

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
—FOR—
1926

ADMINISTRATION

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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

FISCAL YEAR 1925-1926

by

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

ANNUAL REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION

Extension Organization - Duties and Relationships of Principal Officers

The administration of Cooperative Extension Work in Nevada is in charge of a Director of Agricultural Extension, with headquarters at the University of Nevada. He is appointed by the Board of Regents of the University, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. The Director has charge of all extension work in agriculture and home economics, conducted in the state, both for the University of Nevada and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The work is conducted on a project basis under plans prepared by the state extension staff, and approved by the federal extension authorities. The Director is required to submit an annual report of extension work, including a detailed report of expenditures from all funds, to the Governor of Nevada, the Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

The Director of Agricultural Extension has on his supervisory and specialist staff, two Assistant Directors, one Dairy and Poultry Specialist, two Clerks, one Stenographer, and as special occasions demand, one or more Typists. The two Assistant Directors receive part of their salaries from the Agricultural Extension Division of the University, and part from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They are, therefore, federal, as well as state employees.

One Assistant Director has supervision of agricultural projects and is in immediate charge of the men extension agents. He also

handles the administrative phases of boys' and girls' club work, and acts as State Crops Specialist.

The other Assistant Director has supervision of Home and Community Projects, and is in charge of the women extension agents. In addition to her supervisory duties, she acts as State Nutrition Specialist.

The Dairy and Poultry Specialist is employed jointly by the College of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the University. He spends approximately half of his time in the field, assisting the extension agents with their dairy and poultry projects.

The Chief Clerk has general charge of clerical work, including supervision of stenographers and typists. This work includes the handling of correspondence, filing, mimeographing, distribution of state and government bulletins, and the preparation of annual reports.

The Financial Clerk keeps a complete set of books for all federal, state and county funds used in the support of extension work. She is in charge of the report files and compiles the monthly statistical and financial reports as well as the annual financial reports of extension work, which are submitted by the Director to the federal, state and county authorities.

The field staff consists of eight men and four women extension agents. All members of the field staff, as in the case of the Assistant Directors, are on the U. S. Department of Agriculture payroll, and are therefore considered federal as well as state employees. The men extension agents during the past year, worked in 13 counties of the state, 11 of which have regularly organized Farm Bureaus. During the same period our four women agents carried on extension work in nine of the above mentioned Farm Bureau counties.

Relationships With Other Departments of the University of Nevada

No changes in relationship with the Departments of the

University have occurred during the past year. The Agricultural Extension Division has continued to receive valuable assistance from the College of Agriculture with respect to soils and livestock projects, and from the Agricultural Experiment Station special aid along economic lines in forwarding the dairy and poultry projects. The Experiment Station has also been of material assistance in southern Nevada where projects relating to crops, soils and irrigation practice, offer peculiar problems. The Department of Weights and Measures, thru its work in the grading and standardization of agricultural products, and certification of seed, has greatly aided the crops extension program. Close cooperation has also been maintained with the State Quarantine office, with respect to insect pest and livestock disease control.

Relationships with Other Organizations.

The relationship existing between the Agricultural Extension Division and the State and County Farm Bureaus is particularly close. Under the provisions of the state law, all extension work must be conducted thru the Farm Bureaus in the counties where such organizations exist. The Farm Bureaus assist the Extension Service in developing state, county and community programs of work. They also furnish volunteer project leaders and demonstrators, thereby greatly contributing to the spread of influence and consequent effectiveness of extension work.

Close cooperation is had with the banks of Nevada thru the Agricultural Committee of the State Bankers' Association. This committee has appointed banker-key-men in each agricultural county, who cooperate with the Farm Bureaus and Extension Agents in developing and carrying to completion, certain important agricultural projects.

The Extension Division works in harmony with the Nevada Land and Livestock Association on all matters pertaining to Extension

livestock work. It has also given the cooperative marketing associations now operating in the state, all possible assistance. Among these may be mentioned the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, the California-Nevada Cattlemen's Association, the Moapa Valley Vegetable Growers, and the Poultry Producers Associations now organized and commencing to function in Churchill, Douglas and Washoe Counties.

In the field of Home Economics Extension Work, there has been effective cooperation with the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs and the field nurses working under the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Health.

Close and helpful contact has also been maintained with the several Chambers of Commerce, service clubs and railroads operating in this state.

Sources of Revenue

Revenue for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, was derived from the following sources:

- (a). "Federal Smith-Lever" appropriations
- (b). State appropriations made to the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada for Extension work, classed as "State Smith-Lever" and "College".
- (c). State appropriations made to County Farm Bureaus for extension work in Eastern Nevada, classed as "State".
- (d). Farm Bureau appropriations, raised by taxation, classed as "County".
- (e). Funds contributed by the Federal Office of Cooperative Extension Work for salaries of Cooperative employees, classed as "U. S. D. A.".

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK, BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE
AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1925 - 26.

	Total	Smith-Lever		College & State	County	Other	U. S. Dept. Agri.
		Federal	State				
Personal Services:							
Salaries -							
Director & asst. Director.....	4500.00	4500.00					
State supervising agents.....	6473.33	4100.00					2373.33
State-wide subject-mat'r ag'ts	1800.00		1800.00				
County extension agents.....	30589.08	1500.00			17953.00	2168.00	8968.08
Clerical & other nonscientific							
College.....	4793.50	3476.50	1317.00				
County.....	7457.20				7457.20		
Labor -							
Daily & hourly.....	298.55		102.50		196.05		
Supplies and materials:							
Stationery & Office supplies.	2513.75	669.88	419.72		1424.15		
Other.....	1181.35	120.96	195.03	59.96	805.40		
Communication service:							
Telegraph & telephone.....	1671.86	257.50	82.37	31.99	1300.00		
Postage.....	323.29	29.12	153.61		160.56		
Travel expenses:							
Director & asst. directors..	1255.10	1127.44		127.66			
State supervising agents....	1846.54		1585.58	260.96			
State-wide subject-mat'r agt.	712.65		712.65				
County extension agents.....	19696.49				18191.88	1504.61	
Clerical and other non-							
scientific.....	3095.28				2769.86	325.42	
Transportation of things(service)							
Freight.....	77.15		15.54		61.61		
Express.....	250.77	60.88	19.06		170.83		
Printing, binding, and cuts for							
publications.....	21.79	19.07	12.07	2.72			
Furnishing of heat, light, power,							
water and electricity(service)	133.10				133.10		
Equipment:							
Furniture & fixtures.....	1658.32	581.38	41.50	155.00	497.84	382.63	
Library.....	429.87	39.02		47.73	343.12		
Scientific.....	363.70	4.00	102.05		257.65		
Other equipment, vehicles,							
livestock, tools, machinery,							
etc.....	246.66	20.50			226.16		
Miscellaneous:							
Rent of buildings.....	1500.00				1500.00		
Not elsewhere classified...	186.07	43.89	3.50		138.68		
Total	93055.40	16530.11	6530.11	686.02	53587.09	4380.66	11341.41

Important Additions to Offices and Equipment

The following comprises important additions to the offices and equipment for the year:

- 1 Kodak, including a carrying case and tri-pod
- 1 Office chair
- 2 Typewriters
- 1 Electric mimeograph
- 3 Electric fans
- 3 Desk lamps

Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1926

Appointments:

Thomas E. Buckman, as Assistant Director, Effective September 16, 1925.

Clarence J. Thornton, as County Extension Agent, Washoe County, Effective September 16, 1925.

Resignations:

Robert G. Foster, as Assistant Director, effective September 15, 1925.

Thomas E. Buckman, as County Extension Agent, effective September 15, 1925.

Extension Staff, July 1, 1926

Administration:

Cecil W. Creel, Director
 Eda L. Carlson, Chief Clerk
 Bonnie Larsen, Financial Clerk

Supervision:

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director
 Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director
 Dorothy McGee, Stenographer.

Extension Staff, July 1, 1926

(Continued)

Specialist:

Verner E. Scott, Dairying & Poultry
 Cecil W. Creel, Entomology *
 Thomas E. Buckman, Agronomy *
 Mary Stilwell Buol, Nutrition *
 Claude R. Townsend, Range Management *

County Extension Agents:

L. E. Cline, Churchill County
 Jos. W. Wilson, Elko County
 Flora E. McElhinney, Elko County
 Albert J. Reed, Pershing County
 Clarence J. Thornton, Washoe County
 Edward C. Reed, Lyon County
 Hazel Zimmerman, Washoe County

District Extension Agents:

J. H. Wittwer, Clark & Lincoln Counties
 Ellen LeNoir, Clark, Lincoln & White Pine
 Claude R. Townsend, Eureka, Nye, White Pine
 Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt & Lander Counties
 Lassie Lane, Eureka, Lander, Lyon and Pershing

* Acting as part-time specialist additional to other duties.

Methods Used in Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers

Two extension conferences were held during the year. At the annual conference held at Las Vegas in January 1926, a program for the year was developed, projects written and training given in methods. A summer conference was held at the University Farm, Reno, in August, in connection with the Boys' and Girls' Club Camp. At this time, intensive training was given in junior extension leadership and extension methods. Representatives of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and members of the extension staffs of neighboring states were in attendance at the annual conference for the purpose of giving instruction and training. As a follow-up to the general conferences, the Director and Assistant Directors make frequent visits to the agents in the field and there, based on first-hand information, give them advice and assistance in carrying out their extension programs.

Extension Specialists

All specialist work is now conducted thru the extension agents. Extension agents develop projects as a part of their regular program of work. These projects outline in detail the assistance which the specialist is expected to render. Only one specialist is regularly employed by the Extension Service, and he devotes but one-half of his time to extension work. Dairy and poultry work is handled by this specialist. The Director, Assistant Directors and certain of the extension agents also devote a portion of their time to specialist work in agronomy, entomology, nutrition and range management.

P U B L I C A T I O N S

Number and Character of Publications

Following is a list of extension publications issued between July 1, 1925 and June 30, 1926:

PUBLICATIONS

(Continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title & Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
59	The Alfalfa Weevil - By George G. Schweiss, Field Entomologist	3	2,000

Plan for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material

All publications issued during the past fiscal year were edited by the Director before being published. Because of the limited funds available, only such bulletins as were immediately needed to assist in carrying out certain important phases of the extension program were published.

Methods Used in Distribution

Distribution of bulletins and printed circulars is made chiefly thru the extension agents. A supply is sent each county or district office and from there mailed out or otherwise distributed to interested persons. Sufficient copies of all publications are retained in the state office to supply written requests coming direct from citizens of Nevada. Copies are also supplied the extension services of other states, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

The reports of Assistant Directors Buckman and Stilwell and Dairy-Poultry Specialist Scott are submitted as a part of this general report. It is considered advisable, however, to summarize briefly accomplishments on the following projects: Crops, Dairying, Poultry, Range Livestock, Rural Engineering, Clothing, Home Management and Nutrition. Of the above mentioned projects, all but Clothing, Rural Engineering, and Poultry are included in a Western States Extension Program which has been in process of development by the eleven western states since 1922. The Clothing and Poultry projects, which to date have been developed individually by each state, are to be included in the Regional Program at the next Western States' Extension Conference, which meets at the University of Nevada in July, 1927.

A brief summary report of Junior Extension work (boys' and girls' club work) is also included immediately following the project reports. The complete junior extension report will be found under Assistant Director Buckman's report.

Crops:

The Nevada extension crops program carried on by the extension division during the past year in general follows the Western Regional crop improvement program. Corn, potato, and grain variety tests have been carried out in most of the counties. A seed certification plan for the certification of small grains has been developed with the cooperation of the State Sealer of Weights and Measures, and the copper carbonate treatment for smut in wheat has been introduced as an agricultural practice in the state. Alfalfa weevil control work has been stressed in the western counties. In Washoe County in 1926, fourteen spraying machines were in operation as a direct result of the demonstrations carried on cooperatively by the extension service and the

state quarantine officer. Considerable progress has been made in the development of interest in planting better quality seed potatoes, a number of growers being interested in planting seed grown from their own seed plot. In the Moapa Valley, asparagus has proven to give one of the best returns both as a producing crop and in marketing. The program adopted in 1922 by the extension service to increase the acreage from $32\frac{1}{2}$ acres to 400 acres wherein shipments could be made in carload lots has progressed satisfactorily during the past two years. The 1922 acreage of $32\frac{1}{2}$ acres, planted by five growers, increased to over 200 acres grown by 30 growers in 1926.

Dairying:

The general aim of the dairy extension program has been to promote economical production of dairy products thru increase in better cows, increase in better bulls, weeding out poor producers by means of herd records and improved housing and feeding conditions. In forwarding this general plan, four cow testing circles have been carried on during the year. Production records have been kept on 2130 cows; 70 registered bulls have been placed; 75 cows have been purchased, and 4 silos have been constructed.

The Director and Dairy Specialist, in cooperation with Mr. Eugene Herritt of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, inaugurated an economic study of the dairy industry in Nevada early in 1926. This study consisted largely of fact organization work thru information obtained from census reports and statistics compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was supplemented thru information obtained by the Agricultural Experiment Station and the extension agents in the field. The facts brought out by this study will be presented to the dairymen of the state at an economic conference to be held at the University in February, 1927.

In brief, the study shows that considerable expansion in dairying in Nevada is economically sound, since there is not only a large area in the eastern and southern part of the state that is not yet able to supply its own needs, but also an ever growing deficit area in California, particularly in and around Los Angeles and San Francisco. The study further shows that there is an excess of cattle feed sufficient to care for more than double our present number of dairy cows in addition to that needed to feed the other types of livestock. The 1924 census shows that there is one dairy heifer under two years of age for every 3.28 dairy cows in the state. This indicates a tendency to increase the number of dairy cows. The same census shows the average production per cow has been increased to the extent of 1290 pounds of milk over the production in 1920 and 1910.

Poultry:

The aim of the extension program in poultry has been to secure greater economy in egg production by securing bred-to-lay chicks in March and April, better housing, better feeding and culling the poor producers.

The 1924 census shows a yearly production of 75.6 eggs per hen in the State, while in 1920 the production was 69.4 eggs per hen. From records kept by cooperating poultrymen, it is shown that 152 eggs per hen is not difficult to obtain, when the poultry practices are essentially what the extension program recommends. The 1924 census shows that there were 225,300 chicks in the state. A census of Churchill and Washoe Counties alone today would show nearly as great a number.

The common practice now is to buy baby chicks instead of hatching on the farm. This insures a higher grade of hen and in most cases, brings them into laying at the right time of the year. During

1925-26, forty-three houses have been built or remodelled after plans furnished by the extension service. About the same number have been built on other plans without help from the extension service except as obtained thru lectures and demonstrations. Records of production have been kept one year on twelve flocks containing 4,000 hens and one year on twenty-five flocks containing 12,000 hens. These cooperators are feeding balanced rations as recommended by the extension service and are culling their flocks.

An economic study of the poultry industry of this state, similar to that made for the dairy industry was conducted by the Director and Poultry Specialist in cooperation with Mr. Merritt of the Federal Department of Agriculture. This information is likewise to be presented to the poultry producers of the state at an economic conference to be held at the University of Nevada in February, 1927. In brief, the study shows that we are now practically supplying our own needs so far as eggs are concerned, and that further expansion will necessitate seeking an eastern market. The states surrounding Nevada are producing a surplus of eggs and shipping to eastern markets. Our surplus of eggs comes from a month to two months earlier than that of the middle states and eastern states, hence it is reasonable to suppose that we can join with the other western states in supplying the eastern deficit.

Range Livestock:

While adopting, and in general endorsing, the general regional program in range management and livestock improvement, the Nevada Extension Service has paid particular attention to the needs and problems of the beef producer. This has been only fair considering that the cattleman has been the slowest to recover from the agricultural depression. But at the same time the problems of the producer of wool and mutton have not been overlooked.

During 1925-1926, cooperative marketing of beef and wool thru the California-Nevada Cattlemen's Association and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' has been brought to the attention of the cattle and sheep man thru meetings and in the field by the county agents.

Dehorning demonstrations have been given and improved cattle chutes constructed by ranchers in an effort to produce a better grade of cattle for market. The culling of undesirable females from breeding herds has been demonstrated. Salting of ranges, reseeding ranges by natural methods, rodent control, range inspection for poisonous plants, assistance in disease control and other projects were started for the benefit of the beef producer.

Culling sheep for better wool production, dry area lambing, range inspection for poisonous plants, range management, cover projects completed or under way in the interests of the sheep industry.

Rural Engineering:

Approximately forty springs have been developed in eastern Nevada under the direction of the extension service in White Pine, Eureka and Nye Counties during the past fiscal year. These springs are for stock watering purposes. A number of these development projects have opened up new ranges, while others have cut down the distances stock have to walk for water. Approximately twenty-five miles of ditch has been constructed for the watering of livestock adjacent to summer ranges. These projects opened up new range, cut down the distances stock walked to water and increased the carrying capacity of the summer range by holding the stock in the vicinity of the ditch until the forage on the higher elevations had reached a good growth.

Plans for the formation of an irrigated district in the Moapa Valley were developed in 1926 thru the initiative of the extension service.

The electrification of Mason and Smith Valleys has been a live project in these two valleys during 1926.

Clothing:

While the clothing project is not as prominent as in the pioneer days of this work, it continues to be the project of first interest to new counties and communities, and will always maintain a certain constant interest because families will continue to need clothing.

The economic phases of this problem are securing increased attention. The sensible forecasting of family clothing needs thru the making of yearly family clothing budgets is gradually being adopted. Salesmanship has received an abundance of propoganda from various sources, but Nevada women are awakening to the fact that the purchase of family clothing can directly profit by a thotful study of purchasing methods, and that local merchants are frequently the safest and best agencies thru which to deal. Again, this means keeping Nevada money within the state to the ultimate benefit of the entire community.

Community Problems:

An increasing interest is being shown in various problems of rural community organization and development. Committees, under the Farm Bureau, Relief Society, Parent-Teachers' Associations, etc., meet with the extension agents to discuss methods of organization and proceedure and then go back to their organizations and secure the cooperation necessary to carry out these plans. As a result, all over the state there are developing vital rural community centers which are building or remodelling community halls, establishing community libraries, maintaining wholesome community recreation suitable for both adults and young people and in many other ways making rural Nevada a wholesome, progressive, satisfying state in which to maintain permanent homes. Both new settlers and long established families are constantly expressing their appreciation of the added enjoyment these community

activities have brought into their lives. The spirit of cooperation thus fostered will mean much to the state as it faces the problem of the future.

Home Management:

During the past two years, a new project "Home Management" has been developed by the eleven western states and placed on a substantial basis. Here in Nevada we call this particular project, "Home Improvement." The aim of this project is to increase the convenience, comfort and companionship of our Nevada homes. All over the state, ranch, village and town homes are being thoughtfully studied by Nevada families and with the advice, and technical assistance of the women agents, are gradually being made over into comfortable, healthful, attractive homes. This reconstruction is usually the result of several years of effort, but an increasing number of families are realizing that a successful result depends more upon a well-thought out plan persistently pursued than upon the amount of money expended. Technical instruction in painting, wall, floor finishes, the renovation of furniture, the skillful use of color and of inexpensive materials is being given to individual demonstrators and to local leaders; and by them passed on to groups of interested women. Travelling exhibits, score cards and mimeographed information on kitchen equipment, household textiles and renovation processes have been prepared and widely distributed. Thruout the state home demonstrations are studied by means of tours in which town and rural families join. These are usually held in connection with Better Homes Week, a national movement. This work is resulting in an increased number of permanent, satisfying Nevada homes in which Nevada families take a loving pride, and which will bind them to their home communities and native state with increasingly strong ties as the years pass. Our sincere appreciation is due the local merchants for their helpful, whole-hearted

cooperation in this project.

Nutrition:

Since 1922, work in the nutrition, particularly with the growing children has occupied a prominent place in the extension programs of all of the western states. Here in Nevada, the effort to supplement our average diet of meat, potatoes, white bread and sweets by a greater use of milk, fresh vegetables and fruit is being persistantly continued. The greatest progress along this line has been secured thru the "Keep Growing Demonstrations", carried on with whole school populations in selected communities thruout the state. Fifty-one such communities are now carrying on the work, and during the past school year, 2488 children were reached, of which 2427 completed the year's demonstration. These demonstrations are based on the following sensible propositions:

1. That the health of a community may be justly judged by the health and growth of its children.
2. That each community should know the health condition of its children and cooperate in raising it to the highest possible level.
3. That at least 75% of Nevada children may have active good health and maintain a normal rate of growth both as to height and weight, if given the right kind of food and sufficient rest.
4. That to maintain active good health and a normal rate of growth, Nevada children need:
 - (a). A quart of milk each day - milk furnishes lime for bones and teeth, excellent protein for muscle growth and health protective vitamins.
 - (b). Two vegetables every day, a green leaf vegetable and a root vegetable for roughage, growth produc-

ing vitamins and mineral matter.

- (c). A sensible breakfast, including cooked mush as an easily digested concentrated energy food.
- (d). Some hot food for lunch, whether eaten at school or at home, to preven over-fatigue and increase assimilation.
- (e). Ten hours of sleep every night, particularly before school days.

A summary of the results of these Keep Growing Demonstrations for the past four years is given below:

	<u>Fall</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1923</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1924</u>	<u>Fall</u> <u>1925</u>	<u>Spring</u> <u>1926</u>
Percent of children normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	42
Percent of children normal and slightly underweight (State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	71
Percent of children dangerously under weight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	17
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2438	2427
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	51
Number of gold star communities (having 10% or less dangerously underwt)			4	13	18

A study of these statistics will show that during these four years there has been a steady gain in the number of children who are normal and slightly under and a corresponding decrease in those dangerously underweight. This is in spite of the fact that each year several new communities have taken up the work, and that adding their beginning statistics to those of the state has lowered the average each fall below what it was in the spring. This is particularly noticeable in 1923 when the work was more than doubled by the addition of new communities.

These Keep Growing Demonstrations are a practical demonstration

in health education, based on the cooperation of the children, their parents, the school, some civic organization such as the Parent-Teachers' Association, Farm Bureau or Relief Society and the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada. This whole-hearted community cooperation is, we firmly believe, the foundation of the excellent results obtained, and great credit is due these communities for their consistent interest and efforts in these demonstrations.

To reenforce the above demonstrations, intensive work has been carried on in cooperation with the Dairy Specialist and the men extension agents in placing dairy cows in localities where the milk supply is limited and with both the men and women agents in stimulating interest in more and better home gardens. The Nevada standard of four green leaf vegetables, three root vegetables, two pod vegetables and three miscellaneous vegetables has been widely advertised and has been accepted by the western states' extension conferences as the standard for home vegetable gardens thruout the Western States. Home demonstration gardens in a majority of our community centers have taught much in regard to suitable varieties and garden methods, and a series of garden inspection tours have widely disseminated this knowledge. In the southern part of the state, winter gardens are rapidly growing in popularity, while in the northern part of the state, hot beds and cold frames are doing much to prolong the growing season. Thru the adoption of yearly vegetable budgets, Nevada is intelligently planning to meet her own needs instead of depending on imported supplies and the results are proving a decided saving in family living costs.

Junior Extension Work:

Boys' and girls' club work, because of its very large influence with respect to Nevada's future agricultural and home and community development, continues to occupy a prominent place in the state extension program. All extension agents in the state conduct

club work as a part of their regular agricultural and home economics work. No great increase in enrollment has been attempted during the past year, the main effort being spent upon doing better work more than upon increasing the quantity of the work. Last year's report showed our club enrollment at 698, while in 1926 it was 755.

The Junior Club Camp

The fourth annual junior state club camp was held at the University Farm, Reno, August 17 to 20, 1926, with a total attendance of 270 people. Of these, 217 were boys and girls, 39 were leaders and 16 were visitors. This attendance included representatives from Churchill, Clark, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Nye, Pershing, Washoe, and White Pine Counties.

The club camp has developed into a well-established institution and each year has seen improvement over the previous camps. The educational and recreational program afforded is largely looked forward to by the club members. Nearly all of the \$2,000 pledged by the county & farm bureaus for a permanent equipment fund has been paid in. This money was raised by means of entertainments, dances, etc., put on by the farm bureau members. While the camp is fairly well equipped so far as tents, dishes, etc. is concerned, an adequate kitchen, range and assembly and dining room, to be used in case of stormy weather, is still lacking. With these things provided for, Nevada could boast as fine a club camp as is held in the west.

Awards & Scholarships:

The Montgomery Ward Company offers an annual prize of \$175 in cash to be awarded to the best home economics girls' demonstration team in the state for a trip to Portland at the time of the Club Congress held in connection with the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. This award has been raised from \$125 to \$175.

The Union Pacific System offers \$100 scholarship in a full

term agricultural or home economics course in the College of Agriculture, University of Nevada, to the boy or girl between 14 and 21 years of age residing in Clark, Elko and Lincoln Counties, ranking highest in boys' and girls' 4-H club work for the year applicable to which scholarship is awarded. In addition to payment of the amount of the scholarship award the student is reimbursed for expenses incurred for railroad transportation over the Union Pacific System lines for one going and one return trip to and from college. The amount of the scholarship was raised from \$75 to \$100 in 1926 and Elko County included.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Relations with Bureaus and Offices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

The cooperative relations with the various offices and bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been particularly cordial during the past year. Many department officials have visited Nevada during the twelve-month period, several making their first visit to the state, thus obtaining a first-hand knowledge of the problems and difficulties of conducting organized extension work in a sparsely populated state.

The extension service feels particularly indebted to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work for helpful assistance received during the past year. This assistance has had to do with administrative problems; fact organization work, with particular reference to the dairy and poultry industries; junior extension work and home demonstration work.

Special mention should also be made of assistance received from the several offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in connection with fact organization work and also from the Bureau of Biological Survey, in connection with rodent control campaigns. The extension service is making definite plans to continue rodent control demonstrations during 1927. It is also planning alfalfa weevil control work thru spray-

and dusting demonstrations in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology.

In cooperation with the Forest Service and the Elko County Farm Bureau, a successful range inspection tour was carried out during July, 1926. The Office of Motion Pictures cooperated in this tour by taking motion pictures of the party and the demonstrations visited.

General Conditions and Outlook for 1927

The close of 1926 finds cooperative extension work in Nevada in a healthy and flourishing condition. Demands for the work now far exceed the ability of the present personnel to supply the same. Our dairy and poultry industries are growing at a very rapid pace, and as a consequence, the state could well use a full-time, rather than a half-time specialist, to assist these flourishing industries. The importance of the range livestock industry to Nevada most certainly justifies employing a full-time specialist to handle livestock extension work. Unfortunately these specialist needs cannot be met until additional state or federal funds are forthcoming.

From the stand-point of county work, Churchill County needs the assistance of at least a half-time woman extension agent who could handle the home demonstration work and boys' and girls' club work. Some additional assistance along this line is likewise needed in Lyon County. Douglas County needs help in all lines of extension work, and could use a full-time extension agent.

While Nevada is still not in the best financial condition, it is hoped that the 1927 session of the Legislature will meet the above mentioned needs in part at least thru appropriating some additional funds for extension work. It is the intention of the Director to recommend that county needs first be met, and that later, provisions be made for the additional specialist assistance.

AGRICULTURAL

USE GUIDE LINES FOR PROJECTIONS

1

2

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Director

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 A)

for

1926

by

Thomas Buckman

Assistant Director

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State NEVADA County _____
Report of THOMAS BUCKMAN County _____ Agent _____
(Name) (Title)
From November, 1, 1925 to November, 1, , 1926.

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



Approved:

Date _____

Date _____

(including diseases and insects)
State or District Supervisor.

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

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

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to *avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.*

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results obtained under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reenforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Soils (b) Farm crops (c) Horticulture Home gardens Beautification of home grounds (d) Forestry (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds. (f) Animal husbandry (g) Dairy husbandry Home dairy (h) Poultry husbandry Home poultry 	}	(including diseases and insects).
	}	(including diseases and insects).

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

- IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.
 - (2) Project activities and results—Continued.
 - (i) Rural engineering.
 - Rural engineering—home.
 - (j) Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing.
 - Home marketing.
 - (k) Foods.
 - (l) Nutrition.
 - (m) Clothing.
 - (n) Home management.
 - (o) House furnishings.
 - (p) Home health and sanitation.
 - (q) Community activities.
 - (r) Miscellaneous.
 - V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.
 - VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.

A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.

A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

- 17. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home-economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
- 18. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. AN EXTENSION SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time, but not exceeding two weeks.
- 19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
- 20. FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report.

Thomas Buckman	Assistant Director	12
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)

State		
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 73 2
3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 54 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4
 - (a) Juniors 72
 - (b) Adults 190
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5
 - (a) Junior 39
 - (b) Adult 5
6. Membership in above clubs: 6

(a) Boys ¹ 310	(c) Men 73
(b) Girls ¹ 101	(d) Women 40
7. Number of club members completing: 7

(a) Boys ² 120	(c) Men 73
(b) Girls ² 67	(d) Women 40
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8

(a) Boys 11
(b) Girls 0

¹ Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.

² Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior teams trained:

(a) Judging.....	20	9
(b) Demonstration.....	21	
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members. 4 10
11. Total number of farm visits¹ made in conducting extension work. 4919 11
12. Number of different farms visited. 1732 12
13. Total number of home¹ visits made in conducting extension work. 177 13
14. Number of different homes visited. 102 14
15. Number of calls² relating to extension work:

(a) Office.....	4616	15
(b) Telephone.....	2364	
	888	
16. Number of days agent spent in office. 1510 16
17. Number of days agent spent in field. 1510 17
18. Number of individual letters written. 10991 18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made:

(a) Community.....	6	19
(b) County.....	3	
	7	
20. Training meetings² held for local leaders:

(a) Number.....	10	20
(b) Leaders in attendance.....	10	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20):

(a) Number.....	814	21
(b) Attendance.....	8262	
22. Farmers' institutes² held:

(a) Number.....	0	22
(b) Attendance.....	0	
23. Extension schools² and short courses held:

(a) Number.....	7	23
(b) Attendance.....	960	
24. Junior club encampments held:

(a) Number.....	1	24						
(b) Attendance by club members: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">(1) Boys.....</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">92</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Girls.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(1) Boys.....	92		(2) Girls.....	35		153	
(1) Boys.....	92							
(2) Girls.....	35							
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported:

(a) Number.....	746	25
(b) Attendance.....	20914	
	0	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown:

(a) Lantern slides.....	36	26
(b) Motion pictures.....	25	
(c) Charts.....	25	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.
² See definition on page 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. ¹	Number of local leaders assisting. ²	Days specialists helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)	7	4	9	34	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)	46	55	54	339	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)	23	13	5	46	29
30. Forestry (page 13)	1	1	0	2	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)	30	23	75	72	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)	29	27	32	266	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)	42	22	40	270	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	41	21	37	221	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16) { Rural engineering—home (page 26)	23	18	19	128	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)	26	6	25	72	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)					37
38. Nutrition (page 21)					38
39. Clothing (page 22)	8	8	16	5	39
40. Home management (page 23)					40
41. House furnishings (page 24)					41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)					42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)	35	30	21	238	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)	34	19	24	479	44
	58	32	29	222	
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	386	2394	

¹ The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.
² The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women.....	294
	{ (b) Juniors.....	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation	{ (a) Women.....	295
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
296. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women.....	296
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
297. Number of method demonstrations given		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women.....	298
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women.....	299
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
HEALTH. ²		
300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card	(f) Care of skin and hair	
(b) Good posture	(g) Home nursing	
(c) Prevention of colds	(h) First aid	
(d) Good elimination	(i)	
(e) Care of teeth	(j)	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?	{ (a) Yes.....	302
	{ (b) No.....	
SANITATION.		
303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished		303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time		304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time		305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page		306

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	318
	(b) Juniors.....	
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	319
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	320
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women.....	321
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	322
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	323
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
324. Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....		326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....		327

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soybeans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given.....	6	0	6	0	0	0	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	17	0	6	0	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	15	0	8	0	0	0	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	363	0	55	0	0	0	74
75. Increased yield ¹ per acre on demonstrations.....	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	78
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
80. Total yield ¹ of crops grown by junior club members.....	0 tons	0 bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	4	0	3	0	0	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page.....	19	0	6	0	0	0	84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
84 A Weevil Survey.....	1	Na	Na	NA	NA	NA	

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

² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. ¹	
71. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	0	0	0	8	4	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	0	0	0	16	4	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	0	0	0	16	9	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	0	0	0	0	99	640,000	74
75. Increased yield ² per acre on demonstrations.....	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	78
	(b) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
80. Total yield ² of crops grown by junior club members.....	0 bu. tons	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 tons	X X X	0 bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	15	0	81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page.....	0	0	0	0	22	0	84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
84 A Varieties tested.....	0	0	0	0	5	0	

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.

³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given.....	55	0	0	0	0	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	32	0	0	0	0	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	32	0	0	0	0	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	63	0	0	0	0	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	not known	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		89
90. Number of junior clubs ³	5	0	0	0	0	90
91. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	39	0	0	0	91
	(b) Girls.....	3	0	0	0	
92. Number of members completing work.....	(a) Boys.....	18	0	0	0	92
	(b) Girls.....	1	0	0	0	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	7	0	0	0	0	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	727 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	42	0	0	0	0	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	18	0	0	0	0	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time.....	29	0	0	0	0	97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time.....	0	0	0	0	0	98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page.....	59	0	0	0	0	99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
99A Certified Seed Cars.....	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	

¹ Indicate crop by name.

² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

³ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given	25	8	3	6	20	7	100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	12	0	1	0	0	7	101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	17	0	1	0	0	7	102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	44	0	0	0	X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	0	0	0	2	0	105
106. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	0	0	1	27	106
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
107. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	0	0	1	16	107
	(b) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	0	6	X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	115 bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	1	0	0	0	0	0	110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	12	0	0	0	0	0	111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	1278 trees	0 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	29	1	0	3	8	5	113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	126 acres	1 acres	0 acres	4 acres	X X X	X X X	114
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page	28	10	0	3	8	5	115

[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]

* Includes 4 public school grounds, 2 communities, 1 home.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
8-5146

FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given	1	116	
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	5	117	
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	4	118	
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	10	119	
120. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	120	
121. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	0	121
	(b) Girls	0	
122. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	0	122
	(b) Girls	0	
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members	0	123	
124. Number of forest or woodland plantings made this year	4	124	
125. Acres involved in preceding question	0	125	
126. Number of farms assisted in forest management this year	0	126	
127. Acres involved in preceding question	1	127	
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year	1	128	
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time	0	129	
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question	0	130	
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page	1	131	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to forestry.]

One Tree Planting demonstration held in the city Park

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. ³	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given	84	2	7	17	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	15	0	8	13	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	12	0	8	13	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	6425	0	212	100	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year	286	2	27	69	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question	102390	250	1308	100	137

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.
³ Indicate by name.

LIVESTOCK.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹		
138. Number of method demonstrations given	171	29	13	26	174	1	138	
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	22	31	0	3	69	9	139	
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	18	20	0	15	50	9	140	
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	26	7077	170	74840	19262 not	680	141	
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	0	\$2625	\$200	\$4629	known	\$1200	142	
143. Number of junior clubs ²	7	2	0	4	5	0	143	
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	98	21	3	36	38	6	144
	(b) Girls	3	0	0	0	20	0	
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	29	7	1	9	17	4	145
	(b) Girls	1	0	0	0	9	0	
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	53	16	0	61	1448	12	146	
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	37	14	7	6	12	1	147	
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	36	3	2	1	204	1	148	
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	33	10	0	7	26	0	149	
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	645	3000	2	12040	9770	4000	150	
151. Number of animals discarded	27	675	0	2827	1683	0	151	
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	0	0	0	0	X X X	0	152	
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	0	0	0	0	X X X	0	153	
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	1	0	0	0	4	0	154	
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	11	0	0	0	125	0	155	

¹ Indicate by name.
² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	4	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	156
157. Number of members in these associations	107	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	15	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	158
159. Number of farms under test by such associations and individual farms	3	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	159
160. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	1857	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	160
161. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	7	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	161
162. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	26	9	4	2	44	0	162
163. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	0	1	0	0	50	0	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	4	0	0	XXX	5	XXX	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	36	0	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	165
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15	XXX	XXX	12	XXX	XXX	XXX	166
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15	165	89	12	33	131	6	166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]							

¹ Indicate by name.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

167. Number of method demonstrations given.....	39	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	28	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	31	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	0	170
171. Acres drained.....	0	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	1	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	180	173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year.....	0	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	0	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	0	177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	2	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	55	182
	(a) Barns.....	9
	(b) Hog houses.....	4
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	32
	(d) Silos.....	2
	(e) Other.....	2
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	0	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	0	185
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	60	186

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

186-b Flood control and storage (one of the three Result Demonstrations under way with results to date:- 1. Complete plans outlined for the perfection of an irrigation and drainage district. 2. Preliminary surveys secured for 3 flood control check sites and one storage reservoir.

The following has been accomplished during this season along rural engineering lines. 15 springs and seeps devoted for stock watering purposes. 3 reservoirs completed. 3 stock watering reservoirs surveyed. 3 1/2 miles stock watering ditch surveyed. 1 mile of irrigation ditch constructed. 3 miles of flood control ditch constructed. 1 bull-shoeing frame constructed. 2 cattle chutes completed, squeezers installed, 1 city water supply plan made. 1 dipping-vat constructed. 13 miles of county road surveyed. 1 artesian well drilled. 1 artesian well development plan made in agricultural section. 15 ranchers made improvements in other buildings. 5146

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	23	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	16	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	14	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	16	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	5	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	12	192
193. Number of junior farm-management clubs ¹	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
195. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0
	(b) Girls.....	0
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	12	196
197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year.....	0	197
198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year.....	12	198
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page.....	40	199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service.....	0	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	18	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	39	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	6	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service.		204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Churchill Co.,			\$	\$	\$	\$
Poultrymen Inc.	38	Eggs	0	0	\$ 139,200	\$ 24,000
Fallon Turkey Assn.	35	Turkeys	0	0	not marketed	
TOTAL						

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised. 205

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Moapa Growers Assn.	7	Vegetables, melons (Cantaloupe) & Asparagus.	\$ 6,560	\$	\$ 34,000	\$
TOTAL						

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 30 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) ¹ Weevil Control	(c) ¹
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....	0	3	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	2	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	2	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....	0	12 acres	209
210. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	211
	(b) Girls.....	0	
212. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	212
	(b) Girls.....	0	
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....	0	0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....	0	2	214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

¹ Indicate name over column.

² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	215
	(b) Juniors.....	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	216
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
217. Number of members completing ²	(a) Women.....	217
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....		218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	(a) Women.....	219
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	220
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	221
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	222
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	223
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	224
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	225
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....		226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.).....		227

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year. 8-5146

FOODS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

- 228. Number of project clubs or groups¹.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Juniors.....
 228
- 229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 229
- 230. Number of members completing.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 230
- 231. Number of method demonstrations given..... 231
- 232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 232
- 233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 233
- 234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 234
- 235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 235
- 236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time..... 236
- 237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page..... 237
- 238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:..... 238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned.....quarts.....			
(b) Meats and fish canned.....quarts.....			
(c) Jelly and preserves made.....quarts.....			
(d) Fruit juices made.....quarts.....			
(e) Pickles made.....quarts.....			
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried.....pounds ²			
(g) Meats cured.....pounds ²			

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preservation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² Finished product.

NUTRITION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

- 239. Number of project clubs or groups¹.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Juniors.....
 239
- 240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 240
- 241. Number of members completing.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 241
- 242. Number of method demonstrations given..... 242
- 243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 243
- 244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 244
- 245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 245
- 246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....
 246
- 247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time..... 247
- 248. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 248
- 249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time..... 249
- 250. Number of children involved in preceding question..... 250
- 251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page..... 251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to nutrition.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women (b) Juniors.....	{ 7 } 252
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ 70 } 253
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ 53 } 254
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....		255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ 30 } 256
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ 29 } 257
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ 29 } 258
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	259
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	260
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	{ 29 } 261
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	262
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	263
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	264
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	266
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	{ 18 } 267
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	{ 29 } 268
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women (b) Girls.....	269

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors.....	{ } 270
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ } 271
272. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	{ } 272
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....		273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	{ } 274
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	{ } 275
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	{ } 276
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....		277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....		278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	{ } 279
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	{ } 280
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....		281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines.....	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	
(b) Power washing machines.....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	
(c) Fireless cookers.....	(h)	
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	(i)	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	(j)	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home management.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

CEREALS.¹

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. ²	
57. Number of method demonstrations given	25	64	0	7	2	2	57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	26	63	4	5	12	6	58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	24	60	3	5	7	6	59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	90	1428	14	46	55	1	60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs ³	4	0	0	0	0	0	62
63. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	37	4	0	0	0	63
	(b) Girls	5	0	0	0	0	
64. Number of members completing ⁴	(a) Boys	14	4	0	0	0	64
	(b) Girls	3	0	0	0	0	
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	7	4	0	0	0	0	65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	29 bu.	210 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	0 bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	13	53	3	2	9	1	67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	9	3	0	0	0	0	68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time	4	104	7	0	4	0	69
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page	20	159	12	13	13	2	70
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							
70 A Varieties tested	3	7	0	0	2	0	
70 B Exhibits	0	1	0	0	1	0	
70 C Smut Control Campaign	0	1	0	0	0	0	
70 D Tours	0	1	0	0	1	0	

(61) On account of severe drought and squirrels no increase can be reported in 1926. 1200 squirrels were trapped on or adjacent to one of these demonstrations. Two ranches are experimenting with rye for pasture on lands which can only be irrigated with winter surplus water. Two demonstrations have proven rye for pasture to be very valuable in a small dairy district.

