

1934

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

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News Service
for
1934
by
A. L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1934.

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Confronted with the acute economic depression and the worst drought in recent Nevada history, the University of Nevada agricultural extension service news service found in 1934 its greatest opportunity for service to the ranchers of the state.

Through the medium of the news service, the radio service, bulletins, and other agencies of information, not only were the regular extension activities carried on as well as possible under the emergency, but a large proportion of the burden of emergency federal work was made easier and more effective.

Emergency Activities Stressed

In every emergency activity in which the University of Nevada agricultural extension service had a part, the news service was active, including relief activities, the Civilian Conservation Corps, rural rehabilitation work, drought relief, cattle and sheep purchases, wheat production control, corn-hog production control, the Taylor Grazing Act, farm debt adjustment committees, production credit associations, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in general, and other attempts to alleviate the adjustments to new and severe conditions.

Probably much more than half of the time, of the extension editor, was devoted to these emergency activities. In the remainder, the regular extension program, in so far as possible, was maintained.

Part-time Arrangement Explained

In 1934 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 eight weeks of the summer vacation as Extension Editor.

In view of the emergency, the extension editor worked three weeks overtime during the pressure months of the summer of 1934.

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, especially those in connection with the government's efforts to combat the economic and drought emergency, 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, time, or dollars expended, with the news service.

Expansion into multifarious and minor activities is, he believes, a mistake, yet this tendency, in the emergency, has continued to grow during 1934.

Volume Increases

Notwithstanding the pressure of other activities, the volume of state-wide news stories in 1934 showed a great increase, both in number of stories and in total words, over the year before, and nearly reached the peak of 1932.

All told, 150 stories, the annual goal, were written in 50,325 words, or more than half the length of an average novel. In 1933, the news story total reached but 140, while the words sent to all the newspapers of the state, as well as to many papers and magazines in other states, aggregated 43,750. The peak of 1932 was about 7,000 words above the figure for the year.

As would be expected, news stories concerned with the economic aspects of agriculture continued to lead in volume. No way of determining the exact percentage devoted to the economic problem is available, but it is certain that much above half of all the copy issued dealt with this subject.

Animal Husbandry Leads

Classified according to the project outline of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, the news story group of greatest volume is that dealing with animal husbandry, a natural stress in a range livestock country, while agricultural economics ranked second.

Two phases of extension work which heretofore have received a natural stress suffered greatly during the year----4-H club work and home economics news. Both these categories have ranked high in number of stories and volume of words in previous years, and, it is hoped, with the passing of the economic depression that they will return to their rightful places.

Of the year's stories and word-volume, nearly half was devoted to reduction-production programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Nevada, running, all told, to 62 out of 150 stories, and 20,775 out of 50,325 words. These figures indicate the enthusiastic part which the news service played in keeping Nevada's farmers informed about the dairy program, the wheat program, the corn-hog campaign, the purchase of drought-stricken sheep and cattle on the parched ranges, and similar activities.

In addition, of course, were many stories dealing with phases of the emergency not connected with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, such as the farm credit work, rural rehabilitation, housing surveys, the Taylor Grazing Act, and other similar work.

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

Special Stories Decrease

Special stories, those going to five or fewer publications, decreased enormously during the year, only seven having been written and issued.

Reason for the decline, which is a drop from 25 such stories in 1933, lies in two factors---the pressure, in the emergency, to make efforts and time count the most has led to the release of practically no stories which can reach a large number of persons; and the abandonment of the 1934 4-H club camp.

As normal times come back, this discrepancy will correct itself, since the club camp will be held as usual and the editor's time for special stories will be greater.

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.

Papers Come Through

Notwithstanding the exigencies of the economic depression, the newspapers of Nevada have come through in excellent shape, everything considered.

During 1934 two papers in the state ceased publication, but both were absorbed by other papers in their territories. Since both were among the weaker publications in Nevada, and their readers became readers of other publications, there was probably little or no total loss of readers.

As the economic condition of the state became more stable, as a result of the establishment of stable banks following the failure of many financial institutions, advertising increased in the papers, and

a larger number of pages and more room for extension stories resulted.

First Regular Corn-Hog Check Publicized

The first of the regular corn-hog checks in the United States was received by a farmer in Nevada. Hearing of this event largely by accident, the extension editor did what he could to signalize it.

On his request, the extension agent in that farmer's county had taken a specially posed picture of the farmer receiving the check from the agent. This photograph was distributed in matrix form to the papers of the state and a copy sent to Reuben Brigham, editor of the national extension magazine, in which it appeared.

Nevada extension workers, who had charge of the corn-hog program in this state, were pleased that their prompt work resulted in the first check being received by one of Nevada's farmers.

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 1934, with an increased number of stories over 1933.

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 1934, 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.

News Story Becomes Editorial

Again one of the newspapers of the state paid the extension news service the doubtful compliment of carrying one of its news stories as a leading editorial.

Since all the news stories issued by the news service are objective, the psuedo editorial was purely of the interpretive sort. That any editor is willing to run such material in his editorial column indicates, however, his good will toward the work of the organization.

Prepares Meeting Copy

A large part of the extension editor's time during the early part of the year was spent in preparing news copy for the annual meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau. As a result of this work, together with the work of others, the annual meeting of the Nevada farmers was the best attended, as well as the most significant, in the history of the organization in this state.

Many news stories were prepared by the editor and made available readily to the Reno newspapers. The proceedings of the conclave, cuts, and mats were obtained and other editorial aids were given.

Cooperates with Magazine

Cooperation with the largest strictly farming magazine circu-

lating within the state, the Pacific Rural Press, was nurtured during the year. When time permits, this avenue of information to the rural inhabitants of Nevada will offer more opportunities to the extension service for news stories and articles than have been carried by it in the past.

As it was, one entire front cover was devoted, both picture and text, to the Nevada sheep and wool industry. Later, when more time is available for this sort of thing, more front covers may easily be developed.

They Want the Stories

Again this year the extension editor tried to squeeze from our news story mailing list those persons who were not using the stories, or who did not care for them. To his gratification, the effort was practically a failure. Persons receiving the news stories, whether they be editors or otherwise, appear to want them, and, of course, the extension service is glad to have such individuals on its mailing lists.

Non-Local News Studied

A complete study of the non-local news carried by all Nevada papers, thus indicating the possible space for extension news, was made by the extension editor during the year.

Few of the weekly papers receive any news from outside, it was discovered, while all the dailies have the wire service of either the Associated Press or the United Press, in addition to various feature services.

Little agricultural news from outside reaches them except that carried in the ready print of the Western Newspaper Union.

Techniques Compared

One entire day was spent by the Nevada extension editor in 1934 with Harold Ellis, manager of the University of California news service discussing the technique of getting news of agriculture to the farmers.

Techniques, it was found, must always depend upon the mores, both journalistic and general, of the area in which the news is to be disseminated, and that they will vary as conditions vary. Many of the practices of California would be of less value in Nevada, and vice versa.

From experience as agricultural editor of the Sacramento Bee, as well as many years of handling extension news, Ellis was a valuable source of information and advice.

It is hoped that this contact may be maintained annually.

THE RADIO SERVICE

With agriculture in Nevada facing its greatest emergency in 1934,

radio, the new handmaiden of information, performed its best service in history to the farmers and farm homemakers of the state.

The severe economic depression, the worst drought in the history of the state, and the efforts of both local organizations and the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration to cope with the emergency combined to make the radio more serviceable than ever before.

Two Outlets Used

Two outlets were utilized by the extension editor throughout the year, the Western Farm and Home Hour of the United States Department of Agriculture, broadcast through a National Broadcasting Company hookup of ten stations scattered through the far western states; and Station KOH, sole radio station in the state of Nevada operating in 1934.

Although Nevada, despite its small extension staff and population, has ranked second of all the western states in cooperation in the Western Farm and Home Hour in all previous years, in 1934 even those efforts were exceeded, it is believed, though complete figures are no longer kept in San Francisco.

All told, Nevada talks presented over the network during the year totalled eleven, and this is an increase of five over the year before.

Only California Beats Nevada

Only California, the largest western state in population, exceeded Nevada, the smallest, in cooperation with the Western Farm and Home Hour, in time occupied, and in numbers of talks presented.

No figures for the entire year are available, but for the first half of 1934 Nevada ranked a good second in agricultural talks, having supplied twelve appearances for a total of ninety-one minutes on the air, compared with California's eighty-nine appearances and eight hundred seventy-two minutes. Since Nevada is a considerable distance from the key station in San Francisco, and since the University of California is only across San Francisco Bay, the extension editor considers this an excellent showing on the part of the smallest state.

Here are Talk Subjects

March 2 - F. W. Headley,

"Variation in Fat Test and Milk Production of Dairy Cows".

March 9 - C. A. Brennen,

"Range Livestock Production and the Public Domain".

March 30- Dr. J. E. Church,

"Snow Surveying and the Boulder Canyon Dam".

April 5 - C. E. Fleming,

"Water Hemlock".

April 13- C. E. Fleming,

"Handling Sheep on the Range to Prevent Losses Due to Poisonous Plants".

May 3 - L. E. Cline,	"Start the New Turkey Crop Right".
June 15 - L. E. Cline,	"Making Best Use of the Turkey Growing Period".
June 22 - L. R. Vawter & Edward Records,	"Equine Encephalomyelitis".
August 1 - C. E. Fleming,	"Sheep Poisoning on Western Ranges".
August 22 - Mrs. Mary Stillwell Buol,	"The Iceless Refrigerator".
Nov. 12 - L. E. Cline,	"Will the Thanksgiving Turkeys be Marketed at a Profit?"

All these talks were edited and revised by the extension editor, and some were completely written by him. In addition, two talks written by him, and two other Nevada talks prepared during 1934, were not put on the air until 1935.

When it came to responses to Nevada talks, the batting average of the Silver State was high again.

Information on the iceless refrigerators, although only part of another talk, through delay caused by the illness of the Nevada assistant director, brought eighty-one requests for specifications. For a talk of this sort, such a number of letters is considered excellent.

A Nevada talk on turkeys resulted in fifty-eight requests, or about twice as many as had been brought in by other turkey talks. The Nevada extension service regards this as indication that its manuscripts are intelligently prepared, although it recognizes that figures alone are no indication of the value of the talk, showing instead only interest and immediate appeal.

That the Nevada extension editor is cooperating efficiently in the Hour is indicated in the fact that two talks he wrote in 1934 were used by the director as models for other extension editors in the West in the preparation of a series.

Nevada's participation during the year was outlined by the extension editor in conferences with the directors of the Hour.

Subject Arrangement Made

Late in 1933, when Alan Dailey was acting director of the Hour, arrangement was made for a group of a half dozen talks on various subjects. These were presented early in 1934.

When Wallace L. Kadderly took over the directorship, a new policy was inaugurated of asking each state to specialize in talks on subjects in which it had men or women especially fitted. It was arranged that turkey production and marketing, snow surveying, poisonous range plants, and certain veterinary problems, in all of which Nevada is represented by men of national, and even international reputation, should be the special object of our cooperation during the year, with occasional contributions from University of Nevada agricultural staff members, when

something suitable appeared. This was done and worked out in good shape.

Cooperation of the Nevada agricultural experiment station with the Nevada agricultural extension service not only continued through the year, but developed. All radio material of the experiment station was handled and cleared by the extension editor.

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

Farm Flashes Edited

Farm Flashes, prepared by the radio service of the United States Department of Agriculture, were broadcast throughout the year, nearly everyday but Sunday, over Radio Station KOH, Reno.

Again during 1934 all of these talks cleared through the extension editor and were edited by him. Talks not suited to this territory were rejected, local touches, where possible, were included, and in all the Farm Flashes, day in and day out, were adapted by the extension editor to local conditions and interests. With six of these talks handled each week, the extension editor was responsible for the editing during the year of more than three hundred Farm Flashes, which occupied a good portion of the time devoted not only to radio information but to extension work.

Through these talks the production control programs of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration in corn-hogs, wheat, beef cattle, and sheep, were made more understandable to Nevada farmers and farm home-makers. In addition, pasture development, improved dairy practices, and many other matters connected with combatting the depression through planning were made available to the rural people of the state.

Radio Station is Enthusiastic

Station KOH, which was rather dubious about using the Farm Flashes when they were first presented by the extension editor, is now enthusiastic about them, not only as concerns the subject, but as concerns the splendid way in which they are written. The talks go on the air at 1:15 p.m., a time when many Nevada farmers are still in the house after dinner. During the noon hour itself would be more suitable, but that time is not available.

Late in the year, arrangements were made with the Farm Credit Administration office, in Berkeley, by which fortnightly reviews of Farm Credit activities in Nevada were put on the air along with the Farm Flashes. In nearly all cases, these talks were purely local and, the editor is sure, were eagerly listened to.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

Notwithstanding the heavy drain upon their time of activities

in connection with the government efforts to alleviate the effects of the depression upon Nevada farmers, the agents of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service in 1934 continued to increase their average production of news stories.

The gain, it is believed, is the result of the continual stressing of the value of the news story as a method of extension education begun with the incumbency of the present extension editor in 1927. In view of the fact that the news story is the most effective means, in terms of time expended, of any of the extension methods, this gain in news story volume is considered to be a gain in efficiency in getting agricultural information to the farmers and farm homemakers of the state.

1934 Beats 1933

During the year, the average Nevada agent wrote, or was responsible for the newspaper's covering, 82.8 stories of agriculture and home economics connected with extension work. The year before the average was but 73, showing a gain of one-seventh. In 1933, however, the steady gain in news story production had showed a slight drop, being 3.6 percent under the 1933 figure.

With this exception, and a decline of less than one percent in 1929, when the number of agents was increased nearly 50 percent, the rise is steady and consistent since 1927. Here are the figures: 1927--3.5; 1928--42.0; 1929--41.2; 1930--50.3; 1931--66.1; 1932--76.3; 1933--73.0; 1934--82.8.

Value is Greatest

All told, the number of stories produced by the sixteen full-time agents in the state during the year was 1326, which is the greatest news story volume in the history of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, although one fewer agent was on the roster this year than last.

An indication of how this method of extension work has gained in the years since 1927 is revealed in the growth year by year.

In 1927, the agents were responsible for but 34.7 stories. By 1928, the number had grown to 463; then it rose to 660 in 1929; 806 in 1930; 1,125 in 1931; 1,300 in 1932; 1242 in 1933; and this year to the peak of 1,326, or four times as many as in the year in which the news service was established.

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.

Records Not Available

Records of the individual agents during the year are not available, since the new annual report blanks do not require figures for each agent but only those of the staff of the entire county or district. Thus, it is impossible to ascertain just what increases or decreases in production took place and to make comparisons with previous years. An effort will be made to obtain these figures for 1935.

It is safe to say, however, that the women of the staff, although handling material of much slighter news value than that of the men continue to lead in news story production. In 1933, for example, the average news story production of the men agents was 59.8, while that of the women rose to 107, or nearly twice as many.

The localizing of news is one of the most fundamental of the principles of journalism. In view of this, every effort will be made to encourage the extension agents to write the agricultural news of their communities for their newspapers and to increase the already generous growth in this technique of extension work.

Addresses Agents

Feeling that the members of the staff of the Nevada agricultural extension service, after seven years of listening to the extension editor and his admonitions concerning news writing, might prefer a change, Mr. Harold Ellis, Managing Editor of the University of California News Service, was invited to appear on the program of the annual conference of the extension editors.

Mr. Ellis, who is an excellent speaker, presented the fundamentals of news gathering and presentation not only in a clear, but in a stimulating fashion so that all of the members of the staff have been encouraged to improve the quality of their relations with the Nevada newspapers.

Just how the agents of the Nevada Service line up in the production of news stories in 1933 was reviewed in detail by the extension editor at the annual conference. Figures and comparisons covering the last seven years were presented and resulted in a discussion and a stimulus which has been rare in previous conferences.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

Pressure of activities in connection with the economic and drought emergency in agriculture in the state was so great during 1934 that but one new bulletin was issued during the year. The members of the staff who write the bulletins were so busy with matters requiring immediate attention that they had no time for writing.

The one new bulletin issued was the regular annual agricultural

outlook for Nevada, a sixteen-page pamphlet, containing one illustration, and running to about seven thousand words. The bulletin was carefully edited by the extension editor, and seen through the printing office as usual. An especially readable pamphlet was the object, and the language and format were arranged with this idea in mind. The edition ran to one thousand copies.

Four are Re-edited

In addition, re-edited and revised large editions of the four 4-H club members' record books were issued during the summer. New colored covers, revised contents, and a more careful preparation mark this year's editions of these booklets, which were entirely re-set. Two thousand copies each of (1) Food Selection and Preparation, (2) Clothing and Home Improvement, (3) Crops Growing, and (4) Livestock Project booklets were issued, sufficient to last the service for two years at least.

A new edition of the 4-H Club Secretary's Book, used by the scribe of each of the 4-H clubs in the state, was printed. The numbers will be sufficient to last for a period of five years.

Greatest deficiency in the bulletin service during the year was that no new booklet in the revision of the 4-H club series was prepared.

Revised Plan Under Way

Under the revised plan, worked out by Assistant Directors Thomas Buckman and Mrs. 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 in 4-H club instruction and promotion 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 a period of five or more years. When it is completed, it is expected that no new bulletins will be needed for a good many years.

First Bulletin Issued in 1931

First of the new bulletins, the Nevada 4-H club handbook, promotional in nature, was issued in 1931. The second bulletin, an instruction book for first year 4-H clubbers, was put out in 1932, while in 1933 the third, the text book for the second year work, was issued. Third year requirements will comprise the subject for the next volume, which, it is hoped, will materialize in 1935. The illustrations, cuts, and much of the planning are already completed for this pamphlet.

Curtailment of funds for the state for the printing of bulletins and other visual instruction material, made by the 1933 legislature, 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, be stressed.

It should not be forgotten that by studies made by the federal extension service, bulletins, next to news stories, were found to be the most economical extension practice for the results obtained.

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 1934, as it was in the two years previous.

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. Several are now open, but are in no position to undertake the project. 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 re-establishment. With 1934 getting under way with little 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 1936 at least.

MISCELLANEOUS

Again, faced by the emergency and the programs to alleviate it, the Nevada extension editor, who is on a part time basis, contributed part of his summer vacation to his extension work. All told, three weeks of full time work for which no pay was received, was given by the editor.

Attends Dairy Conference

At the request of federal extension officials, the Nevada

extension editor attended, along with other Nevada extension workers and farmers, the regional dairy conference in Berkeley early in 1934.

Opinion of the dairymen assembled did not favor a national production control program, and the follow-up by an information program, therefore, did not materialize. As 1934 closes, however, it is reported that some sort of an agreement may be proposed, and perhaps the value of the Berkeley gathering will be realized in 1935.

Greatest value of the meeting to the Nevada extension editor was a complete review of state relations with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration through news and radio channels with James Hasselman of the federal extension service.

Edits By-Laws

Among the duties which fell to the extension editor during the year was that of assisting other members of the extension staff in draughting model county by-laws for the various county farm bureaus in the state.

Careful phrasing and editing was necessary in the case of these legal documents, which are now helping farmers throughout the state in their cooperative efforts.

Writes Preliminary Report

At the request of the United States agricultural extension service, a preliminary annual report of the 1934 activities of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service was prepared and placed on file in Washington.

This report, which included data assembled by the director, assistant director, and the specialists, briefly surveyed the chief services of the Nevada division to the agriculture of the state in the present financial and meteorological depression.

Preparation of the document in its final form, as do most jobs of this sort, fell to the extension editor and occupied considerable of his part time in the fall of the year. In writing the report, the editor strove to say much in few words, with the result that the various elements were combined in a report which pictured accurately the contribution of the Nevada extension service to Nevada ranchers in their emergency.

When completed, the preliminary report aggregated about four thousand words.

Prepares Biennial Report

Each biennium, the Nevada agricultural extension service makes a report of its activities during the last two years, for inclusion in the report of the president and the regents of the University of Nevada. Material for the 1933-34 report of the division was collected by the

extension editor, assembled, and written for publication by him. The statement contained twenty-five hundred words.

Confers About Agricultural Adjustment Administration

The avenue for increased and more efficient cooperation between the Nevada extension editor and the federal Agricultural Adjustment Administration was laid during the summer in an extensive conference held by him with R. L. Burgess, of the San Francisco office of the department of information of the regional contact section of the organization.

An outline of the fundamentals of agriculture in the state, together with its geography, was furnished Mr. Burgess. The methods of reaching the farmers of the state were detailed and the workings of the news and radio service of the Nevada division explained. Ways in which local aspects of A.A.A. activities, which would make important news in Nevada as a whole, or in parts of it, would be called to the Nevada editor's attention by Mr. Burgess, were outlined.

Since Mr. Burgess will be continually conversant with all the phases of the A.A.A. work in the Far West, it is felt that this service will not only see more localized A.A.A. news in Nevada, but will save considerable time of the extension editor, who, heretofore, has had to do all the scanning to find local angles himself.

Morgue is Revised

After work during several years, the extension cut morgue, and the matrix file, both in charge of the extension editor, were thoroughly revised, lost cuts checked up, and a complete index made in 1934. The morgues are now in shape for rapid and convenient use. They contain more than fifteen hundred cuts and many hundreds of mats, representing subjects covering all the phases of agriculture and home economics dominant in the rural life of Nevada.

The photograph morgue, also in charge of the extension editor, was likewise brought up to date. Pictures are now easily available and in well organized shape, in comparison with the condition of a few years ago, when they were scattered over the entire office, unindexed and many of them, therefore, of no use whatsoever.

Cast in Role of Ghost Writer

Early in 1934 the extension editor found himself cast in the role of a ghost writer, a position which he did not particularly relish, but one which he filled on account of an emergency. The occasion arose when J. D. Yeager, President of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, found himself so pressed for time that he could not prepare his annual address before the convention of the Nevada farmers and ranchers.

In spite of his unfamiliarity with much of the detail of the Nevada State Farm Bureau problems, the extension editor applied himself as well as he could and produced the inaugural document which is included in the exhibit section of this report.

NEWS SERVICE EXHIBITS

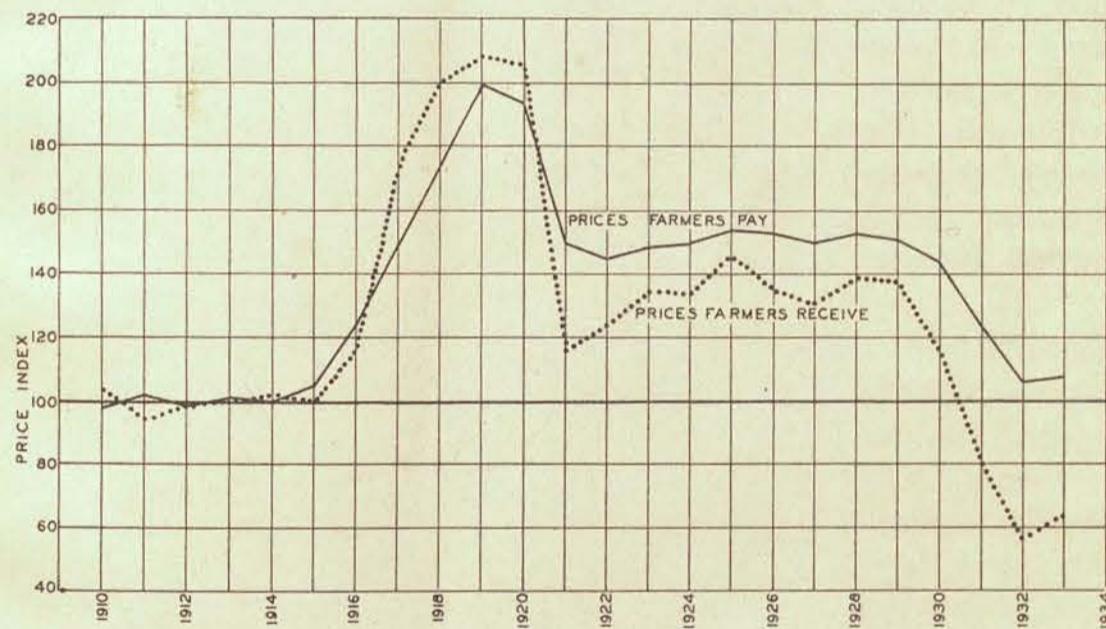
1. 1934 Nevada Agricultural Outlook Bulletin.
2. Number of News Stories Written by Men and Women Agents -- 1927 - 1934.
3. Representative State-Wide Stories of 1934.
4. Classification of State-Wide News Stories as to Project.
5. Representative Radio Talks of 1934.

THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

CIRCULAR No. 4

MARCH 1, 1934

1934 NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



GRAPH SHOWING INDEXES OF FARM PRODUCTS AND OF
PRODUCTS FARMERS BUY

Following the World War, from 1921 to the present, the index of prices received by farmers has been below the index of prices paid by them.

The greatest disparity in the price indexes occurred in 1932. In 1933 the index of prices farmers received rose slightly faster than the index of prices they paid.

The national administration has undertaken to reduce the disparity to that existing before the war. When this is accomplished, the two index lines will again nearly coincide.

General Outlook

It becomes possible for the first time in three years to prepare a somewhat optimistic agricultural outlook. The index of farm purchasing power has increased from 48 percent up to 62 percent of the pre-war level and the indications are favorable that the increase will continue.

In order to understand the present outlook and the measures that have been enacted to improve economic conditions, it is necessary to have some insight into the chief causes of the depression. During the reconstruction era after the World War, both the agricultural and manufacturing industries were producing far beyond domestic requirements in order to supply foreign markets. Our foreign markets were maintained for a number of years by extending credit to importing countries, and our domestic markets for manufactured products were stimulated to make purchases far in excess of the amounts justified by consumer earning power. This was done by the extension of liberal bank credits and by high pressure installment selling. When both foreign and domestic borrowings had reached an amount greatly in excess of that justified by earning capacity, credit was withdrawn, the demand for goods was suddenly reduced, and the depression began. Once begun, it continued until bottom was reached in March, 1933.

Pre-depression prosperity was built upon a foreign and domestic demand for goods, maintained and stimulated by the use of credits. Now, much of what might have remained of foreign demand for our products has been lost largely as a result of measures adopted by this and other countries to restrict imports, with no prospect that this condition can be materially altered during the current year. To meet this loss in demand for their products in 1929 and 1930, industrial plants reduced their output, but as a result, millions of people were thrown out of employment. On the other hand, although agriculture had also lost a large part of its foreign markets, the output of farm products was not reduced, and this has resulted in production which greatly exceeds domestic demand. Obviously, it is impossible to continue with pre-depression output from farms unless both foreign and domestic demand return to their old levels. The production of crops and livestock must be reduced to a level

of potential demand. This accounts for the crop and livestock adjustment programs that have been inaugurated by the administration to reduce production. The success of the plan will depend mainly upon the extent to which farmers cooperate.

**DOMESTIC
DEMAND**

Since March, the demand for farm products in the United States has noticeably improved and the indications are that it will continue to improve in 1934.

By March, 1933, the incomes of consumers in the towns and cities had dropped approximately 50 percent since 1929, and the number of workers employed had dropped 40 percent. Since March, 1933, factory employment increased from an index of 56.7 to one of 72.6 in November and pay rolls from an index of 36.9 to one of 53.6 in November.

The index of business activity reached its lowest point of 60 in March, rose to 100 in July, and dropped back to 73 in November, but since then has again turned upward to 78 in January. It is probable that increased activity will take place in the railroad industry to take care of the expected increase in the volume of traffic.

Construction activity increased from an index of 14 percent in March to 35 percent in October, and the indications are favorable for other increases, which will result, in part, from the fulfillment of the Federal Public Works program.

Residential construction increased from the abnormally low level of 8 percent in March to 12 percent in October, with an expanding purchasing power favoring further increase in construction in 1934.

There is little probability of very extensive construction of factories, since the capacity of most factories is already ample to take care of any demands that are likely to be made.

Because of the reduced number of automobiles in use in the United States and the advanced age of many of these, a relatively strong demand is indicated for 1934. It is, therefore, probable that there will be increased production and employment in the automobile industry in the immediate future.

The ship building program, the necessary replacement of worn out farm machinery, and the prospect of increased exports to foreign countries as a result of the depreciation of the dollar, all favor an increased demand for steel products.

The gross income to farmers in 1933 is estimated at

\$6,360,000,000, which is about 24 percent greater than in 1932, but still far short of the 1929 income. It is believed that, for the reasons given above, the farm income and purchasing power which depend on business activity will be materially greater in 1934 than in 1933.

Indications are that in 1934 farmers may expect some further advance in the prices of farm commodities over those received in 1933, and that the relation between prices received for products farmers sell and prices paid for products they buy will become more favorable.

There is one factor, however, which will for a time have a depressing effect on price advances. The stocks of raw materials and foodstuffs are so large that, even with increased demand, it will take considerable time to reduce them to normal. It will be difficult to bring about material increases in prices until these stocks are diminished from their present high levels.

Outlook by Commodities

POTATOES

Nevada. The price received by Nevada potato growers has been somewhat higher than the average United States farm price. Production of potatoes in Nevada has been low for three years. In areas where high yields of top grade potatoes can be expected, producers may be justified in maintaining average production, but it is doubtful if low yields of poorer grades will sell at a sufficiently high price to net the grower any profit.

United States. The potato crop in 1933 is estimated to be 307 million bushels, which is 50 million less than the low production year of 1932. The indications are, that, as a result of the short production, the price for the 1933 crop will continue high until the new crop replaces it in the market.

This favorable market price is certain to result in increased plantings in 1934. Reports from farmers throughout the United States in regard to the acreage they intend to plant indicate that the increased acreage will amount to 19 percent above that of last year. If this increased acreage is planted and a normal yield obtained, the price outlook for the 1934 crop will be less favorable.

WHEAT

Nevada. In 1933 the production of wheat increased in Nevada due to partial recovery from drought. The use of wheat, as well as of other grains, as a nurse crop for new alfalfa seedlings to replace poor stands, not only increased the wheat produced in 1933, but prevented many farmers from taking part in the wheat reduction program. For these reasons, it is expected that the total production of wheat in 1934 will not change materially from the 1933 figure. Farmers who are raising wheat for use on their own farms are justified in continuing to plant a sufficient amount for their own needs, but farmers who have deliberately planned to increase production for sale may be disappointed.

United States. The world wheat market does not show much sign of improvement. Stocks carried over are high, production has not diminished, and restrictions against importation are still maintained by European countries. During October, 1933, the price of wheat in Liverpool, in terms of gold, fell to the lowest level that has been reached in modern history. Prices in the

United States, however, have been higher than last year as a result of factors peculiar to the United States. Prices in this country have held up for several reasons, viz (1) the depreciation of the dollar, (2) the low crop yield in 1933, (3) the prospects of reduction in acreage in 1934.

In 1934 it is to be expected that carryover, plus the new crop, will somewhat exceed domestic requirements.

FEED GRAINS

Nevada. The production of feed grains other than wheat is likely to increase in Nevada because of the substitution of barley and oats for nurse crops on many farms carrying wheat reduction contracts. Prices which increased in 1933 are likely to continue to increase to some extent in 1934.

United States. The total supply of feed grains on hand per animal unit is smaller than for any other year since 1901. This is partly counteracted, however, by the fact that a smaller number of animals, especially dairy cows, are being fed the usual full grain ration. The utilization of feed grains in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, as a result of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, may be larger than in recent years. With a material increase in the commercial utilization of feed grains in prospect, higher prices for most feed grains seem probable.

HAY

Nevada. The yield of hay in 1933 was slightly better than in 1932. The carryover into 1934 will exceed the local needs, especially if the present open winter continues. Prices have increased about the same in Nevada in 1933 as in the United States, and, with the prices of feed grains higher, it is probable that the local surplus will not cause a reduction of price below the 1933 level. An improvement in cattle prices, which is expected as a result of the operations of the A. A. A. with respect to beef cattle, should increase the demand for alfalfa hay in the cattle feeding districts.

United States. The hay crop of the United States in 1933 was 6.7 percent below the 1932 crop and 9.2 percent below the five-year average, but alfalfa, while 3.9 percent below the 1932 production was 4.8 percent greater than the five-year average. The demand for hay has been reduced in the southern market, due to increased pasture and feed crops. Nevertheless, prices in 1933 advanced 12 percent over prices at the same periods in 1932.

While the acreage of hay harvested may not increase in 1934, the acres of new hay seeded will be increased materially because of plantings under the provisions of the A. A. A.

HOGS *Nevada.* In general the number of hogs raised for market in Nevada decreased in 1933. Low prices during 1932 and early 1933 discouraged hog production except in connection with the utilization of skimmilk and shattered grain. The fact that reduction has already taken place will not prevent Nevada farmers from obtaining full compensation for taking part in the hog control plan; hence, it is expected that further increase in 1934 will be practically controlled. Increased prices for market hogs, plus compensation for hog reduction, is expected to add materially to the Nevada farm income for hogs raised.

United States. The prospective production of marketable pigs in 1934 should be somewhat smaller than in 1933 as a result of the slaughter of over 6,000,000 pigs and 200,000 brood sows in August and September. Little immediate expansion in the foreign outlet for American hog products is in prospect. Hog prices reached the lowest level in more than 50 years in late December, 1932, but in April, 1933, advanced sharply and again dropped to a low level later in the year. The number of hogs produced in 1934 will be materially affected by the hog production control plan which calls for a reduction of 25 percent in the number of hogs to be sold by cooperators. The object in the hog adjustment program is to increase hog prices so that one hundred pounds of pork can be sold for enough money to purchase the same amount of commodities in 1934 as could have been purchased from the proceeds of the sale of 100 pounds of pork in 1910 to 1914.

CATTLE *Nevada.* While the United States as a whole has been increasing her beef stock, liquidation, drought, and the increase in the numbers of sheep have kept the numbers of cattle down in Nevada. Cattlemen of Nevada have joined with those from other cattle states in asking that beef cattle be made a basic commodity under the A. A. A. Hence, it is expected that there will be wholehearted cooperation in the reduction program when such plans are ready for action. The fact that feeder cattle have been fairly well sold out during 1933 puts Nevada cattlemen in a good position to cooperate fully in the reduction program.

United States. The number of cattle in the United States has been increasing since 1928. Cattle sales were retarded for a time by the extremely low prices, but more recently sales have been accelerated because of feed shortage, causing prices to drop to the lowest level in more than 25 years. The immediate outlook for cattle producers is not particularly favorable, but it is hoped that, with the inclusion of beef cattle in the A. A. A. program, the beef industry will receive substantial benefits in the way of higher prices before the end of 1934 in addition to certain benefit payments to cooperators from the federal appropriation for the beef adjustment program.

**SHEEP
AND
WOOL**

Nevada. The poor condition of the winter range and the percent of old ewes in Nevada breeding flocks will tend to keep the 1934 crop of Nevada lambs in line with the nation's crop.

The sheep and wool industry has improved, but these improvements should not cause sheepmen to increase their breeding flocks. A decrease in the numbers of sheep on Nevada ranges for several years would tend to improve forage at the same time that the economic position of wool and lambs is improving.

United States. Sheep numbers in the United States are on the downward trend of the production cycle. Domestic woolen mill activities have been at high levels for the past six months and conditions in Europe have also improved.

With lamb prices slightly better and wool prices considerably greater than in 1932, sheep growers have received a material increase in income over that of last year. The outlook for 1934 is favorable to further improvement in lamb prices and to maintenance, at least, of the present wool prices. The sheep industry of the country is in the best relative position just now of any of the agricultural industries.

DAIRY

Nevada. While the nation as a whole has been increasing its dairy stock, Nevada has, during the past three years, just about maintained its numbers. An active market during this time for mature dairy cattle in California, brought about by elimination of producing cows through the operation of the tuberculosis eradication campaign in that state, has resulted in dairy cattle buyers from California making heavy drafts on Nevada dairy herds for producing cows. Prices paid for tuberculosis free cows in Nevada during the past year have been only

about one half that paid two or three years ago, but dairy cattle have had a quite ready sale, and these sales have prevented the normal increase in numbers, which has occurred throughout the country as a whole. It is expected that this California market for dairy cattle may continue for some time. Any increase in price of dairy cattle going into California will depend upon the improvement in industrial conditions and the continued elimination of tubercular cows in California.

All indications point to a better position for Nevada dairy products in the future. This favorable outlook is based on the anticipated benefits to be derived from the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. According to present plans, dairy production output is expected to be curtailed 10 to 15 percent. This should result in increased prices. Direct cash benefit payments to cooperating dairymen, amounting to a total of \$100,000,000 is a part of the program. A processing tax on butter substitutes is also expected to react favorably for Nevada dairymen.

It is anticipated that industrial conditions will continue to improve and will result in an increased demand and better prices for dairy products. A national program for the disposal of diseased dairy cattle, with compensation for the owner, is contemplated in the Agricultural Adjustment program for dairymen. If this is made effective, it should also act to reduce production and to increase prices.

During these times of low prices, there has been a tendency on the part of Nevada dairymen to relax in their efforts toward herd improvement. It must be realized that the high average quality of Nevada dairy cattle, coupled with the freedom from disease, has been responsible for the ready sale of surplus cattle in western Nevada, and has made it possible for dairymen to carry on during the period of low prices, when they would have experienced a distinct loss with cows of lower production. There is an opportunity for Nevada dairymen, during these times of low prices of dairy cattle, to substitute for their inferior cows and bulls better bred individuals and to be ready to reap the benefits of a better herd when prices improve.

United States. The dairy situation continues to be relatively unfavorable. There is still a surplus of dairy cows on hand and lower production per cow. Per capita consumption, because of low purchasing power of the public, is still below the pre-depression level. Production per animal is still below the 1928

level of efficiency, due to slack feeding resulting from loss of profits. With any advance in prices received for dairy products, the output per cow can be immediately increased by better feeding. So long as the price of beef remains low there is a great reserve of beef cows that will be used for milk production purposes and serve to contribute to the surplus. These conditions do not favor an improvement in the position of the dairyman, but the Agricultural Adjustment program does hold out considerable promise of relief.

The dairy industry was in a relatively favorable position in the United States for several years until 1931. This situation had resulted in a steady rise in the number of milk cows on farms. On June 1, 1933, the number had gained 2.3 percent over the same date a year earlier and was 14 percent more than in June, 1928.

Dairy products, during that time, were readily salable for cash when other farm products were often not salable. This caused many farmers to fall back on dairying as a dependable source of income regardless of the shrinking profit.

Increasing production, however, and a sudden decrease in consumer's demand has resulted in a surplus in terms of milk equivalent for stocks of butter, cheese, condensed, and evaporated milk which was 61 percent greater October 1, 1933, than a year earlier. Cold storage stock of butter and cheese was the greatest on record on that date.

The price of market milk, which comprises about 30 percent of the total dairy output of the United States, is expected to be benefited materially by the operations of the new market milk agreements which are now being rapidly put into effect in the larger cities by the Secretary of Agriculture. These agreements provide for a compulsory payment of a fair minimum to dairy producers and the licensing of distributors to insure their conforming to fair trade practices.

Additional provisions affecting the entire dairy industry and calculated to reduce production and increase prices are expected to be put into operation as soon as the details are worked out. From a national standpoint, the dairyman is expected to profit in the near future through the following readjustments: market milk agreements providing for minimum prices, reduction of dairy output, purchase of surplus butter by the United States Government for relief purposes, increased employment, devaluation of the dollar.

POULTRY

Nevada. Nevada poultry producers should plan to maintain their flocks on an efficient basis. The state as a whole does not produce sufficient chickens and eggs to supply the needs of the state on a year-around basis. By orderly marketing of Nevada poultry and eggs, local producers should be able to maintain prices at home at least equal to San Francisco quotations. During certain times of the year, prices can be maintained in Nevada which will equal San Francisco quotations for extras, plus a part or all of the transportation costs to San Francisco. It will be very important for Nevada poultrymen to feed efficiently and buy their supplies at wholesale prices instead of at retail, and at the same time market their products to the greatest advantage possible, if they expect to make a profit in 1934.

United States. The number of hens and pullets of all ages reported on hand October 1, 1933, is 1 percent greater than on that date in 1932. The far western states and south Atlantic states showed a heavier increase than did other sections of the country.

The production of baby chicks reported by commercial hatcheries during the hatching season of 1933 was about 8 percent greater than for the same period of 1932. The mountain and Pacific Coast hatcheries showed approximately a 12 percent larger output in 1933 than in 1932. This increase in output for this territory is said to have been used to replace old hens. Stocks of poultry on hand February 1, 1934, were larger than on the same date for any year since 1930. This is expected to prevent any rise in prices in the near future. Advancing feed prices, which are to be expected for the coming year, would naturally tend to discourage heavy production for the spring and summer, which in turn should result in a stronger market in the winter of 1934.

TURKEYS

Nevada. Nevada turkeys probably brought the highest prices during the past year of any car lot sales of turkeys. This has been brought about by persistent care in finishing the birds for market, in killing, in dressing, in packing, and in shipping. A discriminating market willing to pay an extra price for an extra good product has been built up for Nevada turkeys. Many Nevada producers made very limited profits in 1933 because of unexpectedly high feed costs.

The Nevada turkey crop was estimated to be about 15 percent

less in 1933 than in 1932. There was no lack of demand for Nevada turkeys at premium prices. Double the supply could have been sold without affecting the price. While some Nevada producers failed to realize much profit in 1933, the crop had a ready cash sale, when other Nevada crops did not fare so well. The fact that some producers had a successful season and made a fair profit under the most adverse price conditions that have existed for many years should be sufficient evidence that there is still a margin of profit in raising turkeys in Nevada for those who produce their own feed or can buy at wholesale and who are competent producers.

It is important that Nevada producers continue to supply their market that has been built up through several years of painstaking effort. Nevada turkeys will no doubt give a greater return in 1934 for skimmilk, alfalfa pasture, and home-grown grains than any other class of livestock that may be produced.

United States. The 1933 turkey crop of the United States is estimated to have been slightly less than the 19,000,000 turkeys reported for 1932. It seems that small farm flocks of turkeys just about maintained their numbers, but that the heavy producing states, such as the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, showed a decided increase in the turkeys raised, while in the northwestern states there was reported a marked decrease. Poor prices for 1932 would have resulted in considerable curtailment of turkeys had not the low feed prices at that time offset this disadvantage. The low feed prices prevailed long enough in the spring to encourage hatching of poult, thereby resulting in a larger crop for 1933 than was justified by later rising feed prices, and only fair turkey prices.

Cold storage holdings in the United States, February 1, 1934, were about 19 percent heavier than at that time in the year previous, and were the heaviest in recent years, amounting to 19,947,000 pounds, as compared with 16,728,000 pounds on February 1, 1933, and to the five-year average of 12,605,000 pounds.

Imports of turkeys were considerably lower in 1932 than in previous years, and the 1933 imports were even less and had practically no influence on the market. Under present conditions of high feed prices and only fair prices for dressed turkeys, there seems to be little inducement for increased production of turkeys in the country as a whole.

The outlook for prices for the 1934 marketing season will be very dependent upon industrial conditions and upon improved prices of competing meat products.

The Real Significance of the Control Programs

Planned production is new in the agricultural outlook for 1934. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (A. A. A.) and the Agricultural Program were born after the 1933 outlook was written. Now programs of planned production are in force for some commodities, wheat, corn, hogs, cotton, and tobacco, and are under way for dairy and beef cattle. Nevada as a state is not greatly interested in the wheat, corn, and hog programs because these commodities represent but a small part of the agriculture of the state, but the production control programs for dairy and beef cattle are of primary interest because these enterprises constitute important sources of the agricultural income of the state. More discussion of the effect of each control program is found under each commodity.

Nearly everyone understands that the A. A. A. was inaugurated to adjust agricultural production to market demands and to give the rural group a larger share of the national income. The failure of the unregulated competitive efforts of the five million farmers of the United States properly to gauge the market demands and to produce accordingly has resulted in a chaotic condition in the producing and marketing fields. Rational planning is needed to determine the quantities of commodities required to meet the prospective domestic and foreign demand and cooperation among producers is essential in carrying out such plans.

Agricultural outlook reports of the past were intended to alter the production of certain commodities, with no effort at curtailment of the total production of all commodities. Shifts were made from one enterprise to another, but there was no actual net relief when the agriculture of the country was taken as a whole. When the production of one commodity was reduced, the production of others increased in proportion.

Instead of leaving the statistical outlook data to be interpreted by individual farmers, as in the past, these data will be assembled and interpreted by the economists of the A. A. A., who will then attempt to plan and to contract with individual farmers to produce all agricultural commodities in amounts equal to the estimated domestic and foreign demands. Programs already in operation include in Nevada wheat, corn, and hogs, while plans for the adjustment of dairy and beef products are well under

way. Other products, such as poultry and potatoes, will no doubt be brought into the program either as basic commodities or through code agreements.

Data on supply and demand will still be included in the outlook, not so much for the use of individuals as for the larger organized groups of producers who will need such information to regulate their operations. Such material will be of great importance to governmental organizations in planning programs and in acquainting the farmers with the reasons for such programs. Leaders in the present production adjustment program regard planned production as an essential step in improving the economic condition of farmers.

Now, to sum up the present situation; first, the present political and agricultural administrations are committed to a planned program of agricultural production to replace the unrestricted production of farm products which has been the method in the past. It is likely that the present plan of controlling production on each individual farm is only a temporary method to meet the present acute situation and that it will in time be replaced in large part by the removal from production of 40 or 50 million acres of marginal farm lands on which farming can never be profitable. When the agriculture of the nation is limited to the best soils and to an area balanced to our domestic requirements and to such demand from foreign nations as may be obtainable, there will be less need of production supervision on individual farms.

A recognition of these fundamentals should result in an appreciation of the extremely difficult task of establishing agriculture on a sounder economic basis than it has been in the past and in a greater tolerance for the inevitable frictions that are sure to arise during the process of adjustment. The farmer of the future will probably not be free to produce in all respects in accordance with his own desires, but such restrictions as are imposed will be for the purpose of stabilizing prices and improving the economic conditions of farmers as a class.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FARM DEVELOPMENT,
NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 - 1934

<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
1934	12 men 4 women	16		1326	82.8

DAIRY RECOVERY PLANS
SUBJECT OF GATHERING

PLANS BEING OFFERED FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, BOTH IN NEVADA AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE, WILL BE TAKEN UP AT THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT SESSIONS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU IN RENO NEXT MONTH, ERNEST BROOKS, RENO DAIRYMAN, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

TWO LEADERS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY FROM OUTSIDE THE STATE WILL BE PRESENT, BROOKS SAID, AND GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE PROPOSALS.

COL. F. T. ROBSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION DAIRY DEPARTMENT, HAS BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND THE MEETING AND EXPRESS HIS VIEWS ON THE PLANS.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN, ROY PIKE, PRESIDENT OF THE DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF OAKLAND, AND MANAGER OF THE EL SOYO DAIRY RANCH IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, WILL FURNISH FIRST-HAND INFORMATION ON MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND DAIRY CONTROL PLANS OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION. PIKE HAS MADE SEVERAL TRIPS TO WASHINGTON RECENTLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE OAKLAND MILK CODE.

MILK MARKETING AGREEMENTS, PRODUCTION CONTROL PLANS, PROCESSING TAXES, THE OLEOMARGERINE QUESTION, TAXES ON IMPORTED ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS THAT COMPETE WITH PRODUCTS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER, AND OTHER PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY WILL ALSO COME UP FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE DAIRY SESSIONS, BROOKS STATED.

ACTION AT THE MEETING MAY HAVE A DECIDED EFFECT UPON THE SUCCESS OF THE PROPOSED RENO-SPARKS MARKET MILK CODE, HE SAID, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT MOST OF THE DAIRYMEN IN THAT MILK SHED WILL BE PRESENT TO TAKE PART IN THE DELIBERATIONS. DAIRY FARMERS FROM ALL WESTERN NEVADA ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN RENO FOR THE MEETING.

-30-

DESERT COOLER IS USED
BY RANCHERS IN NEVADA

BECAUSE OF A LACK OF ICE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE MILD WINTER,
NEVADA FARM HOMEMAKERS ARE TURNING TO THE DESERT COOLER TO KEEP
PERISHABLE FOODS FRESH DURING THE SUMMER HEAT, ACCORDING TO MRS.
MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION SERVICE.

INEXPENSIVE TO MAKE AND COSTING NOTHING FOR OPERATION, THE
ICELESS DESERT REFRIGERATOR, SHE SAYS, IS A SATISFACTORY MEANS OF
COOLING FOODS IN A DRY CLIMATE WHEN NEITHER ICE NOR MECHANICAL RE-
FRIGERATION IS AVAILABLE.

BECAUSE IT WILL REDUCE THE TEMPERATURE 10 TO 35 DEGREES AND
WILL KEEP MILK TWELVE HOURS AND BUTTER SOLID IT IS IN GENERAL USE
THROUGHOUT THE ARID AND SEMI-ARID SECTIONS OF THE WEST, ESPECIALLY
ON RANCHES AND IN SUMMER CAMPS.

COOLING BY EVAPORATION IS THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE RE-
FRIGERATOR WORKS. IT CONSISTS OF A FRAME THAT WILL HOLD A LARGE
AMOUNT OF MOISTURE COVERED WITH A POROUS CLOTH.

WICKS OF THE SAME MATERIAL ARE SEwed ON THE SIDES, AND THE
ENDS PUT IN A PAN OF WATER ON TOP OF THE COOLER. THE WATER, BY
CAPILLARY ACTION, SEEPS OVER THE SIDES OF THE PAN AND DOWN THE SIDES
OF THE COOLER. EVAPORATION KEEPS THE INTERIOR COOL.

THE DESERT COOLER, TO WORK PROPERLY, MUST BE PLACED IN THE
SHADE AND IN A PLACE WITH A FREE CIRCULATION OF AIR TO INSURE RAPID
EVAPORATION. WHEELS OR RUNNERS ARE SOMETIMES ATTACHED SO THAT THE

(MORE)

FROM - UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION, RENO,
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914.
CECIL W. CREEL A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

DEVICE CAN BE MOVED ABOUT EASILY.

ONLY IN A DRY CLIMATE WILL THE COOLER WORK, MRS. BUOL EMPHASIZES. THERE, HOWEVER, SHE SAYS, ON HOT DAYS A TEMPERATURE OF 50 DEGREES, OR ONLY A LITTLE HIGHER THAN THAT OF AN ICE REFRIGERATOR, HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE COOLER, WHICH CAN BE MADE BY ANY PERSON HANDY WITH TOOLS, ARE AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST FROM EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS NEVADA COUNTIES. CERTAIN PREPARATIONS MUST BE MAINTAINED IF THE COOLER IS TO OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY.

NEVADA RANCHER GETS
FIRST HOG CASH IN U.S.

A NEVADA RANCHER, G. L. LINSOTT OF LYON COUNTY, RECEIVED THE FIRST REGULAR CORN-HOG CHECK IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION'S CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM.

THE MONEY, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WAS PART OF THE FIRST BLOCK OF REGULAR CHECKS IN THE COUNTRY WHICH WENT TO THE HOG PRODUCERS OF LYON COUNTY.

AS TREASURER OF HIS ASSOCIATION, LINSOTT WAS SENT THE ONE CHECKS AND WAS GIVEN THE FIRST BY OTTO SCHULZ, SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION AND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT FOR THE COUNTY.

LINSOTT'S CHECK, WHICH COMPRISES THE FIRST PAYMENT FOR HOG POPULATION CURTAILMENT FOR THIS YEAR, TOTALLED \$190, WHILE THE BLOCK OF CHECKS GOING TO THE 101 LYON COUNTY PRODUCERS RAN TO \$9,306. WHEN ALL PAYMENTS FOR THIS YEAR'S REDUCTION ARE RECEIVED, THE MONEY RECEIVED BY THE LYON COUNTY FARMERS WILL TOTAL \$23,265.

ONE OF THE REASONS THE NEVADA MONEY RANKED FIRST IN THE COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE, WAS THAT EVERY CONTRACT WAS APPROVED WITHOUT HAVING TO BE RETURNED FOR CORRECTIONS.

ALL TOLD \$130,000,000 WILL BE DISBURSED TO CORN-HOG CONTROL CONTRACT SIGNERS IN ALL THE STATES BEFORE FINAL PAYMENTS ARE MADE.

(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, RENO, NEVADA
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREELEY.....A.L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

CONTRACTS REPRESENTING ABOUT 75 PERCENT OF THE NEVADA CONTRACT SIGNERS HAVE GONE TO WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO IS HELPING THE HOG MEN WITH THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE NUMBER IN THE STATE WILL BE FROM LYON COUNTY.

TOTAL CORN-HOG MONEY FOR THE STATE, WHEN ALL IS PAID, WILL RUN TO NEARLY \$50,000. TWO-FIFTHS IS BEING PAID RANCHERS THIS SUMMER.

RURAL REHABILITATION
IN NEVADA IS LAUNCHED

MISS RUBY STRINGHAM, UTAH AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKER, THIS WEEK WAS APPOINTED TO HEAD UP THE HOME ECONOMICS PHASE OF RURAL REHABILITATION WORK IN NEVADA, WHICH WILL GET UNDER WAY AT ONCE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR OF THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO WILL DIRECT THE RURAL REHABILITATION IN THE STATE.

ROBERT BANKOFIER, NEVADA FIELD SUPERVISOR OF THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA GRADUATE, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PHASE OF THE WORK. BOTH MISS STRINGHAM AND BANKOFIER WILL ACT AS ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.

RURAL REHABILITATION WORK IN THE STATE WILL BE CARRIED ON IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE, ACCORDING TO CREEL. STATE OFFICES WILL BE IN THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE STATE HEADQUARTERS IN RENO, WHILE THE EXTENSION OFFICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES WILL SERVE AS LOCAL REHABILITATION WORK HEADQUARTERS. SALARIES OF THE TWO WORKERS WILL BE PAID FROM FEDERAL RELIEF FUNDS.

FIRST ACTIVITIES UNDER THE NEW PROGRAM WILL BE COPING WITH THE EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT. AFTER THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN MET, THE REHABILITATION WORKERS WILL MAKE A SURVEY OF THE STATE AND PLAN A LONG-TIME PROJECT. THE OBJECT OF THE WORK IS TO HELP WORTHY DESTITUTE FARMERS ECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

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FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL DIVISION, RENO, NEVADA
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CECIL W. CREEL.....A.L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

HOME AND COMMUNITY GARDENS, FOOD CANNING AND CONSERVATION, POULTRY AND PIG RAISING, AND THE PRODUCTION OF MILK FOR FAMILY USE, REEL SAID, ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE FIRST STEPS IN THE PROGRAM.

MISS STRINGHAM HAS BEEN SUPERVISOR OF C.W.A. SERVICE PROJECTS IN DAVIS COUNTY, UTAH, AND WORKED WITH MRS. DOROTHY BIRD NYSWANDER, FORMER NEVADAN, IN UTAH RELIEF WORK UNDER ROBERT H. HINKLEY, UTAH STATE DIRECTOR. HINKLEY IS NOW WESTERN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

A GRADUATE OF THE UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS STRINGHAM HAS BEEN A UTAH HIGH SCHOOL HOME ECONOMICS INSTRUCTOR, MEMBER OF THE UTAH STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF NUTRITION COMMITTEE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE UTAH STATE HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION.

BANKOFIER, WHO IS WELL KNOWN TO NEVADA RANCHERS AS THE STATE'S REPRESENTATIVE IN FEDERAL SEED AND FEED LOAN WORK, IS A GRADUATE OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA. HE WAS RAISED ON A CATTLE RANCH IN NORTHERN HUMBOLDT COUNTY AND HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE IN NEVADA ALL HIS LIFE.

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE
DISEASED NEVADA CATTLE

A DRIVE TO ELIMINATE BANG'S DISEASE IN CATTLE, ONE OF THE PARAMOUNT PROBLEMS CONFRONTING NEVADA'S LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY, BEGAN THIS WEEK, FINANCED BY FEDERAL FUNDS.

PART OF THE U. S. EMERGENCY CATTLE PURCHASING PROGRAM, THE FIGHT TO CONTROL THIS DISEASE, ALSO KNOWN AS CONTAGIOUS ABORTION, IN NEVADA WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEVADA OFFICE OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DR. R. A. GIVEN, ACTING INSPECTOR IN CHARGE; AND THE STATE BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONER, DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DR. WARREN B. EARL, DIRECTOR.

RANCHERS WISHING TO HAVE THEIR HERDS TESTED WILL REPORT TO ANY B.A.I. INSPECTOR, THE STATE BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS OR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOARD, THE ACCREDITED VETERINARIAN IN THEIR AREA, OR THEIR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENT, DR. GIVEN SAID, GIVING THEIR NAME, ADDRESS, THE NUMBER OF HEAD, AND AGES OF THEIR CATTLE.

AS SOON AS ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE, AN INSPECTOR WILL CALL AND TAKE THE BLOOD SAMPLES FOR THE TEST. ANIMALS THAT REACT TO THE TEST WILL BE HANDLED IN THE SAME WAY AS TUBERCULOUS CATTLE HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST. THE APPRAISAL WILL BE AGREED UPON BY THE OWNER AND THE B.A.I. INSPECTOR.

MAXIMUM INDEMNITIES OF \$20 PER HEAD FOR GRADE ANIMALS AND \$50 FOR PUREBREDS WILL BE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT, ACCORDING TO GIVEN. IN ADDITION, THE OWNER OF THE REACTING CATTLE WILL RECEIVE THE NET SALVAGE VALUE OF THE ANIMAL WHEN SLAUGHTERED, PROVIDING THE TOTAL DOES NOT EXCEED THE APPRAISAL.

(MORE)

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND OWNER, AND SIGNED BY THE OWNER BEFORE TESTING IS STARTED IN ANY HERD, INCLUDES A PROVISO THAT AFTER TESTING UNDER THE FEDERAL PLAN HAS ENDED, THE OWNER WILL CONTINUE BLOOD TESTING THE ANIMALS IN HIS HERD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACCREDITED CONTAGIOUS ABORTION DISEASE HERD PLAN OF THE STATE, THE NEVADA B.A.I. HEAD STATES.

NO LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF CATTLE TO BE BOUGHT UNDER THE PLAN HAS BEEN SET FOR NEVADA. ALL CATTLE PAID FOR BY THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE DISPOSED OF BY SLAUGHTER UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL MEAT REGULATIONS.

GENERAL OPINION OF THE LIVESTOCK AUTHORITIES THROUGH OUT THE COUNTRY IS THAT 18 PER CENT OF ALL CATTLE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE AFFECTED WITH BANG'S DISEASE, ACCORDING TO GIVEN. BETWEEN 50 AND 60 PERCENT OF THE HERDS ARE THOUGHT TO BE HARBORING THE INFECTION IN SOME DEGREE. ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION FURTHER INDICATES THAT ALL BREEDS OF CATTLE ARE EQUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE DISEASE.

THE PROGRAM IS PURELY VOLUNTARY, BUT IT IS FELT THAT MOST OF THE NEVADA DAIRYMEN WILL WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO FREE THEIR HERDS FROM THIS DISEASE, GIVEN SAID.

NEVADA WHEAT CONTRACTS
MODIFIED BY GOVERNMENT

TWO MODIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTRACT WITH NEVADA RANCHERS WHO JOINED IN THE WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM, BOTH PERMITTING INCREASED ACREAGES, WERE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK BY PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

FIRST MODIFICATION, SCOTT STATED, IS AN INCREASE TO 90 PERCENT OF THE BASE PRODUCTION OF WHEAT WHICH ANY NEVADA FARMER WHO IS A CONTRACT SIGNER MAY HARVEST NEXT YEAR. THE ACRES WHICH MAY NOT BE PLANTED TO THE GRAIN THUS IS DECREASED 5 PERCENT.

SINCE PLANTING TIME FOR WINTER WHEAT IS NOW HERE, THE CHANGE IS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT TO NEVADA FARMERS AT THIS TIME, ACCORDING TO SCOTT.

SECOND MODIFICATION, THE EXTENSION MAN SAID, PERMITS THE PLANTING OF ACRES TAKEN OUT OF WHEAT PRODUCTION TO FORAGE CROPS WITHOUT RESTRICTION.

UNDER THE NEW RULING, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, NEVADA CONTRACT SIGNERS MAY PLANT THE FORMERLY IDLE ACREAGES IN TIMOTHY, RED TOP, BLUE GRASS, MEADOW FESCUE, ORCHARD GRASS, RYE GRASS, BROME GRASS, CRESTED WHEAT GRASS, DALLIS GRASS, SWEET CLOVER, CLOVERS, LESPEDEZA, AND ALFALFA OR SIMILAR PASTURE AND HAY CROPS.

BARLEY, OATS, RYE, OR OTHER GRAINS BESIDE WHEAT MAY BE PLANTED, AS IS THE CUSTOM IN NEVADA, AS A NURSE CROP FOR ALFALFA, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, BUT THEY MUST BE PASTURED OR HARVESTED AS HAY BEFORE Maturity OR CLIPPED WHEN GREEN AND ALLOWED TO LIE ON THE GROUND.

ALSO PROVIDED FOR BY THE NEW REGULATIONS IS THE SEEDING OF EMERGENCY CROPS FOR HAY, PASTURE, OR ROUGHAGE ONLY. SUCH FORAGE CROPS,

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INCLUDING SOYBEANS, COWPEAS, FIELD PEAS, MILLET, SUDAN GRASS, FORAGE SORGHUMS, BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND SIMILAR COMMODITIES MUST NOT BE USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SEED NOR MUST THEY BE ALLOWED TO REACH Maturity.

ACREAGE CONTRACTED TO THE GOVERNMENT, Scott STATED, MAY, OF COURSE, BE SUMMER FALLOWED, PLANTED TO FOREST TREES, OR LEFT UNPLANTED IF SERIOUS DAMAGE FROM EROSION WILL NOT RESULT AND IF NOXIOUS WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED.

YOUNG BUCKAROOS LEARN
TO COOK FOR ROUND-UP

IN NEVADA, AS IN MOST OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, WOMEN ARE EXPECTED TO DO THE COOKING FOR THEIR MEN FOLK.

BUT, IN THE FALL AND SPRING WHEN THE RANCHERS, BUCKAROOS, AND HERDERS OF THE STATE OFTEN SPEND DAYS AND WEEKS ON THE RANGES WITH THE STOCK, THEY HAVE TO ASSUME THE ROLE OF COOK.

OLD HANDS AT THE LIVESTOCK GAME LONG AGO LEARNED THE DIFFICULT ART OF COOKING OVER AN OPEN FIRE WITH LITTLE EQUIPMENT, BUT MANY OF THE YOUNGER SONS ARE NOT YET ADEPT IN BAKING BREAD OR "SOUR DOUGH" BISCUITS IN THE OPEN.

RECOGNIZING THIS PROBLEM AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE LIVES OF THE YOUNG MEN OF HER HOME COMMUNITY, MISS WILMA PERALDO, PAST STATE PRESIDENT OF NEVADA 4-H CLUBS, HAS ESTABLISHED AT PARADISE VALLEY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, A CLASS IN CAMP COOKING WHICH HAS MET WITH INSTANT SUCCESS IN ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS, AND WITH THE HEARTY APPROVAL OF THE PARENTS.

Miss Peraldo, 19-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. G. PERALDO, WHO OPERATE A LARGE CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCH IN PARADISE VALLEY, 45 MILES NORTH OF WINNEMUCCA, ORGANIZED THE CLASS IN CAMP COOKING AS A COMMUNITY 4-H CLUB PROJECT. HER PUPILS ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE PARADISE VALLEY BOYS 4-H CLUB.

BREAD BEING SO NECESSARY IN BUCKAROO CAMPS, THE MEMBERS OF Miss Peraldo's class are first taught to "BAKE A GOOD LOAF" IN A DUTCH OVEN.

(MORE)

AFTER LEARNING TO BAKE BREAD, THE BOYS OF THE CAMP COOKING CLASS ARE TAUGHT BY MISS PERALDO TO PREPARE "SOUR DOUGH" BISCUITS, FLAPJACKS, AND HOW TO MAKE REALLY GOOD COFFEE.

WHEN MAKING AN ALL DAY TRIP AWAY FROM CAMP HEADQUARTERS Miss PERALDO ADVISES THE BOYS TO "EAT LIGHT, AS HEAVY FOODS SHOULD COME AT THE END OF THE DAY."

"IF YOU STUFF YOURSELF AT LUNCH LIKE A CHRISTMAS DINNER," SHE SAYS, "YOU WILL FEEL LAZY AND NOT WISH TO PUSH ON AGAIN."

"A SATISFACTORY LUNCH," ACCORDING TO THE CLUB MEMBER, "CAN BE MADE FROM A SANDWICH OF PEANUT BUTTER AND JAM, DATES AND A WHOLE TOMATO; OR A SANDWICH OF CHEESE, TUNA FUSH, AN APPLE AND A PIECE OF CHOCOLATE; OR A THIRD CHOICE OF HARD BOILED EGGS, JAM, RAISINS AND A PEAR."

IN ADDITION TO ORGANIZING THE CAMP COOKING CLASS, Miss PERALDO HAS RECENTLY COMPLETED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH OF THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY LIBRARY AT PARADISE VALLEY AS ANOTHER COMMUNITY 4-H CLUB PROJECT.

NUMEROUS IMPORTANT HONORS AND REWARDS OF INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL TRIPS TO METROPOLITAN CITIES HAVE BEEN WON BY Miss PERALDO DURING THE 10 YEARS SHE HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE PARADISE VALLEY 4-H CLUB. SHE WAS ELECTED STATE PRESIDENT OF THE NEVADA CLUBS FOR 1932 AND 1933.

(MORE)

(NOTE TO THE EDITOR: THE LAST PORTION OF THIS STORY, CONTAINING THE METHOD OF BAKING BREAD OVER AN OPEN FIRE, MAY BE OMITTED IF DESIRED AND THE STORY WILL STILL BE COMPLETE.)

HERE'S THE WAY Miss PERALDO TEACHES THE YOUNG BUCKAROOS TO BAKE BREAD.

IN PREPARING THE DOUGH, Miss PERALDO INSTRUCTS THE BOYS TO USE LIQUID YEAST, AS IT IS EASILY MADE AT HOME OR IN CAMP AND CAN BE KEPT INDEFINITELY IN A COOL PLACE IF FRESH STARTER IS SAVED AT EACH BAKING.

THE LIQUID YEAST IS PREPARED BY ADDING TO ONE CUP OF POTATO WATER, TWO TABLESPOONS OF FLOUR AND THREE OF SUGAR, ONE HALF CUP OF COLD WATER AND MIX THIS WITH A SMALL AMOUNT OF STARTER. THIS IS ALLOWED TO FERMENT FOR TWO OR THREE HOURS IN A WARM PLACE.

