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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

NAME OF PROJECT 1--6 ADMINISTRATION

by
Thomas E. Buckman
Acting Director

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
FISCAL YEAR 1942

I NAME OF PROJECT - 1-A ADMINISTRATION

State Office Staff, Organization and Duties:

The State Office Staff of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, consisted of a Director an Acting Director, who also served as Assistant Director of Extension, an Assistant Director for Home Economics, a Chief Clerk, an Extension Editor, two Extension Agricultural Economists, an Extension Soil Conservationist, a Range Management Specialist, and five clerks and stenographers.

On July 18, 1942, Cecel W. Creel resigned as Director. This report includes a report of Mr. Creel's work as Director as he did not prepare any report of his activities.

The Acting Director of Agricultural Extension was in administrative charge of all cooperative Extension work in the State, for both the University of Nevada and the United States Department of Agriculture from July 18 until December 31. In his dual capacity, he also supervised the Agricultural Projects, including agricultural 4-H Club work and visual instruction.

The Assistant Director for Home Economics supervised all home demonstration projects, including home economics 4-H Club work.

The Chief Clerk served as Secretary to the Director, also had supervision of the State Office clerical staff. She assisted the Director in the preparation of payrolls, checking of accounts, and the keeping of the financial records of the Agricultural Extension Division, including all funds expended for Extension work by the County Farm Bureaus and that portion of State Extension funds allotted to the Nevada State Farm Bureau under the Nevada law.

The Extension Editor edited all bulletins, prepared news releases, and was in charge of the weekly news service supplied to Nevada newspapers and agricultural publications of adjoining States, which serve Nevada. In addition he prepared news releases for AAA and the State War Board.

The Senior Extension Economist was responsible for Extension work in the marketing of agricultural products. His duties consisted of assisting extension agents in developing agricultural marketing programs, including the furnishing of help in the organization of cooperative marketing associations for crops, livestock, and livestock products. This work included educational guidance to cooperative associations. The Senior Extension Economist also handled extension work in agricultural credit, with particular reference to the financial assistance available to farmers and stockmen through the various federal credit agencies. During the first six months of 1942 approximately one-fourth of the time of the Senior Economist was devoted to Land-Use Planning and a small portion to agricultural outlook work.

The Junior Extension Agricultural Economist was in charge of Extension work in farm management and acted as Extension Land-Use Planning Leader. He assisted the Director with the supervision of the Land-Use Planning project and served as a member of the College-BAE Committee.

Both the Senior and Junior Extension Economists served as members of the State Technical Committee for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

The Extension Soil Conservationist was responsible for the State Extension program in soil and water conservation. During the fiscal year he assisted the Extension Agents and groups of farmers in the organization of soil conservation districts, and approved farm plans and conservation projects within these districts. Farm plans which originated outside of the Soil Conservation Districts were first reviewed and approved by him before being completed by the Soil Conservation Service.

Field Staff, Organization and Duties:

The field staff of the Agricultural Extension Service for the fiscal year consisted of twelve full-time extension agents, four full-time women extension agents, and one Part-time woman 4-H Club assistant. The agricultural agents continued to act as Secretaries of the County Agricultural Conservation Associations and County Land-Use Planning Committees. In the absence of women Extension agents in certain counties, the Agricultural Extension Agents, serving these counties, also carried the responsibility for home economics 4-H club work

with the assistance and supervision of the Assistant Director of Home Economics. The women Extension agents were in charge of the home economics projects, including home economics 4-H club work in the county or district to which they were assigned.

The regular Extension program in the State, with the exception of a small amount of livestock work in Esmeralda and Nye Counties, was of necessity, limited to the twelve counties having organized Farm Bureaus. This limitation in the work was necessary, both from the standpoint of efficiency and from availability of travel funds for use of Extension Agents.

All County and District Extension Agents were officed during the fiscal year in the eleven County Seats best located from the standpoint of proximity and outside connections to the agricultural communities they were designated to serve. Six of these Extension Agents were officed with County Farm Bureaus in County Court Houses, and the other eight in Extension offices located in Federal buildings.

Changes in Extension Organization: Duties and relationships:

No important changes in Extension organization occurred during the fiscal year 1942. The Director of Agricultural Extension continued to serve as a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, the State Advisory Committee and the Soil Conservation Service, and of the State Advisory Committee of the Farm Security Administration. He also served as Chairman of the State Land-Use Planning Committee and as an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of the Nevada State Farm Bureau and UCC Chairman of the State War Board.

A. Relationship with Other Divisions of the University of Nevada:

The Agricultural Extension Division is a definite Administrative unit of the University of Nevada, coordinate in rank with the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Relationships with the College and the Experiment Station have continued to be mutually helpful during the past fiscal year. Members of the faculty of the College and members of the Experiment Station staff have continued to cooperate closely with the Agricultural Extension Division, by serving on the State Agricultural Conservation Technical Committee, as well as by participating in the Land-Use Planning work and War Board work.

B. Relationship with State Regulatory Agencies:

Relationships with the State Department of Agriculture and the regulatory departments of the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada have continued satisfactorily throughout the fiscal year.

C. Relationship With Farm Organizations:

Nevada has less than 4,000 farms and accordingly, but few agricultural organizations. The Farm Bureau is the only general farm organization in the State and the only farmers organization that has been continuously maintained, for the past twenty years.

The Nevada State Cattle Association is affiliated with the American National Livestock Association. Most of its membership is confined to four counties in northwestern Nevada.

Nevada sheepmen have a State Wool Growers Association. This Organization is in turn affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association.

The Nevada Star Grange, located in Washoe County, is the only Grange unit in the State.

The County Farm Bureaus are the official Extension organization in the State, set up by law to cooperate with the Extension Division. County Farm Bureau Directors act as County Extension Project Leaders, in which capacity they work closely with the agricultural and home economics agents in the State, both in the formation and carrying out Extension programs in their respective counties or districts.

While most extension work is, of necessity, conducted in the counties through the local Farm Bureaus, it has continued to be the policy of the Nevada Extension Service the past year, as in previous years, to work with any farmers organizations or group in the State that has a program intended to benefit Nevada farm people.

D. Relationship with the Nevada State Fair, the Nevada State Livestock Show and County Fairs:

The Agricultural Extension Division continued the assistance rendered in past years in the collection and preparation of crop, livestock, home economics, and 4-H club exhibits at the Nevada State Fair, at the Nevada State Livestock Show and the various County Fairs.

E. Relationship with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

The Extension Division continued to enjoy the very fine cooperative relationships which it had maintained for many years with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada State Bankers' Association, and the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers' Association.

F. Relationship with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture and Other Departments.

Relationships with all Offices and Bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture continued throughout the fiscal year on a satisfactory basis. Close contacts were maintained with these Offices and Bureaus through meetings of the State and County Land-Use Planning Committees. The Extension Service has enjoyed particularly fine relationships with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The State Office of this agency is located in the Extension building on the University of Nevada Campus, and the County Offices are in all instances combined with the County and District Agents' Offices, these Agents acting as secretaries of the County Agricultural Conservation Committees.

The Extension Service is indebted to representatives of the OPA, ODF, WPB, USES, Federal Extension Office, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for special assistance during the past year.

G. Changes in relationship of Extension Specialists and County and District Extension Agents.

No changes in the above relationships have occurred during the past fiscal year.

Extension Staff 1942

Administration

Cecil W. Creel, Director - January 1 to July 18, 1942
Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director July 18 to Dec. 31, 1942
Marie Watkins, Chief Clerk

Supervision

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director of Extension Service
Mary S. Suol, Assistant Director of Home Economics

Specialists

Lewis E. Cline, Extension Agricultural Economist
Verner E. Scott, Extension Agricultural Economist
Otto R. Schulz, Extension Soil Conservationist
Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor
C. W. Hodgson, Range Management Specialist
Gilbert Doll, Extension Forester

County Extension Agents - (Agricultural)

Louie A. Gardella
Mark S. Menke
Albert J. Ree
J. W. Wilson
J. H. Wittwer
H. Elwood Boerlin
Edmond B. Recanzone

Lincoln County
Elko County
Pershing County
Elko County
Clark County
Washoe County
Lyon County

District Extension Agents - (Agricultural)

Royal D. Crook
Paul L. Maloney
Wilbur H. Stodieck
Claude R. Townsend

Churchill and No. Lyon Counties
Humboldt & No. Lander Counties
Douglas and Grady Counties
So. Eureka, So. Lander, Nye and
White Pine Counties

Assistant County Extension Agents - (Agricultural)

John Ahern
Archie Albright
Lee Hansen

Churchill County
S. Lander and Nye
Washoe County
White Pine

County Extension Agents - (Home Economics)

Mildred Huber
Lens Hauke
M. Gertrude Hayes
Helen S. Tremewan
Margaret Johnson (44)

Douglas and Lyon Counties
Churchill County
Washoe County
Elko County
Pershing

I N F O R M A T I O N

Approximately 174 regular news releases, and 23 special news releases were distributed to the newspapers of the State as has been done in previous years.

Many illustrated stories were sent out.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

Reshaping the Extension Program to Aid in the War Effort.

During the approximately six and a half months Cecil W. Creel served as Director, the Director devoted his major attention to the reshaping of the State Extension program so that it could best serve the national defense effort and assist Nevada farm and ranch people in carrying out the new responsibilities and obligations placed upon them on account of the war. Assistance was given to the State and County U.S.D.A. Defense Boards in completing and perfecting their organizations. Definite responsibilities were assigned to members of the Extension staff holding membership on and advising with these Boards.

The assignment by the Secretary of Agriculture in September, 1941, of 1942 production goals to each State, in connection with food and fiber requirements, both for home consumption and our Lend-lease pledges, placed a new responsibility on the War Boards, with the Extension Service assigned the task of conducting the educational program necessary to enable farmers and stockmen to reach the goals. The Nevada Extension Service accepted this assignment and immediately undertook the task, through County and community meetings, its State-wide news service and circular letters, to explain to Nevada ranchers the necessity of reaching the goals and the production methods which could best be followed by individual farmers and ranchers, to meet them.

The Director and members of the supervisory, specialist, and field staffs, devoted their principal attention to this important program, during the last four months of the calendar year.

Next in importance to the program for the production of essential food and fiber was the nutritional program. The Extension Service participated in the organization of the State and County Nutrition Councils and assisted in the nutrition educational program in both rural and urban areas. This program received the attention of the Assistant Director for Home Economics and the women agents, to the exclusion of other home demonstration programs of less importance, it being realized the essential need of proper nutrition to the maintenance of proper health and well-being of the entire population, in connection with the defense and war effort.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR 1943

1942 proved to be a year of preparation, both upon the part of the Nevada Extension Service and the farm and ranch families which it serves, for the great war effort now facing our nation. Fortunately, Nevada was favored with ample moisture for the irrigation of croplands and the growth of range forage, all of which contributed to a maximum production of crops, livestock and livestock products.

The year 1943 promises equally favorable production conditions, the chief limiting factor being the shortage of labor, due to the calling of young men to the armed forces and the competition of itinerant workers, which are being lost to agriculture due to the higher wages paid by the war industries.

The farm machinery shortage also promises to be another important agricultural handicap, both to production and marketing.

The situation is unusually difficult in Nevada due to the long distances which ranchers must travel between their homes and the trading and shipping points on the railroads. The shortage of automobile tires will, likewise, materially curtail certain types of extension work. It will be necessary to discontinue field demonstration meetings and most community and county meetings. The extension contacts to the farm and ranch families, will to a large extent be made through 514 neighborhood leaders, who have volunteered to undertake such work as their contribution to the war effort. A greater use will also be made of circular letter and extension news articles to reach Nevada farm people.

Major attention in 1943 will again be devoted to assisting farmers and ranchers in meeting the national production goals. This will, of necessity, require the furnishing of all possible help and in devising ways and means of meeting the labor problem. This project will be undertaken in cooperation with the U. S. D. A. War Boards, the U. S. Employment Service, and all other State and Federal agencies and farm organizations which are in a position to render assistance.

The nutrition program and rural fire protection program will continue to be stressed as a major extension activity in 1943, likewise 4-H club work and other extension projects essential production of essential crops and livestock.

On the
NEVADA FARM FRONT
1942



Highlights
of the
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
Agricultural Extension Service
1942

Bulletin 91

On the
NEVADA FARM FRONT
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On the NEVADA FARM FRONT

1942



“Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace.”

With this as their slogan, the farmers and stockmen of Nevada, though beset with many wartime problems, produced in 1942 one of the greatest volumes of food in the entire history of the state.

Nevada Produces “Food for Freedom” . . .

Beef, wool, lambs, pigs, dairy products, eggs, poultry, garden products, grains, potatoes and other yield of the farm, ranch, and range of the state were grown in large quantities as wartime “food for freedom.”

The armed forces, the peoples of Allied nations under lend-lease agreements, and America’s own civilian population—all had more food because of the efforts of Nevada’s farmers and stockmen as they contributed their share to the national war effort.

Working with them throughout the year was the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nevada, official educational agency both of the state and of the federal government with farmers and rural homemakers.

Extension Service Is Official Educational Agency . . .

Early in the year, the U. S. secretary of agriculture redesignated the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service as the official department agency in education among the state’s rural people in the national effort to raise the food and fiber needed to bring victory to the Allies.

In carrying out this responsibility, the Extension Service utilized not only its established methods of non-resident education of farm people, in successful operation for many years, but added the neighborhood leadership program.

Nevada "Minutemen" Organized . . .

In every farm community in the state the Extension Service organized groups of rural "Paul Reveres," ready to spread the word of needed immediate action to all the farmers and farm homemakers in their communities when emergency action was required.

When rural people had to adjust themselves to the sugar rationing program and its many ramifications in farm economy, the neighborhood leaders mobilized their effort to get the word around effectively.

Through neighborhood leaders, a great amount of rubber was salvaged from the farms of the state as an important factor in the state's high standing in the nation; victory gardening was stimulated to help supply the state's people, facing limited quantities of vegetables and fruits from California and Utah, and rural people in some sections were helped to adjust farm operations to gasoline rationing.

Extension Workers on USDA War Board . . .

As an agency co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service, through its director as vice-chairman, is represented on the state USDA War Board, while county agricultural extension agents are members of county War Boards and serve in each county as War Board secretaries.

The agents also are members of the two major War Board committees in each county, those dealing with farm machinery and with farm transportation in the war emergency.

Specialists of the service also act as advisors in certain phases of the War Board work and considerable of the educational activity of the War Board for the state has been carried on with the help of Extension Service workers.

Farmers' Part in War Is Stressed . . .

One of the chief functions of the Extension Service during the year has been to point out to the farmers and the homemakers of the state the importance of their part in the war effort and to help them, through education in approved methods, to achieve the food production goals set for Nevada.

While figures are not available yet for the year's production, it is believed that the agricultural people of Nevada have not only met the food and fiber goals assigned them by the national government but have exceeded them in several commodities.

Production Stimulus Given . . .

In this achievement, the Extension Service has played an important part.

Stimulus is essential, and the Extension Service has helped to make wartime agricultural objectives clear, but, without "know how," effort is likely to be less than completely productive, and the Extension Service has been actively engaged in helping spread word of the most efficient methods of food production. As the war progressed and labor and materials to work with became scarcer, fundamentals of production become more important.

Service Available to All . . .

It is probable that every farmer, rancher, and farm homemaker in the state who wants information concerning his war contribution and how he can make it has been in contact with the Extension Service during the year.

In addition, many persons living in town, especially in relation to victory garden and poultry production, have called upon the Extension Service for help.

In time of war, good management is especially needed on farms as well as in other businesses.

To the farmers of the state, the Extension Service made available its farm account studies. Carried on in co-operation with nearly one hundred farmers in the state, the studies provide a cross-section of farm management practices, and farmers, beset with labor difficulties, may be helped by them to be as efficient as possible in the production of food needed in wartime.

Many farmers in the state for the first time faced the necessity of making out income tax reports. A special service was given them in this problem.

Poultry and Hog Increase Pushed . . .

With the state facing a shortage of its regular meat supply, efforts were made to increase poultry production, and, as the year closes, it is believed that more chickens and eggs were available during 1942 so that Nevada's people could be well fed.

Pork, also, can be produced quickly in an emergency, and stimulus was given to increased pig and hog production along with suggestions as to how to produce more pounds of pork per animal.

In both these fields, instruction books were issued to put into the hands of any interested farmer the latest information as to improved practices and market conditions.

Feeding Practices Emphasized . . .

Surplus wheat from the great wheat growing areas was made available at a low price to Nevada farmers during the year in order to increase the weight of livestock.

Just how this grain should be fed and when and how storage was needed for Nevada's grain crop was passed on to the farmers and stockmen by the Extension Service.

With a shortage of machines used on farms and a greater need for them than ever before, the Extension Service during the year stressed the care, repair, and efficient use of agricultural machinery.

Farm Machinery Kept in Repair . . .

A part-time extension engineer was employed, who not only passes helpful suggestions on to farmers, but also assists them in arranging schools in farm machinery repair and use. He serves as the agricultural engineering consultant of the USDA War Board for Nevada.

Fire is a greater enemy of the farmer in time of war than in peace because it destroys food and the means of food production. Recognizing this, the Extension Service was especially active during the year in its farm fire prevention program.

Rural Fire Fighters Organized . . .

The extension forester, with the co-operation of the county agents and the State Council of Defense, organized an Emergency Rural Fire Protection project covering the thirteen agricultural counties of the state to combat farm and range fires.

With 646 members enrolled in more than 60 volunteer crews, the project was instrumental in keeping down damage by fire during the year. In one county alone volunteer crews were instrumental in suppressing 29 different forest, range, and farm building fires.

Members of 4-H Clubs also took part in the farm fire prevention program, helping with the farm fire hazard survey and removing hazards which might have resulted in serious damage.

In this fire prevention program, the work of the Extension Service dovetailed with that of the State Council of Defense, the Forest Service, the Grazing Service, and other agencies.

Helps With Farm Labor . . .

Greatest problem facing the farmers of the state during the year was lack of labor.

In the meeting of this problem, the Extension Service was active in encouraging the pooling of machinery and of local farm labor, in getting the transient laborer and the farm employer together, in stressing the increased use of machinery, and in other ways helping to see that the job got done.

Although it required a heroic effort, the farmers of the state did get the crops in this year.

Transportation problems of farmers, under restrictions in gasoline and tires, were important during the year. In this emergency, the Extension Service gathered and disseminated information which would help the farmers to get their products to market regularly and effectively in order that produce might reach those who needed it.

Purebred Sires Go to State Herds . . .

That the herd sire as the key to beef production is an essential principle of livestock raising which has been emphasized by the Extension Service for many years.

In 1942, at the Nevada State Livestock Show at Elko, it was able to help put this principle into practice. Through Extension Service efforts about a hundred purebred bulls and three hundred purebred rams went to outfits in nine counties of the state to strengthen the state's beef, lamb, and wool production.

With the need for meat greater than ever, the purebred sires will add to the state's wartime productivity.

With a great demand for dairy products, the Extension Service gave considerable help to the state's dairymen in the efficient production of whole milk and butterfat, both for the use of the armed forces and of the civilian population.

Dehydrated food, on account of its keeping qualities and ease of transportation, is in great demand in wartime. With the assistance of the Extension Service, steps were taken during the year to organize the farmers of western Nevada so that a potato and possibly a vegetable dehydration plant may be set up here.

Hay and Pastures Stressed . . .

Grass—hay and pasture—forms the chief feed of Nevada's livestock herds. How to raise more hay and market it efficiently and how to increase the production of pastures were stressed in the Extension Service educational program of the year.

Correct irrigation produces more food than inefficient use of water. Toward this end, the Extension Service gave considerable help to farmers and ranchers in the important irrigated areas in making their irrigation water do the best job, whether on the farm or the range, thus increasing the state's food supply both from field and from range.

Conservation practices in the use of water so that the land may be saved for future use and not permitted to erode also were stressed.

When grasshoppers threatened Nevada farm crops this year, agents in the infested counties, in co-operation with the federal Bureau of Entomology and the State Department of Agricul-

ture, headed the control campaigns of farmers which kept damage to a low figure.

Post-War Plans Made . . .

When the governor of the state took up a program of post-war planning in the interest of being ready for any emergency following the conflict, the Extension Service was asked to represent agriculture and its staff prepared the report for that industry.

Services of the Extension staff were always available to any other agency in its educational program, and co-operation was given to the farm bureaus, other farm organizations, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Defense Transportation, the State Council of Defense, the State Department of Education, state and county Nutrition Councils, consumer interest committees, Parent-Teacher associations, service clubs, the Red Cross, livestock associations and many other organizations, in addition to the regular state and federal agricultural agencies.

Homemakers Join in War Effort . . .

In home economics extension work, as in agriculture and 4-H Club work, the emphasis throughout the year was upon projects contributing toward the war effort. Projects not so contributing were laid aside for the duration.

Farm women as well as farm men join in the war food effort in this state and the home demonstration workers explained the need for "food for freedom" to the homemaker so that there would be a united family in harness together.

With food supplies short from outside sources, the "live at home" program, by which farm families raise all possible of their own food, was stressed.

Victory Gardens Grown . . .

Victory gardens in most cases are raised by the women and children of farm families.

Just how this can be done most efficiently was explained to farm homemakers, with the result that more home gardens

were raised in the state than in many years. The increase came both on the farms and in town, and in both places the Extension Service was an important educational factor.

Once the food is raised, it must be cared for properly, so food preservation and storage were stressed.

Much Food Preserved and Stored . . .

It is estimated that, under the impetus of the extension program, the average farm family in Nevada canned 250 quarts of food, stored 500 pounds of fruits and vegetables in addition to 500 pounds of potatoes, and cured 50 pounds of meat.

Proper use of foods to provide strong bodies also was stressed, since top health is more important than ever in wartime.

Since its organization in 1940, the Extension Service has taken a large part in the work of the Nevada State Nutrition Council, an over-all group concerned with building up the health of Nevada citizens.

The council, of which an extension worker is chairman, is designed to be a source of authentic information and to coordinate effort so that duplication is avoided. Nutrition has long been one of the educational objectives of the Extension Service.

Nutrition Course Is "Refresher" . . .

The home economics staff of the Extension Service joined with the School of Home Economics faculty and others in a nutrition refresher course in which many women of the state were trained for service in the emergency feeding of large numbers of persons and in the adequate nutrition of the state's people.

In addition, home demonstration agents contributed to other wartime activities, including the cereal and flour enrichment campaign in order that these foods might be of the greatest nutritive value, in the state school lunch program, in developing good health among Nevada rural school children, in home management, in fats salvage, in consumer education, and in many other movements better to adjust homemakers to wartime conditions.

4-H Boys and Girls Active in War Effort . . .

Nevada farm boys and girls are part of the farm life of the state, and, as such, they contributed much to the national food effort during the year as well as to many other patriotic activities.

4-H Club work, in which about 800 of them were enrolled during the year, is an important part of the educational program of the Extension Service.

Early in the war year of 1942, a 4-H Club Victory record book was prepared and given to the boys and girls in which to keep a record of their war work.

These books, when they are finished and the war is over, will be eloquent evidence of the part the Four-Aitchers have played in the war, a conflict in which every individual must contribute his most.

Youngsters Contribute Much . . .

Many 4-H Club boys and girls in the state grew victory gardens this year, thus adding materially to the fruit and vegetable supply of the state at a time when protective foods were greatly needed.

Girls helped in preserving and storing home-grown food so that none would go to waste in wartime and would help maintain nutrition standards needed for good health.

Much of the work of conserving and repairing farm and farm home equipment, so vital now with a shortage of machines, was carried on by 4-H Club boys.

Burlap sacks, badly needed to care for the state's grain and potato crops, were repaired by 4-H Club boys and girls.

Lead in Rural Salvage . . .

Leaders in salvage in rural areas of rubber and scrap metal were the 4-H Club boys and girls, many of whose efforts outstripped those of adults.

In many cases, 4-H Club members worked in the fields alongside of their parents to help harvest crops so badly needed by the nation.

The state 4-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe was on a war-time footing, emphasizing fire protection, conservation, and nutrition and health especially among many patriotic wartime activities.

In all this work, the 4-H Club members, sponsored by the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, utilized training given them as part of their 4-H education, without which they would not have been so valuable in the war effort.

118 Communities Served . . .

All told, 118 communities are in the twelve farm bureau counties. In 94 of these, extension programs in agriculture and home economics, embodying major livestock and agricultural projects and the farm home, have been developed in co-operation with the farmers and stockmen of the respective counties. In addition, itinerant and emergency work has been done in the five unorganized counties.

An extension office was established at Tonopah early in the year with an agent there on duty part time, thus better affording service to ranchers of Nye County and Esmeralda County.

Market Conditions Studied . . .

During the year, the various phases of the marketing of agricultural products, through the ordinary channels of trade as well as through co-operative marketing associations, were made subjects of special study so as to keep producers informed as to market conditions and demand and supply.

In this connection special time and attention has been given a study of the various government regulations affecting prices and methods of distribution of agricultural products for the purpose of interpreting these orders for agricultural producers as they are issued.

Co-ops Are Given Service . . .

Continued help was given co-operative marketing associations which assisted the farmers and stockmen of the state in securing better prices and more adequate marketing facilities for cattle, dairy products, sheep, wool, poultry, eggs, and turkeys.

Full co-operation has been given the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Soil Conservation Service in carrying out the conservation and adjustment programs in the state.

Extension agents were called upon more than ever before to furnish technical information on production and to advise as how to meet the many individual and group problems now facing farmers and stockmen on account of the war.

Agents Close to Rural People . . .

As teachers and demonstrators, extension agents are established in their counties as friends in whom the rural people of Nevada have, from years of service, developed confidence.

The job of the agent is, first, using the latest scientific information available, to encourage and help farmers and ranchers do all they can as individuals to solve their own problems; second, to encourage voluntary co-operation with other farmers on a community and county basis; and, third, to encourage co-operation with other farmers and groups and with their state and federal governments on a state and national basis.

Improved Practices Are Demonstrated . . .

In the early years of extension work, the emphasis was on the individual enterprise, even on the individual operation.

County agents themselves culled hens, tested soil, demonstrated cheese and butter making, and gave horticultural demonstrations, to show individual farmers, or small groups of farmers, how to perform these specific operations. It was a period of establishing confidence through demonstrations based on proved methods and scientific fact, requiring only intelligent participation to prove profitable to the farmer.

These demonstrations, followed by successful livestock and crop demonstrations of profit to farmers, and co-operative effort, such as foundation of irrigation and drainage districts, co-operative marketing organizations, extension of electric power lines, early established confidence in the county agent and the institutions he represents.

Greater Production Encouraged . . .

That early confidence has been maintained in Nevada. Such demonstrations and tests, supervised by the county agents, remained, during the year, of fundamental interest to Nevada farmers and stock raisers, especially because of the need for greater production with less labor.

County agents through office calls, farm and home visits, presented timely information to farmers and homemakers directly throughout the year.

Newspapers of the state, radio stations both in the state and receivable here, farm magazines circulating in Nevada, and other publications reaching Nevada farm people continued to co-operate with the Agricultural Extension Service.

During the year information concerning approved practices in agriculture and home economics and timely war action programs directly concerning the daily life of farmer and homemaker, was prepared in form for use in publications and on the air, was furnished these media of information by the extension news service regularly and was widely used by them.

Through these secondary contact methods, it was possible to reach most of the rural people of Nevada with the educational program of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Equipped for War Service . . .

And, in time of war, the Extension Service has been found to be organized and equipped to give service to the nation in the production of food in the conviction that "food will win the war and write the peace."

In 1943 Nevada farmers will have a harder time than last year to keep up the production of needed food. The Extension Service stands ready, as always, to put its shoulder to the wheel.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN,
Acting Director,
Agricultural Extension Service,
University of Nevada.

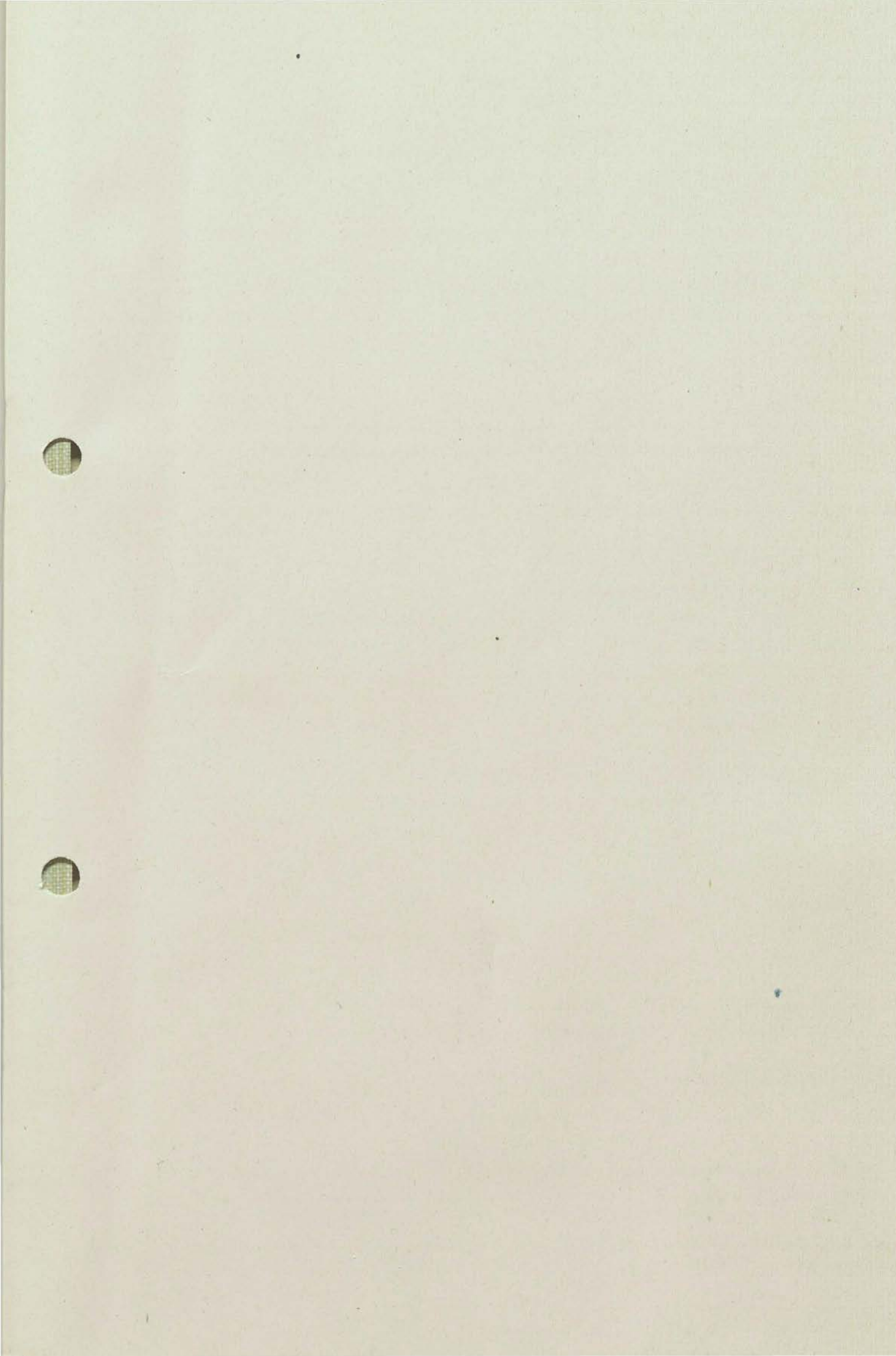


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FOREWARD

On July 15, 1942, Cecil W. Creel resigned as Director of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, to run for U. S. Senator.

On the same date the Assistant Director was appointed Acting Director of the Extension Service. Accordingly, readers of this report should bear in mind that the Assistant Director's time in 1942 was of a two-fold nature, and was largely devoted to administrative work during the last seven months of the year, as Mr. Creel was absent from the state the entire month of May. During this period the Assistant Director carried on so far as was possible, his regular duties as County Agent Supervisor and Agricultural 4-H Club work, as well as that of Director. This was not a new experience, as the Assistant Director had previously served as Acting Director for 19 months during a leave of absence given Director Creel in 1941-42. However, readers should understand that in 1943 Project II-A was carried on with considerable difficulty, due to the war and dual responsibility of the supervisor and conditions under which he had to work.

1942 FAVORABLE YEAR FOR NEVADA
AGRICULTURE AND EXTENSION WORK

1942 was a favorable year for Nevada agriculture and livestock. Despite the war and shortage of labor 99 percent of the crops were harvested.

The supply of irrigation water was also plentiful for most of the farming areas and spring rains added materially to the soil moisture.

Late frosts damaged alfalfa and potatoes some, and tended to retard the growth of crops generally, but those conditions did not offset the good conditions for the season as a whole.

Nevada cattle and wool growers had a very good season. Prices were excellent. Cattle and sheep came from the ranges in good condition. Farmers secured good crop yields and fair returns. Dairy production was off due to sale of dairy cows to California dairymen and higher prices of hay which caused some dairymen to reduce their herds.

Extension work kept pace with the farmers and stockmen, and notable progress was made in meeting the needs of agriculture in these critical times, whatever the problems were.

Supervisory goals were not met in 1942 due to the amount of administrative work necessary as Acting Director, yet efficiency of county offices did not suffer, as it was possible to maintain close contacts with the agricultural agents. All of the twelve Nevada agricultural agents have had at least four years experience, most of them ten or more, and accordingly, supervision is a matter of maintenance of extension standards of procedure rather than instruction of new agents. Continuous effort is desirable to

keep personnel from getting into a "rut" which they could easily do on account of numerous jobs such as secretary of the ACA, War Boards, Transportation committees and the like. Accordingly, a sufficient number of office and regional county agent conferences were held to review methods and production for attacking problems.

AAA COOPERATION

In Nevada the state AAA office is located in the Extension Building at the University and county association office headquarters are in the county extension offices, and County Agents act as secretaries of the county ACA's. The Director of Extension meets with the state AAA committee and votes the same as farmer members.

The assistant director, when serving as Director of Extension, and other times as the Director's representative, attended the state committee meetings which were held regularly at least once a month.

Six annual county ACA association meetings were also attended.

The State Agricultural Planning Committee held but one meeting during the year. However, an executive committee and an area committee met when necessary thereby eliminating the necessity for meetings of the entire committee. At this meeting, the committee completed its plan for organization and began work on specific problems of state-wide importance. No county problems were brought before the state committee since the problems now before county committees seem to be such that they can be solved locally.

Agricultural Planning work was slowed up on July 1 when the BAE discontinued their cooperative agreement with Nevada. However, V. E. Scott Project Leader, carried on throughout the year, and several counties are continuing the work. Some counties however, called off Agricultural Planning

work for the duration of the war.

The main achievement in Agricultural Planning for the year was preparation of Food-for-Freedom goals for 1943. These goals were used by the State War Board in planning the 1943 Farm Plan Sign-up.

Considerable time was spent by the supervisor with County Agents early in the year in improving their County Agricultural Planning procedure.

State SCS Advisory Committee

During 1942 the State SCS Advisory Committee met when necessary. It consists of the Director of Extension, the Director of the Experiment Station, and the State SCS coordinator. The committee does not function like the State AAA committee, it does not meet regularly and few problems are presented by the SCS for its consideration. One new SCS district was organized during the year.

It would be of considerable advantage to the SCS districts in Nevada if additional work could be conducted in organized districts to determine the effectiveness and adaptation of scientific information developed elsewhere.

Information

A continuous flow of timely informational material covering the fields of agriculture was presented to county agents through circular letters.

Promotion of Extension Work

Plans which were made in 1941 for increasing the effectiveness of Extension work in Nye County were carried out. This county has never been regularly organized for extension work, but splendid progress was made in 1942 in assisting ranchers in this county, and many calls were

on the part-time agent at the Extension office provided in the new postoffice building at Tonopah, the county seat.

Cooperation Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine--USDA

A project agreement covering Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control was renewed for 1942 with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the State Department of Agriculture. Under this agreement, county agents acted as county project leaders, while the entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture acted as State Project Leader for Grasshoppers.

Mormon Cricket Control was handled exclusively by the State Department of Agriculture, no educational program being involved. Under the agreement, the Extension Service appointed the entomologist of the State Department of Agriculture as State project leader. No educational program was undertaken and accordingly it was not necessary to appoint county agents county project leaders.

Grasshopper infestations and Mormon Cricket however, did little damage to cultivated lands in 1942.

State Extension Conference

No State Extension Conference was held in 1943.

However, regional conferences of agents were held three times during the year and all county offices were visited twice. At these meetings, timely information methods, war-time procedures, cooperation with other agencies and planning the Extension program were subjects of discussion by the Supervisor and Agents.

SUPERVISION OF COUNTY AGENTS

Suggestions for county Extension programs are usually initiated by the County Extension Agent or Agents, if there are more than one in a county, who collect and organize during the year local situation facts for the county. This information is presented to the delegates representing all the community centers in the county at the annual county Farm Bureau meeting for their recommendations. At this meeting, committees are many times appointed to review the suggestions, or the group as a whole may consider the suggestions, revise them or add new projects. Next, the county agent or county agents, as the case may be, and the county Farm Bureau directors, at the next county Farm Bureau directors' meeting following the annual meeting of delegates representing the community centers, complete the program planning job and proceed to carry out the plans adopted.

Using this method, plans were arrived at for 1942. By following this procedure, the Nevada Extension Service find out what the most important problems are and what the farmers want to do about them and can make available the services it has at its command to solve the problems the programs present. Different phases of the county programs were written up as county projects and altogether 175 active projects were actively worked on by county agents in 1942. All such projects were checked and approved by the assistant director and progress of each followed through the monthly reports, conferences at agent offices and field visits.

Specialist reports were also read and numerous conferences held with specialists. Not enough time was given to planning the program, or its execution, as the supervisor planned, on account of the heavy burden of administrative work suddenly put on the supervisor (as Acting Director) when the Direc-

tor resigned.

There is no substitute for frequent conferences where planned and miscellaneous work is discussed at length by the supervisor and agent in the agent's office. Two to four such conferences were planned for each agent, but this was only partially carried out.

State Farm Bureau

As an ex-office member of the State Farm Bureau Board of Directors, the writer attended the few meetings that were held while acting as Director of Extension.

USDA War Boards

In accord with Secretary Claude Wickard's Memorandum No. 921, the State War Board carried on with the Director of Extension as vice-chairman of this committee, and occasionally acts as such.

County agents are secretaries of the County War Boards.

As supervisor, and later as acting director, the writer worked closely with county agents to secure a better understanding of what was expected of the Boards, and how the Extension Service should function in connection with War Board work.

Extension Conferences Attended

As Acting Director, the Assistant Director, attended three conferences; one a cost of living conference, held at Berkeley, California, May 14 and 15, and two, Extension Directors' conferences at Salt Lake, September 17 and 18, and Denver, December 1 to 3.

On October 25 to 29, the supervisor, as acting director, attended the Land-Grant College Association meeting held at Chicago.

Summary of County Agent Activities

Operating in all seventeen counties of the state--12 regularly

organized county farm bureau counties and 5 unorganized counties where the county agents as secretaries of Agricultural Conservation Committees and War Boards carried on the education as well as administrative shares of the AAA program and War Board work. County Agents spent approximately 1500 man days in field work among the farmers of the state. Due to war programs fewer days were spent in the field, however, they visited farmers in the state some 13,560 times and held meetings and demonstrations which had a total attendance of approximately 10,440 persons.

County Agents handled 24,196 calls by people seeking aid and wrote 10,006 letters in answer to requests for information.

Neighborhood Leader Project Set-up

Following a visit by Fred Jans of the federal extension office, members of the Nevada state staff immediately inaugurated a survey of the various ways of reaching farmers in the state.

From this survey, the neighborhood leadership plan, as an official project, was worked out and inaugurated in the respective counties, 514 leaders being enrolled for emergency work.

Under the Nevada neighborhood leadership plan, 90 percent of the farms in the state can be reached within 24 hours by means of radio, press, telephone, mail, and other methods with information of vital importance to rural people.

Each county is blocked out in communities, of which there are 130 in the state, then broken down into neighborhoods of from 5 to 10 farms each.

One leader for Each Six to Ten Farms

In each neighborhood, two farmers or their wives serve as neighbor-

hood leaders, there being one leader for each 6 farms in the state.

About 60 percent of the leaders are men and 40 percent women.

Many fine benefits are expected to come from this system, which combines established practices of reaching rural people in Nevada with new methods developed during the emergency.

Rural Fire Fighters Organized

With Nevada rural people susceptible to loss by fire, either from war or non-war causes, and resulting curtailment of production, an emergency fire protection project was set up.

Rural fire control boards are now organized in most Nevada counties, ready to take steps on a community basis to combat any fires which break out.

An educational program, including a survey of fire hazards on farms and in farm homes was instituted. 4-H Club boys and girls have taken a large part in this program.

Fire Control Objectives in this Program Are:

1. To decrease fire hazards on ranches and in rural homes.
2. To make rural people in Nevada "fire conscious."
3. To demonstrate the proper methods of using simple tools in fire fighting and fire proofing.
4. To add to the "total defense" of Nevada's water sheds, range lands, forests, and rural areas by protecting them from fires of any origin.

In cooperation with other interested agencies, the program, which has been carried largely by the Extension Service, organized the rural people of the state, in communities where they were not already organized, so that they are prepared to curtail or eliminate fire as an impediment to the "food-for-freedom" drive.

Nevada 4-H Members Mobilized

Nevada 4-H club members took part, through various activities, in National 4-H Mobilization Week. In special meetings, the boys and girls laid plans for their part in the national war effort. New members were sought and obtained in an attempt to mobilize all available farm youth in the state in the "food-for-freedom" and other wartime activities.

Transcriptions of "4-H Mobilizes", the dramatic radio program, were obtained by the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and arrangements made by it for broadcast over both radio stations in the state. Word was sent to all 4-H club members in the state, asking them to listen in.

Attention of all 4-H members also was called to other 4-H mobilization of its rural youth in 4-H Club work and carried by the great majority of the papers. In these stories, the agricultural committee of the Nevada State Bankers' association was quoted as backing the program.

Mats calling attention to the week were supplied to all newspapers in the state.

Many agents in the various counties ordered posters and buttons for display by 4-H Club boys and girls.

If anyone in the state was not cognizant of the part being played by 4-H Club boys and girls in the national effort, he was the sort who had no contact with rural people or who did not read or listen.

New 4-H Victory Project Set-up

A new 4-H Club project was set up early in the year dealing with the war activities of 4-H Club boys and girls. In this project, each

youngster may count his wartime activities.

A special 4-H Club victory record book was provided, in which each member may record his war work, such as victory garden work, clean-up campaigns, removal of accident and fire hazards, and salvage of metals, rubber, paper, and rags.

Livestock Show Related to Goals

In the annual Nevada Junior Livestock show during April, 4-H Club livestock raisers from many counties in the state showed what they can do in raising meat animals . . . beef cattle, sheep, and hogs . . . in the "food-for-freedom" effort.

The highest quality of livestock yet exhibited were on display and revealed the part 4-H members are taking to help the ranchers of Nevada meet the state lend-lease food goals.

Extension Agents Helped Farmers With Wartime Problems

When Nevada poultry raisers began to complain that they had come through with increased egg production only to find the price drop, an Extension Specialist met the situation by analyzing prices to show that the complaints were not well founded.

Members of the state staff met with many groups concerned with wartime activities in agriculture in the various counties of the state and helped them with their problems. Included were groups interested in cattle marketing, dairy production, poultry production, and other fields.

Stressed in their relations with farmers during the month of April by Nevada Extension Specialists were such matters as the shortage and reuse of grain sacks, methods of constructing houses for the

emergency farm storage of small grains, the impending shortage of vegetables from California in view of the evacuation of Japanese truck gardeners and its effect upon Nevada farmers and their garden plans.

With Extension agents the secretaries of all county USDA War Boards in the state, the Extension Service continued to be the most active of any agency in the state in carrying on War Board activities.

Except for the Forest Service, to a limited extent, the Extension Service is the only USDA agency in Nevada having a representative with an office in every major agricultural area.

Because of their key position, the Extension agents are engaged in practically every activity in the war effort touching farmers and farm homemakers and in many others which are only slightly related to agriculture.

Included in their activities of wartime nature throughout the year, were attendance at meetings of victory garden committees, nutrition councils, supervision of victory garden groups in planting, arranging and presenting garden radio programs, surveying automobile grave yards in rural areas, taking care of applications for priorities for farm machinery and arranging for obtaining it, attending all meetings of county USDA War Boards, work on Civilian Defense projects, nutrition work in cooperation with the Red Cross and county nutritional council and schools, sending many form letters to ranchers in connection with their responsibilities in emergency programs with resulting stepping up of production and activity, cooperating with the U.S. Employment Service in surveying, finding, and placing farm labor, many meetings with farmers

on victory garden programs, scrap iron collection campaign assistance, fire prevention and control plans and educational program, news stories on all phases of the emergency and agriculture, leaflets on many emergency subjects but especially on victory gardens, organization of victory garden demonstrators and providing them with necessary information and techniques, farm machinery repair leaflets issued, conferences in connection with possible establishment of evacuated Japanese in Nevada rural areas, helping with the movement of scrap iron from the farms to steel mills, organization and operation of a training school in farm machinery repair, organization and operation of a training school by which non-farm labor can learn something about how to handle certain farm problems.

Many other of the agents' activities also dealt with the wartime Extension job.

Bins Urged for Wheat Storage

A campaign to encourage provision by farmers for the storage of the 1942 wheat crop was pressed. News stories were issued to the papers of the state and the agents furnished farmers with special plans for approved structures.

In connection with this and other farm building, the new lumber freezing orders were explained.

Agricultural Planning Meetings were Held

Agricultural Planning meetings were held in several counties and Extension agents and specialists took part in discussions to determine as far as possible prospective 1943 agricultural production for each county in relation to lend-lease goals.

Pasture Improvement Pushed

A pasture improvement program was pushed during the year. Specialists and agents inspected pastures and made suggestions as to their improvement, especially in relation to the dairy products goals for the year.

Preparation of a handbook on pastures covering the entire state, was started.

Soil conservation and building practices to increase production as a wartime measure were stressed in many ways.

Crop rotation, the correct use of water, and other factors were emphasized.

Tests in eight counties as to the use of commercial fertilizer were established in connection with grass and alfalfa crops.

Insects and Disease Controlled

Insect and disease control campaigns, in view of the need for increased production, were carried on by agents in counties where this work was needed.

Control measures were applied to victory gardens in order to cut down insect and disease losses.

Quality Hay Promoted

Farmers were advised through the News Service as to the proper time to cut hay that it may yield the largest amount of high quality feed for livestock.

Medical Service Survey

A survey was made as to the shortage of physicians in rural areas as a result of the calling of many of them to service with the armed forces.