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested.
² Indicate crop by name.
³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
⁴ Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year

HOME GARDENS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	328
	(b) Juniors	
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens	(a) Women	329
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
330. Number of members completing	(a) Women	330
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
331. Number of method demonstrations given		331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women	332
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	333
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations	(a) Women	334
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year	(a) Women	335
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year	(a) Women	336
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year	(a) Women	337
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year	(a) Women	338
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time	(a) Women	339
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time		340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time	(a) Women	341
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page		342

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home gardens.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	343
	(b) Juniors.....	
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(a) Women.....	344
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
345. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	345
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....		346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	347
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	348
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women.....	349
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(a) Women.....	350
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	351
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....		352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....		353
354. Number of birds discarded.....		354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....		355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	(a) Women.....	356
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....		357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	(a) Women.....	358
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....		359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....		360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....		361

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home poultry.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

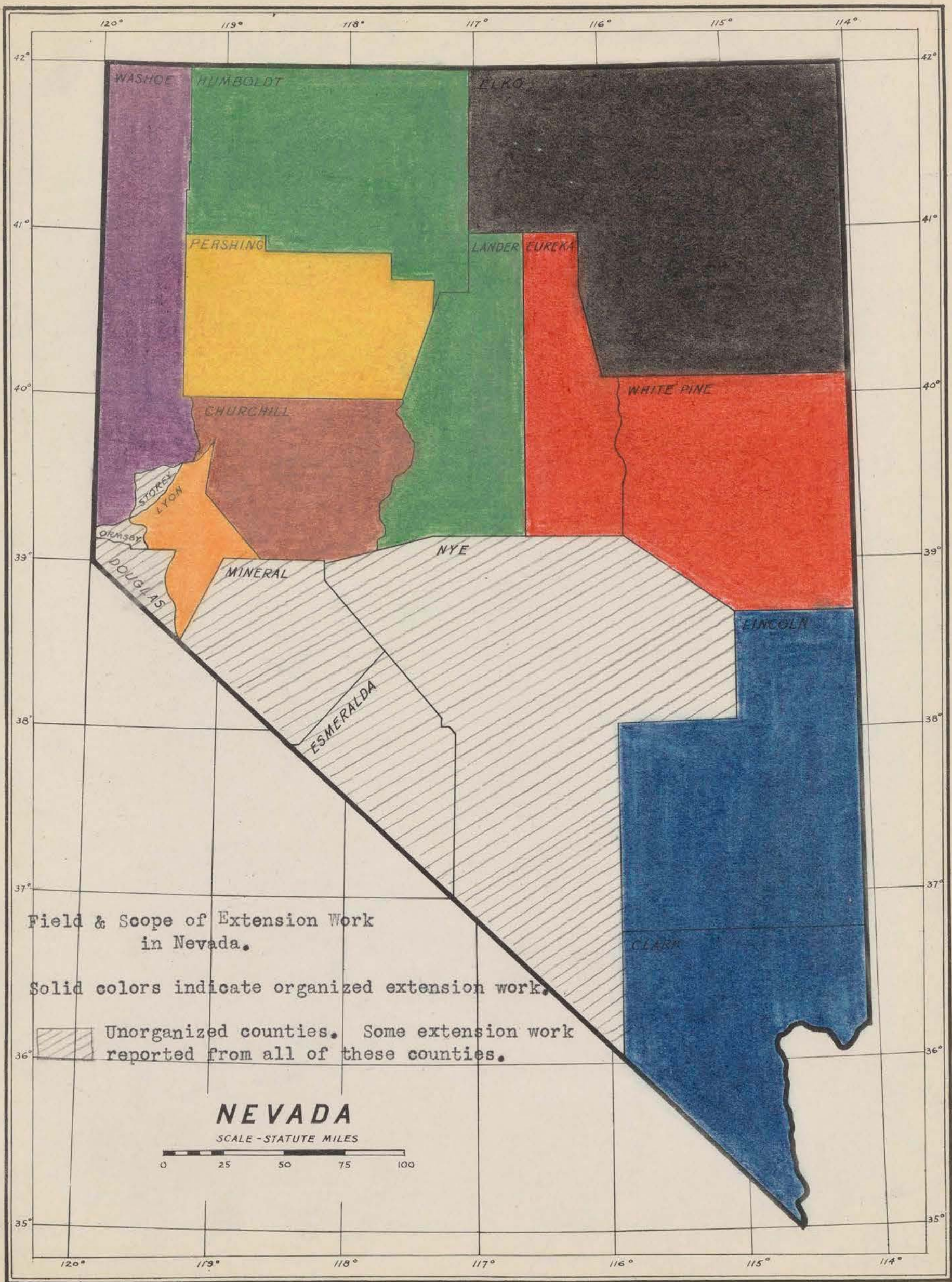
HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	362
	(b) Juniors.....	
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work.....	(a) Women.....	363
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
364. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	364
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	366
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	367
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women.....	368
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....		369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....		370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....		371
372. Number of pounds of butter made.....		372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made.....		373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....		374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Introduction

A statistical summary has been made of the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1926. In addition to this state report, outlined in accordance with the suggested outline submitted by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, county extension agents' reports have been cited where particular methods of outstanding pieces of work have been done.

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

Changes During the Year

There have been no changes in organization of extension work in the state during the past year. There is now, as formerly, a director, two assistant directors and one part-time specialist in poultry and dairying. The present plan of organization seems to be the most satisfactory for Nevada and unless funds are forthcoming from some unexpected source, there will be in all likelihood no additions to the state office force.

There has been a close coordination of all lines of work during the year and apparently everyone is thinking in terms of one extension program consisting of the greatest service to the rural people of the state.

Assistance Rendered Counties

The assistant director spent most of his time during 1926 in giving assistance in conducting actual field work. Many committees were met with and a number of demonstration meetings and field meetings held with county agents. As three of our eight agents were appointed for the first time in 1925, an unusual amount of time has been taken up explaining methods and procedure.

Development of County and Community Programs

Community programs have been developed in all of the eleven different counties. In many counties the projects are county-wide. This is particularly true in the strictly livestock counties. For this reason more attention is given to the county program than to the community program. There are, however, many local problems which are solved through local community programs.

In each county and community where extension work is conducted, various committees selected by the extension agents work cooperatively for the promotion of the work. The county extension agent, consulting with local people, develops the program of extension work for the year. This is developed in such form that definite goals can be set and checked up with the actual accomplishments at the end of the year.

Herewith follows a typical county program with results obtained:

LYON COUNTY PROGRAM 1926

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Completed</u>
<u>Range Livestock</u>	
2 Beef Cattle grading demonstrations	1
1 Wool grading demonstration	0
Cooperate with California Cattlemen's Ass'n.	1
Cooperate with Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers	1
1 Sheep grading project for better wool production	0
1 Yokum cattle shute	1
<u>Dairying</u>	
300 Increase in dairy cows	300
1 Testing association - 500 cows	1 - 354 cows
1 Silo constructed after plans furnished	1
5 Purebred sires placed in dairy herds	3
1 Galf club	1
<u>Poultry</u>	
1 Bred-to-lay flock project	1
1 Poultry School & Show	1
3 New poultry houses after plans furnished	5
10 Cooperators culling and feed project	5
1 Poultry Club	1
<u>Crops</u>	
7 Wheat variety tests	12
1 Campaign for control of smut in wheat	1
7 Demonstrations, dust method smut control	5
2 Barley variety tests - Oregon Maricut	6
3 Mixed pasture demonstrations	3
1 Seed Potato Club	1
1 Car of certified seed potatoes imported	1
1 Potato Day	0
1 Exhibit State Potato Show	1
1 Alfalfa seed production harvesting	0
1 Rye pasture demonstration	1
Specialist assistance home gardens	1
<u>Club Work</u>	
40 Club members	39
1 Demonstration team	0
1 Judging team	1
1 Achievement program	0
20 Club members attend club camp	24
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
4 Community fairs - Educational Exhibits - 4	2
Cooperate with Federal Farm Loan Association	1

Development of County Project Committees

The formation of the Lyon County Cow Testing Association is cited as an illustration of the work of county project committees. During January, 1926, a three-day drive was put on by a special dairy committee, the county agent and Dairy Specialist, V.E.Scott, to organize a cow testing association in Lyon County. The county was divided up into sections and a certain section allotted to the different members of the committee, the county agent and dairy specialist. Each covered his territory, interviewing the dairymen allotted to him, and the drive was successful, 24 herds with 514 cows being signed up for the year. Immediately after the drive a meeting was held at which time directors for the association were elected. The directors hired a cow tester and the testing work was carried on successfully during the year. This was a notable achievement, all prior efforts to form an association having been unsuccessful. The committeemen secured over a third of the number of cows signed up and were in no small way responsible for the success of the undertaking. Similar procedure is followed whenever possible in other counties and in other enterprises.

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

Supervisory Plan of Work for 1926

The plan outlined in our 1926 plan of work report has for the most part been carried out during the year. For further information about the supervisory plan of work, see Nevada's 1926 plan of work report. An effort was made to visit each county at least four times during the year for the purpose of supervision and assistance on the program of work. Where possible, meetings were attended, office organization, program analysis, program development, club organization and reports were discussed with the agent.

Office Organization, Records and Reports.

The past year has generally seen an improvement in the office filing systems and records in county extension agents' offices. Several agents have had difficulty in securing competent stenographic and clerical assistance which has retarded progress in these particular offices, but in the main, a decided improvement can be reported. Full or part time stenographic or clerical assistance is now available to each agent. This has resulted in better records being kept and better reports being made, but there is still need for considerable improvement along this line.

During the year a motion picture projector was purchased for use in the different counties. Two machines are now available for use in the counties, and motion picture films have been used to a larger extent in 1926 than in 1925.

Maintenance, Training and Personnel

In as much as three of our agents commenced extension work for the first time in 1925, explanation of methods and ways and means of carrying on extension work has occupied more of the assistant director's

time than ordinarily.

At the extension conference in January 1926, the programs of work for each agent for 1926 were reviewed and decided upon by each agent before leaving the conference. Goals for each program were definitely set, and as such, are reported in the 1926 county agent reports. A number of new projects were written up at the 1926 conference by the different extension committees. A standard form for projects developed three years ago is now in use by most of the agents in making their plan of work reports. The ultimate goal of standard projects is to have a uniform system or plan of work in use in all of the counties in so far as it is possible.

Program Development and Analysis

Each agent's program of work was checked over item by item when planned and the progress was checked in the same manner during the year. In a good many instances progress of the program was checked in the field, a close study being made of the different projects with the idea of making recommendations for continuing or abandoning projects in 1927. A close contact was maintained with all the projects under way with special attention being paid to the crops program which has needed strengthening. In all, eleven programs of work were checked, and a tentative program worked up for Douglas County, which is unorganized at the present time, for use whenever the people of Douglas County see fit to carry on extension work.

Notes were taken in 1925 relative to the 1926 program and used in assisting agents in making out their programs of work for 1926. As a result of this plan, more uniform plans of work were adopted in each county; for example, a wheat variety test in a county in the southern part of the state now means the same thing in any one of the northern counties; or a sheep grading project for better wool production in Elko County means the same kind of a project in Washoe County.

The Assistant Director was directly or indirectly connected with each one of the following projects or pieces of work carried out in the different counties, which shows the effectiveness of the program analysis made and incorporated in the 1926 programs, and the results secured:

Ten out of eleven organized counties, and two unorganized counties, carried on wheat variety tests, using varieties recommended and keeping records of results suggested.

Nine counties of the state adopted a seed certification plan for small grains worked out and put into operation by the assistant director, acting as crop specialist. The inspector was provided by the State Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Ten counties put on a campaign for smut control after plans furnished.

A traveling pure seed exhibit, supplementary to the certified seed project or plan, was prepared for showing at farm center meetings, fairs, etc.

A new source of seed potatoes for Nevada growers was developed in Lake County, Oregon, with the cooperation of the O.A.C. Extension Service, and one car of this seed was shipped to Washoe County for planting in 1927.

A uniform program for poultry schools was put into effect, four such schools being held in as many counties.

Assistance was given the county agent in Lincoln County in planning a certified seed potato project for that county.

Assistance was given in Washoe County in planning and staging a Dairy Field Day with cow testing as the theme of the meeting.

Sixty feet of educational exhibits in crop improvement was prepared and displayed at the Nevada Potato & Apple Show in Washoe County.

Assistance was given the agent in Lyon County in working out a successful plan for producing seed potatoes for home consumption.

Assistance was given in three counties in working out plans for seed potato improvement.

The use of motion picture films at community meetings was encouraged to take a more prominent part in such meetings. New films available were called to the attention of agents and motion picture equipment repaired and put into better shape for use in the field.

Subject Matter Assistance.

The assistant director acted as Crop Specialist for the Extension Service in as much as the college does not provide any such assistance. In some cases he furnished complete subject matter for the county agent and in other cases he merely gave advice. In all cases subject matter assistance given was on work that had been regularly planned as part of the agent's program.

Subject matter was prepared, in the limited time allowed, for the following projects:

- Grain variety tests
- Certified seed plan for small grains
- Campaign for treatment of smut, copper carbonate treatment
- Potato variety and source of seed tests
- Potato disease control
- Seed potato production
- Development of a new source of seed potatoes for Western Nevada growers in Lake County, Oregon.

In addition to this, subject matter was furnished on the following:

Dairy Field Day, Washoe County

Poultry Schools - Speakers secured and itinerary arranged for two-day schools in Washoe, Lyon, Churchill and Pershing counties.

Two wheat variety tests, 2 barley variety tests, 1 oat variety test, 1 smut control campaign, 1 potato improvement project, Douglas County (Unorganized county)

Educational exhibits Potato & Apple Show, Washoe County.

Storage, flood and drainage control Clark County, advice on engineering assistance.

Crops field meetings, Washoe and Lyon counties

Training of demonstration and livestock judging teams - club work.

Publicity

More tours and demonstration meetings have been held during 1926 than 1925. More field meetings at demonstrations have been calling attention to extension demonstrations or activities. Good publicity has been given to many phases of the work through the public press. See Figure 1, Page 7, for illustration of field meeting and tour.

Demonstration signs for use in the field were prepared and used by all of the agents. See Figure 2, page 7, for illustration of Demonstration Signs used in 11 counties.

An Extension News Letter, giving a summary of extension activities in the different counties has been prepared monthly, time permitting, by the Assistant Director and sent to state newspapers, members of county boards and farm center chairmen. This report has been published complete by several of the newspapers of the state whenever issued. See sample of News Letter, Pages 8 to 19.

More of the agents are mimeographing their monthly narrative reports and sending them to key men in their county or district. This has proven very beneficial in several instances. See sample of county agent mimeographed monthly report, Pages 20, 21 and 22.



Figure 1, Field Meeting and Tour



Figure 2, Demonstration Signs

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

April 10, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Herewith I beg to submit items from the summary of agricultural extension work in Nevada during the past month:

MONTHLY REPORT PREPARED BY THOMAS BUCKMAN
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION
MARCH 1926.

GENERAL REMARKS

GRAIN CERTIFICATION AVAILABLE

Arrangements were completed this month whereby Professor P.A. Lehenbauer of the College of Agriculture will make field and laboratory inspections for the certification of pure seed wheat, barley, and oats. The work will be done under a cooperative arrangement with S. C. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights and Measures. Certification work is an important part of the crop improvement work being carried on in the respective counties. Under this plan a supply of pure seed will be developed in each county sufficient to supply local needs. Lists of certified seed for sale will be furnished anyone interested, after field inspections and laboratory examinations have been made, thereby making available for planting good seed of known quality.

WOMEN START A NEW PROJECT

Color work, a new sub-project, is being taken up by the Clothing and Home Improvement groups in various sections of the state. The work includes a study of color as an inexpensive and satisfying method of bringing beauty and interest into our surroundings. Mimeographed material for four demonstrations has been prepared by the state office and is now ready for use. Each woman agent has also received an interesting exhibit of textiles illustrating tints and shades of the different colors and the best color combinations.

Washoe County reports: "Miss Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director of Extension, held two project leader training classes on March 8th and March 24th. There were leaders present from Anderson-Riverside, Brown-Huffakers, Washoe Valley, Reno, Sparks, and Verdi communities. The lessons were on color harmony to be used in clothing and home improvement projects. The leaders were very much interested. The third lesson will be given on April 1st. Washoe County has purchased the needed material for this work and all leaders are to give two lessons on color in each homemakers club during the month of April." Similar work is being carried on in Pershing, Eureka, Lincoln and Clark counties.

IN THE COUNTIES

CLARK

Ammonium sulfate has been applied to 1,500 orchard trees so far by Mr. McGriff, cooperator in commercial fertilizer work.

Tentative plans for improvement of fresh grape and pomegranate culture were discussed at two committee meetings held in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys.

The Moapa Growers secured the assistance of J. H. Wood, of the Ryan Fruit Company, in conducting an asparagus grading and packing demonstration for the valley growers and the agricultural classes of the Moapa Valley High School. According to Mr. Wood, "the Moapa Valley asparagus is far superior in quality and appearance to that of any other on the western markets." The two demonstration plots in the Virgin Valley also show possibilities of producing a similar quality of "grass."

A preliminary survey of possible developments of a consuming market for Southern Nevada produce in the Beatty-Leadfield and Tonopah districts was made under immediate direction of C. W. Creel, Director Nevada Extension Service.

Poultry house plans have been furnished three cooperators. Disease control measures were received from the State Veterinarian's Office for one flock of baby chicks. Instead of disposing of would-be-culls from one flock, an improved ration, regularly fed, with the addition of deep clean litter in the run, brought the production up from approximately 31 per cent to over 50 per cent in a week's time.

Boys' Club Work. A complete survey of Boys' Club Work to date for 1926, for both Clark and Lincoln counties, shows 67 members in eight community groups. Work will consist of hogs, poultry and market gardening, as a means to the end of the purchase of a dairy heifer or its equivalent value in some other livestock or market gardening project.

Dairy. Questionable stock in the shipment of dairy heifers into Clark and Lincoln counties by the Panaca Jersey Heifer Club, were given the retest for T.B., all having been found T.B. free. Among the four herds tested in Las Vegas, but one reactor was found -- showing a remarkably low percentage (less than one per cent) of cows affected. Dr. W. B. Earl of the State Veterinary Control Service made the tests.

Two potato variety test plots were checked over but no notable results have thus far been observed.

Home Improvement. Several minor bits of home improvement are under way in the county. One local group, St. Thomas, is working on this project. The meeting this month took the form of a chicken dinner given to the husbands. While the fried chicken was cooking in the steam pressure cooker, the husbands were treated to a talk on kitchen conveniences with emphasis on the ones which they could buy at small expense or make at home. The age of the chickens was a matter of much interest. One man furnished a rooster well over the ten-year mark with a wager that it would not cook tender in forty minutes: he won, for it took fifty, but at the end of the extra ten minutes the meat fell off the bones. There were fifty people present and after the lecture and the dinner the evening ended

with games on the lawn.

Food Preparation: The women of Logandale and Overton are working on the Food Preparation project. The subject of the March meeting at each place was vegetable cookery, with cabbage used for the demonstration. As most of Miss LeNoir's time in April will be spent in Lincoln County a second Food Preparation lesson was held in each of these communities, with salads for the subject of the discussion and demonstration.

Gardens: Gardens are also growing in Clark County. This month Miss LeNoir made visits to discuss plans and give instruction to the local leaders in Bunkerville, Mesquite and Overton. Some good gardens are under way in these places and also at St. Thomas.

Keep Growing Demonstrations. The Keep Growing Demonstration Contest has been started in four schools of the county. The agent gave talks this month at St. Thomas and at Mesquite.

CHURCHILL

Agricultural Extension activities in Churchill County during March cover the subjects: poultry, dairying, rodent control, grain smut control and farm crops.

Baby chicks from bred-to-lay flocks were especially urged; eleven poultrymen were directly assisted in securing high class chicks from accredited flocks. Much activity was shown in poultry house building. Sixteen new commercial poultry houses were built. Direct assistance was given in six of these. Control of chicken-pox by vaccination was demonstrated on three farms. 450 doses of vaccine were used. Control of intestinal round worms and secum worms and indirectly the control of blackhead by means of nicotine sulphate capsules, was introduced and tried by several parties. Indications are that this method will be generally used this coming summer.

The local dairy industry shows a good healthy tone in that a considerable number of dairy cattle changed hands at good prices. Three parties were assisted in selecting foundation herds. One registered bull was placed. Greater interest in mixed grass pastures is shown as spring advances. Five dairymen made plans to establish pastures this spring. Blackleg outbreaks are frequent at this time of the year. Constant vigilance is necessary. Five dairymen were shown how to do this work and 120 doses of blackleg aggressin were supplied through the State Disease Control Office in Reno.

Grain smut control has received its due amount of attention during this planting season. Two hundred and forty pounds of copper carbonate have been sold locally during the month for wheat seed treatment. Fourteen wheat growers have been instructed in its use. Another year should see almost universal use of grain seed treatment for smut control in this valley.

Rodent control work received its share of attention from the Extension Office. Twenty-four farmers were supplied with poison or traps and were instructed in their use.

Club work is beginning to take definite shape. Five club leaders have been selected with a total tentative enrollment of 75 members in the five clubs.

Agricultural Extension work by means of news articles has received the hearty cooperation of the local press. Twelve timely articles of local interest, amounting to 231 column inches, were prepared on the various items included in the month's work.

ELKO

Elko County government colts on exhibition at the Salt Lake Livestock Show won two seconds and two thirds out of the 12 prizes awarded for this class of livestock. The judges awarded prizes to the colts showing the most quality. The best cared for colts had the advantage as the awards were made on this basis.

Nine club members have enrolled in the baby beef project. In addition to the purebred shorthorn prize offered by J. Selby Badt for this prize, W. S. Short will donate a \$150 heifer as a second prize.

The wheat smut control campaign is progressing nicely, a number of farmers having signified their intention of using the copper carbonate dust treatment recommended by the extension service. The farm bureau has had a machine constructed which will be loaned to farmers who wish to use this method.

Plans were completed for the rodent control drive this spring.

Three demonstrations have been given on how to prepare poison bait for poisoning magpies. Strychnin has been placed with 25 ranchers, who will follow the directions given out at the demonstration.

Wheat variety tests will be conducted by the following cooperators; Geo. Hennen, G. Trescartes, C. C. Drown, Chester Lang, D. Riddell, who will test out White Federation; and Blaine Jeanney, who will have Early Baart under observation.

At Wells, the O. S. L. Railroad is placing box cars as homes for their employees. One of these cars is being used as a demonstration house.

Schools were visited during the month where Keep Growing Demonstrations were carried on.

EUREKA

Nine miles of proposed pipe line in Eureka County was discussed with Palma Bros. by the District Agent, C. R. Townsend, in February. The valley was carefully studied and the project was abandoned on account of the cost of material and the class of forage produced for lambing ewes.

HUMBOLDT-LANDER

Twenty-six tons of seed wheat has been treated for Humboldt and Lander counties with copper carbonate dust for the control of common smut in wheat. This includes almost every rancher in the counties who are putting in grain, also several others who have not planted yet but who have expressed a desire to have their seed so treated.

On many farms only half of the grain was treated with the dust and the rancher treated the other half with the usual method of bluestone or formaldehyde; these were planted side by side and as near the same conditions as possible so that an

accurate check might be made of the two methods, comparing such points as: length of time it takes each to come up, stand of wheat, length of roots after coming up, and amount of smut present at harvest time.

The ranchers who have received the demonstrations so far are: Fred Stewart, Capt. Marvel, Steve Ferrero, Douglas Kilfoil, Arnold Schwartz, Virgil Pasquale, L. R. Recanzone, Lye Bros. Theo. J. Miller, Joe Boggio, Roy Persson, Lorenzo Recanzone.

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director of Extension, spent three days with the agent, visiting all the clubs and parents. Miss Stilwell outlined the requirements for the leaders and club members. The members were fortunate in getting for leaders people who are not only proficient in the subject matter of the project, but ones who really enjoy working with the boys and girls, and who will take interest in helping them raise sufficient money to take the members to club camp at Reno. The leader at Golconda is Mrs. Swan; at Paradise Valley, Mrs. J.F. Harvey, Mrs. J.P. Riley and Professor Schoer; at McDermitt, Mrs. Sage.

There were 51 club members in Humboldt County. The clubs at Golconda and McDermitt were organized this spring. Paradise has had a club for three years, the membership this year being three times that of 1925.

So many requests have been received by the county agent for poisoning work to be done on the ranches that it is impossible to get around to them, so it is hoped that each community can be organized and a day or two days in the spring of the year be given over to this work by every rancher in the district. E. R. Sans, of the Biological Survey, has offered to cooperate with the agent in organizing the communities in Humboldt and Lander counties for the purpose of carrying on a poisoning campaign to rid the counties of squirrels and gophers.

A cream tester has been added to the equipment of the Extension Office at Winnemucca. Several ranchers in the county are separating their milk and shipping the cream. Projects were organized this month for weighing and testing the milk from each cow, which enables the ranchers to know their good cows as well as the boarders.

Methods of housing and feeding baby chicks have been discussed with several people who are getting chicks for the first time. Several cases of tuberculosis have been diagnosed by the agent and eradication methods outlined.

Community meetings: The county agent attended the Paradise Livestock Ass'n. meeting at Paradise. Range questions and problems were discussed. Miss Stilwell and the agent attended the Orovida monthly community meeting. Miss Stilwell discussed organization and encouraged them to continue their meetings. The ranchers and the county agent discussed local problems, such as poisoning gophers, cut worms, and methods of raising poultry.

LINCOLN

Boys of the Lincoln County clubs commenced work on the Achievement Day Program which will be held at Pioche on April 20 to 22. The Pahranaagat Valley Corn Club, the Panaca Jersey Heifer Club, and the Ursino Potato Club groups will all participate in this program.

Seed for the first 10 acres of Swadley corn has been placed by the Gardner

Ranch, Pahrnagat Valley. Through variety tests conducted the past two years in that valley, this variety showed very encouraging possibilities by way of early maturity for a hogging off crop to enable marketing hogs before the usual fall drop in hog prices occurs. Plans are also under way to conduct an "ear-to-row" seed plot of this variety for higher yield as well as early maturity. Seed for the sweet and field corn variety tests have been received.

Two cooperators were secured in Ursine to treat their seed wheat with copper carbonate dust.

An order was placed for one ton of Certified Bliss Triumph potato seed for distribution among club members in the Pahrnagat Valley for their market garden project. In addition one sack each of Certified Bliss Triumphs, Irish Cobblers and Early Ohios were ordered by two cooperators with which to conduct variety tests in Alamo and Ursine.

Home Improvement. The Home Improvement project is being taken up by the women of Pioche this month. They have studied color in relation to the home. Each woman at the meeting started a color wheel which will be completed at the next meeting. The illustrative material used was in the form of art supplies and colored textiles suitable for draperies.

Home Gardens. To secure an adequate supply of vegetables, the home garden project is being steadily fostered in Lincoln County. This month the agent made visits to the local leaders at Panaca and Alamo. Cooperators have also been enrolled at Ursine and demonstration gardens established at each of the following communities: Panaca, Caliente and Alamo.

Food Preparation. Food preparation project groups are continuing their work at Alamo, Hiko, Panaca and Eagle Valley, a project meeting being held at each of these places this month. At Alamo and Eagle Valley the subject was food in its relation to the needs of the body, with a demonstration in making soup. At Panaca the demonstration was on vegetable cookery, and at Hiko on meat cookery.

LYON

Five additional applications for federal farm loans in Lyon County have been filled out by the county agent and forwarded to the Western Nevada National Farm Loan Association. Mr. J. P. Raine, secretary of the association, gave a talk on the farm loan system at the South End and Wellington farm center meetings.

Officials of the Truckee River Power Co. in Reno were interviewed during the month by a committee consisting of George Friedhoff, Peter Henrichs, Melio Maonchi and the county agent, relative to the extension of electric power lines in Mason and Smith Valleys to supply power to approximately 125 farmers. The power company will make a survey of the proposed extension and estimate as to the cost of its construction at an early date.

The campaign to control smut in wheat has gone over very successfully. The J. F. Ford Co., seed dealers, have purchased a dusting machine for treating the seed they handle. Farmers securing seed from this firm can have their seed re-cleaned and treated for smut before hauling the seed to the ranch.

The cow testing association has been operating one month. 445 cows are under test.

The Wisconsin Pride potato, grown successfully in the delta region in California, will be given a thorough trial in Mason Valley

Home Gardening is a growing project in Lyon County. Seven demonstration gardens have been signed up. Two garden meetings were held; one in Mason on March 15th and one in Yerington on March 16th. Round table discussions were held and much useful information was given by the women. Garden plans were made and the varieties selected for these gardens.

Mrs. Persis Edwards, the county leader, with the assistance of Mrs. Geo. Willis and Mrs. F. O. Stickney gave a garden program at the Grant View Farm Center meeting this month.

Keep Growing Demonstrations received a large amount of intensive work this month by all concerned -- agent, leader, schools and children. Seven schools were visited by the agent, Miss Lane. The County Project Leader, Mrs. Churchyard, accompanied Miss Lane to some of these schools and plans were made for the Achievement Day programs, poster contests, and the work for the remainder of the year.

NYE

Director C. W. Creel of the Extension Service, and County Agent J. H. Wittwer of Clark and Lincoln counties, spent several days visiting ranchers near Beatty during the month, looking into the agricultural possibilities of this district. With the opening of the new mining camp at Leadfield, a new market for vegetables grown in southern Nevada has opened up. Mr. Creel delivered the first crate of new vegetables to be received in the new camp. The vegetables were grown by Shurtliff Bros. in the Moapa Valley and consisted of asparagus, lettuce, radishes and carrots. The roads were good, according to Mr. Creel, from Las Vegas, fifty miles away, to the new camp. It requires an hour and a half to drive from the Moapa Valley into Las Vegas, four hours to Beatty, and another hour and a half to Leadfield.

Several farmers in the Beatty district are interested in planting potatoes this year and have been furnished with information where to purchase certified Netted Gem seed. L. P. Kimball, Beatty, was secured as cooperator in conducting a potato variety test. Victor Lambertuir, Tonopah, was furnished with information where to purchase seed potatoes.

During February District Agent Townsend made a trip to Hot Creek, Nye County, with Messrs. John Eager, Dr. Mead and Jack Traverse, making an inspection trip over the southern desert range used by the Adams McGill Co. in wintering their sheep bands. On this trip range management was discussed on both summer and winter ranges. The feeding of tobacco cured alfalfa to bucks and weak sheep was demonstrated on this trip.

PERSHING

Three demonstrations were given during the month in the dusting of seed wheat with copper carbonate to control smut. 260 acres of wheat planted with seed given this treatment has been planted in the Lovelock Valley.

Professor V. E. Scott gave demonstrations in poultry culling and dairy cattle judging at club meetings, 19 members being present to witness the demonstrations.

Sample bottles have been purchased for the use of the dairymen in the cow testing project.

Poultry housing was discussed at one farm center meeting. A model semi-monitor poultry house was displayed at this meeting. Several of these houses have been constructed in Pershing County.

Two demonstrations were given in cut worm control.

R. Ruddell, Lovelock & Fuss, A. Jahn, J. Kjeldsen, G. Stone, M. Smith, H. Thran, L. C. Munk, and P. Anker are carrying on wheat variety tests. White Federation and Onas will be compared with the varieties commonly grown in the Lovelock Valley.

Food Preparation. Food Preparation has held the attention of the Big Meadows Community. On March 19th a meeting of the Homemakers of the community was held. "Made Over" Meat Dishes" was the subject of the meeting and many excellent recipes and suggestions worked out.

Gardens. Gardens are receiving a considerable amount of attention from the women of the Fairview Community. Mrs. E. A. Perez is the garden project leader for this community and has secured six cooperators in home vegetable gardening. Miss Lane spent March 30th visiting these cooperators and going over the various phases of the work with them.

Color Work. The Fairview Homemakers Club also held two meetings, March 24th and 30th, devoted to the new color work. Color cards for use in identifying colors and in working out suitable color combinations were made by each woman and will be used by them in all color work carried on this year. Much interest was shown in the work.

Publicity. A publicity agent has been appointed in each of the women's and the girls' clubs to see that the County Publicity Agent, Mrs. Philip Anker, gets all of the news of the work. Mrs. Anker has been most active in gathering all of the items of interest. She submits written notes every Thursday, the day before the local paper goes to press, to the editor and to the representative for the Reno papers in this county.

WASHOE

The North Truckee Boys Club was reorganized this month. Fifteen members were present.

The Huffakers Boys Club met early in the month. Baby beef and Dairy projects were discussed.

The smut control project continues to be a popular one. Over 400 acres of grain has been given this treatment. A local implement company has purchased a dusting machine which is rented to farmers. Most of those using the machine haul their grain to town, giving the seed dust treatment there. Several farmers have

constructed their own machines and a number have used the machine owned by the farm bureau.

Several hundred letters were sent out during the month to people in Reno relative to the care of shade trees. Several orchards were visited and information given as to spraying and pruning.

Twenty-one cooperators are enrolled in the poultry culling and feeding project with 11,000 hens on which records are being kept. Twelve flocks produced over 50 percent in February.

Motion pictures were shown at three farm center meetings - the U. S. Department film "From Ranch to Ranch in California" being shown.

The Browns Huffakers Farm Center has 156 members and the Anderson Riverside Farm Center has 880 members.

Keep Growing Demonstrations. There were twelve schools visited this month, 324 children being weighed.

The children of the Empire School were weighed on March 9th. Four received gold stars. All children are eating vegetables and drinking milk every day. This school is located at the Gypsum Plant. The people in charge are cooperating in every way possible to put this project over.

Excellent gains have been made by the children in the Gerlach School, nine receiving gold stars this month. A "Drink No Coffee" program is being carried out by this school.

Arrangements for poster contests in these schools have been made. Prizes will be awarded by the county farm bureau, and the winning posters will be entered in the State Poster Contest.

Home Improvement. Eleven demonstration meetings with an attendance of 159 have been held by leaders and agents this month. Sixteen home visits were made by the agent to assist with room improvement.

Better Homes Week. Mrs. M. Heidenreich, County Leader of Home Improvement Work, has been appointed chairman by the Homemakers to arrange for their part in carrying out the Better Homes Program. The Homemakers presidents and local home improvement leader from each club will compose the county committee from the farm bureau. Mrs. Wayne Wilson is the chairman for city women. A joint meeting will be held in the early part of April to make definite plans for exhibits, tours, and programs for the week of April 26th to May 1st.

WHITE PINE

Reservoir Supply. The reservoir at the Costello ranch in Steptoe Valley has been enlarged and improvements made in the dam. District Agent Townsend has worked out plans for another small reservoir at the A. B. and V. B. Gardner ranch.

Demonstrations have been given in the control of smut in wheat by the use of copper carbonate dust treatment of wheat.

RURAL ENGINEERING: The past month District Extension Agent Townsend has been very busy along rural engineering lines, the following projects being undertaken.

A preliminary survey has been made for the Lund City Water Supply for main street at Lund, Nevada.

Two miles of ditch have been surveyed in Spring Valley; the water from the mountain streams having in the past been lost by sinking in gravel formation. Ditch lines were surveyed on grade to prevent washing.

One mile of ditch was changed in Steptoe Valley, which had washed to such an extent that it was impossible to properly clean same. This ditch was surveyed on a grade and approximately 7 acres of new land may be irrigated under the new ditch.

One half mile of ditch was surveyed, leading from a spring in Spring Valley, the waters from which will irrigate 30 acres of new land.

Three miles of flood control ditch have been surveyed which will control the flood waters from cloud bursts in the Pancake Range of mountains.

Plans of cattle chutes have been made for three different ranchers.

Plans for a bull shoeing sling have been submitted to one rancher, shoes and nails for thirteen bulls have been ordered for the shoeing of these animals which will be turned on rocky rough summer range.

One spring for stock watering purposes has been developed by means of a cut in earth and installation of troughs.

One ranch road has been surveyed and plans made for setting trees along the road leading into ranch home.

Supervision of installation of water wheel for domestic water supply for pumping for five homes in Preston has taken two days of the agent's time this month.

One light plant has been repaired and plans submitted for proper housing of same.

Pipe has been ordered for enlargement of the Castello reservoir in Spring Valley, and plans made for enlargement.

One rancher was assisted in securing a permit for the construction of a large reservoir. Survey was checked for information of state office.

Plans have been made for the installation of a generator on Buick Car crank-shaft for the operation of a motion picture machine for use in rural districts.

RANGE LIVESTOCK:

Two dehorning demonstrations were given.

Five vaccinating demonstrations were given.

One spaying demonstration was given. This demonstration was the spaying of a blooded saddle mare which will be used for saddle purposes.

Five applicants were assisted in preparing applications for permits on National Forest range.

The county agent advised one rancher relative to proper feeding of beef animals.

One rancher has been interested in the installation of plans for installation of scales at his ranch for record keeping purposes.

A trip was made to one ranch in response to call for the purpose of determining sickness of horses.

Plans for better range management was talked over with 20 range users.

Plans for the organization of the Lund Cattlegrower's Association have been drawn up and organization of same has been talked over with several cattlemen.

National Forest officials have been visited relative to certain applications of permittees and range management plans talked over for groups of people. Permits have been secured for the dry lambing study on the White Pine Division.

DARIY: The Preston Creamery has been visited and suggestions made on sanitation and a general cleanup of the surroundings. Testing of cream was supervised. This plant is now making approximately 300 pounds of butter per week and is under the management of Chris Jensen. New customers are coming in daily. Mr. Jensen has a years lease on this plant and it is hoped to hold a testing demonstration during April, at which time sanitation and care of cream will be explained to the ranchers.

Dairy clubs have been visited and the organization of new clubs talked over in Preston and Lund.

CROPS: Smut control in wheat by the Copper Carbonate Treatment has been carried on with all ranchers in White Pine and Eureka counties, 42 ranchers having tried this treatment of wheat for the first time.

Five different varieties of wheat have been secured and distributed to ranchers for variety tests. Plans made for planting and harvesting have been submitted to the cooperators.

Two varieties of potatoes have been ordered and received for a potato variety test in Spring Valley.

Advice on spraying of fruit trees have been rendered to six farmers.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS: During this month the Keep Growing Demonstrations which are being carried on in the county received individual help through the visit of Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension, who came here from the state office to help out during the absence of Miss LeNoir. Miss Stilwell met with all the Keep Growing demonstrators in Preston, Lund, Baker, Cherry Creek and Goshute. After the efficient local leaders weighed the children, Miss Stilwell had a personal conference with each child, discussing with him his

his food and sleep habits and other factors affecting his growth. In most of the county excellent growth records are being made. Arrangements were also made for each school to enter the State Keep Growing Poster Contest, by making posters showing just how much the children have grown in height and in weight, and what food and sleep habits have helped to secure this growth. Each of these communities is planning to hold a Keep Growing Achievement Day in April, at which the final results of the year's work will be demonstrated and the local posters judged. The winning posters will be entered in the state contest.

Very sincerely,

Thomas Buckman

Thomas Buckman,
Assistant Director,
Nevada Extension Service

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and
 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

TENTATIVE ITINERARY EDWARD C. REED
 County Extension Agent, Lyon County
 Yerington, Nevada.
 November, 1926.

LOCAL CONDITIONS MAY WARRANT A CHANGE IN SCHEDULE

DATE	PLACE	REMARKS
November 1-5	Portland, Oregon	Club Trip
6	Reno	Club Work
8-9	Yerington	Office
10	Grant View	Community Meeting
11	Yerington	Office
12	Grant View	Farm Bureau Meeting
13	Yerington	Office
15	"	Publish paper-An'l.Mtg.
16	"	Mtgs. Wellington Center
17-20	"	Program 1927
22-24	Smith Valley	Program 1927
25		Thanksgiving
26-27	Fernley	Grain Mtg. Club Report
29-30	Yerington	Monthly Report

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and
U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating

BRIEF REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S
ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER
1926.

FALL FARM CENTER MEETINGS STARTED

The regular meetings of the farm centers started at Grant View. Two meetings were held during the month in that center and plans for the annual membership drive were started with the following teams appointed: Mrs. C. Wines and Mrs. S. Springer on one team and Jerry Mann and Doc. Howard on the other team.

The Lyon County Farm Bureau Directors held their regular monthly meeting on the 8th and plans for the annual Farm Meeting were made.

LYON COUNTY WINS PRIZES AT ANNUAL POTATO SHOW

Lyon County won the cup for the best county exhibit excluding Washoe County, at the annual Potato and Apple Show held in Reno on October 22nd and 23rd. Lyon County exhibitors won many ribbons on the quality of their exhibits and also brought home again the cup for the best standard pack, which was won by W. Gardiner. This is the second year Lyon County has won this trophy and attests the high quality of the pack as shipped from the county. One feature of the exhibit that attracted attention was the pure seed exhibit. This is the first year that Lyon County has had any seed entered in this part of the show and these exhibits won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in the Burbank class.

FINAL MEETING HELD ON POWER LINE EXTENSION

A final meeting of the committee and the Public Service Commission and the officials of the Truckee River Power Company was held at Carson City during the month. After a discussion of the plan proposed, the committee from Lyon County presented 117 signers on the petition. The Power Company officials agreed to present this plan to the main office of the Company in Boston and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken on the project. The committee present from Lyon County consisted of J.D. Yeager, Frank Simpson, M. Maionchi and Peter Henrichs and Geo. Hay. This committee has worked on the project from the start and has been to several meetings in Carson to discuss the plan with interested parties.

MINNESOTA FIELD CORN PROVES HIGH YIELDING QUALITIES

Rudolph Miller of Fernley holds the record for corn production in Lyon County. The variety was Minnesota 13 and the seed originally came from Colorado, it being grown one year on J.D. Yeager ranch in Smith Valley before Mr. Miller secured some seed. Mr. Miller had a four acre plot which produced 62 bushels of shelled corn to the acre of 3444 lbs. per acre. This corn matured in fine shape in August with no danger of being frozen. He uses this feed for turkeys and hogs and claims it is the cheapest feed grown.

SEED POTATO PLOTS HARVESTED

The four plots of seed potatoes grown by the boys' club of Mason Valley produced 13500 lbs. of seed potatoes. The total acreage was 1.88 which is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of seed per acre. The total cost of raising this seed has not been figured but will be presented in November report. The seed was of fine quality and ranged from one drop up to market size potatoes. It was displayed at the Potato and Apple Show and was awarded 1st and 3rd prizes in the pure seed class. John Gardiner also produced some very high quality seed following the same plan and reports a good yield.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATION REPORT

The Lyon County Cow Testing Association shows 340 cows from 18 herds tested with an average milk production of 682.4 lbs. of milk and 23.8 lbs. of fat for the month. The highest herd over 15 cows for the month was that of Beaman Bros. of Smith Valley with 28 cows producing an average of 862 lbs. of milk and 28.4 lbs. of fat; Mathew and Costello Herd of Mason Valley was second with 30 cows producing an average of 748.1 lbs. of milk and 28.1 lbs. of fat and Roland Snyder herd third with 28 cows producing an average of 731.1 lbs. of milk and 25.4 lbs. of fat. The highest herd for the month under 15 cows was the herd of F. Rich of Smith Valley, 11 cows producing an average of 790.6 lbs. of milk and 29.3 lbs. of fat.

The highest producing cow for the month was owned by F. Rich, Big Red producing 1701.9 lbs. of milk and 56.1 lbs. of fat. The second high cow also belonged to F. Rich, Jersey producing 1169.1 lbs. of milk and 51.4 lbs. of fat. Beaman Bros. of Smith Valley, owns the third high cow, Simpson a Holstien, producing 1510.9 lbs. of milk and 49.8 lbs. of fat.

Ten cows produced more than 40 lbs. of fat for the month.