TO ONE CUP OF THE YEAST MIXTURE ONE CUP OF WATER IS ADDED AND SALT TO TASTE. FLOUR IS ADDED AND KNEADED INTO A STIFF DOUGH OR UNTIL IT WILL NOT STICK TO THE PAN.

KNEAD FOR 15 MINUTES AND LET THE DOUGH RISE UNTIL DOUBLE IN SIZE OR FOR ABOUT 2 OR 3 HOURS. KNEAD FOR 15 MINUTES MORE, GREASE THE TOP OF THE DOUGH WITH LARD, AND PLACE IN A DUTCH OVEN THAT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY GREASED, AND LET STAND AGAIN UNTIL DOUBLE IN SIZE AND ABOUT THREE INCHES FROM TOP OF THE OVEN.

Miss PERALDO INSTRUCTS THE BOYS TO DIG A HOLE IN THE GROUND WITH STRAIGHT SIDES ABOUT 16 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND ABOUT 14 INCHES DEEP. A SAGEBRUSH FIRE IS MADE OVER THIS HOLE UNTIL IT IS COMPLETELY FILLED WITH COALS. THE COALS ARE THEN PULLED OUT OF THE HOLE LEAVING ABOUT AN INCH AND A HALF OF LIVE COALS IN THE BOTTOM.

THE OVEN IS PLACED, ACCORDING TO Miss PERALDO, IN THE CENTER OF THE HOLE AND THE LIVE COALS FILLED INTO THE SPACE AROUND THE OVEN AND COVERING THE TOP OF THE OVEN WITH 2 INCHES OF COALS.

Miss PERALDO DIRECTS THAT THE OVEN BE LEFT IN THE COALS FOR ONE HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES, AT WHICH TIME THE BREAD IS THOROUGHLY BAKED.

TREE PLANTING PLANS
SUGGESTED FOR AUTUMN

PREPARE THE GROUND NOW; PLANT IN THE SPRING.

THIS IS THE ADVICE OF PAUL M. DUNN, UTAH EXTENSION SERVICE FORESTER TO NEVADA FARMERS PLANNING TO SET OUT SMALL FOREST TREES ON THEIR RANCHES FOR WOODLOT, SHELTERBELT, OR WINDBREAK PURPOSES.

DUNN, WHO IS AIDING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE IN ITS FORESTRY INFORMATION WORK, SAYS THAT AUTUMN IS NOT THE TIME IN NEVADA TO PLANT YOUNG TREES, ON ACCOUNT OF THE DANGER OF WINTER FREEZING, BUT THAT MUCH CAN BE DONE TO PREPARE FOR THE SPRING PLANTING.

"PROPER PREPARATION OF THE PLANTING SITE IS AS ESSENTIAL WITH TREES AS WITH ANY OTHER CROP," DUNN STATES.

THE AREA TO BE PLANTED TO TREES SHOULD BE SELECTED, ACCORDING TO HIM, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND SHOULD BE PLOWED AND HARROWED THIS MONTH, WHICH WILL GIVE THE COVER CROP OF WEEDS OR GRASS THAT IS TURNED UNDER TIME TO ROT.

THE WINTER MOISTURE, HE SAYS, WILL BE RETAINED IN THE UPTURNED SOD, WHICH WILL BECOME SUFFICIENTLY SETTLED BY MARCH OR APRIL.

IF THE GROUND IS NOT PLOWED UNTIL JUST PRIOR TO PLANTING, THE SOIL WILL BE LOOSE AND WILL SETTLE AWAY FROM THE SMALL TREES, DUNN STATES, CAUSING A LOSS, WHILE THE ADVANTAGES OF MULCH WILL NOT BE GAINED.

THE FALL-PLOWED AREA WILL ALSO BE MUCH EASIER TO KEEP

FREE
FROM WEEDS.

SHEEP BUYING PROGRAM
TO STOP NOVEMBER 25

DROUGHT RELIEF PURCHASES OF SHEEP IN NEVADA BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL CEASE NOVEMBER 25, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF THE BUYING PROGRAM HERE, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

RANCHERS ALL OVER THE STATE WHO WISH TO TRIM THEIR FLOCKS CULLING THE OLD EWES AND SELLING THEM TO THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION ARE BEING ADVISED BY BUCKMAN TO ACT AT ONCE, SINCE NO ANIMALS WILL BE BOUGHT AFTER THE DEAD LINE.

ALL TOLD, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 32,000 HEAD REMAINS OF THE STATE'S QUOTA OF 120,000, AND, CAN BE PURCHASED BY THE AGRICULTURAL JUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION FROM NEVADA'S SHEEPME.

WHEN THE QUOTA IS EXHAUSTED, ACCORDING TO BUCKMAN, NO MORE ANIMALS MAY BE BOUGHT, EVEN THOUGH THE FINAL DATE HAS NOT BEEN REACHED.

RANCHERS WHO PLAN TO SELL EWES ARE ADVISED BY BUCKMAN LIST THEM WITH AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS, SINCE ALL PURCHASES ARE BEING MADE FROM PREFERENCE LISTS.

A TOTAL OF 87,763 HEAD OF THE OLD EWES HAS BEEN BOUGHT SO FAR BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM NEVADA SHEEP MEN FOR \$175,526. EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE EXCEPT CLARK, MINERAL, AND STOREY HAS BEEN REPRESENTED IN THE BUYING.

GREATEST NUMBERS OF THE SHEEP HAVE BEEN BOUGHT IN ELKO COUNTY, WITH 24,936 PURCHASED. HUMBOLDT, WITH 20,263, RANKS SECOND, AND WASHOE, WITH 11,753, THIRD, WHILE WHITE PINE SHEEPME HAVE SOLD 875.

(MORE)

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IN CHURCHILL COUNTY, THE SHEEP SALES FIGURES HAVE AGGREGATED 1,474, IN DOUGLAS 2,641, IN ESMERALDA 612, IN EUREKA 4,106, IN LANDER 3,755, IN LINCOLN 203, IN LYON, 5,088, IN NYE 2,408, IN ORMSBY 639, AND IN PERSHING 2,010.

OF THE ANIMALS BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT, ABOUT 8 PERCENT HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED, ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR CONDITION AND KILLED ON THE RANCH, BUT MOST OF THE REMAINDER HAVE BEEN PROCESSED FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL RELIEF WORKS.

THE INDIAN RESERVATION AT Owyhee has received 1,500 carcasses of some of the condemned ewes are being used by the U.S. Biological Survey for coyote bait.

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HOG AND WHEAT PAYMENTS
IN NEVADA TOTAL \$48,310

NEARLY FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN RENTAL AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY NEVADA FARMERS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE WHEAT AND CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PLANS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, ACCORDING TO WORD RECEIVED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THE EXACT FIGURE, COVERING THE PERIOD TO OCTOBER 1, WAS \$48,310.90, OF WHICH \$25,680 WENT TO THE HOG GROWERS WHO JOINED IN THE PROGRAM, WHILE \$22,630 WAS PAID TO WHEAT GROWERS IN THE STATE.

LYON COUNTY LED ALL OTHERS IN THE STATE IN THE SUM RECEIVED, FARMERS IN THAT SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE HAVING BEEN PAID \$14,413, OR NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH AS THOSE IN ANY OTHER COUNTY.

CHURCHILL FARMERS RANKED SECOND WITH \$7,984, WHILE RANCHERS IN DOUGLAS RECEIVED \$7,569, IN CLARK \$972, IN ELKO \$4,522, IN EUREKA \$126, IN HUMBOLDT \$1,066, IN LANDER \$23, IN LINCOLN, \$1,294, IN NYE \$703, IN ORMSBY \$178, IN PERSHING \$2,751, IN WASHOE \$5,009, AND IN WHITE PINE \$1,694.

GREATEST PAYMENT FOR CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL, A TOTAL OF \$9,474, ALSO WENT TO LYON RANCHERS, BUT IN WHEAT PRODUCTION CONTROL FARMERS OF CHURCHILL LED WITH \$5,796.

NO RANCHERS IN LANDER, LINCOLN, OR CLARK COUNTIES JOINED IN THE WHEAT PROGRAM, WHILE, IN THE CORN-HOG PROGRAM, EUREKA, HUMBOLDT, AND ORMSBY ARE NOT REPRESENTED.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS SERVICE

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NEW CORN-HOG PROGRAM
IS EXPECTED SHORTLY

A NEW CORN-HOG PRODUCTION CONTROL PLAN FOR NEVADA FARMERS FOR 1935 WILL SOON BE OFFERED PORK PRODUCERS OF THE STATE BY THE FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

DETAILS OF THE NEW PROGRAM HAVE NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, BUT THEY ARE EXPECTED IN TIME FOR SUBMISSION TO RANCHERS IN COMMUNITY SIGN-UP MEETINGS BY THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

"MANY NEVADA FARMERS HAVE ALREADY SIGNIFIED THEIR INTENTION OF SIGNING UP FOR ANOTHER YEAR," PROFESSOR V.E. SCOTT OF THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO HAS BEEN AIDING THE NEVADA PORK MEN IN THEIR CONTROL WORK, SAID THIS WEEK.

THE HIGH PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCES WITH THE 1934 PLAN, SCOTT STATES, AS WELL AS THE VOTE OF THE STATE'S HOG GROWERS IN THE RECENT REFERENDUM ON THE PLAN, INDICATES STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF CONTINUATION OF SOME PRODUCTION CONTROL PROGRAM.

NEVADA HOG FARMERS VOTED TEN TO ONE IN FAVOR OF A PROGRAM FOR 1935 WHEN THEY BALLOTED EARLY IN THE AUTUMN.

JUST WHAT CHANGES WILL BE MADE IN THE POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR HAS NOT YET BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT THERE WILL BE SOME MODIFICATIONS.

GREATLY SIMPLIFIED ADMINISTRATION, CHANGES IN VIEW OF THE

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YEAR'S ADJUSTMENT AND DROUGHT, MORE FLEXIBILITY IN THE CONTRACTS, AND OTHER SHIFTS TO FIT CONDITIONS IN 1935 ARE EXPECTED, ACCORDING TO WORD REACHING THE NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE.

JUST AS THIS YEAR, SCOTT STATED, MOST OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE WORK CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRAM WILL BE IN THE HANDS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES COMPOSED OF CORN-HOG FARMERS THEMSELVES.

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ELKO CHILDREN LEAD IN NUTRITION HONORS

RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ELKO COUNTY LED ALL OTHERS IN AVOIDING POOR NUTRITIONAL CONDITION IN THE NEVADA "KEEP GROWING" NUTRITION CONTEST DURING THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR.

NINE OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY, ACCORDING TO MRS. MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND DIRECTOR OF THE NUTRITION WORK WITH THE CHILDREN, ACHIEVED THE HIGH HONOR, WITH ALL BUT ELMURZ HOLDING IT DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR.

FOR HALLECK, JACK CREEK, PANAMA, RABBIT CREEK, SMITH CREEK, SOUTH FORK, SPANISH RANCH, AND SPRUCEMONT ARE THE ELKO SCHOOLS TO BE HONORED, SHE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

"SUCH A CONDITION," SHE SAID, "IS SELDOM OR NEVER AN ACCIDENT; IT IS PRACTICALLY ALWAYS THE RESULT OF LONG AND PERSISTENT EFFORT TO SECURE THE COOPERATION OF EVERY PARENT, SUSTAIN THE INTEREST OF ALL CHILDREN, AND SECURE THE CORRECTION OF ALL SERIOUS PHYSICAL DEFECTS."

FIVE OTHER NEVADA COUNTIES DIVIDED STATE HONORS WITH ELKO BY RESTORING SCHOOLS WITH NO YOUNGSTERS IN POOR NUTRITIONAL CONDITION.

EUREKA, WITH FIVE SCHOOLS, BIRCH CREEK, EUREKA HIGH, J. D., PINE VALLEY, AND SADLER RANKED SECOND AMONG THE COUNTIES, WHILE WHITE PINE, WITH FOUR, CONSOLIDATED #4, MELVIN, SIEGEL AND STEPTOE, CAME IN THIRD.

WASHOE COUNTY HAD THREE SCHOOLS ON THE HONOR LIST, BROWN, GALLAHAN, AND VISTA, THE LAST TWO BEING ALL-YEAR COMMUNITIES.

IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, CENTRAL AND GARDNERVILLE WON THE HEALTH HONOR, AS DID CHURCHILL COUNTY'S ISLAND SCHOOL.

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MORE DROUGHT CATTLE
TO BE BOUGHT IN NEVADA

THREE THOUSAND ADDITIONAL HEAD OF DISTRESSED CATTLE WILL BE PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM NEVADA RANCHERS BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE BUYING PROGRAM ON JANUARY 1, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, HAS ANNOUNCED.

IN AUTHORIZING THE INCREASED FUNDS FOR PURCHASES IN THE STATE, HARRY PETRIE, CHIEF OF THE CATTLE AND SHEEP SECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION AND FORMER NEVADA STOCKMAN, STATED THAT THE PURPOSE WAS TO AID IN CONSERVATION OF FEED DURING THE WINTER FOR THE STOCK WHICH REMAINS.

THE PROGRAM WILL END DEFINITELY ON JANUARY 1, BUCKMAN SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED, AND THE ALLOTMENT IN FUNDS IS FINAL AND CANNOT BE EXCEEDED.

THE FEED SHORTAGE AND FREEZING TEMPERATURES ARE CAUSING CATTLE MEN MUCH CONCERN IN NYE, WHITE PINE, LINCOLN, SOUTHERN EUREKA, AND LANDER COUNTIES, BUCKMAN STATED, AND IT WILL BE GRATIFYING TO THEM TO GET THE NEW ALLOTMENT.

ALL OF THE NEW MONEY WILL BE SPENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE FEW REMAINING DISTRESSED CATTLE IN THESE COUNTIES AND IN NORTHERN NEVADA. IN THESE AREAS, THE CATTLE HAVE BEEN HARDEST HIT BY THE SUMMER'S DROUGHT.

(MORE)

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CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

THE NEW ALLOTMENT, WHICH AMOUNTS TO \$47,800, WILL BRING THE TOTAL MADE AVAILABLE FOR CATTLE PURCHASES WITHIN THE STATE TO \$601,000, ACCORDING TO THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

OF THE TOTAL, \$545,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED IN THE PURCHASE OF 35,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, INCLUDING THOSE CANNED FOR RELIEF PURCHASES, THE NUMBER DISTRIBUTED AS FRESH MEAT, AND THOSE CONDEMNED ON THE RANCHES OR RANGES.

ALL TOLD, WHEN THE CATTLE BUYING IS COMPLETED ON JANUARY 1, THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE SPENT APPROXIMATELY \$800,000 IN NEVADA TO RELIEVE DROUGHT-STRICKEN STOCKMEN. ABOUT \$601,000 WILL HAVE BEEN USED FOR CATTLE PURCHASES AND ABOUT \$200,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF 100,000 SHEEP. NEVADA'S SHEEP BUYING PROGRAM ENDED DECEMBER 1.

A CONFERENCE TO DETERMINE JUST HOW THE NEVADA BUYING PROGRAM WILL BE BROUGHT TO A CLOSE WILL BE HELD THIS WEEK (DECEMBER 13, 14, OR 15) IN ELKO, AT WHICH BUCKMAN; PETRIE; DR. R. A. GIVEN, IN CHARGE OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY IN NEVADA; AND GEORGE OGILVIE, AAA CATTLE ADVISOR FOR NEVADA AND SECRETARY OF THE LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT OF THE NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU, WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT UNDER THE NEW ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS CATTLE WILL BE PURCHASED ONLY FROM OWNERS FURNISHING FEED INVENTORIES SHOWING THAT THEY HAVE INSUFFICIENT FEED TO CARRY THEM THROUGH THE WINTER.

NEVADA RANGE AND STOCK IMPROVE DURING NOVEMBER

CONDITION OF NEVADA RANGES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IMPROVED DURING NOVEMBER, BUT, ON DECEMBER 1 WAS STILL POORER THAN ON THE SAME DATE A YEAR AGO AND THE TEN-YEAR DECEMBER 1 AVERAGE, THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE HAS BEEN INFORMED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF ECONOMICS, WHICH KEEPS THE CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATE RECORDS.

WINTER RANGES SHOWED THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT, ACCORDING TO FRANK ANDREWS, THE STATISTICIAN OF THE SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE, RISING FIVE POINTS DURING THE MONTH.

ITS CONDITION, HOWEVER, HE SAID, WAS STILL THE LOWEST DECEMBER 1 CONDITION SINCE 1924.

RAINS AND SNOW DURING NOVEMBER WERE VERY FAVORABLE TO THE RANGES, ESPECIALLY IN THE EAST CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST PORTIONS OF THE STATE, HE STATED. PART OF THE NORMAL INCREASE WAS PROBABLY CAUSED BY THE SHIFT TO BETTER RANGES, MADE POSSIBLE BY SNOW WHICH COULD BE USED FOR STOCK WATER.

COWS AND CALVES WERE IN FAIR TO POOR CONDITION GENERALLY ON DECEMBER 1, ANDREWS REPORTED.

"THEY HAVE DONE FAIR ON FALL PASTURES," HE SAID, BUT DUE TO THE RECENT COLD WEATHER AND SNOW STORMS FEEDING BECOMES GENERAL AND MOST OF THE CATTLE ARE ON FEED FOR MAINTAINCE.

"MANY CATTLE OWNERS HAVE REDUCED NUMBERS WITHIN FEED SUPPLIES, BUT SOME WILL HAVE TROUBLE IN GETTING CATTLE THROUGH THE WINTER ON THEIR PRESENT FEED SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY IF THE WINTER IS COLD AND LONG.
(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY & JUNE, 1914
CECIL W. CREEL, DIRECTOR A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

BREEDING EWES AND LAMBS WERE REPORTED TO BE GENERALLY IN FAIR TO POOR CONDITION ON DECEMBER 1.

AT THAT TIME, ANDREWS SAID, SHEEP WERE MOVING ON TO THE DESERT RANGES, POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE SNOW STORMS WHICH SUPPLY WATER. THE MOVEMENT TO THE DESERT WAS LATER THIS YEAR THAN USUAL AND THE NUMBER MOVED SMALLER.

LOSSES

"SHEEP HAVE BEEN NORMAL," THE FEDERAL STATISTICIAN SAID, "BUT THE COMING WINTER LOSSES ARE EXPECTED TO BE HEAVY BECAUSE OF THE POOR CONDITION OF THE WINTER RANGES AND THE THIN CONDITION OF THE EWES AND LAMBS."

MANY NEVADA RANCHERS
PLAN TO KEEP RECORDS

MORE NEVADA FARMERS ARE NOW GETTING READY TO KEEP ACCURATE ACCOUNTS ON THEIR FARM BUSINESSES DURING THE COMING YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE, ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR V. E. SCOTT, ECONOMIST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

THE NEED OF KNOWING THE FARM BUSINESS, PARTLY BROUGHT ABOUT INDIRECTLY BY THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION, SCOTT SAYS, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEW INTEREST IN FARM ACCOUNTING.

MANY OF THE RANCHERS WILL USE THE NEW FARM RECORD BOOK DESIGNED BY THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION TO AID SIGNERS OF PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT CONTRACTS, HE BELIEVES.

THE BOOK FOR 1935, COPIES OF WHICH ARE NOW AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST AT THE OFFICES OF EXTENSION AGENTS IN THE VARIOUS NEVADA COUNTIES, PROVIDES AN EASY FORM FOR THE USE OF FARMERS IN ASSEMBLING AND KEEPING INFORMATION ON FARM OPERATIONS.

IT IS DESIGNED TO SERVE AS A BASIS FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED IN FILLING OUT CONTRACT APPLICATIONS AND PROOF OF COMPLIANCE FORMS, AS WELL AS IN ASSISTING THE FARMER TO PLAN HIS PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

FORMS FOR RECORDING INVENTORY AND NET WORTH STATEMENTS, WHICH WILL BE NECESSARY IN MAKING CREDIT STATEMENTS, ARE INCLUDED IN THE RECORD BOOKS, AS ARE FORMS FOR EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF CROPS AND LIVESTOCK, PRODUCTION RECORDS, AND A LAYOUT FOR MAKING A CROP MAP OF THE FARM.

SPACE IS ALSO PROVIDED FOR ENTERING AMOUNTS OF MONEY BORROWED, DATE DUE, AND DATE PAID.

(MORE)

PLANNED JOINTLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICES AND THE AAA, THE BOOK IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT COST TO ANY FARMER WHO WISHES IT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HE IS A PRODUCTION CONTRACT SIGNER.

IT IS NOT A COST ACCOUNT BOOK, ACCORDING TO SCOTT, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO REPLACE THE REGULAR FARM ACCOUNT BOOKS ISSUED BY THE NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

IN SEVERAL OF THE COUNTIES, THE USE OF THE BOOK WILL BE EXPLAINED AT MEETINGS IN JANUARY.

GATHERINGS OF FARMERS FOR THAT PURPOSE WILL BE HELD, THE EXTENSION MAN SAYS AT SMITH VALLEY, YERINGTON, AND WABUSKA IN LYON COUNTY; AT BROWN-HUFFAKERS, NORTH TRUCKEE, ANDERSON-RIVERSIDE, AND WASHOE IN WASHOE COUNTY; AT LAMOILLE, METROPOLIS, STARR VALLEY, AND LEE IN ELKO COUNTY; AND AT MINDEN, FALLON, AND LOVELOCK.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE-WIDE NEWS STORIES
as to
PROJECT - 1934

PROJECT		NUMBER STORIES	A.A.A.	NO.WORDS A. A. A.	TOTAL
		:	:	:	:
I.	Administration	7	7	4	1900
III.	Dairying	:	6		1900
	d. Feeding	1			250
	g. Production Reduc- tion A.A.A.	5	5	1650	1650
IV.	Poultry	:	2		650
	e. Turkeys	2			650
V.	Agronomy	:	11		3750
	b. Wheat	10		3450	3450
	j. Potatoes	1			300
VI.	Agricultural Economics	:	39		11925
	a. Marketing	2			550
	b. Credit	13			4500
	c. Ag. Outlook	13			4000
	d. Farm Management	1			250
	f. Taxation	4			1150
	h. Economic Surveys	1			400
	j. Rural Rehabilitation	5			1075
VII.	Animal Husbandry	:	51		17875
	a. Beef Cattle	20	20	6600	6600
	b. Sheep	7	7	2600	2600
	d. Hogs	16	16	5325	5325
	g. Organ. and Oper.	1			350
	h. Public Domain	7			3000
VIII.	Club Work	1	6		350
	a. Agricultural	2			750
	b. Home Economics	3			875
IX.	Community Activities	:	13		4850
	a. Farm Bureau Coop.	5			2150
	d. Fairs and Exhibits	1			450
	f. Freight Rate Adj.	1			350
	h. Drought Relief	5			1650
	i. Livestock Meetings	1			250
X.	Horticulture	:	4		1700
	a. Gardens	1			450
	b. Orchard Improvement	2			350
	d. Home Beautification	1			900
XI.	Rodent Control and Pests	:	1		500
	e. Grasshoppers	1			500

<u>PROJECT</u>		<u>NUMBER STORIES</u>	<u>A.A.A.</u>	<u>NO.WORDS A. A. A.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
XV.	Nutrition	:	4		:
	a. Keep Growing	4	:	1200	1200
XVII.	Forestry	:	5		:
	a. Wood Lots	1	:	500	500
	c. Distribution of trees	4	:	1300	1300
XVIII.	Home Economics	:	1		:
	c. Food Preservation	1	:	300	300
	Totals	150	: 150	62 20,775	50,325 : 50,325

REPRESENTATIVE RADIO TALKS

of

1934

THE 1935 OUTLOOK FOR THE TURKEY INDUSTRY

A radio talk prepared by L. E. Cline, University of Nevada, broadcast in the Western Farm and Home Hour by Henry Hamann, Tuesday, February 10, 1935, through Station KPO and nine other stations associated with the Western Division, National Broadcasting Company.

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What is the 1935 outlook for the turkey industry? Is it encouraging or are there uncertainties and handicaps along the way? The production season is now at hand, and this is a good time for the turkey grower to consider all factors affecting his industry. I would like to pass along to you some observations recently made by L. E. Cline of the University of Nevada. Mr. Cline is known throughout the West as an authority not only on turkey production but also on the economics of the turkey industry - the business side. He is research secretary of the Northwest Turkey Growers Association - an organization that has about 10 thousand members in the Northwest and Intermountain states.

Mr. Cline points out that turkey growers fared reasonably well in 1934. The products of this typical American industry were of ready sale at profitable prices, as you who are turkey growers now appreciate. And here is what he says about the 1935 outlook. I'm quoting:

"A combination of circumstances, over which the turkey industry had little control, has resulted in a very encouraging outlook for 1935 in many respects. Present prices are good, the supply of competing products has been reduced, prices of competing products are mounting higher, the prospective cost of production is lower, and there is a prospective increase in consumptive demands of turkeys. All of these are favorable aspects. They lend optimism to the 1935 outlook.

"But there are other factors to take into account. These may serve as a serious offset unless kept well in hand. Chief among them are prospective increased production; and heavy storage holdings during the present year.

"Cold storage holdings of turkeys in the United States February 1st of this year according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics are the largest in the history of the industry. On that date they totaled 23,513,000 pounds, which is 70% more than the 1930-34 five year average. A year ago the U. S. holdings totaled 19,941,000 pounds. These supplies must be cleared without breaking the market, so that it can have a fair start next fall. Prices must also be kept at a point that will discourage undue importations and favor increased consumption.

"The turkey industry, under the influence of the favorable outlook features and more liberal financing in some quarters, may expect many new and inexperienced producers.

"It is very evident from the present enthusiasm shown by turkey-minded folks that the turkey crop for 1935 will be the largest in the history of the country. Many commercial concerns interested in selling feed and in dealing in turkeys are offering to finance turkey production on a big scale. This may result in serious increased production for 1935. Nothing but a quick reversal of the present attitude of producers can change this picture.

"Favorable prices for any annual crop are always sufficient encouragement for greater production of that crop the following year. Consequently, those who are studying the turkey outlook for 1935 are bracing themselves against the possibility of over production. Any reversal in the consumers' buying power, any increase in consumers' resistance to higher prices, or a stimulation of imports of turkeys, will seriously complicate matters this fall if, in addition, an extra large crop of turkeys materializes for 1935. While high turkey prices are always looked upon with favor by the turkey grower, prices that are out of line with buying power of the consumer and of competing products are dangerous at this time.

"Turkey growers of the West, who produce large flocks, can help materially in reducing the hazards of overproduction for 1935 by increasing the quality of their product and by using merchandising methods that have proved to be good salesmanship for other food products. The turkey industry in general will have to confess to serious delinquencies along marketing lines. It is notorious for rushing its products to market during a brief period regardless of demand or prices. This has resulted in the past in a very speculative turkey market with widely fluctuating prices, too often downward. Only recently have these hazards been overcome to some extent by a small proportion of turkey producers through their organized cooperative marketing efforts. A few cooperative agencies representing turkey producers have taken the lead in up-to-date marketing methods and have accomplished much, but the possibilities for the industry as a whole in this direction are, as yet, untouched. Increased activities in that direction are especially urged for 1935. No line of endeavor offers greater assurance of orderly marketing.

"Extending the production period will also help. Relief from sudden expansion in the turkey industry is possible if both production and marketing operations are spread over a longer period of the year. A short period of production necessitates a short period of marketing.

"Commercial hatcheries can do much toward spreading the period of production by encouraging such a movement and by making available supplies of poultts over a longer season of the year.

"To sum up: The turkey growers' outlook for 1935 has many encouraging aspects; but on the other hand there are many reasons for caution. If producers are to capitalize on the increased production, which seems to be definitely in the picture, they must overcome or offset the hazards by better production and marketing methods."

Such is the "sizing up" of the 1935 turkey outlook by L. E. Cline, turkey authority at the University of Nevada.

FORECASTING THE RUNOFF OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN

A radio talk with information supplied by Dr. J. E. Church of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station and delivered by Clinton Twiss in the Western Farm and Home Hour, Friday, January 4, 1935, through Station KPO and nine other stations associated with the Western Division, National Broadcasting Company.

----000----

"That's snow in them thar mountains". And that's good news to western agriculture.

Way back in September of 1934 I saw a picture in a San Francisco newspaper showing a heavy blanket of snow that trapped a number of vacationists in the high Sierra. Not for 45 years, at so early a date, had such a scene been laid by the hand of winter.

And then recently, we have read about heavy falls of snow in the mountains of the Pacific Coast States, and local snow fall in the plateau and inter-mountain regions of the West.

Well, all this reminded me of a science that as yet had not received the general attention that is merited, when judged by its importance to western agriculture. I refer to the science of snow surveying. In passing, it is of interest to note that at the final business session of the Pacific Coast section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (recently held at Corvallis, Oregon) a resolution was adopted asking that the Federal secretary of agriculture be empowered to make snow surveys in western states in cooperation with other agencies.

When I think of snow surveying, I immediately think of Dr. J. E. Church of the University of Nevada. In Dr. Church is found the unique combination of a professor of the classics and one of the world's authorities on snow surveying. He is the inventor of the "Church" method of snow surveying, used extensively in this country and Canada. Recognition of his scientific standing is found in the fact that he is chairman of the International Commission on Snow, and of the committee on snow of the American Geophysical Union. He has been invited to head the American delegation to the International Congress on Snow to be held in Russia.

Some of you may recall that Dr. Church has several times made contributions to the Western Farm and Home Hour on this subject of snow surveying. Last March he discussed this subject in relation to the Colorado River and Boulder Canyon Dam. To-day he is making another such contribution -- as I leave the generalities of snow surveying and tell you what Dr. Church told me not long ago about forecasting the run-off of the Columbia River Basin -- seat of the Northwestern Inland Empire.

The figures involved in the Columbia are gigantic. For example, the Columbia and Colorado together drain almost equally the entire western slope

of the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico into Canada (a distance of approximately 1300 miles) and furnish an annual waterflow between them of approximately 169,000,000 acre-feet, but at the ratio of 9 to 1. The wet Columbia flows 151,500,000 acre-feet, while its arid sister flows only 17,500,000 acre-feet.

As Dr. Church points out, the tremendous flow of the Columbia is furnished by three principal tributaries--the Upper Columbia with the Kootenay (53 million acre-feet); the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille (19 million acre-feet), and the Snake (45 million acre-feet). The combined system covers with a more or less complete network the entire arid region of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington and thus guarantees to these states a permanent foundation for agricultural and power development. The chief problem, especially downstream, will be the lifting of water to the highlands, and its solution may be the power ability of the stream itself.

The three tributaries mentioned (the upper Columbia-Kootenay; the Clark Fork-Pend Oreille and the Snake) supply 77 percent, or about 117 million acre-feet, of the total annual flow of the Columbia at the Dalles, and their individual basins are so large and their flow so abundant that at least two of them have become centers for a series of great reclamation projects. Of the tributaries, the Spokane has long been the source of interstate power.

Dr. Church explained to me that the problem of forecasting the April to July runoff of the Columbia is virtually the problem of forecasting the runoff of its individual feeders, for the interests served are on the tributaries rather than on the main stream. However, the collective forecast for the feeders would represent the forecast for the main stream. This is shown by the record of 1913 to 1921. During that period the maximum annual variation between the collective runoff of the major feeders and the runoff of the main stream at The Dalles was within seven percent; and the maximum variation for April to July was within 11 percent, although divergencies of 20 to 35 percent frequently occur between the tributaries themselves. Furthermore, on the basis of fragmentary records a similar closeness of agreement prevailed throughout the preceding decade.

However, forecasting for even the individual feeders is far more complex than on the Colorado. Precipitation during April to July grows relatively heavier with increase in distance from the Pacific Coast, and the snow cover on the upper Columbia watershed melts slowly during this period thus catching and ultimately transmitting to the stream the bulk of the precipitation. Therefore, the snow cover on April 1 represents only the minimum rather than the probable flow of the stream.

The lower Columbia drains the Cascade and Coast Ranges, which are here of low elevation and transmit the bulk of their snow immediately to the streams. For instance, 57 percent of the runoff of the Willamette is in December to March and 27 percent in April to July. Furthermore, the precipitation on the Willamette watershed is relatively light during April to July and adds little to the summer flow in the lower Columbia. On the other hand, the Columbia above The Dalles flows only 17 percent in December to March and 61 percent during April to July.

Consequently the upper and lower Columbia are complementary to each

other. Whatever late spring and summer rise occurs in the Columbia will be due to the snow on the Continental Divide. On the other hand, except for the influence of the chinook, the high water in winter should be due to heavy precipitation in the Cascade and Coast Ranges and should occur mainly in the lower Columbia and its immediate tributaries.

In concluding this discussion of forecasting the runoff of the Columbia River basin Cr. Church informed me (and this is in the nature of a promise) that in coming seasons the results of snow surveys, not only in the Columbia basin but wherever they are made in the Far West, will be issued on March 1 or April 1 and even in January or February if the news warrants.

THE DESERT COOLER; AND
MEALS FOR THE WOMAN WHO DINES ALONE

A radio talk by Miss Jean Stewart, home economist, Bureau of Home Economics, delivered during the Western Farm and Home Hour, Wednesday, August 22, 1934, over Station KGO and nine other stations associated with the Western Division, National Broadcasting Company.

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We won't BAR the men, Jennings. They will be most welcome if they want to listen.

But that mention of meals and food brings to my mind a subject that I have been wanting to talk about for a long, long time and first one thing and then another seemed to crowd it out, until it will be very much out of season if it isn't mentioned right away. So, I'm going to mention it today.

One of the greatest problems of the farm-and-ranch homemaker during the hot days of summer is that of keeping perishable foods ... such as butter, milk, meat, left-overs et cetera ... from spoiling. Some farms, of course, are equipped with mechanical refrigerators ... and with them there is no problems. On others a plentiful supply of ice is stored each winter ... although last winter was so open that the usual ice supply was lacking.

But on MOST ranches in the West, neither of these refrigeration methods is available right now. However, if you live in a part of the West that has a dry climate the problem really isn't so great after all. It can be solved easily and cheaply with the desert cooler...sometimes called the iceless refrigerator.

I would like to take just a minute or two to tell you about an iceless refrigerator that is recommended by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, assistant director in charge of home economics for the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service. Nutrition is her field of special interest, and the desert cooler is an extension of that interest. Of course, summer is almost gone and there won't be so much need for this cooler now. However, perhaps on the basis of THIS summer's experience you have made up your mind that you need a cooler like this. If so, right now might be a good time to get the plans, buy the materials and have the husband go to work with a hammer and saw.

One of the best things about this desert cooler is that it is simple to make, and the materials for it cost so little. And when it comes to cost of operation, there just isn't any. That's, in part, why so many are in use in the rural West.

The iceless refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with screen. Over that, canton flannel, burlap, or heavy duck is fixed. Wicks made of the same material and sewed on each side extend over into a pan or bucket of water on top of the refrigerator.

That's the cooler itself; now, here's how it works. Cooling by evaporation is the principle. The water seeps over the sides of the pan and down the

sides of the refrigerator. Evaporation of this moisture draws heat from the inside and causes a lower temperature for the food.

Any handy man about the farm can build this cooler.

Just a final suggestion. The desert cooler will work satisfactorily only in a dry climate; and it must be kept in the shade, and where there is a circulation of air.

Now, perhaps some of you are already making plans to build one of these devices to keep your foods cool. Since certain proportions must be maintained if the cooler is to work right, I suggest you send for a copy of the specifications. I will be glad to see that you get them if you will send your request to me.

Now to that subject of meals for those who dine alone.

I have a letter here from a woman who lives alone, and usually eats alone. She works six days a week, and hasn't much time to spend planning meals, or much money to spend for food.

"There are hundreds like me," she writes. "We know in general what foods we should eat, but how can we tell whether we're getting the right amount of each kind?"

When I answered this letter, I told my correspondent that the scientific way to tell whether you're getting the right amount of each kind of food is to count the calories, the calories required from each kind. Now don't go away-- I know as well as anybody that you're not going to count calories -- it would be a terrible bore, even if you had the time and the inclination.

But here's a short cut: Watch your weight. Watch your weight, and you can tell whether you're getting the right amount of each kind of food. Low-cost diets run high in fattening foods, because they're cheap. However, to maintain good health, we need plenty of the other, usually more expensive foods, to balance the cheaper and more fattening ones.

If your weight is normal for your height and build and age, try to keep that weight. If you find it running fifteen or twenty pounds more than normal, especially if you are getting on to middle-age, cut down on the fattening foods, such as bread, cereals, potatoes, fats, and sugars. Use more fruits and green or yellow vegetables. If you are under weight, eat more of the fattening foods -- but don't leave out the others.

Now the problem is how to get the most food value for your money. Let's start with breakfast. Don't trust to coffee and toast alone to last you half a day. Women who work hard need a good breakfast, food with "staying" qualities, like milk and cereal. If you can have an egg with your bread or toast, so much the better, for eggs have many kinds of food value.

Whole-grain cereals are usually more nutritious than others, and oatmeal is usually the cheapest of these unless you can get whole wheat and cook it whole or ground. If you don't care for milk to drink, cook the cereal with

it, or use hot milk in your coffee. Cafe-au-lait, in the French manner. The coffee has no food value but the milk has, so you get food and stimulant too. If you can have fruit for breakfast, so much the better; otherwise, try to have it some other time during the day.

For lunch, if you carry it with you, have sandwiches with such nutritious fillings as meat, cheese, peanut butter, chopped carrots and cottage cheese, egg, baked beans, or nuts and dates. Drink milk or buttermilk and add a fruit if you can --- an apple, a banana, berries, melon, peach, grapes.

AGRICULTURAL

HOME ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
Agricultural Extension Division
Cecil W. Creel
Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work
(Project 2A)
for
1934

Thomas E. Buckman
Assistant Director

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report

of

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture

1 9 3 4

INTRODUCTION

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports gives in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1934. Following is 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. 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.

In addition to the ordinary duties as outlined the Assistant Director for Agriculture was, as Assistant State Drought Director, for Nevada, actively in charge of the drought purchases of cattle

and sheep program in the state. Also, the Assistant Director served as secretary of the state agricultural debt conciliation committee, a committee appointed by Governor Balzar at the suggestion of Henry Morgenthau when Mr. Morgenthau was governor of the farm credit administration.

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 THE COUNTIES 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. In Washoe county the part-time agent continued on as a full-time assistant to the county agent.^R During the year 1933 full-time extension agents numbered twelve. ⁵ *thirteen*

Due to the death of D. H. Propps, district extension agent of Churchill and northern Lyon counties, in December 1933, the number of full-time extension agents was reduced to eleven. Because of the lack of funds, R. D. Crook, district extension agent of White Pine, Clark and Lincoln counties, was transferred to Churchill county with no appointment being made to fill the vacancy in that district.

April 1, 1934, an emergency agent was appointed on Triple A funds to assist county agent Otto Schulz in Lyon county, due to the large number of Triple A contracts in that county.

On the first of May, an emergency agent was appointed on Triple A funds to assist the district extension agent in Clark and Lincoln counties. Both of these emergency agents were continued until the end of the year, making the full-time extension agents thirteen in number for the year 1934.

DEVELOPMENT OF
COUNTY AND COM-
MUNITY PROGRAM
OF WORK

- 4 -

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 agricultural extension work should be conducted. During 1934 extension and Triple A programs were cooperatively worked out with people concerned in all 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.

Elmer
Ten 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.

end here
STATE PROGRAM

The 1934 state extension agricultural program included 185 county projects covering different phases of Nevada agriculture, as follows:

1. Animal husbandry
2. Dairying
3. Poultry
4. Agronomy
5. Agricultural Economics
6. Horticulture
7. Rodent Control
8. Rural Engineering
9. Soils
10. AAA - Wheat, Corn-Hog, Drought Purchases of Cattle and Sheep

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

Begin

~~X~~ SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

SUPERVISORY PLAN - 1934

The supervisory plan for the year outlined in our 1934 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 work, and reports were checked over. Ten of the annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1934.

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	8	3 5/6
Clark	4	7
Douglas	13	6 1/3
Elko	4	6
Eureka	2	1/2
Humboldt	4	3 1/3
Lander	2	5/6
Lincoln	2	3
Lyon	10	6 5/6
Nye	1	1/2
Pershing	3	1 5/6
Washoe	18	11
White Pine	3	3
Total	74	54

Total number of county visits	74
Total number of days in counties	54
Average number of visits per county	5.7
Number of counties below average	9
Number of counties above average	4
Goal set for number visits per county	4
Number of counties goal reached	7
Number of counties goal not reached	6
Least number of visits to any county agent's headquarters	3

CONFERENCES
WITH AGENTS

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

Total number of such conferences	177
Average number per agent	13.6
Minimum number of such conferences with agents employed full year	6

Telephone conferences with agents

Total number of telephone conferences	382
Average number per agent	29.4
Minimum number telephone conferences with agents employed full year	1

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	108	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	306 $\frac{1}{2}$
Supervision	14	12	26
4-H Club Work	3	2	5
Farm Bureau Cooperation	32	45	77
Agronomy Specialist Work	1		1
Extension Conferences		6	6
Preparation Extension Reports		8	8
Extension Farm Bureau Claims	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
Legislation			
Farm Credit	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat Adjustment			
Farm Debt Adjustment	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn-Hog Plan		1	1
Dairy Plan, AAA	5	2	7
Beef Plan, AAA	10	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grasshopper Control	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drought Relief		3	3
Sheep Purchase, AAA	3	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taylor Grazing Act	21		21
Miscellaneous	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

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.

Most of the time devoted to 4-H Club Work this year consisted in seeing that extension agents carried their county 4-H Club programs to successful completion. While the number of Club members dropped, due largely to the amount of emergency work done during 1934, the percentage of completions increased.

STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP

This activity did not take very much time during 1934, due to the fact the 4-H Club camp was called off because of infantile paralysis in the state. Plans for the camp were only partially completed when it was decided it was best to call off the camp.

4-H CAMP SITE
AT LAKE TAHOE

Following the movement initiated in 1932 and the successful state 4-H Club camp held at Zephyr Cove in 1933, 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 it was hoped in 1934 the deal would be finally closed, giving the 4-H Club a beautiful camp site at Lake Tahoe.

In December 1934 the Attorney General ruled that the State Farm Bureau could not hold real estate. Accordingly, it will be necessary to ask the legislature to amend the Farm Bureau Act so the Farm Bureau can hold real estate, in order to carry out this program.

FARM BUREAU
COOPERATION

not

Considerable time was spent during 1934 studying farm bureau organization and improvements that might be made to increase the efficiency of the county farm bureaus. Five of the county farm bureaus amended their Articles of Incorporation to permit the farm bureaus to have an efficient organization for carrying on their work.

In Nevada the farm bureau is the official extension organization, and the state and county appropriations for the support of extension work are made in the name of the farm bureau.

ANNUAL COUNTY
FARM BUREAU
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.

FARM CREDIT *mt*

Considerably time was spent in assisting farmers and county agents in securing farm credit. This involved conferences with the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, the Production Credit Corporation of Berkeley, and conferences throughout the state and elsewhere.

The Assistant Director assisted in organizing the Production Credit Association to serve Nevada. Two organizations were set up at first, but were later consolidated into one organization.

AGRONOMY *out*
SPECIALIST
WORK

In 1933 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 in 1933 and was repeated in 1934 with better results.

These tests made up the only agronomy specialist work done in 1934. 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.

STATE AGRICUL-
TURAL DEBT
CONCILIATION
COMMITTEE

- 10 -

As secretary of the State Agricultural Debt Conciliation committee considerable time was devoted to this work, until Federal Emergency Relief funds were provided for the employment of a field supervisor to work under the direction of the secretary of the committee. Early in the year, three weeks time was spent in company with representatives of the Farm Credit Administration visiting every county in the state, organizing county debt adjustment committees and instructing them in their duties.

Herewith follows the report of the state committee to Governor Kirman which gives an outline of the work done in this connection.

REPORT OF FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT IN NEVADA

In October 1933, Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, the governor of the Farm Credit Administration, suggested to the governors of the several states that they appoint State Agricultural Advisory committees for the purpose of giving special attention to the farm debt situation. As a result of this suggestion, Governor Fred B. Balzar appointed the following committee to deal with the farm debt adjustment problem in Nevada:

A. W. Hesson, Elko, Nevada
J. D. Minor, Winnemucca, Nevada
Ira Kent, Fallon, Nevada
J. D. Yeager, Wellington, Nevada
Claude Smith, Fallon, Nevada
William Dressler, Minden, Nevada
O. G. Bates, Ely, Nevada
Leslie Johnson, Reno, Nevada
Thomas E. Buckman, Reno, Nevada
W. W. Carpenter, Lovelock, Nevada
R. C. Turrittin, Reno, Nevada

In appointing the Nevada State Farm-Debt Adjustment Committee Governor Balzar stated the duties of the state committee would be:

1. To select county farm debt adjustment committees in each county of the state.
2. To be of assistance, all county committees be provided information and guidance in order to promote uniform handling of cases.
3. To serve as a contact agency between the county committees and the farm credit administration.

The committee met in Reno on December 23, 1933, and organized with J. D. Yeager as chairman and Thomas Buckman as secretary. Following the organization of the committee nominations for county committees were made and submitted to Governor Balzar who appointed the county committees as recommended by the state committee.

Following the appointment of the county committees, H. E. Drebish, representing the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, W. S. Guilford, representing the Federal Land Bank at Berkeley, and the secretary of the state committee visited each county committee and explained the duties of the county committees and assisted them in organizing where it was necessary.

Since their appointment, the county farm-debt adjustment committees have performed an excellent service in working out settlements between debtors and creditors, especially in the more closely settled farming sections. Until quite recently the work has been entirely upon a voluntary basis with the generous assistance of the agricultural extension agents.

October 28, 1934, the state committee secured the services of Howard G. Mason, formerly Land Bank Appraiser and a farmer of

Churchill County, as Field Supervisor. Mr. Mason is the only paid worker engaged in this project. Funds for salary and travelling expenses are supplied by the Nevada Emergency Relief Administration as a project under Rural Rehabilitation.

Most of the effort of the organization so far has been in connection with refinancing through agencies of the Farm Credit Administration; assistance in closing loans, obtaining reconsideration on rejects, etc. This work is now beginning to fall off in volume and it is expected that in the future more time will be spent on working out extensions with present creditors, giving advice on credit and refinancing problems, the prevention of unnecessary foreclosure and bankruptcy proceedings, and working generally toward better credit relations.

Considerable work is in prospect in connection with the Rural Rehabilitation Program in working out a basis for permanent rehabilitation of heavily involved farmers on present holdings. In addition, the Walker River Irrigation District, one of our largest agricultural valleys, expects soon to become eligible for Land Bank and Commissioner loans. The opening of this district will bring forward many adjustment problems which have been dormant during the temporary loss of credit standing of the district.

Whenever the much discussed recognition of the loan value of range rights is settled to the satisfaction of the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley, regarding Taylor grazing permits and forest grazing permits, another field of adjustment problems will be opened up in the eastern portion of the state.

The situation has been especially difficult in Nevada because of the large proportion of closed banks in the state and the many debtors operating livestock on the public domain who, for that reason, are not considered good risks by the Federal Land Bank.

The attitude of the state committee has been to discourage recourse to the procedure under the bankruptcy act unless creditors become hasty or unreasonable. In this we have been quite successful, as no filings have been made for three months, only two are pending and we hope to forestall these.

We have temporarily lost the support of the Frazier-Lemke Amendment as an aid toward adjustment through the action of the U. S. District Court of Nevada in holding that a stockman is not a farmer within the purview of the act. It seems unfortunate that the group most affected is, at the same time, most exposed to unreasonable creditors and generally ineligible for Land Bank loans.

With very few exceptions we have maintained excellent relations with creditor interests and feel that we shall continue to enjoy their respect and cooperation. We have attempted to keep in mind that it is not the purpose of the administration to perpetuate a farmer upon a marginal set-up at the expense of creditors, in competition with good farmers on good land, and without promise of eventual rehabilitation for the farmer.

Owing to the fact that the greater part of the adjustment program to date has been upon a voluntary basis, without supervision, the available records are very sketchy and indicate very poorly the

actual effort expended. The work of county committees has been, in general, so satisfactory that it has not been considered advisable to require formal reports from them on past work. Currently, and in the future, the supervisor will keep a detailed record of all cases handled by the organization.

The following is a summary of the business handled by the committees and includes closing of new loans, extension agreements, and cases which have been left unchanged:

Number of cases settled	57
Number of cases pending	2
Amount of debts involved	\$497,860

In addition to the above, the supervisor has closed three cases involving \$158,000 and has pending five cases involving \$68,300.

He regrets to report that the closed cases appeared definitely hopeless, one has been liquidated, two are marking time with the consent of creditors. The five cases pending all appear to be progressing slowly toward a more favorable outcome.

Most of the work has been done in the farming valleys because of the availability of offers from the Land Bank. In the ranching country operative units are generally large and are usually represented by counsel who hope eventually to work out favorable settlements for their clients who are heavily involved. Creditors in this area have been generally reluctant to conclude agreements because of the low price level prevailing. They have, so far, followed the practice of liquidating the weak and inefficient unit and encouraging the stronger to continue without definite assurance as to their standing. An improvement in this situation providing more encouragement for the livestock industry is sincerely anticipated by the committee.

CATTLE AND
SHEEP PURCHASE
A A A

out
Due to other duties, Mr. Creel, Director of Extension and state Drought Director, could not devote much time to this work. Accordingly the Assistant Director was actively in charge of the program. He represented Nevada at the original drought cattle conference held at Denver; and with the assistance of the B.A.I. Inspector in Charge, Dr. R. A. Given, set up the organization for the purchase of cattle in Nevada. When the sheep program developed he attended the conference at Salt Lake City where plans were made concerning sheep purchases.

In addition to the conferences at Denver and Salt Lake held outside the state, the Assistant Director represented the state at a feed conference held in Kansas City.

The drought purchase program was carried on very satisfactorily in Nevada. All stockmen in distress who had cattle or sheep for sale were able to sell whenever they desired. The program continued without a break from the time it started until it ended. A total of 98 days was devoted to this work.

Herewith follows a summary of cattle and sheep purchases as made in the state:

County	Cattle		Sheep	
	No. Sold	Amount	No. Sold	Amount
Churchill	1335	\$ 19,509	1602	\$ 3,204
Clark	817	11,433		
Douglas	93	1,618	2997	5,994
Elko	4595	69,234	27625	55,246
Esmeralda	135	2,473	612	1,224
Eureka	2106	35,875	5454	10,908
Humboldt	4591	69,545	22796	45,592
Lander	3007	48,804	4003	8,006
Lincoln	3596	57,709	340	680
Lyon	658	9,836	5668	11,336
Mineral			382	764
Nye	6662	101,298		
Ormsby			639	1,278
Pershing	95	1,578	2631	5,262
Washoe	2301	35,070	12588	25,176
White Pine	6332	100,766	9219	18,438
State Total	36,323	\$564,746	98,980	\$197,960

TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

On June 28, 1934 the President approved the Taylor Grazing Act. This provided for the disposal of the remaining vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public domain by:

1. Formulation of grazing districts,
2. Lease of isolated tracts,
3. Sale of isolated tracts,
4. Additions to national forests,
5. Trades or exchanges with owners of private lands.

Inasmuch as Nevada contains 52,000,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public domain which was largely used for the grazing of livestock in the state, the formulation of grazing districts, or the disposal of the public domain by lease, sale, additions to forests, and trades or exchanges, assumes very great importance. Accordingly, considerable time was spent in securing information for county agents and livestock men regarding the policies of the Interior Department with regard to the creation of grazing districts, as well as the other methods of disposal described.

Stockmen in the north-eastern portion of the state were assisted in forming a petition for a grazing district, and the Interior Department was assisted in holding a hearing in Reno to explain the grazing act. Seven hundred people attended this meeting, the largest group of livestock producers ever assembled in Reno.

mt Due to the failure of the industry to adopt the AAA Dairy Control Program, little was done in this connection. However, arrangements were made for representative groups of Nevada dairy

Dairy Program
AAA

producers and Extension workers to attend a meeting at Berkeley where the proposed plan was presented.

Particularly good work in controlling grasshoppers was done in Lyon and Elko counties. For details of how this work was done see reports of Otto Schulz, County Extension Agent in Lyon County, page 11, and Mark Menke, County Extension Agent in Elko County, page 23.

Here
A close contact was maintained with the Specialists 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
Roy Jones	Dairy Division, U. S. D. A.
L. M. Vaughn	Bureau Agricultural Economics
W. R. Andrew	Secretary, Production Credit Corporation of Berkeley
T. P. Coats	President, " "
Harry Morrell	California Farm Bureau Federation
W. S. Guilford	Federal Land Bank of Berkeley
W. D. Ellis	General Agent, Farm Credit Administra- tion, Berkeley
Harry Petrie	Chief Cattle and Sheep Section, AAA
O. S. Fisher	Extension Agronomist, Washington, D.C.
C. C. Wilson	Bureau of Entomology, U. S. D. A.
S. J. Snow	" " "
A. T. Anderson	Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Harry Drobish	Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D.C.
Dr. R. A. Given	B.A.I. Inspector in Charge, U.S.D.A.
J. H. Favorite	Division of Investigations, Interior Dep't
George Hardman, Chester Brennen, 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.

In 1934 motion pictures were shown by extension agents at community center meetings as follows:

<u>Motion Pictures</u>			
<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Reels Used</u>	<u>No. People Shown To</u>	<u>No. Meetings</u>
1930	139	2548	61
1931	114	3883	67
1932	142	5452	74
1933	70	5318	70
1934	71	1873	31

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 1934. 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. 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.

O. K. Mrs. Buol.

WOMEN'S CO-OP. SUGGESTIONS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

Extension Service
Division of Cooperative Extension
Washington, D.C.

COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is for use by county extension agents in making a combined statistical report on all extension work done in the county during the year. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.

State Nevada

County _____

REPORT OF

(Mrs.) Mary Stilwell Buol

(Name) Home Demonstration Agent.

From Nov. 1, 1933 to Nov. 1, 1934

Assistant Director Home Economics

4-H Club Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193

Agricultural Agent.

From _____ to _____, 193

READ SUGGESTIONS, PAGES 2 AND 3



Approved:

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 agents assisted by the subject-matter specialists. The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agents 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.

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.*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Where two or more agents are employed in a county they should submit a single statistical report showing the combined activities and accomplishments of all county extension agents employed in the county during the year. Results obtained through assistance rendered agents by specialists should also be included. This report shows, insofar as possible, the part each agent has taken in forwarding the extension program. The county totals should be the sum of the activities and accomplishments of individual agents *minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.* The county totals, when properly recorded, show the progress made in the county during the year in forwarding the entire extension program. Negro men and women agents should prepare a combined statistical report separate from that of the white agents.

The statistical summary should be a report of this year's activities and results that can be verified by records on file in the county office. Where records are not available careful estimates are desired. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

A separate narrative report is desired from the leader of each line of work, such as county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and Negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed during a part or all of the year, the report of 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.

The narrative report should summarize and interpret, under appropriate subheadings, the outstanding results accomplished and the extension methods used for each project. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with necessary data from the statistical summary. Use a descriptive 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, blueprints, 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 merely suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented. Each agent should prepare an outline to fit the situation and the work to be reported.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning of the narrative report.
- IV. Changes in county extension organization.
 - (1) Form.
 - (2) General policies.
 - (3) Procedure.
- V. County program of work.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.

Under appropriate headings and subheadings present in some detail for each major project or line of work the goals set up, the methods used, the results achieved, and the significance of these results in terms of improved farms and homes and of better community life.
- VI. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

TERMINOLOGY

To insure reports which convey the intended meaning to others and to facilitate the compilation of satisfactory national statistics on extension, it is extremely important that terms be used in accordance with accepted definitions. The following definitions of extension terms have been approved by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Agents should read these definitions before starting to write the annual reports.

DEFINITIONS OF EXTENSION TERMS

1. A program of work is a statement of the specific projects to be undertaken by the extension agents 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.
6. A result demonstrator is an adult, a boy, or a 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 leader-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 a 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 the office, at annual and other extension conferences, and on any other work directly related to office administration.
16. Days in field should include all days spent on official duty other than "days 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 2 to 6 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 another 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.
20. The county extension association or committee is that county organization, whether a membership or a delegate body, which is recognized officially in the conduct of extension work in the county.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension 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. Include time of assistants with that of regular agent.

AGENT	Total months of service this year	Days devoted to A.A.A. work	Days devoted to relief work	Total days in office	Total days in field
(Name)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Home demonstration agent	(1) 48	277.2	459.7	717.8	
Asst. home demonstration agent					
4-H Club agent	(2)				
Assistant 4-H Club agent					1
Agricultural agent	(3)				
Assistant agricultural agent					

2. County extension association or committee:

(a) Agricultural extension:	(1) Name	(2) Number of members	109	
(b) Home demonstration:	(1) Name	(2) Number of members	1	
(c) 4-H Club:	(1) Name	(2) Number of members	0	
3. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted			96	
4. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been planned cooperatively by extension agents and local committees			89	
5. Number of different voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the extension program:	(1) Men	27		
(a) Adult work	(1) Men	2	(3) Older club boys	2
	(2) Women	268	(2) Women	46
			(4) Older club girls	10
6. Number of different paid local leaders engaged in A.A.A. program, or in relief work	(a) Men	0		
	(b) Women	18		
7. Number of clubs or other groups organized to carry on adult home demonstration work			94	
8. Number of members in such clubs or groups			2915	

ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)		
9. Number of 4-H Clubs	39			9		
10. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys ²	0				
	(2) Girls ²	232	399	(3)		
11. Number of different 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys ³	212	358	(2)		
	(2) Girls ³			11		
12. Number of different members enrolled in 4-H Club work for: ⁴						
MEMBERS	1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year	6th year and over
(a) Boys						12
	97	43	44	27	7	
(b) Girls					9	13

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

² 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 7 to 24, minus duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

³ Same as footnote 2 but refers to completions instead of enrollments.

⁴ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Age	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 and over
13. Number of different 4-H Club members enrolled according to age ¹												
(a) Boys	56	66	77	60	57	78	24	19	3	2	0	1
(b) Girls	35	44	44	35	25	17	16	13	2	0	1	13
14. Number of 4-H Club members: ¹ (a) In school		263	225									
(b) Out of school				7								14
ITEM		Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ² (d)							
15. Number of 4-H Club teams trained		(1) Judging				16						
		(2) Demonstration				15						
16. Number of groups other than 4-H Clubs organized for extension work with rural young people 16 years of age and older				4								16
17. Members in groups reported in question 16		(1) Young men				0						
		(2) Young women				0						
18. Total number of farm or home visits ³ made in conducting extension work				3008								18
19. Number of different farms or homes visited				1389								19
20. Number of calls relating to extension work		(1) Office				5747						
		(2) Telephone				8404						
21. Number of news articles or stories published ⁴				394								21
22. Number of individual letters written				1336								22
23. Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)				249								23
24. Number of bulletins distributed				7137								24
25. Number of radio talks made				0								25
26. Number of events at which extension exhibits were shown				19								26
27. Training meetings held for local leaders or committeemen		(a) Number				34						
		Total attendance:										
(1) Adult work	(b) Men leaders	43										
	(c) Women leaders	308										266
		11										27
(2) 4-H Club	(a) Number	82										
	Total attendance:											
	(b) Leaders	1028										28
28. Method demonstration meetings held (include all method demonstrations in both adult and 4-H Club work given by agents and specialists not reported under question 27)		(1) Number				14236						
	(2) Total attendance	322										
29. Meetings held at result demonstrations		(1) Number				10969						29
	(2) Total attendance											

¹ The total for this question should agree with county total, question 10.

² County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

³ Do not count a single visit to both the farm and home as two visits.

⁴ Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

NOTE.—Questions 18-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

	ITEM	Home demonstration agents (a)	4-H Club agents (b)	Agricultural agents (c)	County total ¹ (d)
30. Tours conducted	(1) Adult work (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	3 55			30
	(2) 4-H Club (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....				31
31. Achievement days held	(1) Adult work (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	9 550			31
	(2) 4-H Club (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	19 1046			32
32. Encampments held (Do not include picnics, rallies, or short courses, as these should be reported under other meetings.)	(1) Farm women (a) Number..... (b) Total members attending..... (c) Total others attending.....				32
	(2) 4-H club (a) Number..... (b) Total boys attending..... (c) Total girls attending..... (d) Total others attending.....				33
33. Other meetings of an extension nature participated in by agents or specialists and not previously reported	(1) Number..... (2) Total attendance.....	240 11064			33
34. Meetings held by local leaders or committeemen not participated in by agents or specialists and not reported elsewhere	(1) Adult work (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	179 3039			34
	(2) 4-H club (a) Number..... (b) Total attendance.....	216 2463			

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION INFLUENCE FOR YEAR

It is 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 information is very difficult for agents to report accurately, so a conservative estimate based upon such records, surveys, and other sources of information as are available will be satisfactory. Such estimates should be marked "Est."

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

35. Number of farms in county.....	1931	35
36. Number of farms on which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the agricultural extension program.....	805	36
37. Number of farm homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	836	37
38. Number of other homes in which changes in practices have definitely resulted from the home demonstration program.....	38	
39. Number of farm homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	182	39
40. Number of other homes with 4-H Club members enrolled.....	73	40
41. Total number of different farm families influenced by some phase of the extension program (Include questions 36, 37, and 39, minus duplications.)	1251	41
42. Total number of different other families influenced by some phase of extension program (Include questions 38 and 40, minus duplications.)	42	

¹ County total should equal sum of preceding three columns minus duplications due to two or more agents participating in the same activity or accomplishment.

NOTE.—Questions 18-34 refer to the total number of different activities conducted this year. The totals should equal the sums of the corresponding information reported on following pages minus duplications where the same activity relates to two or more lines of work.

CEREALS¹

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

	ITEM	Corn (a)	Wheat (b)	Oats (c)	Rye (d)	Barley (e)	All other cereals ² (f)
43. Days devoted to line of work by:	(1) Home demonstration agents.....						
	(2) 4-H Club agents.....						
	(3) Agricultural agents.....						
	(4) Specialists.....						
44. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....							
45. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....							
46. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....							
47. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....							
48. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....							
49. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....							
50. Number of other meetings held.....							
51. Number of news stories published.....							
52. Number of different circular letters issued.....							
53. Number of farm or home visits made.....							
54. Number of office calls received.....							
55. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....						
56. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....						
57. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing.....							
58. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.		
59. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations.....							
60. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations.....							
61. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations.....							
62. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations.....							
63. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise.....							
64. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed.....							
65. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 64.....							
66. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ⁴	(1)..... (2)..... (3)..... (4)..... (5).....						

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.

² Indicate crop by name.

³ Include all corn and hog contracts. This total should agree with 242(d).

⁴ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Alfalfa	Sweet-clover	Clover (red, crimson, alsike, white)	Vetch	Lespedeza	Pastures	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	
67. Days devoted to line of work by:							
(1) Home demonstration agents							
(2) 4-H Club agents							67
(3) Agricultural agents							
(4) Specialists							
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted							68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting							69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen							70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted							71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations							72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held							73
74. Number of other meetings held							74
75. Number of news stories published							75
76. Number of different circular letters issued							76
77. Number of farm or home visits made							77
78. Number of office calls received							78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys						79
	(2) Girls						
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys						80
	(2) Girls						
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing							81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	x x x x x x	82
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations							83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations							84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations							85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations							86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise							87
88. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed							88
89. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 88							89
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹	(1)						90
	(2)						
	(3)						
	(4)						
	(5)						

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—CONTINUED

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Soybeans	Cowpeas and field peas	Velvet-beans	Field beans	Peanuts	All other legumes and forage crops ¹
	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)
67. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						67
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) Specialists						
68. Number of communities in which work was conducted						68
69. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						69
70. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen						70
71. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						71
72. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						72
73. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						73
74. Number of other meetings held						74
75. Number of news stories published						75
76. Number of different circular letters issued						76
77. Number of farm or home visits made						77
78. Number of office calls received						78
79. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					79
	(2) Girls					
80. Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					80
	(2) Girls					
81. Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing						81
82. Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. tons	bu. lb. tons	82
83. Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations						83
84. Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations						84
85. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations						85
86. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations						86
87. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise						87
88. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed						88
89. Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 88						89
90. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ²	(1)					90
	(2)					
	(3)					
	(4)					
	(5)					

¹ Indicate crop by name.² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

	ITEM	Irish potatoes (a)	Sweetpotatoes (b)	Cotton (c)	Tobacco (d)	All other special crops ¹ (e)	
91.	Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1)	Home demonstration agents						
(2)	4-H Club agents						
(3)	Agricultural agents						
(4)	Specialists						
92.	Number of communities in which work was conducted						92
93.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						93
94.	Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen						94
95.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						95
96.	Number of meetings at result demonstrations						96
97.	Number of method-demonstration meetings held						97
98.	Number of other meetings held						98
99.	Number of news stories published						99
100.	Number of different circular letters issued						100
101.	Number of farm or home visits made						101
102.	Number of office calls received						102
103.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					103
		(2) Girls					
104.	Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					104
		(2) Girls					
105.	Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing						105
106.	Total yields of crops grown by 4-H Club members completing	bu.	bu.	lb. ²	lb.		106
107.	Number of farmers following fertilizer recommendations						107
108.	Number of farmers following insect-control recommendations						108
109.	Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations						109
110.	Number of farmers following marketing recommendations						110
111.	Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise						111
112.	Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed						112
113.	Total acres taken out of production on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 112						113
114.	Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ³	(1)					114
		(2)					
		(3)					
		(4)					
		(5)					

¹ Indicate crop by name.² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.³ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

	ITEM	Home gardens (a)	Market gardening, truck, and canning crops (b)	Beautification of home grounds (c)	Tree fruits (d)	Bush and small fruits (e)	Grapes (f)
115.	Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1)	Home demonstration agents	18.7		9.5			
(2)	4-H Club agents						
(3)	Agricultural agents						
(4)	Specialists						
116.	Number of communities in which work was conducted	42		24	3		
117.	Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	49		32			
118.	Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	32		22			
119.	Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	604		316	6		
120.	Number of meetings at result demonstrations	6		3			
121.	Number of method-demonstration meetings held	13		9	11		
122.	Number of other meetings held			5			
123.	Number of news stories published	10		6	1		
124.	Number of different circular letters issued	7					
125.	Number of farm or home visits made	86		156	20		
126.	Number of office calls received	107		174	3		
127.	Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	(1) Boys					
		(2) Girls					
128.	Number of 4-H Club members completing	(1) Boys					
		(2) Girls					
129.	Number of acres in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing			x x x x			
130.	Total yields of crops grown by 4-H club members completing	bu.	bu.	x x x x	bu.	bu.	bu.
131.	Number of farms or homes where fertilizer recommendations were followed	17		2			
132.	Number of farms or homes where insect-control recommendations were followed	65		94	2		
133.	Number of farms or homes where disease-control recommendations were followed	44		6	5		
134.	Number of farms or homes where marketing recommendations were followed						
135.	Number of farms or homes where assistance was given in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise						
136.	Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	x x x x	x x x x	47	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
137.	Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting of shrubbery and trees	x x x x	x x x x	62	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
138.	Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to treatment of walks, drives, or fences	x x x x	x x x x	19	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
139.	Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	x x x x	x x x x	12	x x x x	x x x x	x x x x
140.	Number of homes where other specific practice recommendations were followed: ¹						
(1)				443			
(2)				24			
(3)				70			
(4)				3			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Forestry (a)	Agricultural engineering ¹ (farm and home) (b)
141. Days devoted to line of work by:		
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	.5	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....		141
(3) Agricultural agents.....		
(4) Specialists.....		
142. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....		142
143. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....		143
144. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....		144
145. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		145
146. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....		146
147. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		147
148. Number of other meetings held.....		148
149. Number of news stories published.....		149
150. Number of different circular letters issued.....		150
151. Number of farm or home visits made.....		151
152. Number of office calls received.....		152
153. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:		153
(1) Boys.....		
(2) Girls.....		
154. Number of 4-H Club members completing:		154
(1) Boys.....		
(2) Girls.....		
155. Number of units handled by 4-H Club members completing:		155
(1) Transplant beds cared for.....	(1) Acres terraced.....	
(2) Acres planted to forest trees.....	(2) Machines or equipment repaired.....	
(3) Acres thinned, weeded, pruned, or managed.....	(3) Articles made.....	
(4) Acres of farm woodland protected from fire.....	(4) Equipment installed.....	