4-H CLUB WORK IN NEVADA

1943

by
Thomas Buckman, Acting Director

Nevada does not have a separate 4-H Club department. Extension agents devote up to one third of their time to 4-H Club work. Despite the war, high standards for 4-H Club work were maintained, and in addition, 4-H Club members and their leaders contributed much to the war effort.

During the last half of the year the assistant director served as Acting Director of the Extension Service, which reduced the amount of time he could devote to the 4-H Club program. However, other members of the State Extension staff lent their assistance and the agricultural program was carried normally.

On the home economics side of the work, the assistant director for home economics, who has charge of home economics work, carried on her usual excellent supervisory and subject matter program in home economics.

Generally speaking, the quality of individual project work in 1942 can be reported as being excellent. A number of successful Achievement Days were held; a most successful Junior Livestock show was held in Western Nevada at the State Fair Grounds.

The First National Bank of Nevada again sponsored a \$200.00 scholarship for a Nevada 4-H boy or girl, to a deserving 4-H boy or girl planning to attend the University of Nevada College of Agriculture. This scholarship was awarded at the time of the State 4-H encampment at Lake Tahoe in August.

During the first week of August, the 19th Annual 4-H Camp was held at Lake Tahoe. As in the past, the 4-H Senior Council very effectively

assisted the Extension Service with the program and management of the camp.

980 boys and girls participated in 4-H club work in Nevada during 1942. This is above the ten year average of 875 enrollment. Completions were down 7% compared to 1941.

County agents and home demonstration agents reported they devoted approximately 20% of their time to 4-H club work in 1942. All of the State Office staff devoted some time to club work, at least one full week, during the State 4-H Club encampment at Lake Tahoe. Others, including the Assistant Directors, spent from 15% to 20% of their time on the club program.

Agricultural agents reported 41 men leaders and the home demonstration agents 90. As usual there were more women leaders than men, but we gained 14 more this year. So far in the agricultural club work, not enough leaders have been secured.

522 boys and 458 girls carried on 980 projects during the year. Of these 726 projects were brought to completion.

1942 REPORT ON HOME ECONOMICS 4-H CLUB WORK IN NEVADA

Home Economics 4-H club work in Nevada has been handicapped this year by an inadequate staff, the many war emergency duties that it was necessary to fulfill, and the decrease in available 4-H club members that has resulted from the migration of families out of the rural areas of the state.

In three counties (Elko, Washoe, and Churchill county) home demonstration agents carried on girls' 4-H club work as part of their regular program with about the same volume of enrollment and completion.

In the Western District (Lyon, Douglas and Ormsby) there was a change of agents. As a result there was only half-time service part of the year, a two month period with no agent, and then a new agent. Despite these handicaps a fairly good volume of enrollments and completions was secured.

In Pershing County, a former 4-H club member who has given assistance in girls 4-H work during previous summers completed her college training in home economics and returned to the county. She was again hired to have charge of Pershing County girls' 4-H club work this summer and secured good results.

In four other counties (Humboldt, White Pine, Lincoln, and Clark) the assistant director for home economics extension assisted the agriculture agents in 4-H club activities by giving guidance in the selection of 4-H club projects and training 4-H club leaders. The heavy responsibility that men agents and this assistant director carried in regard to various war service activities made it impossible for them to give as much time as usual to girls' 4-H club work. Therefore, the volume of work and percentages of completion suffered.

The assistant director for home economics extension continued to serve as state leader for home economics 4-H club work, determined project requirements,

assisted in the training of the women 4-H club leaders, conducted the state 4-H club contests and supervised home economics activities at state 4-H club camp, (including project instruction 4-H leader training and the feeding of the camp.)

This year every effort was made to closely coordinate 4-H club work with national war efforts. The assistant director for home economics extension prepared a 4-H club Victory Record Book to serve as a guide in planning for and recording various types of war service. Included, were sections on the Food Preservation and Storage, Yard Improvement, Conservation and Care of Equipment, Salvage Campaigns, Farm and Home Safety, Fire Prevention, Nutrition, Purchase of War Stamps and Bonds, Thrift Practices, Red Cross Sewing and Canteen Service, and Miscellaneous War Service Activities. The form of this Victory Record book was very simple, and its use seemed effective in stimulating and correlating the usual 4-H work and war service activities.

As the main purpose in all home economics 4-H club work this year was to cooperate with the Nation's total war effort, much of home economics 4-H club work was planned on an individual basis. Agent and 4-H leaders were given considerable authority to modify the usual project requirements, in order to meet the unusual conditions existing this year. Throughout all types of 4-H club work time was devoted to explaining war aims and problems and how each 4-H club member and her family could cooperate with the Nation's total war effort.

The usual project instruction books were used, but they were supplemented by special material on adjustment to war conditions. In the Foods project these were: the use of enriched and whole grained flour, bread and cereals, sugar rationing, and the use of sugar substitutes, school lunches, one dish

meals, large quantity cooking, and Foods for Health standards. In the clothing project a large part of the time was spent on care, renovation, and remaking of clothing; and much attention given to rapidly changing market conditions regarding clothing supplies. Knitting for the Red Cross and the making of navy kits were carried on as special war services.

Victory Gardens were made a special 4-H club activity for all club members, and all 4-H club members carried on some sort of Victory Garden work either as a major project or as a special war service. As family cooperation in war service was a fundamental objective this year, many 4-H club members did not have separate Victory Gardens but assisted their families in the planning, planting, and care of the family Victory Garden. A large proportion of vegetable garden work was done by women and children because the men were so very busy. Therefore, this emphasis on the family vegetable garden supplied a better incentive for cooperation than separate 4-H gardens would have done. Practically all girls did some Victory canning or assisted their mothers in doing it. A high proportion of 4-H club members also took part in Victory Garden yard improvement activities. Some 4-H club groups planted trees in school yards, in cooperation with the tree planting program fostered by the forest service.

Because Agricultural labor shortage was such a serious problem in Nevada this year, it was vitally important that 4-H club member assist their families and neighbors in fulfilling Nevada's Food for Freedom quotas. To stimulate this cooperation and allow time for it, the requirements as to volume of 4-H project work were reduced. The time thus released was definitely scheduled for use in assisting with agricultural production. Reports at county annual meetings contained many references to the large volume of hard outside work

done by 4-H club boys and girls.

Much assistance was also given by 4-H club girls in regard to family meals, feeding crews, laundering and general housework. All this work was counted toward the required hours of home practice, no matter what project was carried.

4-H club girls took an active part in the various salvage drives. The outstanding success in this was made by a 4-H club girl in Washoe County who won the county prize for scrap metal collecting, by turning in 24,850 pounds of scrap metal. 103,000 pounds of scrap metal were turned in by the 4-H club boys and girls of this county. 4-H club girls also cooperated in the collection of scrap paper and rubber, and books and magazines for the use of nearby military camps.

Cooperation was given to the National Nutrition campaign through studying the National Nutrition Yard Stick and checking on personal and family food habits. Nutrition posters were distributed by 4-H clubs and exhibits on Food for Health and Victory Gardens were put up in store windows and at County Achievement days.

4-H girls also took part in accident and fire prevention through picking up trash, clearing out weeds, and learning to fire proof clothing and other textiles, scoring their own and neighbors' houses for fire hazards and helping to remove same.

Cooperation was given to the war service conservation effort, through the repair of grain and potato sacks, and the care and repair of equipment, both inside and outside the house, and extra care in taking care of personal clothing and belongings.

4-H clubs continued to give assistance in family and community recreation

problems. The number of 4-H club meetings had to be reduced, also the amount of time devoted to recreation at 4-H club meetings had to be shortened. However, the idea that some recreation was necessary for health and morale was repeatedly emphasized and 4-H club members stimulated to take on this responsibility in their families and communities. From reports received, we believe this has been a real factor in keeping alive some recreation inspite of the heavy work load all Nevada farm and ranch families have carried this year.

The program of instruction at this year's 4-H club camp was centered around war services. Each day a special committee of the senior council cooperated by putting up posters regarding some specific type of war service. The National Nutrition Program, Fire and Accident Prevention, Salvage Collection, Care and Repair of Equipment, National War Activities, The Purchase of War Savings Stamps and Bonds were the topics emphasized through the posters and in group discussions.

Dr. Helen Mitchell, Principal Nutritionist, Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. and Miss Rae Russell, Regional Nutritionist, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, San Francisco, California spent two days at the State 4-H club camp. Doctor Mitchell presented the aims of the National Nutrition Program to the general assembly, and held conferences with the local leaders and the senior council group. Miss Russell conducted nutrition classes and demonstrated the use of the nutrition game, Vitamingo.

Other project instructions given during the week of state 4-H club camp included the repair of grain and potato sacks, and the fire proofing of clothing and textiles. Handicraft instruction was also carried on by a group of instructors from California as has been done at every state 4-H club camp

for the past several years.

Special mention should be made of the excellent cooperation given by the Senior council during this year's state 4-H club camp. They took real responsibility in the camp administration and showed much interest and insight in their consideration concerning 4-H club contributions to the national war effort.

The recommendation of the Senior Council regarding war service health activities is appended as illustrative of the senior council activities along these lines.

Four state 4-H club contests were held this year, Dress Revue, Clothing Achievement, Canning, and Girls Record Contest. Nevada also won a regional award in the Farm and Home Accounts contest, so five state representatives and a home demonstration agent were sent to this year's National 4-H club congress at Chicago.

Herewith follows a summary of Nevada 4-H Club war-time services, which was prepared by the assistant director for home economics, which gives a clear picture of such activities.

NEVADA 4-H CLUB WAR SERVICES

4-H Club War Services: Participation in the Nation's total war effort was an outstanding feature of Nevada's 4-H club work during 1942. To stimulate such cooperation regular project requirements were modified and project activities planned to emphasize the war services most needed in each locality. A 4-H club war service project record book was prepared by the Agricultural Extension Service and used by club members and leaders in planning war service activities and keeping a record of results.

Food For Freedom Food Production: 4-H club members played an important part in helping Nevada fulfill its Food For Freedom production goals. All agricultural projects were planned with this end in view. Also each club member made specific plans for helping compensate for the acute shortage of agricultural labor that occurred throughout the entire state this year. Twelve and fourteen year old boys and girls did the work of men during the summer months - irrigating, putting up hay, riding the range, etc. Throughout the year 4-H club members carried on a large part of the lighter production tasks such as milking, feeding, tending poultry, etc. The responsibility taken and the work done by 4-H club members were important factors in making it possible for farm and ranch families to meet the production goals set up for this year.

Victory Gardens: Practically every 4-H club member in the state had a Victory Garden this year - either a separate garden for which they were entirely responsible or else specific duties in connection with family vegetable gardens.

Because of the reduction in out-of state supplies of fruit and vegetables, 4-H Victory Garden activities proved to be a real war service through producing much needed supplies of protective foods. Food preservation and

and storage were a part of the Victory Garden campaign and 4-H club members by themselves, or with their mothers', canned hundreds of quarts of garden products, and improved storage facilities. Home Grounds Improvement was a part of the Victory Garden campaign. In cooperation with the forest services, trees were planted at home and on school grounds.

Salvage Campaigns: 4-H clubs took a major responsibility for the collection of scrap metal and rubber in all rural areas having 4-H clubs. They took great pride in having this specific responsibility for salvage turned over to them. Under their leadership a careful canvass was made of farms and rural communities, and scrap metal and rubber either brought to town or stock-piled in preparation for collection by trucks donated for that purpose.

Fire Prevention, and Farm and Home Safety were two other war services carried on by 4-H club members. They made surveys of farms and homes to discover fire and accident hazards and then, either by themselves or with family cooperation, set to work and removed such hazards. Through cooperation between Civilian Defense, the Forest Service, and the Agricultural Extension Service they received training in fire fighting methods and the fire proofing of clothing and household textiles. Training in first aid was also continued.

Conservation and Care of Equipment: Care and repair of farm machinery and home equipment was another phase of war service carried on by 4-H club members. Also, burlap sacks were collected, sorted, and mended following training given at 4-H club camp.

Nutrition and Health: 4-H clubs and club members placed special emphasis upon the improvement of nutrition and health as a personal war

service. The National Nutrition Yardstick was used to check individual and family food habits, and the fostering of school lunches adopted as a special 4-H club responsibility.

War Stamps Investments: 4-H club meetings were used to explain war emergency situations and the need for all citizens to assist in financing our nation's war expenses, and 4-H club members were stimulated to invest in war saving stamps and bonds.

Other War Service Activities: Other war services carried on by 4-H clubs and 4-H club members, included raising funds for the USO, and cooperating Red Cross first aid, home nursing, nutrition training, Red Cross knitting, and the preparation of Navy kits.

State 4-H Club Camp: The annual state 4-H club camp was held at the state 4-H camp grounds, Lake Tahoe, August 3 to 7, inclusive, with an attendance of 294.

The theme for this year's state 4-H camp was War Service. Special training for war service was given along the following lines:

Fire Protection: In cooperation with the Forest Service, training was given in fire fighting techniques for rural areas, brush and grass fires, etc., and the removal of fire hazards around farm home and ranch buildings. Girls attending camp received training in the fire proofing of clothing and household textiles.

Conservation: The whole problem of conservation of vital supplies was discussed from the national, state and local viewpoints, and further methods developed for 4-H club cooperation in salvage drives, and care and repair of equipment. 4-H club boys received training in the construction and use of the new ball-tie straight-

ener, and 4-H club girls learned how to sort, clean, repair, and store sacks used for the marketing of agricultural products.

Nutrition and Health: Dr. Helen Mitchell, Principal Nutritionist, and Miss Rae Russell, Regional Nutritionist, from the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency attended the state 4-H camp and gave valuable assistance and guidance in nutrition and health problems. Doctor Mitchell held conferences with leaders and members of the senior council. Miss Russell conducted classes for junior 4-H club members, and demonstrated the nutrition game "Vitamingo". Nutrition films which they brought with them were also shown during the evening camp fire assemblies.

Senior Council Activities: The Senior Council took a major responsibility for the operation of the state 4-H club camp this year. Senior 4-H club members served as officers of the day. Committees arranged for poster displays, and judged the non-technical state contests. The state 4-H club officers presided at all assemblies. The Senior Council session held each day was largely devoted to a consideration of the Nation's war emergency problems, and ways in which 4-H clubs and club members could be of assistance in the various war service activities. A copy of the resolutions adopted by the Senior Council follows.

Program for Wartime Activities for 4-H Clubs for
1943

The following is a report of the War activities committees at the Nevada State 4-H Club Camp held August 3-8, 1942 at Lake Tahoe. The committees were selected by the State 4-H Club officers, Virgil Getto, president and Zelda Heitman, secretary. One senior member from each county was appointed to serve on each committee. The committees as suggested by Mr. Thomas Buckman were on (1) Victory Gardens and Food-for-Freedom; (2) Health; (3) Patriotism; (4) Conservation and Salvage; (5) War Bonds and Stamps; (6) Fire Protection. The original committee reports are attached hereto:

Victory Gardens and Food for Freedom

1. Every 4-H Club member can either raise a garden of some kind or assist parents or others with the family garden. The family garden not only adds to the total food supply of the nation but helps raise the nutrition standard of 4-H Club members and their families and transportation facilities are relieved.
2. It is suggested that 4-H Club members adopt some such slogan as "Kill the weeds and Win the War" because weeding is one job which 4-H Club members can do well. There probably is no work which boys and girls can do which will make a greater contribution to their country in time of war than willingly and cheerfully killing weeds.
3. 4-H Club members can take over pest control problems of the family garden. Extension agents and others will be glad to give directions for pest control.
4. Boys 4-H Club projects should be confined to those which actually produce food.
5. Girl 4-H Club members can assist in increasing the food supply by assisting with food preservation to utilize fully products from the gardens, fields orchards and from farm animals and poultry.

Health

1. Keeping in good health is especially important in time of war. Special attention must therefore be given to the fourth H of the 4-H Club emblem.
2. The food people eat probably has more effect on their health than any other one factor of their lives. The hot lunch program now being carried on in elementary schools should be extended to the high schools.
 - (a) 4-H Clubs can request county nutrition councils in each county to appoint a boy and a girl as regular members of the county council. These members can take up the matter of hot lunches and possibly induce the council to sponsor a hot lunch program in the high schools as well as in all elementary schools.

-2-

(b) 4-H Club members can volunteer to assist in the actual preparation and the serving of school lunches.

(c) 4-H Club members can participate in other public health problems by helping to spread health information; assist in distributing health posters and leaflets, and other material; give demonstrations on good health practices; and each 4-H Club member should try his best to be his own best exhibit.

Patriotism

1. Every 4-H Club member should know how to properly handle and display the American flag and should know how to show proper respect for the flag. Time can be given at 4-H Club meetings to learn and practice these things.
2. 4-H Club members should see that the American flag is never improperly displayed in private or in public places.
3. Every 4-H Club member should know the words of the Star Spangled Banner and should properly respect it as our National Anthem.
4. 4-H Club members can practice real Democratic principles at club meetings, at home and at all times.

Conservation and Salvage

Conservation is wise at all times and essential in time of War. Conservation means the wise use of all materials and the salvage of used materials that might otherwise be wasted.

1. County 4-H Clubs can request the County Defense Council to appoint some 4-H Club member on the County Salvage Committee.
2. 4-H Clubs, individually or on a county-wide basis, can volunteer their services in salvage campaigns. Some caution should be used in undertaking important projects or campaigns so that effort, time and enthusiasm will not be wasted on unnecessary collection campaigns.
3. 4-H Clubs can actively assist in carrying on salvage campaigns especially in rural areas.
4. 4-H Club members can learn to conserve all materials by being very careful in handling things which contain vital defense materials and in turning in such materials such as copper, brass, aluminum, tin and other strategic materials.

War Bonds and Stamps

1. 4-H Club members can buy war stamps and bonds with their savings.
2. If opportunity arises 4-H members may assist with special efforts to sell stamps and bonds in their localities.

-3-

3. 4-H members can begin now to form the habit of systematic saving of money so that the anti-inflation program may be more successful and that 4-H members will have some money to spend when the wartime boom is over.

Fire Protection

1. 4-H Club members can make a fire hazard survey of their own homes, out buildings and other parts of their premises.

2. After making a survey, 4-H Club members can assist in removing the hazards by cleaning up trash and rubbish, repairing, rearranging and other work.

3. 4-H Club members can secure or induce parents to secure simple fire fighting equipment.

4. 4-H Club members can learn where to turn in fire alarms and what to do while help is coming.

5. 4-H Club members can learn to be careful in the use of fire or inflammable materials.

6. 4-H Club members can assist in carrying on community campaigns by distributing literature, putting up posters and giving demonstrations.

ANNUAL 4-H CLUB REPORT

FOR

NEVADA

1 9 4 2

Prepared by

Thomas E. Buckman

and

Mary S. Buol

State Club Leaders

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB WORK

1. Summary of Work by County Agents and by Projects, 1942.
2. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Years, 1932-1942.
3. Comparison of Club Work, 1915-1942.
4. Number of 4-H Club Members According to Age.
5. Club Camp Attendance, 1923 to 1942, Inclusive.

SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS

1942

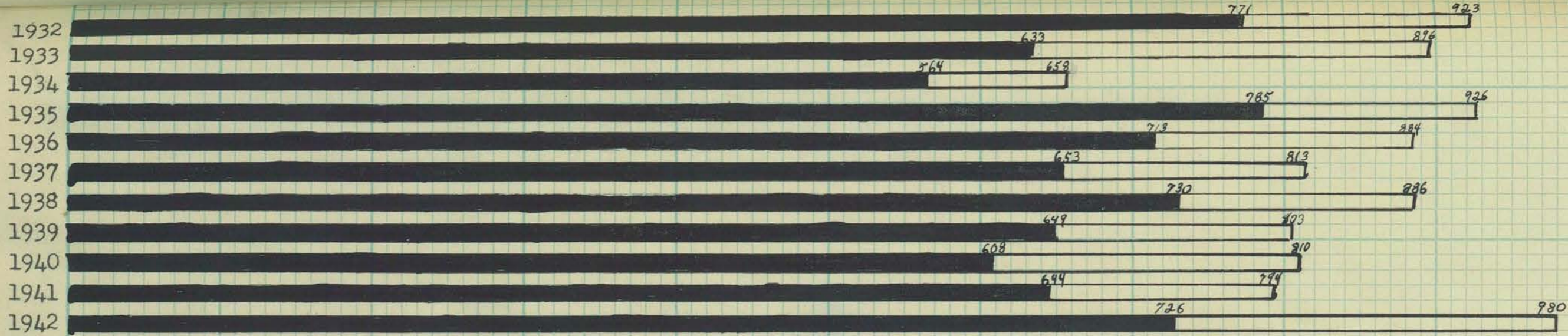
SUMMARY OF WORK BY COUNTY AGENTS AND BY PROJECTS 1942

	Clothing		Foods		Canning		Home Imp.		Gardens		Rabbits		Yard Imp.		Beef		Poultry		Dairy		Hogs		Sheep		Others		Total	
	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.	En.	Cm.
CHURCHILL																												
Crook, Ahern			1	0					79	46	5	4			9	9	10	6	31	27	23	17	14	12	1	1	173	122
Hauke	45	39	31	25	8	8	1	1	68	52	1	0									1	1					155	126
DOUGLAS																												
Stodieck									17	16	4	4			7	7	2	2	5	5	7	5	8	6	2	1	52	46
ELKO																												
Menke, Wilson									5	4																	5	4
Tremewan	18	10	15	14			1	1																			34	25
EUREKA																												
Hansen									23	9																	23	9
HUMBOLDT																												
Maloney			6	5	7	7			10	10					17	17											40	39
LINCOLN																												
Gardella	27	13	26	13					16	1																	69	27
LYON																												
Recanzone									2	2					9	8	1	1	7	7	17	16	3	2	4	3	43	39
Huber	29	26			5	5	7	7	3	3																	44	41
NORTH LYON																												
Ahern					1	1			9	5					3	2	5	2	3	1			3	3			24	14
* NYE																												
Ahern	14	0	7	0																							21	0
PERSHING																												
Reed	22	13	17	12											3	2			1	0			13	11			56	38
SO. LANDER																												
Ahern									3	1					2	1							3	0	9	3	17	5
WASHOE																												
(Boerlin)																												
(Albright)									34	34	4	4	7	7	2	2	3	3	7	7	4	4	2	2	4	4	67	67
Hayes	28	28	2	2	7	7			18	18	2	2	6	6	2	2	1	1					1	1	8	8	75	75
WHITE PINE																												
Hansen	26	20	4	4					37	19	2	2			5	1			5	2	3	1					82	49
TOTAL	209	149	109	75	28	28	9	9	324	220	18	16	13	13	59	51	22	15	59	49	55	44	47	37	28	20	980	726

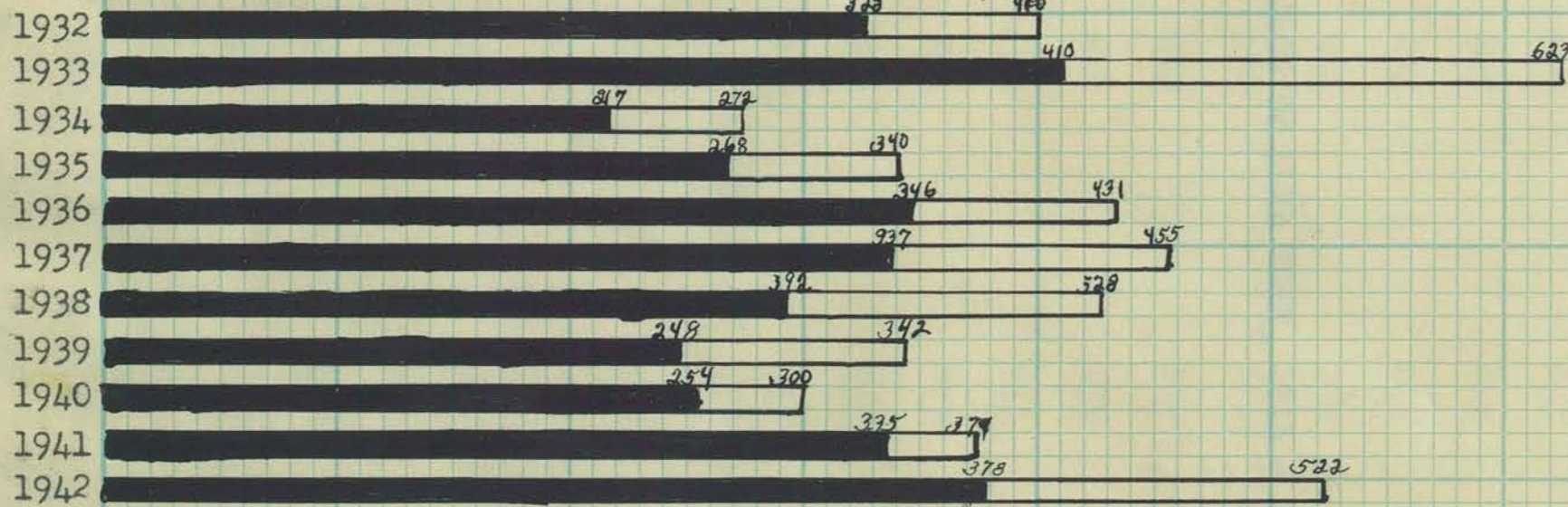
* Nye County 4-H Club was started, but was discontinued.

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY YEARS

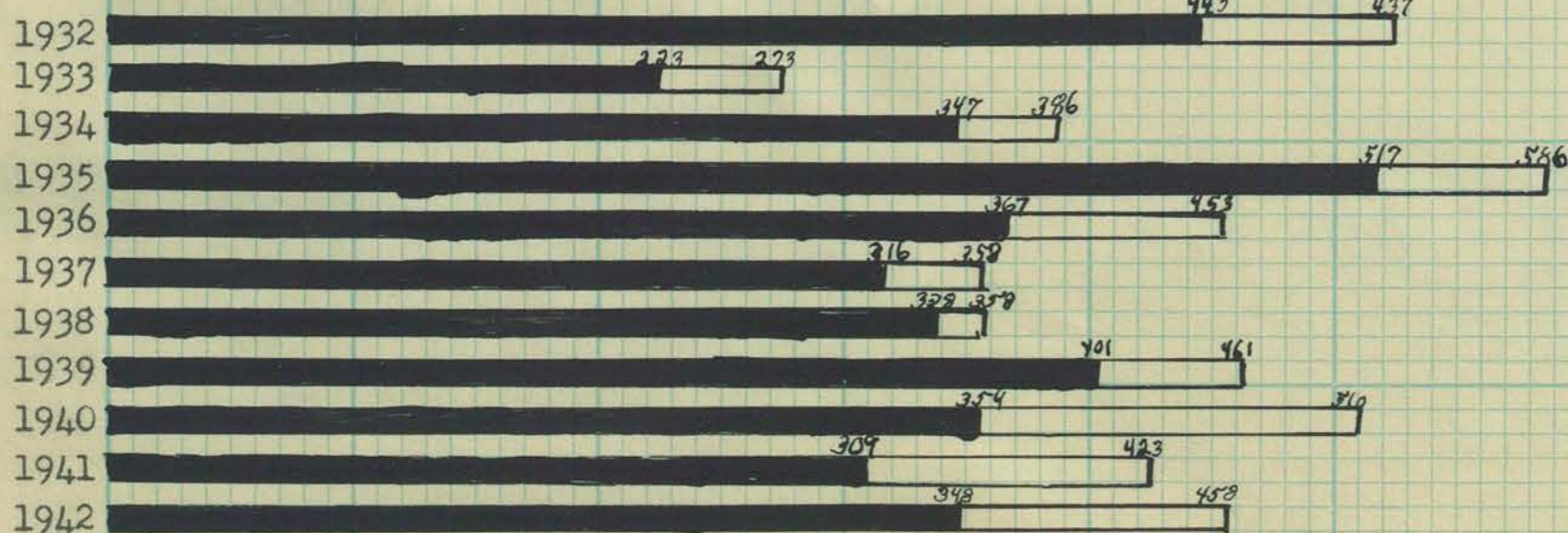
1932 - 1942



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



COMPLETIONS
 ENROLLMENTS

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915 - 1942

COMPARISON OF CLUB WORK, 1915-1942

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ENROLLMENT</u>	<u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1557	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.0
1921	610	531	87.0
1922	330	252	76.0
1923	419	275	65.8
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3
1927	694	404	58.2
1928	602	383	63.6
1929	822	577	70.2
1930	883	714	80.8
1931	944	777	82.3
1932	923	771	83.5
1933	896	633	70.6
1934	658	564	85.7
1935	926	785	84.7
1936	884	713	80.6
1937	813	653	80.3
1938	886	730	81.2
1939	803	649	80.8
1940	810	608	75.0
1941	794	644	81.1
1942	980	726	74.1

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACCORDING TO AGE
1937 to 1942 INCLUSIVE

NUMBER OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS
ACCORDING TO AGE, 1937 to 1942 INCLUSIVE

BOYS							:	GIRLS					
AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	:AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
10	45	51	45	20	42	45	: 10	64	79	83	74	81	57
11	52	49	47	50	34	46	: 11	94	81	73	79	94	97
12	58	67	50	48	65	44	: 12	76	107	69	96	66	80
13	45	76	47	37	41	73	: 13	79	77	79	59	56	66
14	43	56	57	42	36	47	: 14	68	65	61	67	34	58
15	48	40	32	38	43	28	: 15	38	50	43	62	34	38
16	20	26	26	33	26	23	: 16	31	23	38	36	33	18
17	7	12	21	17	21	21	: 17	21	14	14	27	16	18
18	8	5	7	8	12	15	: 18	16	3	2	9	7	9
19	0	1	4	3	4	2	: 19	4	1	3	2	1	5
20	2	1	1	2	1	1	: 20	3	2	1	1	1	1

TOTALS						
AGE	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
10	109	130	128	94	123	102
11	146	130	120	129	128	143
12	134	174	119	144	131	124
13	115	153	126	96	97	139
14	111	121	118	109	70	105
15	86	90	75	100	77	66
16	51	49	64	69	59	41
17	28	26	35	44	37	39
18	24	8	9	17	19	24
19	4	2	7	5	5	7
20	5	3	2	3	2	2

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE, 1923 to 1942

4-H CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE 1923 - 1942

YEAR	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
No. attending from each county, (Club Members, Local Leaders, Visitors, Extension Agents)																			
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32	49	55	66	85	64	83	55	49	49	60	88	48	57
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8	8	15	19	0	1	16	26	29	20	5	15	14	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	21	16	24	20	21	12	20	25	17	37	34	34
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36	31	46	49	53	46	68	28	29	34	42	47	2	9
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	5	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6	23	17	14	21	0	5	0	11	1	15	21	21	0
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17	14	15	8	18	8	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1	13	22	66	0	0	38	13	7	19	20	17	11	9
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19	41	54	6	45	33	43	31	27	33	42	37	55	53
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6	22	20	16	8	16	23	20	14	29	23	27	36	27
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47	30	45	19	21	23	32	14	24	25	34	39	43	31
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34	26	53	31	9	13	40	33	26	25	20	20	30	18
Others Attending Camp . .	12	0	14	0	15	32	15	17	17	14	16	19	23	25	10	8	6	7	26
Total Camp Attendance . .	164	269	273	272	324	246	283	381	329	303	249	402	259	261	270	286	354	301	264
No. of Counties	6	9	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	10	11	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	8

* 1934 - No camp held on account of threatened infantile paralysis epidemic.

Special Story No. 5

Nevada 4-H Club News

July 27, 1942

By THOMAS BUCKMAN
Acting Director
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada

The United States is at War!

That means every American, including every 4-H Club member, is at war.

And each 4-H club member in the state is doing his full part in helping toward victory.

Already the 4-H club members of Nevada have contributed much toward the war effort.

You have raised victory gardens, salvaged all kinds of needed material, removed farm fire hazards, and in many other ways given much to your country.

But a great deal remains to be done. We do not know how long the war may last. We have to get ready for a desperate struggle.

So each Nevada Four-Aitcher needs to prepare himself for still further and more intensive effort.

It is with this idea in mind that the annual 4-H camp will be held at Lake Tahoe August 3 through 8.

Major emphasis at the camp will be upon the preparation of you, 4-H club members, for service to your country in wartime. In addition to the regular contests and recreation, will be instruction and contests in

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skills especially needed on the farm and in the farm home during the war.

I hope, therefore, that you will make every effort to come to the camp, both better to prepare yourself to serve your country and to get the wholesome recreation much needed under the strain of war.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Sunday, August 2, 1942

Stressing training in farm and farm-home skills needed in wartime, the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp will open tomorrow on the Nevada shore of Lake Tahoe near Edgewood.

First campers to arrive for the week of education and recreation will be a group of youngsters and their leaders from Churchill county who will pull into the camp sometime today.

All the agricultural sections of the state will be represented by 4-H club boys and girls, their local leaders, and agricultural extension agents, but, on account of the war, enrollment is expected to be under that of recent years.

A number of classes in wartime skills will be given during the week and many regular camp activities will be related to the war, Thomas Buckman, acting director of the University of Nevada agricultural extension service and the camp's director, said today.

Four-Aitche club boys and girls are making significant contributions in the war effort, he said, and the camp program is organized to prepare them to do even more.

Contests in various agricultural and home economics practices, in which the boys and girls have been at work all year in their 4-H projects, along special outdoor activities and wholesome recreation will complete the camp program.

Three other members of the extension staff, Mrs. Mary S. Buol and Otto R. Schulz of the state office, and Mrs. Helen Tremewan of Elko,

-2-

will serve as assistant camp directors.

Acting as camp physician will be Dr. Mary Fulsone while Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop of Reno will serve as camp nurse, as she has in seven years.

Camp councilor will be Paul Maloney of the Humboldt county extension office, while E. B. Recanzone, Lyon county extension agent, will direct the mess to satisfy the husky youthful appetites. Recanzone will be assisted by John Ahern of the Fallon extension office.

James Grayson, who has been chef at the University of Nevada dining hall, will prepare the food, along with his assistants, for the fifth successive year at the camp.

V. E. Scott, L. E. Cline, and C. W. Hodgson of the University extension service staff will act as instructors and will supervise certain camp activities.

From the College of the Pacific in Stockton will come a group of three - Mae Weigart, Fern Lynch, and Al Lynch - to have charge of the singing, recreation, and handicraft work.

Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology will teach the insect study classes, while Gilbert Doll, Nevada extension forester, will teach nature study classes.

Serving as swimming instructor and life guard will be Mrs. Ramona Beetschen, Reno girl organization worker.

Two members of the Nevada extension staff, Miss Gertrude Hayes and Miss Lena Hauke, will teach the classes in burlap bag mending and in the fireproofing of clothing.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Monday, August 3, 1942

Four-Aitch club boys and girls, two hundred strong, have been on their way today from all agricultural sections of the state to Lake Tahoe for the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp which opens this afternoon.

By tonight, the rural youngsters all will have registered, settled themselves in their tents and cabins, and have organized themselves for a week of instruction in skills needed in wartime, farm and farm-home practices, contests in agriculture and home economics, and wholesome recreation.

First of the boys and girls to arrive at the camp are from Churchill county. A group of the Newlands project youngsters trekked to the camp ground near Edgewood on the Nevada shore of the lake yesterday.

Several of the delegations passed through Reno on the way from their farm homes to Tahoe.

After registration, the 4-H campers are given a health inspection, then, just before supper, they are organized into companies.

Standing at attention, they lower the American flag from the tall, camp staff in the first ceremony of this year's encampment.

As the final activity of the opening day, they will gather around the fire in the camp amphitheater for the first assembly meeting, at which they will receive instructions as to the camp regulations and program.

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The full program of camp activities will begin tomorrow morning.

As is all 4-H club work in the state, the camp is sponsored by the agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada. Thomas Buckman, acting director of the extension service, is camp director, a post he has held for 17 years.

Three other members of the extension staff, Mrs. Mary S. Buol and Otto R. Schulz of the state office, and Mrs. Helen Tremewan of Elko, will service as assistant camp directors.

Acting as camp physician will be Dr. Mary Fulstone while Mrs. Ebba D. Bishop of Reno will serve as camp nurse, as she has in seven years.

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-3-

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Two members of the Nevada extension staff, Miss Gertrude Hayes and Miss Lena Hauke, will teach the classes in burlap bag mending and in the fireproofing of clothing.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Tuesday, August 4, 1942

Nevada's nineteenth annual state 4-H club camp this morning will go into its first full day of activities at the campground at Lake Tahoe near Edgewood.

Up early, as is the custom with farm boys and girls, the two hundred youngsters will launch into a program of classes in wartime farm skills, contests in agriculture and home economics, games and wholesome outdoor recreation.

Last of this year's campers, which represent all the agricultural sections of the state, pulled into the camp last evening, and when taps sounded, the camp was organized for the week.

First activity this morning will be the raising of the American flag to the top of the camp staff, a daily ceremony which this year has added significance in view of the war.

Then, following breakfast, are the health inspection, tent inspection, tent cleanup, and cleaning of the grounds.

The first morning assembly is next on the program; then, with the boys and girls organized into companies, the first contests are held.

Boys and girls who are health champions of their counties will compete in the state 4-H health contest.

Contests during the day for girls only include those in clothing exhibition, apron judging, home improvement exhibition, clothing judging, textile judging, and meal planning.

Open to both boys and girls are competitions in junior and

-2-

senior crops judging, plant and insect identification, and county insect exhibition.

First classes of the camp will be held during the morning. Instruction this year will stress skills needed during the war on the farm and in the farm home.

Fire proofing of clothing, the repair of burlap bags, nutrition as a war service, swimming, insect study, and nature study are included among the classes on schedule.

Supervised recreation will constitute a feature of both morning and afternoon.

The senior council of older Four-Aitchers will hold its first meeting.

This evening the second campfire meeting of the encampment will be held.

With Virgil Getto, Churchill county farm boy and president of the 4-H clubs of the state, presiding, the campers will gather in the amphitheater overlooking the lake for a program of singing, contests, and other entertainment.

Zelda Heitman of Douglas county, secretary of the state organization of 4-H clubs, will be on duty at the camp, but Stanley Godecke of Douglas county, its vice-president, has joined the navy and will not be present.

Singing at the campfire meeting will be led by Gilbert B. Doll, new University of Nevada extension forester. Club yell, song, and amateur hour contests will begin. Concluding the program will be a showing of documentary motion pictures covering activities in Great Britain in its war effort.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Tuesday, August 4, 1942

More than two hundred 4-H club boys and girls today swung into the first full day's activities at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which opened yesterday.

When the final count of campers was made last evening, after the Lincoln county delegation of eight, last to arrive, pulled into the camp grounds, the total reached 207 youngsters and 15 local leaders, in addition to the camp staff and help.

This year's registration is somewhat smaller than that of recent years on account of the war.

Largest delegation of Four-atchers this year is that from Churchill which rosters 55, with the Lyon county a close second with 50.

Third largest number of youthful campers is from Douglas county, which has enrolled 33, while Washoe has 28 registered, Pershing 25, White Pine 17, Lincoln 8, and Elko 6.

One hundred and fourteen of the young campers are girls, while 93 are boys, the official count shows.

Fifteen rural men and women, who act as the foster parents of the boys and girls from their counties at the camp, are enrolled, representing all but one of the counties with campers.

State championships in several farm and farm-home practices at which boys and girls have been working all year were determined as the first of the contests were held.

In apron judging, one of the home economics competitions, four

-2-

girls were named "excellent". Sharing top honors are Grace Hughes of Lyon county, Eileen Kerr of White Pine, Eleanor Fulstone of Lyon, and Eleanor Armas of Churchill.

Taking places as "good" in this competition are Dana Nielson of Washoe, Genevieve Tacchino of Washoe, and Nevada Shoffner of Churchill.

Other competitions were completed during the day, but the final tabulations of the judges were not completed.

The American legion trophy, large American flag going to the county amassing the most points in the state championship contests, was returned to the camp by the Churchill county delegation at the evening campfire last night.

Ygnacio Laca, Newlands project farm boy, returned the flag for the Churchill county group which won it at the 1941 camp.

The new 4-H club flag, just presented to the club members by the Nevada American legion, was exhibited at the campfire assembly by Lee Hansen, White Pine and Eureka county assistant extension agent.

The new trophy, which probably will be the most prized honor at this year's camp, will be awarded the county 4-H delegation which has done the best 4-H project work during the year, especially in war work.

Official presentation of the new trophy will take place later in the week when an American legion representative will be present for the ceremonies.

Community singing, club yell, song, and amateur hour competitions by delegations from various counties, along with motion pictures, also were on the campfire meeting program.

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Virgil Getto of Fallon presided as president of the Four-atchers of the state.

The regular program of classes, this year especially emphasizing wartime skills for farm and farm home, in contests, and in wholesome recreation will continue tomorrow and throughout the week.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Wednesday, August 5, 1942

Boys and girls from five Nevada counties share top state honors in good health at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which today goes into its third day.

With competition exceedingly close, six first place health contest winners were named by Dr. Mary Fulstone of Smith valley, camp physician and judge of the contest.

Four girls rated tops in the competition for girls by winning and award of "excellent". They are Pauline Hall of Lyon county, Gwenyth Jones of Pershing, Joyce Gilbert of Douglas, and Shirley Wisnefski of Churchill.

Two boys, Maurice Freitas of Lyon and Fred Ricci, Jr., of White Pine, share the distinction of being rated "excellent" in the competition for boys.

Lyon is the only county in the state to place both a boy and a girl in the top class in health.

Nevada Belli of Washoe county and Dawn Vowles of Lincoln were rated "good" in the health contest for girls, while Camilla Domgaard of White Pine came in for an award of "fair".

Among the boy contestants in health, Robert Alves of Pershing and Franklin Souza of Churchill were graded "good", while Elmer Ghilotti of Washoe was named "fair".

All the boys and girls are already 4-H health champions of their own counties.

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Other competitions were decided at the camp as the first full day's program of instruction in farm and farm-home skills, in competitions, and in wholesome recreation was carried out.

In the identification of plants common in Nevada, Newell Mills of Churchill county took first place, while Margaret Peterson of Douglas came in second and Johnny Achurra of Churchill third,

Three girls from Churchill county captured most of the top honors in the exhibition of clothing they have made in their first year of 4-H club work.

Sharing the rating of "good" are Calista Kolstrup, Veronica Cornu, and Mary Getto, all of the Newlands project, along with Dorothy Beaman of Lyon and Beverly Bell of Elko.

Theresa Buonaomici of Lyon placed "fair" in the first year clothing competition.

Rating "excellent" in apron judging are Grace Hughes of Lyon, Eileen Kerr of White Pine, Eleanor Fulstone of Lyon, and Eleanor Armas of Churchill.

"Good" in apron judging, the camp records show, are Dana Nielson of Washoe, Genevieve Tacchino, also of Washoe, and Nevada Shoffner of Churchill.

The program of classes, contests, and recreation will continue today at the camp.

The second edition of Nevada 4-H Club News, official publication of the State's Four-Aitchers, was distributed to the boys and girls yesterday.

Edited by Virgil Getto, Churchill county farm boy who is presi-

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dent of the Four-Aitchers of the state, the publication carries news about their activities in all parts of the state.

When the final count of campers was made, following registration, the total reached 207 youngsters and 15 local leaders, in addition to the camp staff and help.

This year's registration is somewhat smaller than that of recent years on account of the war.

Largest delegation of Four-Aitchers this year is that from Churchill which rosters 55, with the Lyon county a close second with 50.

Third largest number of youthful campers is from Douglas County, which has enrolled 33, while Washoe has 28 registered, Pershing 25, White Pine 17, Lincoln 8, and Elko 6.

One hundred and fourteen of the young campers are girls, while 93 are boys, the official count shows.

Fifteen rural men and women, who act as the foster parents of the boys and girls from their counties at the camp, are enrolled, representing all but one of the counties with campers.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Wednesday, August 5, 1942

A boy and a girl from Lyon county are the champion 4-H crops judges of Nevada.

Both were named to the high state honor at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe now in its third day.

Topping all other contestants in the senior crops judging and winning the title of best senior judge of all crops is Leona Jones, 15-year-old farm girl.

Highest in the junior division and the 1942 holder of the junior judgeship of all crops classes is Maurice Freitas, 13, Mason valley farm youth.

Lyon county's teams also won top state honors in crops judging team competitions in both junior and senior divisions.

Second best senior crops judge, according to the contest results, is another Lyon county boy, Bill Smith, while Stanley Willaman of Washoe was named third best.

Max Gubler of White Pine county was chosen second best junior judge of all crop classes, while Ed Dunn, another Lyon Four-Aitcher, placed third.

Lyon county's state championship senior crops judging team rosters Bill Smith, Leona Jones, and Robert Bandoni.

Second honors in this competition went to the Washoe team of Stanley Willaman, Bill Sheen, and Patricia Melendy, while third position was taken by the Douglas team of Mark Bray, Fred Shawe, and Dennis Heitman.

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In the junior crops judging, the Lyon team which won the state championship rosters Bill Perry, Ed Dunn, and Maurice Freitas.

Second honors in the junior judging of field crops common to the state and stressed as vital in the national war effort, went to the Churchill county group of Marvin Murray, Leslie Johnson, and Dayne Howard.

Third place among the junior judges was won by Washoe's team of David Buckman, Boyd Brooks, and Helen Holstrom.

All camp activities were in full swing today in the program of classes, contests, and wholesome outdoor recreation.

Most of the campers are now studying some farm or farm-home skill needed in wartime in order that they may contribute their part toward victory.

Some of the boys and girls are registered for instruction in the fireproofing in clothing which might be needed in case of fires on their home farms. The class is taught by Miss Lena Hauke, Churchill county home demonstration agent.

Other boys and girls are studying the repairing of burlap bags in order to help get ready for this year's wheat and barley crop, which is larger than usual. Miss Gertrude Hayes, Washoe county extension agent, teaches this class.

Girls are enrolled for instruction in nutrition as a war service under the direction of Miss Rae Russell, regional nutritionist of the Federal Security agency.

In classes in insect study with Dr. E. W. Lowrance of the University of Nevada department of biology and in nature study with Gilbert B. Doll, Nevada extension forester, emphasis is being given to their

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relation to the war effort.

One of the features of yesterday's program was a special ceremony at the evening campfire.

With the 4-H emblem outlined in blazing pine cones, the 4-H campers pledged themselves in words and music to the ideals of the organization.

Other contest winners were announced during the day as the camp judges reported their decisions.

Honors for their work as seamstresses in making their own garments in 4-H club work was awarded to six first-year girls.

Rating "good" in the clothing exhibition contest for them are Dorothy Beaman of Lyon, Calista Kolstrup of Churchill, Veronica Cornu of Churchill, Mary Getto of Churchill, and Beverly Bell of Elko.

Awarded a score of "fair" by the judges is Theresa Buonamici of Lyon.

Churchill county proved itself to be the best in the identification of plants common to Nevada with two of its boys taking places.