FERNLEY JUDGING TEAM MAKE TRIP TO PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL

The Championship Livestock judging team of Nevada from Fernley, Nevada, went to Portland during the month to attend the Pacific International Livestock Show. The boys were entered in the judging contest also and scored very well considering the older class of boys in the judging and the fact that this was their first experience in regular show competition. The boys left Reno on Thursday and arrived in Portland on Saturday and went immediately to the grounds where they were housed in the Stock Exchange Building.

Considerable time was spent in sight-seeing around the show and the four days that they were there was taken up in viewing the exhibits and in the judging contests. One trip up the Columbia River was made so the boys could see the wonderful scenery along that famous drive.

They returned home on Saturday, November 6th, and reported a good time and probably have gained considerable in experience in many ways.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

State summary showing the projects, those which apply to the Western States Program, goals set, goals completed, and goals incomplete:

		<u>1926 PROGRAM</u>		
		<u>Range Livestock Projects</u>	Western States Program	Completed Progress - Work Started
Goal				
2	Beef cattle grading demonstrations	x	1	
3	Wool grading demonstrations	x	6	
3	Sheep grading projects for better wool production	x	4	
3	Yokum cattle chutes	x	1	
4	Market news service	x	4	
2	Beef projects, culling females	x		
4	Spaying demonstrations, culling females, beef	x	4	3
2	Ranch record keeping, beef		1	6
3	Sheep feeding (finishing) projects, Western Nevada	x		3
3	Beef cattle feeding (finishing) projects, Western Nev.	x		2
1	Ranch record keeping, sheep			
3	Grading and dehorning projects, beef	x		7
1	Enclosed area breeding project, beef	x		
2	Rotation deferred area sheep grazing projects	x	2	
1	Range herding cattle project (salting)	x	1	3
3	Range inspections for poisonous plants	x	2	
1	Bedding out system with sheep	x		
1	Pasture breeding project, sheep	x		1
4	Purebred bulls to be placed	x	13	
2	Beef clubs (Junior)	x	2	
1	Steer feeding project	x		3
2	Government remount stallions to be placed		1	

Range Livestock (Cont'd.)

Goal		Western States Program	Completed	Progress Work Started
1	Improved cattle chute to be constructed	x		1
1	Sheep club (Junior)		4	
11	Cooperate with Nev-Cal. Coop. Marketing Ass'n.		6	
11	Cooperate with Pacific Coop. Wool Growers Ass'n.		6	

Dairy Projects

4	Cow testing associations	x	4	
36	Purebred sires placed in dairy herds	x	27	
9	Barns constructed after plans furnished	x	9	1
3	Milk testing circles	x	2	
9	Dairy clubs (junior)	x	7	
1	Dairy demonstration day		1	
1	Dairy school			
1	Purebred sire survey	x		
5	Silos	x	4	
1	Project to improve city milk supply			
1	Milking machine to be installed			
1	Ranch record keeping project	x		2
1	Succulent feed pasture demonstration		16	
3	Follow-up bull associations	x	2	

Poultry Projects

34	Poultry houses (new)		36	
6	Bred-to-lay flock projects		20	
2	Improved poultry houses		7	

Poultry (Cont'd)

Goal		Western States Program	Completed	Progress Work Started
4	Poultry schools		4	
55	Culling and feeding project cooperators		25	7
1	Assistance to turkey growers in marketing		1	
1	Egg marketing association organized		1	
1	Cost of production record, turkeys			
1	Blackhead control project, turkeys		1	
6	Poultry Clubs		6	
9	Culling demonstrations		11	
1	Caponizing demonstration		4	
2	Investigation of markets for live poultry		1	

Crops Projects

11	Campaigns for control of smut, copper carbonate treatment	x	10	
34	Wheat variety tests	x	47	
4	Barley variety tests	x	13	
2	Potato variety tests	x	2	
3	Alfalfa variety tests	x	4	
1	Follow-up crop test, Expt. Station, Las Vegas		1	
3	Mixed pasture demonstrations		3	
10	Demonstrations dust methods, smut control	x	8	
1	Seed potato club (Junior)	x	1	
1	Car of certified seed potatoes imported	x	1	
1	Potato day	x		
1	Alfalfa seed production harvesting demonstration	x		

Crops (Cont'd)		Western States Program	Completed	Progress - Work Started
Goal				
3	Rye pasture demonstrations		6	
8	Corn variety tests	x	11	
1	Market garden club (Junior)	x		
10	Demonstrations seed potato selection	x	10	
5	Demonstrations pruning apple orchards		5	
12	Demonstrations rodent control		17	
1	Winter vs. spring wheat test	x	2	
10	Demonstrations disease control, potatoes	x	11	
1	Demonstration grading potatoes	x		
4	Corn silage tests	x		
1	Alfalfa seed production test	x	4	
2	Sweet clover tests for hay		1	2
3	Grain culture tillage demonstrations	x		
5	Certified seed potato plots	x	4	
1	Soil project - test of commercial fertilizers		3	
1	Project pomegranate culture and marketing		1	
1	Campaign sour sweet clover as green manure crop			1
1	Seed corn plot	x	1	
1	Orchard grafting demonstration		1	
1	Marketing project - Meapa Growers follow-up work		1	
1	Source of seed test - potatoes	x	6	
1	(branded bags. Campaign for better grading of potatoes, use of new	x		1
1	Potato and Apple Show	x	1	
1	Celery growing promotion project			

Crops (Cont'd)

Goal		Western States Program	Completed	Progress - Work started
4	Spraying demonstrations, orchards		1	
1	Alfalfa marketing plan	x	1	
1	Certified seed plot, wheat	x	9	
1	Frost control demonstration, orchards		1	
1	Grasshopper control demonstration		11	
2	Alfalfa weevil control spray rings	x	7	

Rural Engineering Projects

1	Lighting plant to be installed			1
3	Tests flow of water artesian well	x	2	
10	Springs to be developed - stock watering	x	19	
1	City water supply developed - land		1	
1	Project $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long stock water ditch to be con- (structed.	x		
1	Artesian well development plan	x		1
1	Irrigation reservoir to be enlarged	x	1	
1	Irrigation and flood control storage preliminary (survey.		1	

Miscellaneous Projects

1	Campaign for magpie extermination		1	
2	Community tree planting projects		2	
2	Home landscaping demonstrations		1	
4	School house grounds improved		4	
2	County-wide drives rodent control-Elko Co. 80,000 acres		1	

NARRATIVE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROJECTS

(a) Soils

Maintenance of soil fertility by the use of green and barnyard manures is a serious problem in Southern Nevada. Investigations by the District Agent in Clark County show the need of more humus and nitrogen in the soils of that county, particularly where winter vegetables are being grown. The demand for information of this kind and the use of mineral fertilizer in Southern Nevada appeared to be sufficiently pressing to justify the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperating with the Farm Bureau and Extension Service in a series of experiments along this line. For full information as to the problems and examples of this work being done in Clark County, see the 1923, 1924, and 1925 annual reports of J. H. Wittwer, District Extension Agent for Clark and Lincoln counties, as well as his 1926 report, pages 11-16. Since the only section of the state confronted with a serious soil problem is Clark County, and in as much as only one county has done a major piece of work in soil improvement, it does not seem necessary to recopy from these reports when the information is available in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

(b) Farm Crops

Some farm crops work has been carried on in all the organized counties of the state. The work consisted largely of projects related to standard crops produced in the respective counties. Work with cereal crops consisted of variety tests, seed certification, better seed selection and disease control.

Work done in forage crops consisted largely of alfalfa weevil control demonstrations and pasture demonstrations.

Potato improvement work took the form of source of seed tests in the two most important potato producing counties of the state, the production of seed for home consumption, and the production of certified seed potatoes in Elko County where conditions are ideal for the production of good seed. For examples of the best pieces of crops work done in the state, refer to the following reports of Extension Agents: Edward Reed, Lyon County, pages 16-36; C. J. Thornton, Washoe County, pages 8-18; Paul L. Maloney, Humboldt-Lander counties, pages 10-14.

(c) Horticulture

Horticultural projects did not occupy an important place in the program of any of the counties. Horticultural work consisted largely of a few scattered pruning and spraying demonstrations.

Market gardening in Lincoln County was of local importance. Sweet corn variety tests carried on in this county are of note. For information on this project, see report of District Agent J. H. Wittwer, Clark-Lincoln counties, pages 72 and 73.

Considerable work was done in home gardens. For a record of this work see report of Assistant Director, Mary Stilwell Buol.

(d) Forestry

No work was done along this line.

(e) Rodents, Predatory Animals and Birds

Elko County reports the largest amount of rodent control work conducted in 1926, poisonous grain being spread over 100,000 acres of ground. Nearly all of the counties report some rodent control work done. As this was a major project in Elko County, for details as to how this work was conducted, see 1926 annual report of Joseph W. Wilson, Elko County, pages 24 and 25.

(f) Animal Husbandry

As in 1925, special emphasis was given to this phase of extension work with particular attention being paid to the projects included in the western states range livestock program. The outstanding pieces of range work were done in White Pine, Elko and Eureka counties. This work consisted of range management, dry area lambing, grazing, salting ranges, better sires, culling herds of cattle, dehorning cattle, improvements in equipment, predatory animal control, range inspection and sheep grading for better wood production.

Active support was given to the California Cooperative Marketing Association and the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers Association in each county where membership in the cooperatives was desirable for the marketing of cattle and wool. For the best pieces of range livestock work done in the state see the reports of Claude R. Townsend, District Extension Agent, 1926, pages 21 and 22, 25, 27 and 30, and the report of Joseph W. Wilson, County Extension Agent, Elko County, pages 31-36.

(g) Dairy Husbandry

A detailed account of the dairy projects is reported by V. E. Scott, Dairy Specialist. The work for 1926 consisted largely of cow testing work, placing pure bred sires and dairy calf club work. Nine dairy clubs were organized in 1926.

(h) Poultry

Special emphasis was given to poultry housing, poultry culling, feeding and poultry schools. Reference to the 1926 annual report of C. J. Thornton, Washoe County, pages 28-30, will give an idea as to the methods used and results obtained in the poultry culling and feeding, and poultry housing projects. For a state summary of results secured, see the detailed account for 1926 by V. E. Scott, State Poultry Specialist.

(i) Rural Engineering

Rural engineering work done in 1926 consisted largely in

furnishing plans for poultry houses, barns, silos, improved corrals, cattle chutes, dipping vats and water development. For good examples of good engineering work done in 1926 see 1926 annual report of C. R. Townsend, Eureka, Nye and White Pine counties, pages 40-49 inc.

(j) Agricultural Economics.

Assistance was given to the California Cattlemen's Cooperative Marketing Association in perfecting and continuing their organization in Nevada in 1926. Similar assistance was given to the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association. Both of these organizations operated in the state with profit to the Nevada cattle and wool grower and the Extension Service feels entitled to some credit for the successful establishment of these cooperatives in the state. All the northern counties participated in the assistance given to these organizations.

Another important project completed during the year was the continuing and operation of the Western Nevada National Farm Loan Association started in 1925, a project of the Washoe and Lyon County agents. Since its organization, this association has loaned \$345,000 to farmers in five of our western counties.

One poultry marketing organization was formed during the year. For details as to how this association was formed and operated, see the 1926 annual report of L. E. Cline, Churchill County, pages 28-30.

OUTLOOK

The close of the year finds the Nevada Extension Service on a firmer basis. Another year's work completed shows more people interested in the work and a better understanding of our aims and accomplishments. Each year in the counties the county agent's office becomes more of a center or clearing house for agricultural information in the county. Each year finds the scope of the work widening in the state and counties not organized showing interest in what is being done.

A note of optimism in the agents' reports indicates that extension work is on the up-grade and that everyone is interested and working hard. Better balanced programs of work are being lined up for 1927. Close working relationships with other organizations are being maintained and the people of the state have a clearer understanding as to the functions of the work.

General Plans for 1927

The main activities will be:

I. Livestock Improvement

- a. Range cattle, sheep
- b. Dairy
- c. Poultry

II. Farm Crops and Soils

- a. Relating to range livestock, dairying and human nutrition
- b. Cash crops. Potatoes - Wheat

- III. Rural Engineering
 - a. Water development
 - b. Home engineering

- IV. Club Work
 - a. Supporting above projects
 - b. One state encampment, University Farm.

Suggested Supervisory Program for 1927

The Assistant Director will confine his efforts to three lines of work:

- I. Supervision of Agents
 - a. Office and field records
 - b. Program development and analysis
 - c. Program follow-up, checking
 - d. Field meetings at demonstrations
- II. Junior Extension Work
 - a. Preparation of subject matter
 - b. Complete 500 junior demonstrations
 - c. Improve club camp organization and secure a camp building if financial assistance is forthcoming
- III. Specialist Assistance - Farm Crops
 - a. Subject matter preparation
 - b. Assistance to agents in field on cereal and forage crops, and potato production
 - c. Support seed certification plan established in 1926
 - d. Investigate need for pure seed law.

Assistance Desired

We desire to receive the continued helpful service of Dr. W.A.Lloyd during the coming year. In addition, specialist assistance of the character rendered by Mr. J.K.Wallace in livestock grading and Mr. Eugene Merritt in economic surveys, would be helpful to our extension program, since our specialist assistance from the college is limited. The assistance of a representative of the Washington Office at our 1927 Club Camp would be greatly appreciated.

Recommendations

That an Extension Specialist in the Office of Exhibits be employed to render special assistance to the states in the preparation of educational exhibits and the best type of publicity for putting over extension programs.

JUNIOR

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

I. Organization

The organization of Junior Extension Work is practically the same as in 1925. Assistant Director Thomas Buckman handles the agricultural work while Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol directs the conduct of home economics activities.

Every agent in the state is carrying on club work as part of his or her program, and all are trying in the work in such a way that it supplements their entire program of work.

II. Extent of Junior Work

The following tables show the development of junior work for 1923-1924-1925 and 1926. Over this four year period good progress has been made in each organized county of the state.

Due to the crowded schedules of men and women extension agents, it was decided at the 1926 extension conference to hold to the 1925 goal for 1926, i.e., from 500 to 600 club enrollments and 500 completions. While this number may appear small to those familiar to the work in more populous states, it should be borne in mind that in Nevada we have no club agents, that club work is carried as part of the regular work by each agent, and that our state has a large area and is sparsely settled, the total population being not more than 80,000 people. Under the conditions with which our agents have to deal the goal of 500 cannot be greatly exceeded.

Charts and Tables:

1. Summary of club work in 1926
2. Summary of club work by agent and project 1926
3. Graphic presentation of junior work
4. Graphic presentation of junior work by projects 1923-1924-1925-1926 compared
5. Club work compared by projects, 1923-1924-1925-1926
6. Comparison of work 1915-1926 table
7. Comparison of work 1915-1926 (Chart)

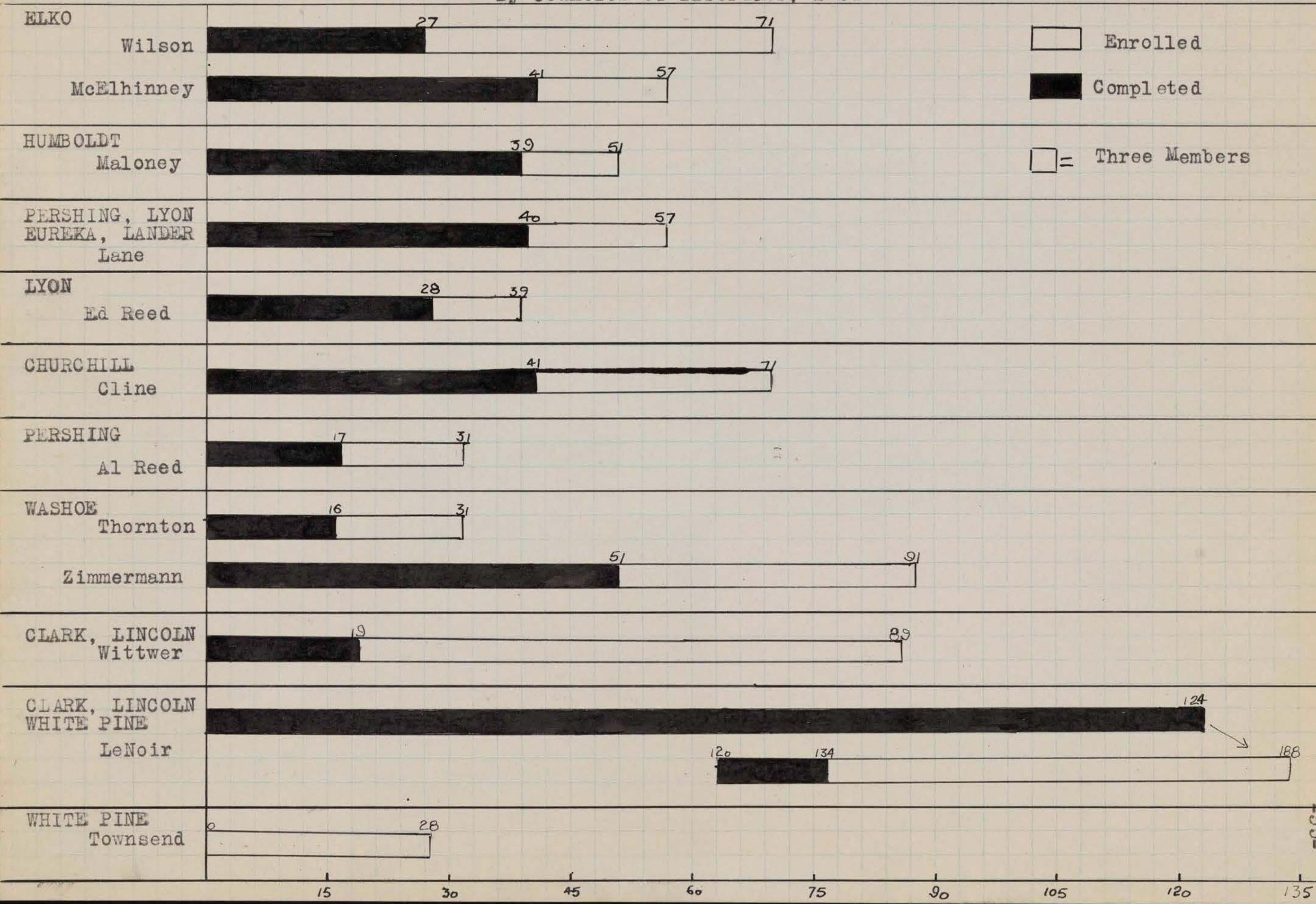
Table 1. Club Summary 1926

County	Agent	Goal Set	Enrollment	Completed Reports on file	Percent Completed	Members at Camp
Elko	- Wilson	35	71	27	38.	16
Elko	- McElhinney	45	57	41	72.	18
Humboldt	- Maloney	40	51	39	76.5	16
Lyon & Pershing	- Lane	54	57	40	70.2	17
Lyon	- Ed Reed	40	39	28	72.	24
Churchill	- Cline	7	71	41	57.7	27
Pershing	- Al Reed	19	31	17	55.	17
Washoe	- Thornton	30	31	16	51.6	9
Washoe	- Zimmermann	50	91	51	56	28
Clark & Lincoln	- Wittwer	50	89	19	21.3	0
Clark, Lincoln and White Pine	- Le Noir	105	188	134	71.3	27
White Pine	- Townsend	13	28	-	0.	15
		481	804	453	56.3	214

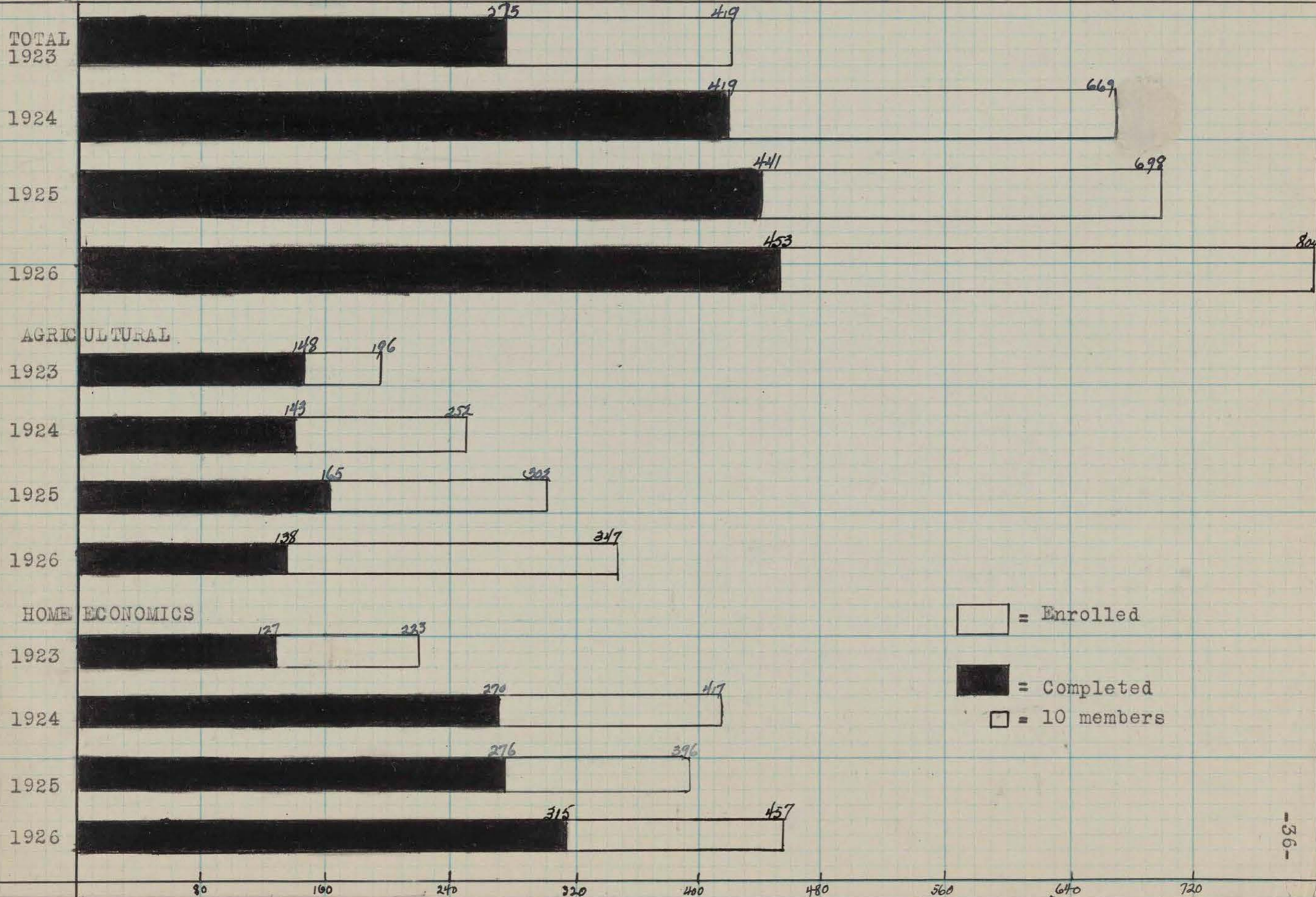
SUMMARY OF CLUB WORK BY AGENTS & PROJECTS

	Corn		Potatoes		Home gardening		Market gardening		Dairy cattle		Beef cattle		Swine		Sheep		Poultry		Rabbit		Wheat		Food Preparation		Food Preservation		Clothing		House Furnishing		Totals	
	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp		
Elko - Jos. W. Wilson			24	8	1	-			12	3	8	7			1	1	24	7			1	1									71	27
Elko - F. E. McElhinney					6	4																					51	37			57	41
Humboldt - P. Maloney					7	5					2		1	1	3		4	4	1	1	3	3					30	25			51	39
Pershing, Lyon & Lander - L. Lane																							21	18			22	13	9	57	40	
Lyon - E. C. Reed			8	8	6	5			8	8					6	2	11	5													39	28
Churchill - L. E. Cline					5	1			20	8							1	1	5	3							40	28			71	41
Pershing - A. J. Reed	7	5	2												13	5	9	7													31	17
Washoe - C. J. Thornton					8	5			16	10	3				4	1															31	16
Washoe - H. Zimmerman																									2	1	89	50			91	51
Clark, Lincoln & White Pine - E. LeNoir																									24	16	164	118			188	34
Clark and Lincoln - J. H. Wittwer	35	12	8	3			1	1	34	1		2					9	2													89	19
White Pine - C. Townsend									11	8					9																28	-
TOTALS	42	17	42	19	33	20	1	1	101	30	21	7	3	1	36	9	58	26	6	4	4	4	21	18	26	17	396	27	14	9	804	453

3. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work
By Counties or Districts, 1926



4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work
by Projects



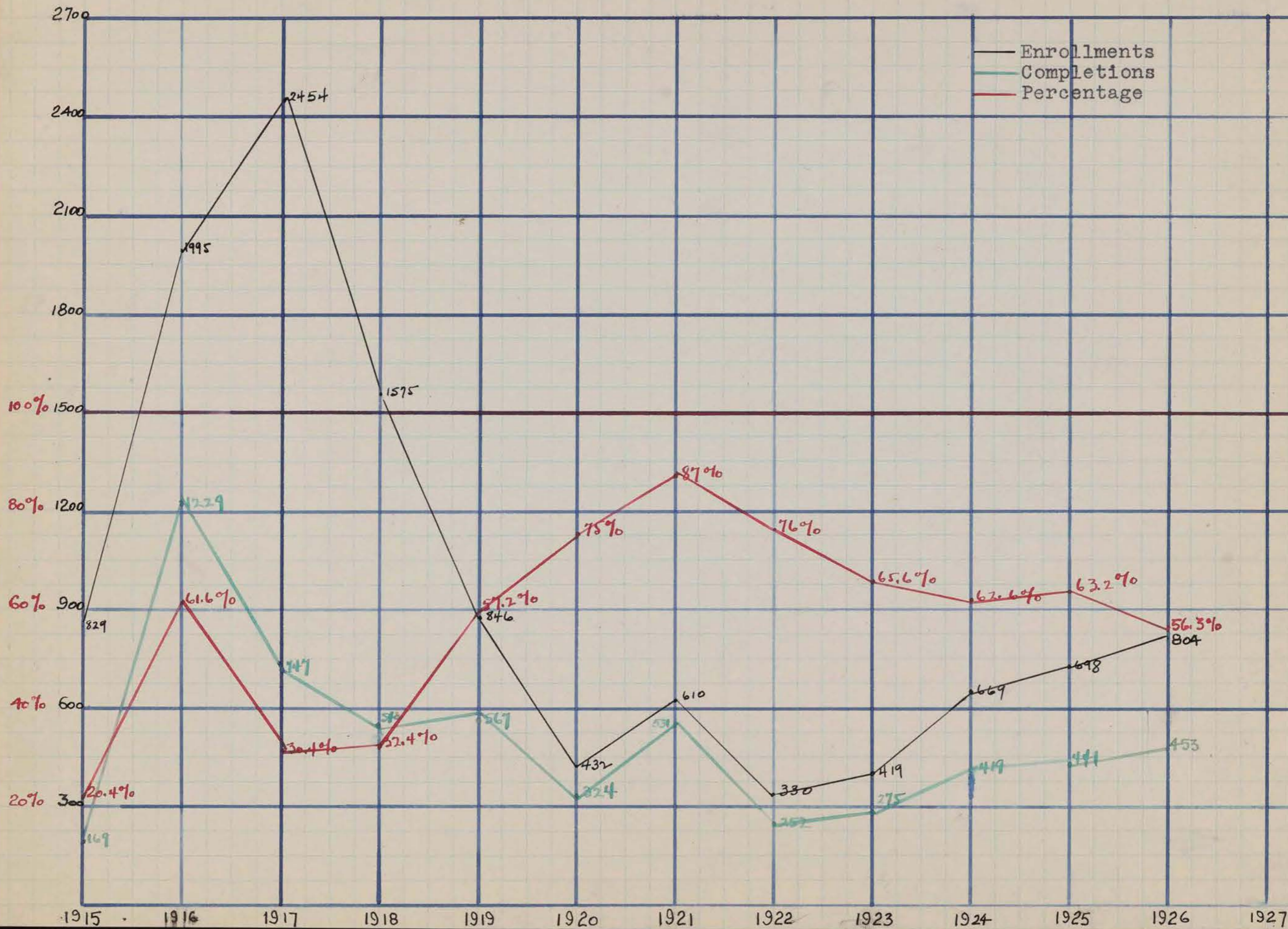
5. Club Work Compared by projects 1923-1924-1925-1926

	Enr. 1923	Comp. 1923	Enr. 1924	Comp. 1924	Enr. 1925	Comp. 1925	Enr. 1926	Comp. 1926
Corn	22	15	47	38	31	12	42	17
Potato	0	0	1	1	11	2	42	19
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Garden	14	13	19	14	45	32	34	21
Dairy Cattle	48	48	95	59	125	61	101	30
Beef Cattle	4	4	7	2	5	2	21	7
Swine	80	46	43	21	11	8	3	1
Sheep	6	4	12	12	21	10	36	9
Poultry	17	13	16	8	49	36	58	26
Rabbit	0	0	7	1	4	2	6	4
Farm Account	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
Food Preparation	5	4	8	8	13	11	21	18
Food Preservation	31	9	48	19	57	34	26	17
Clothing	182	112	349	219	326	231	596	271
Hot School Lunch	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Furnishings	0	0	12	12	0	0	14	9
Totals	419	275	669	419	698	441	804	453

6. Comparison of Work 1915 -1926

Year	Enrollment	Completed	Percent Completed
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1575	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75.
1921	610	551	57.
1922	330	252	76.
1923	419	275	65.6
1924	669	419	62.6
1925	698	441	63.2
1926	804	453	56.3

7. Comparison of Club Work 1915-1926



III. The Club Camp

The fourth annual boys' and girls' encampment was held at the University Stock Farm, August 17-20. The camp was a big success in every way. 272 club members, local leaders and extension workers were in attendance.

Herewith follows the program which shows how the camp was organized and conducted:

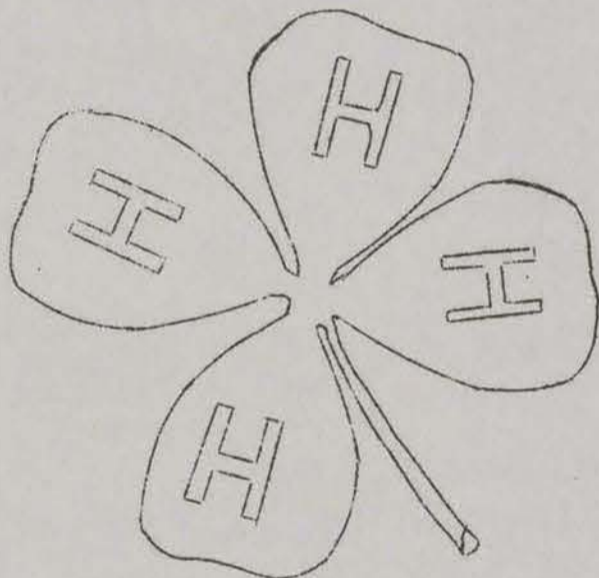
PROGRAM OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL
JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

OF THE

BOYS AND GIRLS 4 H CLUBS

OF

NEVADA



To be held at the

UNIVERSITY FARM

RENO, NEVADA

August 17 - 20, 1926

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.
State of Nevada.

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Instructor in poultry culling and egg grading.....	V. E. Scott
Instructor in poisonous plants	C. R. Townsend
Instructor in seed treatment for disease control	J. H. Wittwer
Instructor in tractor demonstration	T. Molstergen, Internation- al Harvester Co.
Instructor in Battery Care & Maintenance Demonstrations	Louis Brown, Willard Battery Service
Instructor in gas engine care	F. Broli
Instructor in health	Dr. Henry Albert

GENERAL PROVISIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Date: August 17th to 20th, inclusive.
2. Counties included: All counties in the state may send club members to the State camp and compete in any of the contests under the specific rules governing such contest.
3. County Representation: Each county may send as many as 50 club members to camp and upon special application and its approval by the Camp Director more may attend if they can be accomodated. The winners in community club or county club work for the year must be given first opportunity to attend camp, after which additional members may be chosen to represent their respective clubs.
4. Eligibility to Camp: Only the following persons are eligible to attend club camp:
 - (a) Club members in good standing, who have finished all requirements of their years work as far as the nature of the project will permit and have finished and handed in their records and reports to their county agent. No member who has not completed his work or made arrangements with the extension agent about completing and handing in final reports will be admitted to camp.
 - (b) Local leaders of clubs.
 - (c) Extension agents
 - (d) Drivers of cars.
 - (e) Chaperones where there is no local leader available to perform these duties.
 - (f) Special permission will be made for parents of members who attend by applying through the County Extension Agent to the state office.
5. Arrival at Camp: All delegations should arrive by train or auto Monday afternoon or Monday night, August 16, 1925. All trains will be met. If coming by car, come out to the University of Nevada Livestock Farm on South Virginia Road.
6. Registration: Blanks have been prepared this year so that each county may register its delegation by tents and tent leaders. These registration blanks should be completed and in the hands of the camp director by August 7, 1926, with a check covering the registration fees for the entire county delegation.
7. Cost of Camp: Each member and local leader will be charged \$2.50 registration fee. All extension agents and others will pay a \$5.00 fee for the week.

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7. Cost of Camp: Each member and local leader will be charged \$2.50 registration fee. All extension agents and others will pay a \$5.00 fee for the week.

8. Transportation: The Southern Pacific Co. offers this year a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip.
9. Contests: There will be contests in the following subjects: livestock judging, crops identification, textile identification, health club, yells, club songs, club achievement stories, club stunts and club banners.
10. Contest Entries: All entries for all contests must meet the rules for each specific contest, and be registered with the camp director by August 7, 1926.
11. Awards: Ribbons, banners, medals, cups, livestock, cooking and sewing equipment will be awarded the winners of the various contests.
12. Discipline: The camp will be under military discipline and no one is allowed away from the camp except by special permission from the camp director.
13. Medical Attention: A competent person will be present to attend to anyone needing medical attention. Club folks will be as safe as they are at home.
14. Camp Life: Each tent will select a reporter for "Camp Life" staff. Let us make this paper the best ever this year. This person should be designated on the registration sheet.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP

What to Bring With You

Members & Leaders

1. The names of all persons who will attend the camp, together with their enrollment fee, must be sent to the State Extension Office by August 7th. The County Extension Agents will send the total list of names and fee for the entire county delegation at one time.
2. Have your name on all property brought to the camp - blankets, clothing, towels, etc., -- to avoid confusion and loss. THIS IS IMPORTANT.
3. Clothing for use at camp - (Boys')
 - (a) Khaki coverall, or dark shirt and overalls, or Boy Scout Uniform or dark trousers and shirt.
 - (b) Coat or sweater.
 - (c) One change of underwear.
 - (d) Extra pair of hose.
 - (e) Heavy comfortable shoes.
 - (f) Handkerchiefs.
4. Clothing for use at camp - (Girls')
 - (a) Khaki middie blouse and bloomers are most serviceable.
 - (b) A dark colored wash dress (gingham or similar material) may be worn if you do not have middie and bloomers. No fancy dresses are permitted.
 - (c) One extra pair of cotton hose.
 - (d) Handkerchiefs.
 - (e) One change of underwear.
 - (f) Heavy sweater or coat.
 - (g) Low heeled shoes (heavy)
 - (h) Do not buy anything especially for camp.
 - (i) Do not bring more than called for.
5. Bedding.
 - (a) Enough to keep warm in tent:- three pair woolen blankets or two double blankets and quilt. The nights are really cool.
 - (b) A sack is a convenient thing in which to carry bedding and camping outfit. Put your name and address on sack and all pieces of bedding, etc.
6. Personal Accessories for Everyone.
 - (a) Comb
 - (b) Tooth-brush and paste.
 - (c) Soap
 - (d) Two towels, bath preferred, marked with name.
 - (e) Swimming suit sure.
 - (f) Flash light is important.
7. Note book and Pencil.
 - (a) Bring note-book.
 - (b) Everyone takes notes on what is seen and heard to report at home.
 - (c) Help edit "Camp Life," our daily paper, by keeping a good note-book.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 17-20, 1926

Reno, Nevada

The Program

Monday, August 16th

- 1. All delegations will arrive by train or auto and be registered and assigned to permanent quarters.

Tuesday, August 17th

- 6:30 Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast, make up bed, and have tents ready for inspection while at breakfast.
- 7:00 Assembly - Flag Raising
- 7:15 Breakfast -(All tents will be inspected during the breakfast hour)
- 8:00-11:30 Contests
 - (1) 8:00 Livestock judging team contest at livestock barns. All county teams report there to Prof. V.E.Scott.
 - (2) 8:00 Health Contest, Miss Mary E. Stilwell in charge
 - (3) 9:00 Crops Identification Contest, for all boys at camp. Mr. Paul Maloney in charge. (In orchard)
 - (4) 9:00 Textile Identification Contest, for all girls at camp. Miss Lassie Lane in charge. (In orchard)
 - (5) 10:30 General Assembly of entire camp for announcements and preliminary instructions. Take camp picture.
- 12:00 Assembly.
- 12:15 Lunch. Camp Kitchen.
- 1:00-1:30 Rest period for all club members. Everybody quiet. Write a letter home.
 - 1. Tent leaders will meet this period with C.R.Townsend.
 - 2. "Camp Life" staff will meet this period with Mrs. Carlson
- 1:30-3:00 Talk by Dean Robert Stewart, Nevada College of Agriculture
 - 1. Introduction of guests and delegates.
 - 2. County songs and yells.
 - 3. All delegations sit together at assembly hour.
 - 4. Team demonstrations.
 - Demonstration No. 1 by _____ County
 - Demonstration No. 2 by _____ County
 - Demonstration No. 3 by _____ County

- 3:00 to 4:30 Swimming at Moana Springs
- 5:00 - 5:30 Games
- 6:00 Supper in camp kitchen
- 7:30 Evening program.
 - 1. Welcome - Cecil W. Creel, Director of Extension
 - 2. Bonfire meeting, marshmallow toast.
 - 3. Demonstration by team from _____ County.
- 9:30 Taps
- 10:00 Lights Out.

Wednesday, August 18th

- 6:30 Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.
- 7:30 Assembly - Flag raising.
- 7:15 Breakfast - Camp kitchen
- 8:00 Health Instruction
- 8:30 - 11:45 Classes.

Boys and Girls

Hours	Boys & Girls	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Health Instruction	Judging Beef Cattle	Tractor Dem.	Judging Sheep	Hand-Work	Cookery	Garden- ing
8:05 to 8:25	Co. A-B-C Boys Co. D-E-F Girls						
8:35 to 9:25		Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:35 to 10:25		Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:30		Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place							

- 9:00 - 11:00 Local Leaders' Conference - C. W. Creel presiding
 "Club Work From a Local Leader's View Point."
 1. How club work helps develop Nevada's agriculture.
 2. Club work as help in Home and Community development.
 3. How to secure local leaders.
 4. What training is needed by local leaders.
 5. Why we have records and reports
 6. Demonstrations - their value and use.
- 12:00 Assmebly

- 12:15 Lunch - camp kitchen
- 1:00-1:30 Rest period - everyone quiet.
 - 1. Tent leaders will meet this period with C.R.Townsend
 - 2. "Camp Life" staff will meet this period with Mrs.Carlson
- 1:30-3:00 Assembly - club songs and yells, entertainment of guests and delegations.
 - 1. Demonstration Team from _____ County
 - 2. Demonstration Team from _____ County
 - 3. Club yell contest _____
- 3:00-4:30 Swimming - Moana Springs
- 5:00-5:45 Games
- 6:00 Supper - camp kitchen.
- 7:30 Evening program
 - 1. Club songs - Introduction of guests and delegations.
 - 2. Demonstration by team from _____ County
 - 3. Special music.
 - 4. Club story telling contest.
- 9:30 Taps
- 10:00 Lights out.

Thursday, August 19th.

- 6:30 Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tent ready for inspection.
- 7:00 Assembly - Flag raising.
- 7:15 Breakfast.
- 8:00 Health instruction
- 8:30-11:45 Classes

Hour	Boys & Girls	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Health Instruction	Judging Dairy Cattle	Poultry Culling and Egg Grading	Seed Treatment to control disease	Hand work	Cookery	Garden- ing
8:00 to 8:25	Co. A-B-C Boys Co. D-E-F Girls						
8:35 to 9:25		Co.A	Co.B	Co.C	Co.D	Co.E	Co.F
9:35-10:25		Co.B	Co.C	Co.A	Co.E	Co.F	Co.D
10:35-11:30		Co.C	Co.A	Co.B	Co.F	Co.D	Co.E
Meeting Place							

12:00 Assembly

12:15 Lunch - Camp kitchen

1:00-2:00 Assembly - club songs, yells
 1. Demonstration team from _____ County
 2. Special music _____ County
 3. Demonstration team from _____ County
 4. Special music _____
 5. Demonstration team from _____ County

2:00-4:00 Tour of University of Nevada

4:00-5:00 Visit to Reno

5:30 Arrive at camp from Reno

6:00 Supper - Camp kitchen

7:30 Stunt night.
 1. County stunts and songs

10:00 Taps

10:20 Lights out.

Friday, August 20th

6:30 Reveille - Arise

7:00 Assembly - flag raising

7:15 Breakfast - Camp kitchen

8:00-11:30 Classes

Hours	Boys and Girls	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Health Instruction	Gas Engines	Poisonous Plants	Dem. Battery Care & Maintenance	Hand work	Cookery	Gardening
8:00 to 8:25	Co. A-B-C-Boys Co. D-E-F Girls						
8:35 to 9:25		Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:35 to 10:25		Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:30		Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place							

- 9:00-11:00 Local leaders conference - J. D. Yeager presiding
 Future plans for the Club Camp - Round table discussion
 - 1. Camp finances
 - 2. Camp equipment
 - 3. Camp programs.

- 12:00 Assembly at camp

- 12:15 Lunch - Camp kitchen

- 1:00 Assembly - club singing, yells, entertainment of guests
 - 1. Special music
 - 2. Demonstrations
 - (a) Team from _____ County
 - (b) Team from _____ County
 - (c) Team from _____ County
 - (d) Team from _____ County
 - 3. Special Music

- 3:30-4:30 Swimming - Moana Springs

- 4:30-5:45 Dismantle tents - Pack up and send baggage of all who are leaving on Friday night trains.

- 4:30-5:45 Games

- 6:00 Supper - Camp kitchen

- 7:00 Evening program
 - 1. Special music
 - 2. Talk - Achievement - C. W. Creel
 - 3. Awarding of prizes
 - 4. Special music.