FORESTRY—Continued

156. Number of farms on which new areas were reforested by planting with small trees.....	156
157. Acres involved in preceding question.....	157
158. Number of farmers planting windbreaks or shelter belts.....	158
159. Number of farmers planting trees for erosion control.....	159
160. Number of farmers making improved thinnings and weedings.....	160
161. Number of farmers practicing selection cutting.....	161
162. Number of farmers pruning forest trees.....	162
163. Number of farmers cooperating in prevention of forest fire.....	163
164. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of naval stores.....	164
165. Number of farmers adopting improved practices in production of maple sugar and syrup.....	165

¹ 4-H farm shop clubs should be reported under this heading.

FORESTRY—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

166. Number of farmers assisted in timber estimating and appraisal.....	166
167. Number of farmers following wood-preservation recommendations.....	167
168. Number of farmers following recommendations in the marketing of forest products.....	168
169. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹	
(a).....	
(b).....	
(c).....	
(d).....	169

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued

Engineering activities	Number of farms (a)	Number of units (b)	Total value of service or savings (c)
170. Terracing and erosion control.....			acres. \$ 170
171. Drainage practices.....			acres. 171
172. Irrigation practices.....			acres. 172
173. Land-clearing practices.....			acres. 173
174. Better types of machines.....			machines. 174
175. Maintenance and repair of machines.....			machines. 175
176. Efficient use of machinery.....			x x x x x x x x x 176
177. All buildings constructed.....			buildings. 177
178. Buildings remodeled, repaired, painted.....	10	10	buildings. 1350 178
179. Farm electrification.....			179
180. Home equipment.....	54	105	500 180
181. Total of columns (a) and (c).....	64 farms.	x x x x x x x x x	\$ 1850.00 181

182. Number of machines repaired as reported in question 175, by types:

(a) Tractors.....	(e) Mowers.....
(b) Tillage implements.....	(f) Planters.....
(c) Harvesters and threshers.....	(g) Other.....
(d) Plows.....	

183. Number of buildings and equipment improved as reported in questions 177, 178, 179, 180, by types:

(a) Dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.....	9
(b) Dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished.....	
(c) Sewage systems installed.....	2
(d) Water systems installed.....	3
(e) Heating systems installed.....	
(f) Lighting systems installed.....	
(g) Home appliances and machines.....	48
(h) Dairy buildings.....	19
(i) Silos.....	
(j) Hog houses.....	
(k) Poultry houses.....	
(l) Storage structures.....	
(m) Other.....	

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

POULTRY AND BEES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Poultry (a)	Bees (b)	
184. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents			
(2) 4-H Club agents			184
(3) Agricultural agents			
(4) Specialists			
185. Number of communities in which work was conducted			185
186. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting			186
187. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen			187
188. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted			188
189. Number of meetings at result demonstrations			189
190. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			190
191. Number of other meetings held			191
192. Number of news stories published			192
193. Number of different circular letters issued			193
194. Number of farm or home visits made			194
195. Number of office calls received			195
196. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	{(1) Boys		196
	{(2) Girls		
197. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{(1) Boys		197
	{(2) Girls		
198. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	chickens	colonies	198
POULTRY—Continued			
199. Number of families following an organized improved breeding plan as recommended			199
200. Number of families following recommendations in purchasing baby chicks			200
201. Number of families following recommendations in chick rearing			201
202. Number of families following production-feeding recommendations			202
203. Number of families following sanitation recommendations in disease and parasite control			203
204. Number of families improving poultry-house equipment according to recommendations			204
205. Number of families following marketing recommendations			205
206. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise			206
207. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a)			207
(b)			
BEES—CONTINUED			
208. Number of farmers following recommendations in transferring colonies to modern hives			208
209. Number of colonies involved in question 208			209
210. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations			210
211. Number of farmers following requeening recommendations			211
212. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations			212
213. Number of farmers following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			
(a)			213
(b)			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

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

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Dairy cattle (a)	Beef cattle (b)	Sheep (c)	Swine (d)	Horses and mules (e)	Other livestock ² (f)
214. Days devoted to line of work by:						
(1) Home demonstration agents						
(2) 4-H Club agents						214
(3) Agricultural agents						
(4) Specialists						
215. Number of communities in which work was conducted						215
216. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting						216
217. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen						217
218. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted						218
219. Number of meetings at result demonstrations						219
220. Number of method-demonstration meetings held						220
221. Number of other meetings held						221
222. Number of news stories published						222
223. Number of different circular letters issued						223
224. Number of farm or home visits made						224
225. Number of office calls received						225
226. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	{(1) Boys					226
	{(2) Girls					
227. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{(1) Boys					227
	{(2) Girls					
228. Number of animals in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing						228
229. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining purebred sires						229
230. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females						230
231. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles or clubs organized or assisted						231
232. Number of members in preceding circles or clubs						232
233. Number of herd or flock-improvement associations organized or assisted						233
234. Number of members in these associations						234
235. Number of farmers not in associations keeping performance records of animals						235
236. Number of families assisted in home butchering, meat cutting, and curing						236
237. Number of families assisted in butter and cheese making						237
238. Number of farmers following parasite-control recommendations						238
239. Number of farmers following disease-control recommendations						239
240. Number of farmers following marketing recommendations						240
241. Number of farmers assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting enterprise						241
242. Number of farms for which production-reduction contracts were signed						242
243. Total reduction in number of animals on such farms in accordance with contracts reported in question 242						243

¹ Include rabbits, goats, game and fur animals.² Include all corn and hog contracts. This total should agree with 64(a).

SESSION CMA IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Public problems and economic planning on county or community basis ¹	FARM MANAGEMENT				Outlook	Marketing, buying, selling, and financing	
		(a) Farm records (inventories, accounts, etc.)	(b) Individual farm planning	(c) Farm and home financing (short and long time)	(d)			
244. Days devoted to line of work by:								
(1) Home demonstration agents	277	12						
(2) 4-H Club agents								
(3) Agricultural agents								
(4) Specialists								
245. Number of communities in which work was conducted	97	6		10		6		245
246. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	111							246
247. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	356							247
248. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	1069	8						248
249. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	4							249
250. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	24							250
251. Number of other meetings held	142					1		251
252. Number of news stories published	96							252
253. Number of different circular letters issued	20	6		1		1		253
254. Number of farm or home visits made	937	87		6		22		254
255. Number of office calls received	5357	18		83		21		255
256. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	{(1) Boys x x x x (2) Girls x x x x}	8		x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x		256
257. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{(1) Boys x x x x (2) Girls x x x x}	2		x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x	x x x x x x x x		257
258. Number of farmers keeping farm accounts throughout the year under supervision of agent				{(a) Regular (b) A.A.A.}				258
259. Number of farmers keeping cost-of-production records under supervision of agent								259
260. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts								260
261. Number of farmers assisted in making inventory or credit statements								261
262. Number of farmers assisted in obtaining credit								262
263. Number of farmers assisted in making mortgage or other debt adjustments								263
264. Number of farm credit associations assisted in organizing during the year								264
265. Number of farm business or enterprise-survey records taken during year								265
266. Number of farmers making recommended changes in their business as result of keeping accounts or survey records								266
267. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations								267
268. Number of farmers advised relative to leases								268
269. Number of farmers assisted in developing supplemental sources of income								269
270. Number of families assisted in reducing cash expenditure:								
(a) By exchange of labor or machinery								
(b) By bartering farm or home products for other commodities or services								
(c) By producing larger part of food on farm								
(d) By making own repairs of buildings and machinery								
271. Number of urban families moving to farms who have been assisted in getting established						5		271
272. Number of farm families on relief assisted to become self-supporting						59		272

¹ Include taxation, land utilization, rural rehabilitation, economic basis of extension program, drought and flood relief. Insofar as possible, production-adjustment activities should be reported under the crop or livestock concerned.

CHILD DEP AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

273. Number of marketing associations or groups¹ assisted in organizing during the year..... 273274. Number of marketing associations or groups¹ previously organized assisted by extension agents this year..... 274

275. Membership in associations and groups organized or assisted (273 and 274)..... 275

276. Number of individuals (not in associations) assisted with marketing problems..... 276

277. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations²:

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

ITEM	Standardizing, packaging, or grading	Processing or manufacturing	Locating markets and transportation	Use of current market information	Financing	Organization	Accounting	Keeping membership informed
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
278. Number of organizations assisted with problems of.....								
279. Number of individuals (not in organizations) assisted with problems of.....								

ITEM	Hay and grain	Cotton	Dairy products	Livestock	Fruits and vegetables	Poultry and eggs	Home products
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
280. Value of products sold by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
281. Value of products sold by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

ITEM	Livestock	Feed for livestock	Farm equipment	Oil and gas	Fertilizer, seed, and other farm supplies	Home equipment	Home supplies
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
282. Value of supplies purchased by all associations or groups organized or assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
283. Value of supplies purchased by individuals (not in organizations) assisted.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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.² For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Food selection and preparation (a)	Food preserva- tion (b)	
284. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(1) Home demonstration agents.....	286.35	43.55	
(2) 4-H Club agents.....			284
(3) Agricultural agents.....			
(4) Specialists.....	31.7		
285. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	79	39	285
286. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....	114	34	286
287. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....	140	45	287
288. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....	1240	632	288
289. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....	389	19	289
290. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	226	39	290
{(1) By agents or specialists.....			
{(2) By leaders.....	86	5	
291. Number of other meetings held.....	3	0	291
{(1) By agents or specialists.....			
{(2) By leaders.....	0	0	
292. Number of news stories published.....	70	10	292
293. Number of different circular letters issued.....	45	18	293
294. Number of farm or home visits made.....	330	142	294
295. Number of office calls received.....	441	138	295
296. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	43	10	296
{(1) Boys.....			
{(2) Girls.....	43	10	
297. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	43	9	297
298. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing:			
(a) Dishes of food products prepared.....	1072	(b) Meals planned and served.....	936
(c) Quarts canned.....	1110	(d) Other containers of jelly, jam, and other products.....	220
(e) Pounds of vegetables and fruits stored or dried.....			298
299. Number of families budgeting food expenditure for a year.....	133		299
300. Number of families following food-buying recommendations.....	660	300	
301. Number of families serving better-balanced meals.....	658	301	
302. Number of families improving home-packed lunches according to recommendations.....	1032	302	
303. Number of schools following recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch.....	54	303	
304. Number of children involved in question 303.....	3718	304	
305. Number of families following recommended methods of child feeding.....	1806	305	
306. Number of individuals adopting recommendations for corrective feeding (such as weight control, anemia, pellagra, and constipation).....	816	306	
307. Number of families producing and preserving home food supply according to annual food-supply budget.....	620	307	
308. Number of families assisted in the canning or otherwise preserving of fruits, vegetables, and meats.....	596	308	
309. Number of quarts canned by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....	62772	309	
310. Number of other containers of jam, jelly, or other products made by families reported under question 308. (Do not include 4-H Club members).....	22664	310	
311. Total estimated value of all products canned or otherwise preserved (questions 298, 309, 310) \$.....	23,645.90	311	
312. Number of families following recommendations for the storage of home food supply.....	1365	312	
313. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family food supply.....	789	313	

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

314. Days devoted to line of work by:			
(a) Home demonstration agents.....			59.40
(b) 4-H Club agents.....			0
(c) Agricultural agents.....			0
(d) Specialists.....			7.3
315. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....			44
316. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			315
317. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			47
318. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....			316
319. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....			49
320. Number of method-demonstration meetings held			366
{(a) By agents or specialists.....			318
{(b) By leaders.....			9
{(a) By agents or specialists.....			319
{(b) By leaders.....			317
321. Number of other meetings held.....			248
322. Number of news stories published.....			0
323. Number of different circular letters issued.....			320
324. Number of farm or home visits made.....			0
325. Number of office calls received.....			321
326. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....			0
{(a) Boys.....			326
{(b) Girls.....			0
327. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....			0
{(a) Boys.....			327
{(b) Girls.....			0
328. Number of 4-H Club members not in special child-development projects who participated in definite child-development work.....			67
329. Number of families improving habits of children.....			328
330. Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones.....			312
331. Number of families providing recommended play equipment.....			329
332. Number of families following recommendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs.....			138
333. Number of different individuals participating in child-development and parent-education program			330
{(a) Men.....			23
{(b) Women.....			331
334. Number of children involved in question 333.....			379
335. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations: ¹			664
(a) Number Pre-school Round-ups.....			333
(b) Attendance.....			178
(c).....			335
(d).....			115
(e).....			334

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

CLOTHING

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

336. Days devoted to line of work by:		159.1	
(a) Home demonstration agents		0	
(b) 4-H Club agents		0	336
(c) Agricultural agents		0	
(d) Specialists		2	
337. Number of communities in which work was conducted		68	337
338. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting		88	338
339. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen		291	339
340. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted		550	340
341. Number of meetings at result demonstrations		46	341
342. Number of method-demonstration meetings held		212	
	{(a) By agents or specialists	166	342
	{(b) By leaders	2	
343. Number of other meetings held		0	343
	{(a) By agents or specialists	0	
	{(b) By leaders	2	
344. Number of news stories published		77	344
345. Number of different circular letters issued		82	345
346. Number of farm or home visits made		500	346
347. Number of office calls received		677	347
348. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled		0	
	{(a) Boys	183	348
	{(b) Girls	278	
349. Number of 4-H Club members completing		0	
	{(a) Boys	164	349
	{(b) Girls	246	
350. Number of articles made by 4-H Club members completing		271	
	{(a) Dresses	630	350
	{(b) Other		

ITEM	Adults (a)	Juniors (b)	
351. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing	427	128	351
352. Number of individuals following recommendations in the selection of clothing	432	134	352
353. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts	60	69	353
354. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures	22	89	354
355. Number of families following clothing-buying recommendations	204	x x x x x	355
356. Number of individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	396	104	356
357. Number of individuals following recommendations in improving care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing	500	123	357
358. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining how best to meet clothing requirements	422	x x x x x	358
359. Total estimated savings due to clothing program	\$3507.90	\$474.25	359
360. Number of individuals following other specific practice recommendations: ¹	295	225	
(a)			360
(b)			

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Home management (a)	House furnishings (b)	Handicraft (c)
361. Days devoted to line of work by:	26.2	43.2	
(1) Home demonstration agents	0	0	
(2) 4-H Clu. agents	0	0	361
(3) Agricultural agents	0	0	
(4) Specialists	0	0	
362. Number of communities in which work was conducted	21	22	362
363. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting	23	35	363
364. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen	51	24	364
365. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted	78	332	365
366. Number of meetings at result demonstrations	2	6	366
367. Number of method-demonstration meetings held	23	79	
	{(1) By agents or specialists	0	367
	{(2) By leaders	0	
368. Number of other meetings held	7	0	
	{(1) By agents or specialists	0	368
	{(2) By leaders	19	
369. Number of news stories published	3	17	369
370. Number of different circular letters issued	4	13	370
371. Number of farm or home visits made	41	144	371
372. Number of office calls received	42	192	372
373. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled	{(1) Boys		
	{(2) Girls		373
374. Number of 4-H Club members completing	{(1) Boys		
	{(2) Girls		374
375. Number of units in projects conducted by 4-H Club members completing	{ rooms		
		{ articles	375

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

376. Number of kitchens rearranged or improved for convenience according to recommendations	54	376
377. Number of families following recommendations in obtaining labor-saving equipment	187	377
378. Number of families adopting recommended laundering methods	44	378
379. Number of families assisted in home soap making	16	379
380. Number of families adopting recommended methods in care of house	357	380
381. Number of families assisted in making home-made equipment or conveniences	105	381
382. Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	45	382
383. Number of 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	61	383
384. Number of families keeping home accounts according to a recommended plan	18	384
385. Number of families budgeting expenditures in relation to income according to a recommended plan	32	385
386. Number of families assisted in developing home industries as a means of supplementing income	23	386
387. Number of families following recommended methods in buying for the home (other than foods and clothing)	204	387
388. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living (other than reported under foods and clothing)	229	388
389. Number of families assisted in making adjustments in home making to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	243	389

HOME MANAGEMENT—Continued

390. Number of families having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home-management program..... 101 390

391. Total estimated saving due to home-management program..... \$ 118.75 391

392. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:¹

(a) 22
(b) 402 392

HOUSE FURNISHINGS—Continued

393. Number of families improving the selection of household furnishings..... 318 393

394. Number of families following recommendations in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, or refinishing furniture..... 149 394

395. Number of families following recommendations in improving treatment of windows (shades, curtains, draperies)..... 248 395

396. Number of families following recommendations in improving arrangement of rooms (other than kitchens)..... 118 396

397. Number of families improving treatment of walls, woodwork, and floors..... 265 397

398. Number of families applying principles of color and design in improving appearance of rooms..... 147 398

399. Total estimated savings due to house-furnishings program..... \$ 814.50 399

400. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:¹

(a) 0
(b) 0 400

HANDICRAFT—Continued

401. Number of families following recommendations regarding handicraft..... 0 401

402. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:¹

(a) 0
(b) 0 402

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

403. Days devoted to line of work by:

(a) Home demonstration agents..... 36
(b) 4-H Club agents..... 0
(c) Agricultural agents..... 0
(d) Specialists..... 0 403

404. Number of communities in which work was conducted..... 48 404

405. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting..... 57 405

406. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen..... 155 406

407. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted..... 752 407

408. Number of meetings at result demonstrations..... 56 408

409. Number of method-demonstration meetings held:

(a) By agents or specialists..... 91
(b) By leaders..... 0 409

410. Number of other meetings held:

(a) By agents or specialists..... 5
(b) By leaders..... 0 410

411. Number of news stories published..... 18 411

412. Number of different circular letters issued..... 2 412

413. Number of farm or home visits made..... 68 413

414. Number of office calls received..... 59 414

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION—Continued

415. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled:

(a) Boys..... 52
(b) Girls..... 47 } 415

416. Number of 4-H Club members completing:

(a) Boys..... 0
(b) Girls..... 38 } 416

417. Number of 4-H Club members not in special health projects who participated in definite health-improvement work:

(a) Boys..... 67
(b) Girls..... 123 } 417

418. Number of individuals having health examination on recommendation of extension workers or participating in health contests:

(a) 4-H Club members..... 74
(b) Others..... 1564 } 418

419. Number of individuals improving health habits according to recommendations:

2297 419

420. Number of individuals improving posture according to recommendations:

830 420

421. Number of individuals adopting recommended positive preventive measures to improve health (immunization for typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, etc.):

40 421

422. Number of families adopting better home-nursing procedure according to recommendations:

98 422

423. Number of families installing sanitary closets or outhouses according to recommended plans:

1 423

424. Number of homes screened according to recommendations:

0 424

425. Number of families following other recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects:

8 425

426. Number of individuals enjoying improved health as a result of health and sanitation program:

2586 426

427. Number of families following other specific practice recommendations:¹

31 427

(a)
(b) 1213 }

COMMUNITY OR COUNTRY-LIFE ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

428. Number of communities assisted in making social or country-life surveys, or in scoring themselves or their community organizations:

0 428

429. Number of country-life conferences or training meetings conducted for community leaders:

29 429

430. Number of community groups assisted with organizational problems, programs of activities, or meeting programs:

47 430

431. Number of communities developing recreation according to recommendations:

19 431

432. Number of families following recommendations as to home recreation:

154 432

433. Number of community or county-wide pageants or plays presented:

3 433

434. Number of community houses, clubhouses, permanent camps, or community rest rooms established for:

(a) Adults..... 0
(b) Juniors..... 0 } 434

435. Number of communities assisted in establishing work centers for canning, seed treatment, meat curing, etc.:

0 435

436. Number of communities assisted in improving hygienic or public-welfare practices:

54 436

437. Number of school or other community grounds improved in accordance with plans furnished:

8 437

438. Number of communities assisted in providing library facilities:

1 438

439. Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds, conducting local fairs, etc.:

15 439

440. Number of families aided in obtaining assistance from Red Cross or other relief agency:

1007 440

441. Total number of different communities assisted in connection with the community or country-life work reported on this page:

34 441

442. Number of communities following other specific practice recommendations:¹

0 442

(a)
(b) 0 }

¹ For the sake of uniformity it is suggested that each State prepare a list of the more important practices to be reported upon by all agents in that State.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Report Only This Year's Extension Activities and Results That Can Be Verified

ITEM	Predatory animals (a)	Rodents (b)	General-feeder insects ¹ (c)	Weeds (d)	Other ² (e)
443. Days devoted to line of work by:					
(1) Home demonstration agents.....					147.8
(2) 4-H Club agents.....					443
(3) Agricultural agents.....					
(4) Specialists.....			8	10	
444. Number of communities in which work was conducted.....	5	7	29	3	32
445. Number of voluntary local leaders or committeemen assisting.....			8		83
446. Days of assistance rendered by voluntary leaders or committeemen.....			17		317
447. Number of adult result demonstrations conducted.....		5	118		986
448. Number of meetings at result demonstrations.....					6
449. Number of method-demonstration meetings held.....		5	22	25	53
450. Number of other meetings held.....			8		111
451. Number of news stories published.....			22		65
452. Number of different circular letters issued.....			1		34
453. Number of farm or home visits made.....	6	12	217	13	347
454. Number of office calls received.....	3	12	167	9	526
455. Number of 4-H Club members enrolled.....	(1) Boys..... xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	/
	(2) Girls..... xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	
456. Number of 4-H Club members completing.....	(1) Boys..... xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	/
	(2) Girls..... xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	
457. Number of farmers following recommendations.....	4	10	118	8	
458. Pounds of poison used.....			73,000		
459. Total estimated saving due to control program.....	\$	\$	\$ 30,000	\$	

¹ Include grasshoppers, army worms, chinch bugs, and other insects not reported under specific crop or livestock headings.² Indicate by name.

HOME ECONOMICS

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
1934

By
Mary Stilwell Euol
Assistant Director
for
Home Economics

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Nevada Extension Map
Distribution of Work by Area and Agents During 1934

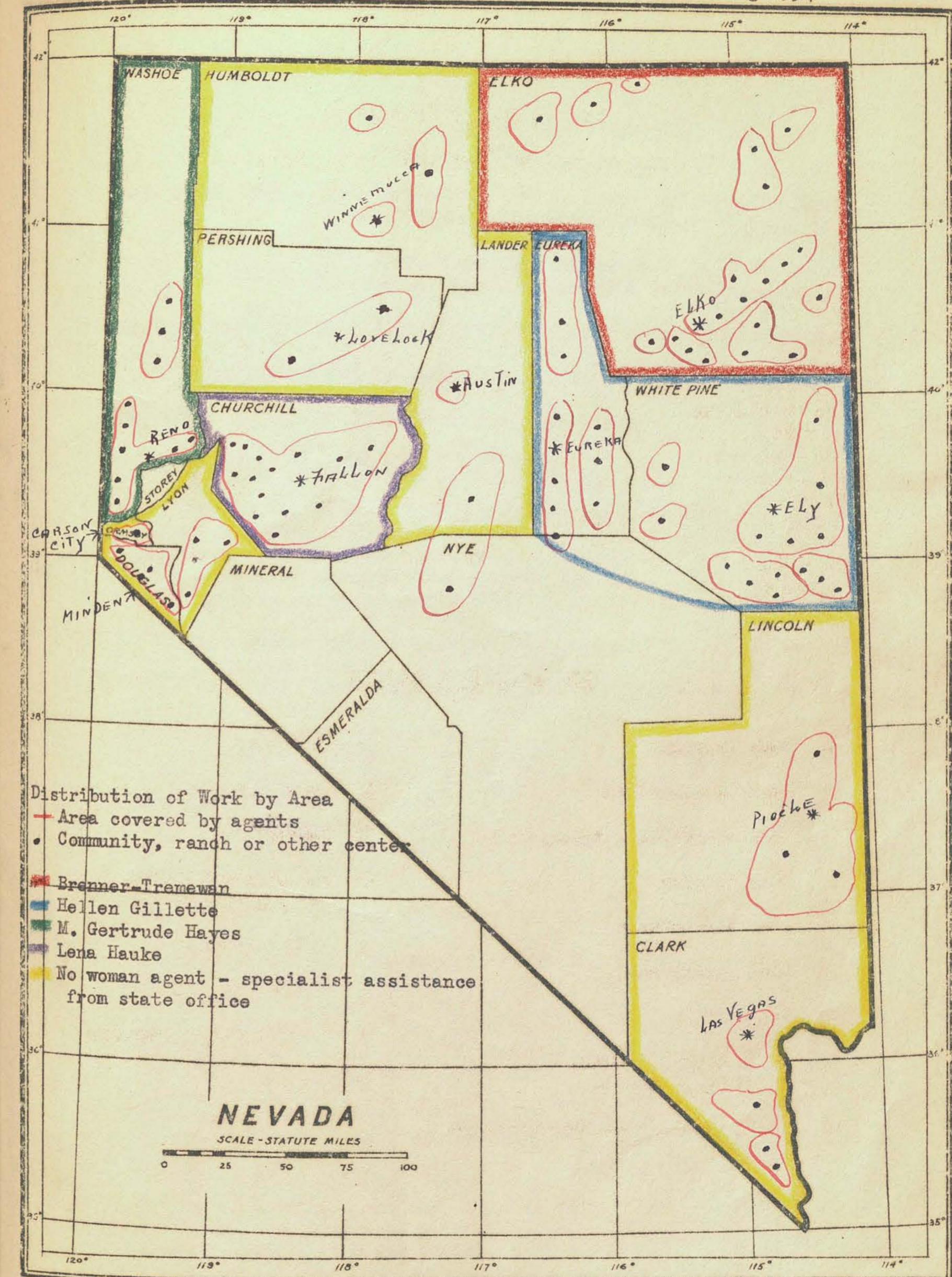
NEVADA PROGRAM OF WORK
(Showing Distribution of Work by Counties)

COUNTY

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

KEY TO PROJECT SYMBOLS

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a Home Gardens | j Clothing |
| b Food Preservation | k Home Grounds |
| c Food Selection & Preparation | l Recreation |
| d Keep Growing | m Community & 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 Relief |
| i Child Care - Home Demonstration | |



4

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 Duol, Assistant Director for Home Economics

Progress Report for the Year November 1, 1933 to November 1, 1934.

I. FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT OF EXTENSION WORK:

A. Economic Disaster:

During the year of 1934 Nevada has suffered under the most severe drought in its history. Over a majority of the state there was less than half the usual rainfall. Coming after the four previous years of drought, this year's lack of rain has had disastrous effects upon range and agricultural conditions.

This severe drought condition has meant little or no water for the home-production of food, and greatly reduced farm and ranch income all over the state. In many sections, particularly in the eastern part of the state, water has had to be hauled for even domestic purposes, and many of our rural families have been forced to apply for governmental relief. The general results were so severe that practically all of Nevada was declared a Drought Relief Area. Add to this the fact that livestock prices have failed to increase, as have most other agricultural prices, and that most of our banks are still closed, and it is not hard to visualize how desperate has been Nevada's economic condition during this year.

B. Emergency Problems Affecting the Extension Program:

Due to the previous year's experience with handling emergency relief work, it was clearly realized at the beginning of the year that 1934 would present a number of emergency situations that time must be allowed to handle, and extension methods modified to conform to the shift in emphasis. The special problems involved were to allow time for organization and technical assistance with relief problems, to plan work in smaller area units (because of lack of funds prevented attendance over wide areas as had previously been the custom in Nevada), and to make our reduced extension personnel and funds serve the territory just as far as was humanly possible.

Up to June 1, 1934, the director of extension continued to act as volunteer director of relief under the PERA, and 2½ of the extension agents' time was devoted to assistance in various phases of relief work. This brought a new element of the urban population into the extension picture which needed a different extension technique and decidedly modified subject matter.

Lack of funds for both transportation and for clothing, as well as the fact that many mothers had to engage in work away from home made it necessary to hold small neighborhood meetings in place of community or valley-wide meetings.

The many family and personal anxieties brought on by lack of funds created problems that many were unwilling to discuss in group meetings; therefore the home visits, office conferences, and telephone calls increased decidedly. All this caused such a decided change in extension technique that only a detailed analysis of this change can do justice to its far reaching proportions.

The increased demand for personal advice and help from extension agents is evidenced by the fact that home visits increased 39%, and the different homes visited increased 23%. Office calls increased 11% (after increasing 155% last year), and telephone calls increased 322%.

Group meetings present a varying and interesting picture. Carrying out the indication that began to appear last fall method demonstration meetings, although increasing 7% in number, decreased 36% in attendance. These were largely technical instruction meetings, dealing with emergency problems, especially low-cost food selection and preparation.

On the other hand, meetings at result demonstrations which dealt entirely with problems in our long-time program of work, while decreasing 5% in number only decreased 17% in attendance. This we consider encouraging evidence of permanent interest in the long-time program of work.

Another interesting development is the fact that general meetings, (largely community meetings to secure united action on financial or relief problems, or for the purpose of providing group recreation) increased total attendance 12%, although the number of meetings decreased 19%. This growth in community cooperation is one of the most touching and encouraging developments of this period of wide-spread tribulation.

Local leadership has been less affected during this year than we had feared. There have been few new leaders, but a high proportion of the former leaders have continued, so that there has been a decrease of only 13% in the number of leaders this year. Better still, these leaders have given more active service than ever before, there being only a 6% increase in the number of meetings which were held. The character of these meetings has had to be changed from a community or section to a neighborhood basis because so many felt too poorly clothed, or did not have transportation to attend the larger meetings. This has resulted in a 41% decrease in total attendance. We deeply regret that no record has been kept of the personal conferences and telephone calls of local leaders. This is a rapidly growing phase of local leadership work and we are coming to feel that it is perhaps the most effective work they do when judged on the basis of adopted practices. More and more we are striving to equip local leaders with a reference library of bulletins, notebooks, etc. We are giving definite training

on how to handle these personal requests, even going so far as to give specific directions as to the subject matter details leaders are prepared to handle, and suggestions as to taking notes regarding other requests, and passing them on to the agent for definite answers.

During this difficult period local leaders have certainly proved their value to their communities. Their previous organization and subject matter training, and their knowledge of local conditions created a decided demand for their assistance in various forms of relief work. A special feature of this assistance was the use of trained local leaders in the supplementary extension project as a part of the CWS work relief work. This will be discussed under the relief section of this report.

Tabulations of Statistics for 1933 and 1934

			Percent
	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Change</u>
Number communities where extension work should be carried on	102	102	0
Number communities where extension work was conducted by agents and committees	96	96	0
Number groups carrying on adult home demonstration work	86	94	+8.5
Number members in above groups	2911	2915	+0.2%
Number farm home visits	2153	3008	+39.2
No. different farm homes visited	1130	1389	+23.5
No. office calls	5167	5747	+11.5
No. telephone calls	2605	81,04	+322.1
No. news articles	535	394	-26.5
No. individual letters	1694	1336	-21.5
No. circular letters	505	249	-51.5
No. bulletins distributed	9945	7137	-28.5
No. method demonstration meetings	958	1028	+7.3
Attendance	22247	1,236	-36.5
Meetings at result demonstrations	332	322	-3.5
Attendance	13321	10969	-17.5
Other meetings	297	240	-19.5
Attendance	9871	11,064	+12.5

(Continued.)

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
No. local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the adult extension program.	338	295	-13.5%
Adult leaders training meetings	26	34	+23.1%
Attendance	333	308	-8.0%
Meetings held by local leaders	191	179	-6.3%
Attendance	5205	3039	-41.1%
No. 4-H Clubs for girls supervised by women agents	38	39	+3.0%
No. 4-H Club girls supervised by women agents	273	232	-15.0%
% completing projects	82%	91.4% / 9.6%	
No. 4-H Club leaders	59	60	+2.0%
No. 4-H Club meetings held by local leaders	151	216	+41.0%
Attendance	2657	2463	-8.0%
No. days agents were in field	706	717	+1.6%
No. days agents were in office	443.5	459.7	+3.6%
% of all goals reached	77.	73.	-4.0%

C. Change of Agents:

On June 1, 1934 Miss Margaret Brenner (Elko county extension agent) resigned to be married, and Mrs. Helen S. Trenewan (a former agent in that county) was appointed to the position. Due to the fact that Mrs. Trenewan knew the problems and people of Elko county the change of agents was made with much less than the usual unfavorable effect upon extension organization and project results.

Outside of this one county there has been no other change in personnel among the home demonstration staff. Nevada continues to have three county and one district home demonstration agents, who carry on work in five counties. The work in seven other counties is carried on on a specialist basis from the state office, by the assistant director.

D. The Favorable Factors During the Year Have Been:

1. A stable corps of women extension agents, thoroughly acquainted with Nevada problems.

2. A well-founded plan of work based on a clear realization of the problems facing Nevada, particularly in regard to the need for the home production of as much of the food supply as possible, and the importance of safeguarding health and cash resources during the period of low income.

3. The excellent cooperation of community, county and state organizations, including the farm bureau, and the various health agencies.

4. The various phases of relief set up under federal and state cooperation.

5. The re-opening of a few of Nevada's closed banks.

6. The courage and persistence of our rural population, and the splendid cooperation and devotion of their local leaders.

E. General Program Factors Receiving Emphasis:

Faced with the complicated problem of a state-wide drought, severely reduced farm income, a huge demand for emergency assistance, a reduced home demonstration staff, and curtailed travel allowance program determination was a serious problem. However, Nevada's experience last year under similar conditions was a valuable guide in determining this year's goals and methods. At the joint conference between farm bureau directors, local leaders, and extension workers, held in February, it was decided to concentrate effort upon the following factors of the long-time program of work, the Live-at-Home campaign, the Keep Growing nutrition work among school children, the Good Growth and Development work among pre-school children, at least a small amount of work upon household budgets and accounts and buying problems, and as far as possible to maintain 4-H Club work both in quantity and quality. Aside from this it was realized that all available time and energy would be needed to meet the many relief and emergency problems.

F. General Supervisory Problems:

It was clearly seen at the beginning of this year that supervisory effort would have to be concentrated upon the three-fold problem of helping to maintain the fundamentals of the long-time program of work, making adjustments to meet the various emergency demands, and utilizing our reduced personnel and funds in as effective a way as possible. After the terrible year of drought and bank failures through which we had just passed the maintenance of the health and a sense of proportion among both extension personnel and leaders was also considered an objective of major importance. We believe these supervisory objectives have been met in a fairly efficient way, despite the many unforeseen obstacles that have occurred.

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM - GOALS AND RESULTS:

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
A. Help determine state program of work.	A. State program of work determined on conference basis, at extension and farm bureau conferences.
B. Help determine county programs of work in 12 counties, through conferences with committees and agents including -	B. Helped determine county programs of work in 12 counties.
Conferences with 4 women agents and their leader	Two or more conferences with each of the 4 women agents and their committees.
Conferences with 4 men agents	One or more conferences with each of 4 men agents.
C. Supervise the writing of county project plans, their filing, and the carrying out of these plans.	C. Held two or more conferences with each of the 4 women agents, regarding project plans and their fulfillment.
	Extra conferences held in Elko county, because of change of agents.
D. Supervise activities of 4 women agents as regards field and office work, methods of extension teaching, records and reports, and results secured.	D. Thirteen conferences held with 4 women agents. 75% of goals reached or exceeded. Worked out special extension methods and subject matter for use in low cost foods work, supplementary extension project with CWS workers, and for relief school lunch work.
E. Supervised home economics 4-H Club work in 12 counties.	E. Supervised home economics 4-H Club work in 12 counties.
4 women agents	Eleven conferences with 4 women agents.
4 men agents	Held 7 conferences with 4 men agents and 4 local leaders' training meetings.
	Subject matter for a new club project worked out.

GOALS AND RESULTS (cont'd)

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Results</u>
F. Act as part-time nutrition specialist.	15% decrease in women agents' 4-H Club enrollments. 9.6% increase in their 4-H Club completions, with a 91.6% completion.
Assist 4 women agents	This is the best increase Nevada has ever had.
Assist 3 men agents	
G. Carry on home economics extension work in 8 counties having no women extension agents.	F. Devoted 30% of time to this work. New subject matter prepared for Keep Growing work, low cost foods, relief school lunch work. Assisted 4 women agents Also, acted as state nutrition advisor for FERA and state supervisor for CWS school lunch project.
Confer with 4 men agents	Assisted 3 men agents Held 10 conferences with 4 men agents and their leaders.
H. Secure needed subject matter and advice from U. S. Department of Agriculture, experiment stations, resident division, etc.	G. Carried on home economics extension work in 8 counties having no women extension agents. 22% of time devoted to this work. Major projects were Keep Growing nutrition work, Child Care and Training and home economics 4-H Club work.
I. Help prepare subject matter for use within state.	H. Special help secured from Federal extension office, Bureau of Home Economics, California Extension Service, and University of Nevada, Dept. of Home Economics.
	I. Helped prepare new subject matter for (1) 4-H bread club project, (2) supplementary extension project, (3) relief school lunch project, (4) Prepared state relief budget for food, clothing, shelter, etc.

county-wide department meetings are arranged when desired. In some counties this re-organization will mean a larger women's representation on the county board. Not all counties will have the same department organization. All have a Home and Community department, and others will have nutrition, home improvement, or yard and garden departments, depending on major project interests.

2. Methods of Creating Favorable Sentiment Toward Extension Work:

This year we have all been so busy that very little attention has been given directly to the problem of creating favorable sentiment toward extension work. As far as time would permit we have tried to keep up newspaper publicity regarding the regular project activities, etc. However, even in this publicity method there has been a 26% decrease in the total number, due to the fact that the agents were simply too busy to prepare project news stories. For a number of reasons practically no publicity was given out regarding agents' relief activities. To have to accept relief was a terrible blow to a vast majority of Nevada families, and no agent had the heart to want publicity regarding this wide-spread tragedy. However, the rush of demands for extension assistance was so general and the agents were so whole-heartedly generous of their time, sympathy, and personal assistance that none of the usual publicity methods were really needed to create favorable public opinion. This is perhaps most clearly shown by the fact that this fall every county budget has been passed and heartily endorsed by the Farm Bureau annual meetings, despite the very great lack of tax money for most every need. Usually there have been a few challenges as to whether or not the full sum is needed; but this year the unanimous feeling seems to be that extension work must be maintained, no matter what other budget item has to be sacrificed.

3. Obtaining County Appropriations For Extension: The obtaining of extension funds is entirely an executive matter in Nevada, and is left entirely in the hands of the director of extension. No difficulty is expected in regards to maintaining the present status of extension work; and there is a decided sentiment in favor of its expansion, particularly in regard to securing two or three more home demonstration agents.

B. Personnel Problems:

1. Selection and Employment of Agents: As stated above there has been one change in personnel during this year. We were indeed fortunate to be able to recall to the extension service a former home demonstration agent and to place her right back in the county where she had formerly worked, and where her knowledge of local conditions and problems would be of the greatest value. Outside of this one instance there has been no change in personnel for which we are deeply thankful. The other women agents have been in Nevada for three or more years, and are thoroughly conversant with Nevada problems and methods. We are becoming more and more convinced that no agent reaches her maximum efficiency until she has been in a county two or three years. How long she will maintain maximum efficiency after that, of course, depends largely on the agent's devotion, her opportunity for professional improvement, and her ability to maintain her own inward enthusiasm.

The greatest personnel problem Nevada has had is to prevent such severe over-work on the part of agents that there would be a physical or nervous breakdown. The fact that four women agents worked 27 more days in 1934 than in 1933 when there was another one-fourth time agent employed (and that during a year when everyone thought she was working just as hard as possible) is definite proof of the strenuous program all have carried. Yet, the bare statistics of days worked by no means tells the complete story, because it makes no allowance for the large number of extra hours on a large majority of these days. The three agents who have been constantly under this strain for two years show definite signs of physical and nervous exhaustion. It is quite evident that next year's program must be planned to allow for more hours of sleep, and at least some time for study and relaxation if the quality of extension work is to be maintained and the working efficiency of the agents protected.

2. Professional Improvement of Agents in Service: We are sincerely sorry to report that this year there has been little or no definite effort among extension agents toward their professional improvement. All agents have been so completely occupied with regular and emergency work that there seemed to be little time, energy, or inclination to carry on professional study. This is a phase of the extension supervision problem that certainly should receive more consideration than it does. But until the present decided overload of work is lightened, salaries raised again to their former level, and perhaps sabbatical leave granted (as in the University resident departments) there are grave doubts that there will be any decided change for the better. Just now there seems to be less active interest than usual, undoubtedly due to the severe over-fatigue that has resulted from the past two years' emergency situation. However, the problem is there and must be solved if extension work is to continue to advance professionally.

3. Office and Field Equipment: There has been a decided improvement in office accommodations during 1934. The Washoe and Elko county agents have moved into offices in the new Federal buildings just finished in the county seats of these counties. In both those counties the home demonstration agent now has a well equipped private office, a meeting place for fair sized leader meetings, and ample storage space. This makes three women agents who now have offices in new, up-to-date Federal buildings. The fourth county agent, with headquarters in White Pine county, also now has a separate office, built out of one end of the basement of the court house. This she continues to share with the district superintendent of schools; however, there is now adequate space for both, and also sufficient storage accommodations. This additional office space has decidedly relieved tension in this district office. We are certainly glad that all four of the women agents now have such satisfactory office accommodations.

There has been practically no equipment added to either state or county offices, due to the lack of funds.

4. Clerical Service: Three of the four women agents are provided with efficient and adequate clerical service. The fourth office, the district one, has much more work than one office clerk can handle. For most of the year this has been supplemented by CWA assistance, but this extra help has now been discontinued. Some extra stenographic help has been hired during the preparation of annual reports, but this cannot be continued for any length of time. Therefore, the problem of how available clerical service is to be apportioned is a serious one that quite definitely threatens the working efficiency and harmony of that office.

C. Assisting County Extension Agents to Determine Extension Programs:

Following Nevada's usual custom the preparation of programs of work is a cooperative and interlocking procedure between committees from affiliated cooperating organizations (principally the farm bureaus) and the extension service. This work starts early in the fall, that is, as project work is completed for the one year, community and project groups confer with the extension agent regarding the work for the coming year, quite freely expressing their interests and desires. Then at the county annual meeting these community and group requests are considered and harmonized by the county committee in conference with the agent and assistant director for home economics.

These county programs are brought into the state conference and considered by the program committee of the State farm bureau in conference with all the extension staff. Data as to state and sectional conditions are compared with the general trends throughout the nation as set forth in the economic outlook and available technical information. Emergency demands and the long-time program are jointly considered and balanced against the available assistance as regards personnel, time, and funds. This year every effort was made to work out a just and practical program that would meet as many emergency demands as possible and still remain within the bounds of Nevada's long-time program. This long-time program of work has grown to have increasing value as the years pass by. There is now a realization of the accumulative effect of persistent work year after year toward definite goals. Even in this emergency period there has been a decided feeling that the fundamentals of the long-time program must be maintained; this for the home economic program means nutrition and health work through the Keep Growing and Preschool projects, the Live-at-Home campaign, interior and exterior home improvement, effort toward sounder economics within the home, and community organization and recreation.

The most encouraging factor in the 1934 program was the steadily increasing interest in the economics of the home, the desire for real information, the turning to the Washoe county conference material and to farm and home cost records for factual data, the growing realization that farm and home activities must be jointly planned to obtain a satisfactory family life. The Farm Family Living Outlook material received from the Federal extension office has been of very real value in arousing this interest and giving its effective use in planning programs of work.

Much less specialist assistance from the women agents who act as part-time specialists could be planned for this year, due to the over-crowded programs of work of these agents within their own counties, and to lack of funds to finance specialist trips. This continues to be a very real handicap to all the work, but cannot be avoided at the present time. Only a small amount of subject matter preparation could be planned for this year, because of lack of time due to emergency work.

D. Assistance Given Agents in Planning Work:

1. Selection of Goals: The assistance given by the assistant director in selection of goals was largely in behalf of maintaining a balanced program. Each agent has certain projects in which she is most interested, and this interest is usually reflected in the preferences expressed by her county. The assistant director every once in a while has to exert her influence to prevent the over emphasis of some one project to the detriment of the others. Also a problem of especial importance this year as well as last, was to try to hold down the size of goals, in order to allow time for emergency work and to protect the time and strength of agents.

2. Choice of Means: Much of the conference time with agents and local leaders has been devoted to the subject of choice of means and agencies best suited to the complicated problems of this year. As more and more of the agents' time has had to be released for emergency work it became an increasingly difficult problem to keep regular extension projects actively progressing. This year the subject of neighborhood versus community meetings, the modification of subject matter and technique to suit urban relief groups, the delegation of responsibility to local leaders, and the use of telephone, office calls, and home visits have all been made matters of serious consideration.

3. The Use of Local Leaders: Local leaders have assumed an increasing amount of responsibility during this year. Agents' visits have been less frequent, and local leaders have carried on more project work in their absence. This has been especially true of the Keep Growing, Child Care, Live-at-Home projects and 4-H Club work. Local leaders have also been very valuable in all phases of relief work. They have served on local relief committees and have used the extension office as a "confidential exchange" regarding families needing assistance, surplus food and clothing available, need of medical assistance, etc. A number of local leaders were employed as supplementary extension workers in the CWA work-relief program, and devoted their time to individual and group work among relief families as described under the relief portion of this report. In the state as a whole 355 local leaders held 395 meetings with an attendance of 5502.

4. Methods of Evaluating and Checking Results: A system of group, leader and demonstrators' reports is carried on throughout

the state. Each member of a Homemakers' Club or project group reports at meetings to the local leaders regarding the progress made, practices adopted and results secured. Each member reports not only her own results, but results secured through her cooperating neighbors, and how many such families she has influenced to adopt recommended practices. Many group members take considerable pride in the number of second, third and fourth generation approved practice adoptions they are responsible for, just as other women brag about their grand children, or great grand children. This "endless chain" system is very effective for securing a spread of influence for many specific techniques such as the use of whole grain cereals, or powdered skim milk, the cooking of green leaf vegetables, or self-help garments for toddlers. Situations involving managerial problems cannot be so successfully handled in this way. For this latter type of problem the best that group members can do is to advertise the fact that such problems are being considered, the help itself has to come from either a very well trained local leader, or the extension agent because of the breadth of view, skill in adaptation and many human problems involved.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS:

A. Project Organization:

As in previous years, detailed project plans and goals were made out at the beginning of the year; then at the end of the year detailed progress reports were submitted, in which these project goals and results were compared. This year 73% of all project goals were either reached or exceeded, inspite of the fact that practically one-fourth of all extension time was diverted from project work to relief activities. We believe these results speak well for the organization of project work and the cooperation of leaders and the rural population in general. This is not a result that can be built up in any one year, but is the product of persistent effort year after year.

B. Projects Selected to Receive Emphasis:

This year a majority of effort and time has been concentrated on the following projects:

a. The Live-at-Home campaign to safeguard health and conserve cash through the home production, preservation and utilization of home-grown foods.

b. The use of low-cost foods to safeguard health and reduce cash expenditure.

c. The Keep Growing school child nutrition work to protect the portion of our population most liable to permanent injury during this period of greatly reduced incomes.

d. The Good Growth and Development projects dealing with preschool children. This is another age group particularly

endangered by the maladjustments and privations of this depression period, and the danger is not only to physical health but to mental well-being and personality development. Therefore, much effort has been made to arouse interest in safeguarding these younger children.

e. To maintain at least a small amount of work on household budgets and accounts, and on buying problems.

f. To continue recreation work in order to stimulate community recreational activities so much needed during these dark days.

g. To continue cooperation in the upbuilding of community organization and the development of leadership.

h. To assist in the emergency problems connected with Federal and State relief activities.

C. Project Results:

1. Nutrition Work:

(a) Food Production and Preservation. This work was carried on largely on the basis of the Live-at-Home campaign, with special provision made for relief and near-relief families through arrangements for subsistence gardens. Judged on the basis of the number of demonstrators and cooperators signed up at the beginning of the year and general community cooperation we confidently looked forward to a thirty to fifty percent increase over last year in food production and preservation. However, the terrible drought that devastated the eastern side of the state and seriously handicapped the rest of the state, ruined practically all the gardens in some sections and greatly cut down production over the entire state. For a time we feared that there would be practically no home-grown food supply. However, a few summer rains in the western side of the state, and a small supply of water that two irrigation districts were able to buy from California saved part of the gardens. As a result of this assistance plus earnest effort and the hardest possible labor a little over one-half the usual supply of food was produced, and about two-thirds the usual supply canned and stored. A contrast of 1933 and 1934 reports gives the following figures:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	
No. home-garden demonstrations	639	604	650
No. qts. fruits and vegetables canned	84,621	56,753	92,997
No. lbs. meat cured	39,709	29,260	
No. qts. meat canned	3,939	4,820	
No. qts. pickles, preserves and jams	26,687	22,664	
No. gals. kraut	231	1,099	
No. lbs. vegetables and fruits stored	61,825	93,800	

(b) Food Selection and Preparation. This work was centered largely upon the use of low-cost foods, such as whole cereals purchased from the feed stores in large quantities, the use of powdered skim milk, dried fruit, the values secured from different grades and sized containers in the purchase of canned products, the use of the commoner and less expensive vegetables and meats, and the need for supplementing restricted diets with canned tomatoes and cod liver oil, particularly for children. Much advisory work was also done regarding special diets prescribed by physicians.

(c) Keep Growing. The Keep Growing state narrative report is as follows: (A copy of the complete mimeographed report is appended).

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS

Report for the Year 1933 - 1934

This report marks the completion of the twelfth consecutive year during which the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has cooperated with various communities of the state in carrying on Keep Growing demonstrations in the nutrition and health of school children. It is also the second year in which muscle tone, color, posture, and tooth condition have been included with weight and height as factors in judging nutrition condition.

Demonstration Goals: As the name Keep Growing implies, the aim of this project is to demonstrate methods by which good growth and development may be maintained among the school children of the state. The methods emphasized are good nutrition, prevention and correction of physical defects, and sanitary school surroundings. The specific goals are:

1. To secure a five percent annual increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition.
2. To each year reduce by five percent the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition.
3. To ultimately have at least seventy-five percent of these children in Good Nutritional Condition, and ten percent or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.
4. To secure a ten percent annual improvement in the number of children having physical defects.
5. To arouse community interest in seeing that schools fulfill the state sanitation standards in regard to safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities.

The Year's Problems: This has been a year of many difficult problems. The general financial depression caused much unemployment in mining areas, and railroad communities. The extremely low prices received for range livestock and farm produce reduced ranch and farm incomes to an alarmingly low level. And finally the terrible drought which has increasingly devastated Nevada reached such severe proportions that it practically wiped out ranch and farm income in the eastern and central sections of the state. Even more serious was the fact that the drought prevented the home production, and preservation of food throughout most of the state.

Faced with these state-wide conditions of little or no income, and very little home food supply the outlook for Keep Growing results was extremely gloomy. However, the seriousness of the situation was realized early last fall and every community and individual effort and resource were enlisted to safeguard the nutrition and health of the children in these Keep Growing communities.

Results for the Year 1933 - 1934: As a result of this concerted effort we were most pleasantly surprised, when the statistics for this year were finally made up, to find that instead of losing ground there had actually been a slight improvement over last year.

Both annual goals were more than fulfilled this year. There has been an increase of 15.76% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition, which is slightly more than three times the annual goal of 5% increase, and quite a bit better than last year's improvement of 11.11%.

The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 6.39%, which is a little better than the annual goal of 5% decrease, and again surpassed last year's record of 4.33% decrease. We were really surprised, and very much pleased with this particular achievement; as it is this group of decidedly underweight children, who show many other signs of malnutrition, that we really worried about. We feared that greatly reduced income, and little or no home food supply would cause a severe setback among this group who were so unfitted to bear any extra strain.

Compared with the ultimate state goals of having 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, this year's results show encouraging improvement. There are now 70.21% of these demonstration children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is 2.74% better than the results of last year when there was 67.47% in this group at the end of the school year, and almost equal the record breaking year of 1931 - 1932 when 71.73% were in this group.

On the other hand, there are now 10.87% of these children in Poor Nutritional Condition, as compared to 10.75% last year, which was the best record in the history of these Keep Growing demonstrations. To have held this group to practically the same level as in the record year is, we consider, a very real achievement, especially under such severe financial conditions.

Cooperation Produces Results: We feel that the good results recorded above are the direct outcome of the splendid cooperation which rallied to the support of the project this year. Last fall when school opened, it at once became alarmingly evident that a great many of the children throughout the state had lost considerable ground during the summer, and growth records for the first two months of the year were decidedly discouraging, as many children failed to gain in weight as they usually have. Special effort was exerted to make everyone in these communities realize the seriousness of the situation, and that the highest type of cooperation was urgently needed to safeguard these children during the trying months that were ahead, in order to prevent serious, and perhaps permanent injury.

Methods Used: Homemakers' Clubs, project groups, Parent-Teachers' Associations, and Federated

Women's Clubs were enlisted to spread information regarding low priced food that would safeguard health. Whole grain cereals, powdered and fresh skim milk, the less expensive cuts of meat, dried fruits, cabbage, carrots and canned tomatoes were especially emphasized. Recipes, menus, and marketing orders using these foods were widely distributed. As many of our families were on FERA direct and work relief before the winter ended, special effort was made to see that these foods were placed upon the required list on the food orders issued by that organization. This action was secured through the fact that the Assistant Director for Home Economics of the Agricultural Extension Service acted as nutrition consultant for the state FERA organization, and compiled the food ration standards adopted for state relief work. Also, the county and district extension agents cooperated closely with the county relief organization in suggesting modifications to suit local conditions of food supplies, and special family problems. As a result a pound each of powdered skim milk, green leaf and root vegetables, and one can of tomatoes were included in each individual's weekly food order. From a pint to a quart of fresh milk was also allowed all children. A liberal supply of eggs, meat and beans was also included to provide ample protein. Cod liver oil was also provided for all small children, and expectant and nursing mothers, and in most counties an extra supply was provided for decidedly malnourished cases among older children.

As the winter advanced these measures were supplemented by the establishment of school lunches, and supplementary school feeding of milk, tomato juice and cod liver oil as a CWS work project. In urban areas a substantial hot noon meal was served to malnourished children of families on relief, the children being selected by physicians, the state or CWS nurse, or the school authorities and local leaders. These meals were planned to provide half the calories, and all the protective foods needed for the day. Milk, vegetables, and fruits were emphasized, and sufficient amounts of starch and protein included. In rural areas where there was an ample supply of starch foods, and milk these foods were brought from home in the usual home prepared lunch boxes; then some hot milk dish, cod liver oil and tomato, or just cod liver oil and tomato juice were given at school.

School authorities, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Federated and Service Clubs, and Fraternal organizations all cooperated in providing and equipping kitchens and eating space. Many make-shifts had to be made, but by some method ways and means were worked out. Too much credit can not be given to the CWS lunch project for the appetizing and wholesome food prepared, and the devotion and personal interest shown by the women employed to carry on this work. The results of this school feeding were remarkable, and very soon apparent. Within two weeks after this supplementary feeding started, a vast majority of these malnourished children stopped losing and started to gain; color, muscle tone, and posture soon showed decided improvement, and teachers reported a marked improvement in school work. This school feeding started in December and January, and was carried on until April, and during this period 71,139 meals were served to 1392 children, at an average cost for food of 7.5 cents per child per meal. We sincerely believe that these CWS school lunches were a large factor in the good results secured in the Keep Growing demonstrations this year.

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In a number of communities where this CNS project was not established local organizations contributed money to supply milk, cod liver oil, and tomato juice at school, for carefully selected children showing serious signs of malnutrition. In sections of the state where drought conditions were not so severe many rural families donated milk, canned tomatoes, and stored vegetables all of which were decided helps.

The example set by this special feeding carried over into a surprising large number of families who, although not on relief, were faced with the serious problem of existing upon very meager incomes. Powdered skim milk, whole grained cereals, dried fruit, tomato juice, the less expensive vegetables, and cod liver oil were popularized through group demonstrations, and the distribution of menus, marketing orders, and recipes. All of this did much to prevent and overcome the wide-spread and serious malnutrition that was rapidly becoming apparent in the early fall months.

All this concerted effort is, we believe, responsible for the fact that the Keep Growing results continued to improve during this year, instead of rapidly growing worse as we feared in the fall.

Cooperation of Health Agencies and the Medical and Dental Professions: Special and wholehearted credit should also be given to the State Board of Health, the Nevada Public Health Association, the CNS nursing service, and last but by no means least, to the medical and dental professions for their valiant and cooperative efforts to protect and improve the health conditions of the children of the state during this trying year.

Through the joint efforts of the State Board of Health, (especially the personal influences of its secretary, Dr. E. H. Haner) and the Nevada Public Health Association, the service of Nevada's one and only state nurse, Mrs. Bishop, was jointly maintained until January 1, 1934. At that time absolutely no more funds were available from the State Board of Health, so for the rest of the year the entire financial burden of maintaining this valuable service became the responsibility of the Nevada Public Health Association. But even in the face of greatly reduced funds and greatly increased need the spirit of whole-hearted cooperation was maintained. The state nurse accepted a decided reduction in salary, her field expenses were largely cared for by traveling with the extension agents, Dr. Haner continued his fine supervisory advice, and encouragement, and field work was carried on just as far as funds were available. With such limited funds it was, of course, impossible to reach all communities for the usual inspection of school children for physical defects, and the all-important suggestions that they consult their family physicians and dentists for diagnosis and possible treatment. Just when funds were nearly exhausted, the CNS nursing service was established, again under the guidance of Dr. Haner, representing the State Board of Health. Mrs. Bishop was released from the Nevada Public Health Association to act as state supervisor, unemployed nurses were added to the force, and the work again went forward with renewed vigor. As a result, in most sections of the state all children received a thorough physical inspection, and every effort

was made to see that they consulted their family doctor, or dentist for diagnosis and treatment. In localities where this inspection service could not be given, because of lack of funds, Local Leaders, teachers, and extension agents continued the follow-up work by using the inspection records of the previous year, urging that medical or dental advice be sought by parents. Some excellent results were secured.

Particular mention should be made of the generous cooperation given by the medical and dental professionals. When the serious financial condition was explained to them by committee from the Parent-Teachers' Associations, Homemakers' Clubs, or the state nurse and her CGS nursing assistants, they were most generous in offering their cooperation in working out ways and means whereby the most serious cases could receive diagnosis and remedial attention. In some cases small monthly payments were arranged for. Where absolutely no funds were available the doctors or dentists agreed to donate their services. On the other hand, the committees or nurses assumed the responsibility of making careful investigation of financial condition to guard against imposition. Full information regarding the size of family, financial condition, length of time out of work, etc., were carefully obtained. Then a definite time was set for the work to be done. In some instances the committee furnished transportation to be sure the appointments were promptly kept. County and other physicians and the dentists seemed to appreciate this type of thorough investigation, and all were most generous in their response. Also, hospitals gave reduced rates, or donated their facilities. The majority of parents who had any money at all made every effort to have physical defects corrected. Whole families went without many of the things that are usually considered necessities of life, in order that some child in the family might have some physical defect corrected.

As a result of all this fine cooperation a surprising total of 2185 physical defects were corrected during this year, as compared to 2162 corrections during the previous year. Included in these were 137 eye cases, 163 nose, 454 throat, and 792 dental cases. About 75% of the cases were paid for by the parents. In the other 25% the services were donated by doctors and dentists, or funds were supplied by parent-teachers' associations, or other local or county organizations. In one instance the county commissioners supplied the funds for two doctors, and a nurse to make a ninety mile trip to an isolated community, and 22 severe tonsil cases received much needed remedial attention.

543 cases of those listed above involved posture defects. The interest of teachers, parents and children has at last been aroused in regard to posture, and its effect on the general health. The Agricultural Extension Service, and the state nurses have been talking for four years on posture, and this is the first year that real results were noticeable. An increasing number of teachers gave corrective posture exercises during physical exercise periods. Parents and children have paid special attention to shoes, and their effect on foot and the whole posture. The value of a flat, non-sagging bed, and little or no pillow is at last being realized. As a result many children who had acquired unwise posture habits have been able to overcome these defects. We are much encouraged over the results of this year's posture work.

Altogether, we believe Nevada has real grounds for being proud of its efforts in behalf of this record concerning the correction of physical defects. In practically all of the Keep Growing communities the month by month growth and health records give numerous specific examples of the results of the correction of physical defects. Soon after these children were made "free to gain" by having physical defects removed, steady gains in weight were made, often color, muscle tone and posture improved, the whole appearance and attitude underwent a decided change, resulting in better school work and a happier, more wholesome development of the whole personality.

At the present time 65% of these Keep Growing children show indications of having physical defects according to the nurses' inspection records left on file in each school. Last year 71% showed such evidence. This means that there has been a 6% improvement during this one year. We consider this excellent progress, especially during this year when money was so very scarce and needs so many. We sincerely hope this good work may continue. The extension service, and Local Leaders will gladly continue to give the same cooperation they have in the past, in regard to helping with the follow-up work, and in collecting and tabulating the results from the Keep Growing communities. Nutrition and physical condition bear a close relationship and joint responsibility for the general good health of growing children. It is only when children are free from severe physical defects that they can really benefit from even the best of food habits. Therefore, we sincerely welcome this cooperation between the nutrition and health service in this state.

Sanitation: Through the work of Mrs. Bishop, representing the State Board of Health, and the Nevada Public Health Association, community interest is being aroused in the sanitary conditions surrounding school life.

Of the 76 schools involved in the Keep Growing demonstrations, 57 are now listed as having safe drinking water, 65 have safe hand washing facilities, and 19 have sanitary toilets. The water supply for schools is always a serious problem in this state, and was unusually serious during this year of drought. Very often the teachers, or some of the older pupils have to bring the school water supply to school in big milk cans. To cooperate with the State Board of Health campaign against skin diseases, and other contamination spread by unclean hands and the common wash basin, a supply of running water is one of the sanitation requirements. One of the most effective methods of solving this problem, when there is no piped water or pump, is the use of a tea kettle. One child pours the water, while the other washed his hands. In cold weather the tea kettle is placed on the heating stove, so that the water may be warm. In a good many communities Remonkare's Clubs, or P.T.A.'s, have furnished liquid soap and individual paper towels. The elimination of the common wash basin has certainly been a big help in the struggle against skin disease.

Where there is no large supply of water outside privies must be used, and many were greatly in need of repair, or replacement. Shore funds are not available for extensive improvement screening cracks

and knot holes and thorough banking with earth around the outside have done much to eradicate the danger from fires. The renovation of rural schools, as a G.W.R. welfare project has helped greatly in solving this problem. We beg leave to suggest the digging, or dredging of school wells as a future work relief project.

Star Communities: As an incentive for active community interest and effort, Silver and Gold Star Certificates are awarded to communities that reach the ultimate state goals. Silver Star Certificates are awarded for fulfilling the nutrition goals of having 75% of the school children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Gold Star Certificates are awarded for meeting these nutrition goals, and also the sanitation goals of safe drinking water, and sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. Sixteen communities were awarded Silver Star Certificates; 6 of these being All-Year Silver Star Communities. This duplicates the record for last year. Nineteen other communities, not only set the state nutrition requirements, but also the sanitation requirements, and so were awarded Gold Star Certificates; 4 of them being All-Year Gold Star Committees. This is a decided improvement over last year's record when there were only 10 Gold Star Communities. A list of these Silver and Gold Star Com-
munities is given below.

(*Fulfilled State requirements all year. This is the ultimate goal of the Keep Growing work.)

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>
Brown	Washoe	81.81%	0.00%	Cherry Creek	White Pine	80.00%	5.00%
*Callahan	"	100.00	0.00	Consolidated #4	"	100.00	0.00
Boulder	Elko	86.67	6.66	*Siegel	"	75.00	0.00
Carlin	"	75.96	3.11	Steptoe	"	87.50	0.00
Contact	"	78.00	10.00	*Eureka High	Eureka	72.73	0.00
Montello	"	76.00	1.33	*J. D. School	"	75.00	0.00
Sprucemont	"	100.00	0.00	Austin	Lander	75.68	10.81
Fallon, East	"			Minden	Douglas	80.76	2.56
Park	Churchill	75.29	3.62	Gardnerville	"	86.20	0.00
Fallon, Old							
High	"	79.18	7.69				
Fallon, West	"	77.77	7.01				
End							

(*Fulfilled Star requirements all year. This is the ultimate goal of the Keep Growing work.)

There is another group of communities of which we are very proud, and those are the communities having no children in Poor Nutritional Condition. Such a condition is seldom, or never an accident; it is practically always the result of long and persistent effort to secure the cooperation of every parent, sustain the interest of all children, and secure the correction of all serious physical defects. Special honor is due the following communities for their achievement.

Communities Having No Children in Poor Nutritional Condition

<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Elko County</u>	<u>White Pine County</u>	<u>Eureka County</u>	<u>Douglas County</u>	<u>Churchill Co.</u>
Brown	Elburz	*Consolidated #4	*Birch Creek	Central	Island
*Callahan	*Port Halleck	Melvin	Eureka High School	Gardnerville	
*Vista	*Jack Creek	*Siegel	J. D. School		
	*Panama	Steptoe	*Pine Valley		
	*Habit Creek		Sadler		
	*Smith Creek				
	*South Fork				
	*Spanish Ranch				
	*Sprucemont				

(*No children in Poor Nutritional Condition throughout school year.)