Newell Mills won first in plant identification, while Johnny Achurra took third. Margaret Peterson of Douglas came in second.

Five counties shared top honors in the 4-H health competition on the state level.

Among the girl contestants, Pauline Hall of Lyon, Gwenyth Jones of Pershing, Joyce Gilbert of Douglas, and Shirley Wisnefski of Churchill were rated "excellent".

Named "good" among the girls competing by Dr. Mary Fulstone of Smith valley, the contest judge, are Nevada Belli of Washoe and

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Dawn Vowles of Lincoln, and Camilla Domgaard of White Pine was judged "fair".

Among those entered in the boys' health competition, Maurice Freitas of Lyon and Fred Ricci, Jr., of White Pine were awarded a rating of "excellent", while Robert Alves of Pershing and Franklin Souza of Churchill were named "good" and Elmer Ghilotti of Washoe "fair".

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Thursday, August 6, 1942

A group of rural youngsters from Lyon county last night was leading in the race for the coveted American Legion trophy at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe.

Amassing 175 points in the various state championship competitions in farm and farm-home practices, the Lyon county Four-Aitchers held a handy lead over the Newlands project boys and girls who ranked second with 138 points.

In third position, with 74 points, were the youngsters from Washoe county, while Douglas county was fourth with 63, and Pershing had a total of 55, White Pine 43, Elko 38, and Lincoln 10.

With the largest delegations at the camp, Lyon and Churchill counties are traditional rivals for the large American flag which goes to the county winning most points in the contests.

Many of the competitions scoring highest in points have not yet been determined, however, and the race for the trophy may go to any of the high ranking county delegations.

While the legion trophy has been the highest honor to be won at the camp, a new award is expected to take its place in significance this year and during the war.

The new award, also a gift of the Nevada American legion, is a large 4-H club flag which will go to the county whose 4-H club members have done the most in the war effort.

Judges began yesterday to examine the records of the various

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counties to find out which had done the best and most in war work. With 4-H club members active throughout the state, the race is expected to be close.

Three youngsters from Lyon county were announced yesterday as taking top honors in the insect identification competition by winning a rating of "excellent" - Walter Hall, Lawrence Matheus, and Donald Farias.

"Good" in the competition was awarded by the judges to Louis Giovachini, also of Lyon, while "fair" went to Seldon Gross, Warren Bliss, and Charles Melendy, all of Churchill.

In the home improvement exhibit competition, in which 4-H girls display articles they have made for their own homes, Lorraine Shipley of Lyon was rated "excellent".

Eight 4-H girls were judged "fair" in the first-year clothing judging, in which they point out the good and poor points of garments - Jean Fulstone and Mickey Hunt of Lyon, Gloria Rodriques, Mary Lee Hay, and Anna June Milich of Pershing, and Shirley Wisnefski, Rena Benedetti, and Lois Corkill of Churchill.

Naomi Randall of Lyon won "excellent" in clothing judging for second-year girls.

Youngsters from Lyon county are both the team and individual champions in both junior and senior crops judging, as a result of contests completed at the camp yesterday.

Best senior judge of all crop classes is Leona Jones of Lyon, with Bill Smith of Lyon second best and Stanley Willaman of Washoe third.

Best junior judge of crops is Maurice Freitas of Lyon, while Max Gubler of White Pine is second and Ed Dunn of Lyon third.

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The winning Lyon county crops judging team in the senior division rosters Bill Smith, Leona Jones, and Robert Bandoni.

Second place in the senior team contest went to Washoe's Stanley Willaman, Bill Sheen, and Patricia Melendy. Third honors were taken by the Douglas judges - Mark Bray, Fred Shawe, and Dennis Heitman.

Bill Perry, Ed Dunn, and Maurice Freitas make up the Lyon county team which won the junior crops judging championship.

Churchill's junior team of Marvin Murray, Leslie Johnson, and Dayne Howard took second place and the Washoe team of David Buckman, Boyd Brooks, and Helen Holstrom third.

More contests will be decided as the camp continues. Final camp exercises will be held Saturday morning.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Thursday, August 6, 1942

Douglas and Lyon county Four-Aitchers share top honors as state champion 4-H livestock judges, it was determined today at the nineteenth annual Nevada Junior 4-H club camp now in session at Lake Tahoe.

In close competition in the junior judging, the Carson Valley Four-Aitch club team of Wilton Neddenriep, Roland Dreyer, and Henry Berrum came out on top.

In the senior division, the Lyon judges of Julius Bunkowski, Johnie Poli, and Nat Lommori won the state championship.

Second best among the junior livestock judging teams which vied for the high Nevada honor is that from Churchill, rostering Franklin Souza, Clarence Anderson, and Donald Gross.

Third place went to the Washoe team of John McKinnel, Boyce Ford, and Lawrence Belli.

Runnerup honor among the senior livestock judging teams competing was won by Churchill's Ygnacio Laca, Remo Laca, and Virgil Getto.

Third place among the seniors was won by the Pershing team of Donald Munk, Robert Alves, and Joe Alves.

Best senior judge of all livestock, it was determined in the competitions, is Johnie Poli of Lyon, 15-year-old Mason Valley farm boy. Second best judge is Virgil Getto of Churchill, while Julius Bunkowski of Lyon is third best.

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Named best senior judge of beef cattle is Emery Thran of Douglas, while the top senior judge of dairy cattle is young Poli, of sheep, Robert Alves of Pershing, and of swine Virgil Getto of Churchill.

Because of his state championship in dairy livestock judging, young Poli has won the purebred Holstein bull calf awarded annually to the top dairy judge by Rewana farms of Brooks and Peckham south of Reno.

Best junior livestock judge, as determined by the contests is Wilton Neddenriep of Douglas county, while Ashby Sinfield of White Pine is second best, and Tony Ivins, also of White Pine, third best.

Individual livestock judging honors in the junior division were awarded as follows: Beef cattle---Fred Alpers of Lyon, dairy cattle---Ashby Sinfield of White Pine, sheep---Clair Pursel of Lyon, swine---Tony Ivins of White Pine.

The judging was done on the Fred Settelmeyer and Roy Heise ranches in Carson valley.

Lyon county boys and girls were still leading in the race for the American legion trophy, silk American flag which goes to the county winning the most points in the contests, as new competitions were determined.

Churchill county still continued to be runnerup, with Douglas now in third place.

Winners of other contests recently decided were announced by the judges.

In second year clothing judging, Naomi Randall of Lyon took

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a rating of "excellent."

Three Lyon county youngsters shared top honors as "excellent" in the insect identification contest---Walter Hall, Lawrence Matheus, and Donald Farias.

Louis Giovacchini of Lyon came in for a rating of "good" and three Churchill youngsters---Seldon Gross, Warren Bliss, and Charles Melendy---a standing of "fair."

Lorraine Shipley of Lyon took "excellent" in the home improvement exhibit competition.

Eight Four-Aitch girls captured a standing of "fair" in the judging of clothing for first-year club members---Jean Fulstone, and Mickey Hunt of Lyon, Gloria Rodrigues, Mary Lee Hay, and Anna June Milich of Pershing, and Shirley Wisnefski, Rena Benedetti, and Lois Corkill of Churchill.

One of the features of the camp today was the exhibition of fire fighting implements and methods by Gilbert B. Doll of Carson City, new University of Nevada extension forester.

The entire camp gathered on the lake shore to watch Doll show how to curb fires which might threaten 4-H club farm and ranch homes.

Dr. Helen Mitchell, nutritionist of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare service, Washington, D. C., spoke at the evening campfire assembly last night on the importance of nutrition in the war effort.

Also on the program at the assembly was Miss Rae Russell of San Francisco, nutritionist of the Federal Security agency, who is on the camp staff.

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Friday, August 7, 1942

With Nevada's nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp, now in session at Lake Tahoe, scheduled to close tomorrow morning, final contests, classes, and the program of wholesome recreation will be held today.

A number of important contests remain to be decided and the winner of the American Legion trophy, silk American flag which goes to the county winning the most points in the competition is still in doubt this morning.

Last night, however, the Lyon county delegation still clung to its lead. As tabulated by the camp office, the various counties had rolled up points as follows: Lyon 264, Churchill 213, Douglas 121, Pershing 113, Washoe 102, White Pine 77, Elko 38, and Lincoln 10.

Mary Elizabeth Bachelor of Pershing county was announced by the judges as the winner of the wool costume contest, in which the 4-H girls model garments made in their 4-H club work, largely of wool.

Grace White of Douglas county ranked second in the competition, Rose Marie Schank of Churchill third, and Claudine Lepori of Washoe fourth.

A Washoe county girl, Elvera Ghilotti took the first place in the dress review, another competition in which the girls model garments made in their 4-H work.

Second place went to Mabel Chang of Pershing and third to Barbara Mills of Churchill.

Churchill county youngsters swept all the places in the

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county insect exhibit contest, with Billy Engebretson rated "excellent", Louis Burr, Vern Bliss, and Robert Woodward "good" and Wesley Melendy and Cyril Schank "fair."

Dairy products demonstration team statewide honors went to the Churchill pair of Louis Erquiaga and Ralph Bell, while second position was taken by Eddie Snyder and John Rapoza of Lyon.

Several counties shared places in the home economics demonstration contest, in which the girls show how to do things needed about the farm home.

Hazel Pittman and Winifred Pittman of Lyon, together with Audrey Westergard and Karen Munk of Pershing, shared placing of "excellent", while Ruther Storke and Berry Lundergreen of Douglas, along with Anna Garamendi and Camilla Domgaard of White Pine, were judged "good".

In the agricultural demonstration competition, Bill Sherman and Richard Bottom of Churchill rated "good", and Lynn Pursel of Lyon and Barry Brooks of Washoe "fair."

Nevada's champion livestock judges among 4-H club members, both individually and in teams, were named at the camp yesterday, following competition on farms in Carson valley the day before.

The champion senior team hails from Lyon county and rosters Julius Bunkowski, Johnnie Poli, and Nat Lommori.

Runner up is the aggregation of Ygnacio Laca, Remo Laca, and Virgil Getto from Churchill. Third place was taken by the Pershing team of Donald Munk, Robert Alves, and Joe Alves.

Best senior livestock judge, the camp records show, is Johnnie Poli of Lyon, while second best is Virgil Getto of Churchill, and third highest Julius Bunkowski of Lyon.

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Emery Thran of Douglas was named the best senior beef cattle judge, while best senior judges for the other types of farm animals are: Johnnie Poli of Lyon - dairy cattle, Robert Alves of Pershing - sheep, and Virgil Getto of Churchill - swine.

Top ranking junior livestock judging team is that from Douglas county including Wilton Neddenriep, Roland Dreyer, and Henry Berrum.

The Churchill team - Franklin Souza, Clarence Anderson, and Donald Gross - took second position, while third went to the Washoe team of John McKinnel, Boyce Ford, and Lawrence Belli.

Young Neddenriep was named the best junior judge of all classes of livestock, with Ashby Sinfield of White Pine second and Tony Ivins, also of the eastern Nevada county, third.

Best individual judges among the juniors are: beef cattle - Fred Alpers of Lyon, Dairy cattle - Ashby Sinfield of White Pine, sheep Clair Pursel of Lyon, swine - Tony Ivins of White Pine.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Friday, August 7, 1942

Eddie Snyder, 17-year-old Mason valley farm boy, was chosen president of the 4-H clubs of the state at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which closes its week's activities tomorrow.

Young Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Snyder, who operate a farm near Yerington, is a senior in the Lyon county high school in Yerington, and has been active in 4-H club work for seven years.

Dennis Heitman of Douglas county ran against young Snyder in the election.

Ygnacio Laca, Churchill county Four-Aitcher, was named as vice-president in the election, which is held by the older club members at the camp. Opposing him was Nat Lommori of Lyon county.

A runoff election was necessary to determine the new 4-H secretary-treasurer. A tie between Mabel Chang of Pershing county and Eileen Kerr of White Pine county was finally decided in favor of Miss Kerr.

The new officers will serve as heads of the statewide 4-H club organization during the coming year. They replace 1942 officers of Virgil Getto, Churchill, president; Stanley Godecke of Douglas, vice-president; and Zelda Heitman, also of Douglas, Secretary-treasurer.

With most of the club activity competitions still to be decided, the winner of the American legion trophy for the most points taken by a county in the contests still was in doubt.

Lyon county continued to cling to its lead with strong competition from the Churchill delegation.

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Girls from nearly all parts of the state shared honors in the various clothing exhibit contests for their garment making during part of their 4-H club work.

In the second year competition, Joyce Hoover of Washoe county and Thelma Winkelman of Douglas county won "excellent", and Erma Rupp and Velma Sheen of Washoe county, and Donna McGowan of Lyon county, "good", Retha Roper and Dawn Vowles of Lincoln county and Mary Riha of Pershing county, "fair".

A rating of "good" went to Doris Hall and Pauline Hall of Lyon county, and Fern Wilson of Douglas county, and a standing of "fair" to Marian Jones of Elko county, Phyllis Willaman of Washoe county, and Ruby Neff of Pershing county, in the third year competition.

Eileen Pezzi of Washoe county won "excellent" in the contest for girls in their fourth year of 4-H club work, and Olive Neff of Pershing county a rating of "fair."

Revealing special ability in the judging of garments made by Four-Aitch girls during the year, Molly McGowan of Lyon county and Marilee Wilson of Pershing county rated "excellent" in the contest for third year members, while Anna Garamendi and Phyllis Benjamin of White Pine county were named "good".

In the judging for fourth year girls, two sisters from Churchill county shared highest honors. Maie Nygren was rated "excellent", while Myrl Nygren was named "good". A standing of "fair" went to Alice Arentz of Lyon county, Wilma Hall and Gwenyth Jones of Pershing county.

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Mary Elizabeth Bachelor of Pershing county was announced by the judges as the winner of the wool costume contest, in which the 4-H girls model garments made in their 4-H club work, largely of wool.

Grace White of Douglas county ranked second in the competition, Rose Marie Schank of Churchill third, and Claudine Lepori of Washoe fourth.

A Washoe county girl, Elvera Ghilotti took the first place in the dress review, another competition in which the girls model garments made in their 4-H work.

Second place went to Mabel Chang of Pershing and third to Barbara Mills of Churchill.

Churchill county youngsters swept all the places in the county insect exhibit contest, with Billy Engebretson rated "excellent", Louis Burr, Vern Bliss, and Robert Woodward "good" and Wesley Melendy and Cyril Schank "fair".

Dairy products demonstration team statewide honors went to the Churchill pair of Louis Erquiaga and Ralph Bell, while second position was taken by Eddie Snyder and John Rapoza of Lyon.

Several counties shared places in the home economics demonstration contest, in which the girls show how to do things needed about the farm home.

Hazel Pittman and Winifred Pittman of Lyon, together with Audrey Westergard and Karen Munk of Pershing, shared placing of "excellent", while Ruth Storke and Betty Lundergreen of Douglas, along with Anna Garamendi and Camilla Domgaard of White Pine, were judged "good".

In the agricultural demonstration competition, Bill Sherman and Richard Bottom of Churchill rated "good", and Lynn Pursel of Lyon

and Barry Brooks of Washoe "fair."

Contest in agricultural demonstration at the camp have been judged by George Hardman, state coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; Howard Mason of the University of Nevada agricultural experiment station; and C. W. Hodgson, University of Nevada range management specialist.

Home economics competitions were judged by Mrs. Robert Baker of Sparks, former home economics teacher; Mrs. W. J. MacKenzie of Reno, another former home economics teacher; and Mrs. Florence Bovett, secretary of the Nevada State Farm Bureau.

The campers hailed the various branches of the armed forces in a patriotic ceremony at the evening campfire in the amphitheater last night.

With representatives of the services standing on the platform the Four-Aitchers saluted them in song.

Captain Prunty of the University of Nevada military department represented the army, Lieut. John Puffinbarger the navy, Lieut. Johnson of the Lemmon valley air base, the air corps; Sergeant Root, Reno recruiting officer, the marines, and Mrs. Ebba Bishop, camp nurse, the Red Cross.

Speed boat rides on Lake Tahoe has been one of the features of the camp recreational program for the senior Four-Aitchers the last two days.

The camp will conclude for this year tomorrow morning. By noon it is expected that all the boys and girls, together with their local leaders and extension agents, will be on the way to their rural homes throughout the state.

Special Story No.

Reno Evening Gazette

for paper of Saturday, August 8, 1942

Four-Aitch boys and girls from Lyon county are on their way to their farm homes in Smith and Mason Valleys today carrying with them the American Legion trophy for having won the most points in the farm, farm-home, and club activity contests at the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe which closed this morning.

Running up a total of 322 points, the Lyon county youngsters maintained the lead they took early in the camp to beat out Churchill county, the runner up, with 294 points.

Pershing county took third with 172 points, while Douglas won 167, Washoe 149, White Pine 132, Lincoln 45, and Elko 43.

The trophy, a large silk American flag given the 4-H clubs of the state by the Nevada American Legion, was presented to the Churchill delegation at the final campfire assembly last night.

At the same time, Washoe county club members received what is regarded as the most important award at this year's camp, a new 4-H flag, made of Nevada wool, for the greatest contribution toward the war effort as part of 4-H club work.

Washoe county 4-H club members have been active in salvage campaigns, victory gardening, helping parents and neighbors in farm work, canning and preserving food, purchase of war stamps and bonds, and in other ways.

Up early this morning, the two hundred Four-Aitchers, their local leaders, extension service workers, and the camp staff broke

camp, and by noon were on the way to their farm homes in various parts of the state.

Ribbons and other awards for all competitions at the camp were presented at the final assembly last night and winners were announced in contests decided during the day.

Four counties shared a rating of "excellent" for work in the fire proofing of clothing, one of the wartime instruction features of the camp - Lincoln, Elko, Pershing and Churchill.

In another wartime contest that of burlap bag mending needed in the storage of Nevada grain, Lyon, Churchill, Washoe and Pershing counties were rated "excellent".

A new contest this year, that in log sawing, brought forth spirited competition. A team of boys from Lyon county rated "excellent", while the Douglas team won an award of "good", and that of Churchill "fair". Girls as well as boys proved capable in sawing a log with a cross cut saw. The Lyon county girls team took first place as "excellent", followed by Pershing as "good" and White Pine as "fair".

In nature study participation Margaret Petersen of Douglas county was named "excellent", with Mary Lee Hay of Pershing "good", and Newell Mills of Churchill "fair".

Four counties shared top honors as "excellent" for county participation in insect study.

Representing White Pine in the achievement are: Phyllis Benjamin, Guy Cardinelli, Eileen Kerr, and Anna Garamendi, while the Churchill group consists of Louis Burr, Dayne Howard and Jack Ricord, and that from Lyon of Albert Emerson and Melvin Pursel, and Washoe Claudine Lepori and Erma Rupp. Lee Hansen, Jr. of White Pine and Huntley Okholm of Churchill were judged "good", and Cyril Schank of Churchill and Murphy Van Arnam of Lyon "fair".

Nearly all counties placed in the club activity competitions.

In shouting the club yell, Douglas, Churchill and Pershing delegations were judged "good", while those from Lyon, Washoe and White Pine were "fair".

In the singing of 4-H club songs, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Pershing and White Pine were named "good", and Lincoln and Washoe "fair".

For amateur dramatics, Churchill and Washoe were given top honors of "excellent", with Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing, and White Pine "good", and Douglas "fair".

Special Story No.

Nevada State Journal

for paper of Sunday, August 9, 1942

Two hundred 4-H club boys and girls from the various agricultural sections of the state today are back in their rural homes following the closing of the nineteenth annual Nevada 4-H club camp at Lake Tahoe yesterday.

Possessors of two of the chief trophies at the camp are the delegations from Lyon and Washoe county.

By winning the most points in the various farm, farm-home, and club activity contests, Lyon county Four-Aitchers captured the American legion trophy.

The Smith and Mason valley boys and girls rolled up 322 points to beat out Churchill's delegation at the camp, with 294, for the high honor.

Pershing county took third place with 172 points, while Douglas won 167, Washoe 149, White Pine 132, Lincoln 45, and Elko 43.

But Washoe county boys and girls took the chief award at this year's camp and during the war when they achieved the new Nevada wool 4-H club flag for the best work in the war effort as part of their organization activities.

All awards, including those already announced as well as those decided during the last day at camp, were presented at the final campfire assembly Friday night.

NEVADA 4-H MEMBERS
GET NEW TROPHY
FROM NEVADA LEGION

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF 4-H CLUB WORK IN THE NATION AT WAR, THE NEVADA AMERICAN LEGION HAS PRESENTED A NEW 4-H BANNER TO THE CLUBS OF THE STATE.

MATCHING THE AMERICAN FLAG, PRESENTED TO THE YOUNGSTERS YEARS AGO BY THE VETERANS' ORGANIZATION, WHICH IS THE PREMIER TROPHY AT THE STATE 4-H CAMP, THE NEW BANNER BEARS THE 4-H CLOVER LEAF EMBLEM.

ACCORDING TO THE REQUEST OF THE STATE LEGION, THE NEW FLAG WILL GO TO THE 4-HERS IN THE COUNTY REPORTING THE BEST ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

THE TROPHY WILL BE AWARDED AT THE FINAL ASSEMBLY OF THE 1942 STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT LAKE TAHOE NEXT WEEK. A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VETERANS' ORGANIZATION WILL MAKE THE PRESENTATION.

AT THE SAME TIME THE UNITED STATES BANNER, FIRST LEGION TROPHY, WILL BE GIVEN TO THE COUNTY WINNING THE MOST POINTS IN THE CONTESTS IN FARM AND FARM HOME PRACTICES DURING THE CAMP.

THE NEW BANNER IS MADE OF PURE VIRGIN WOOL CLIPPED FROM SHEEP GROWN IN WHITE PINE COUNTY AND SENT EAST, WHERE IT WAS CARDED, COMBED, SPUN INTO YARN, AND WOVEN INTO CLOTH. (MORE)

MOUNTED ON AN 8 FOOT STAFF, THE FLAG IS TOPPED BY A
BRONZE AMERICAN EAGLE.

PRESENTATION OF THE FLAG WAS SPONSORED BY WHITE PINE POST
NO. 3 OF THE LEGION AND C. R. TOWNSEND, PAST POST COMMANDER. THE
GIFT WAS APPROVED AT THE STATE LEGION CONVENTION LAST FALL.

WARTIME FARM SKILLS
TO BE TAUGHT
AT STATE 4-H CAMP

EMPHASIZING TRAINING IN WARTIME SKILLS FOR THE FARM AND FARM HOME, THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL NEVADA 4-H CLUB CAMP WILL BE HELD AT LAKE TAHOE NEXT WEEK.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN SEVERAL WARTIME PRACTICES WILL BE GIVEN, ACCORDING TO THOMAS BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO IS THE CAMP'S DIRECTOR.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, THE WARTIME VALUE OF THE REGULAR CAMP ACTIVITIES WILL BE EMPHASIZED.

FOUR-HITCHERS FROM ALL THE AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS OF THE STATE ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON HAND FOR THE ENCAMPMENT, ACCORDING TO ADVANCE REGISTRATIONS, BUT ENROLLMENT THIS YEAR, ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR, IS EXPECTED TO BE SMALLER THAN FOR SEVERAL SUMMERS.

FIREPROOFING OF CLOTHING, SO THAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS MAY RETURN TO THEIR HOME FARMS AND RANCHES PREPARED TO FIGHT EMERGENCY FIRES, WILL BE GIVEN BY MISS LENA HAUKE, CHURCHILL COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT.

HOW 4-H CLUB MEMBERS MAY REPAIR BURLAP BAGS, SERIOUSLY NEEDED TO CARE FOR 1942 NEVADA GRAIN CROPS, WILL BE TAKEN UP IN CLASSES TAUGHT BY MISS GERTRUDE HAYES, WASHOE COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.

(MORE)

FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1914.
THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR.

MISS RAE RUSSELL OF SAN FRANCISCO, REGIONAL NUTRITIONIST OF THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, WILL INSTRUCT CLASSES IN NUTRITION AS A WAR SERVICE.

IN THE STUDY OF INSECTS WITH DR. E. W. LOWRANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY'S DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, THE BOYS AND GIRLS WILL LEARN HOW TO CONTROL PESTS WHICH CUT DOWN NEVADA FOOD PRODUCTION NEEDED IN THE WAR EFFORT.

GILBERT B. DOLL, NEW NEVADA EXTENSION FORESTER, WILL PUT ON AN EXHIBIT SHOWING THE PRINCIPLES OF FIGHTING FOREST AND RANGE FIRES. HE WILL SHOW THE VARIOUS TYPES OF FIRE FIGHTING TOOLS AND DEMONSTRATE HOW TO USE THEM.

CONTESTS ESPECIALLY BEARING ON THE WAR EFFORT WHICH WILL BE DECIDED AT THE CAMP INCLUDE THE HEALTH CONTESTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, LIVESTOCK JUDGING, CROPS JUDGING, DAIRY DEMONSTRATION, INSECT IDENTIFICATION, TEXTILE JUDGING, WOOL COSTUME COMPETITION, MEAL PLANNING, AND NATURE STUDY.

HANDICRAFT WORK, EMPHASIZING THE HAND "H" OF THE FOUR AITCHES, WILL BE TAUGHT THIS YEAR AS FOR SEVERAL CAMPS. A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM THE COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THE HANDICRAFT WORK.

SWIMMING, HIKING, GROUP GAMES, THE EVENING CAMP FIRE ASSEMBLY, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE DESIGNED TO GIVE THE FARM BOYS AND GIRLS PLENTY OF WHOLESOME ACTIVITY.

FARM GIRL AWARDED
BANK HONOR
FOR 4-H ACHIEVEMENT

MISS FRANCES BURKE, LYON COUNTY FARM GIRL, THIS WEEK WAS ANNOUNCED AS THE WINNER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA 4-H CLUB SCHOLARSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA.

PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD WAS MADE AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP AT LAKE TAHOE BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BANK.

PROVIDING FOR STUDY IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, THE SCHOLARSHIP, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1940, CARRIES A STIPEND OF \$200.

MISS BURKE, WHO WAS GRADUATED FROM SMITH VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL THIS SPRING, WILL ENROLL FOR HER FOUR-YEAR COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS WHEN THE UNIVERSITY OPENS SEPTEMBER 8.

SHE WAS CHOSEN FOR THE HONOR BY A COMMITTEE OF STAFF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S EXTENSION SERVICE, APPOINTED BY ACTING DIRECTOR THOMAS BUCKMAN, AS "THAT NEVADA 4-H CLUB BOY OR GIRL JUDGED TO BE OUTSTANDING IN 4-H CLUB WORK."

ACTIVE FOR SIX YEARS IN 4-H CLUB WORK, THE LYON COUNTY GIRL HAS ACHIEVED AN UNUSUAL RECORD IN FARM AND FARM-HOME

PROJECTS AND HAS WON A NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR HER PROWESS. (MORE)
FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NE
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY AND JUNE, 191
THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR . . . A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR

BEGINNING 4-H CLUB WORK IN 1938, FRANCES FIRST TOOK UP A BABY BEEF PROJECT. THE GRADE CALF SHE RAISED WON A COUNTY PRIZE AND EARNED ENOUGH MONEY FOR HER TO CONTINUE WITH HER BABY BEEF WORK.

A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR LATER, SHE AND HER TWIN SISTER, MARTHA HAD BUILT UP A SMALL HERD OF BEEF CATTLE, A DAIRY HERD, AND A HERD OF PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE HOGS. PROFIT FROM THESE OPERATIONS HELPED PUT FRANCES THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL AND ENABLED HER TO BUILD UP THE BURKE RANCH OPERATED BY THE GRAND PARENTS OF THE THREE BURKE SISTERS.

BUT THE LYON COUNTY FARM MISS WAS ACTIVE IN HOME ECONOMICS WORK AS WELL. DURING HER SIX YEARS IN 4-H WORK, SHE HAS CARRIED PROJECTS IN HOME IMPROVEMENT, BREAD BAKING, AND GARDENING. WITH HER SISTER, SHE COMPLETELY REDECORATED THE FAMILY HOME.

IN STATE, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS, MISS BURKE HAS WON MANY AWARDS FOR HER SKILLS.

IN 1939, SHE WON THE PUREBRED BULL CALF AWARDED AT THE STATE 4-H CAMP TO THE YOUNGSTER WHO IS THE BEST DAIRY JUDGE.

ALSO THAT YEAR SHE TOOK A NUMBER OF HONORS, INCLUDING MEMBERSHIP IN THE STATE CHAMPION LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM OF FOUR-ITCHERS, THE CHAMPIONSHIP SWINE JUDGESHIP, AND PLACE AS THE SECOND HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL LIVESTOCK JUDGE IN THE COMPETITIONS AT 4-H CLUB CAMP.

IN 1940, A HOLSTEIN BULL RAISED BY MISS BURKE PLACED FIRST IN THE 4-H DIVISION OF THE STATE FAIR AT FALLON.

THE NEXT YEAR SHE WON FIRST PLACE IN THE STATE 4-H CLUB GIRLS' RECORD ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST.

(MORE)

AS A HIGH RANKING FOUR-HITCHER, MISS BURKE HAS REPRESENTED THE STATE IN TWO REGIONAL OR NATIONAL CONTESTS.

IN 1939, SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP LIVESTOCK JUDGING TEAM WHICH PLACED FOURTH AMONG MORE THAN TWO SCORE TEAMS AT THE PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW AT PORTLAND (OREGON).

IN 1940, SHE WAS A MEMBER OF THE NEVADA 4-H DAIRY DEMONSTRATION TEAM. IN COMPETITION WITH TEAMS FROM OTHER FAR WESTERN STATES, THE NEVADA DEMONSTRATORS PLACED SECOND AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

4-H CLUB ACHIEVEMENT
IN WAR EFFORT
WILL BE RECOGNIZED

THE VICTORY ACHIEVEMENT OF SIX NEVADA 4-H CLUB MEMBERS WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY A NATIONAL MANUFACTURER, THOMAS BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK.

TO EACH OF THE HALF DOZEN WINNERS IN THE STATE-WIDE CONTEST IN HELPING THE NATION AT WAR, WILL GO A \$25 WAR BOND.

CONTESTANTS WILL BE JUDGED UPON THE BASIS OF THEIR GENERAL 4-H RECORD, EMPHASIZING QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITY, PLUS THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT.

ESPECIALLY STRESSED IN THE JUDGING, BUCKMAN SAID, WILL BE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL WAR FOODS, ACTIVITY IN VICTORY GARDENING, THE CANNING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, PART TAKEN IN SALVAGE CAMPAIGNS IN RURAL DISTRICTS, THE PURCHASE OF WAR STAMPS AND BONDS, AND SIMILAR EFFORTS.

JUDGING WILL BE FROM STORIES IN WHICH THE YOUNGSTERS SET FORTH DETAILS OF THEIR WAR WORK.

THREE BOYS AND THREE GIRLS FROM EACH COUNTY ARE ELIGIBLE TO COMPETE.

NEVADA 4-H CLUB GIRLS
ARE NAMED
TO STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

FARM GIRLS IN THREE NEVADA COUNTIES WERE ANNOUNCED THIS WEEK AS WINNERS IN STATE-WIDE CONTESTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK.

REPRESENTING THE STATE, ALL OF THEM WILL COMPETE IN NATIONAL CONTESTS AT THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS IN CHICAGO LATER THIS MONTH.

MOST COVETED OF THE FOUR AWARDS, THE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE GIRLS' RECORD CONTEST, WAS WON BY GRACE WHITE, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. C. C. WHITE, WHO OPERATE A FARM SOUTH OF GARDNERVILLE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

CHOSEN BECAUSE SHE WAS THE OUTSTANDING GIRL IN 4-H CLUB WORK IN THE STATE, INCLUDING PROJECTS IN BOTH AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, MISS WHITE HAS BEEN A CLUB MEMBER FOR EIGHT YEARS.

DURING THIS TIME SHE HAS CARRIED 13 PIG PROJECTS, 10 IN BABY BEEF, 3 IN SEWING, 4 IN COOKING, AND THIS YEAR A VICTORY PROJECT OF HELPING WITH THE WAR EFFORT.

IN ADDITION, SHE HAS A FINE RECORD IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND HAS ATTENDED THE STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP EVERY YEAR DURING HER CLUB CAREER.

MISS WHITE'S TWO OLDER BROTHERS ALSO HAVE BEEN 4-H CLUB MEMBERS AND RAISED BABY BEEF WHICH WON CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDS AT THE JUNIOR LIVESTOCK SHOW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A WASHOE COUNTY GIRL, CLAUDINE LEPORI, TOOK THE HIGHEST
(MORE)
FROM-UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, RENO, NEV.
COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK, ACTS OF MAY AND JUNE, 1914.
THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR, A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EDITOR . . .

STATE HONORS IN THE CLOTHING ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST, IN WHICH RECOGNITION IS GIVEN TO 4-H GIRLS IN THE MAKING, REMODELING, AND CONSERVING OF CLOTHING AS A WARTIME PROJECT.

MISS LEPORI, WHO HAS BEEN A 4-H CLUB MEMBER FOR FIVE YEARS, LIVES ON A FARM IN WASHOE VALLEY. SHE HAS CARRIED PROJECTS IN CLOTHING WORK FIVE YEARS AND A FOOD PROJECT FOR ONE YEAR.

CRYSTAL BAUMANN, WHOSE HOME IS ON A FARM NEAR FALLON IN CHURCHILL COUNTY WAS SELECTED BY THE JUDGES AS BEING THE BEST IN THE STATE IN CANNING FOR HER FAMILY, UTILIZING THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, AND THUS HELPING WITH THE WAR EFFORT.

MISS BAUMANN HAS CARRIED 4-H ACTIVITIES IN SEWING FOR FIVE YEARS AND CANNING FOR THREE.

A SECOND WASHOE COUNTY FOUR-ITCHER, ELVERA GHILOTTI, WHOSE HOME IS ON A FARM IN THE ANDERSON DISTRICT, WAS NAMED WINNER OF THE STYLE DRESS REVUE CONTEST, THE OBJECT OF WHICH IS TO TEACH CLUB MEMBERS TO DRESS MORE APPROPRIATELY AND MORE ECONOMICALLY. THE COMPETITION WAS HELD AT THE RECENT STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP AT LAKE TAHOE.

IN HER SIX YEARS OF 4-H WORK, MISS GHILOTTI HAS CARRIED PROJECTS IN FOODS, CLOTHING, YARD IMPROVEMENT, AND VICTORY GARDENING. IN ADDITION SHE HAS TAKEN PART IN CLUB ACTIVITIES AND HAS HELPED IN HOME IMPROVEMENT WORK.

EXPENSES OF ALL THE GIRLS ON THE CHICAGO TRIP ARE BEING PAID BY NATIONAL MERCHANDISING CONCERNS WHICH OFFER THE PRIZES.

TEN NEVADA 4-H'ERS
RECOGNIZED
FOR WARTIME WORK

BECAUSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT IN ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE WARTIME EFFORT, TEN NEVADA 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS THIS WEEK WERE ANNOUNCED AS WINNERS IN STATE-WIDE OR COUNTY CONTESTS.

FOUR-HITCH CLUB WORK IN THE STATE IS GEARED TO THE WAR, ACCORDING TO THOMAS BUCKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, WHO ANNOUNCED THE WINNERS.

HE COMMENDED THE BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THEIR WORK IN FARM AND FARM-HOME ACTIVITIES WHICH HELP THE NATION AT WAR.

SIX BOYS AND SIX GIRLS, REPRESENTING FOUR COUNTIES OF THE STATE, SHARED TOP HONORS IN THE VICTORY ACHIEVEMENT CONTEST, IN WHICH THE FOUR-HITCHERS ARE JUDGED ON THEIR PARTICIPATION IN WARTIME PROGRAMS, SUCH AS INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL FOODS, SALVAGE CAMPAIGNS, VICTORY GARDENING, CANNING OF NEEDED FOODS, THE SALE OF WAR BONDS AND STAMPS, AND SO FORTH.

THREE OF THE SIX WINNERS HAIL FROM LYON COUNTY. THEY ARE EDDIE SNYDER AND JOHN POLI OF MASON VALLEY AND LEONA JONES OF SMITH VALLEY.

DENNIS HEITMAN OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, LAURA MAY SAUER OF WASHOE COUNTY, AND BARBARA MILLS OF CHURCHILL COUNTY ARE THE OTHER WINNERS OF THIS COMPETITION.

(MORE)

EACH BOY AND GIRL WILL RECEIVE A \$25 WAR BOND, PUT UP BY A NATIONAL MANUFACTURER OF FARM MACHINERY.

ALSO RECEIVING A \$25 WAR BOND EACH ARE LAURA LOU JOHNSON OF CHURCHILL COUNTY AND JIM PERI OF WASHOE, WHO WERE JUDGED TOPS IN THE STATE-WIDE VICTORY GARDEN CONTEST OF NEVADA 4-H BOYS AND GIRLS. THE BONDS ARE THE GIFT OF A NATIONAL MERCHANDISING CONCERN.

LAURA LOU JOHNSON WAS NAMED TO COMPETE, ON BEHALF OF THE STATE, FOR REGIONAL AND NATIONAL HONORS.

WITH MEAT ANIMALS SO MUCH NEEDED FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND FOR LEND-LEASE PURPOSES, THE STATE CONTEST IN THIS FIELD IS A DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO WAR NEEDS.

FRITZI BUCKINGHAM OF PARADISE VALLEY, HUMBOLDT COUNTY, WAS NAMED THE WINNER AND WILL RECEIVE A GOLD WATCH AS HIS PRIZE. THE AWARD IS MADE BY A NATIONAL PACKING FIRM.

YOUNG BUCKINGHAM HAS CARRIED 4-H PROJECTS IN PUREBRED HEREFORD CATTLE AND IN BABY BEEF RAISING.

RECEIVING NO AWARD EXCEPT THE RIGHT TO COMPETE FOR NATIONAL HONORS, DEAN MCNEILLY OF WASHOE COUNTY WAS NAMED WINNER OF THE BOYS' NATIONAL 4-H ACHIEVEMENT COMPETITION.

YOUNG MCNEILLY HAS CARRIED 4-H PROJECTS IN GARDENING, SWINE RAISING, AND DAIRYING AND HAS SERVED AS AN ASSISTANT CLUB LEADER IN HIS COMMUNITY.

NEVADA 4-H DAIRYMEN
WILL COMPETE
IN U. S. CONTESTS

A STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM OF YOUTHFUL NEVADA DAIRYMEN, FOUR-H CLUBBERS RALPH BELL AND LOUIE ERQUIAGA OF CHURCHILL COUNTY, WILL COMPETE WITH SIMILAR TEAMS FROM OTHER STATES AT THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS IN CHICAGO THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

NEVADA'S TOP RANKING 4-H TEAM IN DAIRY PRODUCTION DEMONSTRATION, THE BOYS FROM THE NEWLANDS PROJECT WILL SHOW THE FEEDING AND CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF.

THE NEVADA FARM BOYS WILL ATTEND THE CONGRESS AT THE EXPENSE OF A NATIONAL FOOD MANUFACTURING CONCERN WHICH HAS AWARDED THEM THE TRIP BECAUSE THEY WON THE STATEWIDE CONTEST AT THE STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP AT LAKE TAHOE LAST SUMMER.

MEMBERS OF THE CHURCHILL COUNTY 4-H DAIRY CLUB, RALPH IS 17 AND LOUIS IS 18. RALPH HAS COMPLETED SEVEN YEARS OF 4-H CLUB WORK AND LOUIE FIVE.

THE YOUNG DAIRYMEN ARE HOPEFUL OF WINNING ONE OF THE REGIONAL AWARDS AT THE CONGRESS WHICH CARRY SCHOLARSHIPS TO LOCAL STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AS THE PRIZES.

IN PREVIOUS YEARS, NEVADA TEAMS HAVE DONE WELL IN THE SECTIONAL AND NATIONAL COMPETITIONS.

---30---

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

Agricultural Extension Division

Thomas E. Buckman

Acting Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2B)

Extension Work in Home Economics

for

1 9 4 2

By

Mary Stilwell Buol

Assistant Director

for

Home Economics

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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 (Men Agents)

Leader - Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director for Home Economics

Progress report for the Year November 1, 1941 to November 1, 1942.

Nevada's entire Home Economics Extension program has been concentrated upon giving guidance and assistance to home and community effort in support of the National War Program. All projects not directly contributing to this war effort have been laid aside for the duration.

I. FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT OF WORK:

1. War Emergency Conditions:

- A. The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, had a profound effect upon the entire life of the state. Nevada was immediately placed in the second zone of defense and warned that it was necessary to prepare for possible evacuation through Nevada of population from the first zone (the coastal area) in the event of an attack upon the Pacific Coast. At the request of the State Council of Defense cooperative plans were immediately made by the State Nutrition Council and the American Red Cross to organize community effort and train personnel to meet these possible responsibilities. A large proportion of the responsibility for making and carrying out these plans was given over

to the Agricultural Extension Service because of the trained personnel on its staff, available travel funds, and ability to reach all sections of the state through its organization experience with both the rural and urban population. Over one-fourth of the entire time of the state and county home demonstration staff was devoted to this project. A refresher course was held at the University of Nevada in January and as a result Red Cross nutrition and canteen classes were held and Red Cross canteen corps organized in twelve of the seventeen counties in the state. (Details of this war service effort are given in the nutrition section of this report.)

- B. Nevada's food supply was seriously affected by the war emergency situation. Because of the climatic, soil, and water conditions of the state, Nevada has always been a deficiency area for vegetables and fruits, and largely dependent upon California, and to a lesser extent upon Utah, for a considerable proportion of these foods. Early in this year it became apparent that the out-of-state supplies of these "protective" foods would be greatly curtailed by the evacuation of Japanese from California, the increased loads of war transportation that would have to be carried by the railroads, and the reduction of truck transportation due to the rubber shortage. Therefore, every effort was made to increase the home production of vegetables and fruits. A state-wide Victory Garden campaign was organized under the auspices of the State Nutrition Council to include the production, preservation, and storage of foods. This resulted in an

increase of over one-third in the number of home grown vegetable gardens raised in the state this year. There was also a smaller (about ten percent) increase in the number of families producing small fruits and berries. We believe that this very nearly compensated for the usually shipped in supply of vegetables, but there was a decided deficiency in fruit. The Live-At-Home campaign for the home production of all types of food possible to grow in this state was also intensified by the Agricultural Extension Service and resulted in a decided increase in total home grown food supply. About one-fourth of the home demonstration staff time was devoted to this campaign for home grown foods. (Further details are given in the nutrition section of this report.)

- C. Nevada's population has been increased by 15,000 to 20,000 during this year. This has been due to war industry mining stimulation, the building of the Basic Magnesium plant in Clark County, the expansion of the Naval Munition Depository in Mineral County, the construction of army bases, bombing ranges, and training fields in several areas of the state. This has increased the demand for home grown and shipped in foods. It has improved market opportunities, but it has also caused a real milk shortage in several areas, greatly congested food service facilities, and raised living costs.
- D. Due to the severe shortage of agriculture manpower, Nevada women and girls have had to shoulder heavy responsibilities and a large volume of hard physical labor in order to fulfill the State's

Food For Freedom production pledge. A high proportion (10%) of our young men have gone into the armed services. A large number of urban and rural boys and men were drawn into war industries here in the state, in California and in Utah at wages Agriculture could not meet. Itinerant labor was practically non-existent, except for some "Winos" (habitual drunkards) who could not do a hard day's work, and rarely stick to the job through a week. Therefore, ranch and farm women and girls have been "riding the range", herding sheep, irrigating, putting up hay, as well as carrying on the lighter production tasks of milking, caring for poultry, and doing practically all the gardening. Patriotism did not stop to count the cost and Nevada did get out her share of food needed for the United Nations. However, there were many health, home management, and family relationship problems involved. The Agricultural Extension Service has endeavored to minimize dangers through guidance in time and labor saving techniques, simplification of meals and housework, and the development of cooperative family and community attitudes.

- E. There have been many financial adjustments to be faced by farm and ranch families this year. These have included an increase in total farm income, much higher production and family living costs, and the obligation to save for income taxes, war bond investments, and the reduction of debts. Agricultural Extension Service assistance has been given with these problems through extending to rural groups and families outlook material, ex-

plaining the National Effort to prevent inflation, and the national and personal need of sharing reduced supplies of consumer goods, investing in war bonds, and reducing indebtedness.

- F. Because of Nevada's small scattered rural population, there has been a real need to explain and interpret problems and policies involved in the National War Effort. Many of the adjustments that have had to be made have been especially difficult for Nevada farm and ranch families due to the unusual conditions under which they live. Much time has been devoted to discussion of the national problems and policies, and the reasons for various regulations that have been established. Group discussions of these problems at community center, homemakers club, and 4-H club meetings have proved decidedly effective in influencing family attitudes. The response to the Food For Freedom production drive, scrap collections, sugar rationing, the cereal enrichment, the Victory Garden campaign, and War Bond sales prove that a clear understanding of the situation is all that is needed to secure whole-hearted cooperation.

2. Limitation of Funds and Personnel:

- A. Field Staff: Nevada's home demonstration staff continued to consist of four home demonstration agents, a one-eighth time nutrition consultant, and the assistant director for home economics extension. When this is compared to the Agricultural staff of fourteen men and five state specialists (three full time and two part time), it is seen how impossible it has been to do justice to the home side of the extension program. This has

been especially true this year when the war emergency has added so many problems affecting food, health, consumer problems, financial adjustments, and home and community relationships. At the beginning of this year an earnest plea was made for four more home demonstration agents. This request was not granted; therefore, we have had to do the best we could. However, it is only just to frankly state that the service supplied has been very far from adequate.

Three counties (Elko, Churchill, and Washoe Counties) having full time county home demonstration agents have, we believe, received adequate service. All three of these home demonstration agents have been in these counties for a number of years. They have a thorough understanding of local conditions and strong rural organization and cooperation are firmly established. Therefore, good results were secured.

Home demonstration service in the western district (Lyon, Douglas and Ormsby Counties) suffered through a change in personnel. The well-trained and long-experienced home demonstration agent for this area married in September 1941. Because no one could be found to take her place, she stayed on for six months on a half-time basis. Then there was a lapse of two months until a new agent could be secured. The new agent was formerly one of the outstanding vocational home economics teachers in this state, but is inexperienced in extension work. Therefore, there had to be a reduction in the volume of work

carried, and patience exercised until the problems of the area and the new techniques could be learned. The assistant director endeavored to help out during this period of change, but her crowded schedule prohibited her giving as much assistance as was needed.