CLUB CAMP PREMIUM LIST**

Livestock Judging

Teams

- 1st Prize - Silver loving cup and blue ribbon to each member of team.
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member of team

Individual Judging

- Best Sheep Judge - - - - - Blue Ribbon
- Best Beef Judge ----- Blue Ribbon
- Best Holstein Judge- - - - - Blue Ribbon
- Best Ayrshire Judge - - - - - Blue Ribbon
- Best Dairy Judge - - - - - Bronze medal
- Best Judge of all classes- - - - - Pure-bred Holstein bull calf

Demonstrations

Agricultural Teams

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon to each member of team
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member of team
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon to each member of team

Home Economics Teams

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon to each member
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon to each member
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon to each member

Health Contest

Boys

- 1st Prize - Silver medal and blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White Ribbon

Girls

- 1st Prize - Silver medal and blue ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Stunts

- 1st Prize - Banner
- 2nd Prize - 4-H Club Flag
- 3rd Prize - A "treat."

County Song Contest

Best Club Song

- 1st Prize - Banner
- 2nd Prize - Red Ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White Ribbon

County Yell Contest

Best Yell

- 1st Prize - A surprise
- 2nd Prize - Another surprise
- 3rd Prize - Still another surprise

Crops Identification Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue ribbon and 50# certified white federation wheat
- 2nd Prize - Red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White ribbon

Textile Identification Contest

- 1st Prize - A book and blue ribbon.
- 2nd Prize - A red ribbon
- 3rd Prize - A white ribbon.

County Banner Contest

- 1st Prize - \$2.50 in cash.
- 2nd Prize - 4-H Club flag.
- 3rd Prize - Something nice.

Best Kept Tent

Girls

- 1st prize - you'll like it.
- 2nd prize -

Boys

- 1st Prize - So will you.

Club Story Telling Contest

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red Ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White Ribbon.

Swimming Races

Boys Under 14

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon

Boys Over 14

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon

Girls Under 14

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon

Girls over 14

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon

Free for all Members, Both Boys and Girls

- 1st Prize - Blue Ribbon
- 2nd Prize - Red Ribbon
- 3rd Prize - White Ribbon.

** NOTE:-

- 1. All ribbons, banners, medals, loving cup awarded by the Nevada State Farm Bureau.
- 2. Pure-bred Holstein calf awarded by Brooks & Peckham Dairy of Reno, Nevada.
- 3. 4-H flags donated by National Club Committee

COUNTY BANNER CONTEST

- I. A prize will be awarded to the delegation coming by auto or train, having the best banner, advertising club work.
- II. A county may enter as many banners in this contest as it desires.
- III. Three judges will be selected to judge the best.
- IV. The basis of award will be as follows:

Originality	40
Publicity value	30
Attractiveness	<u>30</u>

T O T A L-100

- V. Make the banners so that they will tell all who see them about club work in your county.

HEALTH CONTEST

- I. This contest will be held Tuesday morning, August 17th, at 3:00 A. M.
- II. Each county may select one boy and one girl to represent them in the contest.
- III. Each county may select their health contestants in any way they wish, but we strongly advise that the selection be made on the basis of a health examination made by a physician in your county. The state medical association has asked one or more physicians in each county to cooperate by giving this free examination. Each club may select one health contestant and send him or her to this physician to receive this health examination. Then the boy and the girl receiving the highest score should be entered in the state health contest. Score cards for these health examinations may be secured from your extension agent.
- IV. The contestants representing each county will each be judged in a like manner by doctors selected by the state medical association, and the healthiest boy and girl will then be selected according to the score made.
- V. The entries' names must be in the hands of the Camp Director by August 16th.

- VI. The contestants are requested to wear bathing suits during the examination.
- VII. Miss Mary E. Stilwell will be in charge of this contest. She will prepare the score card, and secure the doctors for the examination.

TEXTILE IDENTIFICATION CONTEST

- I. The contest will be held Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.
- II. Every member who attends camp is eligible to enter this contest.
- III. There shall be no conversing between members during this contest.
- IV. Each member will be given a sheet or card on which to write the names of the textiles.
- V. There will be exhibits of thirty different kinds of textiles to be identified.

STOCK JUDGING TEAM CONTEST
(Rules & Regulations)

- 1. Each county may enter one team of three members.
- 2. The names of the teams must be registered with the camp director by not later than August 7, 1926, on proper forms which will be provided for this purpose.
- 3. The members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled for at least three months prior to the contest.
- 4. The judges will be:
 - V. E. Scott, University of Nevada
 - F. W. Wilson, University of Nevada
 - J. W. Wilson, County Extension Agent, Elko County.
 - L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent, Churchill County.
- 5. The contest will start at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 17th, and will continue until all classes are judged and reasons given.
- 6. Each member will give reasons on all classes, orally, before one of the four judges. Three minutes will be allowed for each member for each class.
- 7. The contest will include the judging of four classes of livestock, four animals in a ring as follows: One class of beef cattle, one class of sheep, one class Holstein dairy cows, and one class of Ayrshire dairy cows.
- 8. No member or leader will be permitted to confer with anyone during the judging. Any evidence of such conference will disqualify the entire team guilty of this infraction of rules.

- 9. A total of fifteen minutes will be allowed for placing each class.
- 10. No member shall wear any color, badge or uniform that will in any way designate the county or club which he or she represents.
- 11. The total possible points to be gained by each contestant are as follows:

Beef Cattle:

Placing	50	
Reasons	50	
Total	100	100

Sheep:

Placing	50	
Reasons	50	
Total	100	100

Holsteins:

Placing	50	
Reasons	50	
Total	100	100

Ayrshires:

Placing	50	
Reasons	50	
Total	100	100

- 12. No member may enter who has attended a college of agriculture for a longer period than two weeks.
- 13. Teams must represent a standard 4-H Club, and may be selected as the county may see fit, subject to the approval of the county extension agent.

DEMONSTRATION TEAM CONTEST
(Rules and Regulations)

1. Each county will be entitled to enter one agricultural and one home economics demonstration team in the state contest; members of these teams must be and must have been for three months, bona-fide club members in good standing.
2. The team must represent one club. The team may be selected in any way in which the county sees fit, subject to the approval of the County Extension Agent.
3. Perishable matters for demonstrations will be furnished provided such materials are available. Requisition for material must be in the hands of the camp director by August 7, with the names of the members of the teams and kind of demonstration to be given.
4. A maximum of 20 minutes will be allowed for each demonstration, with five minutes additional time to prepare the stage and five minutes to clear it after the demonstration. Time for answering questions at the end of the demonstration will be counted a part of the allotted time. A severe cut will be made for running over time. Five minutes overtime will mean elimination.
5. Upon arrival at camp the captains of the teams will draw for place and give their demonstration at time allotted on the program as a result of the drawing.
6. The following score card will be used for judging the work of the demonstrations:

Skill	25
<u>Ease of manner</u>	
Workmanship	
Neatness	
System.	
Subject Matter	25
Accuracy	
Completeness	
Clearness	
Evidence of knowledge rather than memory work	
Good delivery	
Replies to question	
Team Work	25
Preparation, arrangement and use of equipment.	
Organization of work.	
Appearance of team.	
Conduct of team.	
<u>Finished Product</u>	25
T O T A L	100

7. The contests will be judged by three persons selected from among competent persons in no way connected with the work in any county.
8. Each team entered in the state contest must have put on at least one public demonstration in its home county.
9. The judges may cut as much as five points from any team's score, if at least two teams have not been judged in selecting the county team to enter the state contest. This is to encourage each club to have a demonstration team

in accordance with standard requirements and discourage the intensive training of two or three selected members for a long period of time.

CLUB STORY TELLING CONTEST

1. One member from each county may be entered.
2. Each contestant will be given ten minutes for telling a story of club achievement.
3. The stories must be about some interesting piece of club work done by an individual member.
4. The following are suggestive topics:
 - (a) What club camp meant to me.
 - (b) How our club has helped our community.
 - (c) The best 4-H club member I know.
 - (d) How club work will help me when I grow up.
5. The following basis of award will be used in judging the members:

Originality	25
Definite results secured.	25
The way the story is told	25
Interest	<u>25</u>

T O T A L 100

6. Three judges will be selected to score the contest.
7. All names of contestants must be in the hands of the Camp Director by August 7th.

CROPS IDENTIFICATION CONTEST

1. All members who attend camp will be entered in this contest.
2. The contest will be held Tuesday morning, August 17th at nine o'clock.
3. Each member will be given a slip or card on which to write the names of the crops.
4. There shall be no conversing between members during this contest.
5. There will be exhibits of the seed of many crops and the forage of others.
6. There will be twenty different kinds of crops to be identified as well as several poisonous plants and weeds common to Nevada.
7. No vegetables will be included.

STUNT NIGHT

(All county delegations will sit together on stunt night)

STUNT CONTEST

1. Stunts this year will be confined strictly to club stunts illustrating different phases of club work.
2. The Camp Director must be notified by August 7 as to the counties who will take part in the stunt contest.
3. Each county is limited to one stunt.
4. Counties must bring their own equipment for their stunts.
5. The time limit for each stunt will be ten (10) minutes and two (2) minutes for setting the stage, making a total of twelve (12) minutes allowed for each stunt. A severe cut will be made for running over time and three minutes overtime shall mean elimination.
6. The following score card will be used in scoring stunts:

Originality	25
Value for teaching public about club work	25
Organization	
ease on stage, etc.	25
Portion of delegation participating . . .	25
(Maximum of 8 points can be taken off for not using entire delegation)	
T O T A L	100

7. There will be three judges for this contest.

CLUB SONG CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one club in the song contest.
2. The basis for judging will be as follows:

Originality	35
Good delivery	35
Portion of delegation participating . .	35
T O T A L	100

3. Three persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

CLUB YELL CONTEST

1. Each county may enter one yell in this contest.
2. The judges will use the same basis for judging as in the song contest.
3. Three persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Number of counties participating	6	9	9	10
Number attending from each county: (Club members, local leaders, visitors, extension agents)				
Clark		5	3	10
Churchill	9	38	1	32
Elko	20	51	48	42
Humboldt	7	11	9	18
Lincoln		28	41	3
Lyon	34	38	35	34
Pershing	24	28	23	31
Washoe	58	65	63	48
White Pine & Nye		5	38	54
Others attending camp	12		14	
Total camp attendance	164	289	273	272

CLUB HEALTH CONTEST

This year the club health contest was carried on in each county. The State Medical Association cooperated by designating one or more physicians in each county to give a few physical examinations based upon the enclosed score card. Each club selected one or more members to go and take this preliminary examination. They selected these local candidates by using the score card as a basis and doing the scoring themselves. This use of the score card by club members has proven of great value throughout the state.

The boy and the girl ranking highest in the county contest was entered in the state contest, where the interest was keen indeed. The pictures and score cards following have been used throughout the state to teach health ideals. The first prize health girl this year is an interesting example of health progress, as two years ago she was dangerously underweight. Her interest in achieving positive good health was, she says, entirely due to club work.

The score card used this year is a revision of that used last year. It has been raised from a 100 point basis to 1000 points to give greater flexibility, and several points in posture, chest, etc., have been improved somewhat we believe. We find this simple, positive score card a great help in creating interest in positive good health.



Rilla Drake, Washoe County, Nevada
First Prize, Girls' Health Contest
1926



Rilla Drake, Washoe County, Nevada
First Prize, Girls' Health Contest
1926



Rilla Drake, Washoe County, Nevada
First Prize, Girls' Health Contest
1926.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.
 State of Nevada.

SCORE CARD FOR CHILD

		Perfect Score	Actual Score
Age <u>15</u> Ht. <u>64</u> Wt. <u>128</u> N.W. <u>119</u> lbs. Sex <u>Female</u> lbs.			
I. GOOD NUTRITIONAL CONDITION Total 300			
1. Weight within normal range for height and age		100	100
Normal to 20 above = 100			
20% above or more = 95 or less			
1% to 5% under = 90			
7% to 9% under = 80			
10% or more under = 70 or less			
2. Muscles firm, sufficient flesh		75	75
3. Limbs straight, indicating good bone growth, no signs of previous rickets		75	75
4. Skin clear, smooth, neither too dry nor too moist, good color, free from blackheads, good color in mucous membrane		50	48
II. POSTURE - ERECT AND WELL BALANCED Total 175			
1. Head erect, chin in		20	15
2. Back straight, no abnormal curves		35	35
3. Shoulders even, shoulder blades flat across back		30	30
4. Chest broad, deep, held somewhat in front of abdomen ...		20	20
5. Abdomen normally flat		20	20
6. Weight carried over center of feet		30	30
7. Ankles strong and straight		20	20
III. BODY Total 150			
1. Lungs - Good expansion, healthy condition as determined by stethoscope, etc		75	75
2. Heart - Health condition as determined by stethoscope, etc		75	75
IV. HEAD AND THROAT Total 200			
1. Hair - clean, scalp healthy, free from dandruff		10	10
2. Eyes - clear, bright, without dark circles or puffiness - indicating good general health and sufficient sleep,....		20	20
3. b. Vision at least 20/30 without or with glasses ...		40	40
c. Lids clean and free from irritation		10	10
3. Ears - clean, hearing normal		20	20
4. Nose - clean, clear, unobstructed breathing		20	20
5. Mouth and teeth			
a. Teeth clean, even, strong, free from cavities or properly filled. No tartar		30	25
b. Gums clean, firm, pale pink, no receding, no sores		10	10
6. Throat, clear, breathing unobstructed, tonsils in healthy condition or removed.		20	18

	Perfect Score	Actual Score
IV. HEAD AND THROAT (Continued)		
7. No enlarged glands in neck	10	10
8. Thyroid gland not enlarged	10	10
V. Feet Total 50		
1. Clean, strong, pliable, arches not flattened, toes straight	20	20
2. Foot held straight forward or almost so	10	9
3. No corns, bunions or callouses, nails sensibly trimmed	20	20
VI. HANDS Total 25		
1. Clean and smooth	10	8
2. Nails clean, sensibly trimmed, no nail biting or hang nails	15	15
VII. SELF CONTROL Total 100		
1. Good self control as indicated by poise, alert expression, cheerful disposition, no nervous habits, ability to relax and rest	100	95
TOTAL		978

Name Rilla Drake County Washoe

Name of Club Sparks Willing Workers

Examined by _____ Date Aug. 17, 1926



Eric Sebbas, Pershing County, Nevada
First Prize, Boys' Health Contest
1926



Eric Sebbas, Pershing County, Nevada
First Prize, Boys' Health Contest
1926



Eric Sebbas, Pershing County, Nevada
First Prize, Boys' Health Contest
1926

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.
 State of Nevada.

SCORE CARD FOR CHILD

		Perfect Score	Actual Score
Age	15		
Ht.	67		
Wt.	142 lbs.		
N. W.	130 lbs.		
-Sex,	Male		
I. GOOD NUTRITIONAL CONDITION			
Total 300			
1.	Weight within normal range for height and age	100	100
	Normal to 20 above = 100		
	20% above or more = 95 or less		
	1% to 6% under = 90		
	7% to 9% under = 80		
	10% or more under = 70 or less		
2.	Muscles firm, sufficient flesh	75	75
3.	Limbs straight, indicating good bone growth, no signs of previous rickets	75	75
4.	Skin clear, smooth, neither too dry nor too moist, good color, free from blackheads, good color in mucous membrane	50	45
II. POSTURE - ERECT AND WELL BALANCED			
Total 175			
1.	Head erect, chin in	20	17
2.	Back straight, no abnormal curves	35	33
3.	Shoulders even, shoulder blades flat across back	30	28
4.	Chest broad, deep, held somewhat in front of abdomen ...	20	20
5.	Abdomen normally flat	20	18
6.	Weight carried over center of feet	30	28
7.	Ankles strong and straight	20	20
III. BODY			
Total 150			
1.	Lungs - Good expansion, healthy condition as determined by stethoscope, etc	75	75
2.	Heart - Health condition as determined by stethoscope, etc	75	75
IV. HEAD AND THROAT			
Total 200			
1.	Hair - clean, scalp healthy, free from dandruff	10	10
2.	Eyes - clear, bright, without dark circles or puffiness - indicating good general health and sufficient sleep,....	20	19
3.	b. Vision at least 20/30 without or with glasses ...	40	40
	c. Lids clean and free from irritation	10	10
3.	Ears - clean, hearing normal	20	10
4.	Nose - clean, clear, unobstructed breathing	20	10
5.	Mouth and teeth		
	a. Teeth clean, even, strong, free from cavities or properly filled. No tartar	30	25
	b. Gums clean, firm, pale pink, no receding, no sores	10	10
6.	Throat, clear, breathing unobstructed, tonsils in healthy condition or removed.	20	15

	Perfect Score	Actual Score
IV. HEAD AND THROAT (Continued)		
7. No enlarged glands in neck	10	10
8. Thyroid gland not enlarged	10	10
V. Feet Total 50		
1. Clean, strong, pliable, arches not flattened, toes straight	20	17
2. Foot held straight forward or almost so	10	10
3. No corns, bunions or callouses, nails sensibly trimmed	20	18
VI. HANDS Total 25		
1. Clean and smooth	10	10
2. Nails clean, sensibly trimmed, no nail biting or hang nails	15	12
VII. SELF CONTROL Total 100		
1. Good self control as indicated by poise, alert expression, cheerful disposition, no nervous habits, ability to relax and rest	100	97
TOTAL		942

Name Eric Sebbas County Pershing

Name of Club Big Meadow Sheep Club

Examined by _____ Date Aug. 17, 1926

MENUS FOR CLUB CAMP 1926BREAKFASTLUNCHDINNERMonday, August 16

Potato Soup - Crackers
Rolls - Butter - Milk
Watermelon

Tuesday, August 17

Oranges
Cream of Wheat
Bacon & Eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee*

Weinerwurst
Scalloped Potatoes
Hot Slaw
Bread - Butter - Milk
Fruit

Beef Stew with vegetable
Lettuce Salad
Ice Cream

Wednesday, August 18

Plums
Rolled Oats
Creamed Eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee*

Hamburg Steak - Gravy
Scalloped Tomatoes
Bread - Butter - Milk
Watermelon

Baked pork and beans
Cold Slaw
Bread - Butter
Fruit Gelatin

Thursday, August 19

Oranges
Germea
Scrambled Eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee*

Macaroni and Cheese
Vegetable Salad
Bread - Butter - Milk
Baked Apples

Roast Beef
Mashed Potatoes
Spinach
Bread - Butter - Milk
Ice Cream

Friday, August 20

Stewed Prunes
Cream of Wheat
Hash
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee*

Mexican Beans
Tomato-lettuce salad
Bread - Butter - Milk
Corn Starch Pudding
with Chocolate Sauce

Roast Pork
Apple Sauce
Boiled Potatoes
Cabbage Salad
Ice Cream

Saturday, August 21

Pears
Rolled Oats
Scrambled Eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk - Cocoa - Coffee*

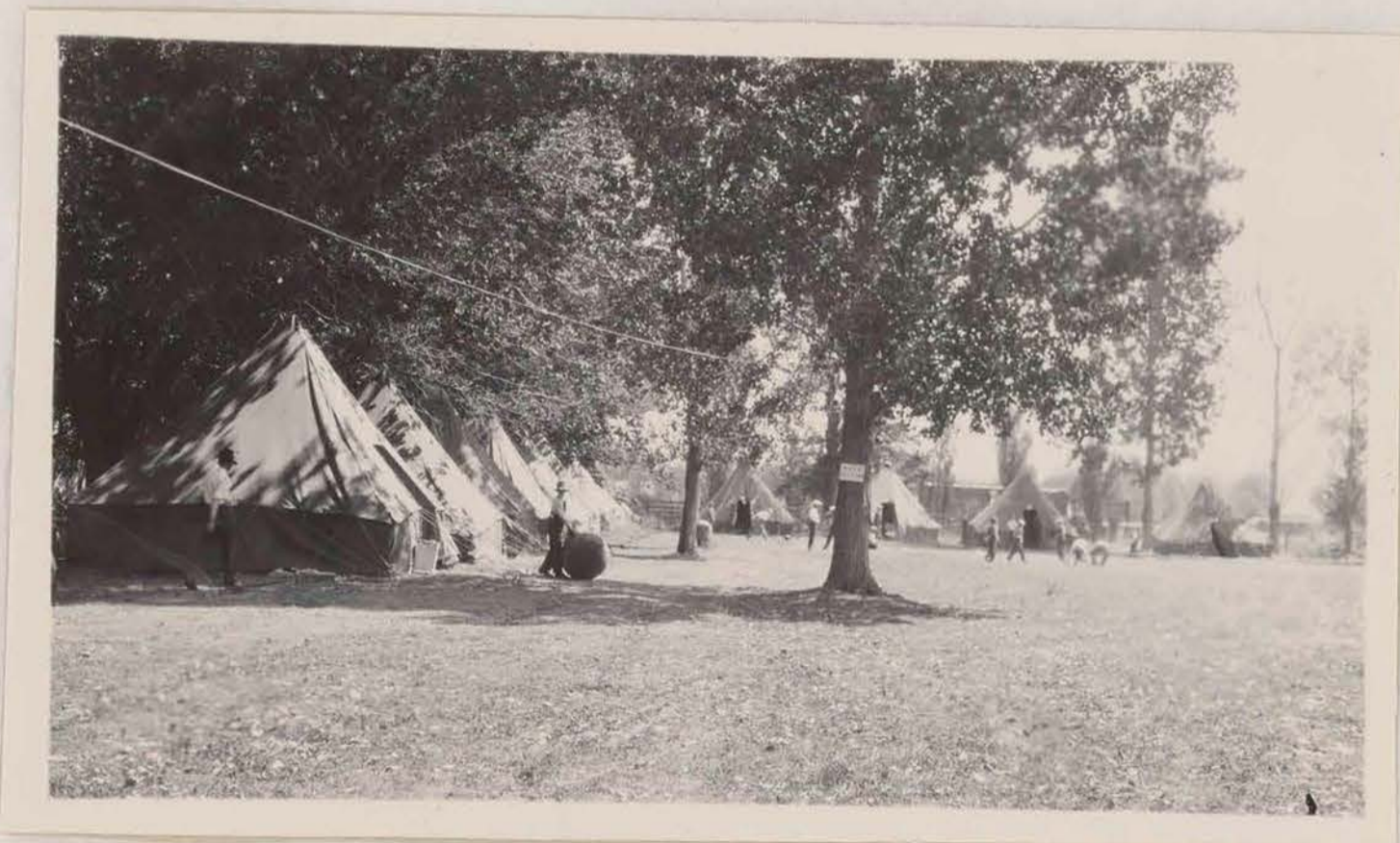
*Coffee served to adults only.

Cost per person per meal 16.4 cents. (These figures are based on an actual enrollment of 272, exclusive of guests and hired kitchen help)

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF 1926 JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP



I. The Camp Site ready and waiting on Monday, August 17



II. The Tent City at Club Camp.



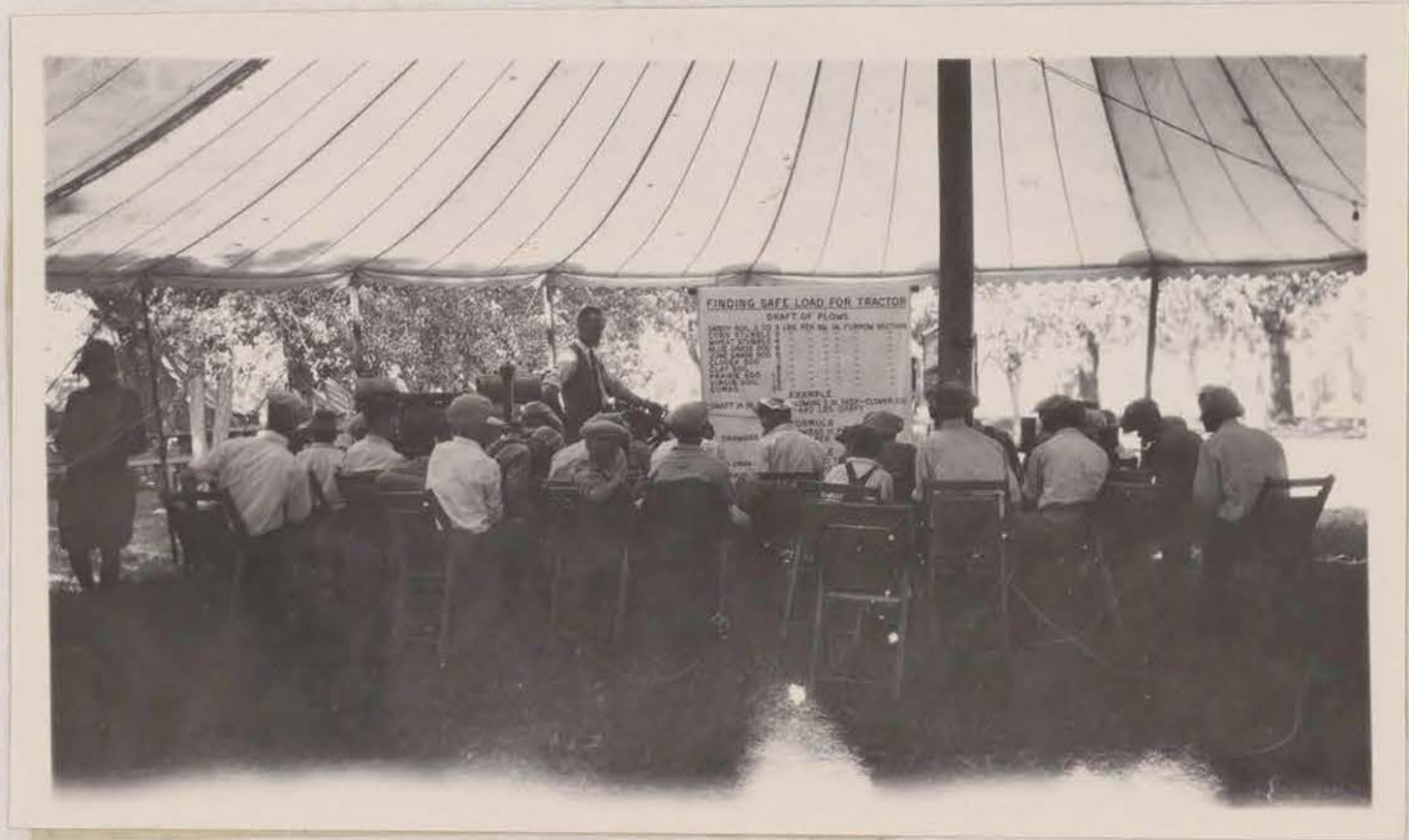
III. The largest county delegation came from White Pine County, traveling 400 miles to camp.



IV. All the counties entered the county banner contest,



V. All the boys received instruction in poultry culling & feeding.



VI. The Farm Mechanics Project Group met in the big tent to learn about tractors.



VII. The Battery Care Demonstration Group met out under the trees.



VIII. The Livestock Project Group studies poisonous range plants.



IX. The Garden Project Group studies seed selection and seed bed preparation



X. Cold frames and transplanting demonstrated before the Garden Project Group



XI. All girls received instruction in Food Selection & Preparation



XII. Block printing proves popular with the hand work project group



XIII. Director Creel gives instruction in the control of insect pests.



XIV. A local leaders' training school



XV. Lined up for a tour to the University Campus



XVI. The covered wagon leaves for home.

HOME ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Greel
Director

ANNUAL REPORT OF ADULT WORK
in
Home and Community Projects

for

1926

by

Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

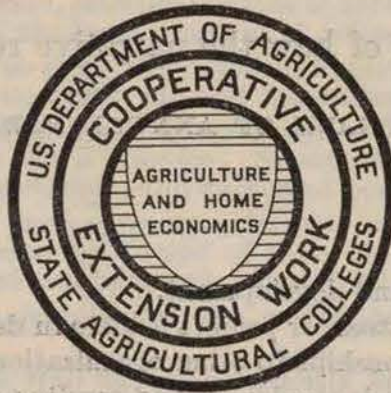
State NEVADA County _____

Report of MARY STILWELL BUOL County _____ Agent _____
(Name)

From Nov. 1st, 1926 to November 1st, _____, 1926.
(Title)

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

READ DEFINITIONS, PAGES 3 AND 4



Approved:

Date _____

(Signature of Agent)

- (a) Home
- (b) Farm
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Home
- (e) Home
- (f) Home
- (g) Home
- (h) Home
- (i) Home
- (j) Home
- (k) Home
- (l) Home
- (m) Home
- (n) Home
- (o) Home
- (p) Home
- (q) Home
- (r) Home
- (s) Home
- (t) Home
- (u) Home
- (v) Home
- (w) Home
- (x) Home
- (y) Home
- (z) Home

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

Separate statistical and narrative reports are desired from each county extension agent in charge of a line of work, such as county agent, home demonstration agent, boys' and girls' club agent, and negro agent. Where an assistant agent has been employed a part or all of the year, a report on his or her work should be included with the report of the leader in charge of that line of work. Where an agent in charge of a line of work has quit the service during the year, the information contained in his or her report should be incorporated in the annual report of the agent on duty at the close of the report year, and the latter report so marked. Where two or more extension agents are employed in a county, each in charge of a line of work, care should be exercised to *avoid including the same data in the statistical report of more than one agent.*

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

The narrative report should be a statement in orderly fashion and arranged under appropriate subheadings, of the work done, methods used, and results obtained under each project, as well as of the general work accomplished. Every statement should be clear-cut, concise, forceful, and, where possible, reinforced with ample data from the statistical summary. In the preparation of the part of the report relative to each project, the results reported in the statistical summary for the project should be analyzed, conclusions drawn, and recommendations made. The report may well be illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, blue prints, or copies of charts and other forms used in demonstration work. Full credit should be given to all cooperating agencies. The lines should be single-spaced, with double space between the paragraphs, and reasonably good margins left. The pages should be numbered in consecutive order.

The following outline is suggestive of how the narrative report may be clearly and systematically presented:

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

(a) Soils	}	(including diseases and insects).
(b) Farm crops		
(c) Horticulture		
(c) Home gardens		
(c) Beautification of home grounds		
(d) Forestry		
(e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.		
(f) Animal husbandry	}	(including diseases and insects).
(g) Dairy husbandry		
(g) Home dairy		
(h) Poultry husbandry		
(h) Home poultry		

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (i) | Rural engineering. |
| | { Rural engineering—home. |
| (j) | { Agricultural economics, including farm management and marketing. |
| | { Home marketing. |
| (k) | Foods. |
| (l) | Nutrition. |
| (m) | Clothing. |
| (n) | Home management. |
| (o) | House furnishings. |
| (p) | Home health and sanitation. |
| (q) | Community activities. |
| (r) | Miscellaneous. |

V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for next year.

VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

To supplement the narrative part of the report, and in order that comparable State and National summaries may be made, it is necessary to include a statistical summary of the work in each county. The following form has been prepared to insure uniformity of reporting. In addition to the questions asked under each subdivision of the report, space is provided to add further data if desired. The statistical summary will grow naturally out of the field and office records.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, how, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
5. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions as a leader in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
6. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations as contemplated in this report are of two kinds, method demonstrations and result demonstrations.
 - A method demonstration is a demonstration given by an extension worker or other trained leader to a group for the purpose of showing them how to carry out a practice. Synonym: Lecture demonstration. Examples: Demonstrations of canning, mixing of spray materials, and culling of poultry.
 - A result demonstration is a demonstration carried on by a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl under the direction of the extension service, involving a substantial period of time, records of results, and comparisons. Examples: Child-feeding, corn-culture, and orchard-management demonstrations.
7. A DEMONSTRATOR is a farmer, farm woman, boy, or girl who, under the direction of the extension service, conducts a result demonstration.
8. MEMBERS COMPLETING should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.
9. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to give a method demonstration or to start, inspect, or further a result demonstration.
10. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
11. AN OFFICE CALL OR TELEPHONE CALL is a visit or call by a farmer or other person seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
12. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
13. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
14. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
15. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
16. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

- 17. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home-economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
- 18. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. AN EXTENSION SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is usually held at the college or other educational institution and usually for a longer period of time, but not exceeding two weeks.
- 19. RECORDS consist of definite information filed in the county office that will enable the agent to verify the data on extension work included in this report.
- 20. FARM OR HOME PRACTICE ADOPTED is a new or improved practice adopted on a farm or in a home during the year as a result of extension teaching. Examples: Spraying of potatoes for disease, canning of fruits and vegetables, use of balanced rations, and hat making.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her work with that of the agent.

- 1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report.

(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
MARY STILWELL BUOL	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	12

2. Number of communities in county ^{State} where extension work should be conducted	76	2
3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned	64	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—	66	4
(a) Juniors	141	
(b) Adults	40	
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:	40	5
(a) Junior	40	
(b) Adult	40	
6. Membership in above clubs:	45	6
(a) Boys ¹	2	(c) Men
(b) Girls ¹	391	(d) Women
(c) Men	670	
(d) Women	40	
7. Number of club members completing:	40	7
(a) Boys ²	1	(c) Men
(b) Girls ²	265	(d) Women
(c) Men	576	
(d) Women	0	
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:	53	8
(a) Boys	0	
(b) Girls	53	

¹ Report the total number of different boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on pages 8 to 31, less any duplications due to the same boy or girl carrying on two or more subject-matter lines of work.
² Include those boys and girls enrolled in club work as reported under 6 (a) and 6 (b) who have finished the work undertaken or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior teams trained	14	9
(a) Judging	28	
(b) Demonstration	12	
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members	0	10
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work	0	11
12. Number of different farms visited	0	12 x
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work	2380	13
14. Number of different homes visited	682	14
15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work	1069	15
(a) Office	1718	
(b) Telephone	391	
16. Number of days agent spent in office	802	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field	5873	17
18. Number of individual letters written	12	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	3	19
(a) Community	44	
(b) County	442	
20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders	851	20
(a) Number	21889	
(b) Attendance	0	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20)	0	21
(a) Number	0	
(b) Attendance	0	
22. Farmers' institutes ² held	1	22
(a) Number	225	
(b) Attendance	1	
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held	1	23
24. Junior club encampments held:	1	24
(a) Number	1	
(1) Boys	90 **	
(2) Girls	119	
(b) Attendance by club members	229	
(c) Total attendance	15103	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported	1	25
(a) Number	7	
(b) Attendance	30	
(c) Charts		

[Use space below to include other important data.]

x Also one club leader

** Home economics project members only

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.
² See definition on page 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent. This page should not be filled out until the questions on the following pages have been answered.

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. ¹	Number of local leaders assisting. ²	Days specialists helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7)					27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11)					28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)	24	24	6	75	29
30. Forestry (page 13)					30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13)					31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f)					32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29)					33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28)	0	0	3	7	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)	3	4	0	2	35
{ Rural engineering—home (page 26)					
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30)					36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)	28	30	1	92	37
38. Nutrition (page 21)	50	55	55	256	38
39. Clothing (page 22)	48	53	1	243	39
40. Home management (page 23)	17	17	2	61	40
41. House furnishings (page 24)	19	19	1	84	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25)	15	10	14	28	42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31)	15	23	4	75	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31)	49	95	18	270	44
TOTAL	X X X	X X X	105	1193	

¹ The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 2, page 4.
² The individual entries in this column should not exceed entry for question 4, page 4.

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.¹

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

45. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page. (Include questions 47, 49, 51, 52, and 54 less duplications.)	56

[Use space below to include other important data relating to soils.]

¹ For drainage, irrigation, land clearing, and terracing see "Rural Engineering," page 16.

CEREALS.¹

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Table with 7 columns: Item, (a) Corn, (b) Wheat, (c) Oats, (d) Rye, (e) Barley, (f) Other.². Rows 57-70 and a section for other important data.

¹ Report fall-sown crops the year they are harvested. ² Indicate crop by name. ³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. ⁴ Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Table with 7 columns: Item, (a) Alfalfa, (b) Soybeans, (c) Sweet clover, (d) Crimson clover, (e) Clover (red, alsike, white), (f) Cowpeas. Rows 71-84 and a section for other important data.

¹ Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. ² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. ¹	
71. Number of method demonstrations given							71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							74
75. Increased yield ² per acre on demonstrations	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ³							76
77. Number of members enrolled							77
	(a) Boys						
	(b) Girls						
78. Number of members completing							78
	(a) Boys						
	(b) Girls						
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							79
80. Total yield ² of crops grown by junior club members	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time							81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time							82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time							83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage.
³ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given						85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way						86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year						87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations						88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		89
90. Number of junior clubs ³						90
91. Number of members enrolled						91
	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
92. Number of members completing work						92
	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing						93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time						95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time						96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time						97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time						98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page						99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						

¹ Indicate crop by name.
² Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.
³ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.	
100. Number of method demonstrations given.....							100
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							101
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							102
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....					X X X	X X X	103
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	X X X	X X X	104
105. Number of junior clubs ¹							105
106. Number of members enrolled.....							106
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
107. Number of members completing.....							107
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....						X X X	108
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	bu.	X X X	109
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time.....							110
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time.....							111
112. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	trees	acres	acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	112
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....							113
114. Number of units involved in preceding question.....	acres	acres	acres	acres	X X X	X X X	114
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page.....							115
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

FORESTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

116. Number of method demonstrations given.....							116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....							119
120. Number of junior clubs ¹							120
121. Number of members enrolled.....							121
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
122. Number of members completing.....							122
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....							123
124. Number of forest or woodland plantings made this year.....							124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....							125
126. Number of farms assisted in forest management this year.....							126
127. Acres involved in preceding question.....							127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year.....							128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time.....							129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....							130
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page.....							131

[Use space below to include other important data relating to forestry.]

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. ³	(c) Grass-hoppers.	(d) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....					132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....					133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....					135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....					136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....					137

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Livestock" headings.

³ Indicate by name.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

167. Number of method demonstrations given..... 167

168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way..... 168

169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year..... 169

170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year..... 170

171. Acres drained..... 171

172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year..... 172

173. Acres irrigated..... 173

174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year..... 174

175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented..... 175

176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished..... 176

177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished..... 177

178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished..... 178

179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished..... 179

180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished..... 180

181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished..... 181

182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished..... 182

183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question..... 183

(a) Barns.....

(b) Hog houses.....

(c) Poultry houses.....

(d) Silos.....

(e) Other.....

184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year..... 184

185. Acres of land so cleared..... 185

186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page..... 186

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given..... 187

188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year..... 188

189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year..... 189

190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts..... 190

191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts..... 191

192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations..... 192

193. Number of junior farm-management clubs¹..... 193

194. Number of members enrolled..... 194

(a) Boys.....

(b) Girls.....

195. Number of members completing..... 195

(a) Boys.....

(b) Girls.....

196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year..... 196

197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year..... 197

198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year..... 198

199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page..... 199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service..... 200

201. Membership in above associations..... 201

202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit..... 202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given..... 203

204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
TOTAL.....

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

205. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the extension service counseled or advised. 205

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL						

205½. Total number of different farms adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 204 (b) and 205 (b) less duplications plus other farms not in cooperative associations) 205½

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Use this space to include work on any other agricultural project not included in the preceding pages, such as beekeeping, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(a) Beekeeping.	(b) ¹	(c) ¹
206. Number of method demonstrations given			206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way			207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year			208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations			209
210. Number of junior clubs ²			210
211. Number of members enrolled		(a) Boys (b) Girls	211
212. Number of members completing		(a) Boys (b) Girls	212
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed			213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page			214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

¹ Indicate name over column.

² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	18	} 215
	(b) Juniors	3	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation	(a) Women	173	} 216
	(b) Girls	21	
	(c) Boys	0	
217. Number of members completing ²	(a) Women	156	} 217
	(b) Girls	18	
	(c) Boys	0	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.)		76	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.)	(a) Women	105	} 219
	(b) Girls	26	
	(c) Boys	0	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women	88	} 220
	(b) Girls	22	
	(c) Boys	0	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year	(a) Women	22	} 221
	(b) Girls	6	
	(c) Boys	0	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year	(a) Women	144	} 222
	(b) Girls	25	
	(c) Boys	0	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year	(a) Women	134	} 223
	(b) Girls	27	
	(c) Boys	0	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year	(a) Women	122	} 224
	(b) Girls	3	
	(c) Boys	0	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year	(a) Women	119	} 225
	(b) Girls	22	
	(c) Boys	0	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time		14	226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page. (Include entries for questions 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, and 226 less duplications.)		153	227

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

² Include those who have finished the work undertaken, or such portion of it as it was planned to finish during the report year.

FOODS—Continued.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	13	} 228
	(b) Juniors.....	6	
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....	(a) Women.....	163	} 229
	(b) Girls.....	26	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
230. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	132	} 230
	(b) Girls.....	17	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
231. Number of method demonstrations given.....		17	231
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	150	} 232
	(b) Girls.....	36	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	132	} 233
	(b) Girls.....	21	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	158	} 234
	(b) Girls.....	33	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....	(a) Women.....	71	} 235
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....		32	236
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....		218	237
238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:.....			238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned..... quarts	23,708	1135	0
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts	1,437	10	0
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts	6,037	124	0
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts	109	0	0
(e) Pickles made..... quarts	2,594	40	0
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds ²	10,225	124	0
(g) Meats cured..... pounds ²	5,398	0	0

[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preservation.]

Sausage put up - 400 pounds

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² Finished product.

NUTRITION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	3	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....		
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	52	} 240
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	40	} 241
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		136	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	52	} 243
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	40	} 244
	(b) Girls.....		
	(c) Boys.....		
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	56	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	122	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		4	247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		48	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		113	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		294	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		205	251

[Use space below to include other important data relating to nutrition.]

Community Demonstration	51	Community Poster Exhibit and achievement program	25
Volunteer local leaders	55		
Children enrolled	2488		
Children completing	2427		
% increase normal weight	10.3%		
% Decrease dangerously underweight	3.6%		
No. Communities reaching state goal	18		
Schools having hot lunch	11		
No. of children involved	222		

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

CLOTHING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women 19	} 252
	(b) Juniors 34	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women 247	} 253
	(b) Girls 326	
	(c) Boys 0	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women 233	} 254
	(b) Girls 218	
	(c) Boys 0	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women 236	} 255
	(b) Girls 149	
	(c) Boys 0	
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women 315	} 256
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women 123	} 257
	(b) Girls 217	
	(c) Boys 0	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women 153	} 258
	(b) Girls 274	
	(c) Boys 0	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women 54	} 259
	(b) Girls 221	
	(c) Boys 0	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women 40	} 260
	(b) Girls 8	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women 65	} 261
	(b) Girls 76	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women 20	} 262
	(b) Girls 3	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women 65	} 263
	(b) Girls 10	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women 55	} 264
	(b) Girls 82	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....	323	265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women 37	} 266
	(b) Girls 0	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women 613	} 267
	(b) Girls 273	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women 318	} 268
	(b) Girls 414	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women 50	} 269
	(b) Girls 2	

[Use space below to include other important data relating to clothing.]