Health Booklet Contest: The preparation of health booklets as a volunteer project closely correlated with the regular classroom health instruction work, was continued again this year. Not as many communities took part as last year, due very likely to the short school year and rushed schedules, resulting from shortage of school funds. As stated above this is entirely a voluntary activity, but many children throughout the state seem to find a live interest and enjoyable self-expression in preparing these booklets throughout the year, and the teachers testify to their educational value.

Health Booklet Contest Winners

Division A

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 - Louise Kennedy, Lamoille, Elko County. Age 12 years. Gained 13 pounds, from 81 to 94 pounds. She also grew $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, ending the school year with good muscle tone, good color, good posture. Subject of booklet: The Fountain of Youth. Ill-
lustrated with cut-outs.

2nd prize - Charlene Walker, Diamond Valley, Eureka County. Age 15 years. Gained 2 pounds, from 155 to 157 pounds. Grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Through-out year this girl had good muscle tone, color, and teeth condition. Her problem was one of weight control. Subject of booklet: A Ranch Child's Sleeping Problems in Nevada. Ill-
lustrated with original drawings.

3rd prize - Rosie Mori, Northam, Churchill County. Age 9 years. Gained $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, from $51\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and improved from $1\frac{1}{2}$ below average weight to average weight, also grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Ended the school year with good muscle tone, color, fair posture, and fair teeth condition. Subject of booklet: Food Habits. Illustrated by crayon drawings.

1st prize - Delbert Schultz, Diamond Valley, Eureka County. Age 14 years. Gained 10½ pounds, from 95 to 105½ pounds, which improved his weight standard from a -7 to -4%. Grew 1½ inch. Ended the year with muscle tone, color, posture, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Foods in Nevada. Illustrated by cut-outs.

5th prize - Betty Quinn, Kate N. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. Age 8 years. Gained 6 ¾ pounds, from 61 to 67 ¾ pounds, and grew 1 inch. Ended the school year with muscle tone, color, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Food Alphabet. Illustrated by cut-outs.

6th prize - Gail Barber, Brown, Washoe County. Age 10 years. Gained 8 ¾ pounds, from 80 to 88 ¾ pounds, which improved her nutritional condition from -8 to -2%. She also grew 1 inch, and ended the school year with muscle tone, color, posture, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Cleanliness. Illustrated by magazine cut-outs.

Honorable Mention: Andrew Faurreuil, Panama, Elko County; Walter Dory, Austin, Lander County; Violet Raines, Pine Valley, Eureka County; Wilma Johnson, Franktown, Washoe County; Howard Walker, Kate N. Smith School, Washoe County.

Division B.

Division "B" - for children who are free from physical defects, or have had such defects corrected. Score card, average increase in weight 5%, Good Nutritional standing 10%, posture 10%, freedom from physical defects, or defects corrected 25%, health information 25%, forceful and original presentation 25%.

1st prize - Helen Kapetanakis, Kate N. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. Age 8 years. Gained 2½ pounds, and grew 2 inches. Had throat defects corrected. Subject of booklet: Food Alphabet. Illustrated by cut-outs.

2nd prize - Kathleen Dyer, Fort Hallieck, Elko County. Age 11 years. Gained 6 ¾ pounds, and grew 1 inch. Had dental corrections made. Subject of booklet: Golden Rules of Health. Illustrated with original water colors.

3rd prize - Mary Aberasturi, Austin, Lander County. Age 13 years. Gained $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, and grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Has had all defects corrected. Subject of booklet: School Noon and Health.

4th prize - Myrtle Atkinson, Northam, Churchill County. Age 11 years. Gained 9 pounds and grew 1 inch. Her only defect was a slight dental defect. Subject of booklet: Food, Exercise, Care of Eyes. Illustrated with crayon drawings.

5th prize - Patricia Kapetanakis, Kate M. Smith School, Washoe County. Age 7 years. Gained 2 pounds and grew 1 inch. Had dental and throat corrections made. Subject of booklet: How I Keep Growing. Illustrated by cut-outs.

6th prize - Ruth Lima, Fallon, Churchill County. Age 13 years. Gained 9 pounds and grew $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Had dental corrections made. Subject of booklet: Foods, Sunshine, Sleep.

Honorable Mention: Donald Clark, Franktown, Washoe County; Billie Smith, Kate M. Smith School, Washoe County; Jean Johnson, J.D. School, Elko County; Joan Craig, Austin, Lander County.

Supplementary Activities

Child Health Day Celebrations: As a means of publicity and community education 40 communities held Child Health Day celebrations some time late in April, or early in May. These celebrations took the form of Keep Growing Achievement Days with various program items regarding nutrition, posture, sanitation, etc., presented by the children, and exhibits of the health booklets made during the year. Local leaders make a report of the year's activities and results at this time, and cooperating organizations, civic and schools, and health officials all join in focusing attention upon the all important subject of Child Health. A total of 1,017 attended these Child Health Day celebrations this year. The size of the celebrations varied from three or four ranch families at a tiny rural school to the county-wide celebration held in Washoe County, with an attendance of 600, and many public officials, including the Governor of the state taking part in the program. Special mention is again due Austin for their helpful hospitality in inviting in all the surrounding rural schools to join them in their annual Child Health Day festivities. The beauty of that twilight program with its colorful costumes and artistic stage arrangement, given while

the setting sun flooded in through the big western windows, will long live in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be there that night.

Prepare for School Roundups: The effort to extend the benefits of the Keep Growing demonstration down to the preschool children continues to grow in both interest and attendance. In many of the communities the five-year-olds who will attend school next year come to the school house with parent, or an older brother or sister whenever the state nurse, nutrition specialist, or extension agent appears for a Keep Growing demonstration. As a result they have the benefit of a whole year's effort in the Prepare for School subproject. In other communities spring, summer, and fall meetings are held in which local physicians, dentists, nurses and extension agents cooperate with local committees. Each child and a parent, or older brother or sister has the benefit of a physical examination, or inspection, and a nutrition conference with the extension agent. Physical condition, food, sleep, rest, toilet and hand washing habits are checked, and every effort made to see that these little folk are ready physically and socially to enter school in the fall.

Credit Due Local Leaders and Committees: Each year there is a growing community consciousness of the valuable service rendered by local leaders, and committees through their devotion in carrying on these Keep Growing demonstrations. These leaders devote from one to four days a month to this work. They re-weigh the children, and hold conferences with them and their parents in the absence of the extension agent, assist the agent when she visits the community, and do much follow-up work throughout the year. They also make frequent reports as to the progress of the work. Committees from cooperating organizations arrange for the supplementary school feeding, help equip lunch rooms, secure cots, blankets, etc. for use during rest periods, and sponsor and arrange for Achievement Days, Prepare for School Roundups, etc. All this work is on a voluntary basis, and it speaks volumes for the widespread interest in these demonstrations that so much time, and effort is devoted to this cause each year. It is a community service that is deeply appreciated by the communities involved, the school authorities, state and local health agencies, and the extension service.

On behalf of all concerned, we wish to publicly express a deep appreciation for this splendid cooperation.

(signed) Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director for Home Economics
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada

NEVADA KEEPS GROWING NUTRITION DEMONSTRATION
STATE SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934.
STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTRY	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS		ULTIMATE STATE GOALS	
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%.	% of children in poor Nutritional defects corrected.	% of children in Good Nutrition. State goal 75%.
Nevada	938	865	92	4 2.90%	= 0.06%
Elko*	593	581	98	/ 17.14	= 1.43
Churchill*	648	614	99	/ 33.72	= 16.19
White Pine	169	150	107	/ 30.00	= 16.62
Eureka	155	161	104	- 3.29	- 9.25
Lander*	38	37	98	/ 30.93	= 20.77
Lincoln	92	91	91	/ 20.59	= 16.77
Humboldt	47	46	102	/ 15.69	= 0.27
Oreana	259	251	98	/ 13.37	/ 0.55
Douglas*	213	206	97	/ 23.23	= 7.32
STATE TOTALS	3152	3054	97	/ 15.76%	= 6.39%
COUNTIES TOTAL NO. COMMUNITIES (or school units)	22	10	10	6	6
SILVER STAR COMMUNITIES (Having reached ultimate state nutrition goal)	2	1	1	1	1
GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES (Having no children in Poor Nutritional Condition.)	21	11	11	5	5
NO. COMMUNITIES (Having no children in Poor Nutritional Condition.)	3	1	1	0	0

*Silver Star Counties - **Gold Star Counties

Letters re. Keep Growing report:

November 16, 1934

"I want to congratulate you on the excellent results of your 1933-1934 Keep Growing Program. Your method I believe is sound, based as it is on measured results as shown by weighing and measuring.

Evidence constantly accumulates to show that teaching health by methods of lectures, physical education, dietetics, etc., are inefficient. A demonstration of this is shown in the fact that graduates from our most expensive private schools equipped with every health device are in poorer condition their fourth year than when they entered school and in poorer condition than the average graduate from our high schools where pupils for the most part live at home.

I find in school and in college that both boys and girls will correct their faulty health habits, as fast eating, over-activity, irregularity, etc., when they find they can secure definite results - as shown by repeated weighings. -

It is true that no one test will show the best weight for any given child but we need to remember that all children as much as 10% underweight for height are in serious condition, no matter what their build may be, because they are in the danger zone of high morbidity and mortality.

I want to commend therefore your emphasis on the need for scales in every school. May I also commend your method that so efficiently enlists the co-operation of all agencies in the community interest in child welfare.

Your report shows your work carried on over a state-wide territory with comparatively small equipment and is the best state-wide report that I have seen.

I hope you will be able to extend this service so that not only will you have no children as much as 10% underweight for height but all of those under average weight may be lessened.

Your program is a direct attack on the causes of impaired health, therefore you have a sound basis for further extension.

With best regards
Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Wm. H. P. Emerson
Nutrition Clinic, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

December 19, 1934

"I thank you again for your annual report of Nevada's Keep Growing demonstrations. It is indeed an achievement to have secured a decided improvement on your children in a year which has been so deficient in all the Western states. I think we have a good deal to be thankful for our modern knowledge in nutrition which undoubtedly has saved many children during this depression."

Cordially yours,

(signed) Mary S. Rose
 Professor of Nutrition
 Teachers College
 Columbia University
 New York

Total Nutrition Results: Exclusive of the supplementary extension project final reports give the following figures for the 1934 nutrition work as compared to 1933:

	1933	1934
No. communities carrying on work	102	118
No. adult result demonstrations	2238	1872
No. method demonstrations	438	356
No. home visits	712	472
No. schools following recommendations regarding school lunch	44	54
No. children involved	1847	3718
No. homes using improved methods in child feeding	1636	1806
No. families budgeting food supplies	93	133
No. families balancing meals	1317	1330
No. days agents' time spent on project	466.	339.9

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

The work in this project was focused on two objects during this year; to maintain the most important of our long-time home demonstrations, and to reach out and help certain new families where depression conditions were seriously effecting the physical and mental well-being of pre-school children. No new points of emphasis or methods were attempted this year, due to lack of time. Effort was concentrated upon food, sleep, clothing, home recreation and shielding children from the mental effects of the depression, and also upon preparation for school through the pre-school roundups. The number of result demonstrations was deliberately decreased about one-fourth, less intensive work was done, but the number of families helped with a few fundamentals was increased nearly fifty percent. The results of this year contrasted with those of last year give the following statistics:

Statistics on Child Care and Training:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
No. result demonstrations	458	366
No. method demonstrations	277	218
No. home visits	186	472
No. office calls	100	174
No. families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	77	138
No. families providing recommended play equipment	82	86
No. preschool round-ups	31	33
No. children involved	268	178
No. families improving child habits	239	312
No. days agents' time spent	66.5	59.4

3. Clothing:

Clothing project activities were limited this year to four phases: clothing selection and purchasing, clothing cost accounts, clothing construction and remodeling, (particularly with relief and borderline families) and children's clothing. A special feature of the work regarding children's clothing was the special work done by 4-H Clothing Club girls, which was continued from last year. The following statistics contrast the results for 1933 and 1934:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
No. adult result demonstrations	840	550
No. 4-H Club girls enrolled in 4-H Club clothing project	276	278
No. method demonstration meetings	183	378
No. home visits	355	500
No. office calls	357	677
No. individuals following recommendations regarding selection and purchase of clothing	248	536
No. individuals following recommendations regarding improving construction of clothing	506	555
No. individuals using clothing budgets	125	111
No. individuals keeping clothing accounts	87	129
No. individuals improving children's clothing according to recommendations	40	500
No. following recommendations for care, remodeling, etc.	443	1045
No. days agents' time devoted to project	186	159

4. Home Management:

Home Management this year had about the same amount of time devoted to it as last year, but was concentrated upon fewer items in the project. The number of definite result demonstrations in household budgeting and in household accounts was decidedly increased, and the quality of work improved. This is very exacting and detailed work requiring much time devoted to each result demonstrator. However, persistency is gradually arousing effective interest in this subject.

A second problem was to reach a much larger part of the population with practical information regarding trend in living cost, possible adjustments as regards standards of living, and other assistance that would help them meet the serious problems of this depression period. This work was so greatly enlarged and so many non-extension as well as extension groups contacted that no definite record could be obtained of results. However, the records secured shows over a hundred percent increase in spread of influences.

We cannot too highly praise the timely material regarding economic outlook, etc. sent out by the home management and nutrition specialists of the Federal extension service. This has been of the greatest service, we only wish more would be done along this line, especially that more written-up subject matter material could be sent out so that states with no full-time home management specialist could use it. Our district agent, Hellen Gillette, with all her other duties is endeavoring to act as home management specialist; but could devote practically no time in it this year, due to the large amount of relief work she did. However, she did attend the home management conference held in Logan, Utah this summer, and obtained much inspiration and assistance, and is now working on subject matter material for next year.

The statistics of the 1933 and 1934 total results in Home Management are given below:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
No. result demonstrations	251	78
No. method demonstration meetings	20	23
No. home visits	40	41
No. families keeping home accounts according to recommended plan	9	18
No. 4-H Club members keeping personal accounts	76	61
No. families budgeting family expenditure in relation to income according to recommended plan	1	32
No. families assisted in using timely economic information as a basis for readjusting family living	105	229
No. families assisted in making adjustments to gain a more satisfactory standard of living	119	243
No. days agents' time spent on project	32	26.2

5. House Furnishing:

More results were secured in the House Furnishing project this year than had been expected, but the work was very unevenly distributed over the state. In the eastern part of the state, where low livestock prices and the drought wiped out practically all farm and ranch income, practically no work was done on this project. In the western counties, where there was still some income many more results were secured along some lines than last year. However, the improvements made were in most cases those that could be done for a small expenditure of money.

In Churchill and Washoe counties, where the Rural Housing Survey was carried on, much interest was aroused in rural housing conditions. Also many families had grown tired of the general spirit of depression and discouragement and wanted to do something to brighten up the home atmosphere and give their families some small sense of progress and accomplishment, although there was still very little money available. But even with that little, much has been accomplished along the lines of superficial home improvement, such as the refinishing of walls, woodwork, floors, rearrangement of rooms, the selection of inexpensive furnishings, the making of draperies, and the improvement of storage space. There has been practically no building or extensive remodeling of homes. Comparative statistics of results for 1933 and 1934 are given below.

	1933	1934
No. method demonstration meetings	33	79
No. home visits	107	114
No. office calls	127	192
No. families following recommendations regarding improvement of the selection of furnishings	114	318
No. families following recommendations to repair, remodel, etc.	49	149
No. following recommendations regarding improvement of draperies	94	248
No. families following recommendations regarding arrangement of rooms	54	118
No. families following recommendations regarding treatment of walls, woodwork, floors, etc.	108	263
No. families following recommendations regarding methods of buying household equipment	320	204
No. adult demonstrations in house furnishing	160	332
No. days agents' time spent on project	25.5	43.5

6. Community Activities:

Cooperation was continued with the National Recreation Association and recreation schools were held in four counties. This is the fourth year of this work, and the time was devoted to the training of leaders in advanced dramatics and community recreation. Active recreation counsels continued to be maintained in two counties with excellent results as to community center and L-H Club recreation. In the other two counties, where there is no woman extension agent, conference work in recreation is maintained by the agricultural agent and from the state office by the assistant director for Home Economics.

Conference work with community and county organizations on various phases of county life, community organization, community meeting programs, health and other factors in community life continued to be held. We have been surprised that so much continued to be done along these lines when agents were so very busy with the emergency work.

Results for 1933 and 1934 are given below:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
No. country life conferences held	18	29
No. community groups assisted with organization problems	29	47
No. communities developing recreation	20	19
No. community or county-wide pageants or plays	15	3
No. communities assisted in improving hygienic and public health practices	23	54
No. L-H Clubs engaging in community activities	11	15
Total number of different communities assisted in connection with country-life work	40	34
No. days agents' time spent	155.5	147.8

V. EMERGENCY WORK:

1. Relief Work:

During the first half of this year the director of extension also acted as relief administrator under the FERA, and there has been a very close cooperation between the relief and extension service programs. 2½% of extension time was devoted to various phases of relief work during this year.

a. In White Pine county the woman extension agent acted as county administrator for both direct and work relief. 55% of her time was devoted to different phases of the relief program. This included supervision and training given to the supplementary extension project, also the time devoted to acting as technical advisor for the relief school feeding and CWA women's work relief projects, subsistence garden activities, as well as her many duties as relief administrator. Relief headquarters were in the extension office.

b. In Churchill county the relief office was in the county extension office, and the woman agent also supervised practically all its activities, although the final decision rested upon the county relief board and some of the routine work was handled by a clerical assistant. In this county personal supervision and training was also given the relief school feeding project in both the urban and rural schools. This extension agent also assumed personal responsibility for the rationing and distribution of cod liver oil, and tomato juice to severely malnourished children. She also gave direct assistance to relief garden and food preservation work, and technical assistance to the women's work projects, particularly the sewing work-rooms. This agent also supervised the supplementary extension project and trained the workers, and cooperated with the rural housing survey.

c. In Washoe county the woman agent acted as volunteer supervisor for the very large relief school feeding project in all urban schools, taking direct charge of the menus, marketing orders and cost accounts. She trained all workers assigned to this project from the work-relief list, and supervised their work. She also took personal responsibility for the supplementary relief school feeding in the rural districts. This agent also planned and assisted with the relief garden project, gave much technical assistance to the CWA sewing project, acted as nutrition advisor for the county relief work, and as contact person for the rural areas. She also acted as nutrition advisor, and as special technical advisor for the relief day nursery. She was particularly fitted for this latter assistance, as she previously specialized in nursery school work and had charge of two nursery schools in the east. This agent also cooperated in the rural housing survey and assisted with the supplementary extension project.

d. In Elko county the woman extension agent, assisted by her local leaders, made practically all the contacts for rural relief work. She also supervised the relief school

feeding and trained the workers. Also much technical help was given to the relief sewing projects. The extension agent also acted as nutrition advisor for relief activities. She also supervised the supplementary extension project and trained the workers, as well as acted as technical advisor for the relief day nursery project.

e. The state extension office planned the state relief school feeding project, prepared the instruction book (containing menus, marketing orders, recipes, record blanks, and general instructions), assisted in training county supervisors for counties having no home demonstration agent, tabulated all county statistics and prepared the state reports. During 14 weeks this project was carried on in 41 schools in 9 counties with a total of 71,139 individual meals served to a daily average of 1016 children. The food cost was \$5380.72, or 7.7 cents per meal. A total of 77 persons were given work-relief employment under this project and \$12,674.98 was distributed as relief wages. The total cost was \$18,948.20. A summary of this project follows:

FINAL SUMMARIES -- SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECT

Period Beginning December 18, 1933 -- and -- ending March 29, 1934.

State of Nevada	Total meals	Avg. # fed per day	Cost of food	Cost per pupil	No. employed	Labor Avg.	Transportation	Other costs	Total costs
Churchill	17,953	382	\$1337.90	.086	15	12098.30	43.98	\$186.75	\$3666.93
Clark	2,498	125	125.75	.059	9	447.99		22.36	596.10
Douglas	3,068	71.3	315.21	.102	6	136.89	46.00	26.30	321.13
Elko	16,021	250.	988.62	.061	13	1698.41	131.70	48.30	2917.06
Lincoln	7,589	116.7	480.88	.063	5	630.27			1111.11
Lyon	2,159	86.36	211.49	.097	3	310.47		26.07	548.03
Nye	448	24.9	38.42	.086	5	179.62		3.25	221.29
Washoe	16,611	252	1782.10	.107	30	6592.01	63.00	244.79	8681.93
White Pine	4,792	87.1	109.32	.02	2	281.00			381.32
Totals	71,139	1016.	\$5380.72	.075	93	12674.98	\$334.68	\$557.82	\$18948.20

The children selected for this relief school feeding were all ten percent or more underweight, and showed other clear indications of serious malnourishment, such as continued failure to gain, listlessness, poor color, poor posture, and poor school work. The preliminary selections for the most part were based upon the year's records in the Keep Growing school nutrition project. Then this selection was checked by the extension agent, a public health nurse, or a county or school physician where this assistance was available. A good many visits were made to the homes of these children by extension agents, supplementary extension workers, and local leaders in order to secure home cooperation as regards the wise selection of low cost foods. Unusual effort was also made to secure the cooperation of health organizations in having the most severe physical defects corrected. As a result of all this cooperation a vast majority of these children who had not been gaining at all, gained from two to three pounds during this school feeding period, and improved both physically and in their school work. This was certainly a worthwhile relief effort and there are many earnest requests that the project be re-established this year.

f. The state extension office also assisted in all relief nutrition and budgetary problems. The assistant director was named nutrition advisor for the FERA, and the following assistance was given.

- (1) Prepared and distributed an adequate food supply list which was used throughout the state in administering family and individual relief.
- (2) Prepared and distributed menus, marketing lists and recipes regarding low cost foods. These were distributed not only to relief families, but to those near the borderline.
- (3) Assisted in the preparation of plans and methods for increasing the local food supply, through the Live-at-Home campaign, and subsistence garden for indigent and borderline families, with seed furnished from various relief sources.
- (4) Prepared schedule for making monthly estimates of commodity needs for unemployed families, for use in requisitioning and distributing government surplus commodities.
- (5) Prepared total budgets (food, clothing, shelter, etc.), upon which allowances for direct and work relief are being based.
- (6) Helped estimate needs for clothing materials and clothing. Also gave technical instruction for sewing room projects, and information on the use of second-hand clothing.

(7) Assisted in correlating health facilities to safeguard health, and to furnish some clinical service for children of indigent families.

2. Supplementary Extension Work:

The state extension office planned the project, prepared subject matter and supplied supervision for the supplementary extension project, as a CWA work-relief project (this project is discussed later).

3. Rural Housing Survey:

The state extension office furnished voluntary state supervision, secured personnel, and county and community cooperation for the Rural Housing Survey as a work-relief project.

4. Rural Rehabilitation:

The state extension office also cooperated with the Rural Rehabilitation Administration. The director of extension is acting as voluntary state director for the Rural Rehabilitation Administration and the assistant director for home economics is a member and secretary of the state board. She has assisted in the selection of personnel, furnished factual data regarding living standards, and conferred as to subject matter. All women extension agents are giving the same type of cooperation in the various counties.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTENSION WORK:

A special adaptation of extension work to the demands of relief problems was made through the establishment of a special extension project called Supplementary Extension Work. Arrangements for this project were made by C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture in conference with Harry L. Hopkins and his associates of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. This project was eagerly welcomed by Nevada as offering a possible solution to the problem of reaching many relief and borderline families, and giving them information and help greatly needed at that time.

The purposes as stated in the Federal authorization were:

1. To provide needed employment.
2. To provide training for families on relief or other persons in straitened circumstances, mainly in rural communities, in order to help them make the best use of available money or goods, and maintain the best standard of living possible under the circumstances.

The work in Nevada was planned and supervised by the state extension office. The main objectives were:

1. To contact relief and border-line families and help them make the best possible adjustments under their present circumstances by -

- a. Obtaining definite information as to their exact condition and their most pressing needs, usually through visits to the homes and to neighbors.
 - b. Carrying to these families reliable information as to the purpose of the various relief agencies and assisting them to obtain the help really needed, through placing them in contact with the particular relief agency best fitted to handle their problems. This often meant taking the family to the relief agency in question, and in turn furnishing the agency with the exact information they needed as to the actual family conditions involved.
2. To bring to these relief and border-line families special information and guidance regarding the selection and preparation of low cost foods that would protect health, and to overcome existing food prejudices and replace the general atmosphere of distrust and dissatisfaction by a feeling of cooperation and re-awakened hope. This was particularly needed in Nevada because our former high per capita income (the highest in the United States), and the ingrained pioneer pride of the people made adjustment to little or no income particularly bitter, especially as regards the necessary changes in food habits.
3. To stimulate interest in and give much needed information regarding the possibility of home food production and preservation, particularly through the establishment of subsistence gardens for suburban and small town families, wherever land and water were available.
4. To give assistance in clothing problems, such as the renovation, repair and remodeling of used clothing, and the making of essential garments from Red Cross allotments of yardage, and other sources of materials.
5. To assisting in fostering contacts between these families and various health agencies, to the end that as far as possible the most needed medical assistance could be secured. There was real need of this assistance in order that working efficiency might be maintained and the future sick load cut down as much as possible.
6. To foster community and individual interest and cooperation, to the end that these unfortunate families might be saved from drifting out of the stream of normal neighborhood and community life to decided detriment of not only themselves, but of the community. To accomplish this much was done to arouse individual and neighborhood friendliness, and to see that community organisations such as churches, lodges, parent and teacher associations, etc., reached out and included these families in various forms of community activities such as group gathering and recreation meetings.

During this time the work was carried on in five counties with a total employment list of twenty-two persons. Of this

number one was an unemployed former home demonstration agent, who was appointed state supervisor. 17 were former local leaders in need of relief, who had previous training under extension agents and experience in conducting project work in the regular extension program. Two were unemployed rural teachers who had long years of experience as Nevada ranch and farm housewives and were thoroughly conversant with the problems involved, and one was the widow of a former extension agent with home economic teaching experience. One was an unemployed stenographer, who acted as stenographer for this force, tabulated records, and mimeographed subject matter material.

During the five-weeks this work was carried on 597 homes, including 1762 persons were contacted. 59 group method demonstrations were held, involving 129 persons. The rest of the contacts were made by home visits. Subject matter in mimeographed form was prepared on the following subjects:

1. Suggested meals for two weeks.
2. Weekly marketing orders for families of from one to seven persons (based upon the current relief allowances).
3. Tomato recipes.
4. Cabbage recipes.
5. Bean recipes.
6. Main dish recipes.
7. Simple desserts.
8. How to make used garments.

The approach to the relief and subsistence families was made through the relief office. With the exception of Washoe county, none of the relief offices then had case investigators. Washoe county had but one investigator who had to handle a huge number of families. It will be seen from the letters sent to us by different relief offices that they all welcomed most heartily assistance of the workers on this project.

When contact was made with families referred to us by the relief office all types of information regarding them was secured and referred back to the relief office. For instance, the reason why families who had just finished CWA work jobs came back at once to the relief office for more aid. In a majority of cases we found that families had used their surplus CWA funds for the payment of back bills, especially rent and grocery bills, and therefore all their funds were completely exhausted by the end of the work period.

Many cases of reported illness were investigated and reported to the nursing service. A number of persons on special diets were counseled with at the request of nurse or doctor, and where needed arrangements were made with the relief office for special foods for infants, expectant and

nursing mothers, diabetic cases, etc.

Many cases of clothing needs were handled by home or group instruction, and by making contacts with the clothing depots of the Red Cross and Parent-Teacher Associations, and homemakers and church groups who had volunteered assistance with clothing problems.

A number of children were placed in the CWA day nursery, thereby enabling the mother to take a work-relief assignment.

Improvements were made in living arrangements by transfer of better quarters, often at no increased expense or even a reduction in expense, thereby proving the need for guidance that existed in many of these cases.

Cooperation was given to all government agencies. Several foreigners were put in touch with citizenship schools, and faced life with new hope and much better feeling, as they had not been able to understand why they were not given any CWA work.

This project closed at the end of five weeks when it only really had gotten well started. In reading the records from these project workers there is one outstanding fact to be observed. These workers certainly had no thought of the time they devoted to this work, and there was no desire to put in only their allotted number of work hours. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays were mostly devoted to extra home visits in cases that worried these workers. When the work closed the regrets expressed by all these workers was not that their own CWA pay checks had ended, but that there would be no one to watch over these families and their needs. And even after these many months some of the workers are still keeping up many of their contacts and offering friendly assistance and guidance just out of pure neighborliness.

This has been an interesting experiment to assist with, and to watch develop. Most of these workers were rural women, and a majority of the cases with whom they worked were small town and suburban families. In all but two instances the workers had had no professional training in home economics or social service, aside from their training and experience as local leaders in extension projects. Yet surprising skill was shown in handling the human factors, and in adapting extension methods to meet the problems involved. The frequent comment made by these workers was astonishment at the helpless and lack of practical home skills shown by these families, and the realization of how much benefit rural families had received from their many years of extension project training. This difference was also deeply impressed upon the extension agents who supervised this work in the counties. This very difference may mean that in the future some training similar to extension work should be extended by some agency to urban and suburban families of this type.

The money received by the workers in the supplementary extension project was used to supplement their almost non-existent farm incomes and was spent mostly for food for their families and livestock, to pay back taxes, and for much needed medical and dental attention. Great cooperation was shown by the members of these workers' families and their relatives and neighbors in taking care of children or in other ways helping with household duties so these women could be free to accept this much needed employment.

From the viewpoint of value received from the expenditure of governmental funds this project deserves real commendation. As stated above many more hours were devoted to the work than were specified on their work allotments. Also we do not believe the personal and community interest and helpfulness aroused could not have been duplicated by any set of professional workers. It raises the question as to whether or not more of this part-time employment could not be utilized to very good advantage in solving many of our present and future social and economic problems. The very fact that these workers were shabby and were also on CWA work-relief had a psychological effect that made contacts much easier than would have otherwise been possible. Taken as a whole this supplementary extension project deserves real thought as regards the future.

Copies of some of the reports and letters received regarding this project follow.

"TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

The Supplementary Extension Service under the direction of Mrs. H. S. Treneman has investigated the living conditions of some of the families receiving relief from our office. This work has been done in a very satisfactory manner and the reports they made to us have been of assistance to our organization.

I take pleasure in commending the ability and energy of Mrs. Treneman and her workers:

Mrs. Nellie W. Dickinson

Mrs. Emma Larkin

Mrs. Joe Garaventa, (Wadsworth)

Mrs. Louise Hobie

Very truly yours,

(signed) Gilbert C. Ross

Washoe County Board of
Charities and Public Welfare"

March 23, 1934

"Dear Mrs. Tremewan:

Would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the splendid work that your workers have done in Elko. They have been of very valuable service to us, and where other counties have had case workers, we have had none, so we depended entirely upon them for reports on home conditions.

You have been fortunate in obtaining such fine workers for this work, and my only hope is that it can be continued.

Again let me thank you for the splendid co-operation you have given us, and with kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Geo Adamson
Elko County CWA Administrator"

March 29, 1934

Re: CWS project 26-423
"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: State Agricultural Service

The above mentioned project, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Tremewan has been of inestimable value to the office of the Washoe County Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

The women case workers have done a fine piece of work in obtaining additional information for the case histories in our office. Through home visits and the data secured through them they have helped greatly in eliminating unworthy individuals. In addition to this service our staff has increased the weekly allotments of food for undernourished or afflicted families upon the recommendation of the workers on project 26-423.

To date, the results of this project have been most gratifying. The effort of these women to raise the standard of living for the people they visit has been called to our attention countless times. The information they are able to give relief families on the arts of homemaking and child care will have a great effect on their home life.

To continue this project is to continue a fine service not only to this office but to the community, as well.

(signed) O. S. Clifford"

March 22, 1934

"Mrs. Helen S. Tremewan
State Supervisor
Supplementary Extension Service
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada

Dear Mrs. Tremewan:

I want to tell you how much we appreciate having Mrs. Propps work with us. She has been of wonderful service to us in visiting relief families and reporting their needs, also in investigating subsistence families. Perhaps the best tribute to her personality is the fact that she has been welcome in relief homes and the people themselves have asked for further visits.

This is a very important work in Churchill county and we sincerely hope that it may continue.

Very truly,

(signed) Mabel L. Howard
Relief Supervisor
Fallon, Nevada"

"Since you can't be my shadow, I'll have to tell you something of the work I have been doing the past four weeks. It seems that I am just beginning to realize the scope and possibilities of this new phase of Extension work. It took a good part of the first week for it to soak into my head just what it was all about, and then the second week to locate people on the list or to find others who might like to work with us or need us. But after that, it was easy and now it is going to be hard to know how to stop. There is something new coming up all the time.

"The people have all been so receptive and friendly. As soon as I tell them who and what I am, they seem so glad to have some one to talk to. And by the time I call the second or third time they treat me like a special friend and even go with me to the yard gate. Although they live in town, many of them seem just as hungry for some one to talk to as we isolated ranchers. I remember when I was in the country how good it seemed to have the county agent step in for just a minute on her way, and thinking back now, there was always a hint or suggestion dropped that eventually bore fruit, and so it seems with these visits I make.

"We can't begin to tell all the results in this

short time, but take for instance that little Mexican woman with her fourteen months old baby and husband with no work for some months. Couldn't get on CWA because he wasn't naturalized. She had gone to our Elko public schools and seems quite intelligent, but so apathetic. I asked her what she fed the baby, "I am still nursing her because we can't buy any food for her". I investigated and reported to the CWA office. Can you see her happier expression when I told her they would give her a grocery order and a new blanket at the office? I then gave her a list of food to get so she could start weaning the baby and told her how to feed her. I haven't had time to go back yet, but I must, real soon now, so as to help her further with the baby's diet and to see if they need more food. I also want to encourage the husband to study so he can get his naturalization papers.

"Another Mexican family--the first time I went, I couldn't do much, but I made an excuse--she was crocheting,--and in a few days I took her a spool of crochet thread that I had knocking around in my way and stayed awhile longer that time. Then the next time I was not at the door by the poor little five year old who recently had had to have one eye removed. "Get in", she said with a big smile. Things were neat and clean, but the mother and six children, the oldest a boy 15 years old, were sleeping in two beds in one room. She has a place where she can put up the third bed and now soon as I have time, I'll try to help her get a bed up so they can sleep more comfortably.

"Still another Mexican house--a two room cabin that he had built himself--Gool when I saw him answering the door, I was afraid he'd hear my knees shake. He looked sort of fierce, but as soon as I saw his wife, I recognized a squaw that worked on the ranch for us 18 years ago, and then remembered the man as one of Garcia's tanners for a number of years. They were almost out of food. (Two children. The father had had no work for months). I told him to go to the CWA office for food. He said he had, but they had turned him down. They said he had had help. Upon investigation I found there was another family by the same name and initial and the office thought they were the same. As soon as I reported that to the office the man got his food and the children didn't have to go hungry. The last time I was there I advised the wife on how to make over some clothes for her girl.

"One evening at a lodge meeting one lady laughingly remarked that some day she was going to get me to come to her house and make an angel food cake and eat it all herself. Another lady spoke up and said, "Yes, you can come to my house and show me how, too." After learning

that she really meant it, I made an appointment and we made the cake. But while making the cake I found out that she needed help about as badly as the rest of us, and I never would have dared to approach her. She was very glad to get the menu and market list, and now I feel free to go back and help her in other ways. As for her affording the angel cake she has her own eggs and that is as cheap a dessert as she can make. She had said her stove didn't draw well, and when I saw the way the stove pipe was I wasn't surprised. I suggested a change in the kind of stove pipe elbow and she said she hadn't known about that. So even in little things like that we can help.

"The little lady I have been giving sewing lessons to, was left an orphan at 15, with 4 younger brothers and sisters and her father to keep house for, so she had no time for sewing and no one to teach her. But now she says if she learns to sew her husband will buy her a second hand sewing machine. She feels like it is such a saving to make their own clothes. Some one had given her girls dresses and she didn't have the least idea of how to make them over, so I helped her there too.

"Another lady met me with a big smile the first time I called. "Oh! I am so glad you came; I've been wanting to see you for some time. I want you to tell me how to make things for the fair so they will be worthy of prizes," she said. So there I have a big job ahead of me. She has four "stair-steps", the oldest not quite six and the cleanest, cutest bunch I've seen for some time. She was so glad to get the market order and immediately began comparing it with what she usually spent. She found it about the same but her husband had been thinking she was spending too much for food and she was glad to have that to show him.

"Another poor family; father with his injured back, not able to work for 3 years, a 3½ year old boy, and just the other day a new baby. The mother is so ambitious and willing to work. She had received help from the county the month before, but didn't know whether she'd get it for this month and she wanted to leave her family cared for while she was confined, but hated to go to the County Commissioner to see about it, and he was so cranky with her. In the condition she was in, she didn't need any added unpleasantness, so I went to the County Commissioner for her. You should have seen how grateful she and her husband were, and they soon so glad to see me every time I drop in. She wants work as soon as she is able, as she thinks by then, the husband will be strong enough to watch the children while she is out. I wish there was some way to get him some teeth as he had his all pulled, thinking it would help him get well quicker. She also never had a chance to learn to sew and I've promised to teach her as soon as she is able.

"Now take this case. Some relative had sent a pair of rompers for her 13 months old baby. The young mother--she's also pregnant said she'd just put those rompers away for a keep sake as the neck was so small she couldn't get the child's head through. When she showed them to me I tried them on the child and they fitted perfectly. The hole she thought was for his head was just an opening in the back to make it sort of a sun suit affair. She'll need help getting her layette ready and in feeding the boy the right kind of food. She seems quite willing to learn, and keeps things clean and neat. The first time I was there she complained about her stove not heating up like it should. Well, she had her damper down, so what could she expect? She is going to try some of the recipes as soon as they can get some groceries. Her husband is promised a job right away.

"Gee, when I get started it's too hard to stop. This other little pregnant mother, her baby is 12 months old and she expects to go to the hospital right away. She had nothing for her layette except what she had received from the Red Cross, also some clothes for the other baby. She said last summer for awhile they had nothing but potatoes in the house and she got so tired of them that she quit eating. Just about 19 years old too!

"The CWA office is depending on us to relieve them of a lot of investigation. They even hand us cases to look into and hope we'll be able to put in a telephone, so they can call us when someone comes in that they want information on. They think the work we are doing is splendid and very worthwhile, especially at this time.

"Oh, and I must tell you about the old lady who has all her money, several thousand dollars, tied up in the Henderson Bank, and her without a penny. Her two oldest sons haven't been able to get work all this time--good workers too. She's trying to keep the youngest in High School. Well, Mrs. Truett had been there but the old lady sent for me to come too. Apparently not satisfied, so I went. In the meantime Mrs. Truett had been there and again had showed her how to turn the collars on her boys' shirts and had given her a grocery order, so she was in a much better frame of mind. Poor thing--she has worried so much about her affairs that it helps to just have some one come in and cheer her up.

"Oh and don't let me forget to tell you my bed bug job. Yes, I found em! thick! The lady says they can't sleep nights. So now I've got a good job helping them make war on those bugs. A bulletin from the extension office helped me in this.

"Then there is this other young mother with her 6

small children and only her CWA work for them to live on. There is lots to be done there. I've just made an opening as I've been there only once.

"And the young girl, she didn't even finish 8th grade, whose husband left her before her baby was born. The baby is 7 months old now. She seems so uninterested in everything. I asked what work she could do if she could get it. "Oh, I can't work with the baby". I asked about what she cooked, "Oh, I can't cook just for myself". Now if I can just arouse a little ambition in her and get her to do something for herself and baby I'll feel like I have accomplished something. But that will take many visits, I've called only once.

"I found a likeable, worthwhile young Mexican woman who seemed too interested in everything. Her husband had just taken out his citizenship papers and she wants to be a help to him. They have one cute little girl about 1½ months old. It will be a pleasure to help her learn our ways, especially when she is trying so hard to be like her husband's American friends.

"Did I mention the lady who wants suggestions about making over her wedding clothes; the one who asked advice about her new drapes and window curtains; the one who wants to make new cretonne covers for her chairs. The one who was going to discard a dress and I showed her how to change the sleeves and now says she doesn't know what she'd do without it.

"The Italian woman whose husband has been out of work 2 years, and seemed so gloomy, now he jokes with me and seems quite friendly. I helped her with some sewing. Yes, and there's a lady who wants me to show her how to cut out a dress for her girl. Nice material was given to her, but she doesn't feel confident enough to go ahead.

"And there are so many others I just can't have space to mention them all.

"This work seems to gain momentum in the telling, as well as the doing and no end seems in sight. However, I'll have to bring this to a close now and hope to be able to tell you more another time.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

March 27, 1934

Winona Walton Brown
Elko County Local Worker"

"On February 25th Mrs. Tremewan and Miss Brenner called on me and asked if I would like to work with the Extension Service. As my work in the sewing room would only be fifty cents an hour and this was sixty two and one half, I was only human and I had four to support. Then visiting women who had my same problems to work out was pleasanter than sitting over a sewing machine six hours a day. But when I really visited those women and worked over our menus and weekly market report, I really loved the work.

"It was impossible to keep away from social service - but as that was a help to the CWA office it all went very nicely together.

Then by buying my tomatoes, potatoes, and cabbage by the quantity why I could prove to them we could do it.

"Some hadn't realized how valuable milk was to their growing children. Others were living on the edge of the City limits in order that they might keep their own cow. I found two families sharing one cow. One owned it and the other paid for the feed so that each shared the milk. They were both so glad to get our recipes to show them ways to balance the rest of the diet. I checked the market order with them and found they were already following a very well balanced diet. They were always glad to have me visit them.

"One especially, as she told me the first day that although they owned their own little home all their money went for insulin, because her husband had diabetes and was on a pick and shovel job. I spoke to Miss Brenner about him and she said he was very worthy and to speak to Mr. Adamson. I found later that when they asked the men if any of them were sick he would not say anything for fear they would give him nothing but charity. Mr. Adamson was very considerate, and after more investigating he gave him easier work and better pay. As this was found the first day I started work, I began to feel that with time I might do a lot of good.

"One of the Red Cross ladies told me of an old lady who was rather bitter toward all relief work. I dreaded visiting her, but as I knew her sons I went to see her. They had been fairly well to do ranchers and a country store-keeper. She was used to large supplies and when they gave her \$5.00 worth of groceries and a half ton of coal she was afraid she would run out as she had always

bought by the year. She had sold all country property, moved to town, bought a small home and placed a nice sum in a now closed bank expecting to be comfortable in her old age. The lights and water hadn't been paid for over a year and this was preying on her mind.

"I visited her and gave her the market order and some recipes and we had a friendly little talk. As she had been getting some relief, I supposed she should again. I heard later that she wanted my co-operator to call as she wasn't pleased with my visit. I hated to make a failure, so I went back that very day. She was ironing, and asking her not to stop her work, I sat down to visit her. She had three sons aged 22, 20, and 17, and their shirts were beginning to show signs of wear. She had only one eye, so I offered to rip the collars off and turn them. A small thing but it led her on to talk of her financial condition. Her three husky sons were hearty eaters, so she had served beans and potatoes till they were asking for a change. I showed her our tamale pie recipe only to find she really didn't have all the ingredients. One son had had three weeks CWA work and that was everything for the winter. They had always had so much they just couldn't tell this in an office. She hated to ask the grocery man for any more credit because he always asked if the boys weren't working. I gave her a note to Mr. Adamson and she received an order for \$10.00 of groceries. He said she had been reported to him as a "moocher". This was the first time that I could ever find that her family had ever accepted charity and I knew that years ago her husband's check would have been good for \$10.00, so I felt that they had paid enough in taxes to be entitled to one winter's relief.

"I find a lot of our stockmen in just this condition and people can't believe they have nothing. My family would be in this same fix if it were not for CWA work I had. My husband is too crippled with rheumatism to take any work where he would have to stand.

"I found one family of Spanish-Basques who owned their own home, but neither had been naturalized so could receive no CWA work. They evidently were good pay when they had money, because they had been extended credit until their water bill was \$40.00 and lights and milk were each over \$20.00. They had been getting credit at the store but had cut everything to the minimum, and could see no way to pay on it. When I asked Mr. Adamson what to do, he said if I said he'd give them a grocery order. As I only had their word for it I told them to take some well known citizen to the office to introduce them. They got the Mayor who said they should never have deprived themselves so long. They both were interested in the night school for citizenship and have

started -- going one for two nights a week -- the other three nights, and proving to be wonderful people. She is so anxious to raise her boys right, and willing to try proper diets. They will either of them take any kind of work.

"I found plenty who don't want to see anybody but Santa Claus."

"I found one little mother who had lost her baby at birth working taking care of another's baby while she worked in an office. Working till she was in a condition where she should have been back in the hospital, but because her former bills were unpaid, said nothing. Perhaps I have gotten in too much social service work, but we saw that she had treatments and got to bed and she is now well on the road to recovery.

"One wife wanted a diet worked out for a husband who had eczema -- another one for rheumatism. As Miss Brenner is a good dietician, I asked for each.

"We are also to plan for remodeling some clothing for the sick lady when she gets stronger.

"I found another little lady on the edge of town who wanted to get some baby chicks, so as to help with the family income. Mr. Menke gave me blanks for her and asked her to come in if she wanted to talk it over with him.

"I found one CWA worker who had been laid off and found nothing more to do. They were buying their little home at \$20.00 a month and couldn't keep up payments. I suggested they try the Home Loan office. They were discouraged and afraid. I offered to go for them and they liked the idea. The man at the office said he would call on them as I did not know the details.

"People are so much braver than I expected that I love to go among them, and it is a pleasure if I can help them in any way.

"Thru my work four aliens have entered night school. As the regular teacher was sick last night I offered to teach. They are doing some good work. It is remarkable what grown people can accomplish in that short time. It didn't seem that I could possibly have been working with them two hours.

"We reviewed questions on the Constitution first and then took spelling, reading and writing. Those that can attend every evening are doing wonderful work. Even the part-time students did fine. Six were present last night. A much larger number are enrolled but five of

them passed the test and are now citizens. Total number enrolled from beginning, sixteen.

"I want to get better acquainted with the family whose daughter left high school and see if by remodeling some of her clothing we can get her back. She was in the third year.

"Mrs. Brown has also promised to demonstrate her "Angel Food Cake" to a group of my women at some later date. With eggs so cheap we think it one of the most economical desserts they can serve for something "extra nice".

(Signed) Artie Trustt
Elko, Nevada"

Report of Extension Service Visitor, Louise Wobie.

"From February twenty-sixth until March twenty-ninth I had interviewed eighty-six families in the community of Reno, and had visited many more homes, but was unable to locate the people.

"Thirty-seven of these families are on direct relief, the balance being subsistence families. In most homes I was received cordially, the majority of people being eager to be helped in their various household problems, and many graciously accepted our various suggestions.

"Mrs. Lossee, one of the women I visited, had been struggling to bake bread with soy bean flour, her many attempts having been unsuccessful, she had only succeeded in wasting the ingredients and had worked herself into an extremely nervous state. To a well person these failures are bad enough, but to a person suffering from diabetes it is almost a calamity. Mrs. Lossee is on an extremely strict diet, and this is the only type of flour she is permitted to use in her foods. We were informed through Mrs. Tremewan, that it is impossible to bake bread with this particular flour, but we obtained a most wonderful muffin recipe and instructed Mrs. Lossee how to bake them. She is now enjoying her diet, her nerves are calm, and we have a most grateful friend in Mrs. Lossee.

"I found Mrs. Brinkby living with three small children in most undesirable quarters, the plumbing had been out of order for over six months, the children's teeth needed attention and she herself was feeling badly. Her husband had deserted her a year ago, and she was struggling to rear these three small children and the odds were all against her. We decided that this little mother should be moved immediately to some cheerful and sunny cottage, where the plumbing was in order and the surroundings bright. By April 1st Mrs. Brinkby will be comfortably settled in her new home. Last, but not least the two older children are

receiving hot lunches in the school which they attend, and the youngest child is receiving the most wonderful care which the day nursery gives to all children who are fortunate enough to be sent there. I believe that this little mother has been made more comfortable and happier than she has been in years. All this has been made possible through these various projects created by the women of Reno.

"The old folks are one of our many great problems, now that their various pensions and incomes have been taken away they are at a loss what to do. Some fortunate ones have homes without mortgages, but these fortunate ones are few. Many of these folks are unable to keep up their mortgages and then others are living in hotel rooms and cabins. I entered a room on the third floor of a third rate hotel. This room had one window opening into a hall, but the sunshine that could not enter the window, was reflected in the countenance of the little woman who greeted me from the gloomy interior of the room. Mrs. Kennedy had resided there for twenty months, for the past fifteen months she had been unable to leave her room, due to some form of neuritis in her legs, and two flights of stairs is quite a problem to even a young person. I asked her how she would like a little cabin with a green lawn in front, and she answered, "Why God must have sent you, for I was just thinking how nice it would be to have a potted plant on a window sill and the sun streaming through the window." Mrs. Kennedy now has her cabin, nestled amongst the green trees, and the sun is shining through the large window, and very soon there will also be some potted plants on the window sill. She is making some nice warm blankets out of suitings and sweaters, and she will soon be able to sell them to the miners. I believe that with her courage and her view of life she will soon be able to help herself.

"Another sweet old lady, is Mrs. Morse, living with her son, a world war veteran. His pension has been taken away, so his old mother is now suffering with him. She is an invalid and can only walk with the aid of a cane, and very poorly at that. I found her well satisfied with the aid she was receiving, and her cabin was cheerful and cozy. She needed some medicine and the nurse saw to it that she received same. There are so many helpful things that we extension visitors can do in such cases. Kindly visits, words of cheer mean so much to these old folks. They certainly appreciate magazines and books; it helps them to pass away the lonesome hours.

"I have another interesting case of a Japanese family. A girl of fifteen is caring for her eight motherless sisters, brothers and her father. She was eager for suggestions and she and I have made arrangements to visit frequently,

whereby I can teach her the art of American baking and cooking. I suggested sending the little girls of pre-school age to the day nursery, and how the little ones did enjoy this. They would recite to me daily the delicious food served to them and how they were permitted to play with lovely toys. As I was unable to call for them daily and convey them to and from the nursery we had to discontinue this worthwhile course. At any rate these youngsters had a taste of some of the splendid care which the nursery gives.

"I believe the saddest cases of all are the tubercular ones. There being no sanitarium to send them to, they are obliged to remain at home and be cared for by their families, who as a rule, are not trained or capable of doing so properly. I discovered a couple, the man was tubercular the woman appeared not to be. They are living in one small room with an adjoining kitchen. The home was close to the street and all the dust and impurities blow in the window and door. They are endeavoring, courageously, to make the best of their conditions, but the man is discouraged and it appears to me that his days are numbered. We are limited in such cases, as there is very little we can do for such folks, but we can locate more healthful quarters for them. A home with a little lawn in front, set back from the dust of the streets, and these people shall be moved as soon as we have procured the proper location.

"I could relate many more interesting cases that have come to my attention in my visits for the extension service, and my fellow workers have likewise encountered many cases as equally interesting. We feel that this work has been worthy and humane, and I have felt in my daily endeavors, that I was conscientiously serving my country, my State, and last but not least, my fellow human beings, who are so in need of help in these times."

VI. HOME ECONOMICS 4-H CLUB WORK:

We are sorry to have to report that there was a 15% reduction in enrollment of Home Economics 4-H Club work this year. This was due, we believe, to three causes: 1. Reduced income was so discouraging to some farm and ranch families that it lead them to radically restrict all expenditures that were not absolutely necessary, even the small expenditures involved in having their children carry on 4-H Club work. Not many families reacted to the depression in this way, but enough to account for about half of the 15% reduction in Club enrollment noted above. 2. The other cause was the reduction in available local leadership. This was also caused by lack of income. A number of women who would otherwise have continued to act as 4-H Club leaders could not do so this year, due to the fact that they did not have the money to buy gasoline or keep their cars in running order. 3. The same problem regarding transportation kept a number of girls from taking up 4-H Club work this year. With distances as great as they are in Nevada transportation was bound to be a serious problem this year. It affected 4-H Club work, as well as, adult work this year and may continue to do so for some time to come.

On the other hand, completions in 4-H Club work decidedly improved this year. The percent of completions for home economic projects this year is 91%. This is, we believe, the best record for percentage completions that Nevada has ever had, and indicates a high quality of work. We feel that this high percent of completions is especially praiseworthy during this year when extension agents have been so busy with many emergency problems, and therefore had to reduce the time usually devoted to Club work. It indicated good planning on the part of agent and leaders, and real devotion of leaders and Club members that despite the reduction of agents' time the percentage of completions have been so decidedly increased.

Enrollment in 4-H Food Club projects has relatively increased during this year. This was one of the definite objectives for 4-H Club work this year, because extension agents and leaders felt 4-H Club members could exert a helpful influence in helping to solve the serious problem of maintaining health through wise food selection during this time of low income and drought. That these Food Club members took their responsibility seriously is indicated by the fact that 97.4% of these club members completed their projects. Besides this they did a great deal of community educational work through demonstrations and exhibits in low-cost food that would help safeguard health.

Many 4-H Clothing Club members took as their community project the making and remodeling of clothing for relief and subsistence families. Red Cross and Government yardage and donated used clothing was used by them for this purpose.

First year clothing continues to have the largest enrollment of any of the 4-H Club projects with the second year

clothing project standing second, and third year clothing ranking third.

After two years of clothing 4-H Club members are strongly urged to take two years of foods work. They then sometimes turn back to third and fourth year clothing projects or turn to Home Improvement. However, this year there was a decided decrease in the number enrolling in 4-H Home Improvement work, due to the fact that even the simplest plans for improvement of necessity involves some small expenditure of funds.

This year in one county having no woman extension agent a group of girls enrolled in a yard improvement and vegetable garden project and did very good work.

Six other girls took up agricultural projects under men agents, carrying on such projects as beef calf, poultry and potato club work.

Considering the Home Economics projects alone the enrollments according to years in Club work are as follows:

1st year	42.5%
2nd "	20.0%
3rd "	15.3%
4th "	11.8%
5th "	4.2%
6th or more	6.2%

By age the enrollments in Home Economics projects this year were distributed as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>% of H. E. Enrollments</u>
10 years.	13%
11 "	17%
12 "	20%
13 "	15%
14 "	13%
15 "	9%
16 "	6%
17 "	5%
18 "	.75%
19 "	.75%
20 "	.05%

In other words 21.5% of the Home Economics 4-H Club girls are senior Club members being 15 years of age or older. This group is gradually growing in spite of the fact that a large proportion of these older girls have to leave home to attend high school, as in many Nevada counties there is only one high school situated at the county seat. Under this serious handicap we believe that this is a fairly high proportion of senior 4-H Club girls.

SPECIALIST REPORT

GOOD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1934

M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent

The work with children of pre-school age in Nevada is known as Good Growth and Development. The project includes (a) Pre-school Home Demonstration and (b) Prepare for School Round-up.

The purpose of the project is to train children mentally, physically, socially and economically so that they will be desirable, useful, and happy citizens. The work was started by creating a parental interest in the importance of early training in the life of the child as the foundation for the right physical and mental development.

At present with reduced incomes the child of pre-school age may be allowed to go unnoticed because of other more pressing obligations. It is the aim of the project to keep before the parents the real importance of keeping the child in good physical condition as a future benefit. He may be greatly handicapped by being neglected at this time. The results of physical inspection of pre-school age have shown that a great many children of this age have physical defects.

The following is a report of the children examined at the Prepare for School Round-ups in Washoe county:

1932

121 children examined
90% showed physical defects

1933

115 children examined
78% showed physical defects

1934

88 children examined
55% showed physical defects

The defects found were throat, teeth, adenoids, and eyes.

The work with the children of pre-school age was started through the extension service in 1930. At this time the children of pre-school age in individual homes were enrolled. The next year the work was extended into Churchill, Lyon, Lincoln, and Elko counties.

The project was extended to include children who would enter school in the fall. This project was known as the Prepare for School Round-up. Round-ups were held in each community where there were children of this age. The children were given physical inspections by the Nevada Public Health nurse and nutritional help was given by the county agents.

In 1933 the Pre-school project was conducted in 27 communities; in 1934 44 communities took part in the work.

In 1933 31 Pre-school Round-ups were held involving 268 children; in 1934 33 Round-ups were held with 178 children taking part.

Due to the increased amount of work placed on the agents during the past year less time was spent on the project in 1934 than in 1933. In 1933 66.5 days were devoted to the project and in 1934 59.4 days. The number of children reached through the project was also decreased from 268 to 178.

Special emphasis has been placed on the importance of early habit training, i.e. substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones, and improving the habits of children.

Suggestions have also been given on the importance of providing recommended play equipment and securing furnishings adapted to the child's needs. Due to reduced incomes this phase of the project has not increased very much.

This report does not show the real work done on the project. In 1933 186 home visits were made and in 1934 252. In 1933 100 office calls were recorded and in 1934 174. Time prevented the agents from keeping uniform records. Therefore, a summary of all the work done cannot be made. The record blanks will be revised this year in order to simplify the record keeping.

The work done for the year is as follows:

	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>
Number of days devoted to work by agents	66.5	59.4
Specialist	8	7.3
Number communities where work was conducted	27	44
Number of local leaders	---	47
Days of leaders' time devoted	---	49
Number result demonstrations	460	366
Number result demonstration meetings	15	9
Number of method demonstration meetings	177	248
Number of communities having pre-school round-ups	31	33
Number children involved	268	178
Number news stories	14	21
Circular letters	25	11
Home and farm visits	186	252
Office calls	100	174

(Cont'd)

1933 1934

Number of 4-H Club members not in special child development projects who participated in definite child development work	80	67
Number of families improving habits of children	239	312
Number families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	77	138
Number families providing recommend- ed play equipment	82	86
Number of families following recom- mendations regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs	291	36
Number different individuals partici- pating in child development and parent education program	(women) 505 (men) 23	379
Number of children involved	458	664

Outlook for the Future

During 1934 Nevada expects to continue the emphasis of the Live-at-Home campaign, the work on low cost diets, the nutrition and health work with school children, and the child training and care work with pre-school children. Persistent effort will be made to interest more people in the budgets and accounts and the buying problem phases of home management. A special effort will be made along the lines of rural housing improvement in cooperation with the Federal housing administration and the Rural Rehabilitation Administrations, with the formation of special state and county committees and a widespread consultation service made available.

The work on clothing, yard improvement and recreation will continue with about its present volume.

We hope to increase the volume of 4-H Club work at least back to the 1933 level.

Whole-hearted cooperation will be given to the various emergency governmental agencies, i.e. Emergency Relief, Rural Rehabilitation, and the Federal Housing Administrations.

Definite supervisory work will be devoted toward conserving the strength and time of women agents to the end that they may have more opportunity for professional advancement and for their part-time specialist work.

The greatest need is for additional home demonstration agents to help carry on the large volume of work that each year grows larger and that relief and drought emergencies have more than doubled. A woman agent is needed to carry on Home Economics and 4-H Club work in Clark and Lincoln counties. This is a period of marked change in this section of the state, due to Boulder Dam activities and now is the time that help is most needed.

Another woman agent is needed for Lyon, Douglas and Ormsby counties to cover the district now assigned to two full-time agricultural agents and one full-time agricultural assistant.

Another home demonstration agent is needed for Pershing and Humboldt counties, each of which now has an agricultural agent.

Home Economics extension work is now carried on in all these counties by the assistant director. Of course, it is humanly impossible to do justice to the needs of these counties in either quantity or quality of work.

IX - ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

KEEP GROWING

Nevada Nutrition Report

1933 - 1934



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 DEMONSTRATIONS

Report for the Year 1933 - 1934

This report marks the completion of the twelfth consecutive year during which the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service has cooperated with various communities of the state in carrying on Keep Growing demonstrations in the nutrition and health of school children. It is also the second year in which muscle tone, color, posture, and tooth condition have been included with weight and height as factors in judging nutrition condition.

Demonstration Goals: As the name Keep Growing implies, the aim of this project is to demonstrate methods by which good growth and development may be maintained among the school children of the state. The methods emphasized are good nutrition, prevention and correction of physical defects, and sanitary school surroundings. The specific goals are:

1. To secure a five percent annual increase in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition.
2. To each year reduce by five percent the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition.
3. To ultimately have at least seventy-five percent of these children in Good Nutritional Condition, and ten percent or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.
4. To secure a ten percent annual improvement in the number of children having physical defects.
5. To arouse community interest in seeing that schools fulfill the state sanitation standards in regard to safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities.

The Year's Problems: This has been a year of many difficult problems. The general financial depression caused much unemployment in mining areas, and railroad communities. The extremely low prices received for range livestock and farm produce reduced ranch and farm incomes to an alarmingly low level. And finally the terrible drought which has increasingly devastated Nevada reached such severe proportions that it practically wiped out ranch and farm income in the eastern and central sections of the state. Even more serious was the fact that the drought prevented the home production, and preservation of food throughout most of the state.

Faced with these state-wide conditions of little or no income, and very little home food supply the outlook for Keep Growing results was extremely gloomy. However, the seriousness of the situation was realized early last fall and every community and individual effort and resource were enlisted to safeguard the nutrition and health of the children in these Keep Growing communities.

Results for the Year 1933 - 1934: As a result of this concerted effort we were most pleasantly surprised, when the statistics for this year were finally made up, to find that instead of losing ground there had actually been a slight improvement over last year.

Both annual goals were more than fulfilled this year. There has been an increase of 15.76% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition, which is slightly more than three times the annual goal of 5% increase, and quite a bit better than last year's improvement of 11.11%.

The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 6.39%, which is a little better than the annual goal of 5% decrease, and again surpassed last year's record of 4.33% decrease. We were really surprised, and very much pleased with this particular achievement; as it is this group of decidedly underweight children, who show many other signs of malnutrition, that we really worried about. We feared that greatly reduced income, and little or no home food supply, would cause a severe setback among this group who were so unfitted to bear any extra strain.

Compared with the ultimate state goals of having 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, this year's results show encouraging improvement. There are now 70.21% of these demonstration children in Good Nutritional Condition. This is 2.74% better than the results of last year when there were 67.47% in this group at the end of the school year, and almost equal the record breaking year of 1931 - 1932 when 71.73% were in this group.

On the other hand, there are now 10.87% of these children in Poor Nutritional Condition, as compared to 10.75% last year, which was the best record in the history of these Keep Growing demonstrations. To have held this group to practically the same level as in the record year is, we consider, a very real achievement, especially under such severe financial conditions.

Cooperation Produces Results: We feel that the good results recorded above are the direct outcome of the splendid cooperation which rallied to the support of the project this year. Last fall when school opened, it at once became alarmingly evident that a great many of the children throughout the state had lost considerable ground during the summer, and growth records for the first two months of the year were decidedly discouraging, as many children failed to gain in weight as they usually have. Special effort was exerted to make everyone in these communities realize the seriousness of the situation, and that the highest type of co-operation was urgently needed to safeguard these children during the trying months that were ahead, in order to prevent serious, and perhaps permanent, injury.

Methods Used: Homemakers' Clubs, project groups, Parent-Teachers' Associations, and Federated

Women's Clubs were enlisted to spread information regarding low priced food that would safeguard health. Whole grain cereals, powdered and fresh skim milk, the less expensive cuts of meat, dried fruits, cabbage, carrots and canned tomatoes were especially emphasized. Recipes, menus, and marketing orders using these foods were widely distributed. As many of our families were on FERA direct and work relief before the winter ended, special effort was made to see that these foods were placed upon the required list on the food orders issued by that organization. This action was secured through the fact that the Assistant Director for Home Economics of the Agricultural Extension Service acted as nutrition consultant for the state FERA organization, and compiled the food ration standards adopted for state relief work. Also, the county and district extension agents cooperated closely with the county relief organization in suggesting modifications to suit local conditions of food supplies, and special family problems. As a result a pound each of powdered skim milk, green leaf and root vegetables, and one can of tomatoes were included in each individual's weekly food order. From a pint to a quart of fresh milk was also allowed all children. A liberal supply of eggs, meat and beans was also included to provide ample protein. Cod liver oil was also provided for all small children, and expectant and nursing mothers, and in most counties an extra supply was provided for decidedly malnourished cases among older children.

As the winter advanced these measures were supplemented by the establishment of school lunches, and supplementary school feeding of milk, tomato juice and cod liver oil as a CWS work project. In urban areas a substantial hot noon meal was served to malnourished children of families on relief, the children being selected by physicians, the state or CWS nurse, or the school authorities and local leaders. These meals were planned to provide half the calories, and all the protective foods needed for the day. Milk, vegetables, and fruits were emphasized, and sufficient amounts of starch and protein included. In rural areas where there was an ample supply of starch foods, and milk these foods were brought from home in the usual home prepared lunch boxes; then some hot milk dish, cod liver oil and tomato, or just cod liver oil and tomato juice were given at school.

School authorities, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Federated and Service Clubs, and Fraternal organizations all cooperated in providing and equipping kitchens and eating space. Many make-shifts had to be made, but by some method ways and means were worked out. Too much credit can not be given to the CWS lunch project for the appetizing and wholesome food prepared, and the devotion and personal interest shown by the women employed to carry on this work. The results of this school feeding were remarkable, and very soon apparent. Within two weeks after this supplementary feeding started, a vast majority of these malnourished children stopped losing and started to gain; color, muscle tone, and posture soon showed decided improvement, and teachers reported a marked improvement in school work. This school feeding started in December and January, and was carried on until April, and during this period 71,139 meals were served to 1392 children, at an average cost for food of 7.5 cents per child per meal. We sincerely believe that these CWS school lunches were a large factor in the good results secured in the Keep Growing demonstrations this year.

In a number of communities where this CWS project was not established local organizations contributed money to supply milk, cod liver oil, and tomato juice at school, for carefully selected children showing serious signs of malnutrition. In sections of the state where drought conditions were not so severe many rural families donated milk, canned tomatoes, and stored vegetables all of which were decided helps.

The example set by this special feeding carried over into a surprising large number of families who, although not on relief, were faced with the serious problem of existing upon very meager incomes. Powdered skim milk, whole grained cereals, dried fruit, tomato juice, the less expensive vegetables, and cod liver oil were popularized through group demonstrations, and the distribution of menus, marketing orders, and recipes. All of this did much to prevent and overcome the wide-spread and serious malnutrition that was rapidly becoming apparent in the early fall months.

All this concerted effort is, we believe, responsible for the fact that the Keep Growing results continued to improve during this year, instead of rapidly growing worse as we fear in the fall.

Cooperation of Health Agencies and the Medical and Dental Professions: Special and wholehearted credit should also be given to the State Board of Health, the Nevada Public Health Association, the CWS nursing service, and last but by no means least, to the medical and dental professions for their valiant and cooperative efforts to protect and improve the health conditions of the children of the state during this trying year.