Home demonstration service to counties without women agents had to be reduced because of the war emergency responsibilities carried by the assistant director. Also, the decreased supply of rubber made it advisable to reduce the frequency and length of travel by automobile. Most of the time assigned to these counties had to be restricted to cooperation with the Council of Defense, Nutrition Council activities, (including the Victory Garden campaign and Red Cross nutrition and canteen classes) and leadership training for 4-H club work. Because the four additional home demonstration agents, that were urgently requested at the beginning of this year to service these areas were not obtained, many serious problems in these counties had to be neglected.

- B. Specialist Assistance: The only specialist assistance available this year was the one-eighth time service obtained from a nutrition consultant - Dr. Penelope Burtis Rice. Without this assistance from Doctor Rice, it would have been impossible to carry on the nutrition refresher course held at the University of Nevada. She has also been of great help in other phases of the nutrition project throughout the year.

The usual specialist assistance given by home demonstra-

tion agents had to be greatly reduced this year due to crowded schedules caused by the war emergency. The lack of subject matter specialist assistance has been a very great handicap in all phases of the home demonstration program, as due to Nevada's special conditions much of the subject matter put out nationally needs to be modified and interpreted to make it really useful in this state.

- C. Clerical Service: Lack of funds and changes in clerical personnel intensified the already bad situation regarding clerical assistance. Every effort was made to use this very limited clerical assistance as efficiently as possible, but it has continued to be a handicap.

II. PROGRAM DETERMINATION:

The major purpose of the 1942 Agricultural Extension program of work was focused upon rendering assistance to the Nation's war effort. This included the following duties:

1. To act as the educational agency to develop among rural people an understanding of each of the programs that contributes to the Nation's war effort, their inter-relationships, and the over-all national and international situation to which each is related.
2. To supply authentic information on the problems facing our Nation, the State of Nevada and local areas.
3. To assist state, county, and local organizations and individual farm families in planning for and carrying out their cooperation with various governmental agencies assisting in the war effort.
4. To assist with organization problems, furnish factual data and subject matter, train and guide local leaders, give technical instruction, and

assemble data on results obtained.

Program Determination Methods: As a basis for determination of the state program of work, conferences were held with the following state organizations: Council of Defense, USDA War Board, Nutrition Council, Farm Security, Works Project, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Public Health Agencies, American Red Cross, Home Economics Divisions of the State Department of Education and of the University of Nevada, the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, Federation of Womens Clubs, and Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Association of University Women and Youth Groups. To this list there was later added the State Consumer Interest Committee when it was organized. Then and throughout the year, every effort was made to secure mutual understanding, coordination of effort, and definite assignment of responsibility. One of the great advantages of Nevada's small population is the close personal relationships that are established between the personnel of these various organizations. Therefore, excellent coordination and cooperation were obtained.

The same type of inter-organization consultation was made on the county level preliminary to the determination of county programs of work. As usual, the County Farm Bureau Boards, acting as the official advisory councils for extension work, assisted directly in the county program determination. They showed much generosity in the allotment of home demonstration time to various war emergency activities.

The assistant director conferred with all home demonstration counties regarding program determination problems. In non-home demonstration counties conferences were held with the men agents, and their

judgement taken as to program determination. In some instances, later requests of State and County Defense and Nutrition Councils modified these plans as emergency problems developed.

At both state and county levels programs of work were confined to major problems directly related to the Nation's total war effort.

This was indeed fortunate as later many emergency situations arose that necessitated considerable amounts of home demonstration time being devoted to them.

III. SUPERVISORY PROBLEMS AND RESULTS:

1. **Work Load:** This has been the busiest and most difficult year that this assistant director of home economics extension has ever experienced. Fully sixty percent of her time had to be devoted to the National Nutrition Program and the maintenance of the state and county nutrition council activities. To this were added various war emergency problems as they developed. This necessitated many adjustments in usual supervisory procedure. However, through the earnest effort of home demonstration agents, local leaders, and cooperating organizations much better results were secured along most lines than was anticipated.

The usual Extension Conference has had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, many of the purposes of this training period were accomplished through group and individual conferences held with agents during the two weeks they attended the Nutrition Refresher Course at the University of Nevada in January. The rest of such training had to be carried on during supervisory and service trips to the counties. There is no use pretending that either of these methods accomplished all the

results that are usually secured through the annual extension conference, but it was the best that could be done in the present war emergency.

Due to lack of time, funds, and the need to conserve tires, both supervisory and service trips to the different sections of the state had to be reduced in number, and combined with war emergency duties. This meant that longer hours had to be put in by everyone, substitute methods developed for achieving results, and much more responsibility placed upon the field staff. No one is satisfied with all of the results; but again, it is the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Suprisingly good results were secured in home demonstration counties in regards to all major war emergency problems. Of course, Nevada was fortunate in that her long-time home demonstration program had so strongly emphasized home food production, nutrition, the use of family skills, and family and community cooperation. Therefore, no radical innovations were necessary.

In the rest of the state, this curtailment of field supervision and service resulted in distressingly inadequate service. The western district (Lyon, Douglas, and Ormsby Counties) where there was a change of agents was certainly neglected. It was simply physically impossible for the assistant director to give enough time to this district to make up for the half-time service that existed during the first part of the year. She was bearly able to keep program activities going in the interim between agents. She is also conscioius of the fact that the new agent has needed more assistance than she has received. Therefore, the results for this district are much below that achieved in other years.

In the six non-home demonstration counties, this curtailment of service by the assistant director had a decidedly unfortunate effect. It was impossible to keep up the usual amount of service, and as a result both the volume and quality of results suffered decidedly.

Also, the hopes that we had of giving some service to the non-agricultural counties, particularly in regard to local food production and the maintenance of vigorous nutrition council activities came far from being realized. A little assistance was given, but it was too little to produce adequate results.

We deeply regret these non-home demonstration and non-agricultural counties had to be neglected in this way as it is in these areas that some of Nevada's most critical war emergency problems exist. But failure to secure funds to establish the four additional home demonstration agents needed to cover these counties made it impossible to give the service that was so badly needed.

2. Neighborhood Local Leader System: The War Service Neighborhood Leader System was established throughout Nevada during this year. A summary of this system gives the following data:

Number of communities or areas involved	118
Total Number of Neighborhood leaders.	514
Number of men (57%).	269
Number of women (43%).	225
Number farm families to be reached.	2656
Number very isolated farms to be contacted directly . .	218

As stated by the Director of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service, the purpose of this neighborhood leader system is to transmit information and secure immediate cooperative action in the event of war emergencies. Whether or not these neighborhood leaders are to be used

in regard to a specific problem is left to the discretion of each county. It was distinctly stated that these leaders were not to be used for subject matter educational activities. However, permission was granted to use them for the sugar rationing problem, and at the end of this year plans were being made for using them for the Share-The-Meat Campaign. They have also been used for the scrap rubber and metal drives with excellent results.

Due to Nevada's small and scattered rural population, it was necessary to work out special methods of reaching families in different localities. Home visits on foot are possible in the more thickly settled areas, auto and horseback messenger service and telephone calls, stopping folks on the road, and the use of the mail are other methods that have to be used in this state. For real emergencies all but 218 very isolated farm and ranch families can be reached in twenty-four hours. Gas rationing is having a marked effect upon the neighborhood leader system in Nevada and immediate service may prove impossible except for real war emergencies. On the other hand, given sufficient time, these neighborhood leaders could reach the families allotted to them with educational material, but it seemingly can't be done on any week's campaign basis. Where educational material is to be sent out during a week's campaign many areas seemingly feel that they must use the mail.

3. Local Leadership Service and Training: Because of the very busy schedule that the home demonstration staff has carried this year, it was necessary to place much added responsibility upon local leaders. A total of 442 leaders (34 men and 406 women) carried phases of the adult program. (This is a reduction of 10 percent from last year.) In 4-H

club work, 43 women and 10 girls assisted the home demonstration agents. (This is a reduction of 16 percent.)

Leader training was a very difficult problem this year due to the shortage of agricultural labor, and the effort made to reduce automobile travel in order to conserve tires. Much of the training and guidance had to be done by home visits and by circular and individual letters. In the same way, much of the adult local leader service had to be given through informal and individual contacts. Only one-third as many meetings were held by local leaders but the attendance was reduced only 60 percent. In 4-H club work there were only one-fifth as many meetings, but attendance kept up to the last year's level. We think this showed very good planning on the part of leaders because they only held 4-H club meetings when the 4-H club members could attend which was a conservation of time and effort for all concerned.

4. Results: As a result of the home demonstration program, 1204 farm families out of the 1811 (60%) living in home demonstration counties made changes in practices which definitely resulted from home demonstration work. There were also 867 non-farm families who adopted such practices (this is a decrease of 10 percent from last year.) The above figure does not include results obtained from the use of the emergency neighborhood leader system, or Red Cross classes taught by other than the home demonstration staff, as we have no proof regarding the adoption of practices. They also do not include any results from non-home demonstration counties which are served by the assistant director. There was simply no time to go back and collect evidence of definite results secured. This has been a difficult year in which to obtain definite

proof of results. Extension agents and leaders were just too rushed to do the follow-up that is necessary to secure such proof. Also, there was evidence of decided antipathy toward records and reports, particularly toward the end of the year when there was a growing concern over war regulations, rationing, etc., and so many other types of information were requested from government agencies.

5. Cooperation given Government Agencies: Whole hearted effort has gone into cooperation with various government agencies in order to secure effective coordination in behalf of the war effort:

- A. AAA and USDA War Boards: Cooperation was given to the AAA and the USDA War Boards through developing in women's and girls' groups and in farm families an understanding of the Food For Freedom campaign, and the desire to assist Nevada in every way possible to live up to its production pledge. Four state meetings of the War Board were attended and a number of conferences held with state personnel. Home demonstration agents have also attended county meetings for the same purpose. The fact that Nevada, inspite of its agricultural labor shortage did meet its production goals is in no small part due to the hard work that farm and ranch girls were willing to put in.
- B. Soil Conservation Service: Group meetings of women and girls and farm home visits were used as an educational medium to create an understanding of the soil conservation program. With the expanded production asked for this year in the Food For Freedom campaign an understanding of and compliance with the soil conservation program was of especial importance in some areas of

the state. Location of gardens and the use of water were the immediate problems upon which attention was focused. Then the broader aspects of soil conservation were brought in.

- C. Office of Defense Health And Welfare, Federal Security Agency: Whole hearted cooperation has been given the National Nutrition Program through the state and county nutrition councils. Details of this are given under that heading. We received two visits from Dr. Helen Mitchell and three from the regional nutritionist, Miss Rae Russell. Doctor Mitchell was kind enough to tell a regional defense meeting that Nevada had done outstanding work through the state and county nutrition councils. This year most of the responsibility for nutrition council activities has been carried by Vocational Home Economics Division and the Agricultural Extension Service. The assistant director for home economics extension served as secretary until June 1942 and then as chairman of the State council. All clerical service has been furnished by the Extension Service.
- D. The State Council of Defense was given cooperation in the nutrition, consumer interest, and conservation phases of its program. The assistant director for home economics extension attended and spoke before three of the state and six county defense council meetings. Many personal conferences were also held. The assistant director also served on two of the State Defense Council subdivisions, the State Nutrition Council and the State Consumer Interest Committee.

The same type of organization was carried out on the county

level. In fact, in some sparsely populated counties, the Consumer Interest committee and Nutrition Council have been combined, and it has strengthened the work of both.

E. Subdivisions of the State Defense Council: The State Nutrition Council and the State Consumer Interest Committee are both officially subdivisions of the State Defense Council. Then, when the Victory Garden Campaign came along the State Defense Council asked that it be "adopted" by the State Nutrition Council. With Nevada's small scattered population, and limited trained personnel this has proven an excellent way of closely coordinating programs and avoiding duplication of effort.

(a) State Nutrition Council: The assistant director for home economics extension served as the secretary of the State Nutrition Council until June and then was advanced to the chairmanship. Home demonstration agents usually act as secretary of their county councils. State and County nutrition councils sponsored the nutrition refresher course given at the University of Nevada in January for the training of instructors to give Red Cross nutrition and canteen courses. Much of the nutrition work for this year was carried on through these classes. The details of this cooperation are given under the nutrition section of this report.

(b) State Victory Garden Committee is headed by Mr. George Henningsen who is a member of the State Defense Council, and a leading farmer of the state. Agricultural Extension

and Vocational Education have representatives on this group and have furnished the subject matter and technical guidance.

(c) State Consumer Interest Committee: The assistant director for home economics extension serves on the Executive board of this committee. Its chairman is Miss Bertha Akin, State Director for Vocational Home Economics Education, who is also chairman of the School Lunch Committee of the State Nutrition Council.

F. Red Cross: The Red Cross is also closely integrated into the above organizations as the State Red Cross representative is a member of the State Defense Council, Nutrition Council, and also of the Consumer Interest Group. Home demonstration agents serve on the board of Red Cross chapters, and so secure close coordination of Red Cross, Nutrition Council and the Home Demonstration program. They have supervised and assisted with the Red Cross nutrition classes, and in some areas given the courses themselves.

G. Agricultural Marketing Administration: The areas and state representatives of AMA are members of the State Nutrition Council. The County Nutrition Councils have been used to distribute information and secure cooperation in regard to the AMA food distribution system. This has included the use of Food Stamps for the low income families, and the distribution of foods to school lunches, and for the supplementary fruit programs for schools not able to serve a complete meal at noon. Full information

regarding AMA food distribution to schools was prepared by the State Nutrition Council and sent out through the State Department of Education to all schools and to all county nutrition councils. In rural areas home demonstration agents have given personal guidance to schools in making out AMA application forms and in many instances arranged for delivery of supplies.

- H. Works Projects Administration: Close cooperation has continued with the Works Projects Administration, particularly in regard to their school lunch project. Here again, State and County Nutrition Councils and the State Department of Education were used to distribute information and arouse interest. Home demonstration agents have carried on much of the responsibility for working out the details for rural schools. The greatest handicap has been the decrease in funds and personnel. As a result, many schools that wanted this assistance could not secure it.

The assistant director for home economics extension served as chairman of the WPA School Lunch Committee and whenever possible visited isolated WPA school lunch projects to assist with technical problems and report back on the progress made. Cooperation was also given to the WPA sewing and nursery school projects through assistance in program planning, securing trained personnel, and various technical problems that arose.

- I. Farm Security Administration: The Farm Security Administration was represented on the State and County Nutrition Councils and took part in the nutrition refresher course. Every effort has been made to correlate activities affecting low income families,

especially in regard to home food production, nutrition, consumer interest, and farm-family financial problems. Subject matter material has been supplied and FSA home agents are on the mailing list for special reports and other material of mutual interest. FSA families belong to adult project groups and 4-H clubs, and are encouraged to take an active part in community center activities.

- J. National Youth Administration: Cooperation was given to the NYA through recommendation to them of rural young people needing their assistance. Also, employment was given in State and County Extension offices to both high school and college boys and girls having NYA grants.
- K. Public Health Agencies: Cooperation was given to the Maternal and Child Health Nursing Service through nutrition consultation service at the Well Children's Clinic and nutrition presentations to their state conference by the nutrition consultant of the Agricultural Extension Service. The M.&CH. Nursing Service cooperated with some of the Keep Growing demonstrations through having their nurses give physical inspections to the children enrolled in these demonstrations. They also gave instruction in home nursing and first aid to some of the rural homemakers clubs. Representatives of this organization are members of State and County Nutrition Councils and nutrition activities have been coordinated by this means.
- L. Child Welfare Division: Assistance has been given to this organization through nutritional instruction given by the nutrition consultant of the Agricultural Extension Service at their state

conference, especially in regard to nutritional needs of children and securing adequate dietaries among low income families. Similar assistance has been given by home demonstration agents at the county level. State and county representatives of the Child Welfare Service are active members of the State and County Nutrition Councils. Children needing the services of this organization have been confidentially referred to them. Also families eligible to act as foster homes have been recommended and guidance given in nutritional and child guidance problems.

M. Old Age Assistance: Assistance has been given this organization in working out nutritional and budgetary standards for old people living on old age assistance pension. Field and state staff members of this organization made a real contribution to state and county nutrition councils through furnishing data on living costs which vary widely in this state.

IV. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS:

1. Nutrition:

Improvement in nutritional condition as a direct contribution to the war effort continued to be the major goal of the home demonstration program. Fully fifty percent of home demonstration time (field and state staff) was devoted to this project. Persistent effort was exerted to closely coordinate all phases of the problem, including production, preservation, and use, in cooperation with various Federal and state agencies. State and County Nutrition Councils have been a decided help in this.

A. Food For Freedom Campaign: The assistant director for home economics extension attended the Western States Conference on

the Food For Freedom campaign held in Salt Lake in September 1941. She also attended the meeting of the State USDA War Board where these goals were broken down into county allotments. Immediately after these goals were set up, arrangements were made for their presentation before group meetings held by women and girls, and discussions held regarding the adjustments involved. Home visits were also used as a means of furnishing family guidance on this problem. It was clearly evident that in order to achieve Nevada's goals, it would be necessary to use the labor of women and children much more than is usual in Nevada. This was a problem that could not be attacked from one angle alone. It has not been customary in this state to use women and girls or even young boys in heavy outdoors work. Therefore, long established attitudes had to be overcome through an appeal to patriotism. There was hardly a phase of project work that did not contain some reference to this problem of fulfilling Nevada's Food For Freedom production goals. One-dish meals, short cuts in household care and laundry work, food production and preservation, the use and care of labor saving equipment, family skills, and cooperative attitudes, and family relationships all were made to add something to this main objective. The results have been wide-spread and evidently effective. The results was that Nevada reached its production goals inspite of the severe labor shortage. The community reports given at County Farm Bureau annual meetings made frequent mention of the fine part that women and children played in making this possible.

B. Home Food Production: Nevada's long established Live At Home Project received renewed emphasis as a direct contribution to the war effort. State Live At Home standards were re-issued on attractive red, white, and blue cards and used as a guide throughout the year. The National "Nutrition Yardstick" and the 1940 data on per capita food consumption were also used as measuring rods.

The nutritional, financial, and patriotic value of a home grown food supply was repeatedly emphasized in group meetings, home visits, newspaper stories, etc. As a result there was an estimated one-third increase in the number of farm and ranch families raising a major portion of their food supply. The only exception were some livestock areas where severe shortages of agriculture labor reduced instead of increased home food production.

C. Victory Gardens: Nevada has certainly gone "all out" for Victory Gardens this year. At the Governor's suggestion the State Victory Garden Committee was "adopted" by the State Nutrition Council and has functioned admirably as one of its most effective sections. The same procedure was followed on the county level. Mr. George Henningsen, a prominent rancher with interest and experience in gardening, was appointed state chairman for the Victory Garden Campaign. As Mr. Henningsen was a member of the State Defense Council, this made for close cooperation with state and county Civilian Defense Councils and Nutrition Councils in all Victory Garden Activities. A state

Victory Garden Committee was established with representatives from Vocational Education, Agricultural Extension, Farm Security, University of Nevada, urban nursery and landscape gardening interests, rural and urban lay organizations. Similar county Victory Garden Committees were established and plans made to suit the widely varying conditions in the different areas of the state.

The Agricultural Extension Service Home Garden Handbook was used as the basic source of information, as it is the only publication giving authentic information regarding Nevada gardening problems. Brief mimeographed material on planning, variety selection, seed bed preparation, irrigation, and cultural practices were prepared by the Vocational Education Division and the Agricultural Extension Service, and distributed by all organizations affiliated with the state and county nutrition councils. This was supplemented by special county material distributed largely through newspaper publicity. This was a necessary procedure in Nevada where altitude varies from 2,200 to over 6,000 feet, and climate ranges from subtropical in Clark County to almost alpine in some of the mountainous areas in the northern and eastern counties.

There was excellent team work between Vocational Education, Farm Security, and Agricultural Extension in supplying technical information, practical instruction, and organization guidance. In rural areas the Farm Bureaus and Homemakers Clubs offered

small prizes for the best progress made. The Future Farmers in one area sponsored a community contest. 4-H clubs have strongly emphasized Victory Gardens with practically every 4-H club member having a special Victory Garden or carrying on Victory Garden activities in the family garden.

In urban areas garden enthusiasts, under the leadership of garden clubs, Parent Teacher Associations and service clubs, have sponsored the growing of vegetables in back yard flower plots. A few vacant lots and community and school gardens were established, but only where ample water, transportation, and skilled supervision assured success.

"Pocket Handkerchief" green leaf vegetable gardens were emphasized in mining camps, railroad communities, and at railroad section houses to furnish leaf lettuce and Swiss chard, etc., in order to make up for the lack of formerly shipped in products. In these localities it was frequently necessary to haul in soil and to use the non-soapy waste water from the house for irrigation purposes. We believe that there were very few areas of the state that did not have one or more of these demonstration plots. Frame gardens, cold frames, and hot beds were emphasized to overcome the short growing season.

County committees and rural and urban neighborhood leaders have generously given of their time and energy in avoiding the pitfalls of over-enthusiasm and guiding beginners in the effective use of land, water, seed, and time. Decided wisdom was

displayed in locating result demonstrations so that the neighborhood would have the benefit of good guidance in garden techniques. Emphasis was placed upon planting varieties having high food value, the conservation of seed and water, and the ever present problem of keeping up with the weeds and after the bugs. Seed pools, plant exchanges, establishment of "garden flows" to tide over the periods between irrigation runs, and "swapping" labor were methods by which rural areas caused two heads of cabbage to grow where only one grew before. Sunset garden parties for the demonstration of gardening techniques, grubstaking a neighbor to seed for a share in the produce, weeding teams for community gardens, and vegetable departments in flower shows proved excellent promotional devices in urban communities.

Despite a late, cold spring encouraging results were secured. At a very conservative estimate there was an increase of one-third over the number of vegetable gardens grown in the state last year. Biggest increase, running to nearly 40 percent, was on the farms and ranches of the state. A high proportion (as high as 80 percent in some counties) supplied their own need for vegetables on a year round basis. The latest report from Washoe County gives an estimate of 6,000 rural and urban vegetable gardens in the county, with every farm family having some type of vegetable garden.

The large increase in local vegetable production resulting from the Victory Garden campaign has been fortunate for both the health and pocket books of Nevada. The evacuation of Japanese

from California, plus the discontinuation of much of the commercial trucking service and practically all the peddler service from California and Utah has seriously reduced Nevada's usual sources of supply, decreased the quality and raised prices "sky high". When one little wilted head of lettuce sells for fifteen or twenty cents, serious nutritional and financial problems are involved. We believe the increase in local production of vegetables about balanced the reduction in usual shipped in supply during the growing season. Since then there has been a decided shortage of vegetables in urban communities.

- D. **Fruit Production:** There was about a 10 percent increase in families producing small fruits and berries. The supply of fruit from California and Utah was seriously decreased, the quality of the fruit received was much below average and the prices were very high. This was a serious blow to Nevada's food supply as this state is and perhaps must remain a deficiency area for fruit production due to climatic handicaps. Effort is being continued by the Agricultural Extension Service to find varieties of small fruits and berries that will bear a fair crop in our short and uncertain growing season.
- E. **Food Preservation and Storage:** Food preservation and storage was made an essential part of the Victory Garden campaign. There was a rapid expansion in the number of rural families doing some kind of food preservation and storage through the use of local leaders instruction and the pooling of essential equipment. Extension effort was concentrated on safeguarding canning techniques

(including the testing of pressure cookers), the cooperative use of pressure cookers, the revival of old fashioned methods of sun drying, and the improvement and expansion of storage facilities to compensate for the shortage of canning supplies. A very simple mimeographed circular on sun drying was prepared and distributed. Also another on storage facilities. A training class on canning and drying problems and methods was given by the Agricultural Extension Service for the State Home Economics Vocational Teachers during their state conference. Construction of barrel, pit, and bin storage facilities were demonstrated before rural community centers, homemakers clubs, etc., and much personal guidance given through home visits.

Again, no freezer lockers were secured, although Churchill County appointed a committee to look into freezer locker possibilities thoroughly. It was decided that due to distances and small population, it would not be advisable to attempt to establish one. As this is the most thickly settled area in the state, the chances of establishing freezer lockers in the rest of the state are very small.

Results of this campaign for the preservation of food for winter use varied decidedly throughout the state, depending on a number of factors. In southern Nevada, the LDS Church continued to operate its canning center in the Moapa Valley of Clark County. Acres of peas that could not be commercially harvested due to the total absence of migratory labor had a considerable proportion harvested by family labor and canned and

dried for family use and to place in the "Bishop's storage house" for community use as needed. Home and community storage facilities were improved to conform with the church program of safeguarding the food supply.

In western Nevada there was a decided increase in the number of families canning, drying, and storing, etc., and an increase in the amounts canned. In this region home demonstration records are available. In Washoe County, urban families averaged 100 quarts of canned food, and rural women 250 quarts. Churchill County reported that 85 percent of its rural families raised adequate gardens, 90 percent of suburban families raised subsistence gardens for summer needs, 40 percent of urban families raised at least a green-leaf vegetable plot, 30 percent of the families in mining camps and railroad communities raised at least a green-leaf vegetable plot, 90 percent have carried on yard beautification work, and 100 percent of the 4-H club members took part in the Victory Garden campaign.

In the northern and central counties the number of gardens increased, in Elko County 9 percent. But due to the scarcity of labor a large amount of outside work was done by the women and children and there was no hired help that could be spared for gardening. Therefore, the total production was not increased as much as was hoped. Also, the lack of the usual shipped in fruits reduced the amount of canning. Women and children can't ride the range, buck hay, etc., and still have time and strength for gardening and canning.

For the state as a whole the following is, we believe, a close approximation to the amount of food conserved per farm family:

250 quarts canned	500 lbs. fruits & vegetables stored
500 lbs. potatoes	50 lbs. meat cured

Home grounds beautification was a part of the Victory Garden campaign. Plant and seed exchanges, flower shows, (mostly on the community level) and a few garden tours were the chief features.

F. Nutrition Council Activities: State and County nutrition council activities and results are this year Nevada's best exhibit of effective cooperative effort. All Federal and state agencies, and rural and urban organizations interested in nutrition and health problems maintained representatives on state and county nutrition councils. The mutual understanding and cooperative effort that resulted has done more to awaken interest in Nevada's nutrition problems, break down barriers, and overcome inertia than the preceding twenty years of sincere but isolated effort accomplished. The outstanding accomplishments secured this year through State and County Nutrition Councils have been:

(1) Nutrition Refresher Course: The holding of a State Nutrition refresher course for the training of instructors to give Red Cross nutrition and canteen courses. This refresher course was held in January 1942 in the Home Economics Department, University of Nevada. The State Nutrition Council petitioned the University of Nevada to give this refresher

course. It was felt that due to the very limited paid home economics staff available, only through these Red Cross classes could interest and cooperation in the National Nutrition Campaign be stimulated all over the state.

Due to the frail health and absence of the Head of the University Home Economics Department, a large part of the responsibility for planning the course, securing additional instructors to supplement the small resident staff, etc. was given to the assistant director for home economics extension. Altogether six weeks of her time were devoted to preparing for and holding this refresher course.

Technical nutrition instruction was given by Dr. Penelope Burtis Rice, Nutrition Consultant, Agricultural Extension Service. The Resident Home Economics Division, University of Nevada, Vocational Home Economics Division of the State Department of Education, Agricultural Extension Service, Works Projects Administration and the Forest Service, the Indian Service and the Red Cross cooperated by furnishing other instructors and subject matter material, or by giving opportunity for supervised field experience.

Fifty-four representatives from twelve counties attended this refresher course, with expenses financed through funds raised by County Nutrition Councils. They lived in the college dormitories for two weeks and devoted all their time to the instruction, study, and field experience. Twenty hours of training were given each week and those

successfully passing the final examination received special certificates from the University of Nevada, similar to those issued for prospectors short courses. Later most of these trainees were certified by the Red Cross as instructors.

- (2) Red Cross Nutrition and Canteen Courses: As a result of this nutrition refresher course 54 local Red Cross Nutrition courses and 22 canteen classes have been held in Nevada with an enrollment of around 2,000 and a completion of 1,162 at the last report. Of these 854 have received Red Cross certification as nutrition aides, 221 for the standard canteen course, and 170 for the ten hour canteen course. Eleven counties carried the work to completion and one other county conducted classes but did not apply for certification. The discrepancy between the number completing the courses and those certified represents those who did not care to go through with the technical procedures for securing certification.

All members of the home demonstration staff took this refresher course and were certified as Red Cross instructors. A number of the Home Economics teachers out in the state and a few former teachers were also certified as instructors on recommendations of the county and state nutrition councils. A few of the classes were taught by these instructors and they also gave parts of the technical instruction for other instructors who asked for this assistance. The state leaders of Vocational Home Economics

Education and home demonstration work, as representatives of the State Nutrition Council, gave state-wide supervision to these Red Cross classes. As a whole there was a decided satisfaction with the quality of work maintained.

The subject matter material prepared for the nutrition refresher course was put out by the State Nutrition Council in the form of a "nutrition kit" and sold by them for twenty-five cents to cover the expense of paper, ink, stencils, and postage. The WPA Writers' Project did the mimeographing. The returns from the sales have been kept in a separate fund by the Treasurer of the State Nutrition Council and used to finance new editions as they are needed. Much of the material is based on Nevada data and all of it presented in very simple form; therefore, it has been popular as supplementary material to use with the Red Cross nutrition and canteen hand books. The canteen material is now being revised.

Nutrition aides have given community service by putting up nutrition exhibits in stores and store windows. They have also assisted in the distribution of posters and did follow up in the cereal enrichment program. Those taking the canteen courses have served as canteen corps' members and canteen aides. They have kept in practice by feeding the Governor's Economic Conference, Air Raid Wardens, and other Civilian Defense Groups. Best of all, last spring, many of them helped save the school lunch program

by carrying on school lunch preparation when WPA rolls were depleted due to lack of employables. Above everything else, these canteen members stand ready at all times to take over the responsibility for mass feeding in case of an evacuation from the Pacific Coast.

We know of no other way that so many communities and families could have been interested in the National Nutrition Campaign than through these Red Cross Classes. They have not only affected those who took these courses, but many others who are their neighbors. The large amount of newspaper publicity these Red Cross classes have received has also done its part in creating wide-spread interest in improving nutritional condition as a direct war service. However there are no statistical proofs of results such as "number of families adopting practices".

This Fall there has been a considerable loss among Red Cross nutrition instructors. Some have left the state because their husbands have entered military service or war industries. Others have entered business with their husbands to make up for loss of employees. Still others no longer have the leisure to carry on this community service because they have lost their domestic help and must do all their own housework. County Nutrition Councils have been hunting for replacements, but so far very few have been found, not enough to warrant hold another refresher course. Also gas rationing looms as a serious threat to both instructors and members of such classes.

Whether or not many Red Cross classes can be carried on during the coming year is a question. If not some other method of arousing interest and cooperation in behalf of good nutrition will have to be devised. Present conditions make us more than ever glad that the refresher course and Red Cross classes were started when they were and did as much good as they did. Many more than the families represented in these nutrition classes have been interested in good nutrition as a patriotic service. Also if or when the Pacific Coast is attacked Nevada will be much better prepared to feed and care for evacuees during the period they are crossing this state.

- (3) Enrichment Program: Another activity of the State and County Nutrition Councils has been the follow up campaign in behalf of the enrichment program for flour, bread, and cereals. Continued newspaper publicity has been put out on this subject and local pressure brought to bear on grocery stores and small bakeries. At the present time about 80 percent of the bread and flour used in Nevada is enriched and that is as high a proportion of adoption as we have been able to secure. Economic pressure has prevented a higher adoption. Families of "hard-rock" miners, and others living on low incomes are still buying low grade flour shipped in from small mills in Idaho and Utah. The price differential between this type of flour and those that are enriched is so great that there seems no way of

preventing the importation and use until Federal pressure is brought to bear or assistance given these mills to make the necessary changes. Moreover the nutritional value of this low grade flour is so nearly equal to the enriched flours that it is not a serious nutritional hazard. Effort in behalf of the use of whole grained and enriched flour, bread, and cereals will be continued, and emphasis given on the value of these foods as other sources of vitamins and minerals are reduced due to restriction of civilian food supplies.

- (4) School Lunches: The fourth nutritional activity sponsored by the State and County Nutrition Councils was the effort to establish some type of school lunch in every school in Nevada. This was started last year and in home demonstration counties every school in the county was circularized in behalf of this project. Simple suggestions were given for the supervised lunch period, and the providing of at least one hot food at noon during cold weather. Services available from the WPA and AMA were also explained. Last year this material was prepared by the Agricultural Extension Service.

This Fall the school lunch project was adopted as a major activity by the State Nutrition Council and the endorsement of the State Department of Education secured. Plans and promotional material were prepared jointly by the State Nutrition Council and the State Department of Education and copies distributed to all schools by the

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to all communities, civic organizations, etc. by County Nutrition Councils. Monthly articles on school lunch problems have been prepared and printed in the Educational Bulletin put out by the State Department of Education.

The WPA School Lunch assistance was continued with excellent results as far as decreased funds and personnel would allow. However, there were a number of areas that could not have this assistance because there was no one eligible for WPA employment.

This Fall effort is being made to use local volunteer service, including Red Cross canteen groups, to substitute for WPA assistance. In some large schools, PTA are raising funds and hiring a minimum of help to prepare such lunches. In other communities, home economics departments or teachers are guiding groups of students in preparing one hot food.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has given excellent cooperation, through modifying their regulations to meet the needs of local areas. Therefore, there has been a much wider use of their commodity distribution system both for WPA school lunches and for the supplementary feeding program.

The State White House Conference Committee for Children In A Democracy offered as its special service to further the drive for Penny Milk distribution, particularly in defense areas where nutritional conditions were rapidly

growing serious. Considerable time was spent in working out modifications of requirements suited to Nevada conditions. We had hopes that through County Nutrition Councils acting as legal sponsors, legal and financial handicaps could be overcome. However, by the time schools opened this fall there was such a market shortage of milk in all areas due to increased population that effort in behalf of Penny Milk Distribution had to be abandoned. Therefore, the only place where it was actually put into effect was at the State 4-H club camp.

The assistance given by the Agricultural Extension Service has been to stimulate interest, assist in preparing subject matter and publicity material, conferring with urban groups in working out their problems, and rendering direct assistance to rural schools in setting up some type of school lunch. Many discussions, demonstrations, and exhibits have also been given before various groups on this school lunch problem. The results in Keep Growing communities are given under that section of this nutrition report.

G. Food Selection and Preparation: The Home Demonstration program of work in Food Selection and Preparation has continued to strongly emphasize the improvement of nutritional condition as a patriotic contribution to the Nation's total war effort. The National Nutrition Yardstick and data on Nevada's per capita food consumption have been used as the basis for discussion of local

food supplies and nutritional needs before community centers, homemakers clubs, Parent Teachers Associations and 4-H clubs. Much personal guidance has been given families regarding adaptation to the changing food supply situation in this state.

Demonstrations have been given and recipes distributed on the use of fruits, vegetables, whole grained and enriched cereal products, low cost meals, and meat alternates such as beans, cheese, and eggs.

When sugar rationing was established special material was prepared explaining the reasons for sugar rationing, the problems it presented to farms and to large ranches feeding crews. Recipes were appended showing ways of cutting down on the use of sugar, and illustrating the use of sugar substitutes. This material, together with the Federal material, was distributed through the neighborhood leader system in most counties. Discussions of sugar rationing were held with all community center groups and many demonstrations put on before rural and urban groups, including Consumer Interest Groups sponsored by the Civilian Defense.

Victory Food Specials were featured throughout the year, through community center discussions and exhibits, demonstrations, and newspaper releases. It would be of great assistance if the Agricultural Extension Service could receive confidential notices regarding these Victory Food Specials well in advance of the time they are to be scheduled. This would allow opportunity for much more effective cooperation in featuring these foods.

Food selection and preparation has been closely coordinated with home management throughout this year. Rising food prices, and restriction of consumer goods have necessitated shifts in food buying habits. Quality, cost, and food value of canned and fresh foods, of purchased versus home produced foods, and possible alternatives available under changing wartime conditions have received much attention. Conservation of time and labor in food preparation has also been a serious problem, due to the fact that there was practically no domestic help available and women and children have had to devote much time to substituting for the usual agricultural labor. Assistance with these problems has been worked in to many types of extension activity, rather than having special meetings devoted to them. Much had to be done on a family conference basis.

- H. Keep Growing Demonstrations: With the close of the school year in June 1942, Nevada completed the twentieth year of Keep Growing community demonstrations in school child nutrition. For the second consecutive year, an all-year Gold Star rating was obtained by maintaining state goals throughout the entire school year. This is the last year in which these Keep Growing demonstrations will be carried as a state project. Therefore, everyone concerned is glad that these long years of cooperative effort could be completed with this excellent standing.

In the state section of this year's Keep Growing report, that is given below, are the details of the 1941-42 demonstrations, the results of twenty years, and suggestions for the future.

A mimeographed copy of the complete report is also attached.

Nevada is sorry to bring these Keep Growing demonstrations to a close. We believe they have been a valuable educational device for improving nutritional condition. However, it is impossible to devote the necessary time to this work under present war emergency conditions.

TWENTY YEARS OF NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS

1942 marks the completion of twenty years of Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations in school child nutrition. The following report is submitted as an example of community cooperation in improving nutritional condition, posture and health habits, and as a contribution to the National effort to "Make America Strong By Making Americans Stronger".

State All-Year Gold Star Rating Achieved Again

We are proud to announce that for the second consecutive year Nevada's Keep Growing demonstrations have maintained and exceeded throughout the school year the state goals set up for nutrition, posture, and health habit activities. This is the sixth consecutive year that these state goals have been reached by the end of the year. But to maintain this high standard throughout a period of two entire school years is evidence that the "summer slump" that used to be such a handicap has at last been overcome. This indicates that the food, posture, and health habits once learned are consistently being maintained.

This is the last year in which these Keep Growing demonstrations will be carried on as a state project. Therefore, it is a source of satisfaction to all that this cooperative project can reach its completion on this high level, particularly at this time when good nutrition, good posture and health are being emphasized as important contributions to the National Health for Victory effort.

1941-1942 Keep Growing Results

The results of this year compared to state goals and last year's results are given below:

	State Goal	Results this Year	Results last Year
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	84%	81%
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or more	4%	5%
Good Posture	75% or more	85%	88%

From the above statistics it will be seen that since last year the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased by 3 percent and those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased by 1 percent. This was a much greater improvement than could have been expected after the state goals had been reached. This is especially true when the fact is taken into consideration that there was quite an influx of new families into two counties.

There was a 3 percent decrease in the number of children having good posture. We believe this was due to two factors: Less emphasis placed upon good posture (caused by the many extra war activities carried by Extension Service and school personnel) and the new children who moved into some areas. It seems to take longer to achieve good posture than it does to establish good food habits. Also good posture habits are seldom obtained until after Good Nutritional Condition has been established for some time.

These Keep Growing demonstrations were carried on this year by 57 groups in 8 counties with a total enrollment of 2218 children and a completion of 93 percent.

There are many factors responsible for the results obtained. Each community emphasized those that were most important to its particular conditions. Among them are the following:

56 local leaders gave generously of their time (from 1 to 5 days a month). This time was spent in assisting the home demonstration agents during their visits, in helping with the periodic re-weighings as an incentive for continued gains, and in stimulating the interest and cooperation of the children, parents, schools, and communities. Great credit is due these local leaders for this community service. Their reward comes through watching the progress made, the community appreciation which they receive and their consciousness of assisting in building sturdy, healthy citizens for our nation.

The noon meal eaten by school children has a decided effect upon nutrition and health condition. Many communities also feel it has a direct bearing upon the scholastic achievement. Therefore, much effort was expended on seeing that the right kind of lunches were eaten by Keep Growing demonstrators, both at home and at school. In 45 communities a supervised lunch period was held for children eating the noon meal at school, with at least one hot food provided during the cold winter months. WPA assistance was given through hiring local women to assist in the preparation of

the food wherever eligible personnel was available for such WPA employment. Lack of such personnel was a decided handicap this year and therefore only 15 Keep Growing communities succeeded in establishing WPA lunch projects. The Agricultural Marketing Administration also cooperated by furnishing surplus commodities for these school lunches.

Wide use was also made of the AMA fruit supplement program. Other communities, who could not have a WPA school lunch, availed themselves of this opportunity to improve the quality of their school children's diets. This is a particularly helpful activity here in Nevada, which, because of climatic conditions, is a deficiency area for fruits and vegetables.

A total of 29 communities carried on some type of supplemental feeding for their school children. These included the communities mentioned above which availed themselves of the AMA fruit supplement project and others where funds were provided by service clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, homemakers clubs, or where home-produced milk, fruit, and vegetables were donated by local families.

Freedom from physical defects has an important bearing upon ability to gain and maintain good nutrition and good health. The children in 24 of these Keep Growing communities received physical inspections through the nurses and doctors of the Public Health Service, also guidance in the securing of needed medical assistance. This cooperation was deeply appreciated.

56 communities had some type of classroom instruction in nutrition, posture, and health habits. Home and community interest in good nutrition was stimulated by Nutrition for Defense educational activities carried on by 51 Keep Growing communities. At the suggestion of the State Nutrition Council, these activities included exhibits, demonstrations, skits, Keep Growing achievement days, etc. 20 communities celebrated Child Health Day on or near the first of May. A total of 3442 persons were reached through these Nutrition for Defense activities.

The usual health booklet contest was abandoned this year in order to cooperate with the state-wide nutrition poster contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. This contest was open to all school children of the state, and Keep Growing demonstrators won their full share of the awards. All of these posters created much interest not only while they were being made but during the time they were on exhibit in schools, store windows, and group meetings of various kinds.

The posters put out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, were placed on display in the classrooms and did much to develop an understanding of the Nutrition for Defense campaign. There was a wide-spread feeling of satisfaction that the Keep Growing nutrition standards

so closely agreed with those set forth in the "National Nutrition Yardstick" which these posters illustrated.

The Victory Garden campaign was especially emphasized in Keep Growing communities this year. This was another activity that made Keep Growing demonstrators conscious that they were participating in a nationwide patriotic effort to improve nutrition and health. The fact that this year was an increase of one-third over the number of vegetable gardens grown in the state last year has assisted greatly in safeguarding the quality of Nevada diets. Biggest increase, running to nearly 40 percent, was on the farms and ranches of the state. However, in many urban and suburban areas, greens, carrots, etc. were grown in back yard flower plots. We know of at least two Keep Growing communities where school Victory Gardens were grown to produce fresh and canned products for school lunch projects.

Children enrolled in Keep Growing demonstrations also took an active part in the state-wide campaign for the use of enriched bread and flour. A little leaflet on the enrichment program entitled America Needs Health Citizens. Do Your Part - Eat Enriched Flour, Bread and Cereals, was put out by the State Nutrition Council. This was placed in the hands of all local leaders and teachers and distributed by community organizations to homes. It was made the basis for class discussion, and methods worked out for arousing home and community interest and cooperation.

- Because of the limitation on time and clerical assistance which the war emergency has imposed, the usual tabulation of county and community Keep Growing results are being omitted this year. However, these details can be found in the county and community narratives that make up the rest of this report.

Results of Twenty Years

Before closing this last state report on Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations, it is well to look back over these twenty years and see what has been accomplished. When this project was started, the aims were listed as follows:

1. To arouse a large proportion of a scattered rural population to a realization of existing nutritional conditions and to supply an effective motive for improvement.

We believe that the Keep Growing demonstrations have achieved this goal. 13 of the 17 counties in the state have participated in these Keep Growing demonstrations. 1210 community demonstrations, extending through the school year, have been carried on with a total enrollment of 51,611, and an average yearly enrollment of 2580. Under Nevada's condition of limited Extension funds

and personnel, the use of community sponsorship and volunteer leaders is the only method by which so large a proportion of the population could have been reached and kept interested in this type of prolonged effort. The gradual but wide-spread acceptance of the Keep Growing concept has resulted in individual and family effort to improve food habits. Friendly rivalry between communities and counties has proven an effective motivation for group effort to improve local food supplies, establish school lunches, secure medical attention for physical defects, etc.

2. To secure definite measurable results that would serve as a guide and incentive for future effort.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating". Therefore, what these twenty years of Keep Growing demonstrations have accomplished is best shown in the definite improvement made in nutritional condition. Here is a tabulation of these results:

	1922	1942	Improvement
Percentage of Children in Good Nutritional Condition	56%	86%	30%
Poor Nutritional Condition	25%	4%	21%

Put in simple terms, this means that there has been an increase of over one-half in the proportion of children who can be considered in Good Nutritional Condition. Changing food habits is a slow process. Therefore, this improvement is a real achievement.

It is of even greater importance that there are now less than one-sixth as many children who show strong indications of being seriously malnourished. Twenty years ago, there were many instances of children who were twenty, thirty, and even thirty-five percent below average weight for age and height. Now it is only in very rare instances that any children are found to be more than fifteen percent below the standard.

We freely acknowledge that weight alone is not sufficient evidence upon which to judge nutritional condition. Color, muscle tone, posture, and dental condition are among the other factors that must and have been considered. However, twenty years of experience with Keep Growing demonstration have strengthened Nevada's belief that weight (and certainly the ability to gain) is the best single evidence of Good Nutritional Condition in children.

Also, we believe that these Keep Growing demonstrations have shown that systematic periodic weighings give concrete evidence of existing conditions that are easily understood by children and parents and furnished an effective motive for improving food and other living habits. The many, many, "skinny" children who

have made much more than average gains prove that the desire to come up to standard is a strong "urge to action" for both children and parents. But without the definite evidence that growth records and the yearly tabulation of community results, we sincerely doubt that the improvement stated above could have been secured and community effort maintained for twenty years.

The annual Keep Growing reports which have received wide distribution to sponsoring organizations, local leaders, schools, and cooperating agencies, have supplied this type of specific information and have been of great value in sustaining interest and stimulating effort. These reports have given each community an opportunity to judge its accomplishments and to compare results with other communities and one year's efforts with anothers.

The winning of the gold and silver star awards for reaching the State Keep Growing goals has come to be considered a real honor, and much community cooperation has gone into the effort to reach the standard set for these awards. The reading over of the county and community statistics and narratives gives conclusive evidence that concentrated effort produces results. Therefore, each community and county is eager to do its best to reach these state goals.

3. To concentrate effort on a few essentials in order to conserve time and expense, because of limited funds and personnel.

The basic factors emphasized in these Keep Growing demonstrations and the results secured have been -

Milk - The milk pitcher has certainly been put back on the family table in Nevada. Farm family per capita consumption is now up to nine-tenths of a quart of milk per day.

Fruit and Vegetables - Because of Nevada's handicap of climate, soil, and water, the state is still a deficiency area for fruits and to some degree for vegetables. However, there has been a decided increase in local production. A 1940 tabulation of Nevada food use showed a daily per capita consumption of one pound of these foods in urban areas and one and one-half pounds in rural areas. The 40 percent increase in Victory Gardens secured in 1942 will, we believe, about balance the reduction of shipped in supplies caused by the war emergency.