Miscellaneous articles not mentioned above - 1508

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MANAGEMENT.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women 17	} 270	
	(b) Juniors 0		
271. Number of members enrolled in home management.....	(a) Women 260	} 271	
	(b) Girls 0		
	(c) Boys 0		
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women 214	} 272	
	(b) Girls 0		
	(c) Boys 0		
273. Number of method demonstrations given.....	105	273	
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women 193	} 274	
	(b) Girls 0		
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women 174	} 275	
	(b) Girls 0		
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	(a) Women 4	} 276	
	(b) Girls 0		
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....	260	277	
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....	41	278	
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	(a) Women 18	} 279	
	(b) Girls 0		
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	(a) Women 4	} 280	
	(b) Girls 0		
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....	260	281	
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:.....		282	
(a) Hand washing machines.....	6	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	9
(b) Power washing machines.....	27	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	11
(c) Fireless cookers.....	3	(h)	17
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	18	(i)	3
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	5	(j)	3

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home management.]

Power sewing machines	4	Working heights	5	steamers	9
Foot sewing machines	3	Electric ranges	6	Utility tables	1
Mop wringers	19	Dish drainers	6	Scales	2
Hand vacuum cleaners	1	Kitchen stool	7	Oil stoves	4
Misc. kitchen equip.	347	boot cleaners	4	Range stoves	2
Misc. Cleaning equip.	39	Water coolers	2	Bread mixers	2
		Separators	8		

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

283. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	16	} 283
	(b) Juniors.....	1	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	(a) Women.....	208	} 284
	(b) Girls.....	14	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
285. Number of members completing	(a) Women.....	184	} 285
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		116	286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women.....	163	} 287
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women.....	132	} 288
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	(a) Women.....	88	} 289
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	(a) Women.....	48	} 290
	(b) Girls.....	2	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	(a) Women.....	97	} 291
	(b) Girls.....	2	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	(a) Bedrooms.....	62	} 292
	(b) Living rooms.....	34	
	(c) Dining rooms.....	25	
	(d) Other rooms.....	56	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....	(e) Community Halls.....	1	293

[Use space below to include other important data relating to house furnishings.]

Pieces Furniture Purchased	26	Pictures	70	Homes refinishing all	
Pieces furniture renovated	103	Baskets	60	furniture	2
Rugs made	19	China painted	165	Painted Scarfs &	
Quilts	35	Polychromed articles	19	Pillows	168
Prs. curtains	71	Carpets made over	8	Better Homes week	1
Lamps	41	Prs. Fancy candles	227	Lamp shades	28

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	4	} 294
	(b) Juniors.....	0	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	(a) Women.....	64	} 295
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
296. Number of members completing	(a) Women.....	64	} 296
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
297. Number of method demonstrations given		17	297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	18	} 298
	(b) Girls.....	138	
	(c) Boys.....	166	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	18	} 299
	(b) Girls.....	133	
	(c) Boys.....	160	
300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		18	300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—			301
(a) Use of health score card	305	(f) Care of skin and hair	320
(b) Good posture	406	(g) Home nursing	74
(c) Prevention of colds	330	(h) First aid	114
(d) Good elimination	366	(i)	
(e) Care of teeth	566	(j)	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?	(a) Yes.....	Yes	} 302
	(b) No.....		
303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....		3	303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....		4	304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time		10	305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....		17	306

HEALTH.²

SANITATION.

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home health and sanitation.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.
² It is assumed that this work is conducted in cooperation with State and county health authorities.

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 16.

307. Number of method demonstrations given.....	2	307
308. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	10	308
309. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	10	309
310. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	2	310
311. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	6	311
312. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	4	312
313. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	5	313
314. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	8	314
315. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	11	315
316. Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	0	316
317. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	41	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to rural engineering.]

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

318. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women..... 5 (b) Juniors..... 0	318
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women..... 76 men 34 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	319
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women..... 68 men 32 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	320
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	2	321
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women..... 74 men 34 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	322
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... 69 men 32 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	323
324. Number of home grounds planted ^{cleaned up} this year according to a landscape plan.....	28	324
325. Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	2	325
326. Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....	12	326
327. Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	103	327

[Use space below to include other important data relating to beautification of home grounds.]

A yard improvement contest was carried on, in which both men and women enrolled and 72 yards were improved.

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME GARDENS.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 12.

328. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women..... 26 (b) Juniors..... 1	328
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women..... 238 men 39 (b) Girls..... 4 (c) Boys..... 2	329
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women..... 213 men 36 (b) Girls..... 3 (c) Boys..... 1	330
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....	19	331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women..... 225 men 39 (b) Girls..... 4 (c) Boys..... 2	332
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... 213 men 36 (b) Girls..... 4 (c) Boys..... 1	333
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women..... 213 men 36 (b) Girls..... 4 (c) Boys..... 1	334
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women..... 17 men 1 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	335
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women..... 27 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	336
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	(a) Women..... 1 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	337
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	(a) Women..... 240 men 45 (b) Girls..... 4 (c) Boys..... 1	338
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	26 (a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	339
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....	43	340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	(a) Women..... 18 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	341
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....	271	342

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home gardens.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME POULTRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

343. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	.....	} 343
	(b) Juniors.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	2	} 344
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 345
345. Number of members completing.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....		2	346
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 347
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 348
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 349
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 350
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	2	} 351
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....		.....	352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....		.....	353
354. Number of birds discarded.....		.....	354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....		.....	355
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 356
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....		.....	357
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 358
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry....		.....	359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....		.....	360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....		2	361

[Use space below to include other important data relating to home poultry.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME DAIRY.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 14 and 15.

362. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	.....	} 362
	(b) Juniors.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 363
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 364
364. Number of members completing.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		.....	365
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 366
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 367
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
	(a) Women.....	.....	} 368
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....		.....	369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....		.....	370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....		.....	371
372. Number of pounds of butter made.....		2422	372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made.....		20	373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....		4	374

[Use space below to list other important data relative to home dairying.]

¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

HOME MARKETING.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on pages 17 and 18.

375. Number of method demonstrations given..... 375

376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
TOTAL.....					

377. List below this year's results in connection with the cooperative-marketing associations in the county previously organized and with which the Extension Service counseled or advised. 377

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Products sold.		Supplies purchased.	
		(c) Value.	(d) Profit.	(e) Value.	(f) Saving.
Curb or bazaar markets.....		\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Egg circles.....					
TOTAL.....					

378. Number of homes standardizing and grading products for markets: 378

- (a) Poultry and poultry products..... (d) Fruits and vegetables.....
- (b) Canned goods..... (e)
- (c) Dairy products..... (f)

378½. Total number of different homes adopting improved marketing practices (include entries for questions 376 (b) and 377 (b) less duplications plus other homes not in cooperative associations)--- 378½

[Use space below to list the principal products handled in cooperative marketing associations reported above.]

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

Do not list information which has been previously reported on page 18.

Use this page to include work on any other home-economics project not included in the preceding pages, such as recreation, basket making, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	Magazine Library	(b) ¹ Improvement	(c) ¹ Recreation	
	379. Number of project clubs or groups ²			
(a) Women.....	3	-	7	} 379
(b) Juniors.....	0	0	8	
380. Number of members enrolled.....				
(a) Women.....	106	-	112	} 380
(b) Girls.....	0	-	94	
(c) Boys.....	0	-	5 6 men	
381. Number of members completing.....				
(a) Women.....	106	-	106	} 381
(b) Girls.....	0	-	50	
(c) Boys.....	0	0	0	
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....				
(a) Women.....	0	4	7	} 382
(b) Girls.....	20	2 schools	-	
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....				
(a) Women.....	0	-	-	} 383
(b) Girls.....	0	-	-	
(c) Boys.....	0	-	-	
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				
(a) Women.....	20	2 schools	-	} 384
(b) Girls.....	0	-	-	
(c) Boys.....	0	-	-	
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....				
(a) Women.....	3	2 schools	-	} 385
(b) Girls.....	0	-	-	
(c) Boys.....	0	-	-	
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....	35	-	112	386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

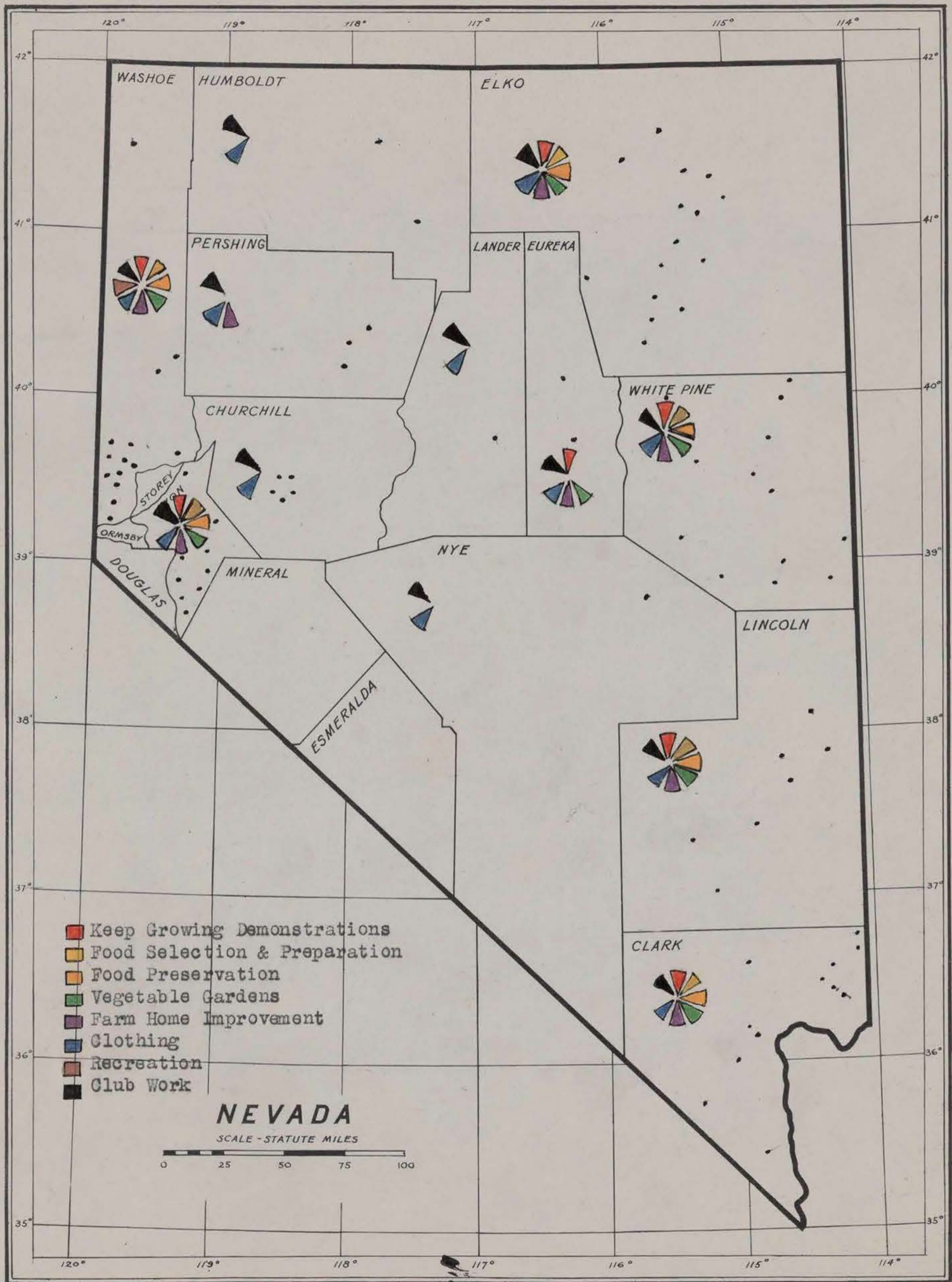
¹ Indicate name over column.

² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

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HOME & COMMUNITY PROJECTS



NEVADA'S PROJECT

GOALS AND RESULTS COMPARED TO WESTERN STATES' PROGRAM

Western States Program

Nevada Extension Program

Nutrition (Cir. 308, Page 7)

Goals 1926 - Nutrition

Results 1926

1. "Definite improvement in the nutrition condition of the rural population as indicated by approximation to the accepted range of weight for height and age, and freedom from physical defects and bodily condition directly traceable to faulty food habits or adversely affecting nutritive status"

1. Continue Keep Growing Demonstrations which fulfill the requirement by making definite improvement in nutritive condition as indicated by approximation to accepted range of weight for height and age, and tend to decrease physical defects thru cooperation with local physicians, district nurses, and improve bodily conditions thru improved family food habits.

1. Keep Growing demonstrations continued with a decided increase in percentage of population reached and family and community cooperation obtained.

2. "It is suggested that each state set for itself an increasing annual goal for the years 1924 to 1929 in terms of a percentage increase in the number of contacts made, number of better food and living practices established and number of persons improving in nutritive condition."

2. Continue Keep Growing Demonstrations with the following goals:
(a) Carry on the work in 8 counties.
(b) Reach 47 communities
(c) 10% increase in number reached, i.e. 2100 children (about 20% of rural school population)

2. Results obtained:

(a) Work carried on in seven counties.
(b) 51 communities reached
(c) 23% increase, i.e. 2427 children completed the work

Secure:

(d) 5% increase in normal children
(e) 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children
(f) Have 19 communities reach ultimate state goal of 75% normal or slightly underweight and 10% or less dangerously underweight.
(g) 5% increase in home gardens having adequate vegetable supply, i.e. 13 reached; 31 home demonstrators 154 cooperators
(h) 10% increase in number of families adopting better food habits, i.e. 1009, judged on total homes reached

Specific results secured:
(d) 10.3% increase in normals
(e) 3.6% decrease in dangerously underweight
(f) 18 communities reached ultimate goal of state

(g) 43% increase; 271 homes reached; 81 home demonstrators; 1191 cooperators
(h) 7.7% decrease due to more time being spent on Keep Growing Demonstrations

Western States Program

Nutrition

3. "The assembling by each state of all available data regarding the nutritive condition of the rural population. The study of the data to determine their adequacy as a guide for future action, and the laying of necessary plans to supplement these data."

4. "Develop an adequate food supply in the entire area reached by the conference, making each locality self sustaining in so far as is economically feasible."

Nevada Extension Program

Goals 1926

3. Statistics of state inadequate to furnish any definite guide. U. S. Public Health survey was never completed. Our Keep Growing statistics furnish the best guide available, so will continue the work.

4. 5% increase in adequate home gardens is for this purpose. Also work in use of other food supplies and the Vegetable Budgets.

5. Hot School Lunch be emphasized, in all schools carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations.

(b) Subject matter be prepared so as to make hot school lunch a suitable club project.

Results 1926

3. Publicity given Keep Growing demonstration statistics thru all cooperating agencies and the press to awaken public interest in our rural health condition. Quite definite results are manifest in increased demand for the work and better cooperation.

4. 43% increase in garden work on Vegetable Budgets. Dried milk, etc., incorporated in nutrition project work. The women agents demonstrate the shortage in local milk supply and the men agents help by developing more water to grow more pasture to feed more cows.

5. Hot Lunch established in 11 schools. In 6 schools children eat lunch at home, so in 33% of schools all children have had a warm lunch.

(b) Hot school lunch club material prepared.

Other suggested remedies not applicable to Nevada at this time.

HOME IMPROVEMENT

(Home Management, Home Furnishing, Rural Engineering, Sanitation)

Western States Program

(Dep't. Circular 375)

Page 11, recommended the following projects for emphasis during 1926:

1. Kitchen Improvement
2. Installation of water and sewage disposal plants
3. Improvement in home furnishings which make for comfort and attractiveness.
4. Home accounts and budgets
5. House planning & remodeling

Nevada Extension Program

Goals 1926

The Home Improvement Project be continued with the following lines of interest:

- (a) Management of time & labor
 1. Kitchen Improvement
 2. Labor saving equipment
- (b) Rural Engineering
 1. House planning & remodeling
 2. Modern systems
 - Water
 - Sewage
 - Lights
- (c) House furnishing
 1. Renovate
 2. New sub-project on color
- (d) Specific Goals.
 1. 100% increase number of homes reached in Home Improvement project, i.e. 200 homes
 2. 25 convenient kitchens
 3. 7 water systems
 4. 4 heating systems
 5. 6 lighting systems
 6. 4 sewage systems
 7. 12 power machinery
 8. 19 pressure cookers
 9. 215 labor saving equipment
 10. 15 homes refinishing furniture
 11. 14 homes redecorating one or more rooms.
 12. 3 subject matter leaflets be prepared.
 13. 2 home improvement junior clubs

Results 1926

Home Improvement work carried on in 6 counties and 17 communities covering all lines mentioned in 1926 goals; 350 home demonstrations completed; 260 different homes affected.

- (d) Specific goals reached
 1. 260 homes reached
 2. 41 convenient kitchens
 3. 5 water systems
 4. 8 heating systems
 5. 11 lighting systems
 6. 4 sewage systems
 7. 27 power machinery
 8. 17 pressure cookers
 9. 260 labor saving equipment
 10. 50 homes refinishing furniture
 11. 118 homes redecorating one or more rooms.
 12. 4 subject matter leaflets prepared
 13. 1 home improvement junior club
 14. 4 studying budgets and accounts.

NEVADA'S HOME AND COMMUNITY WORK DURING 1926

GENERAL RESULTS

During 1926 Nevada has continued the slow steady progress that has marked the two previous years. The same methods of work have been carried out along the lines of organization, project group instruction, home and community demonstrations, and the use of local leaders. Despite the fact that we have had another severe drought that produced a severe financial depression, our general results for the year have been not only satisfactory, but quite encouraging.

GENERAL PROGRAM OF WORK

Our general program of work continues to be founded upon the program of work adopted by the Western States Extension Conference in 1923, modified slightly to suit our special conditions. The major emphasis continues to be placed upon Nutrition and Home Improvement. Clothing, Community Improvement, and Recreation are minor projects, with emphasis placed in the order in which they are named. Our effort continues to be directed toward reaching an increasing proportion of the population with a few fundamentals rather than trying to bring the small, easily-worked-with, upper three or five percent to a high level of excellency. This year we have started work in eleven new rural districts besides maintaining work in all those previously reached. This fall we have added three more communities that will be counted with next year's results.

Distribution of Territory

There has been no change in the divisions of our extension field. There are still two county agents, and two district agents. One of the latter covers three huge counties in the southeastern part of the state, and the other four, very large counties on the western side of the state. Each of these districts continues to be too large for one agent to handle efficiently. At the beginning of this year a strong plea was made to the local communities and to the agents to limit the work in each community to not more than two projects. But the community demand proved too much for the agent's determination, and the programs of work adopted were far too heavy for the amount of the agents' time available. To add to this already heavy program, several new communities pleaded for project work and it seemed impossible to refuse their requests. The result has been that the two district agents have attempted to carry more work than is humanly possible to accomplish even with excellent local leadership. Their efforts have been scattered over such a wide territory that few project groups have received more than three or four days of the agents' time, used for both group instruction and local leader training. This is not enough time for thorough training, and has resulted in a failure to reach a number of the goals set. However, we believe that the total of results is as great as last year.

The Problem of Large Area and Small Funds

Nevada, with her vast area and small available funds, presents a very real problem for extension work. The communities in these two dis-

districts are too widely scattered to permit local leader training schools. Therefore, each local leader must receive individual instruction. Also, these isolated communities are greatly in need of the inspiration and personal help that only a trained extension agent can give - the more isolated the community the more this help is needed.

To help out in these two districts the assistant director has given liberally of her time for specific project assistance, particularly in the Keep Growing Nutrition Demonstrations. This is especially true in the southeastern district where five weeks of time was given to field work in this project, the assistant director going into various communities and starting or finishing the work while the agent did similar work in other communities. This is the only way that all this work could be carried by the one agent. However, this large amount of field help can not be long continued because the time of the assistant director is greatly needed for the preparation of subject matter material, community organization, assistance and supervision in club work. This supervisory work must continue to suffer until one more woman agent can be secured.

The only solution that we can see for this problem under present conditions, is to concentrate our efforts upon a very few fundamental problems and give this limited help to as many communities as possible. Therefore, during the coming year we shall insist that no community in these two districts be allowed to carry more than two projects, this to include both adult and club work.

Another Agent Needed

Even with this rigid restriction of work, the new farming areas that are being settled and that are asking for work, make it imperative that within the next year one more woman extension agent be added to the Nevada Extension force. Two counties could then be taken from the western district and one from the southeastern district and the work for the entire area put upon a permanent and satisfactory full time basis. If this does not happen, we strongly fear that before the end of another year the health of our two district agents will fail under the strain they are now carrying, and the work receive the severe set-back that always occurs through a change in agents.

PERSONNEL

We have again been fortunate in keeping all of our four women agents with us for another year. In this we greatly rejoice, for each year they grow more valuable to their territory and to the extension force. This Fall, Miss Flora McElhinney was granted a nine-month leave of absence from Elko County to take advanced work at Columbia University. A local substitute has been secured in the person of Mrs. Jessie Dewar, an Elko County girl, now married to an Elko County ranchman. Mrs. Dewar has had special training along the lines of Home Improvement and knows Elko County people, communities and roads. She has also for several years been an enthusiastic project member and project leader. Mrs. Dewar will concentrate her attention upon the Home Improvement Project, but will also keep up some work with the Keep Growing Demonstrations, Home Gardens, and Club Projects.

PROJECT LEADERSHIP

Throughout the state the interest and ability of project leaders is steadily increasing. There is a growing realization by both the leaders and the communities of the value of this community service. Throughout the state no project work is started unless the community has secured a local leader. These leaders take charge of enrollment, send out notices of time and place of meetings, secure and distribute supplies, assist the agents at method demonstrations, take the major responsibility for securing records of results from both demonstrators and cooperators, carry on publicity and arrange for tours and achievement days. In a majority of the communities local leaders receive special instruction from the agents which enables them to carry on some project work in the absence of the agent. In some of the newer communities this phase of the work must grow very slowly, but in Elko or Washoe counties, fully one-half of the project instruction work is given by local leaders.

We are firmly convinced that in some respects, good local leaders can secure better community cooperation than can the best of agents. This is due to their knowledge of local conditions and their consequent ability to make just the right approach. This is particularly true in the Keep Growing Nutrition Demonstrations where good results and good local leadership show a surprising unity. However, it takes time to train and direct local leaders and in our two large districts, sufficient time is not available and won't be till we can secure another woman agent.

Other factors of strong community value that are developed along with local leadership, are community interest and responsibility. A strong local leader inevitably develops a community viewpoint and a keen desire to see her community develop along the right lines. As her training continues there is at least one subject upon which she becomes somewhat of an authority and her enthusiasm reacts upon her friends, and awakens a wide community interest that ultimately results in decisive action. This is, perhaps, the greatest value of local leaders. It's constructive importance is just beginning to be appreciated. When a community has three or more well trained local leaders, community progress is the inevitable result. They think, talk and practice community improvement, till in spite of itself the community falls into line on the road to progress.

PROGRAM DETERMINATION AND ANALYSIS

This year the assistant director has given considerable time to consideration of county and community programs of work, not only as regards their selection, but in seeing that as far as possible persistent follow-up work was secured. The annual summary of results shows that in three out of four of our subdivisions the year's goals were reached, and in some cases, considerably exceeded. Our largest district failed to reach all of its goals, due as stated above, to too heavy a program, and too much work for the agent to supervise. For the coming year the programs will be considerably reduced. We believe that with most of the agents there has been a real improvement in their ability to use community organizations and local leaders to keep alive interest and action during the long absences of the agents. Of course, this best succeeds where

live community organizations exist and regular community meetings are held. The southern and eastern part of the state need more community development, an awakening of civic pride and ambition, and a greater cooperative spirit. To develop this phase of the work calls for more of the agent's time, and it is not now available.

COOPERATION

Cooperation with other agencies continues to be both pleasant and mutually profitable. The State Educational Department, the local schools, the Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Health, through their district nurses, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parent-Teachers' Associations, and the Relief Societies of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, all have given splendid cooperation. Nevada is lacking in population and money, but its unique spirit of active cooperation does compensate and makes it possible to accomplish surprising results under these unusually difficult conditions. We are proud of the Nevada spirit.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

Because of the general drought and financial depression and because of preparation for our 1927 Highways Exposition, the county and state fairs were not held this year. However, a Potato & Apple and Homemakers' Show was held in Reno in connection with the University Homecoming Day. The women's and club exhibits and floats, most of which were educational in character, received much favorable comment. (See Miss Zimmerman's report, Washoe County, page 68, also picture page 22.)

The first community fair White Pine County ever held was put on at Preston, White Pine County, and was an encouraging surprise, not only to the local people, but to the surrounding mining camps. The club children of White Pine County also took an active part in the American Legion Pageant held during the State Legion meeting at Ely in July. (See Miss LeNoir's report, page 63-64.)

The Extension Division and the Lincoln and Clark County Farm Bureaus cooperated with the Educational Department in putting on an excellent educational fair and achievement program in Lincoln County. Here again, educational demonstrations and exhibits have done much to arouse the local people from the patient inertia that might have been a commendable characteristic in pioneer days, when there was nothing to do but "grin and bear it," but in these days of opportunity, passive and humble submission has ceased to be a virtue. Therefore fairs and exhibits constructively planned, do much to arouse the local communities to a realization of their present opportunities. We find that short demonstrations by club teams is one of our most effective methods of stimulating these groups to action.

WORK IN THE TWO ORGANIZED COUNTIES

We feel a just pride in the results secured in the two organized counties of Washoe and Elko. We don't believe these two agents are any more efficient or hardworking than our two district agents, but they are working in units of territory in which it is humanly possible to do effective

work. By persistent, well planned work they can go to bed most nights with the blessed feeling that they are fairly up with their work. This never happens to the district agents no matter how hard they work.

In Washoe County, very real progress has been made in reaching the foreign families who are steadily increasing in this county. They are mostly Italian with a smaller number of Danish. During the year, 40 of these new families were drawn into project work and community organizations. The local leaders are trained in county-wide training schools and carry on about fifty percent of the project instruction work. This excellent organization is possible only because of the short distances, good roads and telephone connections which enable the extension agent to closely supervise the various leaders. There has been real success in the exchange of project leaders between communities. The leaders say they get as much from visiting these new communities as they give in project instruction. The excellent community and county Farm Bureau meetings held in this county are a big factor in developing community responsibility and cooperation. (See Miss Zimmerman's report, Page 6.)

In Elko County, very real progress has been made in getting the local leaders to assume more responsibility for project instruction and follow-up work in Home Demonstrations. There is a greater sense of responsibility in wisely using the extension agents' time. Also, the improved highways have greatly facilitated travel for the agent. Elko County's greatest need now is to revive her community center meetings and secure better cooperation between the men, women and club children for general community advancement. This can only come about through regular monthly community meetings. The women hold excellent meetings in their homemakers' clubs, but there are many phases of community development that they cannot carry on alone. The women stand ready to cooperate at any time, and so it rests with the men of the county when their phase of county and community development shall be revived.

NUTRITION PROJECT

The effort to supplement the average Nevada diet of meat, potatoes, white bread and sweets by a greater use of fresh vegetables and fruits, is being persistently continued, and definite and encouraging results secured.

The greatest progress along this line has been secured thru the Keep Growing Demonstrations carried on with whole school populations in selected communities. During the past school year, fifty one of these community demonstrations were carried on, involving 2488 children of which 2427 completed the year's demonstrations.

A mimeographed detailed report is appended. This field report is sent to all cooperating agencies, the State Board of Education and its Deputy Superintendents, state and county nutrition project leaders, Child Welfare Division of the State Board of Health, State Medical Associations, State Farm Bureau Directors, etc. A similar report containing only the county statistics is sent to all community leaders, County Farm Bureau Directors, County Nurses, County Commissioners, Parent-Teacher's Associations, Relief Societies, Rotary Clubs, and other cooperating organizations. These reports are compiled in June but are not distributed until August and September, just before the school year reopens. This stimulates interest in the project and awakens enthusiasm for carrying on the work for another year.

Studying over the record of these fifty-one communities scattered all over the state, three facts stand out quite clearly. (1). These simple rules regarding food and rest are gradually securing results with these children as shown by the statistics for the last four years. (See Nutrition Report, Page 5.) (2). The effort to help these children "Keep Growing" is gradually, but surely improving the food habits of the families involved and this means a majority in these communities. More cows, more powdered and canned milk, more home gardens, and a greater demand for imported fresh and canned vegetables and fruits is clearly evidenced in all these communities. We know of no other method by which, here in Nevada, four extension agents could reach and secure results with so large a proportion of the population. (3). The success of these community demonstrations depends upon community cooperation. The factors in this cooperation are the sincere interest and cooperation of the schools, not only in the actual project work, but in its correlation with the whole school program; some community organization to sponsor the demonstration and carry on active publicity and propaganda in its behalf; a conscientious and persistent local leader to keep the work going during the agent's absence, and to act as an active messenger between the school and the home. This efficient local leader is the pivotal point in this work. In every community where we have had a strong local leader, excellent or good results were secured. In every one of the few communities where progress was not made the local leader failed to function either thru sickness, lack of time or lack of interest and persistency. It is truly remarkable the tact and efficiency developed by ninety percent of these local leaders and their very marked influence in securing home cooperation. We are sincerely grateful to and proud of these local leaders. But all the successful ones smilingly state that the results secured, the happy associations formed with the children and their parents, and the added interest it has given them in their communities, have been ample compensation.

This fall this project has increased to an almost alarming degree. We are afraid there will be over 5000 children by the time all the reports are in. We don't see how our four agents are going to handle all of it and we know we will not secure so high a percentage of improvement. However, we are insisting on having good local leaders and will drop the work in any community where such cooperation is not secured.

Insert
K. G. Report

Insert between pages 6 & 7.

Mimeographed State Report Nutrition Project

Keep Growing Demonstrations

KEEP GROWING

MEANS

HEALTH



WEALTH

MILK, VEGETABLES AND
SLEEP MAKE HEALTH

First Prize State Poster Contest

NEVADA STATE REPORT
NUTRITION PROJECT
"KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS"

CARRIED ON DURING 1925 - 1926
BY THE
EXTENSION DIVISION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

MARY E. STILWELL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

STATE SUMMARY

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1925-26

COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

Counties	Children			Increase in normal children State goal 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal -5%	% children now normal and slightly underweight. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight State goal 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Elko	423	426	111.	+31.3	-14.5	82.0	9.6
Washoe	304	293	96.	+11.4	-13.0	65.4	19.1
Eureka	151	149	98.	+4.0	-4.5	71.1	12.0
Lyon	204	217	106.	-0.8	-0.9	69.1	13.8
White Pine ^e	149	157	106.	+8.1	-8.0	51.5	24.9
Lincoln	275	264	96.	+7.6	-10.9	62.5	17.8
Clark	982	921	93.8	-2.6	+6.6	66.0	20.8
TOTALS	2488	2427	97.0	+10.3	-3.6	71.5	17.4

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NO. COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>NO. NEW COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES</u> (having reached state goals)
Elko	12	4	9
Washoe	11	2	2
Eureka	2	0	0
Lyon	9	1	4
White Pine	5	0	2
Lincoln	5	00	0
Clark	7	1	1
TOTALS	51	8	18

1925 - 1926

This is the Fourth Annual Report of the Nutrition Project carried on with entire school populations of certain communities of the state through the so-called "Keep Growing Demonstrations."

The Basis of the Demonstrations

These demonstrations are based on the following propositions:

1. That the health of a community may be justly judged by the health and growth of its school children.
2. That each community should know the health condition of its children and unite in raising it to the best possible level.
3. That at least seventy-five percent of Nevada children may have active good health and maintain a normal rate of growth, both as to height and weight if given the right kind of food and sufficient rest, with in some cases, attention given to existing physical defects.
4. That to maintain active good health and a normal rate of growth, Nevada children need:
 - (a) A quart of milk each day. Milk furnishes lime for bones and teeth, excellent protein for muscle growth and health protecting vitamins.
 - (b) Two vegetables every day, a green leaf vegetable and a root vegetable - for roughage, growth producing vitamins and mineral matter.
 - (c) A sensible breakfast, including cooked mush, as an easily digested, concentrated energy food.
 - (d) Ten hours or more of sleep every night, particularly before school days.

Cooperation the Keystone of Success. These "Keep Growing Demonstrations" are a practical demonstration in health education based on the cooperation of the children, the parents, the school, some civic organization such as the Parent-Teachers' Association, Farm Bureau or Relief Society, and the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada. The Extension Division, through its women extension agents and nutrition specialist, furnishes the technical training and supervision, starting and finishing the work each year, training local leaders and doing special follow-up work. The schools given an average of an hour a month to this work in each room, and also greatly help by correlating these health ideals with their regular school work. The sponsoring civic organization cooperates by active publicity with the parents and the general public, by offering small prizes to the children, by helping to secure Hot School Lunches and extra milk for the school, and by furnishing one or more local leaders who voluntarily assist in this work. These local leaders give valuable assistance by doing the monthly follow-up work in the absence of the agent and by constantly stimulating interest in the Keep Growing ideals with the children, the parents and the community in general.

This whole-hearted community cooperation is, we firmly believe, the foundation of success in this work. This year for the fourth time our statistics conclusively show that where every element of the community faithfully cooperates truly remarkable results are obtained. Child health and normal growth are largely dependent on sensible living habits as to food and sleep. Living habits can only be established through constant, faithful, daily supervision and encouragement by parents.

Nevada children have the best possible spirit and real interest in their own physical growth and well being; but like all children their memories are very short, and it is only when one or both parents have sufficient interest to keep alive their enthusiasm that permanent results are obtained. No amount of expert technical skill and advice furnished by extension agents or schools can take the place of this home cooperation. But real cooperation on the part of the home, school and community can accomplish remarkable results with only a small amount of technical skill and guidance. This was clearly illustrated in one county this year where the agent was absent for a considerable period due to illness. The local leaders, the parents, the schools and the children carried on the work so faithfully that they made the best record we have ever secured, increasing their normal children 31% and decreasing those dangerously underweight 14%. All over the state, in every county, there are community records to prove that where the home, school and local organization give full cooperation, real progress is made; but when the home cooperation is lacking very little progress can be made, no matter how hard the schools or Extension Division work. Living habits regarding food and sleep are home problems and can be solved only through persistent home effort.

Local Leaders and Home Cooperation Vital. To secure continued interest and enthusiasm on the part of the children and the parents is the function of the local leader and we have found no other method that can so effectively accomplish the same results. In one section of the state this year the schools generously volunteered to relieve the local leaders of their responsibilities, do the monthly weighing and send home monthly reports to the parents. The schools faithfully lived up to their agreement and very likely did the monthly weighing a bit better than the average local leader. They sent home monthly health reports and tried in every way to correlate the health ideals with their regular school work. In fact I think we can say that these schools carried on their part of the cooperative effort thoroughly and completely. However, there just seemed a lack of home cooperation. Keep Growing was so much a part of the regular school work that the parents left it to the schools and failed to live up to their home responsibility of daily habit building for which there is no substitute. The lack of local leaders to personally carry this message back to the homes and keep these busy parents enthused was the vital lack. As a result this district, which formerly made such splendid records that they were held up as examples all over the country, failed this year to make similar progress and even went backward.

Child Health the Result of Sensible Living Habits. From the above experiences we believe we are justified in saying that the success in this work of building health habits rests primarily upon home cooperation, and is dependent on the enthusiasm aroused and maintained by the faithful volunteer work done by local leaders who know these homes and can therefore secure wholehearted, persistent cooperation.

This Year's Results

In five of the seven counties, this past year's work has given the best results that have ever been secured in these Keep Growing Demonstrations. In these five counties the splendid results were due, we believe, to the complete community cooperation and support given to the work, particularly the faithful work of the local leaders in securing persistent cooperation.

Two of the counties did not do so well, principally because local leadership and home cooperation did not function as completely as they have in the past. However, we are confident there will be an improvement in this respect during the coming year.

As a whole the state made a very good record. The normal children were increased 10% which is twice the state goal. But the dangerously underweight children were only decreased 3.6% which does not quite equal the state goal of a 5% decrease.

The state average for all these 51 communities shows that they now have 71% of their children either normal or slightly under (the state goal is 75%), and 17% dangerously underweight (the state goal is 10%). Another year or two of persistent work ought to bring the state average up to the ultimate state goal.

A Survey of the Results for the Past Four Years

	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Spring 1926
Percent of children normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	42
Percent of children normal and slightly under- weight (State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	71
Percent of children dangerously underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	17
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	2427
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	51
Number of gold star communities (Having reached state goal of 10% or less dangerously underweight			-4-	-13-	18

A study of these statistics will show that during these four years there has been a steady gain in the number of children who are normal and slightly under and a corresponding decrease in those dangerously underweight. This, in spite of the fact that each year several new communities have taken up the work, and that adding their beginning statistics to those of the state has lowered the average each fall below what it was in the spring. This is particularly noticeable in 1923 when the work was more than doubled by the addition of new communities.

The Use of Summer Vacation. We are sorry to say that during each summer there is some loss due, we believe, to two factors:

(1) The irregular life that a great many children tend to live in summer vacation, particularly in regard to sleep.

(2) The very hot weather in the southern part of the state.

It is not farm work or house work that makes children lose weight in summer but excessive late hours and irregular meals. This year we are making an earnest plea that vacation be used for its real purpose -- physical and mental change and rest, and that regular meals and ten hours of sleep be insisted upon. Parents owe this wise use of vacation both to their children and to the schools.

Eighteen Gold Star Communities. Nevada is now the proud possessor of eighteen gold star communities, who have reached the ultimate state goals by having 75% of their children either normal or slightly under, and 10% or less dangerously underweight. These gold star communities are:

ELKO COUNTY -- Carlin, Deeth, Ft. Halleck, Jiggs, Lamoille, Lee, Riordan
Star and Wells

WASHOE COUNTY -- Camp Empire and Washoe Valley

LYON COUNTY -- Barrett, Colony, Plummer and Smith

WHITE PINE CO- Cherry Creek and Goshute

CLARK COUNTY - St. Thomas

To these communities a special gold star achievement penant will be awarded at the beginning of the new school year and we believe those penants will bring as much honor to a school as any athletic or scholastic award. However, to keep these communities up to their present high level will require persistent community and home effort. Health victories do not remain won without effort any more than football victories or scholarship victories.

Increased Resistance to Disease. Another encouraging sign of improved health is the fact that, although Nevada still suffers from epidemics of colds and various children's diseases, in the communities that have raised their Keep Growing records up to or near the ultimate goal, they are finding that the children seem to resist these epidemics much better than formerly; indicating an increased resistance to disease as the general health level is raised. This means money as well as suffering saved in these communities, for long school absences result in many pupils repeating a grade; and repeaters are one of our heaviest school expenses.

Splendid Cooperation Given by Physicians and Nurses. We wish on behalf of the communities involved and the Agricultural Extension Division to express sincere appreciation for the cordial and helpful cooperation given this work by the medical profession and the child welfare nurses, particularly in regard to the removal of physical defects, as well as their general educational efforts in helping to prevent the spread of contagious colds, etc. It has been a splendid piece of cooperation for which we are all sincerely grateful.

Keep Growing Poster Contest

The Keep Growing poster contest was again carried on as an incentive for persistent effort on the part of the children. 50% of the credit was given for the physical gain made and 50% for the clever poster idea illustrating how this gain was made. Those winning in this year's contest were:

First Prize:	Clifford Bellander, Baker, White Pine County
Second Prize:	Doris Black, Starr, Elko County
Third Prize:	Lucille Parker, Gerlach, Washoe County
Fourth Prize:	Thomas Fay, Sanders, Lyon County
Fifth Prize:	Palma Zerga, Cherry Creek, White Pine County
Sixth Prize:	Roy Garaventa, Browns, Washoe County
Seventh Prize:	Marie McNaught, Eureka, Eureka County

Many clever posters were entered. The prize winning ones will be used for publicity throughout the state at fairs, conventions, institutes, etc. The others will be used for the same purpose in their respective counties and communities.

Suggestions for the Coming Year 1926-1927

The Extension Division in considering plans for the coming year makes the following suggestions:

1. That the work be continued in the interested communities with special emphasis placed on securing complete cooperation.
2. That real thought and effort be given to securing devoted and persistent local leaders who know their communities, like children, and will give one or two days of their time each month to securing home cooperation for this work.

3. That the schools continue their splendid cooperation especially in correlating this work with the regular school work.
4. That every community concentrate on the problem of seeing that every child has some hot food to eat with his noon lunch. This is one of Nevada's serious problems. It can be solved and the Extension Division stands ready to help. No community should rest content while a single child is eating a cold lunch. If you don't believe this, try cold lunches on Dad and see what happens to his "tummy" and his disposition!
5. We strongly recommend the milk drinking demonstrations such as were carried by the Las Vegas schools this year. It is an effective means of increasing milk consumption particularly in urban communities. We make a plea to Parent-Teachers' Associations, fraternal organizations, luncheon clubs, etc., to use a part of their funds to further this needed work to popularize milk.
6. Because of the large demands for this work it will be possible to carry on "Keep Growing Demonstrations" only in communities where there is sufficient local interest and cooperation to furnish dependable local leaders and where there is the active support of some local organization of parents as well as the sanction and cooperation of the school.
7. The aims for next year are:
 - (a) To continue the yearly increase and decrease of 5% for those normal and dangerously underweight respectively.
 - (b) To have every county either reach this goal or become a gold star county.
 - (c) To have twenty-four gold star communities in the state.
 - (d) To have a hot supplement to the school lunch in every school where the children stay for lunch.
 - (e) To have twenty milk drinking demonstrations in the state.
 - (f) To have frequent talks and food preparation exhibits made before parents' organizations and before the school showing in a practical way the use of milk, vegetables and mush.
 - (g) To have at least two follow-up meetings for parents, to arouse interest and secure home cooperation. One of these should be immediately after the work starts in the fall. These meetings should be held at night in order to interest the fathers, as the whole-hearted cooperation of Dad is absolutely essential to the success of this work.
 - (h) To have some sort of short achievement program in every school that carries on the "Keep Growing Demonstrations." We urge that these be held at night to secure the interest and cooperation of the fathers.
 - (i) That every "Keep Growing" community cooperate to see that all school children get ten hours sleep six nights a week. This is a problem for the men of these communities to solve.
 - (j) That athletics and other outside activities be regulated to fit the condition of each child and that no dangerously underweight children be allowed to take part in violent athletic exercise.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary E. Stilwell

Mary E. Stilwell,
 Assistant Director
 Agricultural Extension Division,
 University of Nevada.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Elko County, Nevada

- by -

Flora E. McElhinney
County Extension Agent.

- - - - -

The nutrition work in Elko County schools is under the supervision of the Extension Division of the University of Nevada and is carried on by the county extension agent with the cooperation of the county public health nurse who has charge of the physical defects. This work has grown from 223 children in 1923 to 426 in 1926. This year 100% of the children completed the work.