Through the joint efforts of the State Board of Health, (especially the personal influences of its secretary, Dr. E. E. Hamer) and the Nevada Public Health Association, the service of Nevada's one and only state nurse, Mrs. Bishop, was jointly maintained until January 1, 1934. At that time absolutely no more funds were available from the State Board of Health, so for the rest of the year the entire financial burden of maintaining this valuable service became the responsibility of the Nevada Public Health Association. But even in the face of greatly reduced funds and greatly increased need the spirit of wholehearted cooperation was maintained. The state nurse accepted a decided reduction in salary, her field expenses were largely cared for by traveling with the extension agents, Dr. Hamer continued his fine supervisory advice, and encouragement, and field work was carried on just as far as funds were available. With such limited funds it was, of course, impossible to reach all communities for the usual inspection of school children for physical defects, and the all-important suggestions that they consult their family physicians and dentists for diagnosis and possible treatment. Just when funds were nearly exhausted, the CWS nursing service was established, again under the guidance of Dr. Hamer, representing the State Board of Health. Mrs. Bishop was released from the Nevada Public Health Association to act as state supervisor, unemployed nurses were added to the force, and the work again went forward with renewed vigor. As a result, in most sections of the state all children received a thorough physical inspection, and

every effort was made to see that they consulted their family doctor, or dentist for diagnosis and treatment. In localities where this inspection service could not be given, because of lack of funds, local leaders, teachers, and extension agents continued the follow-up work by using the inspection records of the previous year; urging that medical or dental advice be secured by parents. Some excellent results were secured.

Particular mention should be made of the generous cooperation given by the medical and dental professions. When the serious financial condition was explained to them by committees from the Parent-Teachers' Associations, Homemakers' Clubs, or the state nurse and her CWS nursing assistants, they were most generous in offering their cooperation in working out ways and means whereby the most serious cases could receive diagnosis and remedial attention. In some cases small monthly payments were arranged for. Where absolutely no funds were available the doctors or dentists agreed to donate their services. On the other hand, the committees or nurse assumed the responsibility of making careful investigation of financial condition to guard against imposition. Full information regarding the size of family, financial condition, length of time out of work, etc. were carefully obtained. Then a definite time was set for the work to be done. In some instances the committee furnished transportation to be sure the appointments were promptly kept. County and other physicians and the dentists seemed to appreciate this type of thorough investigation, and all were most generous in their response. Also, hospitals gave reduced rates, or donated their facilities. The majority of parents who had any money at all made every effort to have physical defects corrected. Whole families went without many of the things that are usually considered necessities of life, in order that some child in the family might have some physical defect corrected.

As a result of all this fine cooperation a surprising total of 2185 physical defects were corrected during this year, as compared to 2162 corrections during the previous year. Included in these were 137 eye cases, 183 nose, 454 throat, and 792 dental cases. About 75% of the cases were paid for by the parents. In the other 25% the services were donated by doctors or dentists, or funds were supplied by Parent-Teachers' Associations, or other local or county organizations. In one instance the county commissioners supplied the funds for two doctors, and a nurse to make a ninety mile trip to an isolated community, and 22 severe tonsil cases received much needed remedial attention.

543 cases of those listed above involved posture defects. The interest of teachers, parents and children has at last been aroused in regard to posture, and its effect on the general health. The Agricultural Extension Service, and the state nurse have been talking Posture for four years, and this is the first year that real results were noticeable. An increasing number of teachers gave corrective posture exercises during physical exercise periods. Parents and children have paid special attention to shoes, and their effect on feet and the whole posture. The value of a flat, non-sagging bed, and little or no pillow is at last being

realized. As a result many children who had acquired unwise posture habits have been able to overcome these defects. We are much encouraged over the results of this year's posture work.

Altogether, we believe Nevada has real grounds for being proud of its efforts in behalf of this record concerning the correction of physical defects. In practically all of the Keep Growing communities the month by month growth and health records give numerous specific examples of the results of the correction of physical defects. Soon after these children were made "free to gain" by having physical defects removed, steady gains in weight were made, often color, muscle tone and posture improved, the whole appearance and attitude underwent a decided change, resulting in better school work and a happier, more wholesome development of the whole personality.

At the present time 65% of these Keep Growing children show indications of having physical defects according to the nurses inspection records left on file in each school. Last year 71% showed such evidence. This means that there has been a 6% improvement during this one year. We consider this excellent progress, especially during this year when money was so very scarce and needs so many. We sincerely hope this good work may continue. The Extension Service, and local leaders will gladly continue to give the same cooperation they have in the past, in regard to helping with the follow-up work, and in collecting and tabulating the results from the Keep Growing communities. Nutrition and physical condition bear a close relationship and joint responsibility for the general good health of growing children. It is only when children are free from severe physical defects that they can really benefit from even the best of food habits. Therefore, we sincerely welcome this cooperation between the nutrition and health service in this state.

Sanitation: Through the work of Mrs. Bishop, representing the State Board of Health, and the Nevada Public Health Association, community interest is being aroused in the sanitary conditions surrounding school life.

Of the 76 schools involved in the Keep Growing demonstration, 57 now are listed as having safe drinking water, 65 have safe hand washing facilities, and 49 have sanitary toilets. The water supply for schools is always a serious problem in this state, and was unusually serious during this year of drought. Very often the teachers, or some of the older pupils have to bring the school water supply to school in big milk cans. To cooperate with the State Board of Health campaign against skin diseases, and other contagion spread by unclean hands and the common wash basin, a supply of running water for hand washing is one of the sanitation requirements. One of the most effective methods of solving this problem, when there is no piped water or pump, is the use of a tea kettle. One child pours the water, while the other washes his hands. In cold weather the tea kettle is placed on the heating stove, so that the water may be warm. In a good many com-

munities Homemakers' Clubs, or P.T.A.'s. have furnished liquid soap and individual paper towels. The elimination of the common wash basin has certainly been a big help in the struggle against skin diseases.

Where there is no large supply of water outside privies must be used, and many were greatly in need of repair, or replacement. Where funds are not available for extensive improvement screening cracks and knot holes and thorough banking with earth around the outside have done much to eradicate the danger from flies. The renovation of rural schools, as a CWA work relief project has helped greatly in solving this problem. We beg leave to suggest the digging, or drilling of school wells as a future work relief project.

Star Communities: As an incentive for active community interest and effort, Silver and Gold Star Certificates are awarded to communities that reach the ultimate state goals. Silver Star Certificates are awarded for fulfilling the nutrition goals of having 75% of the school children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Gold Star Certificates are awarded for meeting these nutrition goals, and also the sanitation goals of safe drinking water, and sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. Sixteen communities were awarded Silver Star Certificates; 6 of these being All-Year Silver Star Communities. This duplicates the record for last year. Nineteen other communities, not only met the state nutrition requirements, but also the sanitation requirements, and so were awarded Gold Star Certificates; 4 of them being All-Year Gold Star Communities. This is a decided improvement over last year's record when there were only 10 Gold Star Communities. A list of these Silver and Gold Star Communities is given below.

Silver 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>
*Vista	Washoe	90.33%	0.00%	Spanish Ranch	Elko	100.00%	0.00%
Elburz	Elko	75.00	0.00	Harmon	Churchill	78.37	10.81
Jack Creek	"	75.00	0.00	Island	"	77.77	0.00
Metropolis	"	75.67	2.71	Northam	"	77.77	7.40
Panama	"	100.00	0.00	Melvin	White Pine	100.00	0.00
*Rabbit Creek	"	100.00	0.00	*Birch	Eureka	100.00	0.00
*Smith Creek	"	80.00	0.00	*Pine Valley	"	100.00	0.00
*South Fork	"	100.00	0.00	Central	Douglas	81.81	0.00

(* Fulfilled Star requirements all year. This is the ultimate goal of the Keep Growing work.)

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>
Brown	Washoe	81.81%	0.00%	Cherry Creek	White Pine	80.00%	5.00%
*Callahan	"	100.00	0.00	Consolidated #4	"	100.00	0.00
Boulder	Elko	86.67	6.66	*Siegel	"	75.00	0.00
Carlin	"	75.96	3.11	Steptoe	"	87.50	0.00
Contact	"	78.00	10.00	*Eureka High	Eureka	72.73	0.00
Montello	"	76.00	1.33	*J.D. School	"	75.00	0.00
Sprucemont	"	100.00	0.00	Austin	Lander	75.68	10.81
Fallon, Oats Park Churchill		75.29	8.62	Minden	Douglas	80.76	2.56
Fallon, Old High	"	79.48	7.69	Gardnerville	"	86.20	0.00
Fallon, West End	"	77.77	7.01				

(* Fulfilled Star requirements all year. This is the ultimate goal of the Keep Growing work.)

There is another group of communities of which we are very proud, and those are the communities having no children in Poor Nutritional Condition. Such a condition is seldom, or never an accident; it is practically always the result of long and persistent effort to secure the cooperation of every parent, sustain the interest of all children, and secure the correction of all serious physical defects. Special honor is due the following communities for their achievement.

Communities Having No Children in Poor Nutritional Condition

<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Elko County</u>	<u>White Pine County</u>	<u>Eureka County</u>	<u>Douglas County</u>	<u>Churchill County</u>
Brown	Elburz	*Consolidated #4	*Birch Creek	Central	Island
*Callahan	*Fort Halleck	Melvin	Eureka High School	Gardnerville	
*Vista	*Jack Creek	*Siegcl	J. D. School		
	*Panama	Steptoe	*Pino Valley		
	*Rabbit Creek		Sadlor		
	*Smith Creek				
	*South Fork				
	Spanish Ranch	() No children in Poor Nutritional Condition throughout the school year.)			
	*Sprucemont				

Health Booklet Contest: The preparation of health booklets as a volunteer project closely correlated with the regular classroom health instruction work, was continued again this year. Not as many communities took part as last year, due very likely to the short school year and rushed schedules, resulting from shortage of school funds. As stated above this is entirely a voluntary activity, but many children throughout the state seem to find a live interest and enjoyable self-expression in preparing these booklets throughout the year, and the teachers testify to their educational value.

Health Booklet Contest Winners

Division A

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 - Louise Kennedy, Lamoille, Elko County. Age 12 years. Gained 13 pounds, from 81 to 94 pounds. She also grew $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, ending the school year with good muscle tone, good color, good posture. Subject of booklet: The Fountain of Youth. Illustrated with cut-outs.

2nd Prize - Charlene Walker, Diamond Valley, Eureka County. Age 15 years. Gained 2 pounds, from 155 to 157 pounds. Grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Throughout the year this girl had good muscle tone, color, and teeth condition. Her problem was one of weight control. Subject of booklet: A Ranch Child's Sleeping Problems in Nevada. Illustrated with original drawings.

3rd Prize - Rosic Mori, Northam, Churchill County. Age 9 years. Gained $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, from $51\frac{1}{2}$ to $57\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and improved from $1\frac{1}{2}$ below average weight to average weight, also grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Ended the school year with good muscle tone, color, fair posture, and fair tooth condition. Subject of booklet: Food Habits. Illustrated by crayon drawings.

4th Prize - Delbert Schultz, Diamond Valley, Eureka County. Age $1\frac{1}{4}$ years. Gained $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, from 95 to $105\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, which improved his weight standard from a -7 to -4%. Grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Ended the year with muscle tone, color

posture, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Foods in Nevada. Illustrated by cut-outs.

5th Prize - Betty Guinn, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. Age 8 years. Gained $6\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, from 61 to $67\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and grew 1 inch. Ended the school year with muscle tone, color, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Food Alphabet. Illustrated by cut-outs.

6th Prize - Gail Barber, Brown, Washoe County. Age 10 years. Gained $8\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, from 80 to $88\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, which improved her nutritional condition from -8 to -2%. She also grew 1 inch, and ended the school year with muscle tone, color, posture, and teeth in good condition. Subject of booklet: Cleanliness. Illustrated by magazine cut-outs.

Honorable Mention: Andrew Faurreuil, Panama, Elko County; Walter Dory, Austin, Lander County; Violet Raines, Pine Valley, Eureka County; Wilma Johnson, Franktown, Washoe County; Howard Walker, Kate M. Smith School, Washoe County.

Division B

Division "B" - for children who are free from physical defects, or have had such defects corrected. Score card, average increase in weight 5%, Good Nutritional Standing 10%, posture 10%, freedom from physical defects, or defects corrected 25%, health information 25%, forceful and original presentation 25%.

1st Prize - Helen Kapetanakis, Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County. Age 8 years. Gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and grew 2 inches. Had throat defects corrected. Subject of booklet: Food Alphabet. Illustrated by cut-outs.

2nd Prize - Kathleen Dyer, Fort Halleck, Elko County. Age 14 years. Gained $6\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and grew 1 inch. Had dental corrections made. Subject of booklet: Golden Rules of Health. Illustrated with original water colors.

3rd Prize - Mary Aberasturi, Austin, Lander County. Age 13 years. Gained $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, and grew $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Has had all defects corrected. Subject of booklet: School Room and Health.

4th Prize - Myrtle Atkinson, Northam, Churchill County. Age 11 years. Gained 9 pounds and grew 1 inch. Her only defect was a slight dental defect. Subject of booklet: Food, Exercise, Care of Eyes. Illustrated with crayon drawings.

5th Prize - Patricia Kapetanakis, Kate M. Smith School, Washoe County. Age 7 years. Gained 2 pounds and grew 1 inch. Had dental and throat corrections made. Subject of booklet: How I Keep Growing. Illustrated by cut-outs.

6th Prize - Ruth Lima, Fallon, Churchill County. Age 13 years. Gained 9 pounds and grew $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Had dental corrections made. Subject of booklet: Foods, Sunshine, Sleep.

Honorable Mention: Donald Cliff, Franktown, Washoe County; Billie Smith, Kate M. Smith School, Washoe County; Jean Johnson, J.D. School, Eureka County; Jean Craig, Austin, Lander County.

Supplementary Activities

Child Health Day Celebration: As a means of publicity and community education 48 communities held Child Health Day celebrations some time late in April, or early in May. These celebrations took the form of Keep Growing Achievement Days with various program items regarding nutrition, posture, sanitation, etc. presented by the children, and exhibits of the health booklets made during the year. Local leaders make a report of the year's activities and results at this time, and cooperating organizations, civic and school, and health officials all join in focusing attention upon the all important subject of Child Health. A total of 4047 attended these Child Health Day celebrations this year. The size of the celebrations varied from three or four ranch families at a tiny rural school to the county-wide celebration held in Washoe county, with an attendance of 600, and many public officials, including the Governor of the state taking part in the program. Special mention is again due Austin for their helpful hospitality in inviting all the surrounding rural schools to join them in their annual Child Health Day festivities. The beauty of that twilight program with its colorful costumes and artistic stage arrangement, given while the setting sun flooded in through the big western windows, will long live in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be there that night.

Prepare for School Roundups: The effort to extend the benefits of the Keep Growing demonstration

down to the preschool children continues to grow in both interest and attendance. In many of the communities the five-year-olds who will attend school next year come to the school house with parent, or an older brother or sister whenever the state nurse, nutrition specialist, or extension agent appears for a Keep Growing demonstration. As a result they have the benefit of a whole year's effort in the Prepare for School subproject. In other communities spring, summer, and fall meetings are held in which local physicians, dentists, nurses and extension agents cooperate with local committees. Each child and a parent, or older brother or sister, has the benefit of a physical examination, or inspection, and a nutrition conference with the extension agent. Physical condition, food, sleep, rest, toilet, and hand washing habits are checked, and every effort made to see that these little folk are ready, physically and socially, to enter school in the fall.

Credit Due Local Leaders and Committees: Each year there is a growing community consciousness of the valuable service rendered by local leaders, and committees through their devotion in carrying on these Keep Growing demonstrations. These leaders devote from one to four days a month to this work. They re-weigh the children, and hold conferences with them and their parents in the absence of the extension agent, assist the agent when she visits the community, and do much follow-up work throughout the year. They also make frequent reports as to the progress of the work. Committees from cooperating organizations arrange for the supplementary school feeding, help equip lunch rooms, secure cots, blankets, etc. for use during rest periods, and sponsor and arrange for Achievement Days, Prepare for School Roundups, etc. All this work is on a voluntary basis, and it speaks volumes for the widespread interest in these demonstrations that so much time, and effort is devoted to this cause each year. It is a community service that is deeply appreciated by the communities involved, the school authorities, state and local health agencies, and the extension service.

On behalf of all concerned, we wish to publicly express a deep appreciation for this splendid cooperation.

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 1933 to 1934
STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal + 5%.	Decrease in number of children 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	958	865	92	+ 2.90%	- 0.06%	480	64.12% 18.63% 54%
Elko*	593	584	98	+ 17.14	- 1.43	312	72.28 5.82 76
Churchill*	648	646	99	+ 33.42	- 16.49	426	75.54 8.66 72
White Pine	169	180	107	+ 30.00	- 16.62	219	68.88 10.00 74
Eureka	155	161	104	- 3.29	- 9.25	265	68.32 5.59 70
Lander**	38	37	98	+ 30.93	- 20.77	35	75.68 10.81 81
Lincoln	93	84	91	+ 20.59	- 16.77	54	57.14 15.74 68
Humboldt	47	48	102	+ 15.69	- 0.27	19	62.50 12.50 65
Ormsby	259	254	98	+ 13.37	+ 0.55	159	72.74 8.66 90
Douglas*	213	206	97	+ 23.23	- 7.32	186	79.10 5.35 42
STATE TOTALS	3153	3065	97	+ 15.76%	- 6.39%	2185	70.21% 10.87% 65%

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 children in Poor Nutritional Condition.)
Washoe	22	2	1	2	3
Elko*	22	1	8	5	9
Churchill*	9	1	3	3	1
White Pine	8	1	1	4	5
Eureka	7	5	2	2	5
Lander**	1	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	1	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	1	0	0	0	0
Ormsby	1	0	0	0	0
Douglas*	4	0	1	2	2
Totals	76	10	16	19	25

* Silver Star Counties - ** Gold Star Counties

WASHOE COUNTY - Summary of County Results
M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent

The Keep Growing work was carried on in 22 communities in Washoe County. Two new communities were added this year - Copperfield and Flannigan. 936 children were enrolled during the year, 864, or 93% completing the project. The 108 children in the upper grades of the Robert H. Mitchell School were weighed and measured, but are not included in this report.

Washoe county has 2 Gold Star Communities and one Silver Star Community, Brown, Callahan, and Vista. Last year Washoe county had 4 Gold Star Schools and 6 Silver Star Schools.

The state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition ~~was~~ not reached. 64.12% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, and 18.63% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5%, and decrease the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% ~~was~~ not reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 2.90%, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased .06%.

Washoe county has worked hard during the school year to get all the children in Good Nutritional Condition, 16 schools served hot lunch at noon, 19 served milk at recess, 17 schools had the water tested at the State Hygienic Laboratory; 5 were unfit for use. Fourteen schools have sanitary toilets, 19 have hand washing facilities, and 18 give cod liver oil and tomato juice.

772 children were given physical examinations in the schools by the Nevada public health nurse and the CWS nursing service, under the direction of Mrs. Ebba Bishop. 480 physical corrections were made during the year in spite of the fact that families are living on limited incomes. 19.91% of the children enrolled in the Keep Growing project are now free from physical defects. This is 9.91% above the state goal to have 10% of the physical defects corrected.

A county health clinic was held at Empire this spring through the cooperation of the medical profession, the county commissioners, and the Nevada Public Health Association. Twenty-two children had their tonsils removed. The children were from the 3 communities of Empire, Deep Hole, and Gerlach.

Nineteen schools in the county took part in a Child Health program with a total attendance of 1385. 239 health booklets were made by 15 schools. Cash prizes for the booklets were given by the Homemakers' Clubs and the P.T.A. of Sparks. Refreshments for the County Health Day program were furnished by the Sparks P.T.A., and the Washoe County Farm Bureau. We wish to express our appreciation to the Nevada public health nurses, the Washoe County Farm Bureau, the Sparks P.T.A., the St. Thomas Mothers' Club, the Homemakers' Clubs, the doctors and dentists, the local leaders, teachers, and the local newspapers for the splendid cooperation during the school year in making this project a success.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the hot lunch project as carried on this year in the Reno and Sparks Schools.
2. Arouse interest in the sanitation phase of the work.
3. Continue to stress the correction of physical defects.

WASHOE COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOAL			ULTIMATE STATE GOAL					
		% Ex.	# Com.	% Com.	Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.
Anderson	16 11 68.				419.88%	-15.91%	14	63.63%	9.09%	90%
Brown**	14 11 78.				410.38	-21.42	1	81.81	0.00	81
Callahan***	5 4 80.				420.00	00.00	5	100.00	0.00	40
Copperfield	9 9 100.				422.22	00.00	0	66.66	11.11	55
Deep Hole	6 6 100.				416.67	-16.67	1	33.33	16.66	17
Derby	8 8 100.				425.00	-12.50	1	62.50	25.00	100
Empire	8 8 100.				412.50	-12.50	9	37.50	12.50	12
Flannigan	0 9				66.66	-22.22	4	66.66	22.22	67
Franktown	9 8 88.				416.67	-10.83	8	50.00	12.50	75
Gerlach	26 22 84.				- 1.75	42.80	10	63.63	18.18	33
Glendale	8 8 100.				425.00	00.00	0	75.00	12.50	100
SPAFKS Kate M. Smith	109 89 81.				400.54	41.67	84	62.92	19.10	37
SPARKS Mary Lee Nichols	150 129 86.				45.68	41.27	109	64.34	18.60	59
SPARKS Robert H. Mitchell	209 195 93.				42.55	- 2.58	110	73.84	11.29	75

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOAL			ULTIMATE STATE GOAL				
				#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.	Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal <u>45%</u> .	Decrease in number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal <u>-5%</u> .	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal <u>10%</u> .	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal <u>75%</u> .	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal <u>10% or less</u> .
Lockwood	17	11	64.	<u>+13.90%</u>	<u>+00.54%</u>			14	72.72%	18.18%	100%
North Truckee	11	10	90.	<u>+2.73</u>	<u>-15.45</u>			8	30.00	30.00	80
Spanish Springs	11	11	100.	<u>0.00</u>	<u>00.00</u>			4	27.27	63.63	90
St. Thomas	183	183	100.	<u>-3.82</u>	<u>-9.13</u>			59	59.56	25.13	66
Verdi	59	56	94.	<u>+4.87</u>	<u>-0.90</u>			15	62.50	17.85	36
Vista**	15	15	100.	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>			2	93.33	0.00	80
Wadsworth	55	55	100.	<u>+1.81</u>	<u>-5.55</u>			22	52.72	27.27	55
Washoe	8	6	75.	<u>+4.27</u>	<u>+4.16</u>			0	66.67	16.66	100
TOTALS	938	865	92.	<u>+2.90%</u>	<u>-0.06%</u>			480	64.12%	18.63%	54%

** An All-Year Silver Star Community

** A Gold Star Community

*** An All-Year Gold Star Community

Anderson, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 16
 Number completing the demonstration. 11 or 68.75%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	43.75%	63.63%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.25	27.27
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	25.00	9.09
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 90.00% 90.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 14

Anderson just missed being a Gold Star Community again this year. All requirements were met but one. To be a Gold Star Community 75% of the children must be in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Anderson has only 63.63% in Good Nutritional Condition, and 9.09% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This school more than reached the annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5%, and decrease the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 19.88% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 15.91%. This is a splendid record. 10% of the children are free from physical defects. The school has safe drinking water, as shown by test, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities.

All pupils in the school took cod liver oil and tomato juice. Part 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 brought milk for their lunch and during the cold weather brought cocoa in a thermos bottle.

The school house was redecorated and cabinets and book cases put in by the CWA. Electric lights and a water system were installed.

The children were given a physical inspection by the CWS nurses, and urged to seek medical advice and possible treatment from their family doctor or dentist. Fourteen defects were corrected during the year. It is hoped that more corrections will be made during the summer.

A health program was put on at the Farm Center meeting in the Anderson district. Health prizes were awarded by the Anderson-Riverside Homemakers' Club.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Anderson a Gold Star Community.
2. Encourage the correction of defects.
3. Continue the health program in the school.
4. Buy scales for the school.

Browns, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 14
Number completing the demonstration 11 or 78.57%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	71.43%	81.81%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	7.14	18.18
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	21.42	00.00
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 81.81% 81.81%
Total number of defects corrected 0

Congratulations! The Brown school is a Gold Star Community again this year. 81.81% of the children in the school are in Good Nutritional Condition which is 6.81% above the ultimate state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition. No one in the school is in the Poor Nutritional Condition group. The state goal is to have not more than 10% of the school children in Poor Nutritional Condition. The annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5%, and to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% were both reached. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 10.38%, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 21.42%.

All the children in the school bring their lunch. Milk was brought by each child during the school year and cocoa during the cold months. Each child washes his hands before eating. Paper towels are furnished by the school. Mrs. Christie MacGillivary gave each child a drinking cup with their names engraved on it. 100% of the children took cod liver oil and tomato juice during the time it was supplied under the CWS lunch project. The children brought their spoon and glass to take the cod liver oil and tomato juice. The teacher, Mrs. Christie MacGillivary, gave each child a piece of candy. This helped greatly to keep up interest in the cod liver oil.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school and gave each child a physical examination. 18% of the children in the school are free from physical defects. The state goal is to have 10% free from physical defects or 10% have corrections made.

The school house and grounds have been repaired under the CWA project. The school has sanitary toilets, safe drinking water, as shown by test, and hand washing facilities.

A Child Health Day program was given at the Farm Center meeting in May with an attendance of 75. Health booklets were made by the school. The Homemakers of the Brown-Huffaker community gave cash prizes for the awards.

Mrs. Christie MacGillivary, the teacher, acted as leader for the Keep Growing work. She weighed the children in the absence of the agent and co-operated in every way to improve the health of the children. The school room is always very neat, clean and well ventilated.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep Browns a Gold Star Community.
2. Continue the nutrition and health program as now carried on.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.

Callahan, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 5
Number completing the demonstration. 4 or 80%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
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>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 80.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 4

Congratulations! Callahan is an All-Year Gold Star Community this year. 100% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and none in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is a splendid record. The ultimate state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition was more than reached. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 20%, and the state goal is to increase this number 5%. Since no one in the school was in Poor Nutritional Condition this number could not be decreased. The state goal is to decrease the number at least 5%.

The CWS nurse, Mrs. F. Hartung, inspected the children in the school, and urged the parents to seek the advice of their family doctor or dentist for diagnosis and possible treatment; 4 corrections were made. It is to be hoped that more corrections will be made during the summer.

The teacher, Mrs. Anne M. Brockliss, and the parents cooperated in every way to get the children in Good Nutritional Condition. During the bad weather the school was held in the Callahan home. At this time the children were served a hot lunch. At school a supervised lunch period was held. A tea kettle was purchased for hand washing. Towels were brought from home. Milk was served each day and cocoa made during the cold weather. The drinking water at the school and at the home was tested and found to be safe for drinking purposes. The toilet is in a sanitary condition. Cod liver oil and tomato juice was taken by each pupil during the time it was supplied by the CWS project.

The school took part in the County Child Health Day program held in Sparks on May 4th. This is the first year the school has attended the program. Health booklets were made by each child in the school. We hope that Callahan will keep up the splendid record made during the year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the splendid health program as now carried on.
2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Keep Callahan a Gold Star Community.

Copperfield, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the spring 9

Number completing the demonstration. 9 or 100%

	March 1934	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	74.44%	66.66%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	44.44	22.22
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	11.11	11.11
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 55.00% 55.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 0

Copperfield is located 18 miles north of Reno on the Purdy highway at the Copperfield Mine. The school was opened in January, 1934. This is the first time a school has been held in this community. Before the children had to be brought to Reno. We are very glad to welcome this community into our Keep Growing project.

66% of these school children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 11.11% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 22.22%, which is more than 4 times the annual state goal to increase the number 5%. However, the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was not decreased; the state goal is to decrease this number 5%.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, inspected all the school children. 74.45% of the pupils are free from apparent physical defects which is a very fine record. However, there is still work to be done along this line.

The drinking water for the school is brought from the ranch home of one of the pupils and from the section house at Anderson. The water from the ranch was tested and found not to be safe for drinking purposes at the time the test was made. A check is being made to see if the water is now safe.

The children had milk for recess, and had cocoa or soup during the cold weather. All of the children brought their lunch to school. Cod liver oil was taken by the children. Good gains were made during the short time the children were enrolled in the project. We hope Copperfield will be a Silver Star Community next year.

A few of the children in the school made health booklets. The pupils put on a health playlet at the County Keep Growing Achievement Day held in Sparks, May 4th.

We wish to thank the teacher and the parents for their interest and cooperation in the health project.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Copperfield a Gold Star Community.
2. Meet the sanitary requirements.
3. Continue the health program as started in the school this year.

Deep Hole, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 6
 Number completing the demonstration. 6 or 100%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	16.66%	33.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	50.00	50.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>33.33</u>	<u>16.66</u>
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 33.33% 16.66%
 Total number of defects corrected. 1

Deep Hole has been enrolled in the Keep Growing project for three years. 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 building is in very poor condition, but always very neat and clean. The school district has been consolidated with the Gerlach district, and all pupils will go to the Gerlach school next fall.

The teacher, Mrs. Lucas, and the pupils were very eager to make Deep Hole a Gold Star Community this year. Milk was brought to school by the pupils for recess and noon. The teacher made cocoa or a cream soup for lunch during the cold months. Cod liver oil and tomato juice were taken by each child in the school. A tea kettle was used to heat water for the children to wash their hands before lunch. The drinking water had to be brought to the school by the teacher. The water was not tested. A health program was given on the last day of school.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school this spring and examined the children; 83.34% of them are now free from physical defects. This is an unusually splendid record. A county health clinic was held in Empire in May, 1934. One child from Deep Hole had his tonsils removed. He had missed several days of school because of ill health.

A very nice piece of health work was carried on in the school this year in spite of the fact that the report does not show up so favorably. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 16.67% which is over three times the state goal to increase the number in this group 5%. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 16.67% which is also three times the state goal to decrease the number 5%. This is an excellent improvement for one year.

The state goal to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition was not reached. 33.33% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 16.66% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition.

We wish to thank the teacher, parents and pupils for the cooperation given in the nutrition and health work.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Give the same type of fine cooperation during the coming year when these children attend the Gerlach school.

Derby, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 8

Number completing the demonstration. 8 or 100%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	37.50%	62.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	12.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	37.50	25.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 1

Derby is located about 30 miles from Reno on the Wadsworth highway. It is a joint Washoe-Storey county school district. Keep Growing work has been carried on in this district for two years.

This year the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 25% which is 5 times the annual state goal of 5% increase. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 12.50% which is more than twice the annual state goal of 5% decrease. This is an excellent record. 62.50% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 25% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. We hope this goal will be reached next year.

The CWS nurse, Mrs. F. Hartung, visited the school and gave the children a physical inspection. Indications of the usual defects were found, involving throat and teeth, and parents and pupils were urged to seek medical or dental advice and treatment. We hope this will be done during the summer, so the children will be "free to gain".

The school house was repaired and a well dug this year by the CWA. The water was tested and found to be unsafe for drinking purposes. We hope the source of contamination can be found and water made safe by fall. The school has hand washing facilities, but the other sanitary requirements have not been reached.

Cod liver oil and tomato juice were served during the time they were furnished by the CWA. The children brought milk to drink for lunch. They all tried very hard to live up to the health rules and to make good gains.

Health booklets were made by each pupil in the school. We feel that much information about good health was learned by making these booklets. We hope Derby will be a Silver Star Community next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
2. Continue the health program as started.
3. Make Derby a Silver Star Community.
4. Try to meet all the sanitation requirements.

Empire, Washoe County

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	25.00%	37.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	37.50	50.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	37.50	12.50
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 75.00% 12.50%
Total number of defects corrected. 9

Empire community is located in the northern part of Washoe county at a gypsum plant. The school is held in a portion of the hospital building, which is now not used for hospital purposes. The smaller rooms are well-suited to the few pupils in the school.

Both annual state nutrition goals were reached this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 12.50%, which is twice the state goal and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 12.50%, which is also more than twice the state goal.

Empire now has 37.50% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 12.50% in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. We believe that now more children are "free to gain" the goal will be reached next year.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school this spring. Seven of the 8 pupils in the school gave indications of having throat defects. Perhaps this is the reason for so many of the pupils not being in Good Nutritional Condition. In May, 1934, a county health clinic was held at Empire and the 7 children had their tonsils removed. This is an unusual record to have 100% of the pupils in a school have their tonsils removed. The children should now be "free to gain". 87.50% of the pupils are now free from physical defects, 62.50% of the corrections being made this year.

The school has safe drinking water and sanitary toilets. All of the children live near the school and go home for lunch. During the winter cod liver oil and tomato juice was taken by most of the children. Milk is now being delivered to the children from a local dairy.

The school closed a month before the expected time, because of lack of funds. Plans had been made to put on a health program and make health booklets, but due to the change in the closing date there was not time.

We wish to thank the local leader, Mrs. L. W. Shields, the teacher, Miss Edith Dewar, the health nurses, and the medical profession for the cooperation given in carrying on the health project. We wish every community in the state might have the same opportunity of having the physical corrections made.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Empire a Gold Star Community.
 2. Continue the fine health program.
 3. Make health booklets and hold a Child Health Day program.

Flannigan, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the spring. 9

	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.66%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	11.11
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>22.22</u>
	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects	66.66%
Total number of defects corrected.	4

Flannigan is located in the northern part of Washoe county on the Southern Pacific railroad.

This spring this community was visited by the extension agent just a few days before the closing date. The purpose of the visit was to arrange to hold a Prepare for School Round-Up in the community if there were children who would enter school next fall. The teacher did not know of any new children of school age. She said she would like very much to have the children weighed and checked over nutritionally, and would like to take part in the nutrition work next year. Therefore, the work was started with the following results.

The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Flannigan has 66.66% of its pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, and 22.22% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is a fairly good beginning record. Mrs. F. Hartung, the health nurse, had visited the school earlier in the year, and had given the physical inspection. 33% of the children were found to be free from physical defects.

We are very happy to have the Flannigan school enrolled in the Keep Growing project. The school will be visited next fall when the project starts for next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Carry on the Keep Growing work.
2. Each child in the school drink milk.
3. Buy scales for the school.
4. Make Flannigan a Gold Star Community.

Franktown, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 9
Number completing the demonstration. 8 or 89%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	33.33%	50.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	37.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	33.33	12.50
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 88.00% 75.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 8

This year Franktown reached both annual state goals. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 16.67%; the state goal is to increase the number 5%. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 10.83%; the state goal is to decrease the number 5%.

50% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 12.50% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, so there is still room for improvement.

Mrs. F. Hartung, the health nurse, inspected the children in the school. Eight physical corrections were made; 2 nose, 2 throat, and 4 teeth. 25% of the children are now free from physical defects.

The school has running water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. The Washoe Valley Homemakers purchased paper towels for the school. The drinking water was tested and found to be safe for drinking purposes. Most of the pupils brought milk for lunch, and cocoa or hot chocolate during the cold weather. A supervised lunch period was held again this year.

A very good health program was given at the Farm Center meeting in May. Health booklets were made by each pupil in the school. 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. Make Franktown a Gold Star Community.
2. Continue the fine cooperation between the community and the school.
3. Continue to encourage the correction of physical defects.

Gerlach, Washoe County

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	65.38%	63.63%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	19.23	18.18
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	15.38	18.18
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 33.33%
Total number of defects corrected 10

Gerlach is located in the northern part of Washoe county about 135 miles from Reno. Most of the children in the school are from ranches. The families move in to town for the school year. The town previously was a railroad center, but the division was taken away and a number of the people moved away. This is the second year high school work has been given in this school.

The school has been enrolled in the nutrition and health work three years. Great improvement has been made but this year's statistical report does not show such good results. 63.63% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition and 18.18% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was decreased 1.75% and the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 2.80%. The annual state goal is to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school early this spring. She found that 100% of the children had physical defects. Medical attention is very expensive. The nearest doctor is in Reno, 135 miles away. Naturally, with incomes cut down, people feel that they can not afford to bring their children so far to a doctor. Conditions were reported to the County Relief Board. The cases were investigated and found to be needing care. Two doctors and a nurse were sent to Empire, just 8 miles from Gerlach. Ten children from the Gerlach school had their tonsils removed at this clinic. 66.67% of the children are now "free to gain" as the physical defects have been corrected.

All of the children live near the school house and go home for a hot lunch. The supply of milk has been inadequate. This fact was reported to the County Relief Board. As a result milk is now being supplied by a local dairy. The water was not tested this year. We hope this will be done next year. The other sanitary requirements were not met. Health booklets were not made by the school this year. We hope this will be done next year and a Health Program given.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Gerlach a Silver Star School.
 2. Continue to stress the health project.
 3. Provide a place for the children to wash their hands.
 4. Encourage the children to drink milk.

Glendale, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 8
 Number completing the demonstration. 8 or 100%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	37.50	12.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.50	12.50
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 0

Glendale just missed being a Silver Star Community this year. To be a Silver Star School 75% of the children must be in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Glendale has 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 12.50% in Poor Nutritional Condition, which is 2.50% above the goal. This is a splendid record.

The annual state goal is to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5%, and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%. In Glendale the number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 25%, which is 5 times the state goal. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was not decreased.

The school children were given a physical inspection by Mrs. F. Hartung, the CWS nurse. Seven were found to have indications of throat defects, and 4 needed dental care.

The school district has applied for CWA money to improve the school building. We hope this work will be done during the summer, so Glendale can meet the sanitary requirements. The drinking water was tested, and found to have been unsafe for drinking purposes. The school has hand washing facilities.

A health program was put on at the N. Truckee Farm Center meeting, and at the County Keep Growing Achievement Day held in Sparks on May 4th. Interesting health booklets were made by the pupils. Ribbons were awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau.

We wish to thank Miss Latley, the teacher, for her help in carrying on the nutrition and health program this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Glendale a Silver Star School.
2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Encourage the drinking of milk at recess.
4. Continue the health program as now carried on.

Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 109
 Number completing the demonstration. 89 or 81.65%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	63.38%	62.92%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	20.18	17.97
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.43	19.10
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 64.00% 36.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 84

The Kate M. Smith school group kept up its fine nutrition and health program again this year. The state goals were not reached, because of the heavy odds that this unfortunate year brought to so many. It was a real achievement to hold this group's record with practically no losses. Without the effort of all concerned there would have undoubtedly been severe losses.

62.92% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 19.10% of the children are still in Poor Nutritional Condition. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 0.54%, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 1.67%. This means that neither annual or ultimate state goals were reached this year. However, considering the limited incomes and unemployment, the record made by the school is very good, and could have been obtained only by very hard work and the highest type of community cooperation.

37 children in the school were enrolled in the CWS lunch project. The 37 children enrolled gained $68\frac{1}{4}$ pounds during the time the lunches were served. 20 children took cod liver oil at recess, and all were given tomato juice. We are very sorry the hot lunch project could not be continued. Milk was served to 35 or 40 children at recess. A large part of the milk was furnished by the P.T.A. This extra milk was a very great help to the children, many of whom could have only a limited supply at home. We wish to thank the P.T.A. for their fine support in the project.

The school meets all of the sanitary requirements of safe drinking water, hand washing facilities, and sanitary toilets. However, more paper towels should be made available to the children.

Interesting health booklets were made by the school again this year. Cash prizes were awarded by the P.T.A. and ribbons by the Washoe County Farm Bureau. The school gave a health program at the local P.T.A. meeting and at the County Achievement Day on May 4th.

We wish to thank the teachers, parents, local leaders, doctors, and dentists for their help in making the Keep Growing work a success in the school.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to carry on the health program as before.
2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
3. Continue to serve milk at recess.
4. Make Kate M. Smith a Gold Star School.

Lockwood, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 17

Number completing the demonstration. 11 or 64%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	58.82%	72.72%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	23.53	9.09
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.64	18.18
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 14

Lockwood is a joint Washoe-Storey counties school district located just over the line in Storey county. The Keep Growing work has been carried on in the school for three years. Great improvement has been made. 72.72% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 18.18% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and not more than 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition. Another year's effort should bring Lockwood up to this standard.

The annual state goal to increase the number in Good Nutritional Condition 5% was more than reached as this number was increased 13.90%. However, the goal to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached, the number was increased .54%. The reason for the increase is due to the fact that four children had their tonsils removed just before school closed, and temporarily lost a few pounds.

The school children were all given a physical inspection by Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS health nurse. Eight children had their tonsils removed through the work of the CWS nurse in urging parents to take their children to their family physician for diagnosis and possible treatment. The other children have had their condition diagnosed by their doctor and will have their tonsils removed as soon as possible. This is a fine record. 18.18% of the children are now free from apparent physical defects and the ultimate state goal is to have 10% free.

The teacher, Mrs. Mildred Flagg, is very much interested in the health of the children. She does her part in encouraging them to keep up the health program. Cod liver oil and tomato juice was served during the time it was available. Milk was brought to school for lunch, and cocoa made during the cold weather. Paper towels and individual drinking cups were supplied by the school. The supervised lunch period was also continued, and an effort made to have the children eat more slowly. The water was tested and found to be unsafe for drinking purposes. The water used is now brought from Reno. The hand washing facilities are satisfactory and the toilets are in good condition.

The school took part in the Health Day program held in Sparks, May 4th. Health booklets were made by each pupil in the school. Very real progress has been made by Lockwood.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Lockwood a Gold Star Community.
2. Continue to make every effort to have the physical defects corrected.
3. Continue to interest the parents in order to secure home cooperation.

Mary Lee Nichols School, Sparks, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 150
 Number completing the demonstration. 129 or 86%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	58.66%	64.34%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	24.00	17.05
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.33	18.60
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 63.91% 59.39%
 Total number of defects corrected. 109

The Mary Lee Nichols school made a very fine record although they were not able to reach all the state goals. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 5.68%, the annual state goal is to increase this number 5%. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 1.27%, instead of being decreased 5%, which is the annual state goal. The ultimate state goal, to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, was not reached as the number is 64.34%. 18.60% of the children are still in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 10%, or less, in Good Nutritional Condition. We feel that real results were secured, when the general financial condition is taken into consideration. To make any progress and to prevent losses was a real achievement this year.

Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse, inspected 133 children for physical defects. 63% of the children were found to show indications of having physical defects. During the year 109 physical corrections have been made, of this number 47 were dental corrections and 50 throat corrections. The doctors and dentists who cooperated in making the work possible have the sincere gratitude of the whole community. It is encouraging to find that so many corrections have been made during the time when incomes are so limited, and it is largely due to the fine community cooperation.

21 children from the school were served a hot lunch under the CWS project. During the time the lunches were served the 21 children gained 42 3/4 pounds. 67 children in the school took cod liver oil at recess. Tomato juice was served to those taking the hot lunch. Milk was served 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.

The sanitary conditions of the school are good. There is safe drinking water, safe hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

Health booklets were made by the pupils in the school. Cash prizes were awarded by the P.T.A. and ribbons by the Washoe County Farm Bureau. The school took part in the Child Health Day program given in Sparks on May 4th.

We wish to express our appreciation to the teachers, leaders, P.T.A., parents, doctors, and dentists for the help given during the year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep up the splendid spirit of cooperation.
2. Take an active part in furthering the health clinic.
3. Make Mary Lee Nichols a Gold Star group.

North Truckee, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 11

Number completing the demonstration: • • : : : : : : : : 10 or 90%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	27.27%	30.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	27.27	40.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	45.45	30.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 81.81% 80.00%
Total number of defects corrected 8

North Truckee school worked very hard this year to be a Gold Star School, but did not succeed in meeting all the requirements. However, they made a splendid record.

The annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached. The number was increased 2.73%. The state goal to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was more than reached, as this number was decreased 15.45%.

30% of the children in the North Truckee school are in Good Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% in Good Nutritional Condition. 30% are in Poor Nutritional Condition, and the ultimate state goal is to have 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.

A hot lunch was served at noon during the winter months. Milk was brought to school by each pupil. The lunch room equipment consisted of an electric plate, kettle, tea kettle and cups. Cod liver oil and tomato juice was taken by every one in the school. The school has made every effort to improve the health of the children.

The school house was repaired under the CWS project. It is now in good condition. Curtains were purchased and the lighting corrected. The yard has been improved by putting in a walk and planting flowers. The sanitary requirements have been met, the drinking water has been tested, the toilets have been improved, and a tea kettle provided so the children might have hot water for hand washing. Towels and paper cups are furnished by the school.

Mrs. F. Hartung, health nurse, inspected the children in the school; 9 or 81% of the children have physical defects. Three children in the school have had their tonsils removed and 4 have been to the dentist. 20% of the pupils in the school are free from physical defects. This is 10% above the ultimate state goal to have 10% free from physical defects.

The North Truckee and Glendale schools gave a joint health program at the Farm Center meeting with an attendance of 85. The program was also given at the County Keep Growing Achievement Day held in Sparks, May 4th. Health booklets were made by the school.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
 2. Continue to serve a hot food at noon.
 3. Make North Truckee a Gold Star Community.

Robert H. Mitchell School, Sparks, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 209
 Number completing the demonstration. 195 or 93.30%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	71.29%	73.84%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	14.83	14.87
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	13.88	11.29
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 83.63% 75.45%
 Total number of defects corrected. 110

The Robert H. Mitchell school group of Sparks just missed again reaching a Gold Star standard this year. 73.84% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, and 11.29% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. The Robert H. Mitchell group came within 2% of reaching both of these goals. These are excellent results, especially under the severe financial condition which affected practically every home in the community this year.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 2.55% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased -2.58%. The annual state goal is to increase the number in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%. As shown this goal was not reached despite the real effort made.

110 children were given physical inspections by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, the public health nurse and the CWS nurses. 110 physical corrections were made. 36 children had their tonsils removed and 38 visited the dentist. This is a splendid record for times like these, and the community is very grateful for the help received. As a result the percent of children showing indication of having physical defects was reduced 9.82% in this one year. This group now has 21% of the children free from physical defects, which is 14% above the state goal to have at least 10% free from physical defects.

Milk was served to about 150 children this year. Most of the milk was furnished by the P.T.A. 66 children in the school were enrolled in the CWS hot lunch project. 72 children took cod liver oil and 66 were given tomato juice. 57 children in the hot lunch project gained 130 pounds. Few children in the school bring their lunch as most of them live close enough to go home. The school has sanitary toilets, hand washing facilities and safe drinking water. It is hoped that more paper towels will be available next year as the supply was inadequate this year.

The school took part in the annual county Keep Growing Achievement Day on May 5th. Health booklets were made by the lower grades. Ribbons were awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau and cash prizes by the P.T.A.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the project as now carried on.
2. Continue to arouse interest in the health clinic.
3. Continue to serve milk at recess.
4. Make Robert H. Mitchell a Gold Star School.

Spanish Springs, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 11
 Number completing the demonstration. 11 or 100%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	27.27%	27.27%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	9.09	9.09
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	63.63	63.63
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 90.00% 90.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 4

The Spanish Springs school has been enrolled in the Keep Growing project for three years. The teacher and the pupils have worked very hard to carry out the nutrition and health program. Ten of the eleven children enrolled in the school gave strong indications of having throat defects. It is not surprising therefore that these children all had sore throats and colds, and did not make the steady expected gains. They did gain, but lost each time they were sick. We hope the physical corrections can be made soon and the children made "free to gain". We are quite confident that this is the limiting factor in Spanish Springs, as the food habits are quite good, and all the children have made an earnest effort.

27% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, and 63% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. The annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached in either case, as the percentages did not change at all.

The children have been very faithful about drinking milk at recess and noon. During the cold weather cocoa was prepared at school. The children took cod liver oil and tomato juice during the time it was furnished by the CWS.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school and inspected the children for physical defects. Four physical corrections have been made.

A tea kettle is used to wash the hands before eating lunch. The water for drinking is brought from Sparks by the teacher, so we know it is safe. The toilets could be improved. We hope this will be done before next year.

The school made very good health booklets again this year. They were displayed at the County Keep Growing Achievement Day, May 4th. The school also took part in the program by giving a health play. We wish to thank the teacher, pupils, and parents for the interest taken and the cooperation given in the Keep Growing work this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Stress the correction of physical defects.
2. Continue to bring milk to school at recess.
3. Improve toilet facilities if possible.
4. Continue the splendid health and nutrition program, and work toward the Gold Star standard.

St. Thomas Aquinas School, Reno, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 183

Number completing the demonstration. 183 or 100%

	<u>Jan. 1934</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	68.38%	59.56%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	18.59	15.30
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.03	25.13
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 73.00% 65.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 59

The St. Thomas Aquinas school has been enrolled in the Keep Growing project two years. This year the work was not started until January, due to lack of time on the part of the agent. We are very glad to have the Reno school enrolled in the health project.

178 children in the school were given a physical inspection by Mrs. Ebba Bishop, Nevada public health nurse and the CWS nurse. In the fall 73% of the children had physical defects and in the spring only 65%. 34% of the children are now free from physical defects. The ultimate state goal is to have at least 10% free from physical defects. 59 physical corrections have been made during the year; 21 have had their tonsils removed, and 31 have been to the dentist. This is a splendid health record.

59% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition, and 25% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. The annual state goal to increase the number of children 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 9.82%, instead, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased 9.13%. We are confident that this was the joint result of the prevailing financial condition and the physical defects, many of which have now been corrected. We are quite confident another year will show decided improvement in the statistical results of this school's demonstration.

33 children in the school were enrolled in the CWS hot lunch project. 21 children took cod liver oil, and all enrolled in the project were given tomato juice. The children who brought their lunch to school were seated at a long table in the dining room for their supervised lunch period. During the cold months they were served hot cocoa. The school building is new and modern in every way. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

The school celebrated Child Health Week by taking part in the County Keep Growing program, held in Sparks, May 4th. We wish to thank the Sisters of the school and the local leader, Mrs. Catherine Collins, for the splendid help given in the work this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
2. Spend more time with the children who are in Poor Nutritional Condition.
3. Secure increased home cooperation through the Mothers' Club.
4. Make St. Thomas a Gold Star School.

Verdi, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 59
 Number completing the demonstration. 56 or 94.91%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.63%	62.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.42	19.64
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	16.95	17.85
	100.00%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 76.78% 76.78%
 Total number of defects corrected. 15

Verdi was making a very good nutrition and health record this year when the measles started. A very high percentage of the children in the school had the measles. Most of them were quite sick and did not have a chance to get back to normal before the end of the school year. Therefore the final records do not show the expected improvement, although considerable progress was made.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased only 4.85%, instead of 5%. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was increased ~~40.90%~~, instead of decreased 5%. 62.50% of the children in the school were in Good Nutritional Condition and 17.85% were in Poor Nutritional Condition at the end of the year. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition.

The children were given a physical inspection by Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse. 15 corrections have been made during the year. 64.30% of the children are now free from physical defects. 41.08% improvement in having physical defects corrected was made this year. The state goal is to have at least a 10% improvement. We wish to congratulate the Verdi school on the excellent health record. Now, the children will be "free to gain".

About half of the school children go home for lunch. Most of the children who bring their lunch bring milk to drink at recess or noon. The hot lunch project was not carried on this year. We hope it will be continued next year. Cod liver oil and tomato juice were given to the children in Poor Nutritional Condition.

The drinking water was tested and found to be safe. The school building is in good condition. It has running water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities. Next year we hope the school will be able to buy more paper towels. The school ground is in very good condition. New plants are added each year to beautify the yard. Play ground equipment has been added this year. The children take great pride in improving the school. The school put on a health program at the county Keep Growing Achievement Day held in Sparks on May 4th. Health booklets were not made this year. We hope the school will enter the contest next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage the children to drink more milk.
2. Serve a hot lunch.
3. Buy scales for the school.
4. 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. 15 or 100%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	93.33%	93.33%
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>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 75.00% 75.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 2

Vista has the proud distinction of being an All-Year-Round Silver Star Community. 93.33% of the children in the school have been in Good Nutritional Condition and not any in Poor Nutritional Condition during the entire year. The ultimate state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, therefore, Vista can claim an unusually fine record for the entire year and is awarded an All-Year Silver Star Certificate.

There is safe drinking water, but the other sanitary requirements were not fulfilled, so Vista could not be a Gold Star Community this year. The school applied for help under the CWA project, so perhaps something will be done to improve the sanitary conditions by next fall.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school this year and examined all the pupils. 86% of the children in the school showed indications of having throats that needed medical care. One pupil had her tonsils removed. The other children were taken to the doctor for examination and are ready to have the corrections made. 100% of the children in the school have good teeth. This is a splendid record. Last year the nurse found that the children were not brushing their teeth. Arrangements were made to secure tooth brushes and each pupil brushed his teeth this year. 20% of the children in the school are free from physical defects. The ultimate state goal is to have 10% free from physical defects, so this is another good record for Vista.

Most of the pupils go home for a hot lunch. Cod liver oil and tomato juice were taken during the winter months. Milk was brought for lunch part of the time. A Child Health Day program was given at the school with parents and friends attending. The health booklets made by each pupil were a part of the regular school work during the year. The teacher, Mrs. P. Crosby, is very much interested in the nutrition and health work. She encouraged the pupils to improve their health in every way possible. The school room is always in very good condition and the pupils very happy and cheerful. 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. We know they are very proud of the fine record their children have made this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the splendid health and nutrition work.
2. Meet the sanitary requirements.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Make Vista a Gold Star Community.

Wadsworth, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	55
Number completing the demonstration.	55 or 100%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.91%	52.72%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.36	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>32.72</u>	<u>27.27</u>
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects	62.26%
Total number of defects corrected.	22

Wadsworth completed the project 100% again this year. This is a fine record for so large a school, where the population shifts so continuously. The annual state goal to increase the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached as the number was increased only 1.81%. The annual goal to decrease the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was more than reached as this number was decreased 5.55%. 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. 52.72% of the children are now in Good Nutritional Condition and 27.27% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. We hope this record can be improved next year.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, inspected 53 children this year. 45.28% of the children are now free from apparent physical defects. 22 physical corrections were made during the year. 16 children in the school are Gold Star pupils. To be a Gold Star pupil means that the child is not only in Good Nutritional Condition, but is also free from serious physical defects.

Cod liver oil and tomato juice were taken by about 25 pupils in the school. Each child made a paper cup to put the tomato juice in. The cups were thrown away and only the spoons were to be washed. The children enjoyed making the cups, too. Good gains were made. Special credit is due to Principal Stitler for his personal interest and effort in this work.

Most of the children in the school go home for lunch. The ones who stay for lunch do not have a satisfactory place to wash their hands. Most of the children bring milk to drink at noon. The water was tested and found to be unsafe for drinking purposes. We hope next year the school will be able to meet all the sanitary requirements.

Health booklets were made by the school. A Health Program was given at the school assembly. We hope Wadsworth can attend the county Keep Growing Achievement Day next year. The distance is so great that it would be impossible for all the pupils to attend, but perhaps the school could be represented by a few.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
2. Provide hand washing facilities.
3. Buy scales for the school.
4. Continue to stress the importance of drinking milk.

Washoe, Washoe County

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	62.50%	66.67%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	16.67
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.50	16.66
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 0

The Washoe school did not keep up the fine health record of last year. Good gains were made by the children, but because of physical defects the children were not able to make the expected record. Last year Washoe was a Silver Star School. We hope it will be again next year.

Washoe now has 66.67% of its pupils in Good Nutritional Condition and 16.66% in Poor Nutritional Condition. The state goal is to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. The annual state goal is to increase the number in Good Nutritional Condition 5%. This goal was almost reached as the number was increased 4.27%. The annual state goal to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5% was not reached; this number was increased 4.16%.

Mrs. F. Hartung, CWS nurse, visited the school during the winter. Every child in the school gave indications of having some physical defect. The nurse visited the parents of the children and assisted in making preliminary arrangements for the correction of the defects; however, the corrections have not been made.

The school is being repaired under the CWA project. It is not finished, but it is expected the work will be completed before next fall. The drinking water was tested and found to be safe for use. The tea kettle purchased by the Homemakers last year is used for hand washing. The Homemakers purchased paper towels for the school again this year. We appreciate the help given by the Homemakers in improving health conditions of the school. About half of the children go home for lunch. The others brought milk to drink at noon. Cod liver oil and tomato juice were given at school during the time they were available.

The school gave a health program at the Farm Center meeting in May. Health booklets were made by each pupil in the school. Although the figures do not show a great improvement in the school, a good health program has been carried on this year. The teacher, Mrs. Wm. Sauer, and the pupils were interested in keeping Washoe a Silver Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make Washoe a Silver Star School.
 2. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
 3. Keep up the fine spirit of cooperation.
 4. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.

ELKO COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Margaret Brenner, County Extension Agent

A Silver Star County

With financial conditions reaching the most critical point of any period in the history of our county, the forecast early in the fall for the Keep Growing results was not encouraging. However, with the united efforts of women's organizations, local leader, school trustees, parents, teachers and children, and with the very timely aid of the Civil Works Service Administration (which carried on the hot lunch project, and the nursing service) we are proud to report a great improvement in the school nutrition and health conditions all over the county.

584 children in 22 communities completed the demonstration this year. 8 communities qualify for Silver Star Certificates by fulfilling all the nutrition requirements and 5 others won Gold Star Certificates by fulfilling both nutrition and sanitation requirements. The percentage of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased from 55.11% to 72.28% during the year, and the percent in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased from 7.25% to 5.82%. The state goal is to have 75% in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Elko county's record in the latter group more than balances the very little that is lacking to reach the first goal. Therefore, by special ruling it is declared a Silver Star County.

17 communities served some sort of hot lunch during the winter. The help given by the CWS lunch project was very beneficial and greatly appreciated. In 13 schools milk was served at noon or recess.

Another very important factor in securing these remarkable results has been the correction of physical defects which is so necessary before the children are free to gain. During the past year we find that 312 defects have been corrected, which leaves 139 children or nearly 24% free from physical defects.

Sincere thanks is extended to the Nevada Public Health Association, and to the State Board of Health for the assistance given Elko county by the state nurse, Mrs. Bishop. We also appreciate the cooperation of the CWS nurse, Mrs. Hostetler. The inspection given by both these nurses, and the fact that they urged parents to take their children to a doctor, or dentist for diagnosis and possible treatment is largely responsible for the unusually high number of corrections secured this year. We wish also to thank the teachers for their skilful health instruction and their personal cooperation.

We wish finally to express our deep appreciation to all the local leaders who devoted service entirely without pay, kept up interest in the agent's absence, and secured the wholehearted cooperation shown throughout the year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine program of nutrition and health education, and the correction of physical defects.
2. Try to be a Gold Star County.

ELKO COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
				Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.						
Boulder**	15	15	100.	426.67%	46.66%	7	86.67%	6.66%	73%
Carlin**	128	129	100.	413.46	-3.14	58	75.96	3.11	84
Contact**	55	50	90.	438.00	-8.18	22	78.00	10.00	66
Elburz*	10	12	120.	425.00	-10.00	3	75.00	0.00	100
Ft. Halleck	7	7	100.	414.29	0.00	12	57.14	0.00	57
Halleck	8	8	100.	412.50	-12.50	1	62.50	12.50	87
Humboldt	5	5	100.	0.00	-20.00	4	60.00	20.00	60
Jack Creek*	10	8	80.	415.00	0.00	3	75.00	0.00	100
Jiggs	6	5	83.	460.00	43.33	3	60.00	20.00	40
Lamoille	26	26	100.	426.92	-3.85	18	65.38	11.54	92
Lee	9	10	111.	43.33	420.00	3	70.00	20.00	70
Metropolis*	37	37	100.	427.02	42.71	7	75.67	2.71	72
Montello**	83	75	90.	49.74	-3.60	98	76.00	1.33	60

ELKO COUNTY - Continued

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.					
North Starr	9	9	100.	0.00%	+3.33%	2	.22.22% 33.33% 100%
Panama*	5	3	60.	-80.00	0.00	1	100.00 0.00 100
Rabbit Creek*X	6	5	83.	0.00	0.00	3	100.00 0.00 100
Ryndon	13	8	61.	-6.73	+12.50	7	62.50 12.50 75
Smith Creek*X	4	5	120.	-20.00	0.00	3	80.00 0.00 100
South Fork*X	5	5	100.	0.00	0.00	2	100.00 0.00 80
Spanish Ranch*	6	3	50.	+33.33	0.00	2	100.00 0.00 100
Sprucemont**	6	6	100.	+50.00	0.00	11	100.00 0.00 66
Wells	140	153	109.	+13.22	-1.32	42	65.36 6.54 74
County Totals	593	584	98.	+17.14%	-1.43%	312	72.28% 5.82% 76%

*Silver Star Communities

**Gold Star Communities

*XAll-Year Silver Star Communities

Boulder, Elko County
 A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 15
 Number completing the demonstration. 15 or 100%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	60.00%	86.67%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.00	6.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	6.66
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 73.33% 73.33%
 Total number of defects corrected. 7

For two years Boulder has been a Gold Star Community, because it has had at least 75% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, and less than 10% have been in Poor Nutritional Condition. Since last September, this school has increased its number of children in Good Nutritional Condition 16.67% which is over three times the state goal. At the close of school, this community could boast of 40% of its children as Gold Star youngsters since they were in a good state of nutrition, and had no serious physical defects. Boulder also has the proud record of having nearly 27% of its children free from all apparent defects. During the year there has been some correction of defects; four children have improved their posture and three have had dental work done.

Through the CWS nursing service the Boulder school children were inspected for physical defects by Mrs. Stella Hostetler, the county nurse and quite a number of the youngsters were found to need medical and dental attention. It is hoped in the next year many of these newly indicated defects can be corrected. This community is also one of the few in the county which meets the sanitation requirements; having safe drinking water, good hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets.

For several years this school has had health work as a part of the regular curriculum. The children have become health conscious and eager to do everything within their power to improve their individual physical conditions. They have brought well-balanced lunches to school, have included milk, fruit and vegetables in their diets, and during the cold weather brought soups, cocoa and other foods which could be reheated at school to provide a hot lunch.

Instead of having the regular health day program this year, Boulder held a track meet on the last day of school in which healthful sports and games emphasized.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine health and nutrition program.
2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
3. Hold a Child Health Day program in conjunction with a track meet.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

Carlin, Elko County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 128

Number completing the demonstration. 129 or 100.77%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	62.50%	75.96%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.25	20.93
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	6.25	3.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 77.34% 83.72%

Total number of defects corrected. 58

Carlin again has the distinction of being a Gold Star Community by fulfilling all the nutrition, health, and sanitation requirements of the Keep Growing demonstrations. It now has over 75% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, only 3.11% in Poor Nutritional Condition, 16% are free from apparent physical defects, and the school meets the state sanitary standard as to drinking water, hand washing facilities, and sanitary toilets.

During the year 58 corrections of physical defects were secured. Many defects still exist as shown by the inspection of the State Public Health and CWS nurses, and we hope more can be done along this line.

The CWS school lunch project was carried on most efficiently in this community during the winter, and helped greatly in keeping these youngsters in good condition. Through the fine cooperation of the Parent Teachers' Association, the school trustees, and the school principal a modern kitchen and dining room was equipped which greatly facilitated carrying on the school lunch work.

Great credit is also due Mrs. W. C. Owens, the Keep Growing leader, who assisted in selecting the children who were to be in the school lunch work, and was present during each lunch, as well as helping with the weighing each month. Her service was entirely voluntary, and has been invaluable in securing success in this work.

Every year this community gives a May Day program which is more musical and dramatic than health educative; however, it is a May Day observance.

Again we congratulate Mrs. Owens and the teacher on their great success in the Keep Growing work at Carlin, because it is due to their efforts that the community has such a fine record.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine health and nutrition program.
2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

Contact, Elko County
A Gold Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	40.00%	78.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	41.82	12.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.18	10.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 55.93% 66.00%
Total number of defects corrected: 22

Contact has made one of the most spectacular improvements in nutrition and health conditions among the schools of the county this year. In the fall only 40% of the youngsters were in Good Nutritional Condition, and in the spring the percentage was nearly doubled and the percentage in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased to almost half what it was. Contact, too, carried on the CWS school lunch project and no doubt this is the reason for the remarkable improvement in nutrition. The hot lunches have meant a great deal to this community, because financial conditions have been such that very few of the Contact homes had a regular income and many of the youngsters did not have an adequate diet at home.

This community has had 22 defects corrected among its children this year; four were posture, five were nose and throat, three dental and five other defects. This is an excellent record during such a financial depression, however, there remain many defects which need attention. Perhaps in another year more can be done. Contact has one of the best reports of number of children free from defects. This year 34% are free from apparent physical defects. Contact is one of the five schools in the county having at least half of their youngsters qualifying for gold stars. Fifty-two percent have this distinction in this community. With this kind of a record and with the sanitary standards of safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and good hand washing facilities, Contact is a Gold Star School.

A very nice program in observance of child health was given late in March since the school closed early this year. The children gave several health plays, recitations and sang several health songs. A local contest for health booklets was also held, and the three best booklets were submitted to the state contest.

Much credit for the unusual success of the health program at Contact goes to Mrs. L. L. Wilcox, who has been the Keep Growing leader in the community for three years. The teachers, too, have cooperated and helped to improve the children's health conditions.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine nutrition and health program.
 2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
 3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

Elburz, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.00	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	10.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 90.00% 100.00%
Total number defects corrected..... 3

Elburz school is a Silver Star Community this year, since it has 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and none in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is a rural community and most of the children have an abundance of milk, fruit, and vegetables in their diets, have plenty of fresh air and sunshine and in most cases, long hours of sleep. All of this contributes to a good nutritional standard.

Elburz more than met the state goal in improving the children's nutrition when the percentage of those in Good Nutritional Condition increased 25%, and those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased from 10% to none. We hope next year that the school can also emphasize some other phases of the health work.

However, this community does not make the effort that it might to have physical defects corrected. Elburz could easily have one of the best records in the county if some of these youngsters could have these apparent defects taken care of. Every year this condition remains about the same, in spite of the repeated urging of the state and CWS nurse that parents take these children to their family doctors and then follow their medical advice. The few defects reported improved are postural.