Noon Lunches - The quality and quantity of noon meals eaten by school children at home and at school has greatly improved. There are now practically no children going without lunch. As previously mentioned, over three-fourths of Keep Growing communities now have supervised school lunches with some type of hot food during cold weather. There was practically none of this

activity when the Keep Growing demonstrations were started. Of course, WPA, and AMA, have been of great assistance in recent years. Also, this year, the State Department of Education has cooperated with the State Nutrition Council in strongly emphasizing school lunch activities.

Supplementary Feeding - Progress has been made in supplying extra nourishment for the unusual slow growing and easily fatigued children, and for whole school groups where the local food supply is inadequate in quality. This is another nutrition activity that was first sponsored by the Keep Growing project. Again, we wish to give full credit for the assistance that AMA has given in recent years.

Posture - Sleep and the wise use of vacation to prevent the "Summer Slump" (that used to be such a serious handicap) have been other problems that required long years of effort. It has only been within the last six years that evidence of permanent improvement has been secured.

4. The final goal for the Keep Growing project was to establish some form of nutrition and health work under local responsibility with a minimum of future assistance from the Agricultural Extension Service.

For the past two years, we have felt that this goal was about reached. The large county seat communities have gradually established their own nutrition and health activities under the guidance of a school nurse, or the Maternal and Child Health Nursing Division of the State Board of Health. Each year the rural areas have become more self-sufficient, with local leaders taking more responsibility, and the visits from home demonstration agents reduced to two, three, or four a year. Problems dealing with physical defects, sanitation, etc., had been turned over to the State Board of Health.

This has been the situation for the past two years, and excellent results have been secured. In fact, it has been during these two years that Nevada has won the final state goal, i.e., the All Year Gold Star Rating.

We feel that this is an appropriate time to bring the state-wide Keep Growing project to a close. Therefore, this is the last year that a state report will be mimeographed and sent out to all communities. Local communities may continue to carry on Keep Growing demonstrations, with as much help as their home demonstration agents can possibly give them, and with wall charts and other supplies furnished by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Suggestions For The Future

We realize that the present war situation presents many serious situations regarding transportation, leisure for local leader service, and the adaptation of civilian food habits to the war emergency. These are all serious problems that will call for careful consideration by each community and county. However, Nevada has always shown great resourcefulness in solving problems as they arise.

There was never a time when good nutrition, good living habits, and good health were as important as now. Upon these depends the ability of the individual, the family, the community, and the State of Nevada to give of their best in helping to Win the War and Safeguard Democracy. Therefore, we earnestly suggest that each county and community consider carefully how best to protect the nutrition and health of its people, particularly its children. We have the following suggestions to offer -

1. Through the County Nutrition Councils' plan, the best possible use of trained personnel that is available, so each area can receive a maximum of inspiration, guidance and service.
2. Plan for some definite nutrition and health work in each community and rural area, with whole-hearted community sponsorship and volunteer leadership service. This community responsibility is vitally needed to "hold the fort" at this time. Without it your community is bound to slip down hill again. Set definite goals and establish some kind of award or public recognition for reaching them. It's no fun to keep on trying unless you know you are getting somewhere.
3. Maintain nutrition and health activity in each classroom of each school, with definite measurements for the results secured. Schools that have scales or can secure them should certainly keep on with the monthly weighings because increase in weight is the best single indication of good nutrition and good health in children. The Agricultural Extension Service will supply wall charts and monthly report slips free upon request.
4. Keep on with the supervised school lunches. Make them a pleasurable experience, and tactfully use every means to improve the quality of the box lunch brought from home. Be sure to have some type of hot food during the cold winter months. It will aid digestion and help prevent over fatigue. Make the most of WPA assistance and AMA commodity distribution. The State Department of Education has adopted the school lunch as a major goal; but schools can't succeed in this effort without community and home cooperation.

5. Safeguard your local food supply through producing as much as you possibly can. Lease-Lend needs and transportation difficulties have made home-grown foods vitally important to Nevada during this war emergency. Sponsor the Live-At-Home and Victory Garden campaign. See that all families learn to garden, to can, to dry, and to store successfully. Offer some local and county prizes for children, adults, families, and neighborhoods that secure the best results in producing their own food. This will be the major Agricultural Extension Service project during this war emergency. Also Vocational Education can be of great assistance.
6. Learn to use available foods to the best advantage. There may have to be many adjustments in food habits. But compared to the rest of the world, we are blessed with abundance, and "where there is a will there is a way". Be sure to keep up the use of enriched or whole-grained flour, bread, and cereals, milk and locally grown vegetables and fruits. They are all rich in the "protective" foods that will safeguard a limited diet. Increase the production and use of poultry and eggs and rabbits. They will help in adjusting to reduced supplies of other meats.
7. Watch out for individuals or families that need help or guidance in maintaining good nutrition and health. Extra milk or fruit and vegetables at school may be needed for some children. Labor and produce shared among neighbors, recipes exchanged, food demonstrations, and Red Cross nutrition classes are other methods of keeping everyone interested in making the available food supply do its best to safeguard health and working ability.

And now as a final word, we want to express deep appreciation for the fine community cooperation and local leadership service that has gone into these twenty years of Keep Growing demonstrations. It has been an interesting experiment in community nutrition education that has been carried on here in Nevada, and we believe the results have been well worth the effort. Most of the work has been done by the sponsoring organizations, the local leaders, the school staffs, and the children and parents in each community. The Agricultural Extension Service has acted as a "spark plug" to start things, but it has been these others who have really produced the results. Therefore, to them should go most of the credit.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director for Home
Economics
Agricultural Extension Service
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Reno, Nevada

2. Home Management: The Home Management project had to be much reduced in both extent and amount of time devoted to it. Miss Hellen Gillette, the District Home Demonstration Agent who has acted as part time Home Management specialist, married, then served only on a half time basis, and finally resigned. This made it impossible to prepare special subject matter material or give the usual project guidance to agents. Home Management activities were concentrated largely on three phases:

A. Consumer Education: Cooperation was given to the Consumer Interest activities sponsored by the State Council of Defense. Miss Bertha Akin, State Supervisor of Vocational Home Economics was appointed chairman of the State Consumer Interest Committee, and the assistant director for home economics extension served on her executive committee. Home demonstration agents gave similar assistance in counties. In some of the sparsely settled counties, Consumer Interest Groups and Nutrition Councils have been combined with excellent results. Both have recently given assistance to the Share The Meat Campaign.

Attention of these Consumer Interest groups has been centered largely on consumer adjustment to the war situation, the need for price control and rationing. Some difficulty has developed since the establishment of the OPA state office caused by failure to clearly define responsibility and areas of activity between OPA and these Consumer Interest Groups. This has resulted in conflicting guidance and flooding of groups with material not suited to their needs. The problem has been referred to the State Council of Defense for clarification.

Consumer's Guide, Victory, some of the OPA releases, and material received from the Bureau of Home Economics, and the Federal Extension Office have been used to supply information on rapidly changing consumer market conditions. The experiences of local homemakers were reported at meetings and specific information collected in consumer scrap books.

- B. A Home Management Conference was held during the State Vocational Home Economics Conference with field and state staff members of Vocational Educational and Agricultural Extension contributing. The consensus of opinion was that home management effort should be based on local needs, that both subject material and methods should be very simple, and that the two organizations shall share information and material. Outlook and other material has been shared in this way.
- C. In rural areas outlook material, parity, price control, rationing, conservation and the financing of the national war effort have been made the basis of group discussions with both adult and 4-H club groups with attention focused on cooperation in the Nation's total war effort.

Family financial planning and adjustment has been emphasized repeatedly during the year. Evidently this has met a real need because there has been over 100 percent increase in the number of families taking part in financial planning. There was a one-third reduction in the number of families assisted with detailed home accounts. We do wish there were more time to give to this work. The joint project in farm and home account keeping, carried on by

the Agricultural Extension Service and the Experiment Station, could not be given as much help as usual as far as detailed project training was concerned. Valuable assistance was derived from the tabulation of results in this project. It is the only authoritative information available on rural living costs.

Interest in time management increased remarkably this year. This was due, of course, to the drain on manpower caused by military service and war industries. It was practically impossible to hire agricultural and domestic help. Frequently three generations could be seen working together out in the fields. For the first time, Nevada had a real child labor problem; however, this work was done on the home place so technically was not child labor. With the whole family carrying a very heavy work load, there was a recognition of need and more willingness to accept guidance in the solutions of time management problems. Job analysis and job allotment based on physical strength, simplified procedures, routing of tasks, time pacing to develop skill and increase interest, and prevention of fatigue through work shifts and rest periods were some of the management methods studied. They evidently found a response because six times as many families as last year reported results in time and labor management.

Care and repair of equipment was another phase of home management that was decidedly popular. A little of this was worked into practically every project demonstration. Five minute demonstrations of technical processes proved very effective in arousing interest and pleasurable competition.

3. Home Improvement: Under this title Nevada combines exterior housing and inside improvement. There was only a very small amount of work along these lines this year. Most counties did not write up a project on this phase of the home demonstration program. Lack of time and scarcity of materials and hired labor caused most farm families to postpone all but the essential repairs and very little building was done. Most effort along this line went into the improvement of food storage facilities and a little was done on clothing storage. There was less than half the usual volume of papering, painting, and remodeling of furniture. Most of this home improvement work was done on an individual basis, and very few group demonstrations given.
4. Home Grounds Improvement was considered a part of the Victory Garden campaign this year. The number of farm families carrying on home ground improvement practices was nearly doubled. Much assistance was given to urban Victory Garden and yard improvement activities, but no effort made to secure a record of results.
5. Clothing: Although clothing was scheduled as a minor project this year, about the same volume of work was maintained. Project emphasis was fastened on adaptation to the war time clothing situation through care, repair, and remodeling of the present clothing supply, and the home construction of clothing when new supplies are necessary. Consumer information on trends in piece goods, readymade clothing, shoes, stockings and other accessories, have been supplied. The care of sewing equipment and the improvement of clothing storage facilities also received attention. In spite of the large amount of outside labor carried on by women and girls, home

sewing has decidedly increased. A small amount of subject matter material was prepared by Miss Lena Hauke, Churchill County home demonstration agent, who acts as part-time clothing specialist. She also attended the Salt Lake Conference on Wartime clothing and foods problems and prepared a report that was mimeographed and distributed throughout the state.

TENTATIVE HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION PROGRAM FOR 1943

Nevada's Home Demonstration and girls 4-H club program of work for 1943 will be focused upon cooperation with the Nation's total war effort. As far as can now be judged the following activities will be carried on:

1. The Extension Service will act as the educational medium to carry to the rural people of the state information regarding all national war efforts, Aims and programs of Federal and state agencies; (AAA, SCA, FSA, OCD, etc.) will be explained and assistance given in working out effective cooperation. The rural neighborhood leader and urban block leader systems will be used to help disseminate information and stimulate cooperation. Community center, homemakers, and 4-H club meetings, home visits and newspaper publicity will also be used for this purpose.
2. Food For Freedom Campaign: Cooperation will be given state and county USDA War Boards in their effort to have Nevada meet its 1943 food production goals. Group meetings of women and girls, and family counseling will be used to explain these quotas and develop family and community cooperative effort to meet them. Labor and machinery shortages will certainly be as severe as in 1942. Therefore, it will again be necessary for farm and ranch women and boys and girls to devote a large part of their time and strength to farm and ranch work. Patriotic motivation, family and community attitudes and adjustments, safeguarding health, simplification of family living, and the wise use of time and skills will be the factors emphasized.
3. Home Food Production: This will very likely be the major project throughout the year. There is already a serious food deficiency in this

state due to increased population, restriction of civilian supplies and transportation difficulties. Nevada's long-time Live-At-Home project and the Victory Garden campaign will be the two channels through which rural and urban food production will be stimulated.

More time should be devoted to state and county Victory Garden committees in order to secure effective correlation of plans, procedures, and results. Result and method demonstrations should be carefully planned and carried out. There is need for short, simple subject matter material. The State Council of Defense has tentatively offered to print a short subject matter leaflet on special Nevada problems for distribution through the neighborhood and block leaders. Newspaper publicity should be increased.

4. Food Preservation and Storage: Home canning will be expanded just as far as equipment and canning supplies will permit. Meat canning and curing should be increased in rural areas. Dehydration must be decidedly increased. The assistant director for home economics extension hopes that she will be allowed to spend two or three weeks in California early this spring to take special training in dehydration methods. The campaign to improve storage facilities should be continued and extended to most urban communities.

5. Nutrition:

A. War Emergency Nutrition Adjustments: Major emphasis will be placed upon adjustments to war emergency food situations as they develop, i.e., the Share The Meat Campaign, and other civilian food restrictions and rationing. Any cooperation asked by Secretary Wickard as the National Food Administrator or by the State

Council of Defense will be given, i.e., planning adjustments to fit Nevada conditions, preparing special subject matter material, and training block and neighborhood leaders. Demonstrations, exhibits, circular letters, and newspaper publicity will be other methods used.

- B. **School Lunches:** The campaign for the improvement of school lunches will be continued in cooperation with the state and county nutrition councils, the State Department of Education, and the Agricultural Marketing Administration. In urban communities effort will be made to develop substitute services to take the place of WPA assistance, perhaps through the use of Red Cross canteen corps. In rural areas the home packed lunch supplemented by one hot food in cold weather will receive major emphasis. The use of AMA commodity distribution system for securing additional supplies of protective foods will be stimulated.
- C. **State and County Nutrition Councils:** Until June 1943, the Agricultural Extension Service will continue to fulfill its present assignment as the organization mainly responsible for the maintenance of State and County Nutrition Council activities. After that date, it is hoped that some other organization will take over this responsibility. The home demonstration staff, will, of course, continue to cooperate in this effort to coordinate nutrition effort and activities.
- D. As far as time will permit, nutrition consultation service will be continued for the Public Health Nursing Service, nursery schools and families with special nutrition problems.

6. Home Management:

- A. Consumer Education regarding rapidly changing market conditions will be the basis for a major portion of home management project work. Consumer supplies, rationing, the use of alternatives, criteria for judging value, and price control will be phases of this problem of consumer adjustment. Government releases, group discussions, reports of personal experiences, scrap books, and newspaper publicity will be the methods used. Cooperation will be given State and County Consumer Interest Committees in their educational program. The activities of Nutrition and Consumer Interest groups will be closely correlated.
- B. Family Financial Management: The main objectives will be to develop an understanding of present economic conditions and stimulate family and personal adjustments. Material on outlook, living costs, taxes, debt adjustment, and war bond purchase will be used as the basis for group discussion and family guidance. Home production of food and clothing to conserve national resources and reduce living costs will be emphasized. As far as time permits guidance and assistance will be given in budgeting and accounts.
- C. Family Management Problems: The conservation of time, labor and equipment, family cooperation in carrying the work load, protection of health, and the maintenance of family solidarity will be the main objectives. Presentation will be made largely through other projects.

7. Family and Community Adjustment to the War Situation: A small amount of material on family and community adjustment to war conditions will be

prepared and various phases of the problem incorporated into other projects. Guidance and assistance in family and community recreation and health problems will be continued. The home demonstration staff will act as the contact agency between the State Council of Defense and Red Cross, and other organizations carrying on war services. Conservation and other national war adjustment campaigns will receive full cooperation.

8. Clothing: Clothing will be a very minor project, with attention focused on clothing conservation and home construction to conserve national resources, reduce consumer demand, and save cash.
9. 4-H Club Work: We are seriously considering abandoning all usual home economics 4-H club projects and centering attention on direct war services, based on the specific needs of each family and community. In the event that this plan is accepted, the Victory War Service Project record book would be used as the only project record book, and each girl's project planned to suit her particular opportunities and needs. In any event food production, preservation, and preparation, clothing conservation, and direct war service will be the main objectives of girls 4-H club work in 1943. There may have to be radical adjustments in 4-H club methods, with very few meetings, and mothers' supervising project activities as has been done with "Lone Star" members in isolated areas. Such service would be based on the Food For Freedom, and Victory Garden campaigns, specific assignment of agricultural and home making responsibility to compensate for labor shortage, and personal, family and community cooperation with scrap drives, war bond purchases, Red Cross, rationing, etc. Providing family and community recreation could be another direct war service.



*Twenty Years
of
Keep Growing
Nutrition
Demonstrations
in
Nevada*

KEEP GROWING

*Nevada Nutrition Report
1941-1942*

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Service,
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TWENTY YEARS OF NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS

1942 marks the completion of twenty years of Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations in school child nutrition. The following report is submitted as an example of community cooperation in improving nutritional condition, posture and health habits and as a contribution to the National effort to "Make America Strong by Making Americans Stronger".

State All-Year Gold Star Rating Achieved Again

We are proud to announce that for the second consecutive year Nevada's Keep Growing demonstrations have maintained and exceeded throughout the school year the state goals set up for nutrition, posture, and health habit activities. This is the sixth consecutive year that these state goals have been reached by the end of the year. But to maintain this high standard throughout a period of two entire school years is evidence that the "summer slump" that used to be such a handicap has at last been overcome. This indicates that the food, posture, and health habits once learned are consistently being maintained.

This is the last year in which these Keep Growing demonstrations will be carried on as a state project. Therefore, it is a source of satisfaction to all that this cooperative project can reach its completion on this high level, particularly at this time when good nutrition, good posture and health are being emphasized as important contributions to the National Health for Victory effort.

1941-1942 Keep Growing Results

The results of this year compared to state goals and last year's results are given below.

	State Goal	Results this year	Results last year
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	84%	81%
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	4%	5%
Good Posture	75% or more	85%	88%

From the above statistics it will be seen that since last year the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased by 3 percent and those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased by 1 percent. This was a much greater improvement than could have been expected after the state goals had been reached. This is especially true when the fact is taken into consideration that there was quite an influx of new families into two counties.

There was a 3 percent decrease in the number of children having good posture. We believe this was due to two factors; less emphasis placed upon good posture (caused by the many extra war activities carried by Extension Service and school personnel) and the new children who moved into some areas. It seems to take longer to achieve good posture than it does to establish good food habits. Also good posture habits are seldom obtained until after Good

Keep Growing communities received physical inspections through the nurses and doctors of the Public Health Service, also guidance and the securing of needed medical assistance. This cooperation was deeply appreciated.

56 communities had some type of classroom instruction in nutrition, posture, and health habits. Home and community interest in good nutrition was stimulated by Nutrition for Defense Educational activities carried on by 51 Keep Growing communities. At the suggestion of the State Nutrition Council, these activities included exhibits, demonstrations, skits, Keep Growing achievement days, etc. 20 communities celebrated Child Health Day on or near the first of May. A total of 3442 persons were reached through these Nutrition for Defense activities.

The usual health booklet contest was abandoned this year in order to cooperate with the state-wide nutrition poster contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. This contest was open to all school children of the state, and Keep Growing demonstrators won their full share of the awards. One of the posters created much interest not only while they were being made but during the time they were on exhibit in schools, store windows, and at group meetings of various kinds.

The posters put out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Administration were placed on display in the classrooms and did much to develop an understanding of the Nutrition for Defense campaign. There was a wide-spread feeling of satisfaction that the Keep Growing nutrition standards so closely agreed with those set forth in the "National Nutrition Yardstick" which these posters illustrated.

The Victory Garden campaign was especially emphasized in Keep Growing Communities this year. This was another activity that made Keep Growing demonstrators conscious that they were participating in a nationwide patriotic effort to improve nutrition and health. The fact that this year was an increase of one-third over the number of vegetable gardens grown in the state last year has assisted greatly in safeguarding the quality of Nevada diets. Biggest increase, running to nearly 40 percent, was on the farms and ranches of the state. However, in many urban and suburban areas, greens, carrots, etc. were grown in back yard flower plots. We know of at least two Keep Growing communities where school Victory Gardens were grown to produce fresh and canned products for school lunch projects.

Children enrolled in Keep Growing demonstrations also took an active part in the state-wide campaign for the use of enriched bread and flour. A little leaflet on the enrichment program entitled America Needs Healthy Citizens. Do Your Part - Eat Enriched Flour, Bread and Cereals was put out by the State Nutrition Council. This was placed in the hands of all local leaders and teachers and distributed by community organizations to homes. It was made the basis for class discussion, and methods worked out for arousing home and community interest and cooperation.

Because of the limitation on time and clerical assistance which the war emergency has imposed, the usual tabulation of county and community Keep Growing results are being omitted this year. However, these details can be found in the county and community narratives that make up the rest of this report.

Results Of Twenty Years

Before closing this last state report on Nevada Keep Growing demonstrations, it is well to look back over these twenty years and see what has been accomplished. When this project was started, the aims were listed as follows:

1. To arouse a large proportion of a scattered rural population to a realization of existing nutritional conditions and to supply an effective motive for improvement.

We believe that the Keep Growing demonstrations have achieved this goal. 13 of the 17 counties in the state have participated in these Keep Growing demonstrations. 1210 community demonstrations, extending through the school year, have been carried on with a total enrollment of 51611, and an average yearly enrollment of 2580. Under Nevada's condition of limited Extension Service funds and personnel, the use of community sponsorship and volunteer leaders is the only method by which so large a proportion of the population could have been reached and kept interested in this type of prolonged effort. The gradual but wide-spread acceptance of the Keep Growing concept has resulted in individual and family effort to improve food habits. Friendly rivalry between communities and counties has proven an effective motivation for group effort to improve local food supplies, establish school lunches, secure medical attention-for physical defects, etc.

2. To secure definite measurable results that would serve as a guide and incentive for future effort.

The "proof of the pudding is in the eating". Therefore, what these twenty years of Keep Growing demonstrations have accomplished is best shown in the definite improvement made in nutritional condition. Here is a tabulation of these results -

	1922	1942	Improvement
Percentage of Children in Good Nutritional Condition	56%	86%	30%
Poor Nutritional Condition	25%	4%	21%

Put in simple terms, this means that there has been an increase of over one-half in the proportion of children who can be considered in Good Nutritional Condition. Changing food habits is a slow process. Therefore, this improvement is a real achievement.

It is of even greater importance that there are now less than one-sixth as many children who show strong indications of being seriously malnourished.

degree for vegetables. However, there has been a decided increase in local production. A 1940 tabulation of Nevada food use showed a daily per capita consumption of one pound of these foods in urban areas and one and one-half pounds in rural areas. The 40 percent increase in Victory Gardens secured in 1942 will, we believe, about balance the reduction of shipped-in supplies caused by the war emergency.

Noon lunches - The quality and quantity of noon meals eaten by school children at home and at school has greatly improved. There are now practically no children going without lunch. As previously mentioned, over three-fourths of Keep Growing communities now have supervised school lunches with some type of hot food during cold weather. There was practically none of this activity when the Keep Growing demonstrations were started. Of course, WPA, and AMA, have been of great assistance in recent years. Also, this year, the State Department of Education has cooperated with the State Nutrition Council in strongly emphasizing school lunch activities.

Supplementary feeding - Progress has been made in supplying extra nourishment for the unusual slow growing and easily fatigued children, and for whole school groups where the local food supply is inadequate in quality. This is another nutrition activity that was first sponsored by the Keep Growing project. Again, we wish to give full credit for the assistance that AMA has given in recent years.

Posture - sleep and the wise use of vacation to prevent the "Summer slump" (that used to be such a serious handicap) have been other problems that required long years of effort. It has only been within the last six years that evidence of permanent improvement has been secured.

4. The final goal for the Keep Growing project was to establish some form of nutrition and health work under local responsibility with a minimum of future assistance from the Agricultural Extension Service.

For the past two years, we have felt that this goal was about reached. The large county seat communities have gradually established their own nutrition and health activities under the guidance of a school nurse, or the Maternal and Child Health Nursing Division of the State Board of Health. Each year the rural areas have become more self-sufficient, with local leaders taking more responsibility, and the visits from home demonstration agents reduced to two, three, or four a year. Problems dealing with physical defects, sanitation, etc., had been turned over to the State Board of Health.

This has been the situation for the past two years, and excellent results have been secured. In fact, it has been during these two years that Nevada has won the final state goal i.e., the All Year Gold Star Rating.

We feel that this is an appropriate time to bring the state-wide Keep Growing project to a close. Therefore, this is the last year that a state report will be mimeographed and sent out to all communities. Local communities

adopted the school lunch as a major goal; but schools can't succeed in this effort without community and home cooperation.

5. Safeguard your local food supply through producing as much as you possibly can. Lease-Lend needs and transportation difficulties have made home-grown foods vitally important to Nevada during this war emergency. Sponsor the Live-At-Home and Victory Garden campaign. See that all families learn to garden, to can, to dry, and to store food successfully. Offer some local and county prizes for children, adults, families and neighborhoods that secure the best results in producing their own food. This will be the major Agricultural Extension Service project during this war emergency. Also Vocational Education can be of great assistance.
6. Learn to use available foods to the best advantage. There may have to be many adjustments in food habits. But compared to the rest of the world, we are blessed with abundance, and "where there is a will there is a way". Be sure to keep up the use of enriched or whole-grained flour, bread, and cereals, milk and locally grown vegetables and fruits. They are all rich in the "protective" foods that will safeguard a limited diet. Increase the production and use of poultry and eggs and rabbits. They will help in adjusting to reduced supplies of other meats.
7. Watch out for individuals or families that need help or guidance in maintaining good nutrition and health. Extra milk or fruit and vegetables at school may be needed for some children. Labor and produce shared among neighbors, recipes exchanged, food demonstrations, and Red Cross nutrition classes are other methods of keeping everyone interested in making the available food supply do its best to safeguard health and working ability.

And now as a final word, we want to express deep appreciation for the fine community cooperation and local leadership service that has gone into these twenty years of Keep Growing demonstrations. It has been an interesting experiment in community nutrition education that has been carried on here in Nevada, and we believe the results have been well worth the effort. Most of the work has been done by the sponsoring organizations, the local leaders, the school staffs, and the children and parents in each community. The Agricultural Extension Service has acted as "spark plug" to start things, but it has been these others who have really produced the results. Therefore, to them should go most of the credit.

Sincerely,

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Churchill County - Summary of County Results
Lena Hauke, County Extension Agent

Churchill County showed great improvement again this year. It met all the standards for a Gold Star County except for the requirement of 75% having a hot food at noon during at least four winter months. This is a new requirement this year. This year ten communities carried on the Keep Growing demonstration, 50% of which earned a Gold Star while the other 50% would have if they had served a hot food at noon. 639 children were enrolled in the fall and 98% completed the work. Here are this year's results:

	State Goal	Fall	Spring	Improvement	Annual Goal
Good Nutritional Condition	75%	73%	85%	12%	5%
Poor Nutritional Condition	10	13	5	8	5
Good Posture	75	77	85	8	

This shows that we exceeded all state and annual goals by a wide margin during the year, except for that concerning school lunches. Our posture work was again stressed this year with excellent results.

The school lunch program also received special emphasis. During the winter a survey was made of the 18 schools in the county, involving 720 pupils, 65% of which benefited from a hot food at noon. 10 of these schools were enrolled in the Keep Growing project. 6 schools received all of the surplus commodities and prepared the WPA hot lunches at school, and 9 other schools took advantage of the Surplus Fruit program. We hope this work will be increased next year so that more children will benefit from the school lunch program. The children thus helped have shown great improvement in their school work and attendance records, and have made good gains in weight.

Churchill County also had a fine record in supplementary activities. All 10 communities had a sponsoring organization and one or more local leaders, had scales and weighed the children regularly, gave class instruction on health and nutrition, held supervised lunch periods, and were inspected at least twice by physician or nurse. In 9 of the 10 communities, supplementary feedings of milk or fruit were provided. Six schools held Health Days with 411 people attending. Seven schools made 56 nutrition posters, winning several prizes in the state contest. Educational work on Nutrition for Defense was given in seven communities with 324 people involved.

The Extension Service expresses its appreciation to the children, local leaders, Homemakers Club, P.T.A., 20-30 Club, Farm Bureau, local doctors, public health nurse, school trustees, teachers and parents for their assistance and cooperation in helping carry on this Keep Growing demonstration.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to stress the school lunch program.
2. Maintain community cooperation in health education.
3. Hold Child Health Day programs.
4. Strive to make Churchill County an All-Year Gold Star County.

Fallon, Cottage School, Churchill County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 170
Number completing the demonstration 183 or 108%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	65%	85%
Fair Nutritional Condition		23	12
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	12	3
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	74%	85%
Poor Posture		8	2

Congratulations! The Fallon Cottage School reached the goals for a Gold Star Community this year. Through the efforts of the teachers, a hot food was served at noon to the children who remained at school for their lunch. They received their supplies from the Surplus Commodity Division, and from the P.T.A.

This school comprises the first, second and third grades of the Consolidated B school district. Busses are provided to transport the rural children to and from school. Since, in most cases, it was necessary for them to leave home early in the morning, the hot food at noon was very beneficial to them. The improvement during the year was splendid, an increase of 20% in Good Nutritional Condition, a decrease of 9% in Poor Nutritional Condition, and an increase of 11% in those having Good Posture.

The Fallon 20-30 Club again furnished milk and milk chocolate at very low cost to those children who were considerably below their average weight. These supplemental feedings were very beneficial. A supervised lunch period was held at the noon hour which helped to establish correct eating habits.

The teachers acted as local leaders and assisted with the weighing of the children at regular intervals. Classroom instruction regarding health and nutrition was also correlated with the regular class work. Thanks are therefore due the teachers - Miss Richards, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Sherman, Miss McLean, Miss Swenson, and Miss Cleary for their splendid work.

Physical inspections were made by the Public Health Nurse and the County physician several times during the year and parents were advised of any apparent defects found.

For the excellent results attained this year, the Extension Service wishes to thank the children, parents, teachers, doctor, nurse, 20-30 Club and the Parent Teachers Association for their splendid cooperation.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health and nutrition program.
2. Continue the school lunch project.
3. Hold a Child Health Day program.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

Fallon, Oats Park, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 287
 Number completing the demonstration 253 or 88%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	75%	84%
Fair Nutritional Condition		10	8
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	15	8
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	80%	85%
Poor Posture		9	6

The Oats Park Grammar school is composed of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of the Consolidated B school district of Fallon. Children from rural areas are transported to and from school in busses provided by the district.

Oats Park again met all of the requirements for a Gold Star except the one of having 75% of the children served a hot food at noon during at least four months of the year. This requirement must be met for either a Gold or Silver Star rating. We hope arrangements may be made for the serving of a hot supplement next year.

According to the figures, good improvement was shown throughout the year, the state goals having been exceeded by a good margin. Good Nutritional Condition increased 9%, Good Posture 5% and Poor Nutritional Condition was reduced 7%.

The following supplementary activities were carried on in the school: Supervised lunch periods, Classroom instruction in health and nutrition habits, Scales at school with regular weighings throughout the year, Physical inspections by the health nurse. Miss Laura Mills served as local leader and the P.T.A. served as the sponsoring organization. Some excellent Nutrition posters were received from this school, three having won prizes in the state contest, sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

We wish to thank Superintendent E. C. Best and his teaching staff for their excellent cooperation in carrying on the health and nutrition program; also the parents, children, health nurse, and the Parent Teacher's Association for their effort in carrying out the Keep Growing demonstration.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine nutritional and health program.
2. Endeavor to have a hot supplement to the noon lunch.
3. Observe Child Health Day.
4. Strive to be a Gold Star community.

Fallon, West End, Churchill County

Number children enrolled in the fall 51
 Number completing the demonstration 63 or 123%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	80%	86%
Fair Nutritional Condition		4	9
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	16	5
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	77%	82%
Poor Posture		6	5

The West End School in Fallon comprises the fourth grade of the Consolidated B School district and almost fulfilled the requirements for a Gold Star rating. The figures show that a decided improvement was made in nutrition and posture, exceeding the state goals, but no hot lunch was served to the children remaining at school during the noon hour, therefore a Gold Star certificate cannot be awarded. We hope some plan may be worked out for some type of school lunch next year.

In comparing spring and fall results, Good Nutritional Condition improved 6%, Poor Nutritional Condition 11% and Good Posture 5%. Surplus fruit was received from the Surplus Commodity Division and supplemental feedings of milk and milk chocolate were provided by members of the 20-30 Club of Fallon, at small cost to the children. These additional feedings proved to be of much benefit in increasing the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition.

Classroom instruction regarding health and nutrition was given by the teachers, Mrs. Burton, and Miss Gerjets, who acted as local leaders. Supervised lunch periods were also held at the noon hour. Scales are provided at school and regular weighings were held during the year.

Physical inspections were given by Dr. H. K. Wilson, County physician, and by Miss Enid Bailey, Maternal and Child Health Nurse. Parents were consulted regarding any apparent defects found.

The cooperation of the teachers, pupils, parents, doctor, nurse, and the 20-30 Club in promoting the health and nutrition program is greatly appreciated.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine health and nutrition program.
2. Try to have a hot supplement to the noon lunch.
3. Continue posture improvement.
4. Strive to be a Gold Star community.

Harmon, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 46
 Number completing the demonstration 37 or 80%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	78%	86%
Fair Nutritional Condition		18	11
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	4	3
		----- 100%	----- 100%
Good Posture	75% or more	76%	84%
Poor Posture		2	3

Harmon exceeded the state goals for both Nutrition and Posture during the entire school year but could not be given an All-Year Gold Star rating because 75% of the children did not have a hot food at noon. We hope that provisions may be made next year for the serving of hot noon lunch. Surplus fruit was received from the Surplus Commodity Division and proved most beneficial to the children. Supervised lunch periods were held at the noon hour.

The figures above show that Good Nutritional Condition improved 8%. Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 1%, and that Good Posture was increased by 8%. Work on posture might well be emphasized again next year.

Splendid cooperation was received from the public health nurse Miss Bailey and the County Physician Dr. Wilson in giving physical inspections and in helping check epidemics. Classroom instruction on health and nutrition was given by the teachers, Miss Hilma Wickstrum, Mr. Gene McIntyre, and Mr. Merlynn Thompson, who also served as local leaders. Scales were provided at the school and the children weighed regularly each month. Nutrition posters received from this school won honors in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

The Harmony Social Club which is the sponsoring organization awarded prizes to the pupils who made the best health improvement during the year. These awards were made at the Child Health Day program held in connection with the closing day exercises.

Thanks are extended to the pupils, parents, teachers and Harmony Social Club for their fine cooperation in health and nutrition. We hope this group will recapture their Gold Star next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine community cooperation in the nutrition program.
2. Stress the importance of good posture.
3. Endeavor to serve a hot supplement to the noon lunch.
4. Strive to be a Gold Star Community.

Hazen, Churchill County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 14
Number completing the demonstration 14 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	79%	93%
Fair Nutritional Condition		7	7
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	14	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	86%	93%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Hazen is a Gold Star community again this year and if there had been fewer children in Poor Nutritional Condition when school started, they would have met the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star.

Hazen is a small railroad town in the western part of the county. The health and nutrition program was given excellent cooperation by the teachers, Mrs. Lura Gamble, and Miss Hilda Cadet, who also served as local leaders. All of the state goals were met in the spring. Good Nutritional Condition improved 14% and not any of the pupils were rated as being in Poor Nutritional Condition, there having been a decrease of 14% during the year. 93% of the children had Good Posture, which is an excellent record.

Since most of the children live in Hazen, they go home for a hot noon lunch. Those bringing their lunch use thermos bottles and have a supervised lunch period at noon. Surplus fruit was provided by the Surplus Commodity Division and was very beneficial to the pupils as supplemental feedings.

Classroom instruction regarding health and nutrition was correlated with other subjects. Child Health Day was observed and some excellent nutrition posters were received, several winning prizes in the State contest. The school has scales and regular weighings were made each month. Physical inspections were made by the public health nurse who consulted with the parents regarding the correction of physical defects.

We wish to thank the teachers, pupils, parents, nurse and school trustees for their cooperation in the health and nutrition program this year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health and nutrition program.
2. Encourage the use of a quart of milk each day for children.
3. Continue to observe Child Health Day.
4. Strive to be an All-Year Gold Star community.

Island, Churchill County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	8
Number completing the demonstration	8 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	75%	88%
Fair Nutritional Condition		25	12
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	75%	88%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations are extended to Island for being an All-Year Gold Star Community again this year. 88% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition at the close of school, the number having increased 13%. 88% of the pupils had good posture and not any were in Poor Nutritional Condition during the entire year. This is indeed a fine record.

Surplus Commodities were received and used for the hot lunches prepared and served by the pupils under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Edith St. Cyr, who also acted as local leader. Mrs. St. Cyr has long been an ardent worker for better health and nutrition and her efforts have been well rewarded in the excellent results obtained.

Other supplementary activities carried on include: Supervised lunch periods, Scales at school with regular weighings each month, Classroom instruction regarding proper food and health habits, and Physical inspection by the health nurse. Island continued to carry out the slogan "Every day a health day". Community education regarding Nutrition for Defense was also given to 23 persons.

The Island Farm Bureau center served as the sponsoring organization for the Keep Growing demonstrations, and the children in turn served refreshments at Farm Bureau meetings.

The Extension Service greatly appreciates the cooperation of Mrs. St. Cyr, the children, parents, the health nurse, and the Farm Bureau in promoting the nutrition program in the Island community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine health and nutrition program.
2. Continue the hot lunch program.
3. Observe Child Health Day.
4. Remain an All-Year Gold Star community.

Lone Tree, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 10
 Number completing the demonstration 9 or 90%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	60%	78%
Fair Nutritional Condition		20	11
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	20	11
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	60%	78%
Poor Posture		20	11

These figures show that good improvement was made in Lone Tree during the year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 18%, those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 9%, and the number with Good Posture increased 18%.

We are sorry that Lone Tree did not have a hot lunch this year, but with greater effort perhaps this might be accomplished next year. It would help to bring back this community's Gold Star rating as well as being very beneficial to the children during the cold winter months.

Surplus fruit was secured from the Surplus Commodity Division which served as supplemental feedings and was greatly appreciated. A supervised lunch period was held at noon and classroom instruction on health and nutrition was correlated with the regular class work by the teacher, Mrs. Garth Patterson, who was also the local leader.

Scales were provided at school and regular monthly weighings were held. Physical inspections were given and testing of the hearing was made by Miss Bailey, public health nurse, during the year. Parents were consulted regarding any defects found so that corrections might be made as soon as possible.

Child Health Day was observed in connection with the closing day exercises when prizes were awarded to the pupils making the best health improvement by the School Trustees, the sponsoring organization. Nutrition posters were made and entered in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

We wish to thank Mrs. Patterson, Miss Baily, the School Trustees, the parents and children for their cooperation in improving the health and nutrition of this community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the nutrition, posture and health program.
2. Endeavor to serve a hot food at noon.
3. Take part in the Surplus Fruit program.
4. Strive to be an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Northam, Churchill County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	16
Number completing the demonstration	15 or 94%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	62%	87%
Fair Nutritional Condition		19	13
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	19	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	75%	87%
Poor Posture		6	6

Again congratulations are extended to Northam for ranking as a Gold Star community. Considerable improvement was made during the year and all of the state goals greatly exceeded. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 25%, and those in Poor Nutritional Condition decreased 19%. Special emphasis was given to posture work with excellent results as school closed with 87% of the children having Good Posture and only 6% having Poor Posture.

Mrs. Leona Williams, the teacher and local leader, was largely responsible for the splendid health and nutrition program carried on and the fine results attained at Northam. Surplus Commodities were received and a hot lunch served at noon, the mothers in the district and the children each taking their turn in the preparation of the food. This shows splendid school and community cooperation. A supervised lunch period was held at the noon hour which helped the children to relax while eating.

Scales were provided for regular weighings each month, classroom instruction was given, and physical inspections were given by the health nurse. Child Health Day was observed at the closing day exercises when winners were announced in the health booklet contest. Some excellent nutrition posters were also entered in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

Sincere thanks are extended to the teacher, (Mrs. Williams) the health nurse, parents, pupils and School Trustees, (The Sponsoring organization) for their assistance in carrying on this fine demonstration and securing such excellent results.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the fine school and community cooperation in the health and nutrition program.
2. Continue the hot lunch project.
3. Keep up the effective posture campaign.
4. Strive to be an All-Year Gold Star Community.

St. Clair, Churchill County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	21
Number completing the demonstration	24 or 114%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	76%	83%
Fair Nutritional Condition		19	13
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	5	4
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	76%	79%
Poor Posture		10	4

Congratulations! St. Clair is an All-Year Gold Star Community this year. They have worked hard to accomplish the results shown above. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 7% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 1%. There was also a 3% increase in Good Posture with only one child being rated as having poor posture. This is a fine record.

These splendid results are due largely to the nutritional program carried on in the school. The children were served a hot lunch through the WPA hot lunch project. Surplus commodities were received from the Surplus Commodity Division and proved to be very beneficial to the school children. Supervised lunch periods were held at the noon hour.

Other supplementary activities carried on in the school included: Classroom instruction in health and nutrition phases, scales at school which permitted regular weighings each month, frequent physical inspections by the health nurse who consulted with the parents regarding the correction of any defects found. Some excellent nutrition posters were made and entered in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

We wish to thank the school trustees for their sponsorship of the health and nutrition work, also the parents, pupils and teachers, and leaders, Miss Ida Leer, and Miss Betty McGee, for their splendid cooperation in promoting this health project and securing such excellent results.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep St. Clair an All-Year Gold Star Community.
2. Continue the hot lunch project.
3. Take part in the Surplus Commodity project.
4. Continue the health and nutrition instruction as now carried on.

Stillwater, Churchill County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 16
 Number completing the demonstration 25 or 156%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	63%	84%
Fair Nutritional Condition		25	16
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	12	0
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 100%	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 100%
Good Posture	75% or more	81%	88%
Poor Posture		0	0

Stillwater made excellent health improvement this year and would have won a Gold Star rating if a hot supplement to the noon lunch had been served. We sincerely hope that an effort will be made next year to fulfill this requirement.

The figures above show that all state goals were exceeded. In Good Nutritional Condition there was an increase of 21%. In Poor Nutritional Condition there was a decrease of 12%, leaving not any children in that group. As to posture there was an increase of 7% with no children having poor posture throughout the year. This is a splendid record.

Surplus fruit was received from Surplus Commodities Division and a supervised lunch period was held at the noon hour. Scales were furnished at the school which provided for regular monthly weighings. Classroom instruction on health, nutrition and correct posture was correlated with the regular class work by the teacher and leader Mrs. Mamie Hildebrand.

Physical inspections were made several times during the year by the Maternal and Child Welfare nurse and parents were consulted regarding the correction of any physical defects found. An excellent nutrition poster was received and entered in the state contest. Child Health Day was observed with the closing day exercises.

We wish to thank the teacher, pupils and parents for their interest in promoting the health and nutrition program and hope they will recapture their Gold Star next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health and nutrition program.
2. Serve a hot food at noon.
3. Take advantage of Surplus Commodities.
4. Strive to be an All-Year Gold Star community.

Douglas County - Summary of Results
A Gold Star County

Wilbur Stodieck - County Extension Agent
(Reports prepared by Mary S. Buol - Assistant Director)

Congratulations Douglas County on completing this, the eleventh year of its Keep Growing demonstrations, as a Gold Star County. This record was achieved in spite of two handicaps. The district Home Demonstration Agent resigned so much less extension assistance was given. Also a number of families moved in and out of the county with the result that there was a considerable number of children who were new to Keep Growing ideals and, therefore, had many new food, posture and health habits to learn. Also a number of families moved out of the county to enter war industries, taking with them children who had excellent standings in regard to both nutrition and posture. All three schools in this county, Gardnerville, Genoa, and Minden, took part in this nutrition project with 176 children enrolled in the fall and 171 completing the year's demonstration. Results for this year are given below.

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	71%	81%
Fair Nutritional Condition		19	15
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	10	4
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	94%	81%
Poor Posture		0	0

Checking back over the eleven years' reports issued since 1930 when the first Keep Growing demonstration was established in Douglas County, it is clearly apparent that the following specific improvements have been made.

There has been a marked increase in the consumption of milk, vegetables and fruits through securing a better use of the abundant local supplies of these foods so necessary to good growth and the best of health in children. A great improvement has been made in the difficult problem of adequate school lunches. Supervised lunch periods have been established in all three schools. At first the home-prepared box lunches were supplemented by hot food brought in thermos bottles or in individual pint jars reheated at school. Then CWA and later WPA assistance was secured to provide a real hot meal, in some cases supplemented by Surplus Commodities provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration. It is earnestly urged that Douglas County continue this effort to assure at least one hot food during the winter months for all children eating lunch at school, whether carried on with Government assistance or entirely through community and school cooperation and initiative. Also, Douglas County has made an outstanding contribution to the development of effective methods of stimulating posture consciousness and better body mechanics. Particularly now, under the present war conditions, strong, well-developed bodies are a matter of both personal pride and patriotic concern.

Cooperation in developing the best possible health in the school children of the county has been most effectively stimulated through the Parent Teachers Associations and Mothers' Clubs. Much credit is due to them and to the loyal and devoted local leaders they have appointed each year to assist with the Keep-Growing work. These organizations deserve the active support of the entire county. They certainly have the sincere thanks of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service for the fine cooperation they have given.

Gardnerville, Douglas County

Number of children enrolled
 Number completing the demonstration

73
 74 or 101%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	70%	81%
Fair Nutritional Condition		16	15
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	92%	77%
Poor Posture	10% or less	0	0

This is another community decidedly affected by the present migration bringing in new children at the beginning and during the year. So many serious nutrition problems resulted that attention was concentrated on establishing good food habits, and some of the posture effort sacrificed. The record in nutrition improvement is even more commendable than the statistics show because, for a number of the new families, this was their first opportunity to profit by any type of nutrition education. Also some were handicapped by a decidedly low income and the absence of a home-grown food supply.

It was impossible to establish a WPA school lunch project this year, due to the lack of employable personnel. No other means of supplying a hot food at noon was set up because everyone kept hoping that the WPA project would be started. Therefore, Gardnerville cannot be awarded the Gold Star Certificate that it otherwise would have been eligible to receive. 75% of the school children must have some form of hot lunch, (either at home or at school) in order for a community to now win a Star award. However, supervised lunch periods were maintained and excellent correlation of nutrition instruction with the regular school curriculum was worked out by the school staff. The two leaders, Mrs. Danberg and Mrs. George Bywater were very faithful in the monthly check-ups, and did their best to secure home and community cooperation.

Gardnerville entered the Keep-Growing Demonstrations in 1931 with 76% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition, and only 12% in Poor Nutritional Condition. During six out of the ensuing nine years, a Gold Star rating has been won. Through the years problems have changed as the proportion of non-farm population has increased. Population shifts have also affected the interest shown in the Mothers' Club and its sponsorship of school activities. However, the faithful few and the school staff still maintain their loyal effort and deserve much credit. Also, the permanent children in the community take a real interest in their physical growth and development and have persistently tried to improve their food, posture, and other living habits.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. In some way, see that children eating lunch at school have some form of hot food at noon.
2. Keep up the supervised lunch periods.
3. Re-establish posture as a part of health education.
4. Revive interest in, and support of the Mothers' Club, and the school and community service it is rendering.