Elko County is a Gold Star County, having reached all the state goals, viz -

<u>State Goals:</u>	<u>Elko County's Record</u>
75% children normal or slightly under	82.8%
5% decrease in dangerously underweight	14.5%
5% increase in normals	31.0%
10% (or less) dangerously underweight	9.6%

This is a very wonderful record, and it was only made possible by the splendid cooperation of the county public health nurse, teachers, project leaders, parents and boys and girls. Everybody helped and we are justly proud of the results.

The hard part is that some of the schools are so difficult to reach during the winter months and the county agent cannot always reach them as often as she would like.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. That schools be added to the Keep Growing Demonstration as fast as can be handled.
2. That all schools purchase scales.
3. That all schools supply hot lunches where it is necessary for children to bring their lunches to school.
4. That communities continue to have their home gardens in which are grown the green vegetables as lettuce, chard, spinach, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, onions and radishes.
5. That they can or dry a sufficient amount of these for winter use, especially spinach, beet greens, Swiss chard and carrots.
6. That all schools participate in Keep Growing poster contest.
7. That prizes be offered in each school for this contest.
8. That we keep up our fine record and the reputation we have established this year. We can do it if everyone cooperates.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1925-26

ELKO COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

FLORA E. McELHINNEY, COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

COMMUNITIES	Children			Increase in normal children. State Goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State goal -5%	% children now normal or slightly under. State goal 75%	% children now dangerously underwt. State Goal 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Bishop	8	14	175	+23.2	+7	71	7.1
*Carlin	127	128	100	+29.4	-11.1	83	9.3
*Deeth	37	37	100	+32.5	-32.4	81	2.7
*Ft. Halleck	5	6	120	-23.4	-20.0	100	0.0
*Jiggs	9	10	110	-7.0	0.00	100	0.0
*Lamoille	32	32	100	-7.0	-6.0	84.6	9.0
*Lee	16	12	75	+31.0	-10.4	91	8.3
Metropolis	88	79	89	+25.0	-17.0	75	17.0
North Starr	10	10	100	+20.0	-30.0	60	30.0
*Riordan	7	7	100	+72.0	-28.0	100	0.0
*Starr	9	7	77	+38.0	-22.0	85	0.0
Wells	75	84	112	+18.5	-11.0	86	7.0
County Total	423	426	100	+31.3	-14.5	82	9.6

* Gold Star Communities, having 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. 75% are star communities. Elko is a gold star county. Let's keep up the good work!!

NUTRITION PROJECT

Bishop Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 8
 Total number completing the demonstration 14 or 175%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	12.5	35.71
Slightly underweight (61-6%)	50.0	35.71
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	37.5	21.43
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	--	7.14
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	--	--
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This is the first year for Keep Growing Demonstrations in the Bishop School. At the beginning, only 8 were in school, but 6 more were added, which accounts for the increased number of dangerously underweights, as there were none at the beginning of the year.

Next year this school will, we are sure, reach both the state goal of 75% normal or slightly under. They reached part of it this year in having under 10% dangerously underweight.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. School secure scales; this is important.
2. A project leader be appointed to carry on the monthly weighings.
3. A mothers' meeting be held at least three times during the year.
4. The school participate in Keep Growing Poster Contest.
5. That everyone cooperate to make this a gold star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Carlin Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 128
 Number completing the demonstration 128 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	35.4	64.84
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	32.2	18.75
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.0	6.25
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	20.4	9.37
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	0.7	0.78
	<u>99.7</u>	<u>99.99</u>

The Carlin school did a splendid piece of work in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. The increase in normal or slightly underweight is 29%, which is more than five times the state goal of 5% increase. The state goal for normal and slightly underweight is 75%, and Carlin has 83%. The state goal is 10%, or less for dangerously underweight, and here they have 9%.

This is a Gold Star Community.

This work was carried on by the county extension agent, the county public nurse and a project leader, with splendid cooperation from the teachers, and much credit is due the teachers for the success of this work - especially the principal, Mrs. Harriet Browne.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Secure school scales (They have been ordered)
2. Have a project leader to carry on monthly weighings.
3. Have mothers' meetings at least three times a year.
4. Continue the Keep Growing Poster Contest.
5. Keep this a gold star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Deeth Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 37
 Total number completing the demonstration 37 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	21.5	54.05
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	21.5	27.02
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	21.5	16.21
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	35.1	2.70
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	- -	- -
	<u>99.6</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This year Deeth has made an excellent record. It has reached all the state goals, and is therefore a gold star community, and this is due to the splendid cooperation of the children and their parents and teachers. The county public health nurse assisted the county extension agent in the weighing and measuring of the children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Secure school scales.
2. At least three mothers' meetings be held with teachers and county extension agent.
3. Children continue their splendid cooperation and 'keep growing', and all the community help.
4. Project leader have charge of weighing and measuring each month and assist in making records.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Ft. Halleck Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 5
 Total number completing demonstration 6 or 120%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	40.0	16.66
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	40.0	83.33
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	- -	- -
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	20.0	- -
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	- -	- -
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Ft. Halleck is a gold star community because it has reached the ultimate state goals which aim to have 75% of the children up to weight or slightly under, and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

<u>State Goals</u>	<u>Ft. Halleck's Record</u>
75% normal or slightly underweight	100%
5% increase of normals	25.4% increase
5% decrease of dangerously underweight	20% decrease

This is mostly due to the splendid cooperation of the teacher and children with the parents.

Very fine Keep Growing posters were made in this school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Secure school scales. This is important because of the long distance and the bad winter roads. The whole community should help. Give some sort of an entertainment to raise the money.
2. A project leader be appointed to do the monthly weighing as this school is difficult to reach in the winter months.
3. Hold at least two meetings of parents with teacher, county extension agent and county public health nurse.
4. Participate in Keep Growing poster contest.
5. Keep this a gold star community and increase the percent of those who are normal.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Jiggs Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Total number of children examined 9
 Total number completing the demonstration 10 or 110%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	77.7	70.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	22.2	30.0
Seriously underweight	-- --	-- --
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	-- --	-- --
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	-- --	-- --
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.9	100.0

Jiggs is also a gold star community, having exceeded the state goal as they have 100% either normal or slightly under, and none dangerously underweight.

The children worked hard for this record, and they should be praised for the results. The teachers were excellent help even if teachers were changed at mid-year, and the homes gave the whole-hearted cooperation without which these results could never have been obtained.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. This is another school hard to reach in the winter months, and we hope to have them secure scales. We appeal to the community to see that they are secured.
2. Participate in the Keep Growing poster contest.
3. Have local leader to assist each month in weighing and measuring of children.
4. Keep up this splendid record by the continued cooperation of the whole community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lamoille Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Total number of children examined 32
 Total number completing the demonstration 32 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	53.1	46.8
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	15.6	37.5
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	12.5	6.2
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	15.6	9.3
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>
	99.9	99.8

Lamoille has reached the ultimate state goal, as it has 84% who are normal or slightly under, and 9.3% who are dangerously underweight. The state goal is 75% normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Here again the boys and girls have worked hard for the fine results. The local leader and public health nurse were of great assistance, and the families were behind it all the time.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. School secure scales. This would be an important help because of the bad roads in winter.
2. Project leaders take charge of monthly weighing and measuring as it is so hard to reach this school all of the school months.
3. Hot school lunch at noon for those who carry lunches.
4. At least three meetings of mothers with leader and county extension agent.
5. Continue Keep Growing poster contest.
6. Give prizes for best work in this demonstration.
7. All cooperate to keep this a gold star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lee Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - -

Total number of children examined 16
 Total number of children completing the demonstration . . 12 or 75%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	43.7	75.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.5	16.6
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	-- -	-- -
Dangerously underweight	18.7	8.3
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	-- -	- -
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>99.9</u>

Lee has exceeded the state goals and is a gold star community.

<u>State Goals</u>	<u>Lee's Record</u>
75% normal or slightly underweight	91.0%
10% or less dangerously underweight	8.3%
5% increase of normals	31.3%
5% decrease of dangerously underweights	10.4%

This good work was the result of cooperation of teacher, local leader and parents with the children. A hot dish was served at noon during the winter months and plenty of good playground equipment helped them to keep growing.

There are school scales at Lee and the project leader and teacher have been a wonderful help.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue this good work and keep Lee a gold star community.
2. Participate in Keep Growing poster contest.
3. Offer prizes for Keep Growing demonstration.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Metropolis Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 88
 Total number completing demonstration 79 or 89%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	15.9	40.50
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.3	35.44
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.3	5.06
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	34.0	17.72
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	2.2	1.27
	<u>99.7</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This year, Metropolis made a splendid improvement. They increased the normal children by 24.6%, which is almost 5 times the state goal of 5%, and they decreased those dangerously underweight by 14.2%, which is nearly three times the state goal of 5% decrease. Metropolis also reached one of the ultimate state goals, now having 75% of the children either up to weight or slightly under. However, they did not reach the other state goal, i. e., 10% or less dangerously underweight, as they still have 17.7% in this class. Nevertheless, this community did a splendid piece of work and their progress is due to the principal teachers and parents cooperating so well with the children.

One hot dish was served during the cold months which likely accounted for the small number losing weight during this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. School secure scales. This is necessary, due to the bad winter roads. The school and community should cooperate in raising the necessary funds.
2. Appoint project leader who will faithfully carry on the monthly weighing in the agent's absence.
3. Have three meetings with the parents and county extension agent.
4. Continue the hot school lunch during the cold months.
5. Participate in Keep Growing poster contest.
6. More vegetables canned for the winter months' use.
7. Try very hard to make Metropolis a gold star community this coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

North Starr Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 10
 Total number completing the demonstration 10 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	20.0	40.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	10.0	20.0
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.0	10.0
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	60.0	30.0
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	-- -	-- -
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

North Starr Community tried very hard to reach the state goal and succeeded in having a 20% increase in normals and a 30% decrease in dangerously underweights, which is four times the state goal for increase in normals and slightly underweights, and six times the state goal for decrease in those dangerously underweight. This is a splendid gain for one year and another year of such work will make them a gold star community with 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

One hot dish was furnished during the cold months and this helped a great deal. To the teacher's assistance and the cooperation of the parents are due these good results, as well as to the children's earnest efforts.

The Homemakers' Club furnished prizes for the Keep Growing poster contest and judged the posters.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Project leader appointed to weigh and measure each month.
2. Scales secured by school.
3. Continue Keep Growing poster contest.
4. Homemakers' Club offer prizes again.
5. One hot dish furnished at noon during cold months.
6. Make this a gold star community next year. It can be done if as great progress is made next year as was this past year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Riordan Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Total number of children examined 7
 Total number completing demonstration 7 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	28.5	100.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.5	-- --
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.2	-- --
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	28.5	-- --
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	-- --	-- --
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.7	100.0

The Riordan community deserves much praise for all the boys and girls are NORMAL. This is the only one in the county. The school, tho small, worked very hard and accomplished splendid results. The teacher assisted greatly by having the children write "vegetable" letters, giving "good food" talks, etc.

To secure these very unusual results, the normal children were increased 71.5%, and those dangerously underweight were decreased 28.5%.

Keep this wonderful record. This is a hard thing to do and will need the help of the teacher and the parents, as well as the children. Let's keep Riordan a 100% Community!

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Secure scales for school.
2. Continue keep growing poster contest.
3. Offer prizes for best work.
4. Have three mothers' meetings.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Starr Valley Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 9
 Total number completing demonstration 7 or 77%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (n and up to 15% above)	33.3	71.4
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	11.1	14.2
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	33.3	14.2
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.2	-- -
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	-- -	-- -
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	99.9	99.8

Starr is another gold star community, It has 85% of normals and slightly under. It made a 38% increase in normals and a 22% decrease in dangerously underweight. There are now no dangerously underweight children in this community.

This is another school hard to reach in winter months, and needs its own pair of scales very much. The teacher at the Starr school took a keen interest in the Keep Growing work and cooperated with the children in reaching these fine results. This helped a great deal - the homes also gave good cooperation.

The Homemakers' Club offered prizes and judged the posters.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. School secure scales. This is very necessary.
2. Project leader have charge of the weighing and measuring during the absence of the agent.
3. Continue Keep Growing poster contest.
4. Homemakers' Club continue its prizes.
5. Keep this a gold star community during the coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wells Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - -

Total number of children examined 75
 Number completing the demonstration 84 or 112%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 15% above)	49.3	67.85
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.3	19.04
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	5.3	2.38
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	18.6	7.15
Seriously overweight (16% above and up)	1.3	3.57
	<u>99.8</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Wells, another gold star community, has made a fine record. The normal children were increased 18.5%, which is over three times the state goal, and these dangerously underweight were decreased 11.5%, which is over twice the state goal. Wells now has 68% of the children up to weight or slightly under, and only 7.15% dangerously underweight. This credit is due to the project leader who took full charge of the work, made home visits and did everything to make the project a success.

The P. T. A. furnished milk for mid-morning lunch for the primary room which proved a wonderful success. The milk was supplied during the months of October, November and December, and this is responsible for much of the good results.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. P. T. A. furnish milk for mid-morning lunch October to May for primary children.
2. Participate in Keep Growing Contest.
3. Homemakers' Club offer prizes for contest.
4. Continue splendid project leadership.
5. Keep Wells a gold star community. Everybody help to put it across.

Communities - 12

Bishop Lee
 Carlin Metropolis
 Deeth Riordan
 Ft. Halleck North Starr
 Jiggs Starr
 Lamoille Wells

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Elko County
Mrs. E. C. Riddell
 County Leader

Name	Age	Ht.	Orig.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		lbs gain	Orig % Var	Final % Va
			N.	W.									Ht.	N.W.			
Bishop Robert Agee	13	64	111	104	110	112			122	122	123	123	67	128	14	-1.	+3.
Carlin Nello Aiazzi	16	67	134	122	127	127			142	145	146	150	69	143	28	-8.	+4.
Deeth Doris Black	12	57	82	73	76	76		82	84	84	85	88	58	86	15	-10.	+2.
Ft. Halleck Clara Walther	10	55	74	70	72	72		74	76	76	76	76	56	78	6	-5.	-2.
Jiggs Paul Hankins	11	34	70	72	70	71			75	75	77	77	56	78	5	-2.	N
Lamoille James Billet	14	59	90	82	82		88	88	95	92	92	92	60	94	10	-8.	-2
Lee Lily Peterson	13	63	106	108	109		114	114	115	118	119	119	64	115	11	+1.	+3.
Metropolis Helen Hepworth	8	55	72	63		71	72	72	75	77	80	81	58	80	18	-12	+1.
Riordan Ross Young	14	58	86	83	87	87			94	96	98	98	60	94	11	-3	+4.
North Starr Maude Davis	12	61	100	90	92	92			99	98	100	100	61	100	10	-10	N.
Starr May Bill	10	54	70	65	69	69			72	75	75	75	55	75	10	-7.	N
Wells Agnes Gray	10	53	68	60	62	67	66	66	68	70	70	71	54	71	11	-11	N
Deeth Henry Jim	13	61	97	92	97	101	100	101	102		104	104	62	104	12	5	N
Starr Ray Antelope	14	59	90	96	98	99			100	104	106	106	62	103	10	+6	+2.
Wells Berna M. Hansen	9	53	67	59	61	93	64	64	64	65	65	65	53	67	6	-11	-2.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS
Eureka County, September 1925 to April 1926
Submitted by Lassie Lane, District Extension Agent.

The Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on for the last two years in Eureka County. One-hundred and fifty-one children started the demonstrations in September, and one-hundred and forty-nine or 98% completed in April.

While none of the four state goals were reached by the county, they did not fall far below. The Junior High School exceeded two and the grammar school reached one of the goals set by the state.

The number of normal weight children in the two schools was increased 4%, the state goal being 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 4.5%, just one-half of one percent below the state goal. There are now 12% of dangerously underweight children, the state goal being to have not more than 10%. There are 71.1% of the children either normal or slightly underweight. The state goal is to have not less than 75% in this group. (Normal weight is defined as not more than 20% above or 6% below the average weight for the child's age and height). By earnest cooperation from school, homes and children, Eureka County ought to reach the ultimate state goals this coming year.

The demonstrations ended in April with the First Annual Demonstration meeting held in the picture show house with 250 present. The awarding of the prizes for the county Keep Growing Contest was a part of the interesting program. The merchants of Eureka donated the cash prizes. Miss Stilwell, Nutrition Specialist, judged the posters and presented the prizes. The best posters were entered in the state contest.

Mr. Chauncy Smith, the principal of the schools and his teachers, gave splendid cooperation. Mrs. Judson Hooper, Miss Pauline Hjul, and Mrs. Stella Rogantina, the leaders, were untiring in their work.

The agent visited the schools five times during the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That the present leaders continue their services during the coming year with the following duties:
 - a. Do the monthly weighings and send report to agent.
 - b. Assist with the preliminary examinations.
 - c. Hold a parents' meeting soon after the beginning of the demonstrations and one later in the year.
 - d. Assist with the poster contest and county achievement day.
 - e. Give publicity to the work.
2. That a parents' meeting be held soon after the beginning of the demonstrations and one later to interest the mothers and to secure their cooperation.
3. That some arrangement be made to serve one hot food at noon to all children who do not go home for lunch. This is of great importance as all growing children need some hot food at noon.
4. That efforts be made to obtain a larger milk supply.
5. That an exhibit of the work be made at the county fair.
6. That publicity be given the good results of the demonstrations.
7. That a second annual achievement day program and poster contest be given this year.
8. That Keep Growing Demonstrations be established in one or two rural schools

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1926

EUREKA COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE STATE GOALS

LASSIE LANE - District Extension Agent

Communities	Children			Increase in normal children State goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State Goal -5%	% children now normal and slightly underweight. State goal 75%	Children now dangerously under. State goal 10% or less
	Exam	Compltg	%				
Grammar	93	90	96	+3.0	-3.0	73.5	10
High School	58	59	101	+8.0	-7.0	64.0	15
Totals	151	149	98	4.0	-4.5	71.1	12

NUTRITION PROJECT

Grammar School

Eureka County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September 1925 to April 1926

Total number of children examined 93
 Total number children completing demonstration 90 or 96%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>April 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.5	50.2
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.1	23.3
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	4.3	11.1
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	12.9	10.0
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	2.1	3.3
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>97.9</u>

While the Eureka Grammar School reached only one of the state goals, their record is also better than that of last year.

There are now 73.5% of the children either normal or only slightly under; that is, not more than 6% underweight, or more than 20% overweight. The state goal is 75% of this group. There are 10% of the children still dangerously underweight (10% or more). The state goal is not more than 10% dangerously underweight. There was a 3% increase in the number of normal children, state goal being 5%. The dangerously underweight children were decreased 3%, state goal being 5%.

The leaders, Mrs. Judson Hooper, Miss Pauline Hjul, and Mrs. Stella Rogantina, did splendid work. They weighed the children every month during the demonstrations.

Eureka Grammar School should certainly make every effort to reach the ultimate goals. You are almost there, and so let's all cooperate and win another penant for your school.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That the present leaders continue the work during the coming year.
2. That a hot dish be served to the children who cannot go home.
3. That a meeting for parents be held as soon as possible after the beginning of the demonstrations and one later to secure the cooperation of the mothers.
4. That a Keep Growing Poster Contest be held again this year and that a public demonstration meeting be held at the close of the demonstrations.
5. That the farm bureau offer small prizes for the posters.
6. That publicity be given the work.
7. That every effort be made to increase the milk supply of the community. These children need more milk.
8. Ten hours of sleep be insisted on for all children, six nights of the week.
9. That the whole community cooperate to help these children reach the ultimate state goals this coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Junior High School

Eureka County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1926 to May, 1926

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Total number of children examined 58
 Total number completing the demonstration 59 or 101%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>April 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% over)	36.2	44.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	20.6	20.3
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	13.8	8.4
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.4	15.2
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	6.9	11.7
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>99.7</u>

The Eureka High School improved on their last year's record. They exceeded two of the state goals. The number of normal weight children was increased 8% instead of 5%, the state goal. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 7% instead of state goal of 5%. This is an excellent record of which the school can well be proud. Keep it up next year.

There are only 64% of the children either normal (N up to 20% above), or only slightly underweight (1-6%), the state goal being at least 75% in this group, and so there is still room for improvement.

Fifteen percent of the children are dangerously underweight, that is, 10% or more less than their normal weight. The state goal is not more than 10% dangerously underweight. (Another year of persistent work could make this school eligible for a gold star penant).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That the present leaders continue the work during the coming year.
2. That a hot dish be served to the children who cannot go home.
3. Be sure all children are obtaining 10 hours sleep each night.
4. That a meeting of parents be held as soon as possible after the beginning of the demonstrations and one later to secure the cooperation of the mothers.
5. That a Keep Growing Poster Contest be held again this year and that a public demonstration meeting be held at the close of the demonstrations.
6. That a farm bureau offer small prizes for the posters.
7. That publicity be given the work.
8. That the school, homes, children and leaders earnestly cooperate to reach the ultimate state goals, this coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

EUREKA COMMUNITY

EUREKA COUNTY

Name	Age	Orig		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig % Var	Final % Var
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
Jack Vance	Dec. 8	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	55		51 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-6	-7
Josephine Minoletti	May 11	52	65		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	64	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	69	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-7	-5
Thelma Lewis	Oct 12	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	82		80	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	a	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	90	88	58	86	6	-2	+2
Estelle Venturino	Sept 11	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	63		55 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11	-3
Ruth Johnson	July 11	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	82		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	86	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-5	+2
Virginia Josey	June 7	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	42		41 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1	N
Effie Eather	Aug 10	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	64		64 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67	70	69	54	70	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1	-1
Marie McNaughton	Feb 12	61	101		97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	-2	+2

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Lyon County -- September 1925 to May 1926
Lassie Lane, District Extension Agent

For the past three years the Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on in Lyon County in the following schools: Barrett, Colony, Meissner, Perry, Plummer, Smith, Sanders and Wellington. The work was introduced into the Mason School for the first time this year.

In August, before the demonstrations were started, two schools were held for project leaders and teachers, one in Mason Valley and one in Smith Valley. Miss Mary E. Stilwell, Nutrition Specialist, assisted with the Mason Valley School.

A county leader, Mrs. Lillian Churchyard, worked under the direction of the agent and had charge of the work in the county. The community Farm Bureaus appointed one local leader to make the monthly weighings and to take charge of the work in each school. The leaders functioned better than in any previous year, but there is still room for improvement. The county leader did splendid work.

The agent visited every school at least seven times during the year. She noted the progress of the demonstrations; awarded the gold stars to the children who had come up to their normal weight during the month. The following rules have been stressed: A quart of milk a day, two green vegetables every day if possible, cooked mush for breakfast, and ten to twelve hours of sleep every night.

During the past six months, epidemics of mumps, chicken pox, measles and colds have lessened the good results of the demonstrations, but in spite of this fact most communities have made good progress.

A hot dish was served at noon in the Meissner and Sanders Schools. The pint jar method has been used very successfully for the past two years in the Sanders school, and for the last year in the Meissner school. Three years ago it was used in the Barrett School. The children of the Perry, Mason and Wellington communities, with the exception of five, go home to lunch. These five should be equipped with thermos bottles or the pint jar method should be adopted.

Last September, 204 demonstrations were started in Lyon County. During the first part of the year a number of children entered school so that 216, or 106% completed the demonstrations in May. Four schools were gold star schools, that is, they reached the state goal, having 75% of the children either normal (not more than 20% overweight) or slightly underweight (one to 6%). Barrett had 77.7%; Colony 75.7%; Smith 79.5%; and Plummer 80.1%. The county now has 73.7% of the children in this class. It ought to be able to reach the state goal next year.

For the county, there is only a 0.8% increase in the number of normal weight children instead of the state goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight children decreased 0.9% instead of the state goal of 5% decrease. There are now in the county 13.8% of dangerously underweight children. The state goal is to have not more than 10% dangerously underweight. We ought to be able to bring this down to 10% during the coming year.

A County Keep Growing Poster Contest was held and the prize-winning posters were entered in the state contest. Ninety-nine posters were submitted from the nine schools. Prizes were donated by the Lyon County Farm Bureau, the Yerington

Women's Club, the Parent-Teachers' Association, Nevada Drug Company and the Lyon County Bank. Two grand champion prizes were awarded, also a first prize of one dollar and a second prize of fifty cents to each of the eight grades in school. Three high school teachers judged the posters. Sixty percent was allowed for the progress of the child as shown by the graphic weight charts attached to the posters and forty percent for the cleverness of the idea illustrating how he Keeps Growing.

The presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Churchyard, the county project leader, was part of the first County Achievement Day Program, held in the Lyon County High School in Yerington on the afternoon of May 8th, with 100 present. Four schools took part in the program with songs, recitations and drills. Mason school gave a clever drill illustrating what they ate and did to Keep Growing.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. That the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service cooperate in holding 2 schools for project leaders, one in Mason Valley and one in Smith Valley before the demonstrations begin in September.
2. That a parents' meeting be held as soon as possible after the demonstrations begin, and another later in the year to interest the parents and secure their cooperation.
3. That the Keep Growing Demonstrations be established in the Yerington schools.
4. That the present County Project Leader continue her services during the year and that her duties be as follows:
 - a. Assist in planning and conducting the leaders' school.
 - b. Assist the agent in making the preliminary examinations, and take the place of the local leaders when necessary.
 - c. Schedule the scales and assist the leaders to get them at the proper time.
 - d. See that the leaders make their monthly reports and forward to the agent.
 - e. Assist at parents' meetings when possible and visit parents.
 - f. Make report of work at annual farm bureau meeting and secure adequate publicity for the work.
5. That the community farm bureaus appoint two instead of one leader for each school with the following duties:
 - a. Make monthly weighings and report to county leader.
 - b. Assist in establishing and conducting of hot dish where necessary.
 - c. Assist in parents' meetings.
 - d. Assist with county achievement day program and poster contest.
 - e. Report on work at community Farm Bureau meetings.
 - f. Secure adequate publicity for the work.
 - g. Visit parents of underweight children.
6. That a hot dish be served at noon in every school where the children cannot go home for lunch.
7. That all schools take part in the poster contests and achievement day programs.
8. That scales be purchased for use in county, one for each valley.
9. That small prizes be awarded by community farm bureaus for posters to encourage the children in their efforts to Keep Growing

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1926

LYON COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE STATE GOALS

LASSIE LANE - District Extension Agent

Communities	Children			Increase in normal children State goal 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal -5%	% children now normal and slightly under. State goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight State goal 10% or less
	Exam	Compltg	%				
* Barrett	21	27	128	+1.0	+0.6	77.7	10.0
* Colony	21	29	138	+7.5	-7.6	75.7	6.6
Wason	26	24	92	0	+1.3	66.6	16.6
Meissner	17	16	94	-3.6	+0.1	68.7	18.7
Perry	7	8	114	+8.9	0	62.5	0
* Plummer	20	25	125	-21.0	+8.0	80.0	8.0
Saunders	30	28	93	+5.0	-7.4	42.8	39.2
* Smith	52	49	94	+5.2	+5.0	79.5	8.1
Wellington	10	11	110	-32.8	+9.0	63.6	9.0
Totals	204	217	106	-0.8	-0.9	69.1	13.8

* Gold Star Communities.

NUTRITION REPORT

Barrett Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 21

Number completing demonstration - - - - - 27 or 128%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20%)	61.9	62.9
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	14.2	14.8
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.5	7.4
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	9.5	10.0
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	4.7	3.7
	<hr/> 99.8	<hr/> 98.8

The Barrett Community is one of the four gold star communities in the county. They exceeded the state goal by having 77.7% of the children either normal or only slightly underweight, instead of the prescribed 75%.

The number of normal weight children was increased only one percent instead of the 5% state goal. The state goal of decreasing number of the dangerously underweight children 5% was not reached as there was an increase of 6%. Only 10% of the children are now underweight, which is the state goal.

The progress for this year has not been as great as that of last year, as only one of the yearly state goals was exceeded and one reached, while in 1924-25, three of the state goals were exceeded and the fourth within one percent. But this slower progress is to be expected the nearer we reach the state goal. Barrett Community should be proud of the fact that in spite of mumps, measles, and cold, they were able to maintain their high standard.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. More cooperation of the parents in assisting the children to carry out suggestions for food and rest habits.
2. A hot dish at noon.
3. A mothers' meeting soon after the demonstrations are started and another later in the year.
4. Graphic charts posted in the school room as soon as the first weighings are done.
5. If possible, secure scales for school.
6. Visits to parents by agent and leader.
7. Take part in the poster contests and achievement day program.
8. The whole community should cooperate to keep up this excellent standing during the coming year.

NUTRITION REPORT

Colony Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 21
 Number completing demonstration - - - - - 29 or 138%
 (nine children entered during the year and one moved away)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	47.6	55.1
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.8	20.6
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.2	13.3
Dangerously underweight (10% & up)	14.2	6.6
Seriously overweight (20% above & up)	3.3	0.0
	<u>103.1</u>	<u>95.6</u>

The Colony Community is one of the four gold star communities, having 75.7% of the children normal weight or only slightly underweight. They reached the state goal, which is 75%.

They made a splendid record by exceeding all of the state goals. The number of normal weight children was decreased 7.6%, which is 2.6% more than the state goal.

The state goal of not more than 10% of the children dangerously underweight was exceeded as Colony Community has but 6.6% dangerously underweight.

The success of the demonstrations in the community is largely due to the splendid work of their leader, Mrs. Frank Arentz, who has been very faithful in her visits to the school and has kept up her records and reports and the wholehearted cooperation of the homes.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. Hot dish at noon.
2. A meeting of parents soon after the demonstrations begin and one later in the year to secure their interest and cooperation.
3. If possible, purchase scales for the use of the community.
4. Assist in holding community demonstration meeting for Smith Valley.
5. Take part in state and county Poster Contests.
6. Give publicity to work.
7. Obtain the cooperation of the parents, the school and the children to maintain this excellent record.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Mason Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 26
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 24 or 94%
 (only these are included in the statistics below)

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20%)	30.6	20.8
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.7	45.8
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	23.0	16.6
Dangerously underweight 10% & up)	15.3	16.6
	<u>99.6</u>	<u>99.8</u>

The results of the demonstrations have not been all that could be wished, but it must be remembered that this was the first year that the work has been done in the community. Mason is a railroad center, rather than a farming district and milk is not so easily obtained. Mrs. Beth Ellis, the leader, has been untiring in her efforts. She visited the mothers of all the children and in four cases induced them to buy milk for their children.

There are 68.7% instead of the state goal of 75% of the children either normal or only slightly underweight.

The number of dangerously underweight children increased 1.1% instead of decreasing 5%, the state goal.

There are now 18.7% of the children dangerously underweight, the state goal is not more than 10%.

The Mason Community took part in the county Achievement Day Program and gave two splendid drills.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. That the mothers be sent special written invitations to be present at the examinations at the beginning of the demonstration.
2. That a meeting of the parents be held at the close of the first month of the demonstrations and one later in the year and that the graphic charts of the progress made be exhibited at these meetings.
3. That the home visits by the leader and agent be continued.
4. That the community take part in the state and county poster contest and the county achievement day program.
5. That the parents, school and children earnestly cooperate in this work during the coming year and endeavor to reach the state goal.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Meissner Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 17

Number completing demonstration - - - - - 16 or 94%
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	29.4	31.2
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	41.1	37.5
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.7	12.5
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	17.6	18.7
	<u>99.8</u>	<u>99.9</u>

The Meissner Community has not kept their splendid record of last year, probably because of the epidemics of mumps and colds, and they have not reached any of the state goals. The number of normal weight children, instead of increasing 5%, the goal set by the state, decreased 3.6%. Instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children 5%, the state goal, they increased 1.1%. Only 68.7% of the children are now either normal or only slightly underweight instead of 75%, the state goal, and 18.7% of the children are still dangerously underweight.

In spite of the fact that the records show poor results, Mrs. Morgan, the leader, has been faithful in her work, and it is only because of the unusual amount of sickness that the school has not kept up its good record of former years. But this tendency to infectious epidemics can be done away with by earnest cooperation in this work. The whole community should give it their loyal cooperation during the coming year.

A hot lunch was served during the cold weather, the pint jar method being used. This is a big help and should be continued next year.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. A parents' meeting soon after the demonstrations begin and one later in the year to secure more cooperation of the parents.
2. Local leader continue to do monthly weighings.
3. Graphic charts of children's growth be posted in the school room after the first weighing.
4. Take part in county and state poster contest and county Keep Growing Achievement Day program.
5. Continue to have the hot dish at noon.
6. The earnest cooperation of parents, school authorities and children to improve this community's health level and have an excellent Keep Growing Demonstration for the coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Perry Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 7

Number completing demonstration - - - - - 8 or 114%
(one child entered school during the year)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% over)	28.5	37.4
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	42.8	25.0
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	28.5	37.4
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	00.0	00.0
	<u>99.8</u>	<u>99.8</u>

The Perry Community made a very good record by over reaching the state goal and having no dangerously underweight children, and by increasing the number of normal weight children 8.9%, instead of the prescribed 5% increase.

They are still far below the state goal of having at least 75% of the children either normal or slightly below normal, having only 62.5% in this class. But the remarkable record of having no dangerously underweight children almost compensates for this. Next year, with earnest effort, this community can certainly reach all the final state goals.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. A meeting of the parents as soon after the first weighings as possible and another later in the year to secure their interest and cooperation.
2. Visits to parents by agent and leader.
3. Graphic charts posted in school room after the first weighing.
4. Take part in the state and county poster contest and the county achievement day program.
5. Earnest community cooperation to make this a gold star community during the coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Plummer Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 20

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 25 or 125%
(Five children entered during the year)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N up to 20% above)	65.0	44.0
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.0	36.0
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	5.0	12.0
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	0.0	8.0
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The Plummer Community is one of the four gold star communities in Lyon County. They have over reached the goal of 75% of the children up to weight, or only slightly underweight set by the state by having 80.1% in this class.

They fell below the state goal, however, as the number of normal children was decreased 2.1% instead of increased 5%, the state goal. Instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children 5%, they increased them 8%. But this is to be expected, for as the state goal is reached, there is less room for improvement.

During the spring, the majority of the school were ill with various infections, but in spite of these handicaps, were able to maintain their excellent record. This demonstrates that when children do reach their normal weight for age and height, their general resistance is greatly improved. There is not as great a tendency to infectious disease and much greater ability to recover quickly without serious harm.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. A meeting of the parents at the beginning of the year and later in the term to secure their interest and cooperation;
2. A hot dish at noon.
3. Home visits by agent and leaders.
4. Posting of graphic weight charts after the second weighing.
5. Take part in the county and state poster contest and the county achievement day program.
6. The whole community cooperate to continue this excellent record.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Sanders Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1926 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 30

Number of children completing demonstration - - - - - 28 or 93%
(Only these are included in the final statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.0%	25.0%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	10.0	21.4
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.0	10.7
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	46.6	39.2
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	3.3	3.5
	<hr/> 99.9	<hr/> 99.8

Sanders Community, we are sorry to say, did not make a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstrations this year. The prevalence of children's diseases and colds probably accounts, in some measure, for the poor record. But improvement in food habits and more sleep will build up resistance and help prevent these epidemics.

Instead of increasing the number of normal or slightly underweight children 5%, which is the state goal, they were decreased .7%. There are now in the community 39.2% of dangerously underweight children. This is an alarmingly large percent of dangerously underweight children, and over one-third of these are only two-thirds of the weight they should be for their height and age. These facts should be earnestly considered by the entire community, parents, school authorities and the children themselves, and a concerted effort made to secure a marked improvement during the coming year.

One good thing done by this community this year was the serving of a hot dish at noon. This should certainly be continued.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. A meeting of the parents at the beginning of the demonstrations and one later in the year to interest them and to secure their cooperation.
2. That individual graphic weight charts be posted after the first weighing and exhibited at the parents' meetings to show actual conditions.
3. That the hot dish at noon be continued.
4. That there be an examination of the children at the beginning of the year by a local doctor.
5. That home visits be made by the agent and leaders to the parents.
6. That the demonstrators take part in the state and county poster contest and the county achievement day program.
7. That the whole community, parents, school authorities and children cooperate in making this work of first importance throughout the year. The children of this community are well worth this effort.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Smith Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 52
 Total number completing demonstration 49 or 94%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	51.9	57.1
Slightly underweight (10-16% below)	15.3	22.0
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	21.1	10.2
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	7.6	8.1
Seriously overweight (20% and up)	3.8	2.2
	<u>99.7</u>	<u>99.6</u>

The Smith Community made a splendid record this year. They exceeded three of the four state goals and are a gold star community, that is, they have exceeded the state goal of 75% of the children either normal or only slightly underweight by having 79.5% in that class.

The number of normal weight children has been increased 5.2%, the state goal being 5%.

There are now only 8.1% of the children dangerously underweight, state goal being not more than 10%.

This is a record of which the entire community should well be proud.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Keep up this year's excellent record by remaining a gold star community.
2. Hot dish at noon.
3. Meeting of parents soon after the demonstration begins and one later in the year to obtain their interest and cooperation.
4. Posting of graphic weight charts after the first weighing.
5. Take part in the county and state poster contest and the county and community achievement day program.
6. The whole hearted cooperation of parents, school and children to maintain this splendid record during the coming year.

Wellington Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
 Sept. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 10
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 11 or 110%
 (One entered after demonstrations started)

	<u>Sept, 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	60.0%	27.2%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	20.2	36.4
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.0	27.2
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	0.0	9.0
	<u>100.2</u>	<u>99.8</u>

The Wellington Community last fall had the enviable record of not having one child dangerously underweight. This spring there are 9% in this class. However, this is not very surprising as about the best we expect of a community is to maintain a health level where only 10% are dangerously underweight. This is the state goal.

We are sorry to state that this has been a hard winter for the physical growth and health of the Wellington school children. Instead of increasing by 5% those who are normal, they were decreased 32.8%. This is such a radical decrease that it must cause all thoughtful parents and the school authorities to seriously consider the cause. We suggest the following factors for their consideration. Are Wellington children obtaining enough sleep? They need at least ten hours every night. Are all these children eating a good substantial breakfast, including cooked mush? Are they eating a good substantial lunch, including some hot dish to aid digestion and relieve fatigue? Are not some of these rapidly growing children carrying too many outside activities, social parties, etc? How can the community cooperate to relieve this strain, so these children may be able to do justice to their physical as well as mental growth?

There was a high prevalence of infectious diseases in the school this year that very probably contributed to this decline in their health record. But frequent infection epidemics are a danger sign of wrong living habits. More sleep, sensible eating habits, and less strenuous activities outside of school will do much to increase the general resistance and so prevent these infections, and insure normal physical growth.

Recommendations for the coming year:

1. That at least two meetings of the parents be held during the year, one at the beginning of the demonstrations and one later in the year, and that the graphic weight charts be exhibited at these meetings, and every effort be made to arouse the cooperation of the entire school.
2. That the community take part in the county and state poster contests and the county achievement day program.
3. That home visits be made to the parents by the agent and leaders.
4. That a hot dish be served at the noon meal all during cold weather to the few children who do not go home for lunch, and that the children who do go home eat a hot dish for lunch; also that the mothers of the community give this matter their earnest study and cooperation.
5. Wellington too can again be a gold star community if all the community will cooperate in this problem.

Colony, Barrett, Mason, Meissner, Perry,
Plummer, Sanders, Smith, Wellington Communities

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lyon County

Name	Age	Orig		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht	N.W.										Ht	N.W.			
COLONY SCHOOL																	
Zelma Beaman	6	42	39		35		38		39	39	39	39	43	41	3	-9	-4
BARRETT SCHOOL																	
Fred Batchelder	9	50	58	55		58	58		59	59		61	51	61	6	-5	N
MASON SCHOOL																	
Rosie Riccardo	7	49	54		49	51	52	51		53	53	54	50	57	5	-9	-4
MEISSNER SCHOOL																	
Victory Tamagni	11	52	64	61			67		60	68	68	68	53	68	7	-4	N
PERRY SCHOOL																	
Donald Gay	14	64	113	103			112	116	114	116	114	113	65	121	10	-8	-5
PLUMMER SCHOOL																	
David McGowan	12	58	85	77			85		87	86	88	90	60	92	13	-8	-2
SANDERS SCHOOL																	
Thomas Fay	13	59	89	82	87		90		91	96	93	96	61	97	14	-8	-1
SMITH SCHOOL																	
Ernest Grasso	6	46	48	44	45	45			46			48	47	47	7	-8	N
WELLINGTON SCHOOL																	
Violet Compston	7	50	56	51			54		63	56	56	55	51	56	4	-8	-2

SUMMARY OF

WASHOE COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
1925-1926.

Hazel Zimmerman, County Extension Agent.

The Nutrition project has been carried on in Washoe County for the past three years. In 1924, the work was in Anderson, Brown, Huffakers, Vista, Wadsworth, and Washoe Valley Schools. There were 165 children examined and 150 children completing the project.

In 1925 the Franktown, Glendale, North Truckee and Verdi schools started the Keep Growing project, 216 children were examined and 185 completed the demonstration.

This year Camp Empire, Gerlach and the 19th Street School, Sparks, were added making a total of eleven schools. 304 children were examined and 293 completed the project.

Excellent progress has been made with this work. This year the increase in normal children in the county was 11.49%, exceeding the state goal of 5% increase. The dangerously underweight group was decreased by 12.99% - more than twice the state goal, i. e., a 5% decrease. 65.52% of the children are now normal or slightly underweight and 19.11% remain in the dangerously underweight group. The state goals for 75% of the children normal or slightly underweight and 10% or less dangerously underweight were not attained, but as Washoe County had a very low percentage of children of normal weight and a great percentage in the dangerously underweight group when the work was started, real progress can be seen.

In seven schools there were more children finishing their work in May than started work in September. This was due to many new families moving into communities, showing that Washoe County is a good place in which to live.

Washoe County has two gold star communities this year. Besides the good gains in the Keep Growing groups, there has been developed among the people, a much improved sentiment regarding the use of vegetables and milk.

The Extension office, farm bureau board, project leaders, homemakers, the county nurse, Mrs. N. E. Story, the mothers' clubs, the agricultural agent and office secretary have cooperated in every way possible in carrying out this project in 1925-1926.