Then too if the school could improve its hand washing facilities by providing warm water, and liquid soap in addition to having good drinking water and sanitary toilets, Elburz would be a Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present nutrition program.
 2. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
 3. Improve the hand washing facilities of the school.
 4. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 5. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

Fort Halleck, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 7
 Number completing the demonstration. 7 or 100%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	42.85%	57.14%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	57.14	42.86
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 71.42% 57.14%
 Total number of defects corrected. 12

Although Fort Halleck may not be a Gold Star Community this year, it is one of our outstanding schools in some of its accomplishments. It has the distinction of having 100% dental corrections, and is one of the few communities which has fewer indications of physical defects at the close of school than at the beginning. Like a number of the other small rural schools Fort Halleck has the difficult problem of providing safe drinking water, but this year this school has solved that problem by having each child bring a small jar of pure water from home. Fort Halleck also has a tea kettle for heating water for hand washing which is the best recognized method of washing hands in these schools which do not have running water. As soon as two of the youngsters in this school reach Good Nutritional Condition by gaining, Fort Halleck will be a Gold Star School since it meets the other requirements of such a standard. This school now has the proud distinction of having no children who are in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Every morning this past year the children in this community have had health inspection, and have learned that getting ready for school includes, well brushed teeth, clean hands, faces, neck and ears, and clean clothing, hair combed and a well-groomed appearance. The condition and appearance of the teeth have improved especially under this program. The youngsters have also learned to sleep with windows open and to exercise to improve their posture. The great progress this year in this community has been due to the teacher, Mrs. Marguerite McQuistion who appreciates the importance of health teaching and who has integrated it in her curriculum.

Fort Halleck along with Lamoille, Humbolt, and Panama schools gave a fine Child Health Day program late in April and exhibited health booklets made by the children for the state health booklet contest. A Fort Halleck girl won first in the local contest.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine program of nutrition and health.
2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
3. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Halleck, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 8
Number completing the demonstration. 8 or 100%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	62.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	25.00	12.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 87.50% 87.50%
Total number of defects corrected. 1

Halleck is another school, which with a little effort could be a Gold Star Community. This year it falls short of being a Silver Star School, because only 62.50% of the youngsters are in Good Nutritional Condition. However, the improvement from 50% to 62.50% is over twice the state goal of 5% improvement during the year. And the number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased from 25% to 12.50% which again is more than twice the state annual goal.

If some of the numerous apparent physical defects among these school children could receive medical attention, Halleck would probably qualify as a Gold Star School. The hand washing facilities here are fairly good and the requirements of sanitary toilets and safe drinking water are met.

Part of the children go home to a hot noon meal, but the rest bring lunches to school. We hope that in another year some provision can be made to reheat soups and similar food at school, so that these children may have hot lunches. This would, without doubt, help to improve the children's nutritional condition, because warm food at noon is a big help in preventing over-fatigue.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Improve the present nutritional program.
2. Provide some means for the children to have hot lunches.
3. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
4. Improve hand washing facilities by providing a means to heat water.
5. Observe Child Health Day with a health program.
6. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Humboldt, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 5

Number completing the demonstration. 5 or 100%

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	60.00%	60.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	40.00	20.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 60.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 4

Humboldt is a new community in the Keep Growing demonstration this year. The school is very small and since two of the children are very much underweight only 60.00% can qualify as in Good Nutritional Condition. However, the improvement in those who were in Poor Nutritional Condition last fall has been remarkably good and the state goal of a decrease of 5% was exceeded four times. This is a nice start for a new school. The children have certainly become more health conscious, and are trying to improve their food and health habits. In another year we hope Humboldt will at least be a Silver Star Community.

This community has the very excellent record of having 40% of its children free from physical defects. Four physical defects were corrected this year, and we hope that more can receive medical attention during the coming year. We further urge that next year some arrangements be made so that these children can bring food which can be reheated at school to provide a hot lunch during the cold weather. This could certainly be arranged and would be a big help to these children.

Along with Panama, Fort Halleck and Lamoille, Humboldt held a very nice Child Health Day program late in April. About 115 children and parents attended.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Improve on the present nutrition and health program.
2. Provide a means of having hot lunches.
3. Try to have physical defects corrected.
4. Improve hand washing facilities.
5. Try to be at least a Gold Star School.

Jack Creek, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	60.00%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.00	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 90.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected 3

Jack Creek is an isolated community which is difficult to reach during the winter months for follow-up work, therefore, most of what is accomplished depends upon the children themselves.

Under these difficult conditions we are very proud to report that at the close of the school year 15% more of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition than in the previous fall, and that the community has had no children in Poor Nutritional Condition all year. With this record Jack Creek is a Silver Star Community and would be Gold Star if the sanitary conditions could be improved, but the present source of water is the irrigation ditch and we cannot consider such safe drinking water, especially since the irrigation ditch runs through fields where cattle run.

The food habits in this community are quite good except that it is sometimes difficult to have a variety of fruits and vegetables.

Three physical defects were corrected, and we hope that in the future more of these children can receive medical attention for the rest of the apparent defects. A campaign on tooth brushing, baths and general hygiene would be of benefit in this community.

With the good start that Jack Creek has it should not be difficult for it to be a Gold Star School.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Improve sanitary conditions.
 2. Have daily health inspection among the children.
 3. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
 4. Try to secure a scales for the school.
 5. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 6. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 7. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Jiggs, Elko County

Number completing the demonstration. : 5 or 83.33%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	00.00%	60.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	83.33	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	16.67	20.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 66.66% 40.00%

The Jiggs community has made a tremendous improvement in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition this year. In the fall none of the youngsters were considered in a really good state of nutrition, but during the year 60% have gained nicely in weight and have improved in posture, muscle tone and color to the extent that they are now classified as being in Good Nutritional Condition. With a little more effort the community will be eligible for a Silver Star Certificate.

Three physical defects were corrected, so now 60% are free from physical defects. We realize that it has been difficult at Jiggs, to have physical defects corrected because of financial conditions, but we hope the next year may bring more of them.

This little school like many others has the difficult problem of meeting sanitary requirements in safe drinking water, good toilets and good hand washing facilities. If a better source of water could be secured Jiggs might sometime qualify for a Gold Star rating.

Mrs. Ralph Drown has been the teacher in this community for a number of years, and the good work which has been accomplished here is to her credit for she has made hygiene and health a part of her teaching routine.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine nutrition program.
 2. Try to have some more physical defects corrected.
 3. Try to solve the problem of providing safe drinking water by bringing water to school from the children's homes.
 4. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 5. Enter the health booklet contest.
 6. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Lamoille, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 26
 Number completing the demonstration. 26 or 100%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	38.46%	65.38%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	46.15	23.08
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	15.39	11.54
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 92.30%
 Total number of defects corrected. 18

This year for the first time in a number of years, Lamoille has carried on the Keep Growing demonstration and since the work has been under the fine sponsorship of the Lamoille Homemakers' Club, much has been accomplished. A very remarkable achievement is the improvement in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. The percentage has increased over 26% which is over five times the state annual goal. A great deal of interest has been shown in better food and health habits, and a teeth brushing campaign has greatly improved the appearance of the children's teeth. With only a little more effort, Lamoille will be a Gold Star Community, since the sanitation conditions are very good in this school. The school building is modern, and has good drinking water, good hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets. As soon as 75% of the Lamoille school youngsters reach a good state of nutrition, they will be a Gold Star Community.

The Homemakers' Club this year purchased a scales for the school and has provided a local leader to carry on the health work cooperating with the extension agent. This was most helpful cooperation.

Most of the Lamoille children live near the school and are able to go home to a hot lunch at noon. We hope next year some provision can be made to serve hot lunches to those who must bring their lunches from home. A kitchen is equipped in the school, so this should not be difficult to do.

Eighteen physical defects were corrected. There is still much to be done along this line, and we hope that another year may see more defects receiving medical attention.

Under the leadership of the Homemakers' Club, Lamoille held a very fine joint program with Humboldt, Panama, and Fort Halleck in observance of Child Health Day, and held a local health poster and booklet contest. A new interest in all child health activities has arisen in the community and another year should bring some outstanding achievements.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine nutrition and health program under the sponsorship of the Homemakers' Club.
2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
3. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Lee, Elko County

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.67%	70.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	10.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	20.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 66.67% 70.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 3

The seemingly unfavorable figures for the Lee community this year are due to the fact that some children in very Poor Nutritional Condition moved into the neighborhood to spend the winter. For the past six or eight years, Lee has had one of the best records in the state. However, in spite of this handicap the school shows an improvement in the number of youngsters who are in Good Nutritional Condition, and a few defects have been corrected.

This community has a remarkably high percentage (30%) of the children are free from apparent defects, and 50% of its youngsters have Gold Star ratings, because they are not only in Good Nutritional Condition, but are also free from serious physical defects.

When the new children improve both in nutrition and physical defects, Lee will again be one of our best schools and with a little effort toward improving hand washing facilities and repairing the toilets, this school will qualify for a Gold Star Certificate.

Some of the best homes in the county are in this community, and the parent cooperation has always been ideal. The children bring hot food and milk in thermos bottles to school for their lunches and every effort is made to give these youngsters the advantages of a large school through the highest type of home and school cooperation.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present nutrition and health program.
 2. Try to have more defects corrected.
 3. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 4. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 5. Try to be a Gold Star School.

**Metropolis, Elko County
A Silver Star Community**

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	48.65%	75.67%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	51.35	21.62
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	2.71
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 100.00%

During this year Metropolis has made one of the greatest improvements among all the schools in the county. This community has an increase of 27% of the youngsters in the Good Nutritional Condition class which is over five times the state goal. This makes the school one of the eighteen qualifying for a Silver Star Certificate, since 75% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 2.71% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. We are very proud of this remarkable progress and believe that we can attribute it to the Civil Works Service project on hot lunches. This school carried on this hot lunch work for nearly three months, and during that time the individual gains ranged from two to ten pounds. Many of the children came to school on buses and started very early in the morning. Having an adequate hot lunch at noon was the very thing they most needed in order to keep gaining. The Home Economics laboratory was used for the preparation and serving of these lunches, since it was already equipped and was not in use. We wish it might be possible to make a hot lunch project a permanent part of the school program in this particular community.

The inspection by the CWS nurse showed that a large number of additional children gave evidence of physical defects. Seven defects were corrected and we hope many more may have medical attention.

We are sorry to report that the only thing which prevents Metropolis from being a Gold Star School this year is its sanitary conditions. The toilets and hand washing facilities are in such a deplorable condition that much has to be done before the school can have good sanitation. There is running water in the building and modern conveniences, but the plumbing is badly in need of repair and the school youngsters should be taught to take care of such conveniences.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present nutrition program, especially the hot lunches.
 2. Repair the plumbing in the building.
 3. Teach the children to respect school property and to make the proper use of modern conveniences.
 4. Try to have more defects corrected.
 5. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 6. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 7. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Montello, Elko County
A Gold Star Community

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.26%	76.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	28.92	22.67
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	<u>4.82</u>	<u>1.33</u>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 57.83% 60.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 98

Montello is the prize community in Elko county this year since it has such a fine record of improvement in nutritional condition over a number of years, and has secured the greatest number of corrections of physical defects. This year this school has improved nearly 10% in Good Nutritional Condition, and at present has 40% of its children free from apparent defects and 56% with Gold Star ratings. With 76% in Good Nutritional standing and less than 2% in Poor Nutrition, and with excellent sanitary conditions as regards safe drinking water, good toilets and good hand washing facilities, Montello easily qualifies for a Gold Star Certificate.

The most interesting and outstanding achievement of the community, however, is its correction of 98 defects this year. We doubt if this record can be matched in the state. 48 of the Montello children have improved their posture, 7 have had eyes corrected, 3 have had nose and throat corrections, and 34 have had dental work done. This is an enviable record and all credit is due Mrs. H. Earl Belnap, the local leader for her fine individual follow-up work in the school and to the Relief Society which has been so good to provide funds in a number of instances for the correction of defects among those children whose parents were financially unable to help them. We congratulate Mrs. Belnap and her helpers on their splendid results, and are deeply grateful for their unselfish community service.

Almost all of the Montello school children go home at noon to a hot lunch, so there was not the need of carrying on the hot lunch project in this community this year.

May 4, the school gave a very fine Child Health Day program, and reported an attendance of more than 200 adults and children.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present splendid nutrition and health program.
 2. Keep Montello a Gold Star Community.

North Starr, Elko County

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	22.22%	22.22%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	77.77	44.45
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	33.33
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected 2

This little community has had a hard struggle again this year, and while the figures do not present a very favorable report we can truthfully state that North Starr has made some very real progress in health which cannot be measured in figures.

Neither the nutrition or health ratings of the school have improved, because of the impossibility of getting physical defects corrected. We are sorry to report that every one of the children have serious physical defects. We sincerely hope that another year may bring a solution to the serious problem of this community.

However, we are happy to report some very real progress in this school. Through the Civil Works Administration, the school building has been re-finished inside and repaired and is now one of the best rural school plants in the county. We count this health progress since it has improved the sanitary conditions of the school. The children have also tried to brush their teeth more regularly, and have tried to improve their health and food habits.

We hope that through some financial aid next year, some of the physical defects in this school may be corrected, so that the children will be "free to gain".

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
 2. Provide a means of serving hot lunches during the winter.
 3. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 4. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 5. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Panama, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	20.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	80.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 1

The Panama school shows perhaps the greatest improvement in nutritional condition among all the schools in the county this year, having made 80% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. However, a considerable part of this improvement has been due to the fact that two of the worst cases moved away. Nevertheless, we are glad to report that those children who remained in the school improved from Fair to Good Nutritional standing, therefore, Panama has the fine distinction of being among those schools which will be awarded Silver Star Certificates. It now has a perfect nutrition record, as all its children are in Good Nutritional Condition.

If this community could solve its problems of providing safe drinking water, good toilets and good hand washing facilities it would qualify as a Gold Star School. The sanitary problem could be solved if the children will bring drinking water to school in jars, and if a tea kettle is provided for heating water for hand washing, and if the toilets can be repaired a little.

The teacher, Miss Mary Weeks, and the school trustees have cooperated splendidly this year at Panama, in carrying on the Keep Growing demonstration. Another year should show even greater progress.

Panama held a very fine Child Health program and health poster contest with the Humboldt, Fort Halleck and Lamoille schools late in April. The children also entered the state health booklet contest. This school as well as Humboldt and Lamoille is sponsored by the Lamoille Homemakers' Club.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine nutrition and health program.
 2. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
 3. Try to improve the school sanitary conditions so as to be a Gold Star School.

Rabbit Creek, Elko County
An All-Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 6
Number completing the demonstration. 5 or 83.33%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
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/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Number of defects corrected. , 3

Rabbit Creek has the proud distinction of having had 100% of its school children in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the entire school year, and therefore, is one of our best communities from a nutritional standpoint. This community easily qualifies for a Silver Star Certificate.

Were it not for the shortage of water Rabbit Creek would be a Gold Star School. All the water which is used has to be brought from home which makes it difficult to have enough drinking water, to say nothing of sufficient water for hand washing. The school has paper towels, and if it were not for the water problem it would have good hand washing facilities.

During the winter the youngsters sometimes bring soups, cocoa or other food to reheat, so they can have hot food at noon. Part of the children go home for lunch.

Mrs. George Bowers, the teacher, has done a great deal in emphasizing health in her teaching, and in improving the sanitation and health equipment of the school. Rabbit Creek has one of the best equipped play grounds among the small schools of Elko county. Physical defects are still a problem in this community, but some progress has been made and we are confident that medical attention will be secured for the remaining defects just as soon as possible.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
2. Try to secure a better source of water by having a well drilled if possible.
3. Hold a Child Health Day program.
4. Enter the state health booklet contest.
5. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Ryndon, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 13
Number completing the demonstration. 8 or 61.53%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	69.23%	62.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	30.77	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	12.50
	<hr/> <hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> <hr/> 100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 75.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 7

Ryndon again has a commendable record although apparently there has been a slight decrease in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition, and a decided increase in the percent in Poor Nutritional Condition. However, this is due to the fact that the enrollment has fluctuated during the year, some of the children moving out and others moving in. This caused many problems in adjustment.

Because of financial conditions it has been difficult to have physical defects corrected here. However, the youngsters have worked hard to correct postural defects and to take better care of their teeth. A tooth brush drill every day has greatly improved the condition and appearance of the children's mouths. Mrs. Beatrice Keating, the teacher, has accomplished a fine piece of work in health by making hygiene and nutrition a part of her school routine. She is to be congratulated on her achievements.

Most of the Ryndon children live near the school and go home to a hot lunch, so they do not have the problem of hot lunches at school.

For a small community this school has good sanitary conditions. The hand washing facilities could be improved, but the school has a good source of water and has fairly good toilets.

When Ryndon reaches a better state of nutrition it will probably be a Gold Star School.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine program of nutrition and health.
2. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
3. Try to improve hand washing facilities.
4. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Smith Creek, Elko County
An All-Year Silver Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	100.00%	80.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	00.00	20.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 3

This little community is a Silver Star Community for the second year since it has 80% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, and none in Poor Nutritional Condition. The food habits of this community are quite good which accounts for the nutritional condition of these children, and they and their parents deserve much praise in this respect.

If a better supply of drinking water and better hand washing facilities could be provided, Smith Creek would be a Gold Star Community. We cannot consider water from an irrigation ditch safe for drinking purposes. We strongly recommend the tea kettle method for supplying running water for hand washing purposes, and sincerely hope these two problems will be solved this coming year.

Also, there is need of a tooth brushing campaign, and a daily health inspection in the school to emphasize and enforce the little rules of hygiene which should be automatic in a child's life. A Child Health Day program each year would also greatly help to make these children health conscious. We also urge the school to take part in the state health booklet contest, since making such a booklet and keeping individual health records impresses the youngsters with the importance of health practices.

Smith Creek is located in an out of the way place in the county, and it is often difficult for the extension agent to reach the school during the winter so as to weigh the children regularly. If a scales could be secured for the school the teacher, or a local leader could carry the work on regularly to the decided advantage of these children.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to provide a better source of drinking water and better hand washing facilities.
 2. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 3. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 4. Try to secure scales for the school.
 5. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

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%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
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%

Percent showing indications of physical defects	100.00%	80.00%
Total number of defects corrected.	2

South Fork is another small rural community in which the children are naturally in Good Nutritional Condition, because of their good food supply and food habits, and because of their isolation seldom have any of the usual childhood diseases. In this community 100% of the youngsters have been in Good Nutritional Condition all year. This is a fine distinction and gives the community the award of a Silver Star Certificate. However, like several other small country schools, South Fork does not qualify regarding sanitary conditions for a Gold Star Certificate. The source of drinking water and the hand washing facilities are not good. Drinking water will have to be brought from home if it is to be safe and enough should be brought so that the children can wash their hands when they need to.

Despite this nutrition standing much can be done in this school to improve its health conditions. A number of the children need to have physical defects corrected, but the families are financially unable to have such work done now. A little inexpensive play ground equipment would also help to improve the school, as happy outdoor play is a decided factor in maintaining physical well-being.

Some of the children bring cold lunches to school all winter. Some provision should be made to reheat soup, cocoa or other hot dishes, so that these youngsters can have a hot lunch. Daily health inspection would do much to remind the children to brush teeth regularly and come to school well groomed. We also urge South Fork to hold a Child Health Day program each year, and to enter the state health booklet contest.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to improve the source of drinking water and the hand washing facilities.
2. Hold a Child Health Day program.
3. Enter the state health booklet contest.
4. Try to have some physical defects corrected.
5. Try to be a Gold Star School.

Spanish Ranch, Elko County
A Silver Star Community

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.67%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	33.33	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Number of defects corrected 2

Spanish Ranch is a tiny school in an isolated locality where the youngsters are usually in Good Nutritional Condition, but where the other health needs are great. We are proud to report a splendid improvement in the percentage of children in the school in Good Nutritional Condition, although much of the credit must go to the fact that the worst cases moved away. In the spring the three children enrolled were all in excellent nutrition condition, and the school qualifies for a Silver Star Certificate. Also, two physical defects were corrected this year, which is a fairly good record for such a small school. We hope more can be done regarding physical defects.

If the sanitary conditions could have been improved by providing safe drinking water, better toilets and good hand washing means Spanish Ranch would be a Gold Star Community this year. We fully realize that it is difficult to improve the school plant in such a district because every year doubt arises as to whether there will be enough children to carry on a school. Despite handicaps, the teacher Mrs. Alice Baker, has accomplished a great deal in stressing hygiene and good food and health practices in the regular school work. The children have made some very fine health posters this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to improve source of drinking water, and handwashing facilities.
 2. Hold a Child Health Day program.
 3. Enter the state health booklet contest.
 4. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

Sprucemont, Elko County
A Gold Star Community

	<u>Sept. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	50.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 83.00% 66.67%
Total number of defects corrected 11

Sprucemont is a far away little community and the extension agent is seldom able to reach it more than twice a year, but the teacher, the children and the parents in this community cooperate so well that a very fine health program is carried on every day and the results which we have to report are among the best in the county. For two years now Sprucemont has closed the school year as a Gold Star Community, and we feel that the success has been due to the Bank of Health project which the children carry on each day in which they have daily health inspection and enter deposit slips in their Bank of Health for following daily health practices. In the fall this school had just 50% of its youngsters in Good Nutritional Condition, and in the spring every child was rated in this class which means 100% improvement. There have been no children in Poor Nutritional Condition at any time during the year. This is also an excellent record.

During the last year this community has had 100% dental corrections, which also adds a remarkable distinction in our report for Sprucemont. Several of the children need to have other defects corrected, but with the present financial situation, little can be done. However, we are so proud of the fine hygiene accomplishments in the school and feel that the children have probably done more for themselves than in any other community we have. We congratulate Sprucemont on its fine record. This little school gave a combined last day of school and Health Day program this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine program.
 2. Try to make Sprucemont an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Wells, Elko County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 140
 Number completing the demonstration. 153 or 109.28%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	52.14%	65.36%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.00	28.10
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	7.86	6.54
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 63.57% 74.51%
 Total number of defects corrected. 42

Wells is the largest community in the Keep Growing demonstrations in Elko county, and has made a remarkable record this year since there has been an increase of over 13% in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition, a slight decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 42 physical defects have been corrected. No doubt the hot lunch project carried on under the Civil Works Service is largely responsible for the improvement in nutritional condition, but the parents and children also deserve credit for the effort they have made.

The state nurse, and the CWS nurse inspected the children for physical defects, and found many new indications of physical defects, so that the statistics were raised in this respect, in spite of the 42 defects corrected. We hope more may be done in regard to this problem as financial conditions improve.

A health committee composed of several mothers in Wells have weighed the children each month during the winter, since it was not always possible for the agent to go to the school. This committee has accomplished a splendid piece of work in the school and in acquainting the town with the purpose and results of the health program. They have also helped with the follow-up work.

Wells has the most modern and best equipped school plant in the county, and can easily qualify as a Gold Star Community as soon as the percentage of children in good nutrition increases to 75.

With a crowded school program and a short term, Wells did not hold a Child Health program, or enter the state health booklet contest this year, but we hope that both activities can be included in the health program next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present fine program and community cooperation.
2. Try to have more physical defects corrected.
3. Try to continue the hot lunch project.
4. Hold a Child Health Day program.
5. Enter the state health booklet contest.
6. Try to be a Gold Star Community.

CHURCHILL COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Lena Hauke, County Extension Agent

A Silver Star County

The Keep Growing nutrition project was carried on in 9 communities in Churchill county during the school term of 1933-34; Beach, Oats Park, Old High, West End, Harmon, Island, Lone Tree, Northam, and St. Clair. The Northam school was new in the work this year. A total of 648 children were involved.

Churchill county made a splendid record this year in spite of the fact that many of the families were living on very limited incomes. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 33.42% while the number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 16.49%. As a result, 75.54% of the pupils were in Good Nutritional Condition and only 8.66% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is indeed a fine county record, and makes Churchill county a Silver Star County.

Under the supervision of Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop, state supervisor for CWS nurses, two nurses (Mrs. Hannah Smitten and Miss Mary Fallon) were employed to inspect the children in the schools of Churchill county. In cooperation with the local doctors four health clinics were held in Fallon and 37 children had their tonsils removed. A total of 425 corrections of physical defects were secured during the year. As regards sanitation requirements 7 schools have safe drinking water, 3 have sanitary toilets, and 4 have proper hand washing facilities. If each school had met all the sanitation requirements, this county would have ranked as a Gold Star County. Five schools took part in the Child Health Day program, with an attendance of 469.

Hot school lunches were served as a CWS project in 8 rural schools in the county during the winter months, under the direction of Mrs. B. A. Pflum, and in the 3 city schools in Fallon under the supervision of Mrs. B. J. Baker. Additional milk, and cod liver oil were also served to the underweight children, which proved to be very beneficial and assisted greatly in getting the school children in better nutritional condition.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the Homemakers' Clubs, the local leaders, teachers and pupils for their splendid cooperation. As a result of all this cooperation, Churchill county now has 3 Gold Star Communities and 3 Silver Star Communities. It also fulfills both the annual and the ultimate state nutrition goals and ranks as a Silver Star County.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine program of health and nutrition cooperation.
2. Continue the serving of hot lunches and supplementary milk and cod liver oil wherever possible.
3. Urge correction of physical defects.
4. Improve sanitary conditions of the schools.
5. Strive to be a Gold Star County.

CHURCHILL COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN		ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS				
			#Ex.	#Com.	%Com.	Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal -5%.	Number of physical defects corrected. State goal 10%.	% of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less.	% of children in Poor Nutritional Condition. State goal 10% or less.
Beach	19	15	78.	23.16%		-12.98%	7	60.00%	13.33%	80%
Fallon, Cats Park**	252	255	101.	35.22		-20.74	194	75.29	8.62	63
Fallon, Old High**	72	78	108.	30.87		-11.75	40	79.48	7.69	74
Fallon, West End**	161	171	106.	28.09		-10.38	88	77.77	7.01	79
Harmon*	42	37	88.	30.76		-13.00	27	78.37	10.81	81
Island*	13	9	69.	70.08		-30.77	4	77.77	0.00	88
Lone Tree	29	27	93.	24.77		-5.61	27	59.25	18.52	70
Northam*	31	27	87.	48.74		-28.08	18	77.77	7.40	77
St. Clair	29	27	93.	35.89		-23.37	21	70.37	11.11	92
COUNTY TOTALS	648	646	99.	33.42%		-16.49%	426	75.54%	8.66%	72%

*Silver Star Communities

**Gold Star Communities

xSilver Star County

Beach, Churchill County

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	36.84%	60.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	36.84	26.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	26.31	13.33
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

The Beach community made a very good record during the year, despite the fact that there was an epidemic of mumps during January. Both annual state goals were more than reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 23%, which is over four times the annual goal of a 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 12%, which is over twice the annual goal of a 5% decrease.

The ultimate state goals (to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition) were not reached this year, as 60% are now in Good Nutritional Condition and 13% are still in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is a record which the Beach school hopes to improve next year.

Hot school lunches were served to all pupils during January and February as a CWS project and proved to be very beneficial. Milk and cod liver oil were also served in connection with the lunches. Mrs. C. W. Barkley was in charge of this work in the Beach district.

Mrs. Hannah Smitten, local CWS health nurse, inspected the children for physical defects and referred a number of them to their family physician. Seven new corrections were made during the year, and more will probably be made during the summer months. A local health program was given at the school house in celebration of Child Health Day.

We wish to thank the teacher, Mrs. Sadie Smith, and the pupils for their interest in this nutrition and health project. We also extend sincere thanks to the local leaders, Mrs. W. A. Austin and Mrs. Mark Lattin, for their fine spirit in assisting with the weighing and follow-up work, and in other ways supporting the Keep Growing work.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the nutrition-health program.
 2. Strive to improve the sanitary conditions of the school.
 3. Secure corrections of physical defects.
 4. Provide some means of serving a hot food at noon.
 5. Observe Child Health Day.
 6. Take part in the health booklet contest.
 7. Strive to be a Gold Star Community.

Oats Park Grammar School, Fallon, Churchill County
 A Gold Star School

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 252
 Number completing the demonstration. 255 or 101%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	40.07%	75.29%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	30.55	16.07
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	29.36	8.62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.98%	99.98%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 77.00% 63.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 194

Congratulations! Oats Park is a Gold Star School. To receive this excellent rating at least 75% of the pupils 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. Oats Park more than fulfills these requirements. 75.29% of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition, only 8.62% are in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 37% are free from physical defects. All three of the sanitation requirements were also met. The Oats Park school consists of grades five to eight of the Consolidated "B" school district of Churchill county.

The two annual state goals were also more than reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 35.22% which is seven times the state goal of 5% increase. Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 20.74% which is four times the state goal of 5% decrease. This is a splendid record for any community.

Miss Mary Fallon, city school nurse, working under the CWS project inspected the children in January, and advised many to seek the advice of their family doctor. A total of 194 corrections of physical defects were reported by spring which is an excellent record. Forty children have been to the dentist, eleven have had eye corrections, and twenty-eight children have had their tonsils removed. Most of these children took advantage of the tonsilectomy clinics held by some of the local doctors and nurses.

Good posture work was especially stressed. Hot school lunches were served daily during January, February and part of March, to the underweight pupils. This work was under the direction of Mrs. B. J. Baker as a CWS project, and proved most beneficial to these children. The Home Economics rooms were donated as the kitchen and dining rooms for this purpose. We wish to thank the teachers and the school for their splendid cooperation in all of this nutrition and health work.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the present nutrition and health program.
2. Serve a hot food at noon, and have a supervised lunch period.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Observe Child Health May Day with a health program.
5. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

Old High Primary School, Fallon, Churchill County
A Gold Star School

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	48.61%	79.48%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.94	12.82
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	19.44	7.69
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 55.00% 74.00%
Total number of defects corrected 40

Congratulations! Here is another Gold Star School - Old High, the Primary Department of the Churchill County Consolidated "B" district. This school has certainly made a fine record for this year. 79.47% of the children enrolled are in Good Nutritional Condition, only 7.69% are in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 26% are free from physical defects. The school has safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and proper handwashing facilities. Thus, Old High meets all the health, nutrition and sanitation requirements, and thereby receives a Gold Star Certificate.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 30.87%, which is over six times the state goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 11.75%, which is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease. Thus, both annual state goals were more than surpassed this year.

Physical inspections were given by Miss Mary Fallon, CWS school nurse, to all the pupils in this school. Forty corrections were reported during the year, which is a splendid record considering reduced incomes and the shortage of funds for health purposes during the past year. Some of the children took advantage of the clinics held during February and March and had their tonsils removed.

The drinking of milk at school was stressed by the teachers and the majority of children brought milk to eat with their noon lunch. The serving of hot lunches during the winter months, by Mrs. Baker and her staff of workers, as a CWA project, was very beneficial to these children, and this community is very grateful for the help received.

We wish to thank the teachers and the children for their interest and cooperation in carrying on the health and nutrition program this year and hope their good will continue.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the Keep Growing demonstration.
 2. Continue supervised lunch periods, and the serving of a hot food at noon.
 3. Continue to encourage the drinking of supplementary milk at school, and the use of cod liver oil and tomato juice as winter food supplements.
 4. Observe Child Health Day.
 5. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

West End School, Fallon, Churchill County
A Gold Star School

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 161
Number completing the demonstration. 171 or 106%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	49.68%	77.77%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	32.91	15.20
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.39	7.01
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 81.00% 79.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 88

The West End school is also a Gold Star School. Congratulations! This is a fine record. This school is composed of the second, third and fourth grades of the Consolidated Grammer School System of Churchill county. The rural school children are brought to school in buses which makes it necessary for many of them to leave home early in the morning. The serving of a hot food at noon was of great benefit to these pupils. The food was prepared under the direction of Mrs. B. J. Baker at the Oats Park school as a CWS project, and was delivered at West End at the beginning of the noon hour.

The number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition increased 28.09% which is over five times the annual state goal of 5% increase. Those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 10.38% which is over twice the annual state goal of 5% decrease.

The ultimate state goals were also reached, (to have at least 75% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition, and at least 10% free from physical defects). When school closed 77.77% were in Good Nutritional Condition, only 7.01% were in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 21% free from physical defects. This school also has safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and good hand washing facilities. Meeting all of these requirements makes West End a Gold Star School.

The children were inspected by Miss Mary Fallon, the CWS city school nurse, who found about the usual number of indications of defects involving eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth, and urged consulting family physicians and dentists. 88 corrections were secured, due to the splendid cooperation of parents, doctors, and nurses during the year.

The teachers deserve a great deal of credit for the success of the Keep Growing work in this school and their interest and cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health program.
2. Continue the correction of physical defects.
3. Serve a hot food at noon and have a supervised lunch period.
4. Give a Child Health May Day program.
5. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

Harmon, Churchill County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 42

Number completing the demonstration. 37 or 88%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	47.61%	78.37%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	28.57	10.81
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	23.81	10.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 93.00% 81.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 27

Harmon is a Silver Star Community this year. To win this honor a community must have at least 75% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition. Harmon now has 78.37% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is indeed a good record.

Both annual state goals were also reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 30.76%, which is more than six times the state goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 13%, which is more than twice the state goal of a 5% decrease. The Harmon pupils and the teachers, Miss Dalby and Mr. Liebhardt, are to be congratulated upon this splendid nutrition improvement.

The Homemakers' Club of the Harmon community offered a prize to the underweight boy and girl in each room who made the best nutrition and health improvement during the year. These honors went to Myrl Nygren, Marvin Smith, Margaret McCain, and Carl Dedrikson and were awarded by Mrs. D. E. Goot, local leader, at the Child Health Achievement programs held in connection with the closing day exercises May 9th. The cooperation of these mothers is greatly appreciated.

The pupils in the Harmon school were inspected by Mrs. Hannah Smitten, CWS nurse, who found indications of 85 physical defects, and advised these children to confer with their family doctor. As a result 27 corrections have been reported, which is considered very good for this year. We hope more physical defects will receive attention during the summer.

Mrs. Chas. Dedrikson was supervisor of the CWS hot lunch project in this district, and prepared and served the lunches. Milk and cod liver oil were also served at recess. These supplementary foods proved to be very beneficial, and greatly improved the general condition of these children.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health and nutrition work.
2. Try to meet all the sanitation requirements.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Enter the health booklet contest.
5. Continue to be a Silver Star Community.
6. Strive to be a Gold Star Community.

Island, Churchill County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 13
Number completing the demonstration. 9 or 69%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	7.69%	77.77%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	61.53	22.22
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	30.77	00.00
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 21.00% 88.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 4

Island is a Silver Star Community! We wish to congratulate the teacher, Mrs. Nellie Mayett, the local leader, Mrs. C. L. Noble, and the pupils for this excellent record. This community exceeded the state goals of having at least 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. Island now has 77.77% in Good Nutritional Condition and not any in Poor Nutritional Condition.

Also, the annual state goals, (to increase the number of pupils in Good Nutritional Condition 5% and to decrease the number in Poor Nutritional Condition 5%) were much more than reached. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 70.08%, which is slightly over fourteen times the annual goal. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 30.77%, which is over six times the annual goal of 5% decrease. Island can well be proud of this splendid record.

A hot lunch was served at noon during the winter months as one of the CWS projects and was under the direction of Mrs. Violet Phelps. Milk and cod liver oil were also served at recess. These supplemental foods certainly helped to decrease the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition, not only by increasing the amount eaten, but by helping decidedly in preventing over-fatigue.

Mrs. Hannah Smitten, CWS health nurse, inspected the children in February and found indications of 26 physical defects, 4 of these defects have been corrected. Special work has also been done in school regarding cleanliness and the correcting of poor posture.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to carry on the splendid health and nutritional program.
2. Serve a hot food at noon by some method.
3. Encourage the correction of physical defects.
4. Observe Child Health Day.
5. Meet the sanitation requirements.
6. Enter the health booklet contest.
7. Strive to be a Gold Star Community.

Lone Tree, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 29
Number completing the demonstration. 27 or 93%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	34.48%	59.25%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	41.37	22.22
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	24.13	18.52
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 68.00% 70.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 27

The Lone Tree school has been enrolled in the Keep Growing work for four years. The teacher, Mrs. Ruth Hollingsworth, and the pupils take an active part in the nutrition and health work and try very hard to improve conditions. The cooperation of the local leader, Mrs. Ralph McDonald, is also greatly appreciated.

Both annual state goals were reached this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 24.77%, which is nearly five times the state goal of 5% increase. The number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 5% which exactly meets the state goal.

59.25% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition at the close of school, which lacked 15% of reaching the ultimate state goal of having 75% in that class. 19.52% of the pupils were still in Poor Nutritional Condition, which lacked 8% of reaching the state goal of 10% or less. Lone Tree will strive to meet these requirements next year.

Mrs. Hannah Smitten, CWS nurse, inspected the children and found evidence of 66 physical defects. Of this number 27 corrections have been made, including posture, eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth. One of the pupils in this school was found to have greatly impaired hearing. Through the efforts of Mrs. Smitten and the local L.D.S. Relief Society funds were made available for the removal of this boy's tonsils, with the result that his hearing has decidedly improved. This splendid cooperation is greatly appreciated.

During January and February hot school lunches were served by Mrs. Bertha Curry as a CWS project. Additional milk, tomato juice and cod liver oil were also given to the malnourished pupils, which helped greatly to improve their nutritional condition. A whooping cough epidemic kept several children at home during April and May.

A Child Health program was given in connection with the closing day exercises. The drinking water at this school is safe; and we hope the other two sanitation requirements, of having hand washing facilities and sanitary toilets, may be obtained next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to stress the nutrition and health program.
2. Serve a hot food at noon by some method.
3. Assist in having more physical corrections made.
4. Strive to meet the sanitation requirements.
5. Observe Child Health Day.

Northam, Churchill County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 31
Number completing the demonstration. 27 or 87%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>April 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	29.03%	77.77%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	35.48	14.81
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	35.48	7.40
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects Not. Exam. 77.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 18

This is the first year that the Keep Growing demonstration has been carried on in the Northam community, and we are glad to welcome them into the health project. The teachers, Mrs. C. B. Stark and Miss Louvena McLean, fully realized the importance of the children being in good condition in order that they may be better able to carry on their school work. A health and nutritional educational program was carried on throughout the year and special emphasis placed upon food and health habits, cleanliness and good posture.

This group of children 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 48.74% and those in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 28.08%.

Both of the ultimate state goals were also reached. Northam now has 77.77% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition, (the state goal being 75%) and only 7.40% in Poor Nutritional Condition, (the state goal being 10% or less in that group.) This makes Northam a Silver Star Community and they are to be congratulated upon this fine record in their first year of Keep Growing work. The hand washing facilities are excellent; and if the other two sanitation requirements had been met, Northam would have been a Gold Star Community.

Hot school lunches were served during the winter by Mrs. Esther Oar, as a CWS project. Additional milk and cod liver oil were also given to some of the children. Mrs. Hannah Smitten, the CWS nurse, inspected all the pupils in March, found 58 defects, and suggested that medical advice be sought. 18 corrections have been made already.

A splendid Child Health program was given in connection with the closing day exercises. At this time prizes offered by the Northam Home-maker's Club for health improvement were awarded to Ernestine Thorwirth, Oliver Ott, Anna Mae Sanford and Aaron Copple. This cooperation by the mothers was greatly appreciated.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the splendid nutrition and health program.
2. Try to meet the sanitation requirements.
3. Each child have a hot food at noon during the winter months.
4. Continue with the correction of physical defects.
5. Observe Child Health Day.
6. Strive to be a Gold Star Community.

St. Clair, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 29
 Number completing the demonstration. 27 or 93%

	Oct. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	34.48%	70.37%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.03	18.51
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	34.48	11.11
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 93.00% 92.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 21

Great improvement has been made in the St. Clair school this year. In October 1933 only 34.48% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, while in April 1934, the number in this class had been raised to 70.37%. This is an increase of 35.89%, which is over seven times the annual state goal of 5% increase. The number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 23.37%, which is over four times the annual goal of 5% decrease. This is indeed a fine record and the efforts of the teacher Miss Helen Jenkins, the local leader Mrs. B. A. Pflum, and the pupils in carrying on such a fine nutrition and health program are to be highly commended.

The ultimate state goals were almost reached. 70.37% of the pupils were in Good Nutritional Condition, which lacked only 4.63% of reaching the state goal of 75%. 11.11% of the children were in Poor Nutritional Condition at the close of school, which very nearly reached the state goal of 10% or less in that group. With the continued cooperation of the pupils and parents, St. Clair hopes to reach these goals next year.

Mrs. Hannah Smitten, CWS nurse, inspected the children this year and found that 92% of the children gave evidence of physical defects. All the children were advised to consult their family physician. A total of 21 corrections have been reported, which is a fine record. Two of these were children with defective vision, and they secured glasses; three children went to the dentist. It is hoped this good work will continue.

Hot school lunches were served during the winter by Mrs. Nora Rogers under the direction of the CWS rural school lunch supervisor, Mrs. B. A. Pflum. The underweight children were also given cod liver oil and appeared to be greatly improved in their nutritional condition. Paper towels were supplied by the school and the children washed their hands before lunch. Child Health Day was observed with a splendid program.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the good work in nutrition and health education.
2. Continue with correction of physical defects.
3. Serve a hot food at noon by some method.
4. Try to meet all sanitation requirements.
5. Observe Child Health Day.
6. Make health booklets for the state contest.
7. Strive to be at least a Silver Star Community.

WHITE PINE COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

The Keep Growing project was carried on in the following 8 communities in White Pine county during the school year of 1933-34: Baker, Cherry Creek, Consolidated No. 4, Lund, Melvin, Preston, Siegel, and Steptoe.

This is the second year for the Consolidated No. 4 and the Steptoe communities in this work. Some of the others have followed it up each year for the last twelve years. The standards for the work which were set up a year ago applied again this year. The plan of close cooperation between the Agricultural Extension Service, the Nevada Public Health Association, and the State Board of Health made it possible for these communities to have the benefit of a great deal more service from the state nurse than might otherwise be possible.

The extreme emergency situation prevailing throughout the state this year and the consequent responsibilities thrown upon the public health nurse made it impossible for her to visit the county on the same scale as heretofore. However, the extension agents made every effort to reach all of the schools and to carry on the work in as thorough a manner as they could under the circumstances. For a short time during the spring, White Pine county had a CWS nurse, Mrs. Hazel Green. Then with the curtailment of activities at the close of the CWA this program was discontinued, and it was not again possible to establish the work.

Practically all of the school children in the county go home for a hot noon meal; a few at Baker, Consolidated No. 4, and Steptoe are the exceptions. As a general rule, there have been no hot school lunches. However, during the colder part of the winter a hot supplement was prepared at the Steptoe school.

At the beginning of this year's demonstration, 169 children were enrolled in the work. Due to increase in attendance during the year, 180 or 107% completed the project. There was an increase of 30.00% in those that rated as in Good Nutritional Condition, a decrease of 16.62% in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition, and a decrease of 3.00% in the number having physical defects. White Pine county now has 68.88% in Good Nutritional Condition, which does not come up to the state goal of 75% in this group. However, it has only 4.5% in Poor Nutritional Condition, which decidedly exceeded the state goal of 10% or less in this group. There are 26% of the children free from physical defects, which is almost 3 times the standard set for the state. Two of the 8 communities qualify for Silver Stars, and 4 for Gold Stars. Six Child Health Day observances were held with a total attendance of 283.

A decided increase in the quantity of Emergency Relief work falling upon the extension agent this year made it impossible to devote anywhere near as much time to the extension program as it needed and as it deserved. The measure of success which we have reached so far is due to the splendid cooperation of the teachers and leaders, and the support given them by the parents and children of the various communities. For this very fine co-operation the extension service and the agent desire to extend sincere appreciation.

WHITE PINE COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	ANNUAL STATE GOALS				ULTIMATE STATE GOALS				
	CHILDREN		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.							
Baker	43	42	97.	-24.47%	-48.67%	31	87.5%	0	81%
** Cherry Creek	16	20	125.	-23.75	-26.25	78	80.	5	65
** Consolidated #4	14	16	114.	-7.14	0.00	8	100.	0	87
Lund	50	54	108.	-8.96	-2.52	75	62.96	18.52	74
Melvin*	4	4	100.	-50.00	-25.00	18	100.	0	50
Preston	31	32	103.	-17.13	-6.86	31	68.75	12.5	81
Siegel**x	4	4	100.	0.00	0.00	0	75.	0	25
Steptoe**	7	8	114.	-30.36	-14.29	8	87.5	0	50
COUNTY TOTALS	169	180	107.	-30.00	-16.62%	249	68.88%	10.00%	74%

*Silver Star Community

**Gold Star Community

**xAn All-Year Gold Star Community

Baker, White Pine County

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	27.91%	52.38%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.28	40.47
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	55.81	7.14
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 93.02% 80.95%
Total number of defects corrected. 31

During this year the number of Baker school children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 25.47% - a very commendable accomplishment since it so far exceeds the state annual goal of 5% increase. Probably one of the nicest records, however, is their very decided decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition, a decrease from 55.81% last fall to 7.14% this spring. This record far exceeds the state annual goal of 5% decrease in this respect, too. The number of Gold Star children increased from 13.95% to 19.05%.

The check-up on children regarding signs of physical defects was not as thorough this year as in years previous, due to the fact that the services of the state nurse were not available. However, a close check-up on nutritional condition was made, and so far as possible, all the defects corrected were reported by the children themselves. These figures show a slight decrease in the number of children having defects, but an increase in the total number of defects in the school.

The administration of the Baker school changed somewhat this last year, and only two teachers were employed for all of the grades. This crowded their time so very much that it was impossible to carry on a health booklet contest in spite of the very fine cooperation they were willing to give.

Mrs. Millie Bellander carried on the Keep Growing work during the entire year with only minimum assistance from the extension agent. The agent and the extension service very much appreciate the fine cooperation given to Mrs. Bellander during this last year by the teacher and the children.

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.
 6. Try to make Baker a Silver Star Community.

Cherry Creek, White Pine County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 16

Number completing the demonstration. 20 or 125%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	56.25%	80.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	12.50	15.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	31.25	5.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 81.25% 65.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 78

Cherry Creek has a completion record of 125% this year. This, of course, is due to an increase in enrollment during the year. An improvement in the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition of 23.75% and a decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition of 26.25% was realized during the year. This means that 35% of these children now are in Good Nutritional Condition and free from serious physical defects. The number of Gold Star children increased from 3 to 7, or a total of 16.25%. This is most unusual for Cherry Creek, because so many of the families are more or less transient. They come into Cherry Creek to work on mining locations, stay a few months, and move on.

Cherry Creek has a number of very serious problems, particularly, very limited supplies of water, milk, and vegetables. Gardens are very impractical in this area, and this year there will be almost none at all. An attempt has been made to secure more milk, but so many of the residents are unable to buy fresh milk that the accomplishments from this slight increase have not been very great.

Mrs. Hazel Green who was for a short time CWS nurse for White Pine county, inspected all of the children in this school. Only 7 children were found to be free from serious defects and 13 had serious defects of long standing. There has been a marked improvement in nose and throat conditions during this last year, according to Mrs. Green's report. These improvements counted toward Cherry Creek's good record in improvement of defects.

Miss Ruby Carlson, the teacher in the Cherry Creek school, had the wholehearted support of the children and the community in her work in health education. The extension service wishes to express its appreciation of the residents of the community who have extended this fine cooperation to Miss Carlson, and have made possible the carrying on of the work this year.

The Cherry Creek school meets the requirements for school sanitation in every respect, and that with the excellent nutrition standing and correction of physical defects allows it to rank as a Gold Star School.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Secure a better vegetable and milk supply.
2. Have more physical defects corrected if possible.
3. Arouse interest in school sanitation campaign.
4. Keep Cherry Creek a Gold Star Community.

Consolidated, No. 4, White Pine County
A Gold Star Community

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	92.86%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	7.14	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	00.00
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 57.14% 87.50%
Total number of defects corrected 8

This community represents a consolidation of three different school districts; Muncey, Piermont, and Taft. The school was continued in the old Taft building which was large enough to maintain a two-teacher school.

Statistics indicate a completion of 114.29%. Again, this was due to the increase in the school enrollment during the year. This school can very probably be rated the prize one of White Pine county, because at the close of the term 100% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, and 68.75% of them were rated Gold Star. This is an outstanding record.

Most of the children brought milk to school for their lunches. A few of the children in this school have defects of a greater or less degree of seriousness. Unfortunately, this school was not inspected by the public health nurse this year, and in reporting corrections the agent was forced to **rely** on the reports of the children. Most of the remaining defects are dental and throat. There is not one poor posture in the entire school. This school meets the requirements for school sanitation in every respect and can be rated as a Gold Star School. A very commendable Child Health Day observance was held near the close of the school term.

Mrs. Eula McMullen and Mr. Owen Stephens, teachers in this school, gave the extension service very fine cooperation in carrying out the health program during this last year, and we wish to extend our sincere appreciation to them for their cooperation.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
 2. Keep up the fine nutritional standard.
 3. Keep this a Gold Star School.

Lund, White Pine County

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	54.00%	62.96%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	30.00	18.52
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	16.00	18.52
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 70.00% 74.00%
Total number of defects corrected 75

Keep Growing work has been carried on in the Lund school during the last 12 years. This year's record is not quite as good as the one of a year ago, because at the close of the year only 62.9% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition. The improvement during the year exceeds the state annual goal however, and is worthy of commendation. The number of children in Fair Nutritional Condition decreased rather decidedly, as indicated by the above statistics, and there was also an increase in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition.

No inspection by a school nurse was possible in this community during this year, and an exact check-up on the status of physical defects was therefore impossible. Such records of corrections as could be taken by the extension agent were based on the corrections reported by the children. A total of 75 corrections were made during the year, and the major portions of these were dental, though there were some nose and throat improvements. As a whole, the Lund school is characterized by children with good teeth - one of the results of an adequate and well used milk supply.

The school term was curtailed again this year, due to a shortage of funds; hence, no attempt was made by this school to enter the state health booklet contest.

Mrs. Grace Vance continued to serve as Keep Growing leader, and kept up the weighing of the children in the grades regularly. The school sanitation in Lund is very satisfactory and entirely safe so far as is possible with existing water conditions in Lund. The extension service wishes to thank the teachers and parents for their fine cooperation with Mrs. Vance in carrying through this program of health and nutritional condition this past year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine community cooperation.
 2. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
 3. Strive to improve community water supply.
 4. Be a Gold Star Community.

Melvin, White Pine County
A Silver Star Community

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	50.00%	100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	25.00	00.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 25.00% 50.00%
Total number of defects corrected 18

Mrs. Laura Carpenter, as teacher of the Melvin school, acted as Keep Growing leader again this year and carried on the nutrition and health education work in cooperation with the extension agent. As a result of her encouragement and the children's effort the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 50% which is ten times the annual state goal of 5% improvement. Now, all of the children are in Good Nutritional Condition. Last fall one child or 25% rated Poor Nutritional Condition. During the year this one child's improvement has been most remarkable.

At the close of the school term all the children in the school were Gold Star children, but because all the requirements for school sanitation were not fully met in this community, the school is prevented from being rated a Gold Star Community. However, it can well be proud of its Silver Star rating for excellent nutritional condition.

Due to the fact that all the children were near enough to go home for lunch, no hot lunch was served at school this year. Two of the children have some slight defects, but not so serious as to effect their Gold Star rating.

Mrs. Hazel Green, CWS nurse, inspected the children in this school early in the spring. A total of 18 corrections of physical defects were reported.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
 2. Try to meet all sanitation requirements.
 3. Keep up the fine cooperation of school and community.
 4. Make Melvin a Gold Star Community.

Preston, White Pine County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 31
 Number completing the demonstration. 32 or 103%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	51.61%	68.75%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	29.03	18.75
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	19.36	12.50
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 93.55 81.25
 Total number of defects corrected. 31

Preston is another community in White Pine county which has participated in a Keep Growing project for 12 years. This year they completed the work with 68.75% of the children of the school in Good Nutritional Condition, and 12.5% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This means that during the year there was 17.13% increase in the number in Good Nutritional Condition, and a 6.83% decrease in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition; thus Preston exceeded both annual state goals of 5% improvement in both these groups.

No inspection by a public health nurse was possible this year. However, as careful a check-up as possible on their nutritional condition was made by the extension agent and on the correction of defects as reported by the various children. This check-up showed that 26 children had a total of 83 defects, and that a total of 31 corrections were made during the year. Most of these were improvements in dental conditions, 18 being reported. Due to lack of finances, some of the other more serious defects have not been touched.

Eleven of the children or 34% had a Gold Star rating at the close of the school year. That means that this number are free from any serious physical defect and are in Good Nutritional Condition.

A Child Health program was held in connection with other school activities near the close of the school term.

Preston meets the standard requirements for school sanitation this year; they have put water in the school, and have installed hand washing facilities. However, due to the fact that the percentage of children having Good Nutritional Condition is not up to the state requirement, this school will not meet a Gold Star rating this year.

Mrs. Neva Arnoldson continued to act as Keep Growing leader in this community and has carried on the work very capably throughout the year. The Preston teachers and parents have cooperated in making this project really successful, and the extension service desires to thank all these people for their fine cooperation.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
2. Maintain the three sanitation requirements.
3. Keep up the fine community cooperation.
4. Make Preston a Gold Star Community.

Siegel, White Pine County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	75.00%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	25.00	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 25.00% 25.00%
Total number of defects corrected 0

The Siegel school has only 4 boys enrolled. For the last 3 years it has maintained a Gold Star rating with 100% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition. However, their record slumped a little this year as one of the boys fell down on his nutritional rating to only fair. One of the reasons for this is due to the fact that he has grown so very rapidly this year, and although his increase in weight has been good, it has not been sufficient to keep up with his rapid growth. This boy has one serious defect of the throat, and probably this handicap has interfered with his progress this year. Even with this one lapse Siegel still has a very fine record.

Shortage of finances caused this school to close very early in the year and it was impossible to have any inspection by the nurse. There are some minor dental defects which should be corrected, but due to the financial situation throughout this section, it is doubtful if very much will be accomplished this 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
A Gold Star Community

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.14%	87.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	28.57	12.50
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	14.29	0.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 57.00% 50.00%
Total number of defects corrected 8

Steptoe enrolled in the Keep Growing project for the second time this year. Seven children started the project and 8 completed with 87.5% in Good Nutritional Condition, and none in Poor Nutritional Condition. This means that Steptoe decidedly exceeded both state annual goals of 5% improvement in Good and Poor Nutritional Condition groups. It also exceeded both ultimate state goals, i.e. to have 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and 10% or less in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is an excellent nutritional record.

A careful check-up on the physical condition of the children was made by Mrs. Hazel Green who was for a short time CWS nurse in White Pine county. Six of these children completed the year with Gold Star rating. A total of 8 defects were corrected during the year. Four children still show indications of some defects, but not all of them appear serious.

The Steptoe school meets the requirements for school sanitation, and completes the year with a Gold Star rating. A splendid Child Health Day observance was held near the close of the school term with practically everyone in the community in attendance.

Mrs. Edith Deckelman, the teacher, was also the Keep Growing leader, and carried on the project in a splendid manner throughout the year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
 2. Maintain Steptoe as a Gold Star Community.
 3. Enter the state health booklet contest.

EUREKA COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Hellen M. Gillette, District Extension Agent

The Keep Growing nutrition and health project was extended throughout Eureka county this year to include not only the Eureka Grade and High schools and the Palisade school, but the following ranch schools as well: Birch, J. D., Pine Valley, and Sadler's.

The Eureka schools entered the year on a Gold Star rating, but did not maintain it because there was not a sufficiently large percentage of the school in Good Nutritional Condition. The J. D. and Sadler schools both completed the year on a Gold Star rating with at least 75% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and more than 10% free from physical defects. These schools met the school sanitation standard set by the state so far as safe drinking water, sanitary toilets, and hand washing facilities were concerned.

Unfortunately no inspection of school children by a nurse was possible this year. Credit for the accomplishments within Eureka is due to the untiring efforts of Principal C. W. Smith and his teachers. Mrs. Mary Westfall and Mrs. Nellie Laird served as Keep Growing leaders during the year and worked very hard to maintain the success of this project in Eureka.

At the beginning of the year's demonstration, 155 children were enrolled in the project, 161 or 10½% completed. At the close of the demonstration there was a decrease of 3.29% in the Number in Good Nutritional Condition, and a decrease of 9.25% in the number in Poor Nutritional Condition. A total of 265 physical defects were corrected. As compared with the ultimate state goals, this county shows 68.32% in Good Nutritional Condition, 5.59% in Poor Nutritional Condition, and 29.82% free from physical defects.

There were 3 Child Health Day observances with a total attendance of 267.

In this county, too, the extension agent was unable to devote anywhere near the desired amount of time to the Keep Growing work. Hence, the success of the project rested very largely upon the teachers and leaders who carried on the work, and for their untiring efforts we wish to extend our sincere thanks.

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 lower and intermediate grades.
4. Try to make Eureka a Gold Star County.

EUREKA COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES				ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
	CHILDREN			Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.						
Birch**x	3	2	66.	0	0	1	100.00%	0	100.%
Eureka G.S.	86	85	98.	- 3.93	-12.72	162	62.35	5.83	74.
Eureka H.S.***x	39	44	112.	-14.45	- 7.69	88	72.73	0	50.
J.D. School**x	4	4	100.	0	-25.00	6	75.00	0	75.
Palisade	17	17	100.	-11.77	- 5.88	3	64.71	23.53	100.
Pine Valley**x	6	6	100.	-16.67	0	2	100.00	0	67.
Sadler's School	3	3	100.			3	100.00	0	67.
COUNTY TOTALS	155	161	104.	- 3.29%	- 9.25%	265	68.32%	5.59%	70%

*xAn All-Year Silver Star Community

**A Gold Star Community

***xAn All-Year Gold Star Community

Birch, Eureka County
An All-Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 3
Number completing the demonstration. 2 or 66.67%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
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%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 1

The Birch school at Jacobsen's ranch has taken part in the Keep Growing project work for the last two or three years with the exception of a year ago. This is a small ranch school of only 3 children. It started the year and also completed the year with all of them in Good Nutritional Condition. However, due to serious physical defects, only one of the group attained a Gold Star standard. This child has a very serious throat condition and probably will do little to improve her health status until such time as her parents are financially able to have this corrective work done.

This small school does not meet the sanitary requirements for schools in the county; hence, cannot be rated really safe from the standpoint of school sanitation.

The Keep Growing work was carried on under the direction of Miss Pauline Thompson, the teacher, and considering the handicap of being so isolated as the children in this school necessarily are, it seems they have done remarkably well.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to correct physical defects as soon as possible.
2. Make every effort to secure and maintain good posture.
3. Improve the sanitation rating of the school in every way possible.

Eureka Grade School, Eureka County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 86

Number completing the demonstration. 85 or 98.84%

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	66.28%	62.35%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	15.12	31.76
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	18.60	5.88
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 62.79% 74.12%

Total number of defects corrected. 162

Eighty six children started this project last fall and 85 or 98.84% completed. Of this group 62.35% were in Good Nutritional Condition - a loss of practically 4% during the school year. 5.88% were in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is an improvement of approximately 13% during the year, which is particularly praiseworthy this year, when finances were so low.

Somewhere between the close of school in 1933, and the opening of school the following September, boys and girls in Eureka went down in their nutritional standard so far that the school lost its Gold Star rating and did not regain it again during the year.

No inspection of children by a public health nurse was possible this year. The careful nutritional check-up by the extension agent and Mrs. Mary S. Buol, assistant director for home economics for the extension service, indicated that 29.41% of the school children could qualify as Gold Star boys and girls. This check-up, also revealed the fact that 63 boys and girls had a total of 128 physical defects. This was in spite of the 162 corrections of defects made during the year. Eureka can well be proud of the number of corrections made, and we are hopeful other corrections will be made. The school meets the sanitation requirements for Gold Star rating, but the nutritional requirements are not met this year.

The teachers in the grade school, and especially in the primary room, have been untiring in their efforts to improve the health standard of the school. The work this year was almost entirely in the hands of the Keep Growing leaders, Mrs. Mary Westfall and Mrs. Nellie Laird. The accomplishments during the year are a credit to the cooperation given to these leaders by the school and the parents of the community.

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 the health booklet contest.
6. Celebrate Child Health Day.

**Eureka High School, Eureka County
An All-Year Gold Star School**

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	87.18%	72.73%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	5.13	27.27
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	7.69	0.00
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 51.28% 50.00%
Total number of defects corrected 88

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 occasionally 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.

The public health nurse did not visit the county this year, and no inspection of any of the children in this community was made. The high school started last fall with 87.18% in Good Nutritional Condition, but at the close of the school term this year only 72.73% held that rating. There was a decided increase from 5.13% to 27.27% in the number of children in Fair Nutritional Condition, and at the close of the school term none of them had a Poor Nutritional rating. Nearly 50% of the high school averaged a Gold Star rating. Because the spring record of having no children in Poor Nutritional Condition more than compensates for the lack of 2.27% in the Good Nutritional group, Eureka by special ruling is awarded an All-Year Gold Star Certificate.

A total of 88 defects, principally of the eyes, throat, and teeth have been corrected during the last year. This is a very fine rating for the high school, and particularly so since the project in this institution is entirely voluntary.

We wish to thank the boys and girls for their interest in cooperating in carrying this work through, and also that in another year may retain the enviable rank they hold among high schools of Nevada so far as nutrition and health are concerned, that of a Gold Star School.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the correction of physical defects.
 2. Assist in a community health celebration.
 3. Try to retain the Gold Star standard rating.

J. D. School, Eureka County
An All-Year Gold Star School

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	75.00%	75.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	0.00	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	25.00	00.00
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 50.00% 75.00%
Total number of defects corrected..... 6

This is another ranch school with 4 children enrolled at the end of the school year. Three of this group are in Good Nutritional Condition, and one is only Fair. This one child at the opening of the school term last fall was rated in Poor Nutritional Condition, but during this last year has made very remarkable improvement and very decided progress. Postures have improved remarkably. Two others have made very considerable gains in weight, and the general health of the entire school seems better than it did a year ago.

Six physical defects were corrected; two being eyes and four dental corrections. There still are some defective teeth, and possibly some defective vision which interferes with the fullest progress of these children in their campaign for health. All the sanitary requirements are fulfilled.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to correct physical defects as soon as possible.
 2. Make every effort to secure and maintain good posture.
 3. Improve the nutritional rating of the school in every way possible.

Palisade, Eureka County

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	52.94%	64.71%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	29.41	11.76
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	17.65	23.53
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 52.94% 100.00%
Total number of defects corrected 3

The Palisade school entered the Keep Growing demonstration for the first time during the winter of this year. Seventeen children were enrolled and they completed 100%.

The figures as indicated by the summary regarding this school are not particularly encouraging. Only a little over half the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, and although this was increased from 52.94% to 64.71% this spring, the percentage is still very low. The significant factors in this summary are that there was a decided decrease in the number of children in Fair Nutritional Condition, that is, from 29.41% to 11.76%, and also a decided increase in the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition, from 17.65% to 23.53%. There are in this entire school only 5 children with a Gold Star rating. Serious malnutrition seems to be the main difficulty, and this is primarily due to lack of proper kinds and varieties of food. There is very little milk used and only a minimum of vegetables. Bread stuffs, dry beans, canned beans, and some meat constitute the major portion of the diet. There is quite a large quantity of starchy food consumed and not so very much fruit. There has been no improvement in food habits and really very little improvement among the children during the last few months. The town is small, and merchants are not interested in stocking much of a supply of fruits and vegetables. Then, too, since this is a railroad town, there seems to be a great lack of rest among the children. They are nervous and highly excitable. This community certainly presents a challenge so far as its nutritional problems are concerned. Just how much improvement can be made is a question, but at least it is worth trying. The sanitary condition of the school is good.

The teacher, Miss Margaret Watson, gave very splendid cooperation all through the year, and did everything in her power to insure a really successful program. Child Health Day was observed in the Palisade school with an attendance of about 60 people including the children. The health features of the program were carried on in connection with other features of the school program, and a report from Miss Watson indicated that the songs and stunts were especially pleasing to the group.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to correct physical defects as soon as possible.
 2. Make every effort to secure and maintain good posture.
 3. Improve the nutritional rating of the school in every way possible.
 4. Make every effort to increase the available supply and use of fruits and vegetables.

Pine Valley, Eureka County
An All-Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall.	6	
Number completing the demonstration.	6	or 100%
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	Oct. 1933 83.33%	May 1934 100.00%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	16.67	00.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	0.00	00.00
	100.00%	100.00%
Percent showing indications of physical defects	50.00%	66.67%
Total number of defects corrected.		2

The Pine Valley school is located at William Rand's Ranch and entered the Keep Growing demonstration for the first time this year. Six children started and completed the work, with a check-up this spring, finding all six in Good Nutritional Condition.

Four of this group are Gold Star children. According to reports of the children in the school, one serious eye defect and one dental defect were corrected during the year. This school has not had the benefit of an inspection by a state or CWS nurse. Activity in the nutrition and health program was encouraged and sponsored by Mrs. Zelda Beebe, the teacher, and the parents of the boys and girls involved. This fine cooperation did much to carry the program through to as successful a standard as it reached this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to correct physical defects as soon as possible.
2. Make every effort to secure and maintain good posture.
3. Improve the sanitation rating of the school in every way possible.

Sadler's School, Eureka County

Number of children enrolled in the fall.
Number completing the demonstration. 3 or 100%

	<u>Oct. 1933</u>	<u>May 1934</u>
Number in Good Nutritional Condition		100%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition		0
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition		0
		<u>100%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 66.67%
Total number of defects corrected. 3

This school is located at the Edgar Sadler Ranch. Three children entered the demonstration during the year and carried it through to completion with all of them in Good Nutritional Condition. There was one correction of a serious eye defect made possible through the cooperation of the Eureka county branch of the American Red Cross.

This is the first year this school has taken part in the demonstration, and the agent is hopeful that in another year much more decided improvement may be possible. Health booklets from this school were entered in the State health booklet contest, but no report from the same has been received to this time.

This school meets the sanitation requirements, and is to be congratulated for their Gold Star rating at the close of the school year. Next year we hope the work will be started earlier, so that a Gold Star Certificate can be awarded.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Try to correct physical defects as soon as possible.
2. Make every effort to secure and maintain good posture.
3. Improve the nutritional rating of the school in every way possible.

Austin, Lander County
 A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 38
 Number completing the demonstration. 37 or 98%

	Nov. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	44.73%	75.68%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	23.68	13.51
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	31.58	10.81
	99.99%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 87.00% 81.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 35

Victory for Austin - it is a Gold Star Community after five years of effort. It now has 75.68% of its school children in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 10.81% in Poor Nutritional Condition; 19% of its children are entirely free from apparent physical defects. The school also meets all three of the requirements regarding school sanitation, i.e. safe drinking water, sanitary toilets and safe drinking water facilities. The whole community should, and we know does, feel a very just pride in this record, as it is the result of earnest and persistent effort on the part of the school authorities, the local leader, Mrs. Lillian Escobar, the parents, and the children themselves.

Despite the fact that the state nurse could not visit them this year, because of lack of funds, Austin went right ahead working on the physical defects that the nurse's previous inspection had indicated and which she had urged receive medical diagnosis and possible treatment. As a result 35 physical defects were corrected, including 4 cases involving eyes, 2 throat, 1 nose, and 12 children having dental corrections. Through the effort of teachers and children there were 16 instances of posture improvement. We consider this a very fine record, particularly in these times when money is so scarce.