Genoa, Douglas County
A Gold-Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 19
Number completing the demonstration 21 or 110%

	State Goals	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	74%	86%
Fair Nutritional Condition		16	14
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	10	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	81%
Poor Posture		0	0

Genoa community, the PTA, the local leader and teacher, Mrs. Margaret Gossi, and the children, are to be heartily congratulated upon the success of this year's Keep-Growing demonstration. The skillful weaving of nutrition, posture, health ideals, and habit formation into the daily school and home life of these children is responsible for the results obtained. Special mention should be made of the stimulus and guidance given by Mrs. Gossi in using to the best advantage the means at hand. Victory Gardens, a WPA school lunch garden project, home produced food donated to the school lunch, the excellent hot meal at noon by the WPA, and the happy cooperative spirit maintained during the lunch period not only helped these children to gain weight, but established many valuable living habits that will bear fruit in years to come.

Historic Genoa, the first settlement established in Nevada, has pioneered in many things. Living up to this reputation, it was the first Douglas County Community to establish the Keep-Growing Demonstration back in 1930. The progress that has been made since those days is shown by the fact that when work started in the fall of 1930, only 50% were in the "safe zone", and 41% were dangerously underweight - a few as much as 30%. By spring conditions had grown even worse, with only 35% in the "safe zone" and 43% dangerously underweight. Lack of home-produced food (especially milk and vegetables) low incomes, unavoidable hard work, and many serious physical defects are given in the reports of those early years as causes for this truly alarming condition. All the resources of the community, the cooperation of the Nevada Public Health nurse, and volunteer medical assistance were focused on improving conditions. A campaign for home food production and supplementary milk feeding at school was established.

By 1932 the halfway mark was reached with 50% having Good Nutritional Condition and 23% still in Poor Nutritional Condition. 27 serious physical defects were corrected, in 1933 a CWA school lunch was established, and conditions continued to improve. Then as the depression deepened, financial distress and community discouragement caused the Keep-Growing project to be dropped. However, the school lunch, supplementary milk, and home-food production efforts continued.

In 1937, Genoa came back into the Keep-Growing demonstration with 58% in Good Nutritional Condition and only 16% in Poor Nutritional Condition. A Gold Star was won by the end of this year by having 78% in Good Nutritional Condition and only 4% in Poor Nutritional Condition. In 1940, another Gold Star certificate was won, and now this year, 1941-42, another Gold Star. Congratulations Genoa on a fine piece of work well done!

Suggestions for the future:

1. Be sure to keep up the school lunch no matter what happens.
2. Keep on increasing the home production of food.
3. Try to stay a Gold Star Community.

Minden, Douglas County
A Gold Star Community

Number of Children enrolled in the Fall
Number completing the demonstration

84
76 or 90%

	State Goals	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	70%	79%
Fair Nutritional Condition		23	17
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	7	4
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	95%	86%
Poor Posture	10% or less	0	0

This is the eleventh year that Minden has carried on a Keep-Growing demonstration, and the eighth year it has received a Gold Star Certificate for reaching or exceeding the State Goals.

When the project started in the fall of 1931, only 69% of Minden's school children could be judged as being in Good Nutritional Condition, and 14% were rated as being in Poor Nutritional Condition. As home conditions are unusually good in this community with a high average income and a larger proportion of the food home produced, the main problems were the establishment of good food and health habits and the correction of physical defects so that the children would be "free to gain". Excellent results were obtained.

Starting in 1933, Minden was one of the first communities to pioneer with the Agricultural Extension Division in working out methods of preventing over-fatigue and improving posture. Rest periods were established for carefully selected children showing signs of excessive tension, and posture exercises and games worked out to develop better body mechanics.

The Parent Teachers Association has always actively supported the Keep Growing Demonstrations. Each year they have appointed two local leaders to assist with the monthly follow-up, of whom this year's leaders, Mrs. J. H. Quackenbush and Mrs. Wyman Sexsmith, are excellent examples. The PTA also developed and established the supervised lunch period back in 1933 with some type of a hot supplement brought from home. This was superseded in 1939 by a WPA school lunch project with financial assistance given by the PTA. Other methods which they have used to arouse home and community interest have included poster and health booklet contests and the celebration of Child Health Day. The fact that Minden has achieved a Gold Star rating eight out of eleven years testifies to the effectiveness of the home and community cooperation.

Suggestions for the future:

1. Stimulate renewed interest in good posture.
2. Continue some type of school lunch.
3. Maintain Minden's high standards of nutrition and health.

Elko County - Summary of Results
An All Year Gold Star County

Helen S. Tremewan
County Extension Agent

This is probably the last year of the Keep Growing demonstration much to everyone's regret. This is the twentieth year of this project. It's time to try something different.

This is the fourth consecutive year Elko County has received the rating of an All Year Gold Star County. We feel this is a fine way to complete such a splendid project. This year there were 22 communities enrolled in the project and 21 completed. One school had to close in December because there was no school population left. 594 children entered the project of which 90 per cent completed the work. Here are the results for the year:

	State Goal	Fall	Spring	Improvement
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	90%	87%	-3
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	1%	1%	0
Good Posture	75% or more	88%	93%	5

This shows we have exceeded all state goals by a wide margin all through the year. Posture results are high but special stress has been put on this subject throughout the year. Conferences were held with each child and the teacher. Group instruction was also given to a good many school groups on the subject of posture.

A hot food at lunch has received special emphasis this year. At the request of the County Nutrition Council, letters were sent to all schools by Mr. E. E. Franklin, District Deputy Superintendent of schools and the agent. These letters were sent to 45 schools, 41 of which responded. This involved 814 pupils. 748 pupils had a hot food at noon or 92% of the school children. Twenty one of these schools were in the Keep Growing project. Of these schools 91% of the pupils had a hot food at noon.

Supplementary activities were as follows: All 21 of the schools had a local leader, classroom instruction on nutrition, and community education on nutrition for defense. Two women's organizations sponsored five schools. Sixteen schools had their own scales. We know of only one school in this project who entered the state poster contest.

The Extension agent could not get into the large communities as often this year due to war work and storms. We still feel more frequent visits by the agent are important.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. See every child has his quart of milk a day.
2. Be sure each community raises as many vegetable gardens as possible.
3. Leaders keep on the alert for any manifestations of malnutrition and work out methods of preventing same.

Boulder, Elko County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in fall	5
Number completing the demonstration	7 or 140%

	State Goals	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	80%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		20	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	40%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

This is the eighth consecutive year Boulder has been declared a Gold Star Community. We certainly extend our heartiest congratulations on this fine achievement. This may be the last year for the Keep Growing project as it is now organized, so there is no better way to terminate a project than by having a record of which to be proud.

Because this is the last year of this project it might be well to review the Keep Growing history of this community. Boulder came into the project in 1930. Enrollment throughout the years has gone up and down but has mostly remained in the neighborhood of twelve.

At the beginning of that school year, 68% of the children were in the average weight zone and 6% were decidedly underweight. Therefore there has been a decided improvement since those days.

During the school year 1931-1932, bathroom scales were purchased for weighing the children.

There have been local leaders who have done excellent work, but some have moved away. There have been child health day celebrations with North Starr School cooperating and the Starr Valley Progressive Club sponsoring the programs. There has been cooperation in the Keep Growing poster and Health Booklet contests.

At the present time the school teacher, Miss Mae Parker has acted as leader. There were regular weighings. A hot supplement for lunch was prepared at school for the children to eat with their lunches brought from home.

Boulder school district has always shown splendid cooperation in this project. For the future we would emphasize the use of more milk in a few cases and the use of more vegetables in all cases. Hot food should continue to be emphasized.

For all this year's splendid work, we wish to thank Miss Mae Parker, teacher and leader, parents and children for their splendid cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Be sure to use plenty of milk
2. Be sure to use plenty of vegetables
3. Continue hot supplement for school lunch.

Carlin, Elko County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 139
 Number completing the demonstration 133 or 96%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	92%	82%
Fair Nutritional Condition		7	17
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	92%	94%
Poor Posture		0	0

Imagine ! This is the ninth consecutive year Carlin has been declared a Gold Star Community. This may be the last year for the Keep Growing project as we now know it, so this is a very nice way for a community to complete these Keep Growing demonstrations.

Carlin came into the project in 1924. At that time 107 enrolled in the project which was undoubtedly both high school and grammar school. 63.5% of the pupils were declared up to normal weight or slightly under when the demonstration started, and 23.3% were decidedly underweight. Mrs. W. C. Owens became local leader February 1928, and has been a leader ever since. Under her direction, Carlin has accomplished many worthwhile things: They have entered State Poster Contests, have had supplementary feedings for the dangerously underweight, have had school lunches, etc. The P.T.A. has backed this project and have helped correct physical defects. Five per cent of all funds of this organization are set aside to correct physical defects among children whose parents could not afford to have them cared for.

Scales were purchased during the school year 1926-1927.

During the Red Cross Nutrition class this year, a committee from the class made an examination to find how much milk was used per capita. All fresh milk supplies were checked as well as canned milk. It was found less than a pint a day is used. Women of this class are trying to figure ways of encouraging the use of milk. It is difficult because there are many foreigners who use little milk, and Carlin is a railroad community and so cannot produce its own milk supply.

We wish to thank everyone who has helped in any way to make this project successful.

Recommendations for the future:

1. Encourage the use of more milk, especially among the foreign families.
2. Encourage the use of more vegetables.

Clover Valley. (Signal)
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 7
 Number completing the demonstration 5 or 71%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	71%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

It is just a habit for this school to have top rating in this project. This is the third year this school has closed with 100% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition. This certainly deserves highest praise.

The agent had the misfortune not to visit this school before it closed. The school closed on a Friday early in May, and the agent visited the school the following Monday. But fortunately, Mrs. Lucas, teacher and leader, had left the records on the wall chart.

Clover Vally had a school which entered the project during the school year 1927-1928. At the beginning of the demonstration, only 20% of the children were up to average weight, 60% were in the safe zone and 20% were decidedly underweight. Much progress has been made since that time. For a few years, the school dropped out of the Keep Growing work. Then in 1938 came back in, under the name of Signal, as the only school left in the valley. Since then this group has always stood at the top nutritionally.

Teachers have acted as leaders. The school is located some distance from the ranches. Las year bathroom scales were purchased. This makes it easy to have regular required weighings at least five times a year which is a big incentive to improve living habits that effect growth.

The only suggestions we have to offer this district for the future are to be sure to use plenty of vegetables and milk. Victory gardens are being stressted every place in the valley as a patriotic duty.

For all the fine cooperation, we wish to thank Mrs. Lucas, teacher and leader, parents and children.

Contact
An All-Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 10
Number completing the demonstration 6 or 60%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	83%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	17
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	70%	67%
Poor Posture		0	0

Because this is the last year of this project as it is now known it might be well to review a little of the history of this community in the Keep Growing demonstrations. Contact entered this project in 1926. At that time enrollment was 37. The proportion of children to normal weight or slightly under was 64%. The proportion decidedly underweight was 27%. This means that since 1936, the proportion of children in Good Nutritional Condition has increased 19% and that decided malnutrition has been eliminated.

Scales were purchased during the school year of 1928-29. A WPA school lunch was started. This lunch has been continued every school year since starting and vegetables and milk have been stressed. Undoubtedly this has had a direct bearing on the good results secured.

Contact is essentially a mining community. Because little ore is mined at the present time, money with which to buy food hasn't been too plentiful. In most places in the vicinity it is difficult to raise gardens due to the short seasons.

This year we are sorry good posture did not improve. This is necessary for good health also, along with good nutrition. State standard is 75% with good posture. This keeps Contact from being declared a Gold Star Community.

This school has its own scales with regular weighings by Mrs. D. D. Erickson, teacher and leader. There has been instruction on health in school, especially in regard to the defense program.

We think this group on the whole has done fine work over all these long years. For this year's work we wish to thank Mrs. D. D. Erickson, teacher and leader, parents and pupils.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Continue to emphasize plenty of milk and vegetables in the diet.
2. Emphasize good posture.
3. Continue some form of school lunch.

Deeth
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	14
Number completing the demonstration	11 or 79%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	79%	91%
Fair Nutritional Condition		21	9
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	86%	82%
Poor Posture		0	0

For the fourth consecutive year Deeth community has had all its pupils in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the school year. This is a very fine record with which to close the Keep Growing demonstration.

Deeth came into this project in the fall of 1924. At that time enrollment was 36 with 77% of the children in the "safe zone" classification, and 5.5% were decidedly underweight. Bathroom scales were purchased in the fall of 1936 for the use of the school. This same year, the Starr Progressive Club appointed Mrs. Ben Logan leader and she has remained leader ever since.

Deeth is essentially a railroad community. There is too little fresh milk used in several families, also too few vegetables and fruits are used. However, leaders of the community are perfectly aware of this, and are trying to correct it every way they can.

School population changes rapidly. Sometimes the school year starts with 25 and closes with 6. All of these six not necessarily started the school year in Deeth. This makes it difficult to correct nutritional difficulties. However Deeth has done an excellent job in spite of such handicaps.

Mrs. William Tavelle, a former nurse, has always had the community's health at heart. She certainly has done a wonderful piece of work by her persistence.

There have been regular weighings with instruction on health. Children go home to a hot lunch which undoubtedly has a direct bearing on the final results.

For the splendid cooperation, we wish to thank the leader, Mrs. Ben Logan, teacher, Miss Clota Ritchey, Mrs. William Tavelle, parents and children for their fine cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Continue to emphasize plenty of milk and vegetables in the diet.

Elburz
A Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	4
Number completing the demonstration	3 or 75%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	75%	67%
Poor Posture		0	0

Elburz is a dairy-railroad community. Not many schools start and close the year with 100% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition. Elburz is to be congratulated on this. However Good Posture did not improve but declined 8%. The State standard is 75%. For this reason, Elburz cannot be declared a Gold Star Community this year, after receiving such a rating for the past four years. We are truly sorry for this, but feel with a little more effort, improvement could have been made.

All children either go home for lunch or have something hot at school during the winter months.

This is the last year of this project as we now know it, so it is well here to review a little of the history of Elburz in the Keep Growing demonstration. This community came in the project in the fall of 1928, with four pupils enrolled and all were in Good Nutritional Condition. A dairy-man's wife acted as local leader during the first years of the project. Now the teacher acts as leader. Scales were purchased for the use of the school in 1931.

Chief difficulty of Elburz in the past seemed to be correction of physical defects, some of which were serious. At the present time, no pupils are attending school with serious physical defects. This undoubtedly helped produce the excellent final results.

For the future, we feel it should be emphasized among railroad families that more milk and vegetables should be used. This is going to have to be done by education of adults, either through nutrition classes or by someone in the community doing it by neighborliness.

For the excellent results, we wish to thank the teacher, who is the leader, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Emphasize the use of more milk and vegetables among railroad families.

Halleck
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 3
Number completing the demonstration 4 or 133%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

And again we are declaring Halleck an All-Year Gold Star Community! As we mentioned last year, Halleck had a robbery and lost their scales. As this is the last year of this school's existence, the School Board deemed it not advisable to purchase new scales. Because they have done such excellent work, including hot lunches and supplementary feedings, we are declaring this school an All-Year Gold Star School even though there were only two weighings this year.

We think Halleck has closed with an excellent record. This is also the last year of the Keep Growing project so what could be finer than to complete this project with a 100% record.

Halleck came into the Keep-Growing demonstrations in the fall of 1927. At that time only 40% of the children could be considered in Good Nutritional Condition and 60% were decidedly underweight and had other indications of Poor Nutritional Condition. Persistent effort in regard to milk, noon lunches, sleep, and the correction of physical defects has produced excellent results. Bathroom scales were purchased and used for regular weighings during the school year 1931-32.

Part of the time, various mothers acted as leaders. At the present time, Mrs. Golda Morganroth acts as teacher and leader.

As for suggestions regarding future effort, there are a few places in the community where the use of more milk and vegetables needs to be encouraged.

For all the splendid work, we wish to thank Mrs. Golda Morganroth, teacher and leader; parents and children.

Recommendations for the future:

1. Encourage everyone to use plenty of milk and vegetables.

Humboldt

Number of children enrolled in the fall 10
Number completing the demonstration 10 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	90%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	10
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<hr/> 100%	<hr/> 100%
Good Posture	75% or more	80%	90%
Poor Posture		0	0

Probably this is the last year for the Keep Growing demonstration, and we are sorry we cannot declare Humboldt a Gold Star Community as it otherwise would have been. Rules this year stated 75% of the pupils had to have a hot food in or with their lunch. Only 40 percent had this. The rest of Humboldt's record was splendid. There were ninety percent of the pupils in good nutritional condition at the close of school and ninety percent had good posture.

There were but three weighings. Humboldt is a Lamoille Valley school. The Homemakers arranged it so every school in the valley could use the scales at the Lamoille School. However, during the winter months it is impossible to get from the Humboldt school to the Lamoille school to get the scales because the roads become impassable.

Humboldt entered the project during the school year 1927-1928. At that time there were but three children in school and all of them were in good nutritional condition. This fine record has been maintained practically ever since. The Lamoille Homemakers have sponsored the work in this school. They have supplied scales, encouraged entry into poster and Health Booklet contests, have held Child Health Day programs, etc. We are sure all this encouragement by the Homemakers has a direct bearing on the splendid results.

There is one suggestion we have to offer. Every child should have a hot food at noon to keep up his vitality during this critical war period. This is being emphasized throughout the United States; therefore, Humboldt should make every effort to solve this problem during the coming year.

We wish to thank Mrs. George Bowers, teacher and leader, Homemakers, parents and pupils for their cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. See that all school children have a hot food at noon.

Jiggs
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	15
Number completing the demonstration	13 or 87%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	73%	77%
Poor Posture		0	0

As this is the last year of the Keep Growing demonstration, we are glad to note Jiggs has such a fine record. They have had 100% in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the year. Although those with Good Posture was not quite up to the State Goal of 75% at the beginning of the year, the school year closed with 77% with Good Posture which slightly exceeds the State Goal.

For those who did not go home for lunch, Mrs. Rae Hankins furnished free lunches. We know of no finer type of service during this critical war period, than that given by this public spirited citizen.

Fresh milk is more prevalent than at the beginning of the year for which all are duly thankful for the children's sake.

Jiggs came into the Keep Growing Demonstrations during the school year 1925-26 with 100% of its children in Good Nutritional Condition. This high standard has been maintained practically ever since. Excellent community cooperation has been the basic factor in making this record possible. Bathroom scales were purchased during the school year 1929-1930 and this has assured regular weighings.

For the future we recommend the use of more milk in some families, also the use of more vegetables.

For all the splendid work of this year, we wish to thank Mrs. Archie Clayton, teacher and leader, the interested woman who furnished free lunches, parents and pupils.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Be sure everyone uses plenty of milk and vegetables.
2. Keep working on the noon lunch problem.

Lamoille
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	19
Number completing the demonstration	17 or 89%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	79%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		21	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	89%	82%
Poor Posture		0	0

And are we glad Lamoille is closing the Keep Growing demonstration with such a fine record. 100% in Good Nutritional Condition and 82% with Good Posture.

Lamoille is one of the oldest communities in this project, entering in the fall of 1923, with 64.4% in the "safe zone" and 22.2% decidedly underweight. Much progress has been made since that time. Hot lunches were stressed at that early date. Scales were purchased and used regularly for the first time during the school year 1933-1934.

Lamoille was out of the project from 1929 to 1933. During the school year 1933-1934, the Lamoille Homemakers started sponsoring the project and since have helped it in every way possible. They have encouraged poster and health booklet contests by having local contests. They have held celebrations in honor of Child Health Day, inviting all nearby schools to celebrate; have stressed hot lunches; milk; etc.

This year one girl who has had hard work to get up to normal weight has finally achieved her goal so that she probably will never lose it again. This was not only a personal achievement, but a real contribution to the Community's record.

All pupils either go home to lunch or bring a hot food to school in thermos bottles. We are sure this has a direct bearing on the final results.

For the future we recommend all families be encouraged to use plenty of milk and vegetables.

We wish to thank the Lamoille Homemakers and their appointed leader, Mrs. Marion Blume, the teacher, parents and children for their splendid cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Encourage all to use plenty of milk and vegetables.
2. Keep up the hot food at noon.

Lee

Number of children enrolled in the fall 26
Number completing the demonstration 19 or 73%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	96%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		4	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	92%	89%
Poor Posture		0	0

Because this is the last year of the Keep Growing Demonstration, it might be well to review some of the history of this school in the project. Lee entered the project in the fall of 1923. At that time there were 15 enrolled with 67% in the "safe zone" and 13% showing decided indications of malnutrition. Large scales were purchased for the use of the school during the school year 1925-1926. Mrs. Jessie Dewar became leader during the school year 1929-1930.

Lee has always stood high on this project, but conditions certainly have changed since they first entered the project. Several years ago, several ranches were sold to the United States Government for the Indian Service. At the present time, the majority of the pupils are Indians. There should be an educational campaign with the Indian mothers to show them the proper foods to feed their children, such as milk, green vegetables, citrus fruits, etc. Hot lunches should also be stressed. There is very little the leader or teachers can do about this problem.

Last year the W.P.A. had a hot lunch for the children, but this year the only available woman for running the lunch, fell and broke her hip so there was no lunch. However, 53% had hot lunches by either going home or bringing thermos bottles. This was not enough pupils with hot lunches to receive project credit as the state goal is 75%. This keeps Lee from obtaining a Gold Star Rating.

For the future, we recommend an educational nutrition campaign among the Indian mothers to correct faulty diets, lack of hot food in lunches, etc.

For all the splendid work, however, we thank Mrs. Archie Dewar, leader, the teachers, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Have a nutrition educational campaign among Indian mothers.
2. Find some way for all pupils to have hot food at noon.

Meadow Creek
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 4
Number completing the demonstration 3 or 75%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	75%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		25	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Meadow Creek has always had a fine record during the few years it has been in the project. This group entered the Keep Growing demonstration in the fall of 1939. At that time there were five pupils enrolled and 100% were in good nutritional condition.

This year Meadow Creek decided that they would weigh the children at the Rowland store which is five miles away. However, there were two drawbacks, i.e. serious storms which blocked the road, and the fact that the storekeeper sold out and moved away early in the year. So there were but three weighings. However, we feel this should not prevent Meadow Creek from obtaining a Gold Star rating as such a fine record was achieved.

The only thing which prevented this group from having 100% in good nutritional condition the whole year was the fact that one Indian boy was not in good nutritional condition, in the fall. However, he moved away during the year.

The posture was exceptionally good during the year for which we compliment the school highly.

The only future recommendation which we have to offer is the use of more vegetables.

For the splendid results in this community, we wish to thank Mrs. John Scott, leader, and the teacher.

Recommendations for the Future:

Be sure to use plenty of vegetables.

Metropolis
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	11
Number completing the demonstration	13 or 118%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	73%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Because this is the last year for this project, it is well to review a little of the history of this school in Keep Growing work. Metropolis was one of the earlier schools in the work, entering in the fall of 1923. At this time, there were only 19.6% of the children up to average weight and 37.7% were seriously underweight. Large scales were purchased for the use of the school in the fall of 1926.

Metropolis has had several difficulties in the way of good nutrition throughout the years. Children have had to travel long distances to school. Some have traveled as high as five miles each way each day. Some came in horse drawn vehicles, and later in cars which made traveling easier. Some rode on bicycles. This meant children left home early and arrived home late, which took much energy.

Milk and vegetables haven't been too prevalent. We hope in the near future this will be remedied for all children.

Throughout the years there have been leaders who have come and gone. There have been school lunches prepared at school. This year during cold winter months all children had a hot food at noon, either by heating a food brought from home on the stove or by bringing a thermos bottle of hot food from home. This undoubtedly has a direct bearing on the splendid final results.

We wish to thank the teacher, Mr. Frank Jullion, who acts as leader, for the splendid final results; also, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Be sure each child has plenty of the protective foods; i.e. milk, vegetables, and fruits.
2. Keep up the hot food at noon.

Midas
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 26
Number completing the demonstration 9 or 35%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	88%	89%
Fair Nutritional Condition		12	11
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	85%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

This is probably the last year for Midas in the Keep Growing Project. The mines are closed down because Midas is a gold - silver mining camp. Many have moved away as evidenced by the school population at the beginning of the school year and at the close. Everyone in Midas plans on moving away this summer which will make it another ghost town. And because this probably is also the last of the Keep Growing Project, we know of no better way to complete the project than to have the Community declared An All Year Gold Star Community because of their efforts.

Midas has never had all the milk, vegetables and fresh fruits they should have. The community is a long way from the railroad, and vegetable gardening is not too successful. So when a group winds up as this one has, we know it entailed real effort on the part of teachers, parents and pupils.

Reviewing a little of the history of Midas in this project, we find they entered the work the fall of 1928 with 37.8% of the children up in the "safe zone" and 37.5% decidedly underweight. This is certainly a decided contrast to the high nutritional standing that has been achieved since those days. There were a few years that they were out of the project (between 1930 and 1935), then they came back in again. Scales were purchased in the fall of 1928.

In the early days of the project, there was a Mother's Club which sponsored all phases of the program, i.e. poster contest, hot lunches, etc. We feel the early efforts of this Club effect the work even today.

For all the fine efforts on behalf of this year's demonstration, we wish to thank Mrs. Isobel Happal, teacher and leader; parents and children.

Montello
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 58
Number completing the demonstration 54 or 93%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	86%	83%
Fair Nutritional Condition		10	13
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	4	4
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	93%	89%
Poor Posture		0	0

Montello was one of the earlier schools in the Keep Growing demonstrations, entering in 1926. At that time, there were 71 children enrolled with 52% up to weight or slightly below and 27% showing decided indications of malnutrition. Surely much progress has been made since those early days.

Montello dropped out of the project in 1929 because they had no scales and it was felt Montello was too far from Elko for the agent to check the school each month as was done at that time. Scales were purchased in the Fall of 1931 and the group re-entered the project work with 62% in the "safe zone" and 22% still decidedly below par.

Since then there has been a steady improvement. This is the fourth consecutive year Montello has been declared An All Year Gold Star Community.

Montello is a consolidated school with pupils coming from Loray, Cobre, and Valley Pass. This is a long journey to and from school for pupils from these communities. However, the W.P.A. maintains a school lunch for these pupils especially. Undoubtedly this has a direct bearing on the splendid final results. We find all pupils in school have a hot food at noon, either at the lunch room or at home.

This year Mrs. N. R. Palmer consented to act as leader. Because of the roads, the agent could not get down to aid her and show her about the work. For this reason there was but one weighing other than the two the Agent did. We feel this should not keep Montello from getting a Gold Star rating so are recommending they be given one on the results achieved.

We wish to thank Mrs. N. R. Palmer, leader, the teachers, parents, and children for their splendid cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Use more milk, especially among foreign families.
2. Use more vegetables and fruits.
3. Keep up some form of school lunch with at least one hot food during the winter months.

Mountain City
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 61
Number completing the demonstration 48 or 79%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	97%	90%
Fair Nutritional Condition		3	10
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	84%	92%
Poor Posture		0	0

Mountain City has a most difficult time. This community is mostly made up of a mining population or people who are serving miners. The Population drifts. Some children have been in as many as three schools in a year. Proper nutrition cannot be stabilized under such conditions. Those who have small dairies do not care to expand because in the slang phrase they may be left "holding the sack." Many families moved away this winter and spring to defense projects so there is considerable grounds for this feeling.

There is not adequate water for raising gardens. Water is obtained mostly from pumps located throughout the community which means there really isn't enough for domestic purposes, let alone any other purpose. However, small patches of greens could be raised with waste water from the house.

Mountain City entered the Keep Growing demonstration in the fall of 1935. At that time there were nineteen in school. 79% were in Good Nutritional Condition and 5% were in Poor Nutritional Condition. Real improvement has been made as shown by the fact that none were in Poor Nutritional Condition throughout this year. Scales were purchased the fall of 1938.

Mrs. P. W. Davidson who has acted as leader since the work has started, moved to Elko this spring. If this project is continued, in the future, a new leader will have to be obtained.

For the future we feel much emphasis must be put on the use of more milk, fruits and vegetables, especially among the families who are only temporary residents.

For all the splendid work we wish to thank leader, teacher, parents and children for their cooperation.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Use more milk, vegetables, and fruit.

North Starr

Number of children enrolled in the fall 7
 Number completing the demonstration 6 or 86%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	57%	33%
Fair Nutritional Condition		29	50
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	14	17
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

North Starr has had some problems with which to cope which have been most difficult. There was one child who was very much over weight and also was crippled by infantile paralysis. It was difficult to obtain care for him. Recently a representative of the Child Welfare Department called and said arrangements had been made to take the child to Reno for care. We certainly are glad this has been arranged and that the child will be much better in health.

There are some children who should gain a little more weight. We feel sure a warm food at noon would benefit this condition. This is so necessary during this war period. This could be done by means of thermos bottles, by preparing a food at school, or by bringing a food from home to be heated at school.

In some cases more milk, vegetables and fruit should be used. Perhaps the Victory Garden campaign will help correct this.

In checking on posture, we find all pupils were 100% throughout the year. It must take some strenuous effort to accomplish this. We wish to congratulate the school on this splendid attainment.

Because this is probably the last year of this project, a little of the history of North Starr's Keep Growing demonstration should be given. North Starr came into the project in the fall of 1924. At that time there were 7 in the school. None were up to average weight, 57% were slightly under weight, and 42.8% were decidedly under weight. Conditions have gradually improved throughout the years. Scales were purchased sometime in the thirties.

For all the splendid work of this year, we wish to thank Miss Elva Mae Fuller, teacher and leader, parents and pupils.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. See that every child has a hot food at noon.
2. Use more milk, vegetables and fruits.

Rowland
An All Year Silver Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 8
Number completing the demonstration 9 or 113%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	88%	67%
Poor Posture		0	0

Rowland is far from Elko and it is difficult to get to. However they do good work. Pupils were rated as 100% in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the year. This is excellent and congratulations, Rowland!

Posture was not so good however. They started school with 88% with Good Posture and closed with only 67%. The state goal is 75% with Good Posture. Because of this failure to meet this goal, Rowland cannot be declared a Gold Star Community. We are truly sorry for this.

Rowland planned to use the scales at the store this winter. The store was sold and shut up so there were but two weighings, i.e. when the agent made her visits.

Everyone had a hot food during the cold winter months. This was accomplished by the use of thermos bottles. The teacher and leader found four were without thermos bottles so purchased them and gave them to the children. We wish to thank the teacher for such fine cooperation.

Because this is the last year of the Keep Growing demonstration it is a good time to review a little of the history of Rowland in the project. Rowland came into the project in the summer of 1939 at a community party at which Mrs. Buol, Assistant Director, and the agent attended. Interest was aroused at that time, and has been maintained ever since.

For all the splendid cooperation, we wish to thank Miss Jewell Christopher, leader and teacher, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Have more home grown gardens so there will be more fresh vegetables used.

Ryndon

Number of children enrolled in the fall 11
 Number completing the demonstration 6 or 55%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	91%	67%
Fair Nutritional Condition		9	33
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	36%	64%
Poor Posture		0	0

We are sorry Ryndon did not obtain a star rating this year. Those in Good Nutritional Condition fell from 91% to 67%. Just why this occurred we are not sure. Two pupils were without hot lunches during the cold winter months, which may have had a bearing on the situation. And then there were many colds.

However, we are glad to note that posture did improve. It increased 28% which we think remarkable. We hope in the future even though this project is not carried on that someone will take the responsibility to see that posture continues to improve.

Because this is the last year of the project it is well to review some of the history of the work in this school. Ryndon came into the project in the fall of 1928 under Mrs. Beatrice Keating as leader. At that time there were seven pupils and 28.5% were up to average weight, 71% were in the "safe zone", and 28% were decidedly malnourished. For the next few years, Mrs. Keating did some remarkable nutritional work in this school. In fact, she gained state recognition. Scales were purchased for use of the school for the first time during the school year of 1929-1930. During the fourteen years in which Ryndon has carried on the Keep Growing demonstration, it has achieved a Gold Star or All Year Gold Star rating during eight years. This is indeed a fine record.

Ryndon gets fresh milk from a nearby dairy which leaves milk at school on the way to town. This is a decided help in encouraging milk consumption.

For the excellent cooperation extended the project this year, we wish to thank Donald Drown, teacher and leader; parents and children.

Recommendations for the future:

1. Keep after posture
2. Use more vegetables, fruit, and milk.
3. Try to have at least one hot food at noon.

Spanish Ranch
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 5
Number completing the demonstration 8 or 160%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or more	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

And again Spanish Ranch is declared an All Year Gold Star Community. This may be the last year of the Keep Growing Project, so what could be a finer way of closing the record than having 100% of the pupils in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the year. Also all pupils had Good Posture throughout the year. Congratulations on this fine record!

All pupils had a hot lunch at home or at the nearby ranch house during the cold winter months. This undoubtedly had a direct bearing on the splendid final result.

Again the teacher furnished her bathroom scales for weighing the pupils at regular intervals. There were five weighings.

In closing this Project it is well to look back and see what has occurred. Spanish Ranch entered the Project the fall of 1928. At that time there were but two in school who were in 100% Good Nutritional Condition. Scales at the ranch were used for weighings, two other schools in the valley using them also. Spanish Ranch has always had a Good Nutritional record.

For the future we would recommend more vegetable gardens so more fresh vegetables can be used.

For all the fine results we wish to thank Miss Betty Wood, teacher and leader, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Be sure every child has enough milk, vegetables and fruit.

South Fork

South Fork started with two pupils who were in Good Nutritional Condition and had Good Posture. Because one pupil moved away school was closed in December. Hence the reason for not completing records for this school.

Good Posture 50%
 Poor Posture 50%

Complimentary letter to the North... school is... high... during the year. Good posture increased during the year length of time.

There is one point which should be improved... do not have any hot food lunch at any time during the year. Most of these children come from poor families. It is felt that the general well-being of these pupils would improve with a hot food at home.

South Fork was in the last year of the Long... project. Many... children. Of these, only 25% were of average height. 75% were in the "safety zone" and 25% were seriously underweight. Some... health... program... for a number of years. The... school... had... for a long time it was not sufficient for... to get a Good Star rating. But finally they achieved it. This is the fourth consecutive year that South Fork has been in All Year Good Star rating.

For the future we would recommend that this community see that all children have plenty of milk, fresh fruits, and vegetables. This is especially true of foreign families.

This year we were fortunate in obtaining Mrs. J. A. Nelson as teacher. We wish to thank her for her fine maintenance of the school, parents and children.

- Recommendations for the future:
1. Encourage all families to use plenty of milk, fruits and vegetables.
 2. Try to see that all children have at least one hot food for winter months.

Wells, Elko County
An All Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 149
Number completing the demonstration 153 or 103%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	85%	87%
Fair Nutritional Condition		15	13
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	92%	97%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! This is the fourth consecutive year Wells has obtained An All Year Gold Star Rating. It is difficult for such a large school to attain such a high standard both in nutrition and posture. Good nutrition increased 2% during the year. Good posture increased 5% during the same length of time.

There is one point which should be improved however. Fourteen children do not have any hot food for lunch at any time during the year. Most of these children come from four families. We feel that the general well-being of these pupils would improve with a hot food at noon.

Probably this is the last year of the Keep Growing project. Looking backward we find Wells entered the Keep Growing Project in the fall of 1923 with 69 children. Of these, only 26% were up to average weight, 52% were in the "safe zone" and 28% were decidedly underweight. Since then real progress has been made. Scales were purchased for use of the school in 1925. Soon after, Mrs. Albert Goble became leader and acted in that capacity for a number of years. She did some wonderful work during that time, and we were most sorry to lose her. Other leaders have come, but haven't stayed so long. For a long time it was most difficult for Wells to get a Gold Star rating. But finally they achieved it. This is the fourth consecutive year that Wells has won an All Year Gold Star certificate.

For the future we would recommend that this community see that all children have plenty of milk, fresh fruits, and vegetables. This is especially true of foreign families.

This year we were fortunate in obtaining Mrs. J. O. Neilson as leader. We wish to thank her for her fine assistance, also teachers, parents and children.

Recommendations for the Future:

1. Encourage all families to use plenty of milk, fruits and vegetables.
2. Try to see that all children have at least one hot food for winter lunches.

Paradise Valley, Humboldt County
A Gold-Star Community

Paul Maloney - County Extension Agent
(Report prepared by Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director)

Number of children enrolled		43	
Number completing the demonstration		40 or 93%	
	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	88%	93%
Fair Nutritional Condition		12	5
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	2
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100%	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100%
Good Posture	75% or more	69%	95%
Poor Posture	10% or less	2	0

Congratulations to Paradise for being a Gold Star Community this year for the first time. If it had not been for the "slump" in posture that occurred last fall Paradise would have been an All-Year Gold Star Community.

This high standing is in marked contrast to that found when the Keep Growing Demonstrations were first established in Paradise in 1930. At that time only 50% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition and 42% were in really Poor Nutritional Condition. Earnest effort in regard to milk drinking, mush for breakfast, cod-liver oil, and the correction of physical defects was carried on for four years before Paradise won a Silver Star Certificate in 1934. Then new children moved into the community, and down went the record again; but not by any means as far as before. For the next two years ten to thirty physical defects were being corrected each year. Vegetables, cod-liver oil and sleep were stressed, and pre-school roundups held to reach the younger children before they entered school. Then the work was dropped for two years, but 4-H clubs helped maintain interest in good food habits. When Paradise re-entered the Keep Growing demonstrations in 1938, 62% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, and 13% in Poor Nutritional Condition. As only 18% had Good Posture intensive posture work was started at that time.

1940 saw Paradise a Silver Star Community through meeting State Nutrition Goals, i.e., to have 75% in Good Nutritional Condition.

1941 brought an All-Year Silver Star Certificate, and now 1942 brings a Gold Star Certificate for reaching both nutrition and posture goals and carrying on six health activities. Well done Paradise!

Much credit is due the school staff, and Mrs. Edith Recanzone, who so faithfully acted as leader, and Mrs. Walter Fitchen who assisted her, the many local leaders who have assisted in the past, and the Parent Teachers Association, which has so ably supported the work.

Suggestions for the future:

1. Keep up the hot food at noon, the supervised lunch period, and the milk drinking at recess.
2. Encourage early bed time - much more sleep is needed.
3. Keep Paradise up to standard in both nutrition and posture.

Smoky Valley, Lander County
An All Year Silver Star Community

Children enrolled in the fall 5
Number completing the demonstration 5 or 100%

	State Goals	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	80%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		20	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	40%	60%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations Smoky Valley for winning a star rating for the third year. The All-Year Silver Star Certificate which is being awarded this community means that the State Nutrition Goals were met or exceeded throughout the year and at least four supplementary activities were carried on. Smoky Valley has had 80% to 100% of its school children in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the year, none were in Poor Nutritional Condition and seven supplementary activities were carried on with much enthusiasm, i.e., a hot school lunch, supervised lunch period, supplementary feeding (including fruit, etc., supplied by the Surplus Marketing Administration), scales for regular weighings, and the making of posters to enter the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council, a local leader, and regular classroom instruction in nutrition, posture, and health habits.

Much credit is due Mrs. Lucille Barlach, the teacher and Mrs. Frank Schmidlein, leader, the parents and children for the fine cooperation given to this Keep Growing demonstration. The Victory Garden program has been stimulated through 4-H Club work, and music, art, composition, and other phases of the school program skillfully coordinating with nutrition, posture, and health ideals.

The one outstanding problem in this group was posture. An earnest effort has been made and encouraging progress secured in establishing better posture habits.

Smoky Valley re-entered the Keep Growing Demonstration in 1939 after a lapse of five years. During the last three years the group has won a Gold Star, a Silver Star, and now an All-Year Silver Star Certificate. This fine record is in marked contrast to conditions found in 1931 when the project was first started in this valley. Then only 66% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition, and 33% were in Poor Nutritional Condition. Increased food production and preservation, the greater use of milk, learning to like all kinds of vegetables, the use of Cod Liver Oil, hot food at noon, and long naps in summer time have made possible the improvement that has been achieved.

Recommendations for the future:

1. Keep working on posture.
2. Maintain the fine health education instruction in the regular school program.
3. Keep up the hot food at noon and the supplementary feeding.

Lyon County - Summary of County Results
(Hellen M. Trankle, Home Demonstration Agent)

Marking the end of a twenty year State project on child nutrition and health, Lyon County had the Barrett, Gallagher, and Smith Valley schools participating in the Keep Growing Nutrition demonstrations this year. 78 children entered the project and 87 or 112% completed the work. This decided increase was entirely in the Smith Valley school where there has been considerable shifting of population due to some ranch workers with families moving on and others coming in.

Here are the results for this year:

	State Goal	Fall	Spring	Improvement
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	67%	72%	5
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	14%	15%	-1
Good Posture	75% or more	94%	94%	0

Both Barrett and Gallagher schools would have earned an All-Year Gold Star certificate if hot food had been served at noon. Smith Valley is the only school that has scales, hence it is the only one where the children were weighed regularly.

Supervised school lunches are customary in all the rural schools participating in the nutrition campaign. Another year we suggest and hope that every school child in the county may have a hot noon lunch. This is one of the goals of the County Nutrition Council, and we urge schools and parents to give their whole hearted support to the effort.

The teaching staff in each of the schools and the local leaders in the various communities have helped decidedly in furthering the nutrition work. We should like to thank them and the Homemakers Clubs in Mason and Smith Valleys for their assistance.

Recommendations for next year:

1. Extend the program to the Yerington school so as to reach a far greater number of the rural children with the nutrition work.
2. Encourage greater community cooperation with health and nutrition education.
3. Try to have supervised hot lunches in every school in the county.
4. Urge closer cooperation with the Nutrition for Defense efforts of the County Nutrition Council.

Barrett School, Lyon County

Number children enrolled in the fall 19
 Number completing the demonstration 19 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	90%	90%
Fair Nutritional Condition		5	5
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

The Barrett community was enrolled last fall for its fifth year in the Keep Growing program and has made encouraging improvements during this year. Ultimate state goals for both nutrition and posture are again exceeded by a considerable margin. An excellent record of a 100% rating on Good Posture has been maintained all year.

Gold Star ratings were earned by all children having good nutrition, good posture and good food and health habits. During the year this group was increased to 17 or 89% of the school.

The teachers, Miss Josephine Tyrrell, and Mrs. Lida Richardson, encouraged the children to bring milk or hot soup with their lunches and continually emphasized the importance of good habits of eating. The Extension Service appreciates their interest as well as the help of the parents in encouraging the children to carry out the health program.

Since most of the children bring their lunches we would suggest a hot supplement as well as supervised lunch periods to be made a part of the program next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Encourage interest in the health and nutrition program.
2. Try to have a hot supplement to the school lunch.
3. Cooperate closely with the program of the County Nutrition Council in establishing optimum nutrition and health habits.
4. Make Nutrition for Defense the goal for next year.

Gallagher School, Lyon County

Number of children enrolled in fall			5
Number completing the demonstration			5 or 100%
	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Gallagher community continued its cooperation with the Keep Growing nutrition demonstration this year with five children from four different families taking part in the program. All were in Good Nutritional Condition, a record which was held all year. Also, at no time during the year did any of them have Poor Posture. This is a record of which they can well be proud.

Mrs. Arletta Kast, the teacher and local leader, did a great deal to encourage interest in better nutrition in this community. Children were urged to bring hot food during the cold weather, but this was not done very consistently. Posters and stories setting forth the value of hot school lunches were a part of the school work and food posters on better nutrition were used consistently in this school.

This school group has again contributed to the interest in Farm Center meetings by assisting with entertainment and recreation program.

This year will close the Keep Growing work in this community, because the Gallagher school is being unionized with the Yerington Schools. Splendid cooperation on the part of parents and children as well as the teacher has marked the work in this community, and we hope their efforts will continue to bring good results.

- Recommendations for the coming year:
1. Provide for improved school lunch and snack program.
 2. Increase the use of milk, and reduce the amount of sweet.
 3. Hold a Child Health Day program.

Smith Valley (Union School District), Lyon County

Number of children enrolled in the fall
 Number completing the demonstration

54
 63 or 117%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	56%	65%
Fair Nutritional Condition		26	16
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	18	19
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	91%	92%
Poor Posture		2	0

These figures show that good improvement was made in Smith Valley during the year even though by spring the state goals were not met. The number in Good Nutritional Condition increased 9%, but the number in Poor Nutritional Condition also increased 1%. Posture was good all year.

The 63 children completing the demonstration represented 47 families. At the close of the year, 41 of the children received Gold Stars in recognition of good nutrition, good posture, and good food and health habits. There has been some increase in school enrollment and practically all these new children fell into the poor nutrition group augmenting the number already there.

A real nutrition and health problem exists here which we hope Smith Valley will try to solve. A few families are not using an adequate amount of whole milk. A campaign to increase the use of whole cereals, breads and nourishing sandwiches is needed. Practically all the children carry their lunches to school, but very few have warm food. A hot supplement would be a boon to all these Smith Valley children, since it helps prevent over-fatigue and benefits growth, posture, and the ability to do good school work.

Mrs. Ernest Linscott, the local leader, deserves a great deal of thanks for her cooperation in furthering the program in the community. Superintendent Keeley and the staff of teachers in Smith Valley have given excellent cooperation in carrying on the nutrition program in the community. This fine assistance is greatly appreciated and this year's encouraging results are in considerable measure due to this help.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Provide for supervised school lunch and a warm supplement.
2. Increase the use of milk, and reduce the amount of sweets.
3. Hold a Child Health Day program.

Carson City and Ormsby County
 A Silver Star Community and County
 Wilbur Stodieck, District Extension Agent
 (Report prepared by Mary S. Buol, Assistant Director)

Number of children enrolled		380	
Number completing the demonstration		333 or 88%	
	State Goals	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	84%	85%
Fair Nutritional Condition		13	12
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	3	3
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	66%	68%
Poor Posture		3	4

All the children in Ormsby County attend the Carson City schools, therefore, this is a County as well as a Community report.

This is the eleventh year this group has carried on Keep-Growing demonstrations in the nutrition and health of school children, and the ninth year in which it has received a "star rating". We are sorry that this year a "posture slump" prevented a Gold Star award.

This has been a disturbed year due to the frequent migration of families in and out of the community. As a result, one-third of the children had one year or less in which to acquire new ideas, attitudes, and habits in regard to food, posture, sleep, etc. We are sure this is the reason for the retrogression in posture, as it usually takes more than one year to establish good posture habits.

The school lunch project which was continued through the cooperation of the PTA, other civic organizations, and the Work Projects and Surplus Marketing Administrations, was of great benefit not only in supplying supplements to the diet, but in teaching new and needed food habits. A number of excellent posters were made and entered in the contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council.