One-third of the county agent's time is given to this project in making home visits, working in schools, and training project leaders.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMING YEAR:-

1. That scales be placed in Verdi, Gerlach, Huffakers, and Sparks schools.
2. That county project leaders school be held in August or early September to train project leaders.
3. Continue work in all schools enrolled this year and add two new schools.
4. Continue food preservation project.
5. That milk be furnished in schools and that a hot lunch be served in schools wherever possible.
6. Continue health work given by county nurse.
7. Local leaders continue reweighing of children. Agent doing weighing and checking up at beginning and end of year. Agent to visit schools once during every two months. Visit parents of children who are dangerously underweight.
8. Continue prizes, poster exhibits and achievement programs.
9. Report progress at homemakers and farm bureau meetings.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1926

WASHOE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

HAZEL ZIMMERMAN - COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

COMMUNITIES	Children			Increase in normal children. State Goal 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State goal -5%	%children now normal or slightly under. State Goal 75%	% Children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Anderson	14	16	114.2	8.94%	-10.70%	62.50%	25.00%
Browns	18	19	105.5	3.81	-23.07	57.86	15.78
Camp Empire *	7	6	85.7	7.15	None dangerously under.	83.30	0.00
Franktown	7	8	114.2	8.94	-17.84	62.50	25.00
Gerlach	17	19	111.7	29.70	-14.24	73.64	21.04
Huffakers	38	34	89.4	14.55	2.17	76.44	20.58
North Truckee	13	15	115.3	25.61	-21.56	53.28	39.96
Sparks	96	93	96.8	16.62	-23.43	63.32	15.05
Verdi	82	69	84.1	5.06	-12.74	63.36	18.72
Vista	6	7	116.6	-21.3	26.2	57.12	42.8
Washoe Valley*	5	7	116.6	-23.8	None. danger. underweight	85.68	0.00
TOTAL	304	293	97.0	11.49	-12.99	65.52	19.11

* Gold star communities, etc.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Anderson Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Total number of children enrolled 14
 Number of children completing demonstration 16 or 114%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	28.56%	37.50%
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.56	25.00
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	7.14	12.50
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	35.70	25.00
Seriously overweight (20% above & up)	0.	0.
	<u>99.96</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The Anderson community made excellent progress this year, the normal children increasing 8.94%. The state goal is to have 5% increase in the normal children. Those dangerously underweight decreased 10.7%, thus making the state goal twice, as 5% decrease is the state goal.

The Anderson community now has 62.5% of the children normal or slightly underweight. The state goal is to have 75% in this group. There are twenty-five percent of the children in the dangerously underweight class. The state goal is to have 10% or less in this group.

While this community is not a gold star community, excellent progress has been made. Mrs. Lena Finn, Project Leader, assisted in all the work. She offered special prizes each month for the child making the greatest gain.

Hot chocolate or soup was served at noon during the cold months. Milk was provided by the school board for the children during the fall and spring months. Special awards were made to children for drinking milk every day. Mrs. W. R. McGowan, teacher, assisted with all the work.

A poster exhibit and achievement program was held and prizes awarded.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMING YEAR:-

1. Work to be carried out in same manner and by same leaders.
2. Poster contest and Achievement Day be continued.
3. The county nurse to continue her good health work.
4. The homemakers and school board to continue their cooperation in Keep Growing work.
5. The whole community cooperate to make this a gold star community next year, by reaching both ultimate state goals, i. e., 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, and only 10% dangerously underweight.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Browns Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Number of children enrolled in September 18
 Number of children completing the demonstration. 19 or 105%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	27.75	31.56
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	16.64	26.30
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	11.10	21.04
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	38.85	15.75
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	5.55	5.26
	<u>99.90</u>	<u>99.94</u>

Fair progress was made by Browns Community this year. 3.81% was the increase in normal children. The state goal of 5% was not reached. However, there was a decrease of 23.07% in the children dangerously underweight, making the state goal over four times.

Browns now has 62.5% of the children normal or slightly underweight. There are 15.75% of the children in the dangerously underweight group. It was impossible to make the state goal as many of the children started from normal weight and nearly every child in this school grew two inches taller.

Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, president of the Homemakers' Club, Mrs. L. Pecetti, local leader and the teacher, Mrs. E. P. Posvar, have given much time to carrying out this project.

A hot lunch was served during the year.

The county nurse visited the school in the interest of the children's health.

A poster exhibit was held and prizes awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau.

The school grounds were cleaned and playground equipment is to be purchased.

Much dental work has been done.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue same plan of work with same leaders.
2. Mrs. N. E. Story, county nurse, give health work.
3. Achievement program and poster exhibit to be continued.
4. Report program of work at farm bureau meetings.
5. More rest during school months.
6. Meals more closely watched during summer months.
7. Try to make this a gold star community this coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Camp Empire Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined 7
 Number of children completing demonstration 6 or 85%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	42.84	49.98
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.56	33.32
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	16.66
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	- - -	- - -
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	14.28	- - -
	<u>99.76</u>	<u>99.96</u>

As this is the first year of the Keep Growing Demonstrations in this community, they have made a splendid record. Camp Empire is now a gold star community, having 83.30% of the children in the normal or slightly underweight group, thereby exceeding the state goal of 75%. There are no children dangerously underweight or overweight in this community. This again exceeds the state goal, which is to have no more than 10% in the dangerously underweight groups.

This is a small school, located in the northern part of Washoe County at a Gypsum plant. All foods are shipped into camp. When the superintendent found there was need of more vegetables and milk, the orders were increased. The children quit drinking coffee, learned to eat mush and get ten hours of sleep every night which accounts for their good records. The mothers cooperated in seeing the children followed food and health rules. Only excellent home cooperation could have secured these results.

Miss Clara Plumb, local leader, deserves much credit for the completion of this project. The children were weighed on the store scales when the agent or nurse was not present. Posters were made and sent to the county exhibit. An Achievement Program was held on May 28th.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Carry out work same as this year.
2. Have the same local leader.
3. Continue poster contest.
4. Farm Bureau to award prizes for the best posters.
5. Keep up this good record by remaining a gold star community.

Franktown Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Number of children examined in September 7
 Number of children completing demonstration. 8 or 114%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	28.56	37.50
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	14.28	25.00
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.28	12.50
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	42.84	25.00
Seriously over weight (20% above & up)	- - -	- - -
	<u>99.96.</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Franktown is another Washoe County community that has made an excellent record this year. They exceeded the state goal increase of 5%, by increasing their normal children 8.94%. The dangerously underweight group decreased 17.85%, more than three times the state goal which is a 5% decrease.

This community now has 62.5% of children normal or slightly underweight. The ultimate state goal of 75% was not reached, but a wonderful gain has been made as in May, 1925, only 25% of the children were normal or slightly underweight. Twenty-five percent of the children are still in the dangerously underweight group. These two children will be given special attention during the coming year, and hope to greatly improve.

The children in this school have tried very hard to gain. There is a supply of milk, vegetables, fruit, much, etc., in all the homes, but they seem to be very "small eaters".

The children grew very tall. Many grew two inches and one child grew three inches in height. To make such good gains while growing so rapidly is a real achievement, and shows excellent home cooperation.

The local leader, Mrs. Martha Cliff, has cooperated in every way in carrying out this project. Hot soup or cocoa was taken in thermos bottles all during the year.

A poster exhibit and Achievement Program were held. Prizes were awarded by the Farm Bureau.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMING YEAR:-

1. That every mother urge her children to eat more food.
2. That every mother urge her children to get 10 hours sleep.
3. Serve hot lunch at school.
4. Continue poster contest and Achievement Program.
5. Report progress of work at Farm Bureau center.
6. Try to become a gold star community this coming year by having 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Gerlach Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Total number of children examined in September 17
 Total number of children completing in May 19 or 111%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	17.64	47.34
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.40	26.30
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	17.64	5.26
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	35.28	21.04
Seriously overweight (20% above and Up)	0.00	0.00
	<u>99.96</u>	<u>99.94</u>

Gerlach Community exceeded the state goal almost six times, there being a 29.7% increase in normal children. The state goal is a 5% increase. The dangerously underweight group was decreased 14.24%, which is more than twice the state goal which is for a 5% decrease. There are now 73.64% of the children normal or slightly underweight, not quite reaching the state goal of 75%. 21.04% of the children are still dangerously underweight.

This is a wonderful record for this community, as it is the first year the work was given.

There is no water for gardens in this community. Milk is shipped in and is very expensive. The people are almost obliged to live out of "cans". However, mush and canned milk helped out. The children made use of what they had. Small quantities of vegetables are being shipped in by one of the stores.

Over 75% of the children drank coffee in the beginning. This has been reduced to 20%.

Mrs. N. E. Story, the county nurse, helped carry on good health work with these children.

Mrs. W. A. Falls, local leader, cooperated by weighing the children on the post-office scales when the agent or nurse could not attend the meeting.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue work.
2. Get more milk and vegetables at lower cost.
3. Offer prizes for best gains.
4. Continue poster exhibit and achievement program.
5. Correct physical defects.
6. Get scales for the school.
7. Try to be a gold star community this coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Huffokers Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Number of children enrolled in September 38
 Number of children completing in May 34 or 89%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	23.67	38.22
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	44.71	38.22
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.52	2.94
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	18.41	20.58
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	2.63	- -
	<u>99.94</u>	<u>99.96</u>

The increase of normal children in this community was 14.55%, more than twice the state goal of 5%. Instead of decreasing those dangerously underweight 5% this group was increased 2.17%.

There are now 76.44% of the children in this community normal or slightly underweight, making the state goal which is 75%. There are still 20.58% of the children dangerously underweight. This is due to an epidemic of mumps, colds, and extra work.

Many of the children in this school come great distances to school. A hot lunch should be served, but it has been impossible to get this project started this year. Many of the people in this community have joined the Farm Bureau and we hope to do better work this coming year for we need the earnest cooperation of the parents and the school in this hot school lunch work. We were able to get some of the children to bring milk to school this year, but the children do a great share of the milking and are not fond of milk. A prize will be awarded to the child drinking a quart of milk every day.

Mrs. N. E. Story, county nurse, Mrs. F. C. Retmeir, Mrs. N. Laiola, local leaders, and the teachers, Mrs. W. Huffman, and Mrs. R. Smith, assisted with this work, and greatly helped.

A poster exhibit and achievement program were held.

SUGGESTIONS FOR COMING YEAR:-

1. Hot dish for lunch. This is of the utmost importance.
2. The drinking of milk be encouraged.
3. Children have more rest, at least 10 hours a night.
4. The county nurse continue health work.
5. Poster exhibit and achievement program held.
6. More recreational meetings held.
7. Try to make this a gold star community this year.

NUTRITION REPORT

North Truckee Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children examined in September 13
 Total number of children completing demonstration. 15 or 115%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	7.69	33.3
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.07	19.93
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	7.69	6.66
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	61.52	39.96
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	- - -	- - -
	<u>99.97</u>	<u>99.90</u>

This is the second year of the Keep Growing demonstration in the North Truckee school, and during this year normal children increased 25.61% - five times the state goal. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 21.56% - four times the state goal. However, there are only 53.28% of the children now normal or slightly underweight, and there are still 39.96% dangerously underweight. This is far from the ultimate state goal set, but it will take two or three years to get this school to that point.

The children of this community made the greatest effort to gain. They brot milk to school, ate vegetables and mush and tried to get at least ten hours sleep. The children really carried out the project and deserve great credit for the progress they made.

The local leader could not always attend the meetings on account of a small baby. There is no homemakers or mothers' club in this community. There was little cooperation on part of the parents in carrying on this project, only as the agent made home visits, because many of them have a number of young children and do not speak much English.

All the children made posters, and a poster exhibit was held. Prizes were awarded by the Farm Bureau. The posters were sent to the county exhibit, but the children could not attend as the parents were unable to furnish transportation to the meeting on account of heavy field work at this time.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Serve hot lunch at noon if possible.
2. Children continue bringing milk to school.
3. Agent make home visits more often.
4. Continue poster contest.
5. Local leader attend every meeting.
6. The children try to get more rest.

NUTRITION REPORT

Sparks Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children enrolled 96
 Total number of children completing 93 or 96%

	<u>September 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	17.68	34.30
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.08	29.02
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.60	19.35
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	38.48	15.05
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	- -	2.15
	<u>99.84</u>	<u>99.87</u>

The children in the Kate M. Smith school of Sparks made excellent progress during this first year of the Keep Growing Demonstration. The increase in normal children was 16.62%, more than three times the state goal. The decrease in those dangerously underweight was 23.43% - almost five times the state goal. This is really a splendid gain for the first year of work.

However, there are still only 63.36% of the children in the normal or slightly underweight group, and there are 15.05% in the dangerously underweight class. It was impossible to meet the state goal this year. It will likely take at least two years to make this a gold star community.

The teachers and local leader, Mrs. F. L. Seymour, worked very hard to obtain the good records this school made. A mush eating contest was held and the children brought milk to school. Home visits were made by the leader and agent. The mothers attended the Keep Growing meetings, and cooperated by encouragement at home in an excellent way.

A poster exhibit and achievement program was given May 12. Prizes were awarded by the Sparks Homemakers.

Mothers from other schools visited the work in this school. Mrs. C. G. Purdy states one or two other schools are planning to put in this project this coming year. Scales will be purchased by the Mothers' Clubs of Sparks and used in all schools carrying on work.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue work with same leaders.
2. Have children bring milk to school.
3. Continue poster contest and achievement program.
4. Have scales purchased.
5. Leaders attend training school for leaders before work is started in fall.
6. Start home garden project.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Verdi Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children enrolled 82
 Total number of children completing demonstration 69 or 84%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May, 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	26.62	31.68
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	31.42	31.68
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	7.26	14.40
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	31.46	18.72
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	2.42	2.88
	<u>99.22</u>	<u>99.36</u>

This year Verdi Community made the state goal of increasing the normal children 5%. Their increase was 5.06%. The decrease in those dangerously underweight was 12.74% - more than twice the state goal. There are still 63.36% of the children normal or slightly underweight, and 18.72% are still dangerously underweight. While the ultimate state goals have not been attained, good project work has been done in this community.

Due to a severe storm and fire it was impossible to secure the final heights and weights for all the children at the close of school. This accounts for the low percent completing. Many of the thirteen absent were older children with almost normal growth records.

The teachers, county nurse and local leader, Mrs. D. McCollum, cooperated in putting this work over. Much credit is due the children in this school. All have tried very hard to gain, especially those in Mrs. J. E. McNamara's room.

The store keeper says that orders for milk and vegetables have more than doubled since the Keep Growing work was started in the Verdi school.

Verdi had the best poster exhibit in the whole county, but they lost all posters in the fire and could not enter the state or county contest. We were so sorry for this.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue the excellent cooperation of teachers, homemakers, and county nurse.
2. Continue prizes for best gain and best poster.
3. Continue Achievement Program.
4. Get more vegetables in at lower price.
5. School to furnish scales.
6. Two local leaders be appointed.
7. Get a more adequate milk supply.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Vista Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

- - - - -

Total number of children enrolled 6
 Total number of children completing demonstration 7 or 116%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	49.8	28.56
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	- -	28.56
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	33.2	- -
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.6	42.84
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	- -	- -
	<u>99.6</u>	<u>99.96</u>

This is the third year of the Keep Growing Demonstration in the Vista School. During the year the children in the normal group decreased 21.3%, most of these falling back in the slightly underweight group. Those dangerously underweight increased 26.2%.

This is a different record than we expected as milk was served at school, and the local leader and parents worked very hard to have this a gold star school, but every child had a severe cold the last month of school. One had pneumonia. Because of the small number in school, each child's record had a very decided effect on the record of the whole school, and this accounts for the low records in Vista Community. Every child grew two inches or more in height, which is also rather unusual.

There is an abundant supply of vegetables in this community. The children are all members of the garden club.

A poster exhibit and achievement program was held. Mrs. Paul Crossby, local leader, has worked hard on this project. She also has three children in the Keep Growing group. We hope to come nearer attaining the state goal next year, as there are only 57.12% of the children normal or slightly underweight and 42.8% dangerously underweight, and they need very much to gain to near the average weight for their age and height.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Continue work with cooperation of local leader.
2. Continue health program.
3. Award prizes, as this year, for best gain and best poster.
4. Continue Achievement Program and poster contest.
5. Continue garden demonstrations.
6. Children should have more rest.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Washoe Valley Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1925 to May, 1926

Number of children enrolled in September 6
 Number of children completing in May 7 or 116%

	<u>Sept., 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 19% above)	66.64	42.84
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.32	42.84
Seriously underweight (7-9)	0.00	0.00
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	0.00	0.00
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	0.00	0.00
	<u>99.96</u>	<u>99.96</u>

This is the third year of this work in Washoe Valley Community, and the children started with a very high record, all children either normal or slightly under, being gold star community. During the year, due to the inevitable strain of school life and to a good many epidemics of colds, etc., the normal children decreased 28.8%, falling into the slightly underweight and seriously underweight groups. In spite of this decrease there are still 85% of the children either normal or slightly under. This is 10% above the ultimate state goal. Again, we are proud to say that this community started the school year with no dangerously underweight children and completed the year with the same splendid record. This is a great contrast with their record when this work was started. Only 27% were normal and none slightly under, and 45% were dangerously underweight. This shows that the work of the Keep Growing Demonstrations has raised the resistance of these children so that they are able to carry on their school work and hold their own against colds, etc. without losing seriously. We expect that in another couple of years the prevalence of these colds will decrease as the children's resistance increases. Then all of these children may be either up to weight or slightly under.

An achievement program and poster exhibit was held during May. Prizes were awarded by the farm bureau.

The children drank milk, ate mush and vegetables and carried out health work.

Mrs. Alice Sauer, local leader, deserves a great deal of credit for her splendid work in this school. Three of her children are members of the Keep Growing class and are up to normal weight.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:-

1. Homemakers and local leader continue their splendid cooperation.
2. Children bring milk to school.
3. Prizes be awarded for greatest gains and best poster.
4. Achievement program and poster exhibit be continued.
5. Continue garden projects.
6. Report work at farm bureau meetings.
7. Maintain their record as a gold star community.

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Anderson, Browns, Empire, Franktown, Gerlach, Huffakers,
North Truckee, Sparks, Verdi, Vista, Washoe Valley Communities

Washoe County

NAME	Age	Orig		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs gain	Orig % var.	Final % var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N W			
ANDERSON Ben Caramella	11	56	78	74	74½	77¼	76½	79¼	78¼	80	79	81	57	81	7	-5.12	N
BROWNS Roy Garaventa	6	46	48	41¼	44	44½	47	-	46½	-	47½	48	47½	50	6½	-14.06	-4.0
CAMP EMPIRE Roberta James	11	55	73	--	60½	71	73	73½	72	71½	71½	-	56	77	10½	-16.55	-7.12
FRANKTOWN Dorothy Cliff	6	42½	40	36	37½	38	39	39	39¼	-	39½	40	44½	42	4	-10.00	-4.73
GERLACH Lucille Parker	12	59	90	76	83	84	82	85	83	85	89½	-	60	95	13½	-15.55	-5.77
HUFFAKERS Catherine Feretto	9	53½	70	67½	70½	71½	73		74	76½	76	79	56	76	11½	-3.57	-3.81
NORTH TRUCKEE Norma Figoni	8	48	52	50	52½	52½	53	53	54	54		55½	49	55	5½	-3.84	N
SPARKS Helen Eddy	7	47	50	45	48	47½	48	47½	49	50	A	51	48½	52	11	-10.00	-1.92
VERDI Marna Leonard	12	47	82	69	72½	75½	75½	77	71½	80	81½	81½	58½	86	12½	-15.85	-5.23
VISTA Paul Fontana	14	56	78	74	74½	75½	76	77	79	80	81	82	58	83	8	-5.12	-1.20
WASHOE VALLEY Myra Sauer	13	62	106	109	111½	109½	110	110½	109	110	110	110	62½	106	1	-2.83	-3.77

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS
District Summary for Clark, Lincoln, White Pine Counties, 1925-26.
Ellen LeNoir, District Extension Agent.

During the past year, Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on in seven communities in Clark County, five in Lincoln County, and five in White Pine County.

The goal for the year was: A total of 1110 children completing the demonstration with an increase of 5% in the number of normal, and a decrease of 5% in the number dangerously underweight; 6 communities carrying on the poster contest and at least two communities holding achievement programs at the close of the demonstration.

In the fall, there were 1406 children examined in the district, of whom 465, or 33% were up to normal weight and 267, or 18.3% were dangerously underweight; in the spring there were 1342 examined of whom 440 or 35% were up to normal and 278 or 20.8% were dangerously underweight; in other words, instead of attaining the state goal of 5% increase in the number of normal weights and a decrease in the number dangerously under of 5%, there was an increase of 2% in the number normal and an increase of 2.5% in the number dangerously underweight. There were 10 communities that carried on a poster contest, nearly twice the goal, from which some excellent posters were sent to the state contest. There were five communities in which achievement programs were held, over twice the goal (one of them a joint program of two communities), and two others in which a report of the year's work was made at a regular meeting of some community organization.

As the results in the three counties of the district were so diverse, the individual county statistics are here given:

County	No. exam.	No. compltg.	% normal		% increase	% dang. under		% decrease
			Fall	Spring	Goal + 5%	Fall	Spring	Goal -5%
Clark	982	921	38.3	35.7	-2.6	14.2	20.8	6.6
Lincoln	275	264	20.4	28.0	+7.6	28.7	17.8	-10.9
White Pine	149	157	15.4	23.5	+8.1	32.9	24.9	-8.0
TOTALS	1406	1342	33.0	35.0	+2.0	18.3	20.8	2.5

Examination of these statistics shows that most of the gains of the district were made in Lincoln and White Pine and most of the losses in Clark. But as Clark has so many more children involved in the demonstration than the other two counties together, it determines the statistics for the district. The reasons for these differences will be brot out in the county reports.

In the various communities of the three counties, there is marked improvement in the diet in respect to increased use of milk and vegetables; and in most of the communities, there is a growing sentiment to the effect that the physical condition of the children is a matter of public interest and that the parents should use the approved methods to bring their children up to the country-wide average physically, besides giving them every opportunity mentally.

56.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
Clark County Report - 1925 - 1926
Ellen LeNoir - District Extension Agent.

Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on for four years in Clark County, beginning with the school children in Las Vegas, Bunkerville, Mesquite, Overton and St. Thomas. A year ago, Moapa was added to the number and this year, Arden also has carried on the demonstration.

The demonstrations started last fall with a total of 982 children, of whom 921 or 93.8% completed the demonstration in the spring. The number of children up to normal weight was decreased 2.6% during the year, instead of the state goal of 5% increase. Instead of the state goal of 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight, there was an increase of 6.6%. There are several reasons for these losses:

(a) One of them is undoubtedly the fact that the hot spring in Clark County makes every kind of physical work, even growth a little more difficult there than in a cooler place. For that reason, the out-of-school activities should be so limited that the children would get more rest than, instead of less than usual, which was not the case.

(b) Another is the fact that there has been less home cooperation than in former years. The schools have given fine cooperation, even assuming the responsibility of leadership; but neither the school nor the extension service can assume the duties of the home. In former years, each community has had as local leader some capable local woman, who (with the cooperation of the school) weighed the children each month, talked with them individually about their condition, and either at public meetings or in individual conferences, discussed this matter with their mothers, making frequent mention of the four Keep Growing rules stressed by the Extension Division:

1. A substantial breakfast including cooked mush.
2. A quart of milk every day.
3. Two vegetables besides potatoes every day.
4. Ten hours of sleep every night.

Clark County has not used this method this year: In Las Vegas, the Parent-Teachers' Association has sponsored the demonstration and has sent different leaders almost every month, thereby losing the value of the continued personal contact between the leader and the family; in the rural districts, the monthly weighings have been conducted by the school, which without a live Parent-Teachers' Association cannot give constant publicity to the nutritional condition of the children and their needs.

Comparison of the results in the various parts of the district bears out the conviction of the Extension Division that the only way to conduct a successful Keep Growing Demonstration is to conduct it under the direction of an efficient local leader.

(c) A third reason for these poor results is that the low vitality, due partly to the hot climate and partly to wrong food habits, makes the children particularly susceptible to infections, colds, whooping cough, etc. Experience in the rest of the state leads to the belief that as the general health of the school children is improved thru right living habits, their resistance to these infectious diseases is increased.

In former years, Clark County has made good gains, as shown by the fact that even now after the losses of this year, there are still 66.0% of the children up to normal. The last steps of the ladder are the hardest to reach and if the goal of 75% of the children either normal or only slightly under is reached, it will take the combined efforts of all concerned - the children themselves, the extension service, the schools and the homes. If Las Vegas and Educational District No. 1 could each employ a school nurse who would visit each room once a week, they would increase their efficiency enough to pay her salary.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That each community secure a competent local leader who will:
 - a. Assist with the preliminary examination.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR: (cont'd)

- b. Hold a meeting soon after the beginning of the demonstration and one later in the year.
 - c. Do the montly weighing, send a report each month to the agent and make a report to the community.
 - d. Assist with the poster contest and the Achievement Day.
2. That some arrangment be made to serve one hot food to all children who do not go home for lunch.

- - - - -

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1926

CLARK COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

ELLEN LENOIR - District Extension Agent

Communities	Children			Increase in normal children. State goal + 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal -5%	% children now normal and slightly under. State goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg	%				
Arden	63	45	71	-5.5	+11.8	55.3	29.1
Bunkerville	86	71	82	-5.1	-1.39	63.2	28.35
Las Vegas	539	543	100	-1.9	+6.3	67.3	20.8
Moapa	15	12	80	-18.3	+16.6	66.6	16.8
Mesquite	105	88	83	-8.0	+7.9	63.5	19.3
Overton	121	107	88	-3.0	+10.0	58.8	23.3
* St. Thomas	53	55	103	+12.7	-2.3	81.7	7.27
Totals	982	921	97	-2.6	+6.6	66.0	20.8

*Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Arden Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Nov. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 63

Number completing demonstration - - - - - 45
(only these are included in the statistics below)

	<u>Nov. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	31.70	26.23
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.57	29.11
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	22.23	15.55
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	17.30	29.11
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	0.00	00.00
	<u>99.80</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This is the first year that a Keep Growing Demonstration has been carried on at Arden and the results are not what had been hoped. It has been hard to secure home cooperation as the majority of the people are of foreign parentage. Another cause of the poor growth record made here was the epidemic of measles from which the community suffered, so that in the spring nearly one-third of the children were out of school at the time of the final examination. It is very hard in this mining community to get an adequate supply of either milk or vegetables. It will probably take several years of persistent effort to build up a community sentiment strong enough to demand these essentials of proper growth. The children themselves are interested and in time the parents will be also.

The cooperation given by the school is appreciated. It is suggested that next year the school try to serve each child a half-pint of milk at the morning recess.

It would be a big help if some young woman could be found in this community to act as interpreter and explain to the mothers just what foods the children need and why.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation for the coming year as has been given this past year, but urges greater community cooperation.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Bunkerville Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Dec. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 86
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 71
 (only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Dec 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	36.04	30.98
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	29.07	32.39
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	8.14	11.26
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	26.74	25.35
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.98</u>

Bunkerville has hardly held its own this year in the matter of its children's physical condition. The Keep Growing Demonstration was started in the fall with 65% of the children either normal or only slightly under and 26% dangerously underweight. It closed in the spring with 63% in the former class and 25% in the latter. This lack of improvement was perhaps due to some extent to the whooping cough epidemic which swept the valley. Better home cooperation, however, with the school and the Extension Service would have helped to develop a stronger resistance, especially by emphasis on two things -- use of fresh vegetables and seeing that every child eats a hot breakfast and lunch, instead of "piecing."

It is suggested that next year the community continue the effort to increase the number of winter gardens, as a diet including more vegetables would build up a stronger resistance than the children now have. Also that an effort be made to establish the pint jar method of providing a hot lunch for those children who come on the trucks. It is very necessary that these children have something hot to eat with their noon lunch.

Again if the Relief Society would spend five to ten minutes of the monthly social service meeting discussing the health habits of the community and possible improvement, the community would receive dividends from the time invested. The Extension Division would be glad to furnish subject matter for these discussions.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation as that given in the past, but strongly urges that the whole community cooperate in giving the local cooperation necessary to insure the success of this important work.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Las Vegas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Nov. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 539

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 543

	<u>Nov. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	40.81	39.96
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	31.53	27.44
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.43	10.49
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	13.54	20.81
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	1.48	1.28
	<u>99.79</u>	<u>99.98</u>

It is with real regret that we make the following report. During the past year Las Vegas has accomplished the reverse of the state goal in the Keep Growing Demonstration. Instead of a 5% increase in the number of children who are up to normal they have increased only 0.8%, and those dangerously underweight have increased 6.2% instead of decreasing 5%.

The P.T.A. has sponsored this demonstration and has furnished local leaders to do the monthly weighing (the initial and final examinations were, as usual, made by the District Agent); but it was impossible for the same women to go back to each group month after month and so the benefit of personal conference with the child was lost. The Extension Agent has spent ten days this year on this demonstration, which is all the time that can be spared from a program essentially largely rural. Again, the frequent change in local leaders has made it difficult for them to reach the parents and gain the whole hearted home cooperation that is absolutely essential to the success of this work. If it is not possible for Las Vegas to secure a school nurse for the coming year, it is suggested that the P.T.A. for one more year sponsor this demonstration but appoint one leader who will secure the necessary assistants and assume the responsibility for the efficient conduct of the monthly work and desirable publicity.

The Rotary Club has this year cooperated in supplying milk at the morning recess. This is appreciated and should be continued; but the list of children who are taking this milk should be handled by the local leader so that she and the agent can keep in touch with them and frequently see that results are being secured.

The P.T.A. supplied prizes for a poster contest similar to the state contest, in which the judging was 50% on the idea of the poster and 50% on the child's own growth record. This is a fine incentive and should be continued.

An excellent Achievement Program was given at the close of the demonstration in the spring. It is suggested that a similar program be given next fall at night, so that the fathers will be present and a larger contribution made toward public sentiment in favor of the health program. In the four years that the Keep Growing Demonstration has been carried on in Las Vegas, good improvement has been made in the matter of amount of milk and vegetables commonly used. A further suggestion is that more community effort be made to see that the growing

Las Vegas Community (contd.)

girls and boys get the required 10 hours of sleep every night.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation given in the past, but urges that greater cooperation is necessary as suggested above.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Mesquite Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Dec. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 105
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 88 or 84%
 (only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Dec 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	35.23	27.28
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.13	36.36
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.38	12.50
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	11.40	19.31
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	3.80	4.04
	<u>99.94</u>	<u>99.49</u>

Examination of the above statistics will show that Mesquite started the Keep Growing Demonstration last fall with a good chance of reaching the state goal, i.e. 75% of its children either normal or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. Small steady gains were maintained for the first part of the year under the able leadership of Mrs. Abbott. In the early spring, however, an epidemic of whooping cough swept the valley; children who had been up to normal dropped below; those who had been only slightly under, dropped into the class of seriously or dangerously under, and some were not able to finish the school year. If this district had had a school nurse, the first case of whooping cough would most likely have been detected and the epidemic prevented.

It is suggested that next year the community continue the effort to increase the number of winter gardens, as a diet including more vegetables would build up a stronger resistance than the children now have. Also that an effort be made to establish the pint jar method of providing a hot lunch for those children who come on the trucks. This is an important matter for the whole community to consider as it is very necessary that these children have something warm to eat with their noon lunch. It is also suggested that the Relief Society again appoint a local leader to cooperate in carrying on this work and that it spend from five to ten minutes of the monthly social service meeting discussing the health habits of the community and possible improvement. The Extension Division would be glad to furnish subject matter for these discussions.

The Extension Division offers the same cooperation as in the past, but with the hope that this educational district will soon be able to support the school nurse who is needed. Again it is urged that greater home cooperation be given to this project as only by sincere home cooperation can the needed living habits be established, and upon these sensible living habits largely depends the good health and growth of these children.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Moapa Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Dec 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 15

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 12
(only these are included in the statistics given below) or 80%

	Dec 1925	May 1926
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	26.66	8.33
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	40.00	58.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	33.33	16.66
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	00.00	16.66
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.98</u>

Moapa has had some individual children who have made good gains but as a whole the community's percentage of children who are up to normal weight has decreased 18% instead of increasing 5% which is the state goal. There has been about the same percent increase in those slightly underweight so that the number in these two groups has remained the same throughout the year. The percentage dangerously under is 16% greater than last fall instead of decreasing 5% as set by the state goal in spite of some excellent health work done by the local leader, Miss Ryan, who has correlated the school work with the Keep Growing Demonstration in an excellent way. There are a few resident families but many of the people at Moapa are somewhat transient. In the fall there were several families connected with the plaster mill who have left now and the results of the demonstration with these children are not known. Some of the Indian children have been sent away to school and their places in the demonstration taken by children of the transient families. All this may broadcast useful information as to Keep Growing methods, but it somewhat explains the lack of improvement as a result of the good work of the teacher who has acted as local leader.

It is suggested that next year a more definite effort be made to supply every family in the community with an adequate amount of milk; also that the pint jar method of solving the hot school lunch problem be adopted. The children are in real need of some hot food to eat with their noon lunch.

The Extension Division offers the same cooperation as in the past, but urges the need of cooperation from the homes to secure lasting results.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Overton Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Dec. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 121

Total number of children completing demonstration - - - - - 107
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Dec 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	34.71	31.77
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.05	27.10
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	18.18	16.82
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	13.22	23.36
Seriously overweight (20% above and up)	0.82	0.93
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.98</u>

We are very sorry to have to make this discouraging report regarding Overton's work in this project, for Overton has this year accomplished exactly the opposite of the state goal and in one instance doubled it! The goal is to increase the number of normal children 5%, and decrease the number of those dangerously underweight 5%, until there are 75% up to normal or only slightly under, and not more than 10% dangerously under weight; instead, the number of normal children has decreased 3% this year and the number dangerously under has increased 10%. These are rather surprizing results for Overton, as in the past Overton has done such good work in this project that the Federal Government has used it as an outstanding example of successful community health work and presented the Overton methods and results at several national health meetings. There are several causes that have contributed to this unfortunate lack of results this year:

- (a) There are so many things besides the regular work of the schools to take up the time of the children that the growing girls and boys do not have enough time for rest, especially when the hot weather of spring comes on.
- (b) There are physical defects for which some of the children should be taken to the doctor.
- (c) There are numbers of children who come on the trucks and stay all day not only without a hot lunch, but many of them without any lunch and some even rush off without breakfast. With the splendid commercial winter gardens that are in this community, it is possible for every family to have two vegetables every day, but it is not yet being done. As the number of home gardens increases, the consumption of vegetables becomes more nearly adequate. Continued community effort in this direction is recommended.
- (d) At the request of the school authorities a decided change was made in the method of handling this project this year, the schools doing the monthly weighing. This did away with the personal conferences which the local leaders held each month with the children and made it more difficult to secure the home cooperation that is absolutely necessary for the success of this work.

It is sincerely hoped that the school district may be able to secure the services of a school nurse, to carry on this and other health work, but even when this happens, there will still be need for the close cooperation of the homes and the community to carry out the suggestions given. Child health and growth

are largely a matter of establishing certain sensible living habits in regard to food, sleep and exercise; and living habits must always remain a home responsibility.

If a nurse is not secured, the Extension Division again offers its cooperation in carrying on the Keep Growing Demonstrations, but makes the following suggestions:

1. That the Relief Society again actively sponsor the work, by appointing a local leader, who, if she does not do the monthly weighing, will at least confer with the children each month and also secure the necessary home cooperation.
2. That the Relief Society spend ten minutes of the monthly social service meeting in discussing the health habits of the community and possible improvements with emphasis on the needs of growing children. The Extension Service will be glad to furnish subject matter for these discussions.
3. That the community give earnest thought to the problem of a hot supplement to the noon lunch for all children who do not go home at noon. This is an urgent need as every child needs some warm food at noon.
4. That the community study the problem of securing more sleep and less outside activities for these growing children. This is particularly important in Clark County where the hot summer weather places an extra strain on growing school children, so that outside activities should be carefully regulated to avoid over fatigue.

NUTRITION PROJECT

St. Thomas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Dec. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 53

Number completing the demonstration -- - - - - 55
(only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Dec. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	49.05	36.36
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.96	45.45
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	5.66	5.45
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	7.54	7.27
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	3.77	5.45
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.98</u>

St. Thomas has made an excellent record in this project this year. They started the Keep Growing Demonstration last fall a little over the state goal of 75% of its children up to normal or only slightly under. By hard work on the part of the children themselves, Mr. Snow and the teachers, and the parents, this condition has been maintained throughout the year. This community is enjoying the fruit of three former years of work on the Keep Growing Demonstration along with the past year's endeavor to maintain the standard reached. The top rounds of the ladder are the hardest to climb and to keep but St. Thomas hopes to hold this good physical condition throughout the hot summer and make a little gain next year.

It is suggested that next year the community continue the effort to increase the number of winter gardens, as a diet including more vegetables would build up a stronger resistance than the children now have. Also that an effort be made to establish the pint jar method of providing a hot lunch for all children who eat lunch at school. It is very necessary that they have something warm with their noon meal. If the Relief Society would spend from five to ten minutes of the monthly social service meeting discussing the health habits of the community and possible improvement, the community would receive dividends from the time invested. The Extension Division would be glad to furnish subject matter for these discussions.

The Extension Division offers the same cooperation as in the past, but with the hope that this educational district will soon be able to support the school nurse who is needed.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Arden, Bunkerville, Las Vegas, Moapa, Mesquite
Overton, St. Thomas Communities.

Clark County

Name	Age	Orig		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht	N.W.			
ARDEN																	
Lazzorotto, Amerigo	11	54	70			68½		70¾	72			70	54	70	1½	-2.1	N
BUNKERVILLE																	
Leavitt, Beth	6	47	50			48½		49½	51	51	52	52½	47	50	4	-3	+5
LAS VEGAS																	
Smith, Jack	5	44	44			41½	43	42¾	43½	42¾		45¾	44	44	4¼	-5.6	+3.9
Williams, Blanche	14	62	109			175½		180	176	172		165	63	116	-10½	+59	+42.2
MOAPA																	
Samlar, Edith	7	47	50			46½		46½	48	50	49½	49¾	47	50	3¼	-7	N
MESQUITE																	
Hardy, Keel	7	45	46			45		47½	48¼	47		49¾	46	48	4¾	-2.1	+3.7
OVERTON																	
Jones, Neca	11	59	90			82½	85½	87½	91	91		93½	59	90	11	-8.3	+3.8
ST. THOMAS																	
Gentry, Lela	7	49	54			52½		57	55	54½	56¼	55½	50	56	3½	-2.7	N

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
Lincoln County Report, 1925-26
Ellen LeNoir, District Extension Agent.

- - - - -

Four years ago, a Keep Growing Demonstration was started in Lincoln County at Panaca and Caliente. The next year, demonstrations were established at Pioche and Ursine and for the past two years, Alamo also has carried on the work, making a total of five communities in Lincoln County.

Last fall there were 275 children examined, of whom 264 or 96% completed the demonstration in the spring. The number of children up to normal was increased 7.6% exceeding the state goal of 5% by 2.6%. The number dangerously underweight was decreased 10.9% more than doubling the state goal of 5%. This is a record for which the county and the local communities should be congratulated. There are now 62.5% of the children either normal or only slightly under; the state goal is 75%. Two more years of such improvement as has been made this year should bring Lincoln County to this desired position.

Credit for the improvement is due the several cooperators. The schools have been whole-heartedly for the work; the children and their parents have tried hard to accomplish these results and have been inspired constantly by their local leaders, whose names are given with their respective community reports.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That the same local leaders continue in charge of the project with the following duties:
 - a. Assist with the intital examination.
 - b. Hold a parents' meeting soon after the beginning of the demonstration and another later in the year.
 - c. Do the monthly weighing; send a monthly report to the agent and make one to the community.
 - d. Assist with the poster contest and Achievement Day.
2. That the local communities furnish prizes and hold a public Achievement Day program.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT -- 1926

LINCOLN COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE STATE GOALS

ELLEN LE NOIR - District Extension Agent

Communities	Children			Increase in Normal children. State Goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal -5%	% children no normal & slightly under. State Goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Alamo	34	38	111	-3.7	+8.9	55.1	23.6
Caliente	85	77	90	+2.5	-5.3	64.8	19.4
Panaca	70	65	93	+13.6	-19.3	64.5	12.3
Pioche	79	76	96	+11.6	-18.3	61.7	17.1
Ursine	7	8	114	+22.7	-17.8	62.5	25.0
Totals	275	264	96	+7.6	-10.9	62.5	17.8

NUTRITION PROJECT

Alamo Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 34
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 38

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	35.29	31.58
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.47	23.68
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	17.65	18.44
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	14.71	23.68
Seriously Overweight (21% above & Up)	5.88	2.63
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.01</u>

The second year of Alamo's Keep Growing Demonstration is, like the first, a disappointment. Instead of a 5% increase in the number of children up to normal and a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight (which are the state goals) there has been a 4% decrease in the number normal and a 9% increase in the number dangerously underweight.

Mrs. Pace and Mrs. Snow have furnished faithful and efficient leadership and the school has given good cooperation but the home cooperation has not been what it should have been. There are still many children coming to school with an insufficient breakfast instead of the substantial hot mush which they need and some are even coming without any. In spite of the fact that milk is abundant in the community, there are many children who are not drinking the quart a day needed for growth by all young animals. There is a third serious fault which can be remedied by home cooperation only; that is, that the children, of the upper grades especially, are not getting the ten hours of sleep that they should have every night. Finally there are a few cases of tonsils that need medical attention.

It is suggested that the community make an effort to encourage the use of milk in the homes and the growing of home gardens to supply the fresh vegetables needed; also, that a program be held next fall at which all the parents should learn what progress their children have made during the summer and what their standard is, and at which they may earnestly consider what methods shall be used to secure the home cooperation vital in this project.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation for the coming year that has been given in the past, if the homes will pledge real cooperation. Otherwise it will be useless to continue this Keep Growing Project in this community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Caliente Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct. 1925 to May 1926

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	24.70	27.28
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	24.70	37.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	23.53	14.28
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	24.70	19.48
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	2.35	1.29
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Caliente has made a fairly good gain this year; it lacked 2 of reaching the state goal of a 5% increase in the number of normal children and attained the goal of a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight.

The credit for this good result is due to the excellent leadership of Mrs. Duffin, assisted by Mrs. Mathews, and to the fine school cooperation given by Mr. Knudson and the teachers. The school board is to be congratulated upon having the wisdom to employ a school nurse and Mrs. Countryman has done splendid work in this capacity. Through her efforts some corrective work has been done and a great deal of preventive work. It is hoped that Caliente will continue this work of the school nurse and that other communities will follow the good example.

It is suggested that next year the Parent-Teacher Association and other organizations establish a milk demonstration furnishing 3 or 4 quarts of milk daily at the morning recess for the dangerously underweight children. When this was done two years ago, milk was given only to the little children but there are now several in the upper grades who are not having the quart a day that they need for normal growth. Another fault which is serious in the upper grades and which depends for correction on home cooperation is the lack of sufficient sleep. Every growing child should have 10 hours each night and the children in the upper grades need this growing and resting time as much as the younger ones. The school is coming to realize that the violent exercise which has heretofore accompanied the closing programs is too strenuous for most of the children and their effort to simplify the program should be matched by family cooperation in enforcing these four growth aids:

- (a) Cooked mush for breakfast.
- (b) A quart of milk every day.
- (c) Two vegetables besides potatoes every day.
- (d) Ten hours of sleep every night.