Austin again extended an invitation to the rural schools to join with them in a county celebration of Child Health Day, but because of an outbreak of contagious disease some schools could not attend. Despite this a splendid celebration was held, and the large audience that attended the meeting will long remember the inspiring artistic and dramatic music number presented at twilight, lighted by the lovely sunset as it shown in through the big western windows. Many unusually attractive health booklets were exhibited and small prizes and ribbons awarded. Congratulations Austin!

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep up the splendid community cooperation in behalf of good nutrition and health for these children.
2. Emphasize the use of milk, vegetables and fruit.
3. Make every effort to have remaining physical defects corrected.
4. Keep Austin a Gold Star Community.

xxLANDER COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.					
Austin**	38	37	98.	430.93%	-20.77%	35	75.68%
COUNTY TOTALS	38	37	98.	430.93%	-20.77%	35	75.68%
						10.81%	81%
						10.81%	81%

**Gold Star Community

xxGold Star County

Pioche, Lincoln County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 93
 Number completing the demonstration 81 or 91%

	Nov. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	36.55%	57.14%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.18	27.38
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	32.25	15.48
	99.99%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 83.00% 68.00%
 Total number of defects corrected 54

Pioche is the only community in Lincoln county carrying on the Keep Growing demonstrations this year. Lincoln county no longer having a woman extension agent planned to discontinue all Keep Growing work in the county, but Pioche made such a strong plea to be allowed to carry on this work, and promised such complete cooperation that a special exception was made; therefore, a worker from the state extension office made two trips into the community (in November and May) to start and complete the demonstration. Aside from this limited amount of help Pioche assumed full responsibility for the entire demonstration, and deserves great credit for the fine cooperation shown by the leader, medical profession, teachers, P.T.A., and community as a whole. Great credit is due Mrs. R. E. Olinghouse, who so valiently carried on as local leader.

Extra milk, CWS hot lunches at noon, cod liver oil and tomato juice were all used to help these children climb back to a Good Nutritional Condition. A local physician, assisted by the CWS nurse, gave these children a thorough physical examination, and in spite of the great lack of money 33 teeth defects and 1 throat defect were corrected. The teachers also helped with the work on posture. There were 20 children who decidedly improved their posture.

As a result of this concerted effort the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 20%, and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 16%. This is four, and over three times the state annual goal of 5% improvement in each of these groups. We consider this a very real achievement, especially under the long continued depression from which Pioche has suffered. Although, Pioche had only 57% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition in the spring, it did mighty well not to have more than 15% in Poor Nutritional Condition, and most of these children would have been in the Fair Nutritional Condition group if it had not been for their physical defects which kept them from being "free to gain".

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep up the hot lunches and supplementary milk, cod liver oil, and tomato juice.
2. Emphasize the use of low cost health protecting foods, such as powdered milk, dried fruit, cabbage, and canned tomatoes.
3. Continue the effort to have physical defects corrected.

LINCOLN COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.					
Pioche	93	84	91	-20.59%	-16.77%	54	57.11% 15.48% 68%
COUNTY TOTALS	93	84	91	-20.59%	-16.77%	54	57.11% 15.48% 68%

Paradise, Humboldt County

	Oct. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	46.81%	62.50%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	40.42	25.00
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	12.77	12.50
	100.00%	100.00%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 79.00% 85.00%
Number of defects corrected 19

Paradise again made good improvement in the Keep Growing demonstration this year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 15.61%, which is slightly more than three times the annual state goal of 5% increase in this group. Practically all of this improvement was made by children who started the school year in Fair Nutritional Condition and climbed up into the Good Nutritional Condition group.

We are sorry to report that there was no decrease in the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition, there being 6 such children all during the year. These 6 children compose a little over 12% of the school population, which is a very good rating and almost meets the ultimate state goal of 10% or less in this group. This group of children really tried very hard all year to gain, and a careful check on their food habits show that they did drink milk, eat mush, vegetables and fruit. Also, nearly all of them took cod liver oil and orange or tomato juice. According to the record of the state nurse, the reason these children did not gain is that practically all of them have serious physical defects. Most all of those children have been to their family physicians for diagnosis, and just as soon as finances permit will undoubtedly have the needed corrections made. Then these children will be "free to gain" and we expect to see Paradise achieve a Gold Star Certificate. Considering the general financial condition, we think it is very creditable that 19 defects were corrected during the year, including 3 nose, 4 throat, 2 teeth, and 9 posture cases.

An interesting and instructive Child Health program was given, and was greatly enjoyed by the entire **valley**. Much credit is due Mrs. Arnold Schwartz and Mrs. Mendiola, the local leaders, who each month reweighed the children, encouraged them in their health efforts and secured the hearty cooperation of the parents. The teachers and the Parent Teachers Association, also deserve praise for their enthusiastic support of all phases of the health and nutrition work.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the effort to have physical defects corrected.
 2. Continue the extra milk at school and cod liver oil, and orange or tomato juice where needed.
 3. Keep up the fine spirit of cooperation.
 4. Make Paradise a Gold Star Community.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 - 1934
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOAL				ULTIMATE STATE GOALS			
		# Ex.	# Com.	% Com.	Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal +5%.	Decrease in number of children 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.
Paradise	47	18	102	+15.69%	- 0.27%	19	62.50%	12.50%	65%
COUNTY TOTALS	47	18	102	+15.69%	- 0.27%	19	62.50%	12.50%	65%

ORMSBY COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent

The Carson City school is the only public grade school now operating in Ormsby county, as the children from the Empire district and the Stewart district are brought in by school bus to Carson City. Therefore, the statistics given in this nutrition report are for the entire county.

Ormsby county had an unusually difficult problem this year, due to the influx of transient families, many of whom were in straightened circumstances, and whose children had not previously had the advantage of the Keep Growing work. Had it not been for this handicap, we are positive that Ormsby county would again have been a Gold Star County. In spite of this handicap, a very fine standard was maintained, as Ormsby county just missed being again ranked as a Gold Star County.

There were 259 children registered in the Keep Growing demonstration work this year at the start of school, and 254 or 98% completed the work in the spring. These children improved in Good Nutritional Condition from 59% in the fall to 72% in the spring, and the percent in Fair Nutritional Condition was reduced from 32% to 18% during the school year, while those in Poor Nutritional Condition stayed approximately the same, at 8% which more than meets the state ultimate goal of 10% in this group.

The Keep Growing project was sponsored by the Parent Teachers' Association, who appointed a local leader to assist in carrying on the work, and help finance the purchase of milk for children needing special assistance. Splendid cooperation was given by the school, the parents, and the children themselves, so that in spite of the severe financial condition Ormsby county maintained practically the same high record as in the previous year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Make arrangements for a supervised lunch period for those children who bring their lunch to school, and encourage the use of thermos bottles for a hot food at noon.
2. Make a determined effort to have more of the physical defects corrected.
3. Continue the cooperation of the Parent Teachers' Association, and the school for the purchase of milk for needy children.
4. Re-establish Ormsby county as a Gold Star County this year.

ORNSBY COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
 COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED TO STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal + 5%.	Decrease in number of children 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.						
Carson City	259 254 98.	+13.37%	+0.55%	159	72.14%	8.66%	90%
COUNTY TOTALS	259 254 98.	+13.37	+0.55%	159	72.14%	8.66%	90%

Carson City Grammar School, Ormsby County

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 259
 Number completing the demonstration. 254 or 98%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	59.07%	72.44%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	32.81	18.89
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	8.11	8.66
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.99%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 98.00% 90.00%
 Total number of defects corrected. 159

Completing the fourth year of Keep Growing work in Carson City, we find that it has dropped back slightly from the Gold Star record which it achieved last year, after steadily improving in its first three years of work. However, Carson City missed the Gold Star goal by only a very small margin, having 72.44% in Good Nutritional Condition, instead of the 75% required by the state goal. Last year at the ending of the season they had just made the Gold Star class with 75% of their children in Good Nutritional Condition. However, great credit is deserved for keeping the very high ranking of having only 8% of the children in Poor Nutritional Condition, particularly during this year of severe financial handicaps.

The work this year was carried on through the local leadership of Mrs. George Dodson, who has spent two and some times three days a month in actual work of weighing the children, besides taking time out for special problems, all of which was done without any pay. This shows splendid devotion to the school on the part of Mrs. Dodson. Mrs. Dodson serving on the health committee for the Parent Teachers Association also made reports on health progress in the school, and at various times during the year in selected cases arranged for the purchase of milk for children who would accept it from the Parent Teachers Association, and who were not otherwise getting milk with their meals. With this arrangement many of the less fortunate children in the school, who were seriously underweight and were handicapped by the lack of milk, were given this necessary food.

Through the cooperation of the State Board of Health, Nevada Public Health Association, CWS nurse, and local physicians 110 physical defects have been discovered and corrected this year leaving these children free to gain. We feel this is a splendid record; particularly when funds were as limited as they were this year.

Special mention should be made of the whole-hearted cooperation given by Superintendent Priest, and the teachers. Their systematic health instruction and personal influence, and persistency with individual pupils contributed greatly to good results achieved.

DOUGLAS COUNTY - Summary of County Results
Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent

A Silver Star County

The results of the Keep Growing work in Douglas county this year are highly satisfactory. The Central school made the biggest improvement in the county and became a Silver Star Community. Gardnerville remained a Gold Star Community and Minden reached the Gold Star basis.

The county total shows that of 206 children in the county completing the work 79% are in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 5% are in Poor Nutritional Condition. Last year 218 children completed the Keep Growing work with only 63% in Good Nutritional Condition, and 11% in Poor Nutritional Condition. This means an increase this year of 16% among the children in Good Nutritional Condition, and a decrease of 6% of the children in Poor Nutritional Condition. This is a record of which Douglas county should be proud and gives the county a Silver Star standing.

During this year 186 physical defects were corrected; of these 73 were teeth, 16 throat and 12 eye cases. Mrs. Bishop the state nurse, and Mrs. C. C. White the CWS nurse, both visited each school in the county and made the preliminary inspections, and urged that all children giving indications of physical defects be taken to the family physician, or dentist, for diagnosis and possible treatment. Through the fine cooperation of the doctors and dentists many dental and throat corrections were arranged for at special prices, where otherwise the families could not have had the work done.

This year three schools held a Child Health celebration of some kind at various times during the year. In all four schools a considerable proportion of the children brought milk to school. Two schools had a supervised lunch period and many children brought hot food in thermos bottles. During the latter part of the year a number of children were benefitted by the CWS school lunch work. One school had regular rest periods for some of the very underweight children.

All in all Douglas county has completed one of its most successful years, and we are proud of the fact that 79% of the children in the county are in Good Nutritional Condition, which is above the state average, as it should be in a county of this type.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the Keep Growing work until all schools become Gold Star Schools.
2. Strive to reduce the number of children in Poor Nutritional Condition to less than 1%.
3. Build a local health program in which all schools can partake.
4. More schools emphasize school sanitation, so Douglas county may be a Gold Star County.

xDOUGLAS COUNTY SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933 to 1934
COMMUNITY AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN	ANNUAL STATE GOALS			ULTIMATE STATE GOALS		
		Increase in number of children in Good Nutritional Condition. State goal 45%.	Decrease in number of children 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.						
Central*	13 11 85.	47.97%	-23.00%	15	81.81%	0.00%	82%
Gardnerville**	92 87 95.	424.45	-6.52	76	36.20	0.00	60
Genoa	28 30 107.	421.19	-2.14	28	53.33	30.00	80
Minden**	80 78 97.	423.26	-8.69	67	80.76	2.56	26
COUNTY TOTALS	213 206 97.	423.23%	-7.32%	186	79.10%	5.35%	42%

*Silver Star Community

**Gold Star Community

xSilver Star County

Central, Douglas County
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 13
Number completing the demonstration. 11 or 85%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	53.84%	81.81%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	23.08	18.18
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	23.08	00.00
	100.00%	99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 92.00% 82.00%
Total number of defects corrected. 15

Completing its third year of Keep Growing work the Central school has continued to make progress in its stride toward a Gold Star standing. In September 1931 this school had 35% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition and in the spring of 1934, at the end of three school years, there were 81% of the children in Good Nutritional Condition. In September 1931 50% of the children in the school were in Poor Nutritional Condition, and in the spring of 1934 there were no children in Poor Nutritional Condition. From this it can be seen that Central school has made a wonderful record that can probably find no equal in the State of Nevada.

The Central district is this year a Silver Star Community, satisfying all the requirements of a Gold Star Community, except running water for hand washing, and possibly safe drinking water for the school. This water is drawn from a deep well and the hand pump is set in a concrete block four feet square. The well is a considerable distance from any possible contamination, however, it has not been tested in the State Laboratory, but there is little doubt that with a test it will be shown to be safe. We hope that next year these sanitation requirements will be fulfilled.

Hand washing facilities have been provided in this school with a soap dispenser and paper towels provided. We recommend the use of the tea kettle method for sanitary hand washing.

The work this year was done with the president of the Mothers' Club, Mrs. F. W. Fricke, acting as local leader. As there are only 11 children in the school, one local leader with the help of the teacher did most of the work, although other assistance was given by Mrs. H. C. Hellwinkel, Mrs. D. Wennhold and Mrs. Wm. Wilslef. Both Mrs. Bishop and Mrs. White visited the school to give health inspection. There were 15 corrections of defects among 11 children.

CWS work was responsible for serving of hot lunches to school children in Central for one month which probably aided them in making the wonderful gains. Eight children were fed under this program. The program was fully supported by the Mothers' Club and by the teacher, Miss Jane Uhart.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Use more thermos bottles for milk and hot food at noon.
2. Have a supervised lunch period.
3. Correct drinking water and other sanitation requirements to become a Gold Star Community.

Gardnerville, Douglas County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 92
Number completing the demonstration 87 or 95%

	Sept. 1933	April 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	61.95%	86.20%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.52	13.80
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	6.52	00.00
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 92.00% 60.00%
Total number of defects corrected 76

Gardnerville completing its third year of Keep Growing work is for the third time a Gold Star Community, and may well be proud of its record. Gardnerville's improvement from 75% in Good Nutritional Condition last year, when it reached the Gold Star goal for the second time, to 86% this year is exceptional and places this community as one of the best for its size in the State of Nevada, especially as it ended the year with no grammar school children in Poor Nutritional Condition and carries the smallest percentage of children in Fair Nutritional Condition of any school in the county. Due to its past health record the Gardnerville school has been able to maintain a perfect health record with less effort than other schools.

Due to the cooperation of the state nurse, CWS nurse, and local doctors and dentists a total of 76 physical defects received medical attention, including 5 throat, 2 eye, 32 dental corrections, and 35 posture corrections. As a result Gardnerville now has the high standard of 40% of its school children free from serious physical defects. A supervised lunch period was also carried on throughout the year, with many children bringing extra milk or a hot food from home. For slightly over a month CWS lunches were served.

Mrs. J. A. Cardinal, president of the Mothers' Club, each month appointed a leader and an assistant to help with the Keep Growing work. Most of the committee work fell to Mrs. Henry James, Mrs. Arthur Park, Mrs. C. C. White and Mrs. Henry Lange with other women helping at various times. Mrs. C. C. White, CWS nurse, assisted at every opportunity in carrying out the work.

The Gardnerville school at their monthly meetings at various times presented health skits as part of the regular school program, but which directly aided the Keep Growing work. The fifth and sixth grades as part of their school work also made some health booklets.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the supervised lunch period.
2. Continue with corrections of major physical defects.
3. Continue the cooperation of Mothers' Club, school and committee.
4. Keep up Gardnerville's Gold Star standard.

Genoa, Douglas County

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	32.14%	53.33%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	35.72	16.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	32.14	30.00
	<hr/> 100.00%	<hr/> 99.99%

Percent showing indications of physical defects 100.00% 80.00%
Total number of defects corrected 28

The Genoa school on completing its fourth year of Keep Growing work finds itself improving slowly, but surely. Great credit is due to the tremendous effort made by its teacher Mrs. J. M. MacNamara who has proven one of the best cooperators in the Keep Growing work in the State of Nevada.

While Genoa always has had a considerable problem with the underweight children in the school the depression has made conditions much worse so that physical defects can not be corrected, and as much medical care secured for colds, etc. as is needed.

The improvement in 1933-34 was from 32% in Good Nutritional Condition in the fall to 53% in the spring, although there was no increase in the number of Gold Star children in the school. Twenty-eight physical defects of the 30 children going to the school were corrected, mostly on teeth, and considerable good work was done with the parents making every attempt to take care of tooth defects as far as finances would allow.

CWS work provided hot lunches which were served for nearly two months in the Genca school. Almost all of the children were on the list at one time or another for receiving the hot lunches and rapid improvement was noted following the first month's feeding. However, colds and other illnesses before the end of the school year resulted in many losses in weight.

The Mothers' Club under the direction of Mrs. Velma Lamar was responsible for a local committee consisting of Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. Earl Hawkins assisted by Mrs. Henry Cordes and Miss Ellen Campbell who all helped in the work.

This school is still faced with a serious problem and health work will have to be continued, so that those children who can gain will be given opportunity to build up and improve their bodies.

The parents in the town of Genoa are trying to the best of their ability to follow the suggestions given. It is hoped that at the end of the depression more can be done for these children.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Have physical defects corrected as soon as possible.
 2. Continue milk drinking at school.
 3. Make every effort to continue some form of hot lunch at noon.
 4. Continue the cooperation of leaders, teachers and community.

Minden, Douglas County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall. 80

Number completing the demonstration. 78 or 97%

	Sept. 1933	May 1934
Number in Good Nutritional Condition	57.50%	80.76%
Number in Fair Nutritional Condition	31.25	16.66
Number in Poor Nutritional Condition	11.25	2.56
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

Percent showing indications of physical defects 92.00% 26.00%

Total number of defects corrected. 67

Minden on completing its third year of Keep Growing work has finally attained a Gold Star basis. Improving steadily every year for the last three years it now has 80% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, whereas the state goal is 75%. It also has less than 3% of its children in Poor Nutritional Condition, whereas the state goal is 10% or less. Therefore, Minden has not only reached, but decidedly exceeded both state goals.

During the year 67 physical defects were corrected as a result of the inspection work done by the state and CWS nurses, and the fine cooperation of the parents in referring all suspected cases to their family doctor or dentist for advice and possible treatment; 8 throat, 8 eye, 22 teeth, and 28 posture defects are included in this list of corrections. Minden also now has the largest percentage of school children vaccinated against small pox and immunized against diphtheria of any community in the county.

One of the innovations at the Minden school this year was a supervised lunch period at which the children had to remain in the school for a certain definite length of time to quietly eat their lunch. This did away with the grabbing of a bite of lunch and running out to play. It is one of the reasons for the wonderful improvement in the school. Children whose parents desired it, were allowed to go to the Minden Inn for hot noon meals. These improved arrangements regarding noon lunch is another reason for the improvement made this year.

The Keep Growing work this year was carried on with the President of the Mothers' Club, Mrs. F. H. Hellwinkel, appointing committee members to assist in the weighing throughout the year. Mrs. Hellwinkel acted as a community leader and assisted at all the weighings. Mrs. C. W. Roberts and Mrs. John Black helped at most of the weighings. The Mothers' Club also furnished cots for children who needed special rest periods to prevent over-fatigue. The parents and teachers themselves have also given extra attention to the problem of adequate sleep for school children. These factors of sleep and extra rest were also of decided help in achieving Minden's present high standing. The school principal and teachers also gave whole-hearted cooperation to the health and nutrition program, and have skilfully integrated health instruction, and posture exercises with the regular school program.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the supervised lunch period.
2. Continue with correction of major physical defects.
3. Continue cooperation of Mothers' Club, committee, school and parents
4. Keep Minden a Gold Star Community.

I. SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK IN 1934.

State Office.

4-H CLUB WORK, 1934

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Club Work in 1934.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project, 1934.
3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Counties, 1934.
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years,
1925 to 1934 compared.
5. Club Work Compared by Projects 1926 to 1934.
6. Comparison of Work, 1915 to 1934, Table.
7. Comparison of Work, 1915 to 1934, Chart.
8. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age,
1932 - 1933 - 1934.
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 1934 as it was in 1933. All Extension Agents (men and women) carried on a definite amount of 4-H Club work as part of their regular program of work. Some agents devoted as much as one-third of their time to 4-H Club work. Assistant Director for Agriculture, Thomas E. Buckman, supervised the agricultural work, while Assistant Director for Home Economics, Mary Stilwell Duol, directed the Home Economics club work. Both supervisors cooperated in furthering the general organization activities of the 4-H Clubs.

ENROLLMENTS

FOR 1934.

There were 658 enrollments compared to 596 for 1933, while the percent of completions in 1934 increased from 70.6% in 1933 to 85.7% in 1934.

For additional 4-H Club activities, see 1934 reports of Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director for Agriculture, and Mary Stilwell Duol, Assistant Director for Home Economics.

II. SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK BY AGENTS AND PROJECT.

1934

**III. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR
WORK BY COUNTIES.**

CHURCHILL

Crook
Hauke

CLARK-LINCOLN

Wittwer-Gardella
(Crook)

DOUGLAS-ORMSBY

Stodieck

28
42

ELKO

Wilson-Menke
Tremewan

HUMBOLDT-LANDER

Maloney

33
34

LYON

Schulz-Recanzone
Crook

44
56

PERSHING

A. J. Reed

22
29

WASHOE

Ed. C. Reed-Boerlin
Hayes

20
99

WHITE PINE-EUREKA

Townsend
Gillette

11
72

Represents 4V club members enrolled

Represents club members completing.

IV. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS
1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930,
1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 compared.

TOTAL ENROLLMENT

1925	441	698
1926	453	804
1927	404	694
1928	383	602
1929	577	822
1930	714	883
1931	754	926
1932	771	923
1933	633	876
1934	569	658

AGRICULTURAL

1925	165	302
1926	138	347
1927	186	319
1928	163	256
1929	271	323
1930	595	464
1931	416	493
1932	328	400
1933	410	623
1934	219	272

HOME ECONOMICS

1925	376	396
1926	315	457
1927	218	325
1928	220	346
1929	306	449
1930	318	419
1931	338	437
1932	443	523
1933	223	273
1934	347	386

Represents 10 club members

State average

V. CLUB WORK COMPARED BY PROJECTS

1926 - 1934

PROJECT	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	20100	20101	20102	20103	20104	20105	20106	20107	20108	20109	20110	20111	20112	20113	20114	20115	20116	20117	20118	20119	20120	20121	20122	20123	20124	20125	20126	20127	20128	20129	20130	20131	20132	20133	20134	20135	20136	20137	20138	20139	20140	20141	20142	20143	20144	20145	20146	20147	20148	20149	20150	20151	20152	20153	20154	20155	20156	20157	20158	20159	20160	20161	20162	20163	20164	20165	20166	20167	20168	20169	20170	20171	20172	20173	20174	20175	20176	20177	20178	20179	20180	20181	20182	20183	20184	20185	20186	20187	20188	20189	20190	20191	20192	20193	20194	20195	20196	20197	20198	20199	20200	20201	20202	20203	20204	20205	20206	20207	20208	20209	20210	20211	20212	20213	20214	20215	20216	20217	20218	20219	20220	20221	20222	20223	20224	20225	20226	20227	20228	20229	20230	20231	20232	20233	20234	20235	20236	20237	20238	20239	20240	20241	20242	20243	20244	20245	20246	20247	20248	20249	20250	20251	20252	20253	20254	20255	20256	20257	20258	20259	20260	20261	20262	20263	20264	20265	20266	20267	20268	20269	20270	20271	20272	20273	20274	20275	20276	20277	20278	20279	20280	20281	20282	20283	20284	20285	20286	20287	20288	20289	20290	20291	20292	20293	20294	20295	20296	20297	20298	20299	20300	20301	20302	20303	20304	20305	20306	20307	20308	20309	20310	20311	20312	20313	20314	20315	20316	20317	20318	20319	20320	20321	20322	20323	20324	20325	20326	20327	20328	20329	20330	20331	20332	20333	20334	20335	20336	20337	20338	20339	20340	20341	20342	20343	20344	20345	20346	20347	20348	20349	20350	20351	20352	20353	20354	20355	20356	20357	20358	20359	20360	20361	20362	20363	20364	20365	20366	20367	20368	20369	20370	20371	20372	20373	20374	20375	20376	20377	20378	20379	20380	20381	20382	20383	20384	20385	20386	20387	20388	20389	20390	20391	20392	20393	20394	20395	20396	20397	20398	20399	20400	20401	20402	20403	20404	20405	20406	20407	20408	20409	20410	20411	20412	20413	20414	20415	20416	20417	20418	20419	20420	20421	20422	20423	20424	20425	20426	20427	20428	20429	20430	20431	20432	20433	20434	20435	20436	20437	20438	20439	20440	20441	20442	20443	20444	20445	20446	20447	20448	20449	20450	20451	20452	20453	20454	20455	20456	20457	20458	20459	20460	20461	20462	20463	20464	20465	20466	20467	20468	20469	20470	20471	20472	20473	20474	20475	20476	20477	20478	20479	20480	20481	20482	20483	20484	20485	20486	20487	20488	20489	20490	20491	20492	20493	20494	20495	20496	20497	20498	20499	20500	20501	20502	20503	20504	20505	20506	20507	20508	20509	20510	20511	20512	20513	20514	20515	20516	20517	20518	20519	20520	20521	20522	20523	20524	20525	20526	20527	20528	20529	20530	20531	20532	20533	20534	20535	20536	20537	20538	20539	20540	20541	20542	20543	20544	20545	20546	20547	20548	20549	20550	20551	20552	20553	20554	20555	20556	20557	20558	20559	20560	20561	20562	20563	20564	20565	20566	20567	20568	20569	20570	20571	20572	20573	20574	20575	20576	20577	20578	20579	20580	20581	20582	20583	20584	20585	20586	20587	20588	20589	20590	20591	20592	20593	20594	20595	20596	20597	20598	20599	20600	20601	20602	20603	20604	20605	20606	20607	20608	20609	20610	20611	2

VI. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1934 TABLE

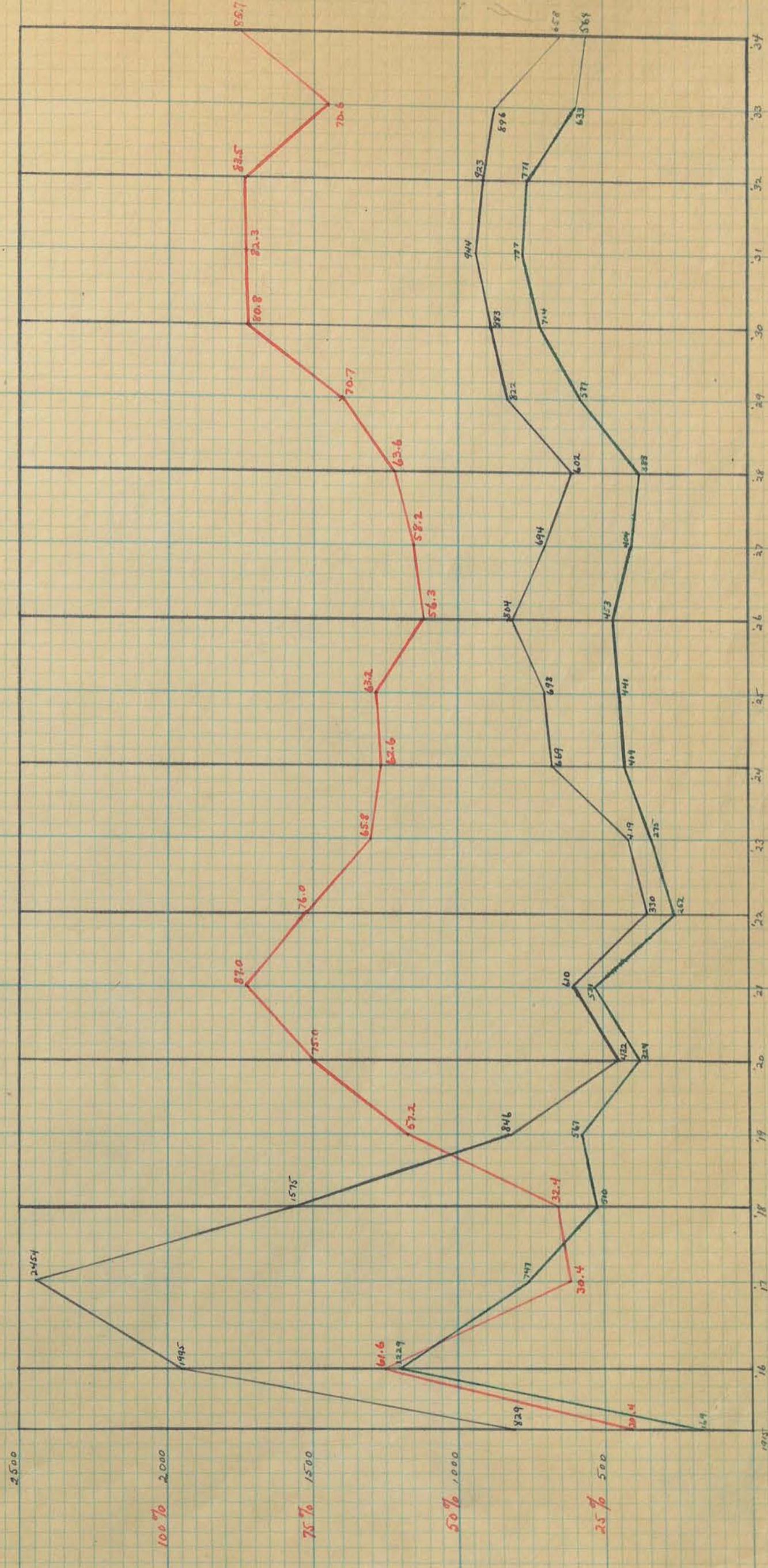
COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1934

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	529	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	863	724	80.8
1931	914	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5
1933	896	633	70.6
1934	653	564	85.7

VII. COMPARISON OF WORK, 1915 - 1934, CHART.

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, SHOWING ENROLLMENTS, COMPLETIONS & PERCENTAGE

1915 - 1934



VIII. NUMBER OF L-N CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE
1932 - 1933 - 1934

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS
 ACCORDING TO AGE, 1932-1933-1934

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTALS		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
10	58	47	39	104	89	56	162	136	95
11	59	58	74	97	106	66	156	164	100
12	58	67	46	95	88	77	153	155	123
13	68	63	41	77	69	60	145	132	101
14	69	51	24	46	63	51	115	114	75
15	35	52	26	50	30	38	85	82	64
16	26	24	27	26	34	24	52	58	51
17	19	18	13	9	12	19	28	30	32
18	8	7	5	11	9	3	19	16	11
19	3	1	0	3	4	3	6	5	3
20	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	3

IX. CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE,

1923 - 1933

4-H CLUB CAMP

Club Camp Attendance

1923 - 1933

YEAR	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
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	1	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20
Elko	20	51	14	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46
Burke	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	2	5	9
Buholdt	7	11	9	35	14	6	23	17	14	21	0
Inder	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	16	8
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0
Lyon	14	38	35	24	38	19	41	54	6	45	33
Parшив	21	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16
Rushoe	56	65	63	44	63	47	30	45	19	21	23
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	54	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

NOTE: Because of an infantile paralysis epidemic, no 4-H Club Camp was held in 1934.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
(Project No. 6)
for
1934
FARM AND RANCH MANAGEMENT
Verner E. Scott
Extension Agricultural Economist

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. SCOTT

1 9 3 4

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 1934. 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 1933 became the first inventory for 1934. 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 1933 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 and in writing in the form of monthly news bulletins.

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.

A special problem has developed in Southern Nevada

in regard to the relative value of alfalfa and grain pasture. Studies in this area are too recent to form conclusions, but it now appears that a greater use of alfalfa will be an advantage over grain pasture.

(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 1934. - Dairy efficiency studies on fifty farms in Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Washoe, Clark, and White Pine Counties.

(3) Results obtained.

- (a) Results - Dairy studies were completed as follows: Churchill, 7 cooperators; Clark, 4; Douglas, 6; Elko, 4; Lyon, 2; Washoe, 1; White Pine, 6 dairy summaries for 1933. 1934 records will be summarized in 1935.

b. Poultry Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

- (1) Significance of the Study. - There are three types of poultry flocks in Nevada: The commercial flock containing 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 1934. - Seventeen cooperators in Douglas and Washoe Counties.

(3) Results Obtained.

- (a) Extent to which goals were completed. - Douglas County, goal 7 cooperators, completed 7; Washoe County, goal 10 cooperators, completed 4.
- c. Turkey Enterprise Efficiency Studies. - Carried on only as a part of the general farm account sub-project.
- d. Range Sheep Enterprise Efficiency Studies. - Discontinued for 1934. A summary for 1933 was made (exhibit attached).

This study was discontinued for two principal reasons:

- (1) The experiment station started sheep accounts in Elko and White Pine Counties, offering the same service and
 - (2) Emergency work took up the time of the county agent.
- 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 than an efficiency study. 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, credit rating for loans, 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 1934. - Complete farm records in cooperating counties, as follows: Churchill County 14, Douglas County 14, Lyon County 10, Washoe County 6, White Pine County 14, and Clark County 14; Total 72.

(3) Results obtained.

(a) Extent to which goals were reached. - Churchill County 8, Douglas County 7, Lyon County², Washoe County 2, White Pine County 10, and Clark County 12.

3. Reasons for Success or Failure of Farm Management Sub-project.

There is in general a greater interest in farm management, credit organizations, and for budgets and financial statements. Records are needed for Production Control organizations and surveys for the purpose of refunding irrigation projects have shown the need of records, all of which tend to make farmers more "record minded."

Even though there is a greater interest in farm accounts and

enterprise studies, farmers find it hard to get the habit of putting down details. After a hard day's work, sleep tends to prevent active thought, hence the accounting often falls to the lot of the house wife. Sometimes this is best but frequently the farmer forgets to tell what transactions have taken place and this leads to inaccuracy.

A visit from the county agent or station field man helps to bring the record up to date, but when farmers get to depending on these visits the records get to be merely a matter of memory.

IV. Miscellaneous and Emergency Work.

1. Wheat Production Control Association.

The work of organization was completed in 1933 but considerable assistance was needed in 1934 for reorganization. Reorganization meetings were held in 7 counties and delegates elected to represent these counties in the district organization. Also a district organization meeting was held and a District Allotment Committee elected.

The Extension Economist in charge of farm management attended these reorganization meetings and assisted the Allotment Committee with new contracts and with interpretations of the contract when there were misunderstandings.

2. Corn-Hog Control Associations.

Corn-Hog Control Associations were organized in 9 counties with 287 members.

The Corn-Hog Control Program was explained through the press, radio, and farm center meetings. Assistance was given to County Committees and county agents in making out contracts and checking

their accuracy. As a member of the State Board of Review the Extension Economist assisted in making the State and County quotas and assisted the County Committees with the work of sifting out irregularities in contracts.

The Economist in charge of Farm Management checked the budgets and expense accounts of Corn-Hog Associations in the State.

3. Compliance.

The Farm Management Economist was made State Compliance Director. In this capacity instructions were given to 27 inspectors and close supervision was given to their work.

All compliance forms for Corn and Hogs were checked for errors in the State office and sent back to the Counties for correction before they were sent to Washington.

4. Cattle and Sheep Emergency Relief.

Assistance was given in conducting the relief campaign and in checking up on drouth conditions.

V. Exhibits.

1. Mimeograph Material.

a. Sheep Enterprise Efficiency Studies.

b. News Bulletins.

(1) Turkey Studies in Western Nevada.

(2) Dairy Efficiency Factors.

(3) Dairy News Bulletin, Elko County.

(4) Maintenance of Farm Animals Under Drouth Conditions.

2. Radio Talks.

a. The Corn-Hog Adjustment Program in Nevada.

b. Compliance with A.A.A. Contracts.

VI. Outlook for Farm Management Work.

There is greater interest in Farm Management work although this interest has not yet been reflected in increased accounts. The Extension office is better fitted to handle the Farm Management work due to the employment of an office assistant. Emergency work has prevented close attention to field work and has resulted in the loss of a few accounts but these have been replaced with new accounts.

The A.A.A. account book has found favor with a considerable number of farmers who desired a simple book. It is expected that most of those who keep this book for a year will become permanent cooperators. Increased interest on the part of county agents is having a good effect upon the quality of accounts.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(Project No. 6)

for

1934

OUTLOOK

Verner E. Scott
Extension Agricultural Economist

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

V. E. Scott

1 2 3 4

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 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 1934.

- 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. The Extension Economist in charge of Farm Management 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 Economists, Extension Economists and Extension Editor.
- (2) One thousand 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 Educational

program in connection with Wheat and Corn-Hog Control campaigns. Agricultural Resources

V. Results. In Charge of Farm Management

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. Days in Field 11
Days in Office 10

1. 1934 Outlook Circular. CULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

VII. Outlook for this Sub-project. CM - 45

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.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Extension Agricultural Economist

In Charge of Farm Management

Days in Field	146
Days in Office	166
Days at Conferences	18
Days leave of absence	10
Total	340

FARM MANAGEMENT WORK - 31%

Days in field	38
Days in office	63

GENERAL EXTENSION WORK - 6%

Days in office	20
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OUTLOOK - 6%

Days in field	11
Days in office	10

COOPERATION WITH AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WHEAT CONTROL ORGANIZATION - 4%

Days in field	10
Days in office	3

CORN-HOG CONTROL ORGANIZATION - 14%

Days in field	27
Days in office	20

COMPLIANCE - 26%

Days in field	33
Days in office	50

CATTLE & SHEEP-DROUTH RELIEF - 8%

Days in field	27
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CONFERENCES - 5%

A.A.A. conferences-no. of days	10
Extension Conference-no. of days	5
Farm Bureau Conference- " " "	3

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in Agricultural
Economics and Marketing

(Project No. 6)

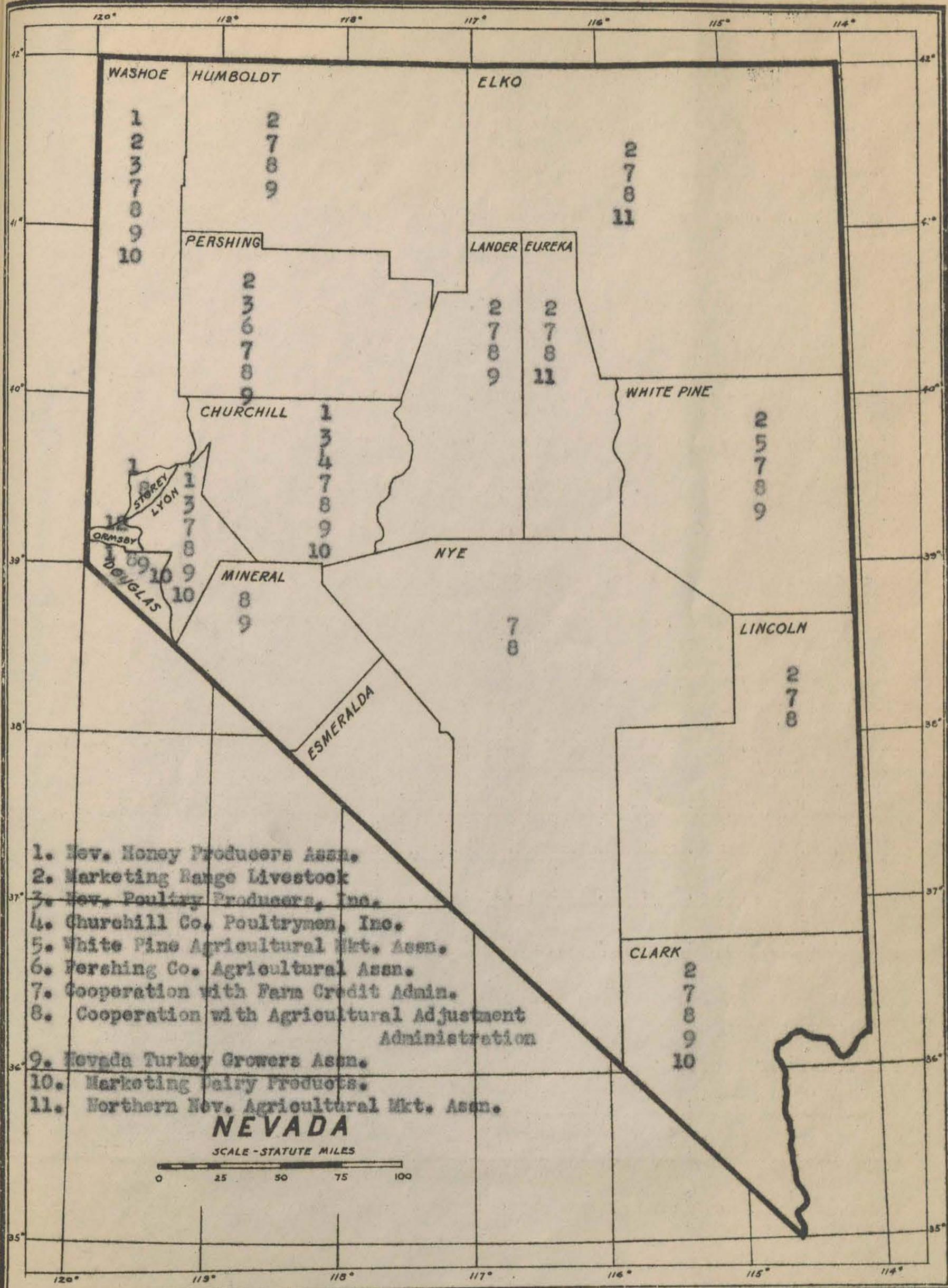
for

1934

L. E. Cline

Extension Agricultural Economist

PROJECT MAP FOR 1934 - REPORT
L. E. CLINE, EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

Report for 1934

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Miscellaneous Activities.

During the past year, ending December 31, 1934, there have been a number of miscellaneous activities which were not classified under the various project heads included in the program of work submitted for 1934. These miscellaneous activities cannot always be anticipated, and are never included in the program of work because of their miscellaneous nature. They are usually of an emergency nature and are generally the outgrowth of planned projects, or the result of previous Extension work.

Agricultural Outlook Bulletin. The national and state Agricultural Outlook work has been a regular effort of this office for the past four years, but it has not been considered as a regular project.

Early in 1934 the National Agricultural Outlook Report was carefully studied with regard to its application to the Nevada Agricultural Outlook, and an illustrated bulletin was prepared in January 1935, reviewing the agricultural outlook nationally and for the State of Nevada. This bulletin, a copy of which is attached to this report, was sent to a representative mailing list of Nevada farmers. In addition to this, the various subjects treated in the bulletin were abstracted in the form of news stories and sent to all the county papers

1935 NEVADA AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

JANUARY 15, 1935

ago. These reduced cold storage holdings, together with reduced receipts of dairy products that are anticipated, are reflected in the rapid increase in prices for dairy products throughout the country. On the San Francisco market the average increase of

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General Outlook

Once again it becomes possible to prepare a somewhat optimistic agricultural outlook for the coming year. In spite of the drought, agricultural conditions have shown steady improvement since last May and the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has materially increased, although the long-sought "parity for farm products" has not yet been reached.

During the year 1934 the energies of the administration have been expended in increasing the purchasing power of consumers, generally, throughout the United States, and in agriculture the attempt has been made to maintain agricultural credit and to balance production with demand. These measures have met with some degree of success, and the prices received for farm products have improved in relation to the prices paid by farmers for the things they buy. The increase in prices received for farm products is due in part to restriction in production brought about by the agricultural adjustment administration, and in part to the most severe drought in history, which reduced the output of some products to a point below normal domestic requirements.

Prices to be received by farmers for their products in 1935 will depend on domestic and foreign demand. If these are good, prices will tend to rise; if not, prices will be sluggish or tend to fall. Both domestic and foreign demand depend on purchasing power, and this, in turn, is built on industrial activity. The farmers are, therefore, vitally concerned with consumers' incomes, industrial activity, and foreign demand.

City and factory workers provide a large part of the farmers' markets and their welfare is essential to farm prosperity. On the other hand, farm prosperity is essential to many kinds of industries. The economic welfare of any class depends upon the economic health of the Nation as a whole, so it is necessary in an outlook report to make a careful diagnosis of the economic health of the Nation.

DOMESTIC DEMAND

There has been some improvement in consumer purchasing power during the past year, and indications at present are favorable to a further increase in employment, which should react to bring about an increased demand for agricultural and industrial products. The diminished supplies of most agricultural products will favor the maintenance of a relatively high price level.

age. These reduced cold storage holdings, together with reduced receipts of dairy products that are anticipated, are reflected in the rapid increase in prices for dairy products throughout the country. On the San Francisco market the average increase of

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In the following table is given indexes of industrial activity and economic changes that have occurred during the first ten months of 1933 in comparison with the same period in 1934. It will be noted that there has been improvement in everything except textile production. Conditions appear favorable to a continuation of this improvement during the coming year.

**COMPARATIVE INDEXES* INDICATING ECONOMIC CHANGES
NINE MONTHS OF 1933 AND OF 1934 COMPARED**

	FIRST TEN MONTHS OF	
	1933	1934
Industrial production	77	80
Sales of department stores.....	60	68
Sales of chain stores.....	83	92
Freight car loadings.....	58	63
Construction contracts awarded.....	22	33
Automobile production	50	68
Lumber production	32	32
Iron and steel.....	54	59
Textile production	101	84
Factory employment	68	79
Factory pay rolls.....	47	62
Trade union members employed.....	68	74
Commodity prices	65	75
Cost of living.....	74	79
Farm index of commodities.....	69	88
Exports.....	34	48
Imports.....	37	43

*Compiled from figures given by U. S. Department of Commerce in Survey of Current Business.

Consumer's income has increased to some extent in industry, and at the present time reports are favorable that there will be a still further increase. This increase has been obtained, partly because of wage-rate increases and partly because of increased industrial output.

Farm income in 1934 is expected to be about 19 percent higher than in 1933. More liberal credit has also had the effect of increasing the purchasing power of farmers.

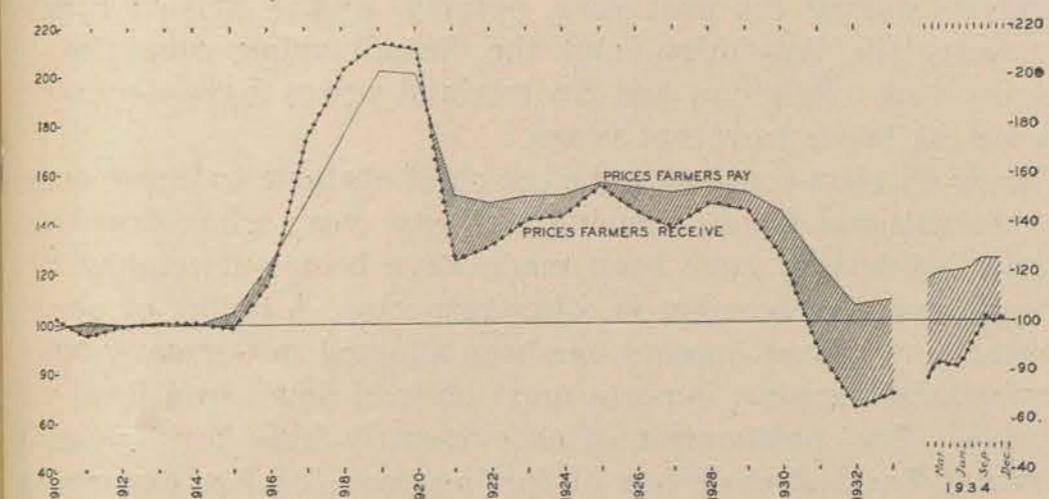
All the emergency expenditures of the Government, amounting to over three and a half billion dollars, have also been effective in increasing the purchasing power of consumers. If these expenditures continue through 1935, they should prove to be effective in materially increasing consumer demand.

The effect of the increase in consumer income in stimulating the demand for goods is partly offset by the general increase in prices that has taken place. Consumers' incomes must increase faster than prices in order to be effective in stimulating demand.

The output of textiles increased rapidly in 1933, but dropped off again in 1934. A reduced stock of finished goods, accompanied by an increase in purchasing power of consumers, will favor an increase in the output of cotton and woolen goods next year.

Automobiles have been wearing out faster than they have been replaced. If purchasing power continues to increase, there will be an increased demand for new cars.

There has been very little increase in building and construction since the beginning of 1933. Public works and building programs should have a marked effect in stimulating building in 1935, if present administration plans can be carried out. A factor working against building increases has been the advance in the cost of building with little or no increase in the cost of rents. Improvement in this industry may possibly be limited for a time to governmental activity.



Graph Showing Indexes of Prices Farmers Pay for What They Buy and What They Receive for Things They Sell.

Taking the prices of all products in the years 1910 to 1914 as 100, this graph shows the course of prices paid and of those received by farmers for the things they buy and sell. The shaded area indicates the extent to which prices have been unfavorable to farmers. In 1934 the disadvantage to farmers decreased very materially, but there is still a disparity of about 25 points. At the beginning of the year, the disparity was 40 points. When parity is reached between industrial and agricultural prices, the shaded area will disappear.

Railway expenditures for improvements have been reduced by decreased shipments resulting from the drought and by increased wages paid to employees. Increase in the earnings of railroads will have to wait on an increase in production by agriculture and other industries. Some improvement in freight-car loadings took place late in 1934.

In the financial world money rates have been declining, and for well-secured loans there is ample money available at exceptionally low rates. There has been little increase in ordinary commercial

Outlook by Commodities

BEEF CATTLE

United States. Beef cattle numbers were gradually mounting to the high point in the beef cattle cycle at the beginning of 1934, but since that time very rapid reductions have taken place, until at present numbers are at the lowest point since 1928, which represented the low point in the cycle.

The rapid reduction in beef cattle has been brought on primarily by the drought, which curtailed feed supplies. This primary cause resulted in the Government purchasing program and heavy liquidation by financing institutions on account of lack of feed and decreasing prices affecting credits.

The Government purchase program greatly relieved the cattle



Rounding up Beef Cattle in Eastern Nevada.

and feed situation and prevented heavy death loss. It is believed that without the Government purchase, the heavy death loss, coupled with the forced liquidation, would have reduced numbers to practically the same level as they are at present, and with great financial loss to the industry.

The indications are that marketings of cattle and calves for slaughter will be unusually small during 1935. There may be, however, a considerable number of short-fed cattle the first part of 1935, but on the whole the cattle shipped for slaughter during the coming year are expected to be the smallest since 1915. In the fall months there will probably be a very small number of well-finished cattle going to market.

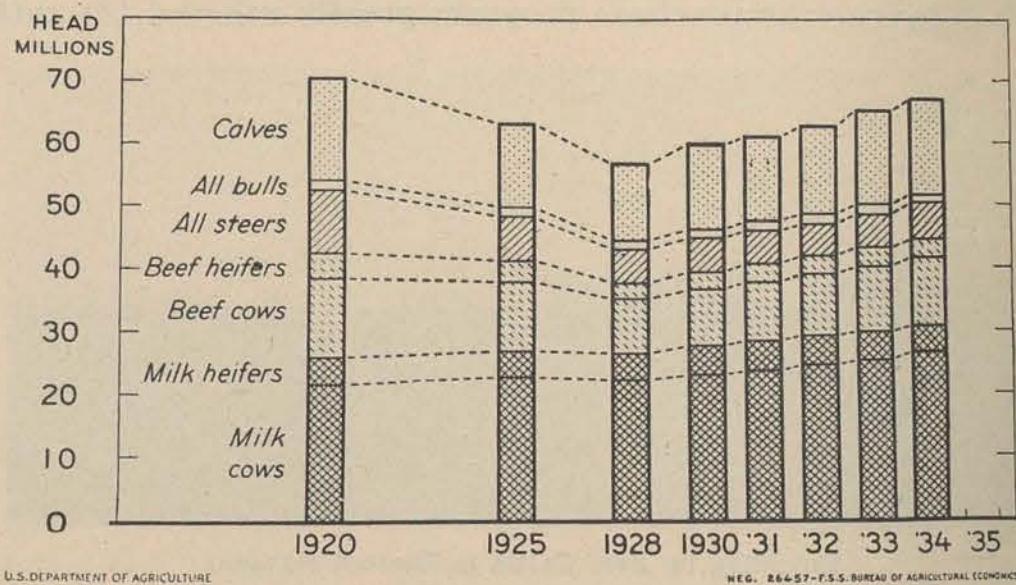
Increased prices for slaughter cattle are expected to follow

decreased shipments the first half of 1935, but increased feed costs during this time may offset the increased prices.

A survey of the present cattle population shows that the eastern States having suffered little from drought, have not curtailed cattle numbers greatly, and are expected actually to show an increase by 1935. The western north-central States and the western plains States suffered the greatest in reduction of cattle numbers, and will be the slowest to recuperate. The intermountain and Pacific States show much less decrease than the other western States, and are expected to recover their losses earlier.

Demand for restocking is expected to be very heavy in the western States, and prices for stock cattle in this territory will, as a result, probably be high compared with the market prices for fat cattle. Eastern States, where feed shortage has not

Cattle by Classes, on Farms and Ranges, United States, Jan. 1



been severe, will be in an advantageous position so far as the cattle industry is concerned during 1935; and it is anticipated that, with the carrying out of the grain reduction program and an increase in forage, cattle numbers in eastern States will be materially increased.

For the country as a whole, it is expected that beef cattle numbers will not begin to show a material increase much before January, 1936. Because of this situation it is anticipated that prices will increase sufficiently to attract heavy imports of frozen and canned beef as well as increased numbers of live cattle from Mexico and Canada. These imports of canned and other beef and live cattle for the first eight months of 1934 were the equivalent of less than 3 percent of the cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection during this period.

Nevada. A number of factors have contributed to severe decreases in the cattle population in Nevada during the past few years: drought conditions have been an important factor; low prices and bank failures have forced liquidation in a large number of cases; the Government cattle purchase program, while serving as a relief measure for many cattle outfits, has been a factor in reducing cattle numbers, although this reduction, no doubt, simply served as a market to prevent heavy death loss during the fall and winter of 1934.

The Government cattle purchase program for Nevada to January 1, 1935, is estimated to approximate 37,000 head. This represented 13.22 percent of the animals on the farms from which sales were made. Of the number purchased, 4.18 percent were condemned. The number of farmers participating was 984. The total value of cattle sold was \$554,459.

Nevada cattle sold under the Government purchase program represent animals that had little value for breeding purposes, so that the loss to the industry of these animals was very small. It is anticipated that there will be ample feed on hand to carry through the winter the beef cattle that we have left.



Finishing Lambs in Western Nevada.

SHEEP AND WOOL

United States. The same adverse conditions which affected the beef cattle industry and reduced cattle numbers have affected the sheep industry and reduced sheep numbers.

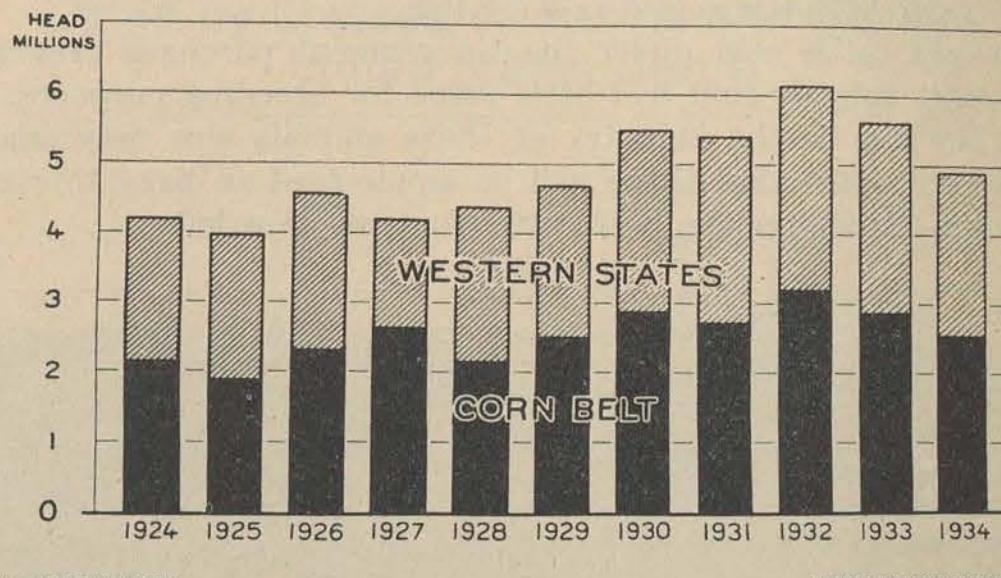
The number produced has continued to decrease, but these losses in number have been approximately proportional to the decrease in feed available. The lamb crop for 1934 was about 1 percent larger than in 1933, but considerably smaller than in 1932 and 1931. The increase in lambs in 1934 was largely confined to the western States, where feed and climatic conditions

were favorable early in the spring. These conditions, however, were reversed later in the summer, and the growing season ended with the poorest feed conditions existing for several years.

The Government sheep purchase program served greatly to relieve distress following the unprecedented drought throughout the western States. The Government purchased approximately five million ewes. This purchase has resulted in sheep owners holding back ewe lambs for herd replacement. The sale of these ewes to the Government has rendered feed and credit conditions much more favorable toward carrying the sheep that are now on western ranges.

The lamb crop for 1935 is expected to be late because of the poor condition of the ewes and the feed shortage. This lamb

Sheep and Lambs on Feed, Jan. 1, 1924-1934



crop will probably be the smallest in several years. These conditions point to a downward trend in the sheep numbers for another year or so.

The wool clip is also expected to be the smallest in several years, because of poor feeding conditions and small numbers of sheep.

The decreased numbers of sheep now on farms will probably result in increased sheep prices in 1935 and 1936, and also in increasing prices of all meat products. This increase in price will be checked to some extent by wool prices, which at present are low both for domestic and foreign consumption.

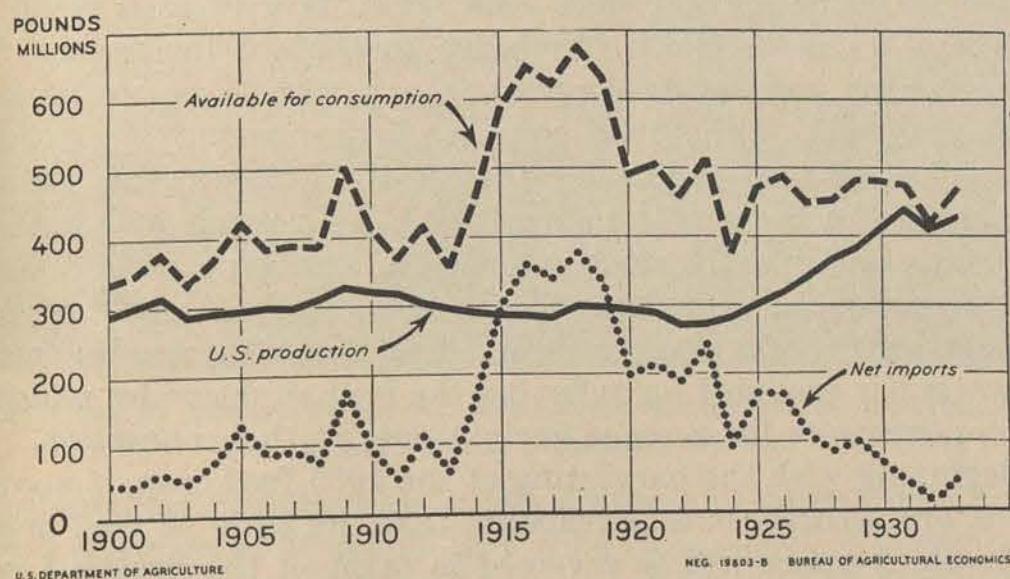
The curtailment in wool manufacturing during 1934 has resulted in increased domestic and foreign stocks and, consequently, lower prices. These lower prices for wool have greatly influenced lamb and mutton prices. The extent to which wool manufacturing is revived will influence considerably the prices of lamb and mutton,

because present carry over in wool stocks will practically offset decreases in production in the United States. The amount of increase in sheep prices will, therefore, depend to some extent upon the increase in the consumption of wool.

Nevada. Nevada has been especially affected by the drought and forced liquidation of bands of sheep for three years. Drought conditions have caused many large bands of sheep to be taken to sheep ranges outside the State for maintenance. There has been an accumulation of old ewes on the range because of the impossibility of marketing them to advantage for the past two or three years.

The Government sheep purchase program has relieved this situation by furnishing a market for these old ewes. The combined result, however, has been a heavy decrease in Nevada

Wool, Combing and Clothing: Production, Net Imports, and Consumption, United States, 1900 to Date



sheep, but perhaps no heavier reduction than was necessary to bring the sheep numbers down to the feed possibilities for the winter of 1934 and first part of 1935.

The Government sheep purchase program has relieved Nevada sheepmen of 98,350 ewes. Practically all sheep owners have participated in the Government program. The owners selling sheep under this program have sold 9.27 percent of their holdings, and 9.34 percent of sheep sold have been condemned. The total number of farms selling was 303. The total value of sales in the Government program was \$196,700.

The movement of sheep to the desert ranges was reported as later than usual this year and smaller. The condition of sheep

on ranges was reported as fair to poor for the State as a whole. The sheep range was reported as poorer than for several years past.

**LIVESTOCK
FEEDING
CONDITIONS**

Nevada range conditions, while reported as having improved during the month of November, were considered to be poorer December 1, 1934, than at the same time in 1933, as well as poorer than the ten-year average. Cattle and sheep numbers have been decreased to a point where it is believed that the present feed supply will be sufficient to carry the stock on hand.

Since Nevada feed prices and Nevada livestock prices are directly affected by outside feed and livestock prices, stockmen in the State are interested in outside feed conditions which will affect their operations during the coming year.

Farm prices of grains for the country as a whole in September were the highest since October, 1930. Hay prices for the same period were the highest since June, 1926, largely as a result of a greater reduction in feed relative to that of livestock. The present high level of feed prices is expected to be maintained until prospects of the 1935 crop are determined.

Supplies of feed grains for the 1934-35 feeding season are reported to be the smallest since 1881. As a result of high feed prices in relation to livestock products, it is anticipated that farmers throughout the country will increase greatly their feed-grain acreage during the coming year. The agricultural adjustment program has provided for relieving the feed situation by relaxing its requirements for acreage curtailments in this connection.

Beginning with the harvesting of the 1935 feed crop, if normal yields are secured, it is anticipated that the ratio of feed prices to livestock prices will be reversed in favor of the livestock producer and will remain so for some time to come, because of the length of time necessary for the expansion of livestock production.

DAIRY

United States. The dairy outlook appears to have favorable prospects for the next two or three years as compared with the situation which has prevailed in the past three years.

For six years, beginning with 1928, dairy cattle number increased materially, but, since the spring of 1934, they have shown a rapid decrease, and this decrease is expected to continue for another year at least, because of feed shortages and

the unfavorable relation between feed prices and the prices of dairy products.

This unfavorable relation between dairy products prices and feed prices has eliminated large numbers of cattle of beef breeds from dairy production. The Government cattle buying program has reduced the dairy cattle numbers to some extent in the severe drought-stricken districts and has, at the same time, served to increase the average quality of the dairy cattle left, because of the sale of poor producers. The tuberculosis and Bang's disease control program by the Federal Government is expected to further greatly reduce dairy cattle numbers. This reduction, however, will necessarily be made in high producers as well as low producers.



Dairy Cows on Pasture at the Newlands Field Station of the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

All agencies contributing to the decrease in dairy cattle numbers, are expected to result in a total decrease of 4 percent by January 1, 1935, over the number on hand a year earlier. This decrease is expected to continue throughout 1935, or even later in the most affected drought-stricken areas.

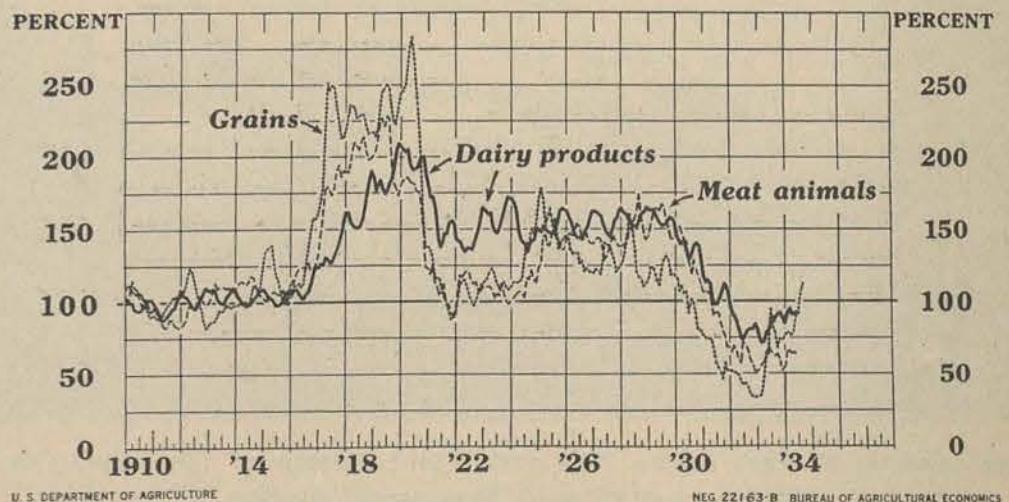
Decreased marketing in dairy products, because of fewer producing cows, and decreased production per cow due to unfavorable feeding conditions, will tend to increase the price of dairy products until the increased price meets with buyers' resistance, and also until the domestic price gets sufficiently high to attract imports of dairy products. The indications are that this up-swing in dairy products prices will continue until production increases again, which is not expected to take place until the fall of 1936.

Short storage stocks of butter invariably indicate increasing prices of that commodity. Butter stocks October 1, 1934, were 50,000,000 pounds less than a year ago and 2,000,000 pounds less than the five-year (1929-1933) average. Cheese stocks on hand October 1, 1934, however, showed 9,000,000 pounds more than last year and 25,000,000 pounds more than the 1929-1933 average. Condensed and evaporated milk products showed less in storage than last year. In terms of "milk equivalent," storage supplies of dairy products October 1, 1934, were less by 18 percent than on the same date last year.

Dairy products prices continue abnormally low in foreign countries; butter prices in England have been exceptionally low because of the favorable trade relations between England

Farm Prices of Dairy Products, Meat Animals, and Grains, 1910 to Date

INDEX NUMBERS (AUG. 1909-JULY 1914 = 100)



and the rest of the British Empire, which have been making heavy exports.