When Carson City started the Keep-Growing demonstrations in 1930, only 61% of the children could be judged as being in reasonably Good Nutritional Condition, and 23% showed decided indications of malnutrition. Since then there has been much improvement. During eight years Carson City received a Gold Star Certificate for reaching or surpassing the state goals in nutrition and posture. Then, this year, it is receiving a Silver Star rating for Nutritional standing only.

There always have been scales in this school, and regular monthly weighings, and personal conferences with the children have been maintained. Special activities which have stimulated improvement have been the supplementary feeding of milk at recess, rest periods for children showing evidence of over-fatigue, correction of physical defects, stimulation of home cooperation through Posture and Health Booklet contests, and Child Health Day Celebrations, and the excellent correlation of nutrition and health instruction with the regular school curriculum. For this interest and cooperation, much credit is due Superintendent Priest, the school staff, the PTA, and Mrs. George Dodson who has served as local leader for many years.

Recommendations for the future:

1. By all means keep up the school lunch.
2. Re-emphasize posture improvement.
3. Maintain the fine community and school interest in nutrition.

Washoe County - Summary of County Results
M. Gertrude Hayes, County Extension Agent
A Gold Star County

Washoe County met all the requirements for a Gold Star County for the second consecutive year. We hoped to be an All-Year Gold Star County this year.

The Keep Growing project was carried on in 16 rural communities. 303 children were enrolled in the fall and 87% completed the work. Twelve schools earned Gold Star ratings. The improvement made is shown by the following report.

	State Goal	Fall	Spring	Improvement
Good Nutritional Condition	75%	69%	77%	8%
Poor Nutritional Condition	10	21	10	11
Good Posture	75	91	95	4

Washoe County just met the State goals; therefore, won a Gold Star County certificate. We believe four programs are responsible for the Gold Star rating; The W.P.A. Supplementary Feeding project carried on in all schools, the W.P.A. hot lunch project conducted in four communities, the hot lunch supplement brought from home during the cold weather by pupils and the class instruction on nutrition and health habits carried on in all schools. The children made regular gains in weight. They also showed improvement in school work and attendance. We hope this fine program will be continued for the coming year.

Washoe County had a fine record in supplementary activities. All 16 schools had a hot food at lunch during the cold weather, 16 schools had a supervised lunch period, 15 schools had supplementary feeding, 9 schools have scales, 7 schools had regular weighing, 16 schools had classroom instruction in nutrition and health habits, 13 schools had physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health Department, 14 schools held health day celebrations, 16 schools had local leaders and 11 schools had sponsoring organizations. Three schools made health posters and entered them in the State poster contest, sponsored by the County and State Nutrition Councils

The Maternal and Child Health Nurse visited 13 schools in the County. Each child was given an opportunity to be immunized against small pox and diphtheria. The dental needs of the children were taken care of if the family wished to have the work done. The patch test for tuberculosis was given last year to those who wished the test. We feel that this is a fine record for the county.

The Extension Service wishes to express its appreciation to the teachers, parents, children, Homemakers Clubs, P.T.A.'s local leaders, the M. & C.H. nurse, local newspapers, Washoe County Farm Bureau, County and State Nutrition Councils for their continued cooperation and interest in the Keep Growing demonstrations. We hope to keep Washoe County a Gold Star County.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
2. All schools take part in the hot lunch and supplementary feeding projects.
3. Keep Washoe County a Gold Star County.

Anderson, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of Children enrolled in fall		77	
Number completing the demonstration		65 or 84%	
	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	83%	78%
Fair Nutritional Condition		9	14
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	8	8
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	94%	97%
Poor Posture		2%	1.5%

Congratulations! The Anderson Community met all the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star Community. This is the first time this group has been able to make so fine a record. Last year they were a Gold Star Community for the first time. We believe the improvement made by this community is due to the W.P.A. hot lunch project which has been carried on in the school for the past two years and the fine nutritional program conducted by the Homemaker Clubs. During the year 77 children were enrolled and 65 or 84% completed the demonstration. It is a difficult task to show good results with new children coming in and staying only a short time. From 50 to 60 children were served the hot lunch. Few children can go home for the noon meal.

The school trustees deserve a vote of thanks for their help in the nutrition program. They put in a gas stove, furnished the fuel and remodeled the kitchen. The Homemakers Clubs sponsored the lunch program and paid for the children whose families were not able to pay. The children were inspected and immunized against small pox and diphtheria by the doctor and nurse from the Maternal and Child Health Nursing Service. They were given dental care at the County Clinic. The posture ratings, which were good all year increased 3%.

Every effort will be made to continue the hot lunch project. The Homemakers Club gave \$3.00 to purchase seed for the W.P.A. school lunch garden. Foods will be canned and stored for the lunch work next year. It is hoped that Anderson can keep the fine record they have made this year.

We wish to thank the teachers, the Homemakers clubs, the school trustees, and the M. and C. H. Nursing Service for their help in making the nutrition and health work in Anderson a success.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the W.P.A. Hot lunch project
2. Continue the educational work in nutrition and health habits.
3. Keep Anderson an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Brown, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children in the fall		15	
Number completing the demonstration		11 or 73%	
	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	73%	82%
Fair Nutritional Condition		7	18
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	20	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	87%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Brown Community is again a Gold Star Community. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 9% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 20%. This great improvement in the nutritional condition of the children has been due to the excellent health program carried on in the school. Posture instruction was a part of the health work in the school. Good posture showed a 13% improvement and was found in all children by spring.

The school sponsored the W.P.A. supplementary feeding project again this year. During the cold weather thermos bottles supplied a hot food for the noon lunch. The children were encouraged to bring milk or cocoa to drink at noon. A supervised lunch period was held each day.

The children were weighed each month by the local leader. 15 children were enrolled in the fall and 11 or 73% completed. A Health Program was given at the close of school.

The Maternal and Child Health doctor and nurse visited the school to make a physical inspection of the children and immunized them against small pox and diphtheria. The children were given dental care at the County Clinic if they wished to take advantage of this opportunity.

We wish to thank the teacher, Mrs. MacGillvary, and the Homemakers Club for their sponsorship of the health work and the interest showed in the project and the M. and C. H. Nursing Service for their cooperation.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the supplementary feeding and hot lunch projects.
2. Continue the Nutrition and Health instruction in the school as now carried on.
3. Keep Brown a Gold Star Community.

Empire, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of Children enrolled in fall	12
Number completing the demonstration	13 or 108%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	92%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		8	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	92%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Empire met all of the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star Community. The Empire school is located in northern Washoe County at the gypsum plant. The children are from the homes of the employees of the plant. Lack of agricultural surroundings increase the effort needed to secure good nutritional condition.

The school has a very fine nutritional record for the year. In the fall 92% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition and not any were in Poor Nutritional Condition. The year was completed with 100% in Good Nutritional Condition and not any in Poor Nutritional Condition. The posture work was also carried on with all children in the school showing good posture throughout the year.

Most of the children live near the school and go home for a hot lunch. Last spring the families planted small vegetable gardens to supply green leaf vegetables during the growing season. The gardens were continued this year. Each child in the school reported that they had this small garden. The soil has to be hauled in and the water is very scarce. A garden means a real job. The children seem to show the benefits of the green leaf vegetables.

The school took part in the W.P.A. supplementary feeding project. The Maternal and Child Health doctor and nurse visited the school during the year and inspected the children which was a decided help in making these children "free to gain." The school does not have scales, but bathroom scales were borrowed for the weighing. A very fine health and nutritional program was carried on in the school by the teacher.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, leaders, and parents for their help in improving the nutritional and health habits of the children. We also wish to express our appreciation to the children who worked hard to carry out the health program.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Buy scales for the school.
2. Continue the school lunch project.
3. Continue the nutrition work as now carried on.
4. Keep Empire an All-Year Gold Star School.

Flanigan, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of Children enrolled in fall	5
Number completing the demonstration	3 or 60%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	80%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		20	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	80%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Flanigan met the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star Community. Last year this group ended the year by being a Gold Star Community. This year the number of children in Good Nutritional Condition increased 20% and not any were in Poor Nutritional Condition during the year. The posture rating showed an increase of 20%. This is a splendid record.

Flanigan is a small community in northern Washoe County, located on the Southern and Western Pacific railroads. The children attending the school are from homes of the railroad employees. Five children were enrolled in the fall and 3 or 60% completed their work.

The children all live near the school and go home for a hot lunch. The W.P.A. supplementary foods project was carried on again this year. The fruit was served at recess. We feel that this project helped to keep the children in Good Nutritional Condition because it supplied the types of food that are not readily available in this locality.

The nutrition education program was carried on in a very satisfactory manner. The teacher furnished the scales to weigh the children. Regular classroom instruction on nutrition and health work was carried on daily.

We wish to thank the parents, pupils and teacher for their cooperation and continued effort to make Flanigan an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health education work as now carried on.
2. Continue to encourage the children to drink more milk.
3. Continue the supplementary foods program.
4. Keep Flanigan an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Franktown, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of Children enrolled in the fall 7
Number completing the demonstration 6 or 86%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	72%	83%
Fair Nutritional Condition		14	17
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	14	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Franktown is a Gold Star Community for the fourth consecutive year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 11% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 14%. We wish to congratulate the community on its fine accomplishments.

Regular classroom instruction was given on improving nutrition and health habits and the value of keeping good posture. The children were checked each morning on milk and cereals. Recognition was given for this program on a wall chart. During the cold weather, the children and teacher took turns at bringing a hot food for the noon meal. This plan proved to be very satisfactory and kept up interest in good growth.

The school has scales, and the children were weighed regularly by the local leader and agent. Health Posters were made by each pupil and entered in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. The Homemakers Club gave cash prizes for the posters and to the boy and girl making the most improvement during the year. A health program was given at the April Farm Center meeting. The Homemakers Club also supplies paper towels to the school and cooperates in the entire health program.

All children in the school have been given a health inspection, immunized against small pox and diphtheria, and given the patch test for tuberculosis. This work was done by the doctor and nurse of the Maternal and Child Health Division. We are all grateful for this fine cooperation.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the Homemakers Clubs, the parents and the teacher for their splendid cooperation in carrying out the Keep-Growing Demonstration in this community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health program as now carried on in the school.
2. Continue the hot food for noon lunch.
3. Keep Franktown a Gold Star School.

Galena Creek, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall 11
 Number completing the demonstration 6 or 55%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	46%	67%
Fair Nutritional Condition		18	33
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	36	0
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100%	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 100%
Good Posture	75% or more	82%	83%
Poor Posture		0	0

Galena Creek did not quite reach all of the requirements for a Gold Star Community but splendid progress was made. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 21% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 36%.

Classroom instruction in nutrition and health habits were given and a health program was held at the close of school. Each member of the school made a health poster and entered it in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutritional Council. A State prize was won.

The W.P.A. supplementary foods project was carried on by the school. A hot food was prepared at school and by parents living near by. Fruit, whole wheat muffins, and corn meal bread were also served to the children. The new school provides ample space for a kitchen. We hope these noon lunch activities will be continued, as most of the children have to bring their lunch to school.

The children were inspected by the doctor and nurse of the Maternal and Child Health Division. They have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and given the patch test for tuberculosis. They were given dental care at the County Clinic. The posture rating was improved 1%. More work is needed on this phase of the project.

Eleven children were enrolled in the school last fall and 6 or 55% completed the term. It is much harder to improve the nutritional condition of the children when they stay for such a short time.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, parents, pupils, and Homemakers Club for their help in carrying out the health work in the community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the lunch project.
2. Buy scales for the school.
3. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
4. Make Galena a Gold Star Community.

Gerlach, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 34
Number completing the demonstration 31 or 91%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	73%	81%
Fair Nutritional Condition		6	10
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	<u>21</u>	<u>9</u>
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	91%	94%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Gerlach is a Gold Star Community for the second consecutive year. We hope this group can continue this splendid record. It required hard work to achieve this honor. Especially in a non-agricultural area.

The community shows what may be accomplished by all working together. Milk has been served to the children at school for two years. The W.P.A. hot lunch project was carried on during 1940 and 1941. The pupils who could pay did so and the others were given the meals. A service organization in the community donated funds to make it possible for all children in the school to have the hot lunch. 34 pupils were enrolled in the fall and 31 or 91% completed the project.

The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 8% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 12%. The posture rating was improved 3%.

Classroom instruction in nutrition and health was given as a part of the regular school program. The school has scales but the children were not weighed regularly. The school did not make health posters but did put on a Keep Growing program at the close of school. The principal of the school was called into military service and a new teacher was added to the faculty.

The children have been given a physical inspection by the doctor and nurse of the Maternal and Child Health Department. They have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and given the patch test for tuberculosis.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the leaders, teachers, pupils, parents and school board for their help and cooperation in making Gerlach a Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the WPA hot lunch project.
2. Keep Gerlach a Gold Star Community.
3. Continue the health project as now carried on.
4. Weigh the children regularly.

Glendale, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in fall	12
Number completing the demonstration	12 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	84%	92%
Fair Nutritional Condition		8	8
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	8	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	92%	92%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Glendale met all the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star Community. This is the fifth consecutive year that Glendale has completed the Keep Growing demonstration by being a Gold Star Community. Twelve pupils were enrolled in the fall and 100% completed the project. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 8% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 8%. 92% of the pupils showed good posture.

Half of the children go home for a hot noon meal. The children eating at school bring a hot dish during the cold weather and milk to drink. A supervised lunch period was conducted. The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project was carried on by the school this year. Classroom instruction in nutrition was a part of the school program. The school has scales and the children were weighed regularly.

Defense Stamps were given as prizes to the children showing the most improvement during the year. The awards were made at the Keep Growing program held in April at the Farm Center meeting.

The children were given a physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health Nurse. They have all been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and have been given the patch test for tuberculosis. The dental needs were also taken care of.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, parents, pupils, school trustees, P.T.A., and Homemaker Clubs for their cooperation in making Glendale an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the nutrition program as now carried on in the school.
2. Continue the W.P.A. supplementary feeding and the bringing of a hot food from home for the school lunch.
3. Keep Glendale an All-Year Gold Star School.

Home Gardens, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	15
Number completing the demonstration	15 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	47%	73%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	20
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	53	7
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	93%	93%
Poor Posture		0	0

The Home Garden school is located about five miles south of Reno in a new suburban subdivision where home food production is gradually increasing especially in regards to gardens. This is the first time the community has had its own school. Last year the children went to the Anderson School. 15 children were enrolled in the fall and 100% completed the year's demonstration.

The nutritional condition of the children was greatly improved during the year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition improved 26% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 46%. This is an excellent record. We hope this group will qualify for a Gold Star rating next year.

The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project carried on in the school and provision made for a hot food at noon. The Homemaker Club bought a kettle to heat food and make cocoa. They have also helped to buy other needed equipment for the school. Window shades were given by an interested party.

The children all live near the school and go home for a hot noon meal. However, during the bad weather some of them brought their lunches.

We wish to thank the teacher, the parents, Homemaker Club and pupils for their interest and help given to carry out the health program.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
2. Continue supplementary feeding and hot food for lunch.
3. Encourage more and larger vegetable gardens.
4. Buy scales for the school.
5. Make Home Garden a Gold Star Community.

Lakeside, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in fall 6
 Number completing the demonstration 2 or 33%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	33%	50%
Fair Nutritional Condition		17	50
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	50	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	67%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

The Lakeside School is located on the shore of Pyramid Lake, about 50 miles from Reno. The children attending the school are from families employed by the railroad. There is a lack of a milk supply and gardens in this non-agricultural community. Six children, from three, families, were enrolled in the fall and 2 or 33% completed the demonstration. The other children were out with the measles.

The schoolhouse is made from a baggage coach. The rooms are very comfortable. Half of the building is used for a schoolroom and the other half is living quarters for the teacher.

The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project was carried on by the school. The teacher prepared the food for the children. A hot dish was served during the cold weather. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 17% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 50%. There was a 33% improvement in the number having good posture.

The school was visited by the doctor and nurse from the Maternal and Child Health Division. The pupils have all been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and have been given the patch tests.

We wish to thank the teacher, parents, and pupils for their cooperation in the nutrition work in the school. We hope the lunch project will be continued as we know it is of great benefit to the pupils. We hope Lakeside can reach the goal as a Gold Star Community next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the lunch project.
2. Continue the health project as now carried on.
3. Make Lakeside a Gold Star School.

Lockwood, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 10
Number completing the demonstration 11 or 110%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	80%	82%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	9
Poor Nutritional Condition		20	9
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Lockwood met all the requirements for a Gold Star Community. They have worked very hard to reach this goal. Some of the pupils walk four miles a day to school. This year part of the children stayed in Sparks and rode to school. They made good gains when they did not have to take the long walk each day.

The nutritional condition of the children showed improvement. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was improved 2% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 11%. The posture rating was 100% during the entire year.

The children all live far from the school and bring their lunch. The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project was carried on by the school. The food was warmed during the cold weather. The eggs were a special treat as this is not an agricultural community. The teacher prepared them at home and served them to the children. This is such a fine project we hope it will be continued next year.

The children were given a physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health nurse. They have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and given the patch test for tuberculosis. The nurse arranged for each child to receive cod liver oil. A bottle of cod liver oil was kept at school to be used in case the child forgot to take it at home. That's real cooperation!

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, the pupils, and parents for their cooperation in making Lockwood a Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the lunch project.
2. Continue the health and nutrition program as now carried on.
3. Emphasize the use of milk and vegetables.
4. Keep Lockwood a Gold Star Community.

Sutcliff, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall 8
Number completing the demonstration 8 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations! Sutcliff met all the requirements for an All-Year Gold Star Community. Much credit is due for securing these excellent results in spite of existing handicaps as regard the local food supply.

Sutcliff is located 35 miles from Reno on the shore of Pyramid Lake. Some of the children live at the railroad section house, others at the Indian Colony, and the rest on a ranch near by. The available water supply is decidedly limited, but real effort is being made to grow small green leaf vegetable gardens. The milk supply is also inadequate for most of these families. The school house is a remodeled baggage coach.

All of the children live near the school and go home for a hot lunch. The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project including canned milk was carried on in the school. The food was served to the children at recess. The surplus commodities helped so much in keeping the children in Good Nutritional Condition that we hope the work will be continued. Classroom instruction in nutrition and health habits was carried on as a regular part of the school program.

All of the pupils were in Good Nutritional Condition at the beginning of the year and not any were in Poor Nutritional Condition. The year was completed with this fine rating. A great deal of work has been done to improve the posture of the children. At the present time all children in the school show a rating of good posture.

Each child was given a physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health nurse. All pupils have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria and given the patch test for tuberculosis. Dental care was also provided.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, pupils, and parents for their cooperation in making the school an All-Year Gold Star Community.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the nutrition and health work as now carried on.
2. Keep Sutcliff an All-Year Gold Star Community.
3. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.

Verdi, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in the fall	49
Number completing the demonstration	49 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	41%	57%
Fair Nutritional Condition		16	18
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	43	25
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	84%	92%
Poor Posture		0	0

The nutritional condition and health habits of the children in the Verdi school was greatly improved during the year. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 16% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 18%. The posture rating was also improved 8%.

Many of the children attending the Verdi school are from transient families. They are very often in Poor Nutritional Condition when they enter the demonstration and bring down the record. 49 children were enrolled in the fall and 49 or 100% completed the work. However, the 49 children completing were not the same children who entered in the fall. This spring many of the children had the "flu" and bad colds. They were just coming back to school at the time they were given the final weighing.

The W.P.A. hot lunch project was carried on by the school again this year and accounts for the great improvement made in the nutritional condition of the children. The P.T.A. and the school trustees cooperated in financing the lunches. The children who could not pay were given their lunch free. A health program was given at the close of the school.

The children were given a physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health doctor and nurse. They have all been immunized against smallpox and diphtheria. They have also been given the patch test for tuberculosis.

We wish to thank the Verdi P.T.A., the teachers, the leaders, and parents for their fine spirit of cooperation and interest in the health work carried on by the school. We hope the lunch project will be continued again next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Serve the W.P.A. hot lunch.
2. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
3. Make Verdi a Gold Star Community.

Vista, Washoe County
An All-Year Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	3
Number completing the demonstration	3 or 100%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	100%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	0	0
		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations: Vista is an All-Year Gold Star Community for the second consecutive year. 100% of the children were in Good Nutritional Condition throughout the year. All children in the school showed good posture. This is surely a fine record, we hope it will be continued.

Three children were enrolled in the fall and 3 or 100% completed the year. They all live near the school and go home for a hot noon meal. The W.P.A. supplementary feeding project was carried on by the school. This extra food helped to keep the children in Good Nutritional Condition. The nutrition and health program was carried on as a part of the regular school program. Health booklets were made by each child and a health program given at the close of school. Results regarding home gardens are increasing.

The school was visited by the Maternal and Child Health doctor and nurse. All children have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria. The patch test for tuberculosis has also been given. They have all been given dental care.

The Extension Service wishes to thank the teacher, pupils, leader and parents for their help in making Vista an All-Year Gold Star Community for the second consecutive year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue the health project as now carried on in the School.
2. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
3. Continue the W.P.A. Supplementary feeding.
4. Keep Vista an All-Year Gold Star Community

Wadsworth, Washoe County

Number of children enrolled in fall	35
Number completing the demonstration	27 or 77%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	69%	74%
Fair Nutritional Condition		14	7
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	17	19
		100%	100%

Good Posture	75% or more	91%	96%
Poor Posture		3	0

Wadsworth made improvement in the nutritional condition of its school children but was not able to meet the requirements for a Gold Star Community. The number of children in Good Nutritional Condition was improved 5%. The number showing improvement in posture rating was 5%. 96% show good posture at the end of the year.

Many of the children attending the Wadsworth school are from transient families. These children are often in Poor Nutritional Condition and when they enter it is the first time they have been enrolled in the Keep Growing-work, so they have many new ideas to acquire. 35 pupils were enrolled in the fall and 27 or 77% completed the work. The children had bad colds and "flu" and were not able to gain back the weight lost.

The nutrition and health program was carried on as a part of the regular school program. The W.P.A. Supplementary Feeding project was carried on in the school. The teachers deserve a great deal of credit for their help in carrying on this project in the school. The children live near the school and most of them are able to go home for a hot lunch. The Supplementary Feeding project helps to provide the fruit and vegetables so often lacking in the diet, as this is largely a non-agricultural community.

The school was visited by the Maternal and Child Health Nurse. The children were given an opportunity to be immunized against small pox and diphtheria. They have also been given the patch test for tuberculosis. Arrangements were made to have the dental needs taken care of.

We wish to thank the teachers, parents, P.T.A. and pupils for their cooperation in carrying out the health work in the school.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Continue to encourage the children to drink milk.
2. Continue the Supplementary Feeding project.
3. Encourage vegetable gardens
4. Make Wadsworth a Gold Star community.

Washoe, Washoe County
A Gold Star Community

Number of children enrolled in the fall	4
Number completing the demonstration	3 or 75%

	State Goal	Fall 1941	Spring 1942
Good Nutritional Condition	75% or more	75%	100%
Fair Nutritional Condition		0	0
Poor Nutritional Condition	10% or less	25%	0
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		100%	100%
Good Posture	75% or more	100%	100%
Poor Posture		0	0

Congratulations: Washoe is a Gold Star Community for the second consecutive year. The nutritional condition of the children showed great improvement during the year. The number in Good Nutritional Condition was increased 25% and the number in Poor Nutritional Condition was decreased 25%. The posture rating was 100% throughout the year.

Class room instruction in food and health habits was carried on as a part of the regular school program. The children were weighed each month. Each child kept a growth chart. The weights were recorded at each weighing and a graph made. A supervised lunch period was held and a hot dish brought from home during the cold weather. Health posters were made by the school and entered in the State Contest sponsored by the State Nutrition Council. Two state prizes were won. A health program was put on at the Farm Center meeting. The Homemaker Club gave cash prizes for the health posters and the greatest improvement made in nutritional condition. The Homemaker Club also supplied paper towels to the school. The home food production in this community is excellent, as Washoe Valley is a real farming community.

The children have been given a physical inspection by the Maternal and Child Health Nurse. They have been immunized against small pox and diphtheria.

We wish to thank the parents, leader, teacher and pupils for their continued cooperation in the health program carried on in the community.

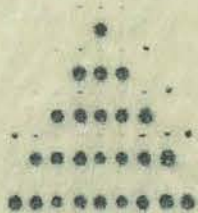
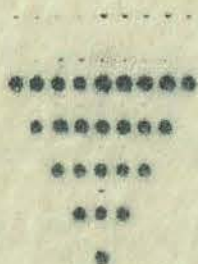
Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Keep Washoe a Gold Star community.
2. Continue the health program as now carried on.
3. Take part in the W.P.A. Supplementary feeding project.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING



ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION NEWS SERVICE

FOR

1942

BY

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM, EXTENSION EDITOR

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

For the Year 1942
By
A. L. Higginbotham

Food will win the war and write the peace!

With this as its theme, the University of Nevada agricultural extension service was on a wartime footing during the 1942 report year, and the news service, the quickest of all ways to spread the word, devoted almost all its energies throughout the year to farm war effort information and stimulus.

The year had hardly begun when the attack was made on Pearl Harbor. Already working on a food for defense basis, the news service quickly shifted to a war basis, and, from then until the end of the year, it carried news and information concerning farming and the war effort to the rural people of Nevada in a steady and increasing stream.

Every Medium Used in War Effort

Every facility of the news service, but particularly the chief media, the press and the radio, were used to get this message and information quickly to the rural people of the state.

As a result, the news service became primarily a war activity, "business as usual" giving way most of the time to the needs of the emergency.

Because of the nature of news . . . a thing of the moment . . . this change could be and was made naturally. It is one of the advantages of the news service that it can shift readily to meet the quickly developing situation.

Machinery is Ready

The same machinery which serves the purposes of normal times, with little adjustment and a quickening of tempo, can and does meet the emergency. In fact, the solid building of confidence through quality and serviced paved the way for meeting the unforeseen need of the crisis.

Only through years of constructive effort could the news service have prepared itself to cope with the unexpected.

Editor Handles War Board Information

In addition to his regular extension news service duties, the extension editor has the responsibility of handling the news and radio work for several other agencies, and, with the nation on a war basis, this is a time-consuming addition to his other work.

When the USDA Defense Board was set up in the fall of 1941, the extension editor, as the sole information man working in the state of any of the cooperating agencies, was named defense board information man. When war came, he continued in the same capacity for the USDA War Board.

Thus the whole, or practically the whole responsibility for war board information work, was added to the regular extension duties, and with the nation seriously in need of increased food, the job became a big one.

AAA and SCS News Covered

The extension editor also handles the information work of the Nevada Agricultural Adjustment agency office, which is of considerable volume and the Nevada final preparation and distribution of Soil Conservation news originating in the regional office.

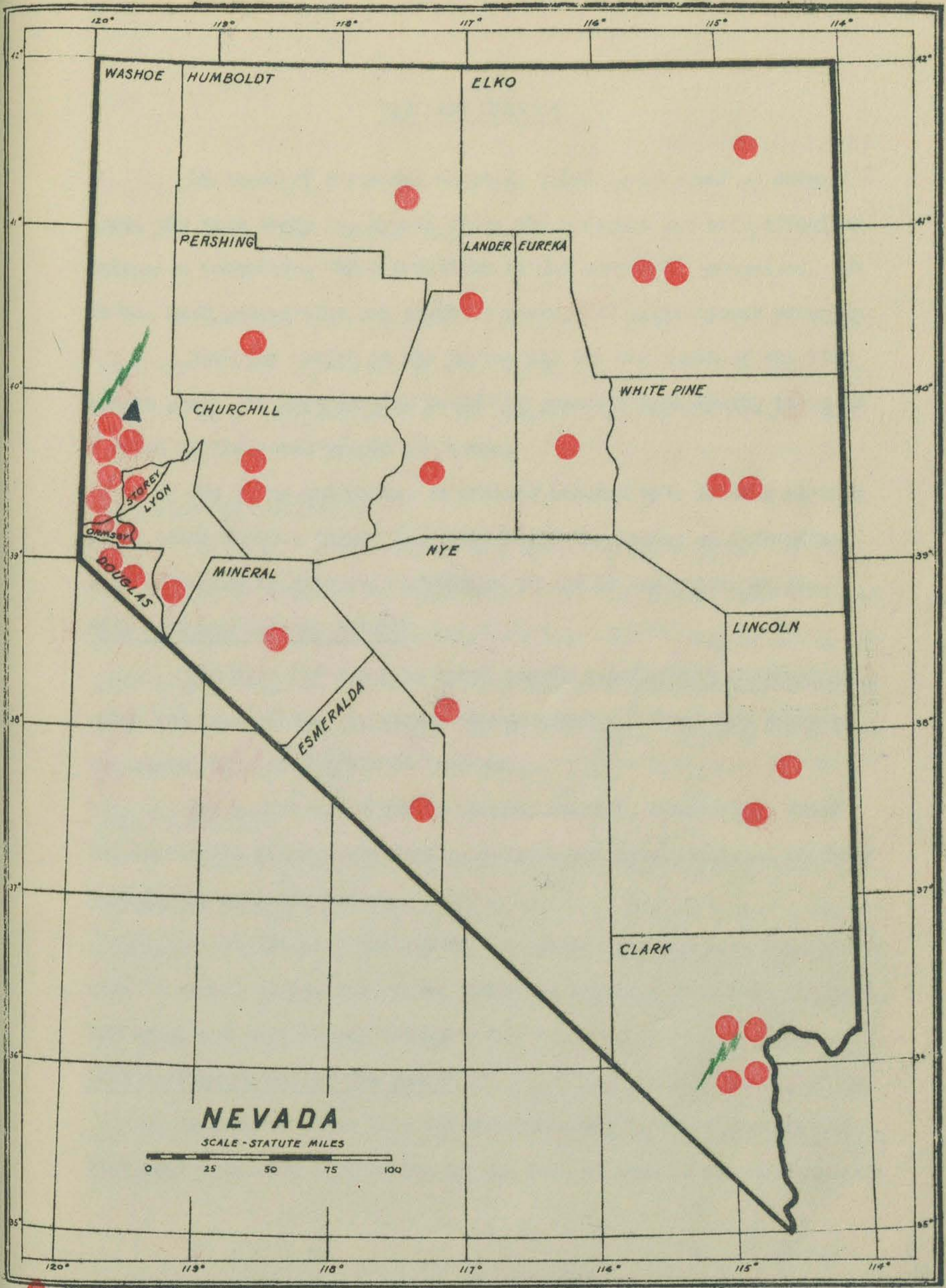
It can be said that the news service met the emergency. The volume of news stories and that carried on the air reached an all time high. While quality of both types of information may not have been quite as high as in some normal years, it was good enough to be acceptable and to do the job of the moment.




Development is Reviewed

In 1942 the news service was conducted by the extension editor, A. L. Higginbotham, who also is professor of journalism in the University of Nevada. During the University year four-fifths of his time is devoted to resident teaching, but during the fifteen-week or longer summer recess, with the exception of a month's vacation, he devotes his entire time to extension editorial duties.

Thus the news service to newspapers and the radio service, which requires regular attention, is maintained the year around.

The news service of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service was inaugurated by Higginbotham in 1927 on a very small scale, and during the years since has been developed to its present status, which, in general, is ample to carry the load of news and editorial work during the normal years. In time of emergency, additional, part-time help is needed.



-  - Newspapers
-  - Radio Stations
-  - State Training School

THE NEWS SERVICE

In terms of practices adopted, which is the goal of extension work, the news story is, by all odds, the cheapest and most effective extension technique. This principle is not only well recognized, but it has been proven time and again by surveys of unquestioned accuracy.

With the nation at war during all but one month of the 1942 report year, the news service found its greatest opportunity to be of service to the rural people of Nevada.

The press and radio, in matters related with farming as well as in other fields, formed the chief media in passing on information and in keeping up patriotic effort on behalf of the nation at war.

News Reflects Defense Effort

The need for reaching rural people quickly with information which was news of the highest value was great. Through the press of the state, this goal could be realized.

The result was a steady flow of current, newsworthy, vital information to farmers and farm homemakers definitely related to their part in the national effort.

While the news quality of the stories may not have been higher than in normal times, the volume increased beyond normal with the need for more, and more timely information.

News is Dynamic and of the Moment

A great deal of this effectiveness may be attributed to the fact that extension information in the form of news is far more dynamic

than in the form of technical information.

Displayed in a local, thoroughly read newspaper with stories bright with the dynamic of the contemporary, extension news catches the urge to immediate action which stimulates activity on the farm or anywhere.

Extension news, moreover, is not read as one studies a textbook, but naturally, casually, as a farmer each day or each week takes time out to get acquainted with the changing nature of his cultural environment.

Read in Receptive Spirit

As such, it is accepted in a more receptive spirit than is the reading or studying of information which the farmer knows he ought to understand, but which is pretty hard work after a day following the plow or pitching hay. Extension news brings the information in homeopathic doses assimilated easily and without pain. In fact, it is even pleasantly taken.

News is Concrete

Again, extension news, in contrast to general scientific information, is related intimately to the physical and social environment with which the farmer and farm housewife deal nearly every day.

It has, therefore, a reality, a concreteness, which is appealing to the practical man or woman.

Wholesome competition between neighbors arises and practices are adopted for social reasons which bear fruit in economic and general cultural terms.

Because of additional social and psychological factors, the news story is superior as a means of conveying extension information to the rural people of a state.

News is Cheap

But practices are adopted through news stories not only efficiently but cheaply as well.

And the reason for that lies in the fact that the newspaper, in serving the interests of their readers, bear the major portion of the expense of the dissemination of this information in the form of news stories.

The average news story issued by the agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada reaches the people of the state in about fifty thousand copies of printed newspapers.

Many of these people are not farmers, but they often are gardeners, homemakers, or persons deeply interested for patriotic, social, and economic reasons in the rural life of the state. And nearly all of them are both federal and state taxpayers and are the rightful recipients of the services of the agricultural extension service.

State Stories News Service Backbone

State-wide stories, the backbone of the news service, go to the entire state list as well as to newspapers and farm journals, the press associations, feature services, outside the state, in addition is the special news service to five or fewer publications and radio stations.

The total number of stories thus issued ran to 166, expressed in 53,940 words.

In a normal year the number of state-wide stories should run between 100 to 150, the latter being about the top amount of copy which Nevada newspapers can wisely use in peace time.

War Activities Dominate

News always reflects the current situation. And, of course, this was so with subject matter of the 1942 state-wide news service.

During the year the color of the entire news story output was shifted to relate everything, if possible, to the farmers and farm homemakers' part in the nation war effort.

It naturally follows that news of agriculture in war dominated the news service during the year.

Normal Activities Have Wartime Value

While many of the stories dealt not directly with war, the reason for their production was that they were normal activities which had a special value in the emergency.

In fact, very few stories were used which were not in some form or manner related to the defense of the nation.

Extension War Service Stressed

About half of the year's output of news stories in the state service dealt exclusively with extension activities in behalf of the war effort and contributory to the war effort. Regular extension activities amounted to only about one-fifth of the year's total volume in both number of stories and wordage.

News originating with the USDA War Board of Nevada, for which the extension editor is the information officer, also totalled about one-fifth of the year's volume. Less than one-tenth of the year's production dealt with the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, although news from this source usually amounts to a greater volume.

The table below shows the breakdown of the number of stories and the wordage in the four chief categories:

Classification of News Stories

1942

	<u>No. Stories</u>	<u>No. Words</u>
I. Wartime Extension Activities		
(1) Directly in relation to the war effort	69	22,915
(2) Contributory to the war effort	37	11,865
II. Regular Extension Activities	27	8,000
III. War Board Activities	23	7,760
IV. Agricultural Adjustment Administration	<u>10</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Total	166	53,940

Cooperate with AAA and SCS

Every effort was made during the year to cooperate fully with the AAA and the Soil Conservation service in their Nevada Activities.

Soil conservation news concerning Nevada's agriculture is handled by the extension editor through an arrangement with the regional information office of the Soil Conservation Service.

Nevada Editor Localizes and Distributes

Under the arrangement, the information is supplied to the extension editor by the regional information men through the Nevada office, and is adapted to Nevada conditions and distributed to the papers by the extension editor.

The nature of Nevada's problems in agriculture is now pretty well grasped by the SCS information people with the result that more and better adapted copy is developing.

Editor Handles AAA News

The extension editor continued during the year to handle all news from the Nevada office of the Agricultural Adjustment administration.

A large portion of the total of stories in the state-wide news service for the year dealt with AAA activities.

While the work of gathering the information from sources in the AAA office and writing and editing the copy falls to the extension editor, he has found the AAA staff members, especially its executive officer, most cooperative.

During the summer, at the suggestion of the extension editor, the AAA office took on as a clerk a young woman with training in journalism, who devoted a part of her time to the preparation of some news and radio copy of the AAA and also concerning the War Board for the extension editor.

Special Stories Written

Since approximately the same time is required to prepare a

story for the papers of the state as for one or only a few publications, the state-wide story is and should be stressed.

Nonetheless, at certain times one strong publication or a group of smaller publications need and desire some special writing for them, and special stories are then prepared. In 1942, 27 such stories were written in a total of 11,000 words.

4-H Camp Special News Event

Most of these stories were written about the annual state 4-H club camp, at Lake Tahoe for publication in the Reno daily newspapers, which have a large circulation throughout western Nevada. Many of the stories about the activities of Nevada's 4-H club boys and girls at their annual camp were copied by the other papers in the state, thus providing a sort of unofficial news service. In addition, the Reno bureau of the United Press Association carried the results over its wires to nearly all Nevada dailies.

Photographs of the camp activities were taken by Thomas E. Buckman, Acting Director of the Extension Service, with the help of the extension editor, especially for the use of the Reno newspapers.

Newspaper Circulation Grows

The circulation of the papers as a whole continued to grow, not only in view of a sharp increase in state population during the last few years, but in view of the higher quality of the papers and increased interest in newspaper reading.

As a result of these factors, a greater number of Nevada citizens joined the newspaper audience and are among the readers of

extension service news stories. Total circulation in 1942 was about 60,000 for a population of about 125,000.

Newspaper Established

One new daily was added to those already in the state, thus also increasing the opportunity to reach a greater number of Nevada citizens with basic farm and farm home information. Even though its population is the smallest in the United States, Nevada has more dailies than several other states.

Illustrations of various natures continued to play an important part in reporting news of agriculture to the papers in the state.

In addition, to the state 4-H club photographs, about a dozen line drawings or half-tones in mat form were sent to the papers of the state accompanied by explanatory stories. It is probable that practically every one of these illustrations was used.

Stories Widely Used

The play of the extension service stories by the papers of the state continued to be good. Over the year, the state's editors are gradually recognizing that, although by tradition mining is regarded as the state's primary industry, agriculture, including stock raising, is the industrial backbone of Nevada.

No survey of the percentage of the extension news service's stories used by the papers of the state was made, but on the basis of previous surveys and the extension editor's observation, it is indicated that it remains at about 80 percent of the average for all the papers of the state.

Considering the fact that many papers use every story and that several publications are in areas in which mining is either the dominant or the only industry, this percentage is exceptionally high and probably cannot be materially increased.

Usage Holds In Face of Greater Volume

This is a rather remarkable thing, because the volume of news stories materially increased during the year, while the volume of advertising was on the down grade during most of it.

Near the end of the report year, some papers began to reduce the number of pages, but, since the volume of advertising had declined, the news space remained about constant.

Nevada agricultural news, however, had to compete with news of other phases of the war effort, much of it intensely local, but during the year as a whole it managed to hold its place.

Cordial Relationships Continue

As in previous years, the extension editor maintained cordial relationships with the newspapermen of the state. Through contacts over the years, both as Professor of Journalism in the University of Nevada and as extension editor, he is now acquainted personally with nearly all of the publishers, editors, and other newspapermen in the state.

This friendly acquaintanceship continued through 1942 through visits to many editors of the state in their own newspaper offices.

Editors Meet on Campus

The annual meeting of the Nevada State Press association,

which brings together most of the editors of the state, was held as usual on the campus of the University of Nevada as guests of The Course in Journalism of the University, of which, as Professor of Journalism, the Extension Editor is in charge.

The extension editor was deeply touched at the annual meeting when the members of the association expressed their appreciation of his services on the staff of the University by presenting him with a fountain pen and automatic pencil desk set as the final event of the annual dinner.

Press Association Assisted

Increased service was given by the extension editor, both as part of his extension duties and in his capacity as Professor of Journalism to the Nevada State Press association.

Several bulletins of the association were thus issued, and other services rendered, appreciation for which is frequently expressed by officers and members of the association, thus again increasing cordial relationships, such, incidentally, as have been highly recommended by Washington extension officers.

Many Journalism Graduates on State Papers

A number of additional journalism graduates of the University joined the staffs of papers in the state, bringing the total of University of Nevada journalism graduates, trained by the extension editor as Professor of Journalism, to about 50, at work in Nevada. Known personally through years of teacher-student contact, these young men and women are a vital factor in the success of the news service.

Papers Read Regularly

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 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.

Farm Page is Abandoned

One of the goals for which the extension editor has been pulling for a good many years became a reality during 1940 when the Nevada State Journal established a weekly page of agricultural news.

During 1942 its editors leaned heavily for advice, general assistance in policy matter, and for copy from the extension editor, frequently calling upon him as often as several times a week. In the spring of 1942, however, the page was discontinued for the duration.

Pictures Widely Distributed

While the old Chinese proverb, "A picture is worth ten thousand words", is a gross exaggeration, pictures daily become more

important in the dissemination of information, and the agricultural extension service used pictures more each year.

Now better equipped than ever before with photographic devices, the Extension agents and state Extension staff are more active in taking pictures which may be used in connection with news stories.

Especially fine work in taking such pictures was done this year by Acting Director Thomas Buckman, who now has professional proficiency with the news camera.

Many Photographs Used

An astounding number of photographs of Nevada agriculture, taken by members of the state staff and by George Ackerman of the Federal Extension Office, were utilized by various publications during the year, ranging from the state's papers through the National 4-H Club News, pamphlets of the Reno Chamber of Commerce, the Pacific Rural Press, and the newspaper Enterprise Association syndicate, which sent several over a large western area.

Special stories about Nevada's 4-H club activities were prepared and used by the National 4-H Club News. In addition, an extensive layout of photographs of Nevada's State 4-H Club camp was supplied.

THE COUNTY AGENT SERVICE

News with a local angle is the most avidly sought by newspapermen everywhere. With the nation on a war footing, this is just as true as in normal times - for the war effort is local as well as national.

Especially, however, is this true of the community newspaper, which is mostly read by farmers and farm homemakers. And much news which is of great importance in one small community has little or no value in another. These principles apply to news of farming, ranching, and the farm home as well as to other kinds of local news.

Agents Are Reporters

Realizing the importance of these laws in the dissemination of news of interest to farmers and farm homemakers, the extension editor through the years has encouraged and helped the agents in the various counties and districts of the state to serve as reporters of such news for the newspapers in their communities.

Beginning with some of the agents antagonistic to the idea, others lukewarm, and only a few convinced, the extension editor has, by repetition of the principles and by aid and suggestion, stuck with the idea, until today practically all of the agents are active and efficient in disseminating, through their local journals, news of agricultural and home activities in their own communities.

Figures Reveal

The figures tell the story of the development of this idea over the years.

In 1927, when the extension editor began the missionary work, the average production of each of the agents in the service during the year was 31.5 stories annually. Without interruption the annual production of news stories by the average agent rose steadily for five years, being, in 1932, an average per agent of 76.3 stories, well over twice the figure at the beginning.

During the emergency years, with each agent striving to learn the intricacies of much new work of a national nature, the production slumped, falling, at its lowest, to an annual average of 50.7 in 1936.

In 1937, however, the agents began to grasp the details of the emergency programs and to find in them a new source of news, with the result that the rise continued, and it was carried even higher in 1938, when a new high of 85 stories on the average was reached, approximately three times the production current when stimulation of this activity began about a decade before.

1941 is Low Point

Beginning in 1939 and continuing for three years, a decline in the number of stories produced by the average Nevada agent reached its low point in 1941 with an average annual production per agent of 71.2.

Reason for the decline lies in the fact that an increasing number of duties arising out of national emergency in agriculture fell to the extension agents and required extra time and effort on their part to assimilate the new facts and philosophies.

1942 Shows Slight Increase

At the beginning of the 1942 year, however, with the outbreak of the war, the agents found not only new duties but a stimulated interest in agricultural activities, with the result that a slight increase in the average per capita news stories occurred.

During the year the average Nevada agent produced 71.5 news stories, slightly more than the preceding year.

Total number of news stories produced by the staff of county and district agents in the state also showed a slight increase, rising from 1,282 in 1941 to 1,287 in 1942. Despite the increase, however, the number of stories produced by the entire agent staff during the year is the second lowest in the last four years.

War Effort Stressed

As would be expected in time of war, much of the news copy originated with the agents, as with the extension editor in the state office, dealt with methods of producing more food, conserving more food and adjusting farm operations to wartime conditions. It is probable that the number of stories dealing with regular extension agent activities decline considerably on account of emphasis on the war effort.

As in all previous years, a great variation in the news story activity of the various agents occurred.

Greatest number of news stories produced by any one agent reached the high total of 193, through the effort of a home demonstration worker.

Second highest position was won by a man agent in a county having but one newspaper.

Lowest number of stories produced was 6, by a man agent in a county with a newspaper having the third largest circulation of any in the state, in addition to a large weekly.

Desire is Key to Production

The figures reveal, of course, that opportunity is not the key to news story activity, but that the desire on the part of the agent himself to utilize this proven most effective method of influencing practice is.

The principle is well illustrated in the fact that a new Nevada agent during the 1942 year, who was in service only part of the year, produced eight times as many stories as another agent who was on the job full time throughout the year.

It is also notable that the 4 women agents produced more than one-half as much news copy during the year as the 14 men agents, although home economics activities are much more difficult to publicize than agricultural activities.

Editor Confers With Agents

A good many conferences were held with the agents during the year on matters concerned with news writing and on other ways of cooperating with the newspapers and their staffs in seeing that newsworthy activities of an educational nature are promptly, accurately, and suitably prepared.

Where possible the extension editor has conferred with the agents in their own offices and on trips in the field. This activity could well be stressed more in the future.

The following table shows the production of men and women agents over the last fifteen years.

