Any change in the buying power of the general public will affect the income of the farmer, and we hope that industry will pick up, thus improving both the general income and the farmer's income, but the farmer can increase his income by cooperative selling, eliminating low producing units and by improving the quality of the product. These things are in his own hands. Such increases have been made here in Nevada in poultry and turkeys, - why not other farm crops!