It is expected that the spread between the dairy products prices in the United States and the European countries will be increased as domestic prices advance. This will favor imports from European countries. Such imports will be favored this year over last year because of the relative increase in the value of United States exchange as compared with last year. At present there is a duty of 14¢ per pound on imports of butter in the United States. England has an import duty of 3½¢ per pound for Danish butter, thus leaving only a 10½¢ margin between Danish domestic prices and the price in the United States, and it is anticipated that this margin may be wiped out

by the heavy marketing of butter in Europe by other producing countries.

Dairy products prices have moved up to a better position as compared to other agricultural prices during the present year and more improvement is expected, but, on the other hand, dairy products prices have not advanced to the same relative position as other agricultural prices. The relation between dairy feed and dairy products prices is still unfavorable, and is expected to be so for the present feeding year and until a new feed crop is available.

Nevada. The relation between dairy products prices and feed supplies prices in Nevada has been unfavorable for the past three years. This has resulted in greatly curtailed operation and a reduction in the number of dairy cattle in production, as well as in reducing the number of dairy heifers saved for replacement. Prices of butterfat, which is the principal dairy product sold from Nevada, has shown considerable increase in monthly average price during 1934 over 1933.

From January to August 1, 1934, the average monthly price for 92-score butter in San Francisco was 21.89¢. From August 1 to December 1, 1934, the average monthly price was 28.80¢ per pound. The average monthly price for 92-score butter in San Francisco was at the lowest point in 1933, for any year since 1910, being 21.11¢ per pound. In 1932, the monthly average price was 21.98¢ per pound. The monthly average for 1934 up to December 1 was 24.52¢ per pound.

Nevada dairymen who have good cows to sell are still in a favorable position. Freedom from tuberculosis and the elimination of Bang's disease, now in progress, will make Nevada dairy cows attractive to outside buyers. The program for elimination of these diseases in California will still further improve the market for Nevada cows, which has been good for several years past.

POULTRY AND EGGS

United States. The outlook for the poultryman for the winter of 1934 and spring of 1935 appears favorable for those who are able to retain and feed their poultry flocks.

The reduction in poultry flocks has been very severe during the past summer and fall, due to high feed prices, scarcity of feed, and low poultry and egg prices. It is estimated that poultry flocks will be reduced 10 percent in numbers by mid-winter and 15 percent by spring below the 1927-31 average.

Hatchings in commercial hatcheries during the first seven months in 1934 were reported as 11 percent smaller than for the previous year. These reductions were the heaviest in central and Pacific Coast States. The northeastern States showed a slight increase.

Egg production is expected to continue decreasing during the winter and spring, and by the beginning of 1935 will be below the past five-year average. Total storage of eggs is reported on October 1, 1934, as 5 percent less than at the same time last year. Egg production for the first ten months of 1934 was reported as the smallest since 1925.

Poultry supplies are short, due to an estimated shortage of



A Commercial Poultry Flock in Western Nevada.

10 percent in storage of chickens and 7 percent or more in turkeys estimated for January 1, 1935. While storage stocks of poultry were higher by 10 percent October 1 than at the same time last year, and 12 percent above the five-year average on October 1, these excess supplies are all expected to be eliminated by January 1, due to smaller than usual marketings late in 1934.

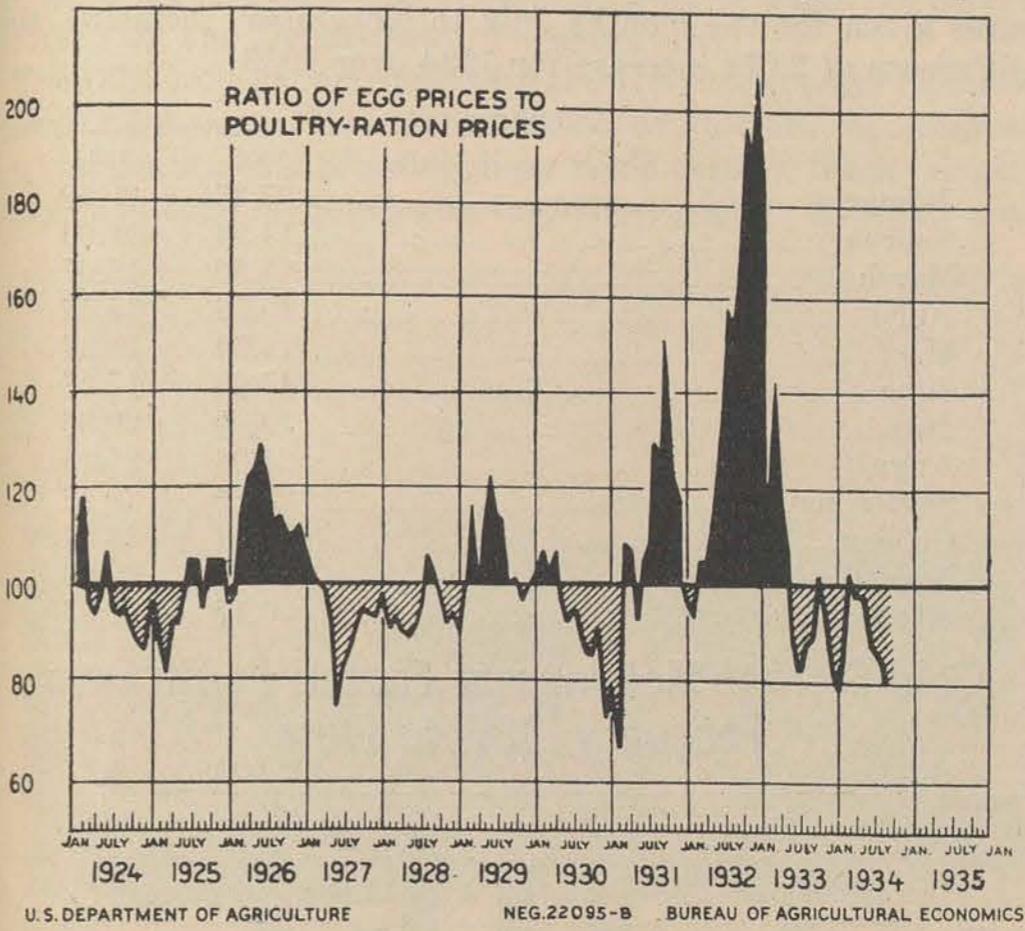
The price index of poultry October 1, 1934, stood at 86, as compared with 51 in 1933, 31 in 1931, when compared with the five-year average index for 1927-31.

Poultry feed shortage and high prices will continue through to the 1935 feed harvest and will continue to curtail production and affect profits severely. It is estimated that the production of feed grains in 1934 was only 53 percent of the five-year average. Some of the districts were reduced to 30 percent, while the most affected were cut to 7 percent. Most of the States east

of the Mississippi, and the Pacific Coast, had a fair production, but the great northwest grain producing district showed only 28 percent of the five-year average.

Nevada. Nevada poultry and egg production is probably at the lowest point for a number of years.

Since Nevada is a feed importing State, its producers have been especially hard hit the past year due to high feed prices.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG.22095-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

IN 1932 THE PRICE OF FEED WAS FAVORABLE TO EGG PRODUCERS, EGG PRICES BEING RELATIVELY MUCH HIGHER THAN FEED PRICES. THE UPSWING OF FEED PRICES IN 1933 AND THE FAILURE OF EGG PRICES TO MAKE A CORRESPONDING ADVANCE, HAS BEEN UNFAVORABLE TO THE EGG PRODUCER.

Only the most efficient operators were able to weather the adverse conditions.

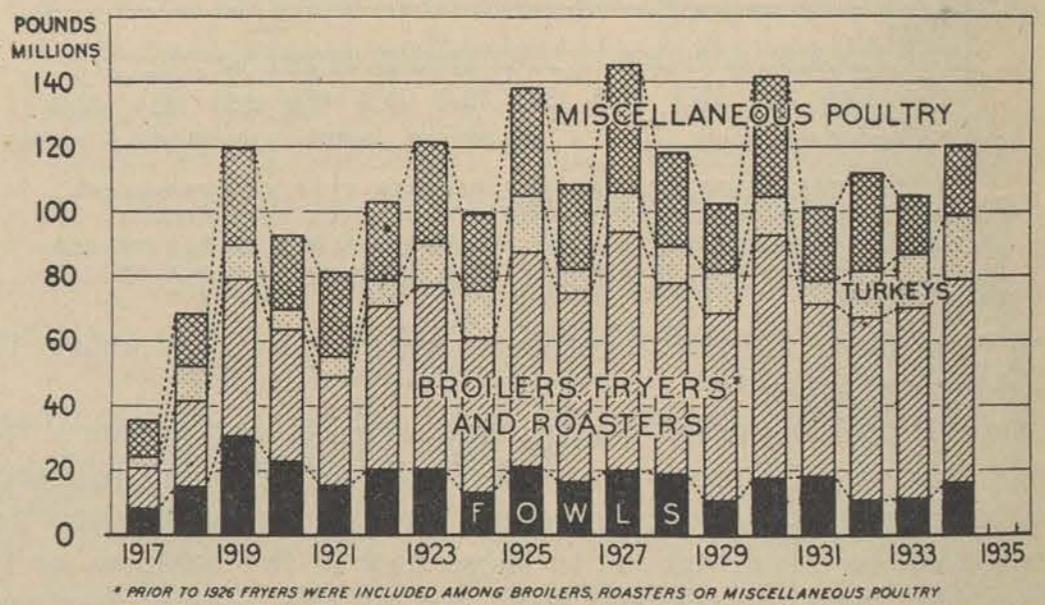
Nevada production of poultry and eggs is not sufficient for State demands. If more favorable feed prospects and prospects for better prices prevail, increased production of poultry and eggs would be advantageous to those now in the business or for those who have temporarily gone out of the poultry business. So long as there is a deficit of poultry products on the local markets, the producers are able to realize approximately San Francisco wholesale prices, plus the cost of transporting from San

Francisco to Nevada points, providing local markets are properly controlled.

The following table gives the average San Francisco wholesale quotations on "extra" eggs for each month during 1933-34. The average for the ten months of the two years shows an increase of 1.22¢ per dozen for 1934 over 1933. The largest differences, however, have occurred during the last six months of 1934. The figures given for the months July to November, inclusive, show a difference of 2.07¢ increase for 1934 over 1933:

	EGGS		AVERAGE	
	1933	1934		
January	23.37	20.50		
February	14.94	16.66		
March	15.50	15.67		
April	15.79	15.58		
May	16.79	16.37		
June	17.50	17.97		
July	19.10	20.66		
August	21.06	25.15		
September	26.16	28.12		
October	28.54	33.04		
November	26.83	32.09		
Average for year	20.77	21.98		

Cold-Storage Holdings of Frozen Poultry on February 1, 1917 to Date



* PRIOR TO 1926 FRYERS WERE INCLUDED AMONG BROILERS, ROASTERS OR MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 26383-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF POULTRY DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS HAVE FLUCTUATED IRREGULARLY. AN INCREASING TREND IS OBSERVABLE UP TO ABOUT 1927, WITH SOME RECESSION SINCE THAT DATE. THIS AGREES WITH THE TREND OF CHICKEN PRODUCTION ON FARMS. THE HEAVY HOLDINGS OF THE HIGH YEARS 1923, 1925, 1927, AND 1930 HAVE BEEN DUE TO HEAVY STOCKS OF BOTH MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY AND OF FRYERS, BROILERS, AND ROASTERS.

TURKEYS

United States. Reports from the United States Department of Agriculture are to the effect that the 1934 crop of turkeys for the United States was approximately 7 percent less than the high production of the two previous years of approximately nineteen million turkeys.

Some sources of information indicate that the reduction in the 1934 turkey crop was somewhat greater than the decrease reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1934 crop, as compared with the five-year average (1929-33), shows an increase. Modern methods of production, especially artificial incubation and brooding, have made possible the development of flocks of commercial size on very short notice. This has tended



Nevada Turkeys Harvesting Standing Wheat Crop.

to increase production rapidly during periods when a prospective profit was in sight. Many of the small-flock operators have given way to large commercial plants, so that at present, the increased production is in the hands of a smaller number of operators. This greatly facilitates market operations and insures better quality and more uniformity of product.

The 1934 turkey crop for the United States shows up about as follows: The west Texas and Oklahoma areas are reported to have had about 90 percent of a normal crop; California, about 110 percent; other western intermountain and coast States had somewhat smaller crops than in 1933. In the northeastern States and the central belt from the Mississippi River east, the production is estimated to have been somewhat larger than for 1933,

while in the States north and south of this belt, as well as in the western plains States, the production was much curtailed in numbers and weight.

The drought, which greatly affected feed supplies, is expected to cause a large percentage of the turkeys to go to market underweight and unfinished.

During 1934 commercial hatcheries throughout the United States produced 22 percent more pouls than for 1933. California hatcheries produced approximately 34 percent more pouls than the year previous, but other intermountain and coast States produced approximately 16 percent less than last year. These figures serve to indicate principally that commercial hatching and artificial brooding of turkeys is rapidly replacing the old farm breeding flock methods.

Early indications were that 1934 Thanksgiving prices for turkeys would be considerably higher than the year previous. This prediction materialized in about 7¢ per pound increase. This greater price was attained in spite of the fact that a large offering of undergrade birds was expected from drought-stricken areas, a fear which evidently did not materialize. The Thanksgiving market for turkeys throughout the country was strong up to the last marketing day, and in the most active centers on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the prices for prime grades gradually advanced and stocks were well cleared.

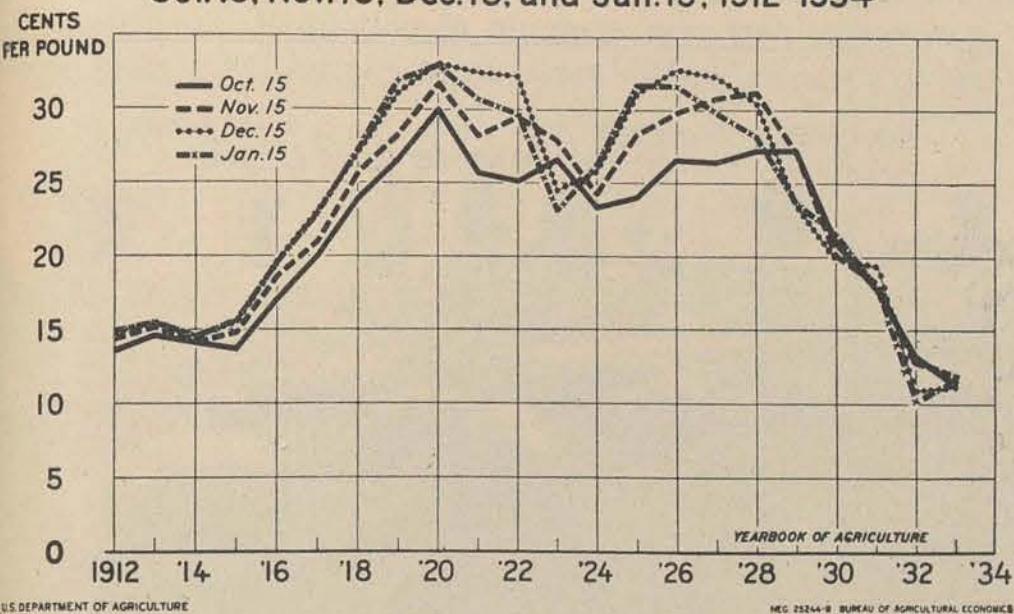
With a satisfactory closing of the 1934 Thanksgiving turkey market, the Christmas market opened strong, with an advance of half a cent per pound on top grades on the west coast and one to two cents on the east coast. The Christmas markets held firm at these advances and fair clearances were reported, all of which looks favorable for a smaller cold storage holding than last year and a satisfactory price during the storage season.

Indications are that 1935 will be a profitable year for turkey growers who are efficient in their methods and can purchase their feed at wholesale prices. All indications point to high prices for competitive meat products and a satisfactory ratio between turkey feed and turkey prices next year, especially when the new crops are available. Since increased production invariably follows satisfactory prices, it may be anticipated that there will be some increase in turkey numbers by the end of 1935, especially if feed prospects are at all satisfactory at the time the turkey hatching season begins. Commercial turkey hatcheries report increased interest in baby turk orders for 1935. Feed prospects in the spring of 1935 will determine largely the final size of the 1935 crop.

Turkey imports in 1934 were very small, amounting to only 27,600 pounds as compared to 126,000 pounds in 1933, and a much greater importation in 1932. Tariff regulations or trade agreements may change this situation, especially if domestic prices reach too high a level.

Nevada. Nevada suffered a very material decrease in its numbers of turkeys produced for 1934. Sales for Thanksgiving and Christmas indicate that the 1934 crop was only about half of what it was at the peak of production four or five years ago.

**Live Turkeys: Average Price Per Pound Received by Producers
Oct. 15, Nov. 15, Dec. 15, and Jan. 15, 1912-1934**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HEG 25244-B BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

IN RECENT YEARS THE PRE-TURKEY DAY (OCT. 15) PRICE OF LIVE TURKEYS HAS COMPARED VERY FAVORABLY WITH THE NOVEMBER 15 PRICE AND THE THANKSGIVING MARKET PRICE HAS BEEN AS HIGH OR HIGHER THAN THE CHRISTMAS MARKET PRICE AND HIGHER THAN THE JANUARY PRICE.

Indications at this time point to a favorable margin for growing turkeys during 1935, if we have a favorable crop growing season and normal feed prices. Western Nevada could easily double its production without influencing the market prices, since its total at the most is negligible when compared with the total western output.

HOGS

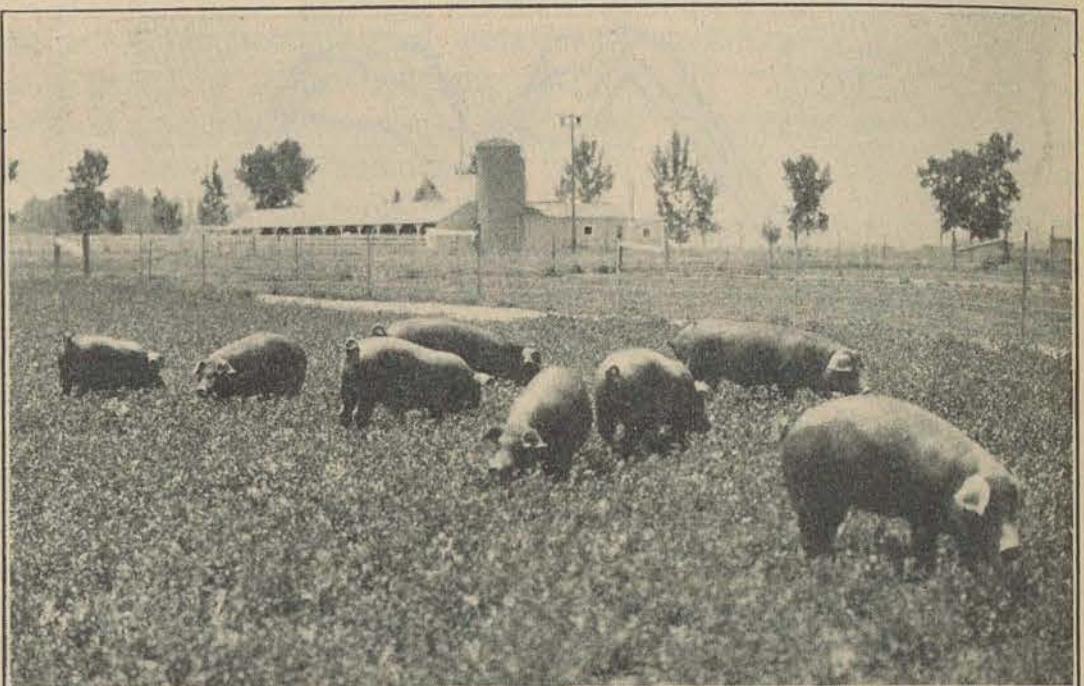
United States. Present conditions indicate that a smaller number of hogs will be sent to commercial slaughter during the 1935 hog marketing season, which begins October 1, 1934, than in any one year during the past 20 years.

Two principal factors have contributed to the very short 1934 hog crop.

Drought conditions, resulting in a very serious feed shortage in the hog belt, have been a principal contributing factor. The 1934 corn-hog adjustment program has been responsible for additional

decreases. The continuance of the corn-hog adjustment program in 1935, in addition to the feed shortage and high prices of feed anticipated for the spring and summer of 1935 throughout the corn belt, is expected to curtail materially hog production in 1935 below 1934. It is thought that the 1935 hog crop may be the lowest in the past 50 years.

In addition to a probable reduction in the number of hogs in 1935, the supply of pork products will also be materially lessened by reduced weights of hogs going to market as a result of feed shortage and high prices of feed. Prices of pork products for 1935 are expected to be materially higher as a result of short



Pigs on Alfalfa Pasture at the Newlands Field Station of the University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

supplies, reduced storage holdings, and anticipated increased prices of competing meat products.

Late winter and the spring of 1935 is expected to show a more than usual seasonal rise in pork prices. The greatest decrease in hog marketing during 1935 is looked for in the late summer when hog prices are expected to be higher than any summer since 1930.

Storage stocks of pork have been below average since March, 1934. On October 1, 1934, these storage stocks were 17 percent below the same date last year and 1 percent below the five-year average. Storage stocks of lard were 34 percent smaller than during October of last year, but 17 percent greater than the five-year average. It is probable that storage stocks of pork products will show further heavy decreases during the winter of 1934 and

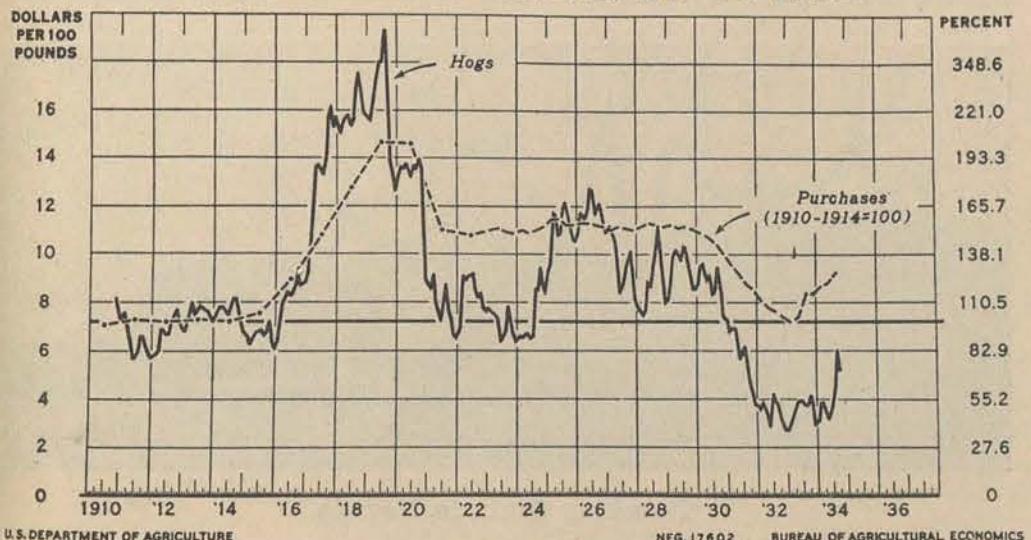
spring of 1935 because of the prospective light slaughterings of hogs during this period.

The hog outlook is expected to be very favorable for producers by the fall of 1935, providing the normal feed crop is harvested.

Favorable prices for hogs, accompanied by lower feed prices which are looked for late in 1935, are expected to stimulate increased production of hogs for the spring of 1936 in all of the corn belt and other recent drought areas where curtailment has been so drastic.

Nevada. Nevada is a deficit area in hog production, but the same factors which control general market prices of hogs control Nevada prices. Reduction in numbers was well under way, due to low prices, before the agricultural adjustment program was

FARM PRICE OF HOGS AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 TO DATE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 17602 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

started. Almost 86 percent of the farmers in Nevada who normally grow hogs signed reduction contracts in 1934, and it is probable that approximately the same percentage will sign control program contracts this year. Although increased hog production is permitted in the new contracts, the number of sows intended for spring farrowing indicates that production will be little different than in 1934.

The benefit payments, combined with increased prices, may tend to increase the number of pigs produced in the fall of 1935. On farms which have a surplus of skim milk and other cheap feeds a production of the maximum number that can be produced under the contract will be justified.

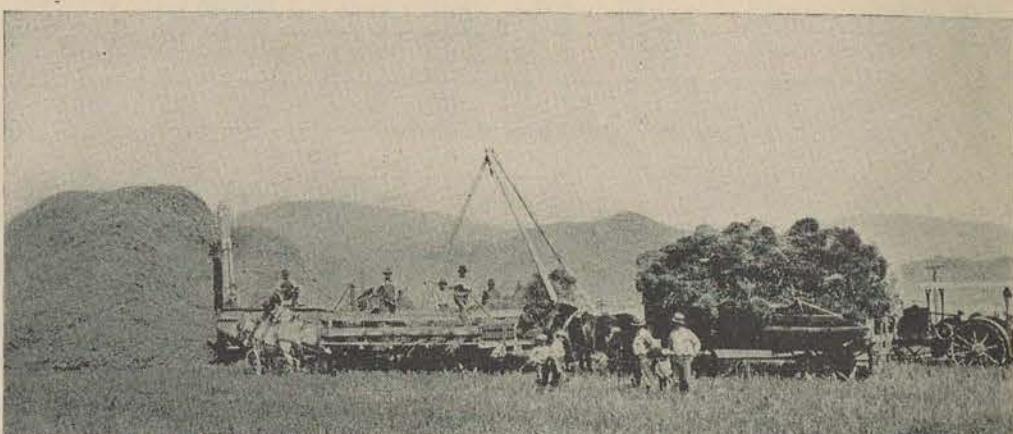
WHEAT

United States. The world wheat acreage harvested, excluding Russia and China, has declined approximately 14 percent from the high point in 1930-31 to the 260,000,000

acres reported for 1934. The reduction in 1934, however, was due largely to the big decline in the United States last year. Canada, Australia, and the Argentine also contributed to the reductions during the past year. Importing countries of Europe, on the other hand, have materially increased their production during the time when the exporting countries have been decreasing.

Because of two successive years of low acreage yields and of heavy abandonment of wheat acreage, due to drought conditions and the Government reduction program, the wheat supply of the United States reached a very low point in 1933, and wheat prices in the United States have been above world prices since that time. These higher prices for domestic wheat have been favored also during 1933 and 1934 by Government aid in the Pacific northwest area through subsidy of exportations.

Under the present stimulus for increased wheat production in



Threshing Grain in Nevada.

European countries, due to high prices, increased tariffs, quotas, etc., and the resulting handicaps to wheat exporting countries, it may be expected that, if normal yields are obtained in 1935, there will need to be a further decrease in the acreage of wheat in the United States for 1935-36, if the domestic price is to be kept above the export basis.

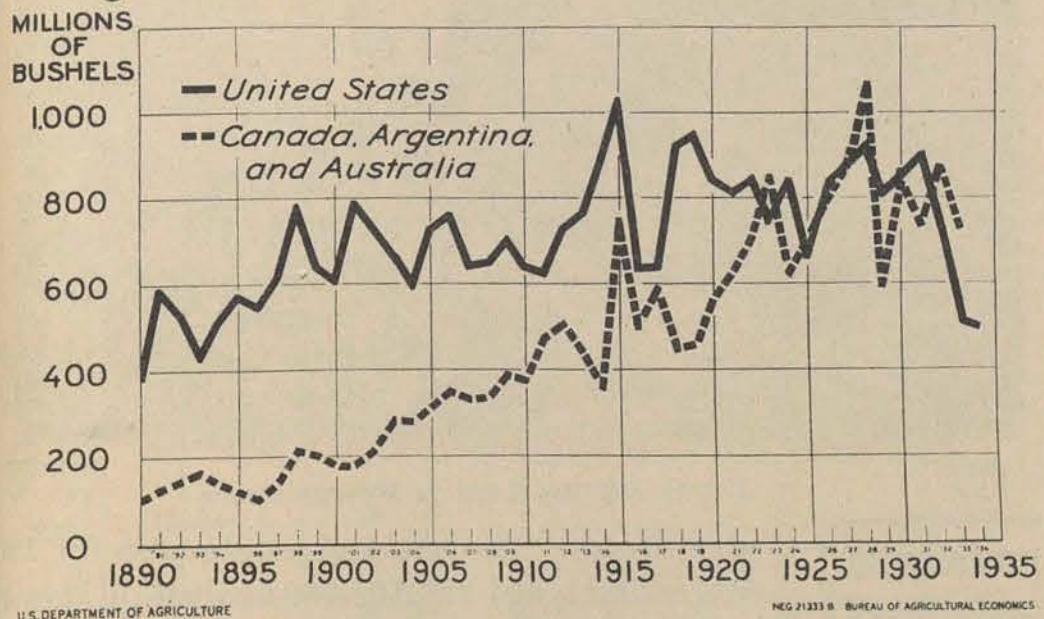
This export basis, however, does not mean that all of the increase in the price of wheat, gained during the past two years, has been lost, because world prices are higher now and supplies in exporting countries are lower. The revaluation of the American dollar has also served to increase the value of American wheat. Any Government action in the interest of the disposal of American wheat in 1935 will also serve to keep domestic prices above world prices, if domestic production is curtailed to the point of a small surplus for reserve.

The world wheat agreement, made in August, 1933, was entered into for the purpose of reducing the wheat supply in 1934 in

exporting countries, and at the same time preventing increases in wheat acreages in importing countries. A further provision of the agreement provided for allotting certain export quotas of wheat to various exporting countries. This wheat agreement did not work out according to plan, because anticipated export requirements did not materialize, because of unexpected wheat yields in South America, and because of violation of the agreement by South American countries which exported more than their allotment of wheat.

Present indications point to an increase in the 1935 wheat acreage over that of 1934 of from 5 to 6 percent. This increased acreage, with normal yields, would produce about 165,000,000 bushels

Wheat: Production in the United States, and in Canada, Argentina, and Australia Combined. 1890 to Date



in excess of domestic demands. This increased production, if it shows up, is expected to reduce American wheat prices to the export basis unless there is governmental interference. Under these conditions high-grade wheat, suitable for blending with wheat of importing countries, which is of lower milling quality, will be in greatest demand because only this class of wheat will be exported.

Nevada. Because of drought conditions in Nevada during the past three years, and because of participation in the wheat adjustment program, the Nevada wheat crop has been materially reduced, although there was increased production in 1934 in some local areas under irrigation.

Nevada is definitely an importing area, and its wheat prices are affected directly by the prices of wheat on primary markets.

Since Nevada is an importer of milled feeds, it is affected also by the outside prices of milled feeds which contain a high proportion of wheat products.

Present indications are that wheat prices and the prices of wheat by-products for Nevada farmers will continue high through the spring of 1935, and until the prospects for the 1935 crop affect domestic prices, when it is anticipated that lower prices will prevail if normal yields are in prospect.



Potato Digging Time in Nevada.

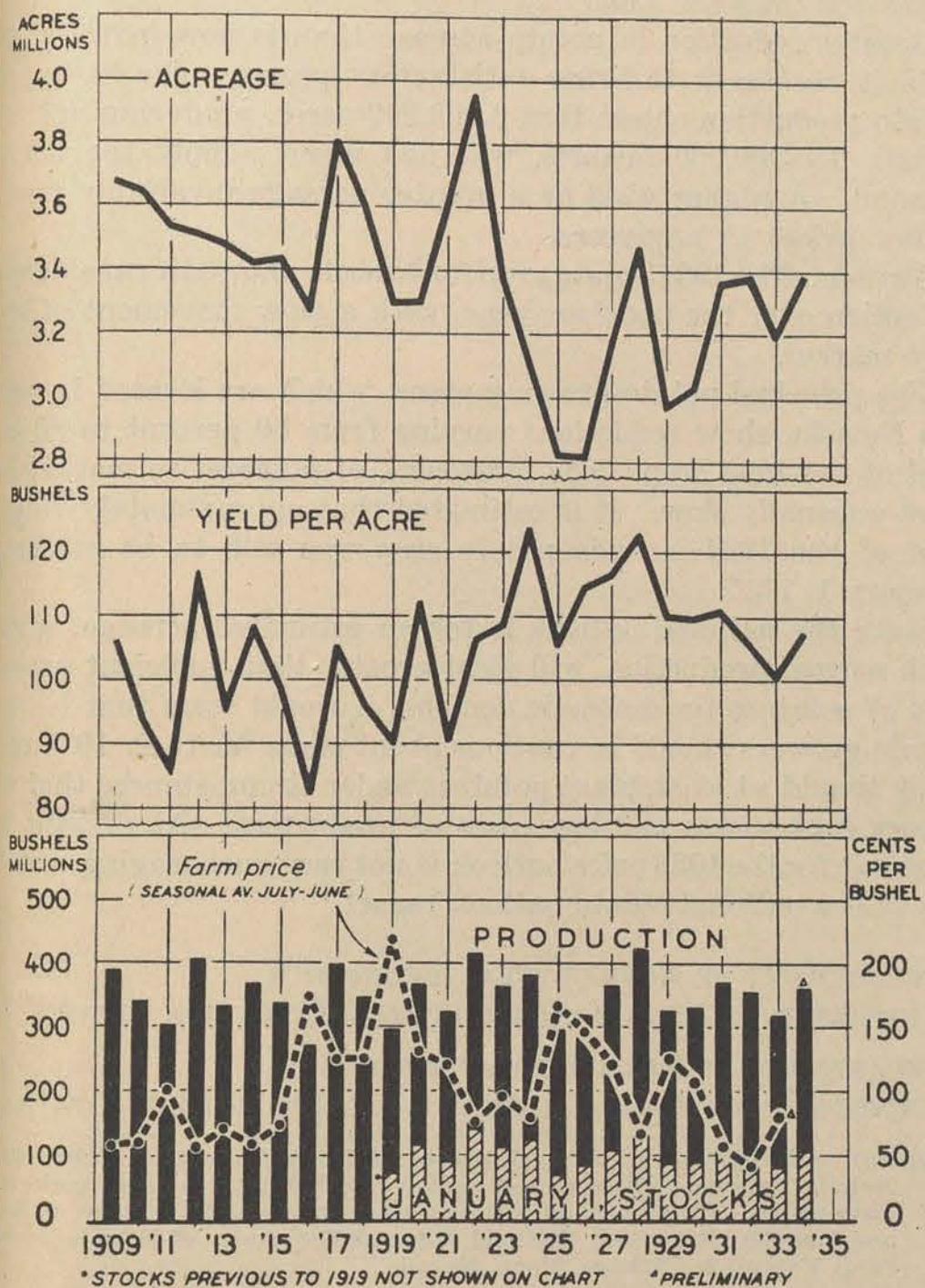
POTATOES

United States. The national potato crop for 1934 was estimated at 383,105,000 bushels on November 1, as compared with 320,353,000 bushels at the same time in 1933. The five-year average, 1928-32, was 365,105,000 bushels.

The estimate made November 1, 1934, showed 21,000,000 bushels over the October 1 estimate. This increase was attributed to central and eastern States, which showed a considerable improvement in the potato crops after rains had come during the month of October. It is estimated that, if the 1935 potato crop should be the same size as in 1934, the relatively low potato price of 1934 may be expected to prevail through 1935.

Growers planting potatoes in 1935 may still be influenced by the 1933 price levels and may not reduce their acreage as much as it is indicated they should. It is anticipated that a 2 percent reduction in acreage may take place, which will not be sufficient to cause material increase in 1935 potato prices over those of

Potatoes: United States Acreage, Yield, Production, and Farm Price, 1909-1934



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG.38485 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ALTHOUGH THE ACREAGE OF POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS HAS BEEN ON A LOWER LEVEL THAN IN THE PREVIOUS DECADE, INCREASED YIELDS HAVE KEPT PRODUCTION AT ABOUT THE SAME LEVEL. FARM PRICES OF POTATOES USUALLY VARY INVERSELY WITH PRODUCTION.

1934. However, if present low potato prices prevail until planting time, it should have the effect of reducing the potato acreage in 1935, though the influence may not be sufficient to bring the acreage down to that necessary to result in better potato prices for the year 1935.

Greater reduction in potato acreage than is now indicated for 1935 is necessary to bring satisfactory prices. The history of potato production shows that 3,000,000 acres, producing approximately 330,000,000 bushels, will just about supply the normal demand. A higher yield or a greater acreage invariably results in low prices to producers.

Nevada. The 1934 potato crop for Nevada showed a considerable reduction over the previous year, with a slow movement of crop onto market.

The principal potato growing areas, which are located in western Nevada, show reductions varying from 60 percent to 80 percent of the 1933 crop. The movement of potatoes to market has been unusually slow. It is estimated that approximately 75 percent of the 1934 Nevada potato crop was still to be marketed January 1, 1935.

Since the national outlook is for an estimated acreage, which, with normal production, will yield greater than sufficient production of potatoes for domestic demand, it would seem that Nevada potato growers should be cautious about plans for their 1935 crop. They should, at least, plant potatoes under circumstances that will assure high yields and low costs of production. At present the prospect for the 1935 price outlook is not very encouraging, according to the national potato outlook report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FARM DEVELOPMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and United States Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914. Cecil W. Creel, Director University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

STATE PRINTING OFFICE - - - JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT
1935

NEVADA DAIRY OUTLOOK FOR 1935

The outlook for Nevada dairymen seems especially encouraging at this time, especially when compared with handicaps that dairymen have had to contend with since the decline of dairy products prices beginning with 1931. Contributing to this encouraging outlook is a very rapid decline in production of dairy products, beginning with the fall of 1934, and the very rapid decline in storage holdings in dairy products since that time.

Because of the unfavorable relation existing between feed prices at the present time over most of the country, it is expected that the usual season's increase in production this year will lag behind last year's production and fall very short of the usual production for the entire year. The production of dairy products on the Pacific Coast the first of the year was considered to be approximately 14% less than a year ago; that of the mountain states, 9% less; in the Eastern states production was not so affected.

February 1st cold storage holdings of butter last year was reported by the United States Department of Agriculture as 75,995,000 pounds, while for the same date this year the cold storage holdings of butter dropped to 18,984,000 pounds, or approximately to one-fourth of the last year's cold storage holdings. The stock of all dairy products, when reduced to their milk equivalent, January 1st this year, were 39% less than a year ago. These reduced cold storage holdings, together with reduced receipts of dairy products that are anticipated, are reflected in the rapid increase in prices for dairy products throughout the country. On the San Francisco market the average increase of

prices for 92-score butter for January this year was 14.68 cents above the average prices for January 1934. This increase in butter prices for the month of January can be interpreted by the Nevada dairymen to mean that they received approximately \$5 per ton more for hay fed to producing dairy cows in January this year than for January last year.

One of the encouraging aspects of the present year's outlook for dairymen for Nevada is the fact that the dairymen of California are making a special effort toward T. B. eradication in their dairy herds. This activity at this time is encouraged by the federal government's participation in indemnity for condemned cattle. Already this year dairy cattle in parts of California have doubled in price. These increased prices will be reflected immediately on the demand in prices for Nevada cattle. It is extremely fortunate at this time that Nevada dairy cattle have an enviable reputation fro freedom from tuberculosis. The present campaign for eliminating contagious abortion will also be of especial advantage to Nevada dairymen who have surplus dairy cattle to sell.

It seems especially important at this time that Nevada dairymen pay especial attention to developing the well-bred young herds, free from disease, so that they will be in a position to furnish themselves a market for their hay through the sale of dairy products, and supply the increasing needs of California dairymen for clean, well-bred dairy stock.

There are two factors that may influence adversely the price of dairy products later in the year. These are a resistance to extra high prices of dairy products on the part of the consumer, and the possibility of imports of dairy products from foreign countries. At the present time the difference between foreign

butter prices and the butter prices of the United States is greater than the import duty of butter into the United States. This situation is expected to attract imports of butter, which in turn will have a depressing effect on domestic prices.

On the whole the dairy outlook for Nevada dairymen seems to be just a little brighter at this time than any other lines of farming activity.

in the State. Attached to this report are typical news stories that have been sent out.

It is the purpose of this office to further perfect its Agricultural Outlook work and the method of reporting, as it seems quite evident that the farmers of the State are taking greater interest in the Outlook reports each year. It is the opinion of this office that more good can be done in regulating crop production through Outlook material.

The National Outlook meeting, held in Washington, D. C., November 1, 1934, was attended.

Instructional Work in the Farm Credit Administration. During the past year classes were conducted for the College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, in the various phases of farm credit. The instructions covered mainly the Farm Credit Administration, including its various branches. Some time was also devoted to lectures on cooperative marketing of agricultural products.

While this classwork was not considered a part of the planned work of this office, it was felt that the instruction should be given for the purpose of acquainting the agricultural students of the University with Farm Credit activities. It is not certain whether this classwork will be given in 1935 by this office.

Cooperation with the Indian Bureau. The Nevada Extension Service has always cooperated with the various Indian agencies in Nevada. This work has taken the direction principally of marketing of agricultural projects, production matters concerning dairy and poultry industries, and cooperative organization work.

During the past year assistance was rendered in organizing a cooperative livestock producers' organization at the Schurz Indian agency. This is now a corporated organization for the purpose of producing and marketing range livestock. Prior to this time a cooperative turkey marketing organization has been in operation at this agency, and it has been very successfully operated. In connection with this turkey marketing organization, more time has been devoted to instruction in the production of turkeys on the Schurz Reservation. At the present time the work is being carried on very successfully.

Late in the past year some time has been devoted to instruction in connection with the dairy and poultry operations of the Stewart Indian School. This work has culminated in a plan for the complete rearrangement of the dairy plant, including corrals and buildings, and the erection of a new creamery and class room. Considerable instruction has also been given in connection with the elimination of poor producing and diseased animals in the dairy herd.

Cooperation with the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

Because of the legal connection between the Nevada State Farm Bureau and the Nevada Extension Service, this office has been brought in very close touch with that organization. During the past year the State Farm Bureau, as well as a number of the County Farm Bureaus, has been reorganized and reincorporated. Considerable time has been devoted by this office to the reorganization of the State Farm Bureau and the County units.

Representatives from this office have frequently attended State and County Farm Bureau meetings, for the purpose of presenting subject matter covered by the projects

included in the program of work of this office. Ten meetings have been attended in this connection during the past year.

Development of Cooperative Livestock Marketing.

A new activity in cooperative marketing, in connection with beef cattle and sheep in the State, has been inaugurated during 1934. This is a cooperative working arrangement between the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, of San Francisco, California, and the various County Farm Bureaus of Nevada. After a number of conferences with the livestock producers of the State, for the purpose of discussing a prospective marketing agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding was drawn and sanctioned by the Nevada State Farm Bureau, whereby the County Farm Bureaus will undertake to foster the activities of the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association and facilitate its activities among the livestock producers of the County Farm Bureaus who are members of the Marketing Association. It is hoped by this plan that the cooperative marketing of livestock may be carried on in a more advantageous manner. This project will require some field work before it is fully operative. It is not yet well under way, but it is hoped by the market season of 1935 that it will be in full operation. Attached to this report is an outline of the plan of cooperation between the Nevada State Farm Bureau, the County Farm Bureaus, and the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association.

PACIFIC STATES LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION
72 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco

September fourth
1934

TO NEVADA COUNTY FARM BUREAUS:

Herewith find a statement showing the cost of marketing cattle thru the South San Francisco Stock Yards from Sparks. The cost from other points would be approximately the same excepting for the freight rates, a copy of which I am enclosing.

I think we can safely use the rates as a guide in figuring shipping costs by adding the difference in the freight rates to the cost from Sparks.

COST OF SHIPPING CATTLE TO SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO STOCK YARDS
FROM SPARKS, NEVADA, FREIGHT RATE 33¢ per cwt.

30 Steers Ranch weight 31250# - Less 4% shrink.....	30,000#
Shrink in transit - 2500# ----- off cars weight.....	27,500#
Freight figured on off car weights.	
Fill on feed and water in yards.....	1,500#
Selling weight.....	29,000#
 Sell - 30 steers	29,000# @ 6.00.....
Freight 27,500# @ 33¢ per 100.....	90.75
Hay..... 600# @ 1.00.....	6.00
Yardage 30 head @ 35¢.....	10.50
Brand Inspection 30 head @ 5¢.....	1.50
Insurance.....	.15
Commission per car.....	<u>19.00</u>
 Net returns to shipper.....	<u>127.90</u>
 or \$5.37 per cwt. on home weights. Cost to ship 63¢ per cwt.	1612.10

These figures will vary on different lots of cattle. The shrink may be less or more than above, or it may be necessary to feed more hay on account of cattle having to be held over. In rainy weather it is customary to bed the pens with straw which usually costs 1.00 to 2.00 per car. These are average figures.

A mixed carload made up of several lots of cattle would be handled as above, except that each lot would be graded and sold by themselves and separate account sales made for each owner, and expense pro-rated.

If the cattle in a car are of different weights and grades they are graded and sold separately.

Freight rates are based on a minimum of 24,000# per car so it is not necessary to load more than 26 or 27 ordinary cattle per car.

RATES ON CATTLE TO SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO FROM -

Wells.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents per cwt.
Elko.....	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Battle Mountain.....	45
Beowawe.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winnemucca.....	42
Lovelock.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sparks.....	33
Fallon.....	35
Fernley.....	34
Minden.....	32 Cents per cwt., plus \$42.00 per car.
Wabuska.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yours very truly,

F. E. FENNION
Sales Manager

FEF.S

SUGGESTED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING COVERING A WORKING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS COUNTY FARM BUREAUS OF NEVADA AND THE PACIFIC STATES LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATION, OF 72 NEW MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

(This proposed plan is subject to modification)

In furtherance of the proposed plan, the following outline will be first submitted to the directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, the Livestock Department of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and the various county Farm Bureaus for their approval. Prior to submitting this proposal to the county Farm Bureaus, the organization papers, including the articles of incorporation, by-laws and membership agreement of the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, will be carefully reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau before determining the feasibility of carrying out this proposed program. The following is a brief outline of the provisions of this program.

1. The various county Farm Bureaus of Nevada will be designated as local agents and field offices of Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, and will thus become the local contact between the marketing association and the members in the various Farm Bureau districts, working through the county extension agents and the Farm Bureau livestock departments.
2. For this service the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association will pay the local Farm Bureau on sales of livestock originating from local membership at the rate of 50¢ per car of livestock sold when such car shipment or sale is made at country points, and at the rate of \$2 per car of livestock sold when shipment or sale is handled through the association agency on the central market.
3. Each local Farm Bureau will procure the individual membership in Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association for each of its livestock members interested at the rate of \$1 per membership, it being understood that no liability for membership in Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association is assumed by the individual member in excess of the \$1 stockholder fee; that each stockholder

has one vote; that termination of membership can be accomplished at the option of the stockholder by surrender of endorsed stock to the association or by sale to another bona fide producer; that no marketing agreement is to be signed by the members but that each support the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association by paying sales fees on livestock sold, so long as his membership is retained, as follows:-

- A. If a member sells his own livestock in the country without the services of an association field agent, the association fee is \$3.00 per car of livestock sold. This fee is intended to cover cost of providing such member with market information and other assistance as he may request, provided the association does not directly make the sale or furnish the buyer.

In cases where a member sells his livestock in less than car lots the fee to be paid to the association on such shipments will be at the rate of 10¢ per head for grown cattle sold and 5¢ per head for calves sold.

- B. If the member has the association send a buyer to him and the association in effect makes the sale of his livestock by arranging with the buyer and seller through one of the associations main offices, but without a field agent, the association fee is \$10.00 per car of livestock sold.
- C. If a member has an association field agent handle his sale in the country the association fee is \$19.00 per car of livestock sold.
- D. If a member elects to consign his cattle to the association's agency at the South San Francisco stockyards, the usual commission of \$19.00 per car and yards costs will apply.

4. The Pacific States Livestock ^Marketing Association will conduct a sales information service and sales service, making available its full facilities to each member through the local Farm Bureaus. Each member will receive all association news releases of every nature including the association paper, "Pacific Stockman". The association will assist in making both slaughter and feeder sales of livestock (cattle and sheep). Local Farm Bureaus will be kept posted on market conditions.

5. Each member of Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association will

have representation in the National Livestock Marketing Association through Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association and will receive without cost the National publication, "National Producer", also national information on the livestock situation, etc.

6. Local Farm Bureaus or Extension Agents will not be held liable for collection of association fees, but will furnish Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association with information on livestock offered for sale by members, and will report sales made, also assist in remitting fees.

7. \$10.00 sales fees are to be paid by members only when the association gives written notice that buyer is being sent. Buyer to be sent only on request of member.

8. Livestock when shipped to public market at South San Francisco to be consigned to -- Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association, South San Francisco -- and wire to association advising when livestock will arrive.

9. The association is a voluntary marketing organization, dependent upon the active cooperation of members for its success.

10. No signed agreements between Farm Bureaus and association are to be drawn, but such arrangements as appear mutually beneficial may be developed, all or any of which can be terminated by either the association or the Farm Bureaus at any time.

11. All proceeds received from the sale of livestock belonging to members are to be handled by such member and not by the association, unless under a special arrangement with the association. The association will assist members in checking the credit standing of buyers by furnishing a wire on request but does not accept responsibility for failure of buyer to perform.

12. All association members have the privilege of applying for loans on their livestock through Tri-State Livestock Credit Corporation. This credit

corporation, which is producer owned, offers a credit set-up to members only and makes loans on cattle of the beef breeds and sheep, both feeder and range loans.

13. The association is controlled by the members through a board of seven directors selected by the shareholders in April of each year. These directors must, however, be selected to give proper geographic representation. So that no one section or group can dictate the association's policy, the by-laws provide that one director be elected from each of the following districts:-

"1 director for the State of Oregon,
1 director for the State of Nevada,
1 director for the State of Arizona,
1 director for that section of the State of California extending from the Oregon boundary on the North to the Southern boundary of the Counties of Monterey, Fresno and Mono.
1 director for that section of the State of California lying South of the Southern boundaries of the Counties of Monterey, Fresno and Mono, and extending to the Mexican border.
2 directors at large selected without regard to geographic areas."

14. This outline is not intended as an agreement between any parties mentioned herein but is drawn as an outline for a proposed cooperative arrangement which it is believed will be of mutual benefit to the livestock men of Nevada and the Pacific States Livestock Marketing Association.

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Report for 1934

L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A considerable portion of the year 1934 was given over to cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dairy Code. Early in the year a special meeting of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was attended in Berkeley, California, from April 12 - 13. This meeting was for the purpose of considering milk marketing codes for San Francisco and the East Bay districts. Following this meeting hearings were called for the Reno, Nevada, dairy producing and marketing area, for the purpose of considering a milk marketing code.

A number of meetings were held and a code finally agreed upon. The first code formulated was found to conflict with some changes in the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, so a later code was drawn in connection with the revised plans of the Administration. The last agreement was finally submitted to the Administration Dairy Section, at Washington, D. C.

However, up to the present time, approximately a year from the time of submission of the agreement to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, no word has been

received, not so much as an acknowledgment of the agreement.

The dairymen in this area have finally decided that their efforts in formulating this marketing agreement will avail them nothing, except that perhaps they were able to eliminate a lot of differences of opinion and get together on some common grounds, which even without the execution of the agreement have been of considerable help since the meetings. It is the opinion of this office that a very satisfactory marketing agreement was drawn, and would have been operative had it been declared in effect.

Poultry, Butter, and Egg Code. A two-day meeting of the members of the Pacific Coast Poultry, Butter, Egg, and Cheese Association was attended in San Francisco, California, in March 1934. The efforts of this meeting were directed toward formulating a marketing code for these industries. As a result, a code committee was appointed to draw up a tentative agreement, including N.R.A. provisions. At the time of the meeting there were some very sharp differences of opinion between members of the various groups of operators, as to the provisions of the agreement. Evidently there were such divergent opinions as to what constituted workable plans that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was unable to formulate an agreement which might be acceptable to this group, since, up to date, no definite code has resulted from this meeting.

Poultry Breeders' Code. On December 11 - 12, 1934, a meeting of poultry breeders and hatchery owners was attended in Berkeley, California, for the purpose of considering a code of fair competition for poultry breeders and hatchery

operators. The various phases of such a code were fairly discussed, and it seemed very probable that a workable code could be arrived at. The principal provisions of the proposed code were largely those formulated by the International Baby Chick Association and the National Commercial Breed and Hatchery Coordinating Committee.

Poultry men of Nevada, who would not be affected materially by the proposed breeder and hatchery code, since very little poultry breeding and hatchery work is carried on in the State, are interested in any regulations which would improve and guarantee better hatchery production in California, as practically all of the poultry industry in Nevada is dependent upon the importation of baby chicks from California. Nevada poultry men are looking with interest on the final outcome of this poultry breeder and hatchery code in California.

Cattle Purchase Program. Much time of this office was given over to the emergency cattle purchase program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Nevada during the last half of the year 1934.

The program was begun in Nevada at a public meeting at Ely, Nevada, June 27, 1934. This point was considered the center of the range cattle territory in this State. A very representative group of cattlemen and sheepmen were present. Since the sheep program was not to be started for some time, the meeting was largely given over to a discussion of the cattle purchase program. This first meeting was followed by others conducted by the representative from this office, where the provisions of the proposed program were presented.

The first shipment of cattle under this program was made July 5, 1934. The activities of the program required almost constant attention from June 27 to November 1, 1934, as all contracts and payments were cleared through the Extension office in Reno, Nevada. The entire operation of the program was very satisfactory. The staff of the State office, county directors, assistant directors, and the Bureau of Animal Industry personnel all worked in harmony. The county agents in the various counties assumed the principal burden of the program. During the operation of the cattle buying program, which ended January 14, 1935, 1,019 different cattle owners participated. This was 19% of all of the cattle owners in Nevada.

The number of cattle purchased was 36,323; the total money expended for cattle amounted to \$564,746. It is interesting to note that only 4.37% of the cattle purchased were condemned, and that only 13.15% of the cattle on the ranches of those participating were disposed of through this program. The average payment per head for the cattle purchased was \$15.55. Fourteen out of the seventeen counties in the State participated in the program. Nevada cattle were shipped to a number of processing plants located in Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Washington; San Francisco, California; Los Angeles, California; Denver, Colorado; Ogden, Utah; and, Reno, Nevada.

The Reno, Nevada processing plant handled 12,851 cattle and put up for consumption within the State, through relief agencies, 1,500,000 cans of meat.

Sheep Purchase Program. The sheep purchase program in Nevada was carried on simultaneously with the

cattle purchase program. During this time a representative of this office served in the capacity of State Supervisor for both programs. The personnel, and the methods of handling, was the same for both, with very few exceptions. In some instances inspectors, or classifiers, were changed, and in the sheep purchase program the Bureau of Animal Industry representatives did not participate.

The sheep program was carried out with practically no difficulty. The experience with the cattle purchase program made it possible to expedite the work of sheep buying. It was started September 12 and closed December 27, 1934. Fifteen out of the seventeen counties of the State participated. The total sheep purchased amounted to 98,980. The total number condemned was 10.12%. The percent of sheep sold on the farms and ranches participating was 9.3. The total expenditure for sheep purchased was \$197,960. There were 304 sheepmen of the State who participated in the program, or 32%.

The program offered tremendous relief to the sheepmen in certain sections of Nevada, where the feed has become very scarce on the range after three years of continued sub-normal precipitation. This also applied to the cattlemen, whose cattle were sold out of some sections of the State. In many instances sheep bands had a very high percent of old ewes. No market has been available for these for two years, and the program made it possible to eliminate them from the flocks.

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L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration.

Work in connection with this project consists of activities under the following heads:

Federal Land Bank Investigations. This work ended January 19, 1934, and a report covering the work performed was submitted to the Land Bank Commissioner. A report covering most of these activities was included in the 1933 report from this office. The 1933 report included, as an exhibit, the formal report to the commissioner.

During the time that the representative of this office was serving as special investigator for the Federal Land Bank, the activity consisted principally of investigating farmers who had made application for Federal Land Bank loans. Some of these applications had been granted and some had been denied. The purpose of the visits to these applicants, and their properties, was to examine the methods of appraisal that had been made by the former appraisors, make independent appraisals, and report the same. During this period of service forty-four different applicants' farms were visited, and thirty-five other conferences were held with parties seeking information with regard to Federal Land Bank loans.

After the formal appointment was terminated there were a large number of inquiries by prospective borrowers

regarding policies of the Federal Land Bank, which meant devoting some time to this subject after it had expired.

The final conference with special investigators and Land Bank officials was held in Washington, January 3 - 7, 1934, at which time the appointment was terminated.

Cooperation with the Production Credit

Corporation. Activities in connection with this project began in January 1934, when an open conference was conducted in Reno, Nevada, by the officials of the Corporation, working out of Berkeley, California. As a result of this conference two Production Credit Associations were organized. One was to serve the range livestock interests. The second was to serve, primarily, the borrowers representing irrigation farmers, poultrymen, dairymen, and the smaller range livestock men.

During the time these corporations were getting under way, a representative of this office made a number of trips over the State, to familiarize the farmers with their method of operation. Later, when appraisors were appointed and loan applications were made, some time was devoted to instructing the appraisors in methods of appraisal. Some time and attention were also given in setting up a loan system that would be especially adapted to the turkey and chicken industries of Nevada.

Special tables showing feed requirements and increase in values during the period of the loan were prepared for the use of the Production Credit Association. These tables have also been supplied other Production Credit Associations

in the West. Assistance was rendered in connection with a plan whereby the Production Credit Association of Nevada purchased and stored poultry feed for their clients, to the extent of several carloads. This storing of feed against rapidly increasing prices added greatly to the net returns of the borrowers. The plan has proven so popular that an effort is being made to continue this service for the new production year in 1935.

Later in 1934 it was very evident that two Associations, as set up in Nevada, were unnecessary and placed an excessive burden on the borrowers in the way of costs of operation. By mutual agreement, the two Associations were merged into one. This one Association has served the field in an exceptional manner and closed the first year successfully. The stock of the Association is reported above par at the first annual meeting.

The principal objection to the methods of operation of the Association in Nevada was the length of time necessary to secure a loan. This was, in large measure, due to the slow procedure on the part of the borrowers in satisfying the Association as to assets and liabilities and liens, etc. It is anticipated, however, that the operations will be greatly facilitated during 1935. The costs of securing a loan should be greatly reduced, since legislation is being enacted to change the requirements from recording of chattel mortgages and releasing of same, to the filing of such mortgages. The fees of recording, which have been very heavy in Nevada, will be very nominal for filing purposes. The time for filing will also be much shorter than for recording.

These changes should serve to shorten the necessary time for getting a Production Credit Association loan.

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L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Turkey Marketing.

The marketing of turkeys is the most important marketing project, that is carried on by this office. This work involves a cooperative marketing agreement between three units of a State marketing association, and the affiliation of this State association with a regional turkey marketing corporation with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The operation of this marketing set-up has become highly refined during the five years it has been in effect. Through this plan the individual turkey growers kill, pick, and otherwise prepare their turkeys for market at home, and deliver them to their local county association, where they are received, graded, weighed, boxed, and loaded into refrigerated cars for shipment to a primary market.

These carloads of turkeys are consigned to the regional turkey marketing organization, The Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association, and to the destination that it specifies. An agent of this regional organization receives the turkeys and sells them for the account of the regional association. He sells turkeys for no other organization. Upon final settlement, which is guaranteed by heavy bond by the agent, the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association remits to the Nevada State Turkey Growers' Association the gross amount of the sale according

to grades and weights, after deducting terminal selling costs, transportation, refrigeration, and regional organization costs. After this settlement is received by the State Association, operating expenses are deducted, consisting of its local packing house expenses which includes labor, supplies, rent, and secretarial assistance. The total deductions usually made for all expenses amount to approximately three cents per pound for Nevada marketing operations. These expenses vary slightly with the various local organizations in the State.

One of the principal items in connection with the marketing of Nevada turkeys is the grading. All State members of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association grade their turkeys according to the United States government grading specifications. Skilled graders are employed for this purpose. Each association guarantees its own pack. The individual boxes of turkeys are carefully marked as to their contents, viz., number of birds, sex, whether young or old, and the net weight, as well as the grades, prime, choice, or commercial.

This office serves to supervise the government grading of turkeys in this State, as well as to supervise the marketing operations, which have been built up under the direction of this office.

During the marketing season of 1934 the Nevada Turkey Growers' Association conducted four marketing pools, one in each of the months November, December, January, and February. The December pool contained about one-half of the turkeys marketed for the year. The total marketings amounted to 236,455 pounds net. The turkeys marketed out of Nevada were sent to

Los Angeles, San Francisco, and their suburban towns.

It is interesting to note that the Christmas 1934 turkeys of the state association grade 93% prime. This is the highest grade attained by any state holiday pool in the experience of the association.

The entire 1934 state pool grading report shows 86% graded prime 11% graded choice and 3% graded commercial.

The average prices received for the various Nevada pools are approximately six and one-half cents per pound higher than the prices received one year ago. The 1934 prices were as follows:

<u>Thanksgiving</u>	<u>Christmas</u>	<u>Jan. 1935</u>	<u>Feb. 1935.</u>
22¢ prime	22.5¢ prime	23¢ prime	23¢ prime
20¢ choice	20.5¢ choice	21¢ choice	21¢ choice
17¢ commercial	18.5¢ commercial	19¢ commercial	19¢ commercial

Throughout the past year considerable time and attention has been devoted to the cooperative turkey marketing project. Nine separate news stories and three radio talks were devoted to the subject. This also included Outlook material on turkeys.

Three special turkey marketing organization meetings were conducted. In October a special turkey grading meeting was held by a representative of the Dairy and Poultry Division of the United States Bureau of Economics, for the purpose of giving additional instructions to the turkey graders.

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L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Dairy Products.

Activities in connection with marketing dairy products have been along the lines of organization work. The subject of dairy codes, and their formation, has been covered under the project heading of Cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In relation to the marketing of dairy products, an effort has been made to organize a dairy cooperative marketing association in Southern Nevada, and to convert a stock holders dairy organization in Western Nevada into a cooperative organization.

The first organization plan was decided upon after a trip was made into Southern Nevada to study the situation. The entire set-up appeared to lend itself admirably to a cooperative marketing plan, except that the large number of small units distributing dairy products into the two principal consuming areas has not shown a very encouraging cooperative spirit. Under the present system, and at the present time, there is much duplication of effort, and delivery costs and transportation charges from the principal producing area absorb very much more of the gross returns than they should.

A big reduction in the consumption of dairy products is destined to take place in a very few months, per-

haps by the middle of 1935, when the Boulder Dam construction work is expected to be largely completed, and when the working population will leave the territory. It is felt that when this time comes, or it is more apparent that the consuming market will be seriously reduced, greater headway can be made in this dairy cooperative marketing project. Complete organization papers have been prepared by this office and presented to a group of dairy producers, who expect to become charter members. Further organization work will be taken up in connection with this association in March 1935.

Early in 1934 this office was called upon to prepare organization papers for the incorporation of a butter and egg cooperative association in Western Nevada, which was to take the place of a stock company now in operation. Accordingly, a complete set of organization papers was prepared and presented to the stock holders. A delay in consummating this reorganization has been due to the inability of the parties concerned to arrive at an agreement on the value of the properties. It is expected that some definite decision in this connection will be reached in 1935. The locality and the nature of the business lends itself well to a cooperative enterprise. This project will be continued in 1935.

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L. E. Cline

- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Marketing Nevada Honey.

The Nevada Honey Producers' Association has been operating in cooperation with this office for the past four years. This office prepared organization papers for and otherwise assisted in the organization of the association in 1931. The Association has been operating continuously since its organization with very gratifying results to its members. The association has made sales by a number of different methods. The first sales were made for cash on delivery. The next year's output was sold on bid for the most part. The remainder was sold on consignment with a down payment. The third year the output was disposed of by means of an agency contract made with a reliable broker who sold the honey for the account of the Association and under the Association's brand name and remitted for the honey monthly. This operation was quite satisfactory although the prices during the 1933 marketing season was the lowest of any of the prices so far received. The big advantage of this method of marketing was the advertising that was gained through selling the product under the Association's brand name.

Since the organization of the Association it has supplied its members with necessary apiary supplies. Through this means the members have been able to make a considerable

saving in their purchases. During the year 1934, \$1228. worth of bee supplies and Association supplies were purchased. Because of the uncertainty of the 1934 honey market this Association sold their crop for cash as soon as it was harvested. The prices reported were as follows:

Fancy - \$2.25 per case of comb honey

No.1 - 2.25 per case of comb honey

No.2 - 2.00 per case of comb honey

These are the highest prices that have prevailed since the first year of operation in 1931. The following is a comparative report of the operation of the Association from 1931 to 1933 showing sales of products and the grade of the product sold under Government grading specifications. The report for the 1934 marketing year is not yet completed.

COMPARISON OF PRICES

	No.	Amount	Prices Per Case					
Year	Members Participating	Total Cases	Paid to Growers	Fancy	No. 1	No. 2	Culls	Av. all Grades
1931	10	2238	\$6,832.	\$3.20	\$3.20	\$2.00	\$0	\$3.05
1932	11	2470	3,854	1.65	1.65	1.25	1.00	1.56
1933	10	3063	5,103	1.78	1.55	1.45	1.35	1.67

COMPARISON OF GRADES

Year	Total Cases	Fancy	No. 1	No. 2	Culls	% Fancy	% No. 1	% No. 2	% Culls
1931	2238	1625	335	280	0	73	15	12	0
1932	2470	1139	791	519	21	46	32	21	1
1933	3063	1940	463	415	245	64	15	13	8

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- I. NAME OF PROJECT Extension Work in Agricultural Economics and Marketing.
- II. SUB-PROJECT Miscellaneous Cooperative Marketing Associations.

A number of cooperative marketing associations that have been set up by this office have functioned in a good manner, serving their members as usual and have received very little attention from this office during the past year.

The Nevada Poultry Producers' Inc. has done a very large business in the western part of the state marketing eggs, chickens, and turkeys for their members. They have been obliged to do some business with non-members in order to supply it constantly during the period when the poultry industry has declined in their territory.

This Association provides poultry feed for its members. The total amount of business done by this association during the past fiscal year has amounted to \$150,000. This association practically dominates the poultry market in western Nevada at the present time and its prices paid for products handled than other commercial handlers of such products.

The Churchill County Poultrymen Inc. operating in Churchill County in western Nevada have confined their attention to handling feed supplies for their members. A number of these poultry men are also members of the Nevada Poultry Producers,

Inc. through which they sell their eggs and poultry. The Churchill County Poultrymen Inc. provide a constant poultry feed supply of all kinds to their members and savings in feed costs have been a great benefit to their members during the past two years of high prices.

The business done during the past fiscal year has amounted to \$9,000.00 all of which has been on a cash business.

The White Pine Agricultural Association, the Pershing Agricultural Association, the Northern Nevada Agricultural Marketing Association have performed their usual functions during the present year with practically no attention given their operations by this office. These last named associations do not function regularly for any special commodity, but are used for a variety purpose when the occasion arrives. These organizations were set up largely for emergency needs.