NUMBER OF NEWS STORIES WRITTEN BY MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS

1927 . . . 1942

<u>Date</u>	<u>Agents</u>	<u>Total Agents</u>	<u>No. News Stories</u>	<u>Average No. Stories by Men & Women</u>	<u>Total No. News Stories</u>	<u>Ave. No. Per Agent</u>
1927	8 men 3 women	11	309 39	38.5 13.0	347	31.5
1928	8 men 3 women	11	384 79	40.8 20.6	463	42.0
1929	11 men 5 women	16	309 351	28.0 70.2	660	41.2
1930	11 men 5 women	16	556 250	50.5 50.0	806	50.3
1931	12 men 5 women	17	633 492	50.2 90.8	1125	66.1
1932	12 men 5 women	17	763 537	60.3 107.4	1300	76.3
1933	12 men 5 women	17	707 535	58.8 107.0	1242	73.0
1935	14 men 4 women	18	707* 336*	50.1 80.4	1038*	57.6*
1936	13 men 5 women	18	556 557	40.2 111.2	913	50.7
1937	11 men 5 women	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	842 294	70.6 50.8	1153	69.8
1938	13 men 5 women	18	1060 471	81.5 94.0	1531	85.0
1939	13 men 5 women	18	950 418	73.8 83.6	1368	76.0
1940	14 men 5 women	19	914 468	65.3 93.6	1382	72.7
1941	14 men 4 women	18	891 391	63.6 97.8	1282	71.2
1942	14 men 4 women	18	845 442	60.4 110.5	1287	71.5

*Figures for eleven months only (December 1934-October 1935, inclusive)
Adjusted to twelve month basis for comparison.

THE BULLETIN SERVICE

Although one of the most effective methods of extension teaching in normal times, bulletins have a much less important place in extension work during national emergencies.

Bulletin Slow Wartime Method

As a medium of communication the bulletin generally is most significant as it outlines practices whose value remains the same, or nearly so, over long periods of time. With the demands of the nation at war causing almost daily changes in the need for certain products and the urgency of the need revising established practices, the bulletin frequently is out of date by the time it is published.

The result is likely not only to be advice which is not longer useful but also suggestions which, if carried out, are often inadvisable because of changed conditions.

Moreover, with the nation at war, it may be inadvisable to put out bulletins which did not deal fairly directly with the war effort on the part of farmers and farm homemakers, because such publications might divert needed effort from wartime production.

In addition, the bulletin is one of the slower methods of communication, and, in times when speed is important, must be relegated to a less important place than the modern developments which utilize the hurry-up of the industrial revolution, such as the newspaper and the radio.

Bulletin Work Curtailed

Since nearly this entire report year has been a wartime year, the bulletin in Nevada extension work, has been curtailed, certainly as far as new publications are concerned, in behalf of increased emphasis and effort upon the speedier media of press and radio.

That this was a wise decision is evidenced from a study of the requests for bulletins received by the state office of the extension service in recent years.

In 1941, with war approaching, the requests for bulletins, both those published by the U. S. department of agriculture and by the University of Nevada agricultural extension service, showed a considerable decline over previous years, although an increased variety of such publications was available.

War Cuts Requests for Bulletins

Following Pearl Harbor and for the remainder of the report year, the decline in requests coming into the state office dropped off sharply until the total for 1942 was only about half or less that for 1941, which had already declined materially from a normal year.

It is possible, of course, that the requests received by county and district agents have held their own or increased, but it is probable that there has been a decline all along the line.

Mimeographed Leaflets Substituted

In lieu of the regular bulletins, leaflets and pamphlets in mimeographed form have been issued in considerable number and most of

them have dealt largely or exclusively with matters connected with the war. These have served, in part, and for the time being, the bulletin function in wartime, although most of the information concerning the war has been carried by press and radio.

Although but one bulletin was actually published during the report year, another was nearly completed for printing, and two others were in preparation for publication when times are normal again. Work also was begun on the printed biennial report of the service for 1941-42, which will be published early in 1943. Reprints of several bulletins, however, were put out during the year.

A victory record book for 4-H club boys in the state, designed to focus club work on to activities which would contribute to the war effort, was written by Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, girls' club leader, shortly after the outbreak of the war.

The good work of Nevada 4-H club members in victory gardening, the purchase of war bonds and stamps, canning and preserving of foods, in salvage campaigns, and in similar activities, it is believed, is in part a result of the stimulus of this bulletin.

Bulletin Deals with Nevada Trees

Launched in 1941 and almost completed for publication this year is a bulletin on the trees of Nevada, designed to increase popular interest and appreciation in the state of its heritage of native trees and its possibilities and use of cultivated trees.

Author of this bulletin, also, is Dr. W. D. Billings, and he, and the extension editor, planned it and its organization and format.

Included, when the bulletin is published, are to be full descriptions and photographic plates of about fifteen of the most important trees in Nevada, a more brief description without illustration of trees of lesser importance, and a check list of all trees, both native and cultivated, known to grow in the state.

One of the biggest jobs in the preparation of this bulletin has been the taking of photographs of the main trees growing under Nevada conditions. This work has been done by Acting Director Thomas E. Buckman and Mr. Billings.

Nevada is known as one of the most treeless of all states. Yet, without trees, it would have little life. The bulletin should develop an appreciation of the part trees play in the life of the state. Since nearly all the uses of trees are directly related to agriculture, the bulletin should have a beneficial effect upon farming and ranching.

Two Others in Preparation

Work continued during the year on two other bulletins, both for 4-H club instruction.

A handbook on hog raising in Nevada is in preparation by Wilbur Stodieck, agricultural extension agent for Ormsby and Douglas Counties, where the raising of swine is an important industry. Another handbook for the youthful prospective farmer concerns dairying and is being prepared by A. J. Reed, agricultural extension agent for Pershing county.

Still other bulletins are in the offing, with members of the extension staff gathering material for the time when money will be avail-

able for printing them. Much of the work being done in 1942 will appear in permanent form in the years ahead.

The war, of course, has slowed down the agents work on these bulletins, since there is little time for the extended effort required for bulletin writing.

THE RADIO SERVICE

Modern war is of the "blitz" variety. Speed is its essence.

So, in every activity connected with the war, speed is essential. This is not less true of extension education than any other field related to the war.

Moreover, one of the functions, assigned to the extension services of the nation - Nevada as well as the others - is to carry the message of what they can do as quickly as possible to farm people.

Radio Speed Needed in Wartime

In carrying out this function, radio is most valuable. Whatever the deficiencies of radio, lack of speed is not one of them.

So, during the 1942 war year, radio was given heavy stress of time and effort. It remained, however, secondary, as it must with Nevada sociology as it is, to the news story published by the state's newspapers.

Nevada Farmers Lead Nation in Radios

Among the most avid newspaper readers in the nation, Nevada farmers and homemakers are also among the most avid radio listeners.

This fact has been made evident by previous surveys, but was substantiated in a recent survey made by the Joint Committee on Radio Research.

The study showed that in percentage of radio sets in rural homes, Nevada, along with Oregon, led the entire nation with 97 percent of the state's farm homes having radios.

Two Stations in State

To serve its population of about 125,000, Nevada has two radio stations within the state, KOH, Reno, and KENO, Las Vegas. In addition, of course, radio stations in neighboring states, especially California and Utah, serve the people of Nevada.

KOH, Reno, continued during the year to be the chief outlet by radio for information of interest to Nevada farmers and farm homemakers. It has power of a thousand watts and a directional antenna, through which I can reach perhaps half the population of the state.

KENO, Las Vegas, is a small, two-hundred-and-fifty-watt station serving the people of southern Nevada.

Chief radio stations in other states listened to by Nevada people are KPO, San Francisco; KFI, Los Angeles; KNX, Los Angeles; and KSL, Salt Lake City.

Nevada Rural People Reached by Radio

Because of these facilities, it is not difficult to reach Nevada rural people with an established program.

KOH, Reno, carried Western Agriculture - On the Air, the daily regional program of the USDA and the Land-Grant Colleges, broadcast from San Francisco, and the National Farm and Home Hour on Saturday. The University of Nevada agricultural extension service cooperates in both these programs, but especially with Western Agriculture.

During the report year, KOH broadcast about thirty stories of Nevada agriculture furnished the San Francisco office of the USDA radio service and broadcast as part of Western Agriculture. In addition, the Nevada service supplied several stories for the National Farm and Home Hour.

Market Program Carried

KOH carries, in addition, a third daily program, which was worked up for it by the extension service.

On the air shortly after lunch each day, the program consists of agricultural commodity market quotations from the markets most of interest in the state and stressing the commodities produced here in any quantity.

Originally, the livestock market quotations, most important of the farmers, came to KOH from the Union Stockyards in South San Francisco gratis through an arrangement worked out by the extension editor. Now, however, KOH receives this information adequately over its own UP teletype service.

Livestock Market Reports Appreciated

The market period is of special value to farmers in the western part of the state. It is the custom of livestock raisers there to get the day's market quotations, then load up and be on

hand in San Francisco with stuff for the next day's market, thus being more assured of the prices they will receive for the products.

The facilities of KOH are available frequently for special broadcasts of an agricultural or home economics nature by the extension service and during the report year two such special programs were put on, both dealing with 4-H club work.

KOH Carries 4-H Programs

The first was given in connection with the November 1, 1941 National 4-H Achievement Day of the National Farm and Home Hour. Acting Director Thomas Buckman, state 4-H club officers, and other 4-H clubbers took part in the half hour of conversation and music.

The second was done just before the annual Nevada State 4-H Club camp in August. Again the state officers appeared along with other 4-H club boys and girls.

Farm News is Broadcast

KOH receives all the regular state-wide news stories issued for the papers of the state. At regular intervals during the week, these stories are read over the air. Since during this year, each week's copy totalled from 1,000 to 1,500 words, that much was added to the services of KOH to the state's rural people.

KENO, Las Vegas, has no chain affiliation or service. It has, therefore, to depend upon its own resources.

KENO Uses Farm Flashes

During the report year, KENO has used all of the Farm Flashes, which are supplied to it from Washington, and all of the Homemakers'

Chats, likewise coming from the nation's capital. Both programs were arranged for and suggested by the extension editor.

Both these features are amended and edited, when the need arises, by the agricultural extension agent for Clark County in the interests of meeting the needs of the rural people of southern Nevada.

In addition, KENO, like KOH, carries on the air all of the news stories issued on a state-wide basis for the newspapers of the state.

Through not of great carrying power, KENO covers its territory thoroughly in the daytime.

National Farm and Home Hour Carried Stories

Several features worked up by the University of Nevada agricultural extension service went over the nation as part of the National Farm and Home Hour.

Chief of these programs was that of "Tomorrow's Citizens Get a Health Start", in which Nevada farm women told of the beginning of Keep Growing nutrition work in Nevada as a stimulus to wartime nutrition work and education. Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, state nutrition specialist, and the farm women went to San Francisco for the broadcast.

Several other times during the year, the National Farm and Home Hour carried news items from Nevada, dealing especially with 4-H club work and subjects related to the war. These stories were carried by KOH, Reno.

"Western Agriculture" Best Outlet

But it is through "Western Agriculture - On the Air" that

Nevada makes its greatest contribution to the information of Nevada farmers and farm homemakers and to which the greatest amount of effort is devoted.

Since Western Agriculture is broadcast by KOH, the Nevada stories on it become local programs in Nevada. In addition, they are sent all over the west, thus affording greater coverage than Nevada alone. If such programs were broadcast in Nevada alone, they would not reach more Nevadans than they now do.

KOH Key Station

KOH is one of the key stations of Western Agriculture. For its power, it pulls much better than practically any station in the hookup. Regardless of its power, it is one of the strongest stations in fan mail in the chain. In 1941, the records of the San Francisco office of Western Agriculture show that KOH stood fourth in the amount of fan mail. In 1942, a similar record was made.

All told, the University of Nevada agricultural extension service provided about thirty or thirty-five programs for broadcast during the report year. This is the largest in the history of Nevada cooperation in the regional USDA-Land-Grant College program.

No estimate of the number of words used during the Nevada report year is available, but it runs into many thousands.

Wartime Subjects Stressed

Since the outbreak of the war, all, or nearly all, of the Nevada stories on Western Agriculture, dealt with wartime matters.

Most of them were the result of extension work, but, included also, were a number which originated in the Nevada USDA War Board, of which the extension editor is the information officer.

A nearly complete list of the programs broadcast, which is representative of those not included, follows:

11/14/41	Elko Purebred Sheep Club
12/5/41	Dairy Products for Defense - Keep Up Milk Production
4/10/42	4-H Mobilization News
6/11/42	Shearlings Keep 'Em Flyin'
6/26/42	Wool Transportation and Storage Problems in Nevada
7/2/42	Victory Gardens
7/7/42	Food Supply Statistics
7/10/42	Washoe County 4-H Girds for War
7/15/42	Speed Up Pigs to Market this Fall
7/16/42	Current Farm Labor Round-Up
8/3/42	More Seed Crops
8/6/42	4-H Club News from Nevada
8/13/42	Beef Cattle Marketing Trends
8/14/42	4-H Club News From Nevada
8/31/42	Industrial Growth Stimulates Farming
9/11/42	Nevada Homemakers to Salvage Fats
9/18/42	Adjusting Food and Nutrition Programs to Wartime Needs
9/22/42	Fire Retarding Paint
9/23/42	First and Third Crops of Alfalfa Hay Have Most Feed Value
9/28/42	Irrigated Pasture and Feed Mixing in Nevada
10/5/42	Egg Handling Care
10/9/42	Fire Prevention in Rural Nevada
10/15/42	1942 Production Round Up in Oregon, California and Nevada
10/20/42	Compost Pile

MISCELLANEOUS

While the news service, the radio service, the bulletin service, and the county agent service are the extension editor's main responsibilities, there is another on which only a general report can be given.

That is the position of one of the persons in the service who has had extensive experience in a variety of things closely related to many of the other activities in the extension service.

And rarely a day goes by during which the extension editor is not called upon for an expression of opinion, for information, or for help in connection with the public presentation of information or visual education.

Printing is Handled

All of the printing of any kind used by the state office during the year was cleared through the extension editor. Arrangement, styling, paper stock, typography, estimates when done by private concerns, proofing, volume, etc., all were handled by the extension editor.

As a result of this plan, the style and typography of much of the printed matter was improved and made more appealing as well as being done by the least expensive and most efficient method.

Reports are Prepared

The report of the extension service as part of the University of Nevada, for publication in the report of the president to the governor and legislature of the state, was prepared by the acting director working with the extension editor.

For most of the year, the extension editor was delegated to prepare and send in to Washington a monthly report of wartime extension activities in Nevada.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN

ACTING DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Extension Work in
Range Management

For the Period
November 1, 1941 to October 31, 1942

C. W. Hodgson
Range Management Specialist

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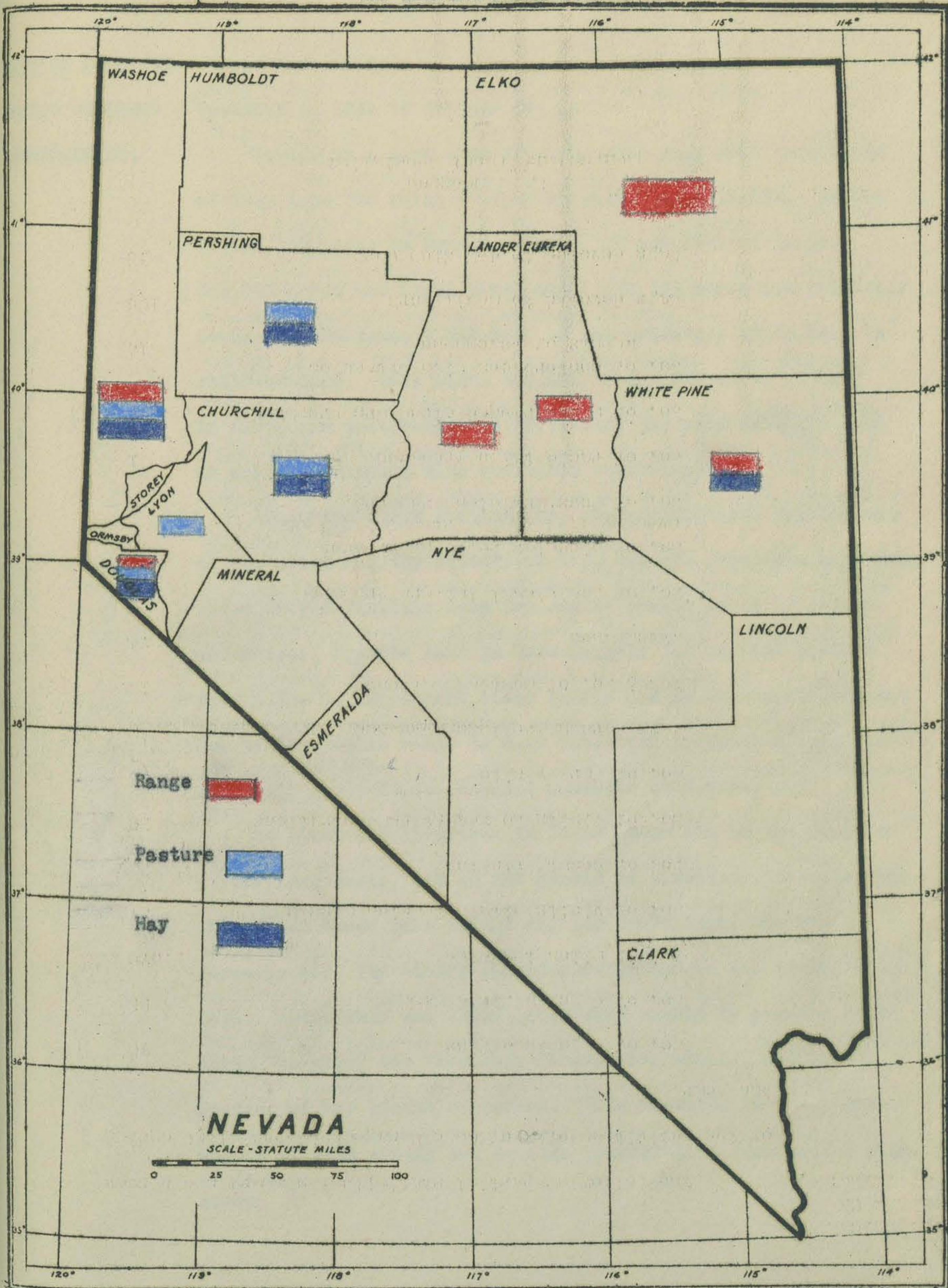
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STATISTICAL
SUMMARY OF
ACTIVITIES:

The following partial statistical summary shows some of the activities of the Range Management Specialist during the year.

No. of days in office	70½
No. of days in field	53½
No. of miles traveled	9,670
No. of visits with Extension agents	27
No. of county visits	30
No. of visits to result demonstrations	32
No. of farm visits	33
Farm Bureau meetings attended	2
Total No. of meetings attended	18
Attendance	1,274
No. of individual letters prepared	90
No. of circular letters prepared	3
No. of News articles prepared	7
No. of radio talks prepared	1
No. of mimeographed circulars prepared	5
No. of conferences with Extension Agents by telephone	14
Days devoted to adult work	106
Days devoted to 4-H Club work	18

MAP SHOWING FIELD WORK



Counties in which field work was done by the Range Management Specialist during the year.

NAME OF PROJECT: - Range Management

PERIOD COVERED: - November 1, 1941 to October 31, 1942

INTRODUCTION:

Nevada is a vast area of range with only scattered spots of crop land for which irrigation water is available. Of the 70,285,440 acres in Nevada, 61,710,100 are Federal lands, 383,967 acres are State owned and 8,191,373 acres are privately owned. Approximately one-half of the privately owned land is railroad land. Only about 400,000 to 600,000 acres of land in farms are cultivated and irrigated, the area actually used in any year varying with available water supply.

Since the first settlements, the agricultural development of the state and the history of land use and ownership have been based very definitely upon the use of public lands by cattle and sheep. Private land is used largely for hay and pasture production to supplement range forage and is dependent upon the use of the public range to make livestock production, and consequently agriculture, a sound business in Nevada.

At first all livestock in Nevada were run on the range on a year-long basis, but as the number of livestock increased and the bottom lands were fenced for hay production, the lands formerly used for winter ranges were grazed in the spring and fall. Under this use these lands were unable to produce feed enough to carry the livestock through the winter, and hand feeding of hay became necessary. This practice is now almost universal with cattle and is also practiced to some extent with sheep.

Since the meadows under irrigation were able to produce more forage than was the case under natural conditions, it was possible to carry more livestock throughout the year and, as a result, the ranges were grazed more heavily.

In many cases, lands other than those which could be irrigated were taken into private ownership in order to secure a monopoly on the use of the water supplies and in this manner obtain control over the adjacent rangelands. This movement was extended to the ownership of small areas around waterholes and reached its final development under the state stock watering act, which permitted filing on a stock water without ownership of the land.

In spite of the many attempts, through ownership of land and water, to segregate the use of the public domain to owners of private land, the control over the public range lands was always incomplete. Much was under no type of effective control and remained open to be used by the first on the ground. Under these conditions there was a continuous effort to beat the other fellow to the feed. The competition between operators with private holdings in the area was intense, leading in instances to actual battles on the range. Transient bands of sheep, whose owners had no fixed headquarters, took the forage wherever found, trespassing freely on private lands and ranges legally controlled by local stockmen. Their operations aggravated an already serious situation and led to very extensive overgrazing of much range land.

The establishment of the forest reserves in 1905 was the first effort at control of the range lands by the Federal Government. While areas set aside included some of the best summer ranges, the total acreage set aside was small. From 1905 until the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, no further effort was made at organizing control of the public domain. Since this later date over 30,000,000 acres of the public domain in Nevada have been organized into grazing districts. While the problems of the stockmen have not been solved, some progress is apparent. The transient sheepmen have been largely eliminated, and the legitimate livestock operators seem to be securing a measure of stability in their range rights.

Efficient production and utilization of hay and pasture is more important now than at any other time in Nevada's history because most Nevada stockmen can no longer go to their customary ranges at will. Instead they must move under the regulations of the Taylor Grazing Act, which force many to hold their stock on pasture or to feed longer on the home ranch in the spring and to return sooner from the ranges to winter pastures and feed in the fall.

The following tables give the important sources and uses of forage in Nevada:

SOURCES OF LIVESTOCK FEED

	<u>A.U.M.</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Grazing districts, railroad, open and miscellaneous lands	2,942,553	46.9
National forests	<u>490,287</u>	<u>7.8</u>
Total open range	3,432,840	54.7
Inside grazing	<u>1,557,719</u>	<u>24.8</u>
Total grazing	4,990,559	79.5
Hand feed	<u>1,288,621</u>	<u>20.5</u>
Total feed	6,279,180	100.0

USES OF LIVESTOCK FEED

	<u>% of Total</u>
Beef cattle	55.3
Sheep	33.2
Horses	7.0
Dairy cattle	<u>4.5</u>
Total	100.0

During the last 25 years the University of Nevada Experiment Station has developed a large fund of information concerning range and pasture management and methods of increasing forage yields. This valuable information is now being made more available to the stockmen of the state in order that they may take advantage of it.

The declaration of War and the national war activities have made the "Food-for-Freedom" program the number 1 job of the Extension Service. It is the central theme in the Range

Extension Program, with other activities being subordinated to and supplementing it.

Food production in the National War Program is based upon the best land use for each region, each state and each county within the state. The goals vary by areas and are aimed at improved farm setups and financial management with an eye to possible less favorable prices in the future. In establishing the production goals, particular attention was also paid^{to} conservation and sustained yield factors.

It is not expected that all farmers will produce all things. It is expected that each farmer will increase the production or marketing of those items best adapted to his setup, consistent with both short and long time management of his particular farm. Nevada's major agricultural enterprise is range livestock.

The major national goals, as a percentage over 1941, of direct concern to Nevada during 1942 and the corresponding goals for Nevada were:

	<u>National</u>	<u>Nevada</u>
Milk Production	7	2
Beef Marketings - 1942 over 1940	15	20
Eggs	11	15
Pork	5	3
Sheep and Lambs	2	1
Farm Gardens	Heavy increase	Heavy increase

The major Nevada food production goal was an increase in the 1942 beef marketings of 20% over 1940, compared with a national increase of 15%. Only a very slight increase in sheep marketings was recommended. Even with beef, the emphasis was put upon increased marketing - not upon an increase in breeding herds. The Nevada Extension Service is continually stressing the maintenance of proper range stocking for sustained yield and the importance of culling at the present high prices to increase herd quality.

From the information available at the present time, it appears that the cattlemen of Nevada are meeting their goals of increased marketings.

This increased importance of livestock products to the National welfare has also increased the urgency for proper range management and for the production of high yields of hay, pasture forage and other supplemental feeds, in order that we may increase our food production without the over-use and deterioration of our ranges. To help accomplish these aims the Range Management Specialist has had an important educational responsibility during the past year.

ORGANIZATION:

The Range Management Specialist divides his time between the College of Agriculture, in which he is an Assistant Professor of Agronomy, and the Agricultural Extension Service. His office is located in the Extension Building, where he can confer with other Extension Specialists and with members of the State Extension Staff.

During the University of Nevada collegiate year, the Specialist devotes one-sixth of his time to Extension duties. During the summer months, when the University classes are not in session, the Specialist works full time on Extension activities, with the exception of a month's vacation.

As leader of the project, the Range Management Specialist furnishes plans and outlines methods of carrying on the work in the communities, counties, districts, and in the state as a whole. The work in the counties is under the direct supervision of the county or district extension agent in charge.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the Extension program in Range Management are:

1. To encourage Nevada stockmen to study their major problems as they relate to the War Effort, land use, conservation of resources, agricultural adjustment, management of livestock, equipment and improvement of livestock; and to solve same by giving special attention to:
 - a. Range improvement.
 - b. Hay, forage and pasture crops.
 - c. Livestock feeding.
 - d. Livestock management.
2. To increase the carrying capacity of the ranges by encouraging:
 - a. Uniform utilization.
 - b. Proper seasonal use.
 - c. Proper rates of stocking.

- d. Use of the best methods of reseeding depleted ranges.
 - e. Use of adapted forage plants in range reseeding.
3. To increase the returns to livestock owners through:
- a. Improved management of range lands.
 - b. Improved quality of livestock.
 - c. Improvement in the efficiency of livestock management.
4. To help farmers and stockmen to increase their income from hay crops by encouraging them to:
- a. Grow adapted, disease resistant strains of alfalfa.
 - b. Practice methods of farming that will help control bacterial wilt of alfalfa and other diseases of forage crops.
 - c. Increase the quality of hay crops through proper methods of harvesting and curing.
 - d. Control weeds in hay fields.
 - e. Use adapted varieties of grasses and clovers where alfalfa is not suited.
 - f. Use irrigation water in the most efficient way.
5. To inform farmers and stockmen regarding the best pasture plants to use and the best methods of establishing and managing pastures.

GOALS:

The following goals were among those listed in the Range Specialist's plan of work for 1942.

A. Physical or Material Results:

1. Encourage stockmen to increase their marketings of beef 20 percent over 1940.
2. Encourage stockmen to seed more pastures.
3. Encourage the seeding of adapted strains of alfalfa.
4. Encourage stockmen to increase the carrying capacities of pastures and ranges by deferred and rotation grazing, proper rate of stocking, and proper seasonal use.
5. Encourage ranchers to increase the yields of forage on mountain meadows by water spreading.
6. Establish pasture demonstrations in two counties (Clark and Pershing).
7. Establish range reseeding demonstrations in White Pine County.
8. Encourage ranchers and farmers to take proper care of farm machinery.
9. Encourage stockmen to obtain uniform utilization of ranges through proper salting practices and development of stock watering places.

B. Participation of Farm People:

1. Train 10 local leaders.
2. Help secure 20 4-H Club members in Range Management and Forage Crops Project.

C. Literature and Illustrative Material: The Range Management Specialist planned to:

1. Prepare a mimeographed pasture handbook for use by County

agents, ranchers and farmers.

2. Complete work on a 4-H Club mimeographed handbook in range management.
3. Continue work on the preparation of an illustrated lecture on range and pasture management to be used by specialists and county agents.

D. Cooperation with other agencies: The Range Management

Specialist planned to cooperate with and furnish technical assistance to the following agencies working in Agriculture:

1. Agricultural War Boards.
2. Land Use Planning Committees.
3. State AAA Technical Committee.
4. Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.
5. Soil Conservation Service.
6. Forest Service.
7. Grazing Service.
8. Bureau of Plant Industry.
9. Fish and Wild Life Service.

ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS OBTAINED:

A. War-time Beef Program:

The prosecution of the War and the Lend-Lease program have made the production of "Food-for-Freedom" the number 1 job of American agriculture. It is the central theme in the range program of the University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Service. Each farmer and rancher is expected to increase the production or marketing of those agricultural commodities which are best adapted to his particular set-up, consistent with both the short and the long time management

of his particular farm or ranch.

Nevada's major agricultural enterprise is range livestock. Her major food production goal during 1942 was an increase in beef marketings of 20% over 1940. The information available at the present time indicates that the goal is being met.

The Range Management Specialist assisted in several ways in furthering the war-time beef program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1. Mimeographed Circular: During February and March of 1942 the Range Management Specialist spent considerable time collecting subject matter and preparing a mimeographed circular, which was designed to assist cattlemen and agricultural agencies in carrying on their war-time activities with respect to beef cattle. The circular was entitled "Management Practices Which May Help Nevada Cattle Producers To Meet War Time Conditions and Improve the Economic Outlook for Their Industry." Two hundred and eighty copies were prepared and distributed to ranchers, Agricultural Extension Agents and representatives of the various other agencies concerned with Agriculture.

In the preparation of the circular, assistance was received from other members of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and from representatives of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, the Forest Service, the Grazing Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the AAA and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

2. News Stories: Three timely news stories were prepared, giving suggestions that might help to increase the number of pounds of beef marketed.
3. Radio Talk: One radio talk was written about the beef program in Nevada. This talk was sent to San Francisco, where it was read on the radio program "Western Agriculture On The Air."
4. Meetings: The Range Management Specialist discussed the Beef Marketing Program at a meeting of the White Pine County Farm Bureau board of directors in April. During October the program was discussed at a conference of the Elko County Extension Agents.

B. Range Inspections:

1. The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station and the Grazing Service have been carrying on a cooperative study of winter sheep ranges in southeastern Elko County. During December, 1941, the Range Management Specialist spent two days with Mr. Dean Sacks, of the Grazing Service, looking over the study area. Sheep camps were visited and herders interviewed. The winter range was in good condition. Important forage plants of the area included white sage, salt sage and black sage.
2. During June the Range Management Specialist spent nine days with members of the Forest Service inspecting some of the summer ranges of the Toiyabe National Forest. A pack trip into the mountains of the Monitor Range required six days.

The summer ranges were in good condition but were about three weeks later than normal in stage of plant development. Cattle were in fine shape. The Food-for-Freedom program and range management problems were discussed with several ranchers.

3. Short inspection trips were taken during the year on spring ranges near Reno and on summer ranges in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe. One rancher had been having trouble with cattle scouring badly on a mountain meadow near Lake Tahoe. Plans were made with the University of Nevada Veterinary Department to study the problem in detail if the trouble reoccurs in 1943.

C. Range Reseeding:

Because of over-grazing, numerous range fires and the important place of range livestock in the prosecution of the War, range reseeding has been receiving considerable attention from many ranchers and also from several governmental agencies.

1. White Pine County: During the fall of 1941, a cooperative program was organized to establish some range reseeding demonstrations in White Pine County. Taking part were several ranchers and representatives of the Extension Service, Nevada Experiment Station, Forest Service, Grazing Service and the Soil Conservation Service. A tour was held over prospective sites to be reseeded, and plans were made for some actual reseeding to take place in 1942. The Extension Service was to handle the educational and publicity phases of the program.

During the fall of 1942, the Forest Service seeded about 500 acres of land that was covered with big sage and big rabbit brush. The demonstration area is located about 40 miles southwest of Ely, in the Ellison Creek Canyon, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. The soil is good, and other conditions appear rather favorable for successful reseeding.

The seedbed was prepared with a large Wheatland plow. It was effective in cutting off most of the brush, which was left lying where it fell. Smooth brome grass, crested wheatgrass and cereal rye were planted singly and in combinations. The rye was sown ahead of the plow, and the grass seed was scattered behind the plow. No other attempt was made to cover the seed.

Considerable interest is being shown in this demonstration. If reseeding proves to be practical, there are several thousand acres of both private and public land, now covered largely with unpalatable shrubs, that could be made to produce large amounts of nutritious forage.

2. Elko County: Several years ago the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station established two range reseeding substations in Nevada---one in Humboldt County, near Paradise Valley, and the other in Elko County, near Wells. A considerable number of tests have been conducted at the Wells substation, and some valuable information has been developed.

During October, the Range Management Specialist spent two days at the Wells substation with Dr. Robertson, who is

in charge. They discussed the work and the results obtained and outlined tentatively the part that the Nevada Extension Service should play in the program.

D. Pastures:

Because of the shortage of farm labor and the increased demand for livestock products in the prosecution of the war, in addition to the need for soil conserving crops, pastures are becoming increasingly important in Nevada agriculture. For the past several years the Extension Service has carried on an educational program regarding the establishment and management of pastures. In 1942 this educational program was intensified.

1. Pasture Inspections: During the summer of 1942, the Rangement Specialist inspected farm pastures in Churchill, Pershing, Lyon, Douglas and Washoe Counties. Many of these pastures were producing well; others were not. The most common single factor contributing toward poor pastures was too infrequent irrigation. In some instances overgrazing was also in evidence.
2. Pasture Handbooks: The Range Management Specialist plans to prepare a mimeographed pasture handbook for each county or type of locality in the State. After a few years, when interested persons have had an opportunity to use the mimeographed handbooks and to test the recommended practices, a handbook for the entire state will be printed in the form of an Extension Service bulletin.

During 1942, two of the mimeographed handbooks were prepared--one for the Lovelock Valley of Pershing County and one for Lyon County. Mr. Howard Mason of the Nevada

Experiment Station, Mr. Summer Hatch of the S.C.S., and the County agents of the respective counties assisted in the preparation of the pasture handbooks.

3. News Stories: In February a news story was prepared advising farmers to purchase good, adapted pasture seeds from reliable dealers.

E. Hay:

The importance of livestock products in the War effort has increased the need for an ample supply of high quality hay. The hay producer in Nevada is confronted with numerous problems. Bacterial wilt has shortened the lives of many alfalfa stands; seed costs have risen; adequate labor, machinery repairs and other equipment have become difficult to obtain.

The Nevada Extension Service is constantly working to help farmers and ranchers to improve their position in regard to hay production. On some ranches smooth brome-grass has given good results on land where alfalfa has failed to survive. In some localities alsike clover, red clover and mixtures of grasses and clovers have proved to be practical substitutes for alfalfa. New wilt-resistant and winter-hardy varieties and strains of alfalfa are being tested. New types of labor-saving machinery are coming into use. These include power mowers, windrow balers and field choppers.

The Range Management Specialist prepared a timely news story, advising farmers and ranchers concerning the proper stages at which to cut the various grasses, legumes and grains for hay. Alfalfa fields were inspected in Pershing, Churchill, Washoe and Douglas Counties. In White Pine county grass hayfields were inspected. Dr. Smith of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Mr. Willhite and Mr. Spencer of the

Nevada Experiment Station and county agent Stodieck were assisted with some alfalfa variety and fertilizer tests on the Dangberg Properties of Douglas County. Several of the alfalfa varieties are proving to be superior in their survival and producing abilities, under the conditions prevailing in that part of the state.

F. Meetings:

The Range Management Specialist attended 18 meetings during the year with a total attendance of 1274 people. These meetings included Farm Bureau, Extension Service, AAA, Land Use Planning, S.C.S., War Board, and the Governor's Economic conference. At several of these meetings he took part in the discussions, giving particular attention to the range and pasture phases.

G. Tours:

Three tours were attended. Two of these were held in Clark County in November, 1941, and the other took place in Douglas County during July, 1942.

1. The two tours in Clark county were sponsored by the County Land Use Planning Committee for the purpose of helping to determine whether it would be wiser to start a new reclamation project or to spend the available money in improving and enlarging the existing irrigation projects in the county. The proposed new project is known as the Ft. Mohave Reclamation Project. It is located in the extreme southern tip of Clark county and across the Colorado River in Arizona.
2. It was possible to hold a farm tour in Douglas in spite of the tire emergency, because the farms are located close together. The entire route of the tour did not exceed 20 miles.

Points of interest included some relatively new crops in that county, such as onions and pure stands of alsike and red clovers. Variety tests of alfalfa, grasses and small grains, as well as new labor-saving methods of harvesting hay, were observed and discussed.

H. 4-H Club Work: The Range Management Specialist devoted a total of 18 days to 4-H Club Work.

1. Handbook: The 4-H Range Management and Forage Crops Handbook, which had been started in 1941, was completed. Forty-five copies were mimeographed and distributed to the county agents in some of the counties. Due to the War and the need for boys to do farm work, no clubs were organized in this project. This should be a good project after the war, however, because range management and forage crops constitute important phases of Nevada's agriculture.
2. Club Camp: One week was spent at the annual 4-H Club camp, which was held during August at the Club's Camp grounds, on the shore of Lake Tahoe. The Range Management Specialist assisted with the Plant Identification and Livestock Judging contests, helped judge the agricultural demonstrations, had charge of the boys' tents and assisted the Camp Director in numerous other ways.
3. Club Contests: During October the Range Management Specialist served as chairman of a committee which judged the various 4-H club contests sponsored by the National Committee on 4-H Club work. He also assisted the State Club Leader in preparing the contest materials for judging and in getting the winning records in shape to be sent to the National Committee.

I. Cooperation with Other Agencies:

The closest kind of cooperation has existed between the Range Management Specialist and the various other state and Federal agencies working in the field of agriculture. These agencies include the Nevada Experiment Station, Forest Service, AAA, SCS, Grazing Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Plant Industry, Fish and Wild Life Service, and the State Department of Agriculture.

1. Several agencies were consulted in the preparation of the wartime beef circular, previously discussed.
2. Several agencies are cooperating in the range reseeding project.
3. The Nevada Experiment Station and the SCS have cooperated in the preparation of two pasture handbooks.
4. There has been close cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Nevada Experiment Station in their alfalfa variety and fertilizer tests.
5. The Range Management Specialist has served as a member of the State AAA Subtechnical Committee, giving particular attention to pasture seeding and management.

J. Miscellaneous Activities:

1. **Bean Circular:** As a result of the increased demand for certain types of dry beans in connection with the war effort and the Land-Lease program, some farmers became interested in the possibilities of increasing the acreage of this commodity in Nevada. A short mimeographed circular on dry bean culture was prepared and distributed among county agents, farmers and other interested persons.
2. **Fairs and Sales:** The Range Management Specialist judged farm products and assisted with the ram and bull sales at the annual

Elko County Fair and Nevada Livestock Show. A lot of good rams and Hereford bulls were sold at the auctions. They came from Nevada and several other western states and will aid in improving the quality of Nevada's range herds, leading toward the production of more pounds of better meat and wool at lower cost.

OUTLOOK FOR 1943:

On January 1, 1943 the Range Management Specialist will be transferred to Ely, where he will become county agent of White Pine and Eureka Counties, taking the place of Mr. C. R. (Mud) Townsend, who was killed in an automobile accident. The Range Management program will be carried on in a limited way, however, from the Ely headquarters.

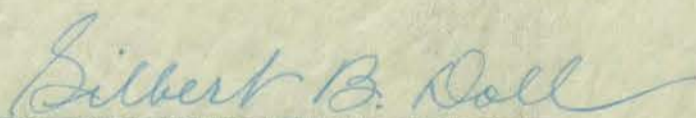
Particular attention will be given to the following:

1. Beef Cattle Management in relation to the National War Effort.
2. Range reseeding.
3. Preparation of a pasture handbook for White Pine and Eureka Counties.
4. Efficient hay production.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
EXTENSION FORESTER
STATE OF NEVADA
1942

FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1, 1942 TO OCTOBER 31, 1942

GILBERT B. DOLL



Extension Forester

Date Approved

Director of Extension Service

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
STATE OF NEVADA

NAME AND NUMBER OF PROJECT: Extension Farm Forestry, Nevada V

PERIOD COVERED: January 1, 1942 to October 31, 1942

I. INTRODUCTION

Extension Farm Forestry became a specifically organized project in the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service program on July 26, 1941. It was initiated as a cooperative endeavor by the Nevada Agricultural Extension Service and the United States Forest Service. Under this cooperative agreement the Extension Forester will devote one-half of the year to Extension duties during the period from October 15th to April 15th. During the fire season of April 15th through October 15th of each year he will act as Fire Control Assistant to the Carson District Ranger of the Mono National Forest.

Although this is not the most ideal seasonal division of time for Extension Forestry field work the cooperation gained through this close tie with the Forest Service more than offsets this difficulty. It is possible to devote short periods of time during the Forest Service half-year in the summer to keep up with Extension duties.

During the period of this report Thomas B. Glazebrook fulfilled these duties from January 1 to July 20, 1942, at which time he entered the armed forces. Gilbert B. Doll, previously Assistant Extension Forester in Idaho, carried this project for the remainder of the report year. To assist the half-time Extension Forester a secretary, also

cooperatively employed, devoted one-quarter time to extension forestry work.

Several changes in the Extension Service staff during the past year indirectly affect this project. Director C. W. Creel resigned and has been replaced by Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman. White Pine County Extension Agent C. R. Townsend was killed in an automobile accident and was temporarily replaced by Lee Hansen who had acted as his assistant for the past year. County Agent Townsend had enthusiastically backed forestry activities in his district and his place will be hard to fill. The Emergency Rural Fire Control Project ^{in the White Pine district} organized under his supervision was the most active in the State and a model organization for other counties.

II. PROGRAM OF WORK - 1942

Farm forestry activities have a definite place in Nevada's program for diversified agriculture. Rapidly changing conditions due to the progress of the war have added many new activities to the forestry project work. Some of these contribute more in assisting agriculture to do its part in the war effort than routine phases of project work. For this reason some of the emergency activities have been stressed at the expense of work such as farm tree planting, a phase which cannot be carried on satisfactorily when farm labor shortages affect such a high percent of the farms. Assistance is still given to farmers in routine phases of farm forestry work where interest exists and time permits.

The Nevada Emergency Rural Fire Protection project has been organized in cooperation with the State Office of Civilian Defense. The

County Rural Fire Boards and County U. S. D. A. War Boards will be provided with educational material and assistance in carrying out this program.

Increased interest and a demand for forest products should encourage farmers to organize wood products cooperatives which could deal more satisfactorily with the Forest Service and other agencies for these materials. Whenever possible these cooperatives will be organized.

Although labor conditions have reduced interest in farm tree planting many farmers continue to demand stock and assistance. In such cases this program will be continued and all possible ground work in tree planting accomplished so that an intensive program can be better initiated following the war.

Juvenile phases of L-H Club and Vocational Agricultural work will be continued and encouraged as much as possible. The State L-H Club camp at Lake Tahoe during the summer lends the best of possibilities for L-H Forestry and nature study work.

Cooperation with the various federal, state, county and city fire departments is necessary to further the rural fire project. The Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service and Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be aided in their programs of farm tree planting. Cooperation with the Forest Service to organize wood products cooperatives will be carried on to aid farmers in obtaining necessary materials. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service cooperates well in assisting with control for rodent depredations and the University of Nevada and the Extension Forester act as consultants on pathological and entomological

problems in the field of forestry.

Extension staff projects such as the Emergency Local Leader Plan and other programs will be aided wherever possible. The Extension Forester will also serve as Secretary of the Ormsby County U. S. D. A. War Board.

III. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Demonstration Farm Tree Planting:

Nevada is characteristically known to be a State of rolling prairies and deserts with only a few forested areas. Farmers and ranchers appreciate the value of trees for shade and beautification but it is the exceptional farm where trees have been planted to serve as efficient windbreaks or productive woodlots. Many areas of the State though capable of producing pastures and certain crops are poor sites for trees that are commonly planted. High alkalinity, poor drainage and low humus content are the most common unfavorable edaphic factors. Although climatic conditions are generally favorable, late spring and early fall frosts in the higher elevations greatly limit the planting of susceptible species. Most commonly available conifers are not too well adapted and it is generally thought that better success will result when stock is available grown from local seed sources. Native species such as pinon pine and the junipers should be tried.

Confronted by these problems in farm tree planting, it was decided most desirable to follow a demonstration tree planting program which has proved successful in other western states. This program consists of obtaining cooperation with interested farmers and then

TABLE I

DEMONSTRATIONAL TREE PLANTINGS - 1942

COUNTY	COOPERATOR	PURPOSE	TREES USED	
			SPECIES	NUMBER
SPRING PLANTINGS:				
1. Churchill	Thomas D. Corkill	Woodlot	Black locust	350
			Honeylocust (thornless)	25
			Black walnut	25
2. Douglas	Sigfreid Heise	Windbreak	Siberian pea tree	100
			Golden willow	50
3. Elko	Nevada School of Industry	Windbreak	Green ash	100
			Siberian elm	200
			Honeylocust (thornless)	100
			Russian olive	200
4. Eureka	Bartholmae-Fish Creek Ranch	Windbreak	Green Ash	350
			Siberian elm	700
			Russian olive	700
			Siberian pea tree	200
5. Lyon	Norman Brown	Windbreak	Green ash	25
			Black locust	25
			Black walnut	25
6. Lyon	Dugan Albright	Windbreak	Black locust	200
			Honeylocust (thornless)	50
			Russian olive	25
7. Washoe	Anderson School	Windbreak	Siberian elm	50
			Blue spruce	50
8. Washoe	Franktown School	Windbreak	Blue spruce	50
9. Washoe	Canepa Bros.	Windbreak	Russian Olive	65
10. Washoe	J. P. Capurro	Windbreak	Green Ash	25
			Russian olive	50
FALL PLANTINGS:				
11. Ormsby	Arthur Sauverkrup	Windbreak	Ponderosa pine	30
			E. Red Cedar	30
			Blue Spruce	30

planting a well planned windbreak, woodlot, or other planting of trees as a methods demonstration which will also become a result demonstration in the future. In turn, for the assistance provided by the Extension Forester, the farmer is requested to use and care for the trees in a manner which is practical and will insure their successful establishment. Plantings of this type also provide invaluable information on how well various trees respond to cultural practices on farms as well as information on adaptability of species.

Although the establishment of demonstrations will be slow during the war emergency period, plans will be to cooperate with interested farmers who are able to undertake this work.

In 1942 eleven demonstration tree plantings were established in 8 different counties. A total of 3805 trees of 11 different species were used in the plantings. Table I lists additional information about these plantings.

B. Clarke-McNary Farm Tree Planting:

A total of 8165 trees were planted on Nevada farms and ranches by 47 cooperators during the 1942 season under the Clarke-McNary program. These were planted to serve such purposes as windbreaks, woodlots, for erosion control and to provide wildlife food and cover. Trees were again made available through cooperation with the Utah Agricultural College, School of Forestry, from their Clarke-McNary farm tree nursery.

Tree planting during this season was less than expected and fell short of the goal of 15,000 trees. This was due mainly to a great shortage of farm labor, which made it impossible for farmers to undertake any new work. However, only 18 percent less trees were planted in 1942 than in 1941. Although some trees were planted for woodlot purposes