The Extension Service offers again next year the same cooperation as in the past.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Panaca Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct., 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 70
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 65

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	17.14	30.77
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.59	33.85
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	22.85	23.07
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	31.43	12.30
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.01</u>	<u>99.99</u>

The results shown this year by Panaca's Keep Growing Demonstration are excellent. The state goal of a 5% increase in number of normal children has been nearly trebled and that of a decrease of 5% in the number dangerously underweight has been nearly quadrupled. Another year of such good work will bring Panaca up to the state goal of 75% of its children either normal or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. Especial improvement has been made in the first three grades, where there is not a dangerously underweight child.

This improvement is due to the fine cooperation among the various agencies at work on the demonstration. The spirit and helpfulness of the school is appreciated; Mrs. Wadsworth, the capable leader, has kept in close touch with the children and by frequent public reports has secured the best home cooperation given since Panaca has been carrying on the demonstration.

There is still need for more substantial breakfasts, more milk and more sleep among the children of the upper grades. If the parents will see that these growth rules are lived up to, Panaca should be a gold star community next year.

The Extension Service again offers its cooperation in carrying on the demonstration.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Pioche Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 79

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 76

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	12.66	23.68
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	32.91	38.16
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	18.99	21.05
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	35.44	17.10
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.99</u>

The results of Pioche's Keep Growing Demonstration this year have been most gratifying. Mrs. Thomas has given splendid leadership to this project for two years and can now begin to see the results of her work. The state goal of a 5% increase in the number of normal children has been more than doubled and that of a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight has been more than trebled. Another year of this good progress should put Pioche into the list of Nevada's gold star communities which have 75% of the children up to normal weight or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

The school cooperation has been excellent and is appreciated. The Parent-Teacher Association and other organizations have furnished 3 quarts of milk daily for a milk demonstration among the dangerously underweight children. This has helped these individual children and has also done much to encourage the use of milk; there is much more being consumed in the camp now than was used a year ago.

Suggestions for next year are:

- (a) Home enforcement of the rule of a substantial breakfast.
- (b) Medical attention for a few cases of tonsils.
- (c) More sleep for most of the children as even the older ones need ten hours.

The Extension Service offers its cooperation in continuing this demonstration.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Ursine Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct. 1925 to May 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 7
Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 8

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	14.28	37.50
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	42.85	25.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	00.00	12.50
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	42.85	25.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Ursine has made splendid progress in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year; the state goal of a 5% increase in number of normal children has been more than quadrupled and that of a 5% decrease in number dangerously underweight has been more than trebled. If the same progress is continued during the vacation and next school year, this community will reach the state goal of 75% of its children either normal or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

There are a few cases of tonsils that need medical attention and there are still some children who are coming to school without a substantial breakfast.

Appreciation is expressed for the work of the local leader, Mrs. Hammond, and the teacher, Miss Devlin.

The Extension Division again offers its cooperation in carrying on this demonstration.

Alamo, Caliente, Panaca, Pioche, Ursine
Community

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lincoln
County

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
ALAMO																	
Stewart, Wilson	10	53	67		59 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		65	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	70	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-15	-9
CALIENTE																	
Amante, Pete	7	46	48		43	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	48	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-10	N
Wadsworth, Frank	9	57	79		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	79	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	79	5	-6	N
Duffin, Press	9	54	70		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	71	54	70	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-6	+1
PANACA																	
Wadsworth, Luetta	6	51	57		52 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	55	56	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	56	50	56	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-7	N
Mathews, Evelyn	11	62	104		96	101	102	103	106	106	107	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	105	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-8	+1
Dalley, Rud	7	49	55		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	55	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	58	5	-5	N
PIOCHE																	
Denver, Kenneth	9	51	61		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	51	61	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-15	N
Wilson, Robert	10	57	80		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$		85	57	80	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-3	+6
URSINE																	
Hammond, Elmer	12	61	96		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91			96		99	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	97	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-6	N

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
White Pine County Report, 1925-26
Ellen LeNoir, District Extension Agent.

- - - - -

The Keep Growing Demonstration has been carried on for three years in Lund, Preston and Baker and for two years at Cherry Creek and Goshute, making a total of five communities during the past year in White Pine County.

There were 149 children examined in the fall; in the spring 157 or 106% completed the demonstration. There was an increase of 8.1% in the number normal during the school year, thus exceeding the state goal of 5% by 3.1. The number dangerously underweight was decreased 8.0%, also exceeding the state goal of 5% by 3. There are now 51.5% of the children either normal or only slightly under; so there is still a good long way to go to reach the state goal in that respect, 75% in these two classes. Two communities in the county, however, attained the state goals and are gold star communities with at least 75% normal or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

The children and their parents have made a commendable effort to live up to the four Keep Growing rules emphasized by the Extension Division:

- 1 - A substantial breakfast including cooked mush.
- 2 - A quart of milk each day.
- 3 - Two vegetables besides potatoes every day.
- 4 - Ten hours sleep every night.

The schools too have been fine in their cooperation and the local leaders, whose names are given in the community summaries have worked untiringly to accomplish the gains that White Pine County has made this year.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the same local leaders continue in charge of the project with the following duties:
 - a - Assist with the initial examination.
 - b - Hold a parents' meeting soon after the beginning of the demonstration and another later in the year.
 - c - Do the monthly weighing; send a monthly report to the agent and make one to the community.
 - d - Assist with the poster contest and Achievement Day.
 - e - Give publicity to the work.
2. That an effort be made at Baker to furnish one hot food to the children who will be brought in from the outlying districts and have to remain at school for lunch; this was done at Goshute with excellent results last year.
3. That the local communities try to furnish prizes and hold an Achievement Day as several have done this last year.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1926

WHITE PINE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH THE STATE GOALS

ELLEN LENOIR - District Extension Agent

Communities	Children			Increase in normal children State goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight, State goal -5%	%Children now normal and slightly under. State goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less.
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Baker	22	30	131	+18.8	4.8	39.9	36.6
*Cherry Creek	13	15	114	+23.6	-24.1	79.9	6.6
*Goshute	6	4	66	+25.0	-66.6	75.0	0.0
Lund	69	73	105	+7.1	-7.0	51.9	20.5
Preston	39	35	39	-7.2	-4.2	47.7	34.2
Totals	149	157	106	+8.1	-0.8	51.5	24.9

*Gold Star Communities.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Baker Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to Apr. 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 22

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 30 or 136%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>Apr. 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	4.54	23.33
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	40.90	16.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	22.72	23.33
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	31.81	36.66
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.97</u>	<u>99.98</u>

Baker has made a splendid gain this year in the number of its children who are up to normal weight. The state goal is an increase of 5% in the numbers normal and Baker has made an increase of 19%. In the matter of the dangerously underweight children; however, there has not been such progress; the state goal is a decrease of 5% in the number dangerously underweight and Baker has made an increase of 5%. One reason for the continued high percentage of dangerously underweight children is that there are in the community a number of tonsil cases which need medical attention. Another reason is that there are still some homes that are not giving the cooperation which should be expected and some of the children go to school without their breakfasts and some have not the necessary amount of milk for growth.

The credit for the gain made is due to the splendid leader, Mrs. Baker, who has kept the children inspired to attain a high standard and to the teachers, Mrs. Jordan and Miss Morton, who have given their time and energy to the project.

A good Achievement Day and poster contest was held at the end of the work, at which Mrs. Baker, Miss Stilwell and County Agent Townsend spoke. Some excellent posters were exhibited, the winning ones being entered in the state contest.

Suggestions for next year are:

1. A community program in the fall to remind the parents of their part in the year's health program.

2. A demonstration of milk drinking at the school furnishing about two quarts of milk daily to the dangerously underweight children throughout the school year.

3. Hot supplement to school lunch for those children who bring lunch in the middle of the winter.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation given in the past.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Cherry Creek Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 13
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 15 or 115%

	Sept. 1925	May 1926
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	23.07	46.66
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	46.16	33.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	00.00	6.66
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	30.76	6.66
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	6.66
	<u>99.97</u>	<u>99.97</u>

The results of this year's Keep Growing Demonstration at Cherry Creek have been highly gratifying. Instead of merely reaching the state goal of a 5% increase in the number of children up to normal and a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight, this community has made an increase of 23% in the number normal and a decrease of 24% in the number dangerously under, and has become a gold star community with 79% of its children either normal or only slightly under and only 6% dangerously under (the respective goals are 75% and not more than 10%).

Credit for this achievement is due to the local leader, Mrs. Rager, and to the children themselves, who have the ambition to be up to the average both physically and mentally.

An achievement program was held at the close of the demonstration, in which Goshute took part. A good attendance from both communities received the congratulations of the nutrition specialist on their excellent work.

Careful attention to the rules of growth on the part of the parents as well as the leader and the children will enable Cherry Creek to maintain this high standard of which they can well be proud.

The Extension Service again offers its cooperation in carrying on this demonstration in order to stabilize the results and make this condition permanent.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Goshute Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1925 to May 1926.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 6

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 4 or 66%
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>May 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	00.00	25.00
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	16.66	50.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	16.66	25.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	66.66	00.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This is a somewhat isolated ranching community where the children of only two families are involved in the Keep Growing Demonstration. In the two years that this demonstration has been carried on, remarkable results have been secured, through the cooperation of the leader, Mrs. Green; last year's teacher, Mrs. Bradshaw; this year's teacher, Miss Campbell, and again Mrs. Bradshaw who completed this year's school year, and the members of both families.

All the children have to come so far to school that they must bring a lunch. For the two years during the cold months, each family has provided the children with a large thermos bottle of hot soup, cocoa, milk, or some other nourishing hot foot to supplement the cold lunch. Also special attention has been paid to the matter of a substantial breakfast. These two factors have done much toward the fine achievement of this community. This year's figures show that instead of the state goals of 5% increase in the number normal and 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight, Goshute has made a 25% increase in the number normal and a 66% decrease in the number dangerously underweight and is now a gold star community with 75% of its children either normal or only slightly under and none of them dangerously under.

If the community will continue the careful attention to the factors that have brought it up to the state goal, this high standard can be maintained.

Very little help from the Extension Service is needed for next year but it is cordially offered.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lund Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Sept. 1925 to Apr. 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 69
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 73 or 106%

	<u>Sept. 1925</u>	<u>April 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	20.29	27.39
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	34.78	24.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	17.39	27.39
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	27.53	20.55
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Splendid gains have been made at Lund this year in the Keep Growing Demonstration. This community has surpassed the goal of a 5% increase in the number normal and a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight, making 7% in each case. These good gains are due to the fine leadership of Mrs. Gardner who has done faithful work with the individual children and has interested the community and secured home cooperation by frequent public reports. The excellent cooperation of the school is certainly appreciated.

There are still some tonsil cases that need attention, but a clinic for this summer is planned.

It is suggested that the children of the upper grades should have more sleep; for in this high, dry climate, even though they are "almost grown," they need ten hours of sleep.

The work here has been excellent in spite of epidemics of cold and other infections near the end of school. If the progress is continued through vacation (growing time) and next year, the coming spring will probably see this community attain the state goal of 75% of its children normal or only slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. It will then be a gold star community.

Suggestions for next year:

1. Physical defects, such as tonsils, receive attention.
2. Much more sleep, particularly in the upper grades.
3. Special attention given at home to the taking of a substantial breakfast, and something warm for lunch.
4. The cooperation of the whole community is needed to make this a gold star community.

The Extension Service offers the same cooperation as in the past.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Preston Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Oct. 1925 to Apr. 1926

Total number of children examined - - - - - 39

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 35 or 90%
(only these are included in the statistics below)

	<u>Oct. 1925</u>	<u>April, 1926</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	12.82	5.71
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.64	40.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	23.08	20.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	38.46	34.28
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Preston has not reached any of the state goals in this year's Keep Growing Demonstration; instead of an increase of 5% in the number of children up to normal, there was a decrease of 7%; the goal of a 5% decrease in the number dangerously underweight was almost reached as the decrease was 4%. Neither of the ultimate state goals was reached as Preston still has only 45.7% of the children up to normal or slightly under, and 34.2% are still dangerously underweight.

The local leader, Mrs. Bradley, has been faithful in her work and the school has given good cooperation but the homes have not measured up to their responsibility. There are more than a few children who report that they eat hardly any breakfast (when they should have a substantial breakfast including the cooked mush which they need for growth) and that they lack by several hours the ten hours of sleep which growing children should have. There are still some tonsil cases that should have medical attention. These are all matters of parents' responsibility and only with home cooperation can good results be obtained.

Suggestions for next year:

1. That the Keep Growing work be made a subject of serious consideration in the church meeting of this community.
2. That every family earnestly try to fulfill their duty in respect to -
 - a. A substantial breakfast including cooked mush.
 - b. Two vegetables every day.
 - c. A quart of milk for each child every day.
 - d. 10 to 12 hours sleep every night.
 - e. Milk for morning recess for those children dangerously underweight.

The Extension Service offers its cooperation for next year if the community is willing to give home cooperation and community support to supplement the work of the leader and the school.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Baker, Cherry Creek, Goshute, Lund, Preston Community

White Pine County

Grade _____

Teacher _____
or Local Leader _____

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var	Final. % Var
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht	N.W.			
BAKER																	
Bellander, Rhea	8	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	60	62	60 $\frac{1}{2}$		62	64		52	64	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-5.4	N
Jordan, Bernice	7	48	52	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	51	53	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	54 $\frac{1}{2}$		49	55	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	-21.6	N
CHERRY CREEK																	
Dolan, Delbert	13	63	107	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	111	110	114	118	115	113	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	111	9	- 3.2	+2
Salvi, Marcus	14	57	83	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	82	84	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	90	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 5.7	N
GOSHUTE																	
Cordano, Angelina	11	57	82	82	85	85	87	88	88	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		57	82	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.8	+6.7
Green, Margaret	11	56	78	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	71	70	75	74	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$		56	78	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	-17.	-7
LUND																	
Oxborrow, Fred	8	46	48	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$		46	48	1	-4	N
Hendrix, Shirley	9	54	70	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$		71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71		54	70	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	+1
Fawcett, Lavon	10	56	77	75	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	77 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	79 $\frac{3}{4}$		57	80	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-6	N
PRESTON																	
Hermansen, Royce	11	60	92		87 $\frac{1}{2}$	90		94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	96	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-4	-1

A Keep Growing Letter from Lyon County
(In correlation with language work)



Wellington, Nevada

Dear Miss Lane

I am very proud that I gained one pound, I am eating plenty of mush and drinking lots of milk. Hope to gain another three pounds this coming month. Some of the children are bringing milk to school. We drink our milk before we go to school in the morning, and at noon, and at supper. We are also eating fruit. I hope we win our gold star.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Helen Elden

(Lyon County, Miss Lassie Lane, Agent)

Keep Growing Banner

Awarded to 18 gold star communities which reached the state goal of:

75% of the children up to normal or slightly under
10% or less children dangerously underweight

★ **STATE GOAL**

KEEP GROWING
1926

Daily Program for the Normal and Slightly Underweight Child
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service.

1. A Sensible Breakfast. Always include a big bowl of cooked mush, a glass of milk or a cup of cocoa, and bread or toast and butter. Other food such as fruit, crisp bacon, or an egg may be added. No tea or coffee or hot cakes. Take plenty of time to eat breakfast. Make this a strict rule, "No breakfast - no school." An empty stomach means poor school work. Eat Slowly.
2. Visit the toilet and drink a glass of water, then to school.
3. A Hot Noon Meal. If you take your lunch to school, have two good sized sandwiches, fruit, a few cookies or other simple sweet and something hot, such as milk, cocoa, soup, or stew. One hot food helps to warm and digest the rest of your food. If this meal is dinner, eat one vegetable besides potatoes. Eat Slowly.
4. Mid-afternoon Lunch. If you are at all underweight or feel tired or empty after school, eat a simple sandwich and a glass of milk right after school. No sweets or fruits as they will destroy your appetite for dinner.
5. Afternoon Rest. It is a good plan to take a 5 to 10 minute rest after school. Rest flat on your back, breathe slowly. Rest helps you to grow. All children up to the 4th grade should take at least 15 minutes rest after school.
6. Supper. Eat plenty of simple wholesome food including two vegetables a day besides potatoes, one being a green leaf vegetable or tomatoes. Take one glass of milk, bread, butter, fruit or a simple dessert. Be sure to eat enough and Eat Slowly.
7. Bed Time. You need at least ten hours sleep every night. This means going to bed between 8:00 and 9:00 P.M. and getting up between 6:00 and 7:00 A.M. If you must stay up later one night a week, take a nap that afternoon or go to bed early the night before. Sleep with the windows open. Remember sleeping time is growing time.
8. A Quart of Milk a Day. Every child needs a quart of fresh milk each day to furnish lime for growing bones and teeth, and other valuable growth producing substances. There is no substitute for this quart of fresh milk. Eat it, drink it.
9. Out-doors Play. Spend at least three hours out of doors every day, playing, working, etc. Fresh air makes rosy cheeks.
10. Physical Defects. Have any physical defects, i.e., teeth, tonsils, eyes, etc. attended to at once so you will be "Free to Gain." This is very important.
11. Keep Growing. To keep growing every day is the best way to grow up strong and well. Follow these rules every day and you will "Keep Growing."
12. Father's and Mother's Help is Needed. An earnest plea is made to both father and mother to help in carrying out these simple, sensible living habits. Nevada children have the best of intentions, but their memories are very short. Family cooperation will accomplish more than all the help your school or the Extension Division can give you. Let's all pull together to help this child "Keep Growing."

HANG UP THESE RULES IN YOUR OWN ROOM AND READ EVERY DAY

Daily Program for the Seriously and Dangerously Underweight Child

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service.

1. A Big Sensible Breakfast. Always include a big bowl of cooked mush, a glass of milk or a cup of cocoa, bread or toast and butter. Other food, such as fruit, crisp bacon or an egg may be added. No tea or coffee or hot cakes. Make this a strict rule, "No breakfast - no school." Eat Slowly.
2. Visit the toilet, drink a glass of water, then to school.
3. A Hot noon Meal. Every child needs at least one warm dish to help warm and digest the rest of the food. Try cocoa, soup, stew, etc. A glass of milk, bread and butter, fruit or some simple sweet. If this meal is dinner, eat one vegetable besides potatoes. Take ten minutes complete rest before or after eating. Eat Slowly.
4. Mid-afternoon Lunch. Right after school eat one slice of plain bread and butter or a simple sandwich and a glass of milk, or an eggnog, or milk shake. No sweets or fruit as they will destroy your appetite for supper. Underweight children need this extra food in order to gain weight.
5. Afternoon Rest. Immediately after eating the above take a complete rest flat on your back for 15 to 45 minutes. Rest greatly helps you to gain weight.
6. Supper. Any simple, easily digested food. Two vegetables a day, one being a green leaf vegetable or tomatoes. A glass of milk, bread and butter, fruit or a simple dessert. Be sure to eat enough, you need extra food. Eat Slowly.
7. Bed Time. Go to bed early, not later than eight o'clock. Underweight children need more than ten hours sleep. A glass of hot milk helps one to sleep. Sleep with windows open. Remember sleeping time is gaining weight time.
8. Mid-morning Lunch for dangerously Underweights. If dangerously underweight (10% or more), take a glass of milk or bread and butter at morning recess and ten minutes rest if possible. You can find a way to do this if you really want to.
9. Things to Avoid. No other eating between meals. No violent exercise, i.e. dancing, swimming or athletics, till you are gaining steadily. Then start in very slowly and discontinue it at once if you fail to gain steadily.
10. Physical defects. Have any physical defects, i.e., teeth, tonsils, nose, eyes, attended to at once so you will be "Free to Gain." This is very important.
11. Home Help Needed. Mother's and father's help is greatly needed to see that this advice is followed every day. There is no greater help a parent can give a child. Serious underweight is a danger sign and should receive immediate attention.
12. Good Health is Life's Best Foundation. Steady growth and normal weight for age and height are the best signs of positive good health. Only with positive good health can you make the most of your life now and when you are grown up. So start gaining now. "Keep Growing."

HANG UP THESE RULES IN YOUR OWN ROOM AND READ EVERY DAY.

MONTHLY HEALTH REPORT

Name _____ Age _____

Weight _____ Height _____

Should Weigh _____

Gained _____ lbs. Lost _____ lbs.

Physical Defects: _____

Suggestions: _____

Form 8

This report is sent home by each child to his parents every month. The personal message of praise or constructive suggestion written by the local leader at the bottom of this report has been one of our best methods of securing home cooperation.

Nutrition Project
Keep Growing Demonstration

Nevada Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work

COMMUNITY MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

Community _____

County _____

Grade	No. Examined	No. Gaining	Pounds Gained	No. Losing	Pounds Lost	No. reaching normal	Average Gain
Totals							

Grade Receiving Red Star _____

Special comments regarding the month's work _____

Date _____

Leader _____

(This report is made out by the local leader and sent to the Extension Agent each month.)

THE HOT SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHOOL LUNCH

Work on the Hot Supplement to the School Lunch is a valuable adjunct to the Keep Growing Demonstrations, and continues to be stressed. Fifteen of the 51 Keep Growing communities carried out this project, and in seven communities the children went home to lunch; so in 43% of the communities we know that all the children were securing a satisfactory noon meal. In other communities, part but not all of the children received a satisfactory noon meal.

During work upon this phase of the child nutrition project we were startled to discover the large number of families where children ate a hasty breakfast, took a cold lunch to school and then came home to a cold supper because the family at home had their hot meal at noon. This year we are bringing pressure to bear upon this point by the slogan, "Guard Your Family's Good Health in Winter Time by Having Three Warm Meals a Day." Three meals a day helps school children to Keep Growing.

Health Score Cards

Another phase of the nutrition work is the health score card for club members, that is described in detail in the Nevada Club Report for this year. We have found this an excellent device for awakening intelligent interest in positive good health throughout the state.

Increased Milk Supply

To reinforce the Keep Growing Demonstrations, persistent work is still being carried on in cooperation with the Dairy Specialist and County Agricultural Agents in placing dairy cows in localities where the milk supply is limited. In practically all of our agricultural districts we feel that the milk supply is now adequate and the consumption about up to our Nevada standard of a quart a day for each child and from a pint to a quart for adults. In the mining camps fresh milk is still very scarce, due largely to the lack of pasture. In these communities one additional cow means a great deal. When fresh milk is impossible, a substitute must be used and so we have done considerable work in demonstrating the use of powdered and canned milks, emphasizing the necessity of supplementing with tomatoes and citrus fruits.

HOME GARDENS

Home gardens are, perhaps, our most effective home demonstrations this year. The Nevada standard of four green leaf vegetables, three root vegetables, two pod vegetables and three miscellaneous vegetables, including tomatoes, is the basis for these demonstrations, of which there are one or more in nearly every Keep Growing community, and some other localities also. Each demonstration is marked by a large sign (See Miss McElhinney's report, page 14.), and is a continuous object lesson during the growing season. One or two garden tours were staged in each district at which discussions on varieties, garden practices, pest control, storage, etc., were given by the local demonstrators, Smith Hughes teachers, or Extension Agents.

In White Pine County the mining town of McGill has been transferred from a barren desolate camp into an attractive community of real homes just through this garden demonstration work. (See Miss LeNoir's report, page 47).

In Clark and Elko counties, reliable lists of suitable varieties have been prepared and have proved a real help. In the southern part of the state this year there is a material increase in winter gardens, which means much to the average home diet for people inevitably eat what they grow in their own gardens.

In the northern part of the state, hotbeds and cold frames are being studied. The work on these methods of prolonging the growing season was inaugurated at the boys' and girls' camp and will be more fully described under the club section.

Flower gardens, as well as kitchen gardens, are slowly developing and mean a great deal in building up a loving pride in permanent Nevada homes.

We consider it quite remarkable that such good results have been secured in the garden project in spite of the very serious drought experienced all over the state this year.

Home Vegetable Garden Project Results

Number project groups	12
Number members studying gardening	102
Number result demonstrations completed.	81
Number gardens involved in demonstrations	81
No. adopting improved practices regarding fruit trees	13
Number adopting improved practices regarding vegetables	96
Number saving improved seed	26
Number treating crops for disease and pests	58
Number growing winter gardens for first time.	18
Total different homes adopting improved practices	372*

*(See Miss LeMoire's report, Pages 6-8, 32-33, 47-49 - Miss McElhinney's report, Pages 11-18 - Miss Lane's report, pages 47-59 - Miss Zimmerman's report, Page 13.)

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION

In every county some of the communities have carried on the work in food selection and preparation. The emphasis this year was upon the greater use of milk and vegetables, and the selection and preparation of meat. Thru all the groups we are re-emphasizing our Nevada goal, "A Quart of Milk and Two Vegetables Every Day," and the cumulative effect is beginning to give clear cut results. Even the restaurants tell us that there is a growing demand for vegetables. Of course some attention is demanded for the problems of 'fancy fixings,' and so in two communities we have studied desserts and candy, but here again, emphasis was placed upon their proper use.

Food Preservation.

This has grown to be a minor phase of the nutrition project. Most of the technical instruction has been given in previous years, but the task remains of encouraging the use of the Pressure Cooker and dryers, warning

against our ever present menace of botulism, and the encouragement of canning budgets to meet the winter needs.

This year we had 13 women project groups and six girls clubs, composed of 163 women and 31 girls, and 218 different homes adopted improved practices in food preservation.

Summary of Food Preservation Statistics

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Fruits and vegetables canned	23,708	1,135
Meat and fish canned	1,437	10
Jellies and Preserves	6,037	124
Fruits and vegetables dried	10,225	124
Meats cured	4,998	

THE HOME IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

In Nevada, House Furnishing, Home Management, Rural Engineering and Sanitation are grouped together in one project called "Home Improvement." We are finding this project title as effective a slogan as our nutrition slogan "Keep Growing." We are coming more and more to feel that there is real value to project titles that carry a positive constructive suggestion.

The aim of this project is to increase the convenience, comfort and companionship of our Nevada homes. All over the state, ranch, village and town homes are being thoughtfully studied by Nevada families; and with the advice and technical assistance of the women extension agents are gradually being made over into comfortable, healthful, attractive homes. This reconstruction is usually the result of several years of effort, because of the expense involved. The last two years of severe drought has made it necessary to postpone many of the larger improvements that have been planned. However, an increasing number of families are coming to realize that a successful result in home improvement depends more upon a well thought out plan persistently carried out, than upon the amount of money expended. This is where the experienced advice of the extension agent is most appreciated.

Again, most of our rural homes are many miles from the skilled service usually considered necessary in building or remodeling homes. Therefore, technical instruction in painting, wall and floor finishing, renovation of furniture, and the skillful use of color and inexpensive materials is of more than usual value. This instruction is given to individual demonstrators and to local leaders and by them passed on to groups of interested women. Traveling exhibits, score cards, and mimeographed information on kitchen equipment, household textiles, renovation processes, room arrangement and the use of color have been prepared and widely distributed. This instruction is applied in specific home demonstrations, for we have found that the influence of even one home in a community

is surprisingly great. Home conditions reflect the pressure of social approbation much more vividly than do habits regarding food. This makes home demonstration of great value in this Home Improvement project. In fact we have had much greater returns from home demonstrations than from project group instruction, but these demonstrations must be thoroughly used thru project groups meeting in them and through tours.

Throughout the state, project groups and federated clubs have cooperated in the observation of Better Homes Week. Stores have been solicited by project leaders and asked to put on certain types of exhibits.

Town and country women have cooperated in tours of homes in both town and county, each one of which demonstrates one or more specific points of Home Improvement.

At each stop the hostess gives a five to ten minute explanation of the improvement made, cost, hours of labor and results. These practical demonstrations are a great incentive to "go and do likewise," and also have done much to develop mutual understanding and cordiality between town and country. (See Miss Zimmerman's report, Page 55; McElhinney's report, page 31, Lane's report, page 30.)

Throughout the state, we have again used the home improvement score cards worked out last year, and find them a big incentive to definite planning and persistent effort to carry out these plans. (See Miss Zimmerman's report, page 21.)

The State Farm Bureau continues to cooperate in this project by annually conducting a state-wide home improvement contest, open to all Farm Bureau members, for which suitable prizes of home equipment are offered. Although it is not an obligation, nearly all the contestants are home improvement demonstrators, and here again the score cards prove of very real assistance in focusing attention on needed improvements and giving the judges a basis of comparison.

Because conditions in the various localities of the state, even within a short distance of each other vary so widely, no concerted action such as "Kitchen Improvement Contests" have been possible; but each locality, or even family, does the bit that now needs most to be done in working toward the home of their dreams. However, all these various efforts are resulting in an increased number of permanent, satisfying Nevada homes in which Nevada families take a loving pride and which bind them to their home communities and to the state with increasingly strong ties as the years pass.

Big Improvements Dependent on Financial Conditions

Due to the drought there has been a decided decrease in the number of large home improvements completed. Building, extensive remodeling, the installation of water, sewage, heating and lighting systems require a relatively large cash expenditure and must be postponed in times of financial depression. But many such improvements have been planned this year and simply wait a more prosperous season for their fulfillment.

COLOR - Sub-project

This year a new sub-project on color was added to the state program, for use with both the home improvement and clothing projects. Nevada is indebted to California for permission to use their color project material, particularly in regard to the use of the color wheel for the selection of color harmonies. This material was adapted to Nevada's needs in a much simplified form and presented to the agents at the annual conference by the assistant director.

The agents then returned to their districts and counties and gave the work in connection with both the home improvement and clothing work, except in the case of Washoe County. Here, at the request of the extension agent, the assistant director gave the work before a county-wide training class embracing leaders of home improvement, clothing and club work, and they have presented it throughout the county with very good results.

This sub-project has been the means of raising standards in both the home improvement and clothing projects and bringing considerable personal satisfaction into many Nevada homes. As one demonstrator remarked: "Why, the less money you have, the more you need to know just how to make things fit in by getting the right color combinations."

One of the best applications of this color work was the block printing developed by Miss Lane and used as hand work material at the boys' and girls' club camp. (See Miss Lane's report, pages 17-22.)

The coming year, advanced work in color will be given but still presented in a very simple concrete way.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson I. (Project Group)

THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF COLOR
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

Every homemaker who is responsible for creating a restful, enjoyable home and for dressing her family in a becoming and satisfying way should make a careful study of color.

Color is a positive force of nature that constantly acts upon our nervous systems through our eyes and directly affects our whole mental outlook on life. We all realize that our spirits droop on a dark and dismal day, but revive on a clear day of blue sky, green grass, and bright flowers. This is almost entirely a result of color. Doctors, teachers, business men are coming more and more to realize that our mental and physical wellbeing is profoundly influenced by the colors with which we are surrounded. They state that many people are going thru life in a listless, depressed attitude because they are surrounded by dull, flat, depressing colors, and on the other hand that much of the nervous irritation and restlessness in another type of person is due to being surrounded by a confused mass of wrong color combinations. There are positive proofs that a change to the right color environment will work a remarkable improvement in both types of people.

Again, color is the most effective and least expensive of all methods of securing rest and enjoyment from our surroundings. The less money we have to spend on clothing or home furnishings, the more important it is that the right color combinations be secured, if permanent enjoyment and a sense of rest and satisfaction are to be obtained.

The biggest drawbacks to the use and enjoyment of color are thoughtlessness and fear. We are so constantly surrounded by colors that some people never realize they really exist and are continually influencing us; or else we are so conscious of them that we are afraid to use them for fear of doing it in the wrong way and appearing gaudy. Any person with ordinary common sense can learn to use color successfully, just as one learns to sew or cook or acquire any other household skill. Some people are born with a natural ability to use color, just as some are naturally able to play music by ear. But anyone can learn to use color as anyone can learn to play music from notes.

A skilful use of color is a sign of intelligence and practice. A colorless home and dull clothing are not evidences of refinement or "good taste," but are either the reflection of a colorless, negative personality, or of fear to express one's natural color feeling. Present day common sense is rapidly overcoming this fear, and as a result, our daily lives are brighter and more enjoyable through a greater use of color.

All colors are beautiful; the secret of their use is selecting colors which are suitable for a particular purpose and then combining them so that they add to rather than detract from each other's beauty. After continued study and practice, you will become so used to color relations that you can easily distinguish the

right colors for each place or occasion and their proper relation to each other.

Direct and Reflected Light and Color - All color comes from light. The sun, a fire, and the wires in an electric lamp give us light and color directly, but most of the objects with which we are surrounded reflect back a certain part of the light that shines upon them and give us a sense of the color they reflect.

Kinds of Color - White is pure light shining through or reflected back from an object. Black is absence of color. A black object absorbs almost all the light and gives us a sense of black.

White light passed through a more solid substance, as a prism or a soap bubble or water is broken up and gives us several colors, i.e., the rainbow. The main colors formed in this way are red, blue and yellow. They are called the primary colors and all other colors are formed from them.

Green is a mixture of yellow and blue; violet is a mixture of red and blue; orange is a mixture of red and yellow. These are called the secondary colors.

Other more difficult color combinations will be taken up later.

Yellow - the color of light. It is placed at the top of the color wheel and is used for the upper part of rooms and for vests, collars, etc. It expresses light and cheerfulness.

Violet - the darkest color, because it is made up of red and blue. It is placed at the bottom of the color wheel. Expresses richness and restfulness: too much of it may even be depressing. Beautiful in Nevada mountain shadows at evening. Makes an excellent background. Helps to blend other colors.

Blue - a cool, restful color. The color of the sky and of water. A likable color of which we do not tire.

Green - a cool, restful color, as seen in trees and grass. Gives a sense of crisp freshness in small amounts.

Red - a hot, aggressive color, seen in fire and the sunset, etc. Is the strongest color and needs to be used with caution, but can give a wonderful sense of life, joy, and cheerfulness when properly used in small amounts as nature does.

Orange - a warm, aggressive color, also seen in fire and the sunset. Not quite as strong as red; therefore more of it can be used. A likable, festive, joyful color. Should be used much more than it is.

Gray is a mixture of black and white and is useful for backgrounds and to harmonize other colors. It is also formed by mixing two opposite colors on the color wheel.

The cool colors - Green and blue, because they are quiet and retiring, are called cool colors and may be used in larger amounts.

The warm colors - red, orange and yellow - because they are strong, aggressive, conspicuous colors, are called warm colors. They are valuable to give a sense of warmth, light, joy, but because they are so strong are most effective when used in small amounts against a neutral background.

The use of colors - Warm colors make objects appear larger and nearer to the observer, while cool colors will appear to reduce their size. Warm colors are more cheerful and stimulating, while cool colors are calm and restful. Too much warm color may be exciting and loud, but it is worse to have so much cool color or neutral color that it becomes depressing.

Color combinations - Everyone must choose colors and use them, and for that reason everyone should know something about color effects and combinations. There are color combinations that give pleasure in much the same way that certain notes in music when played together give harmony. When the right colors are combined in the proper proportions, they give the impression of really belonging together. A little practice will enable you to learn the usual color combinations as you would learn a tune.

On your color wheel chart you will find the various kinds of color harmony listed. These should be carefully and frequently studied till you know them. Every time you see colors used together, study the combination and determine whether or not the colors are harmonized and what type of harmony they create. Every time you wish to make a color combination, use your color wheel and thoughtfully work out your color harmonies. When you go shopping, take your color wheel along.

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

COLOR

Lesson I. (Project leaders)

- A. Why we should understand color - pleasure, satisfaction, restfulness, mental good health.
- B. Kinds of color -
 1. Primary, Red, blue, yellow.
 2. Secondary, formed from equal parts of 2 primary colors - orange, green, violet.
- C. Effect of color -

Warm - aggressive - emphasis - light. Yellow - orange - red.
Cold - receding - backgrounds - dark. Green - blue - violet.
- D. Color harmonies.
 1. Color harmonies can be worked out mathematically.
 - a. Wave lengths - proportional waves give feeling of pleasure and satisfaction, i.e., harmony as in music.
 - b. Any one not color blind can learn to use color easily and correctly - compare with music.
 2. Types of harmony.
 - a. Contrasting harmonies.
 - (1) Complementary - a color and its direct opposite, i.e., orange and blue, strong contrast, apt to be monotonous.
 - (2) Triad - three colors equally spaced in the color wheel, i.e., orange, green, violet.
 - b. Like harmonies
 - (1) Neighboring - two colors next to each other., the blue and violet rather monotonous - needs some contrast.
 - (2) Tonal - several shades and tints of one color - rather monotonous.

Demonstration Methods

- A. To make color charts -
 1. Pass out cards, wheel, charts, paste, show card ink, pans, spoons.
 2. Have only primary colors pasted on wheel.
 3. Make secondary colors by use of spoonfull of each of three primary colors - divide women into groups.
 4. Have secondary colors pasted into place.
- B. Review types of harmonies using color wheel
 1. Contrasting.
 - a. Complementary
 - b. Triad - have triangle attached and use in this.
 2. Like
 - a. Neighboring
 - b. Tonal

C. Color applied to Design.

Pass out paper and crayons. Have very simple designs made with black crayons. Fill in with crayons in triad harmony. Place in notebook and use for some article before next meeting.

D. Notebooks.

1. Pass out notebook with mimeographed material and gray bristol board in it.
2. Have color wheel placed in books.
3. Have names and addresses placed in notebook.

E. Home Work

1. Have complementary, triad and neighboring and tonal harmonies worked out at home and pasted on gray paper. Use materials from scrap bag, wall paper and yarns, embroidery threads. Write underneath types of harmony and suggestions for use. Bring to next meeting. See that note books have own names.
2. Apply simple color design to some article - child's dress, collar and cuff set, and bring to next meeting.

Reference on color -

Art in Every Day Life - Goldstein, Chapters VIII, IX.

The Practical Book of Interior Decoration, Chapter II.

Enjoyment and Use of Color - Walter Sargent.

Color in Every Day Life - Lewis-Wemberry.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson II. (Project Group)

COLOR VALUES AND INTENSITY AND THEIR USES
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director

Pure Color

The six standard colors, Red, Yellow, Orange, Blue, Green and Violet are seen in the spectrum or the rainbow at their full strength and are called "pure colors". However, these pure colors are too vivid, strong and violent for general use and need to be softened.

Color Values or Range (tints & shades)

A color may be softened or subdued in the following ways:

1. A color may be "raised" by the addition of white, producing tints.
2. A color may be "lowered" by the addition of black, producing shades.

Color Intensity

A color may also have its strength or intensity decreased by being neutralized by its complement or by the addition of neutral gray - we call this "graying a color". This color variation may then be raised or lowered to produce tints or shades. This greatly increases the ability to harmonize colors.

The Use of Color Values and Intensity

(a) Pure colors are used in small quantities for emphasis, (a vase or pillow, a bow of ribbon, a hat) and to attract attention as in posters or advertising, also out of doors as in sport clothes and awnings, etc.

(b) Tints are used in summer clothing; for ceilings and walls; and in informal rooms, as bedrooms.

(c) Shades are used in winter clothing; for floors, furniture, living rooms, etc.

(d) Grayed colors are used as backgrounds and to soften color effects.

Names of Colors

The names of colors vary with the seasons, but the colors remain the same. Learn to identify a color by its qualities as well as by its popular name.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Hue</u>	<u>Intensity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Canary	Yellow	Full intensity	Tint 2
Pale lemon	"	" "	Tint 1
Lemon	"	Pure (spectrum)	Full Value
Mustard	"	Full intensity	Shade 1
Citron	"	Grayed	Shade
Khaki	"	"	Shade 3

-2-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Hue</u>	<u>Intensity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Jade	green	full intensity	Tint 2
Paris	"	" "	Tint 1
Emerald	"	Pure (spectrum)	Full Value
Peacock	"	full intensity	Shade 1
French	"	grayed	Shade 1
Bottle	"	full intensity	Shade 2
Danube	"	grayed	Shade 3
Baby	blue	full intensity	Tint 3
Alice	"	grayed	Tint 1
Harding	"	pure (spectrum)	Full value
Cadet	"	grayed	Shade 1
Prussian	"	full intensity	Shade 3
Navy	"	" "	Shade 4
Midnight	"	" "	Shade 5
Orchid	violet	full intensity	Tint 4
Wisteria	"	grayed	Tint 2
Lavender	"	"	Tint 1
Violet	"	pure (spectrum)	Full Value
Royal Purple	"	full intensity	Shade 1
Dark Violet	"	" "	Shade 2
Dusky violet	"	grayed	Shade 3
Flesh	red	full intensity	Tint 5
Venetian pink	"	grayed	Tint 3
Old Rose	"	"	Tint 1
Red	"	pure (spectrum)	Full Value
Carmen	"	full intensity	Shade 1
Oxblood	"	" "	Shade 2
Wine	"	grayed	Shade 2
Maroon	"	"	Shade 3
Apricot	orange	full intensity	Tint 3
Coral pink	"	grayed	Tint 2
Salmon	"	"	Tint 1
Orange	"	pure (spectrum)	Full Value
Apricot Orange	"	grayed	Full Value
Henna	"	"	Shade 1
Hazel	"	"	Shade 2
Tobacco brown	"	full intensity	Shade 3
Chestnut brown	"	grayed	Shade 3
Negro brown	"	"	Shade 4

Balance or Good Proportion

There should be balance or good proportion in the use of color to give a sense of satisfaction and restfulness. The following suggestions may be helpful in acquiring the ability to use color in this way.

1. Balance in range of color

Perfect harmony or real satisfaction is best secured by using colors that are in the same range, i.e., all of the same tint or shade. ~~Exception:~~

to this rule may be made, when:

- (a) A small amount of pure color is used for emphasis.
- (b) In tonal harmonies where only tints and shades of one color are used.

2. Balance in the amounts of colors.

- (a) The stronger or more intense the color, the smaller the amount that can safely be used, i.e., less orange than blue; more neutral background is needed with red than with green or violet.
- (b) When only two colors are used, there should be a large amount of one color and a small amount of the other so that the first color will dominate and the other be the accent.
- (c) When three colors are used (triad harmony), one color should dominate in quantity and one in intensity.
- (d) When intense color is used for emphasis, it must appear three times to produce a sense of balance, i.e., in the collar and cuffs of a dress; in a picture, a flower bowl and a pillow in the room.
- (e) The larger the surface, the more neutral or grayed should be the color used, i.e., plain rugs and wall paper of soft tints or shades, or neutral gray or tan. Again a large person looks best in clothing of the neutral shades, rather than tints or pure colors, but the neutral colors should be relieved with small amounts of stronger colors.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson II - (Project Leaders)

COLOR VALUES AND INTENSITY AND THEIR USES
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director

A. Review Lesson I

1. Color is light - either direct or reflected.
2. Kinds of color: primary - secondary (Hues)
3. Effect of color:
Warm colors: red, orange, yellow; light, emphasis.
Cool colors: green, blue, violet; dark, receding.
4. Color harmony:
Use color card and review the following harmonies:
(1) Contrasting harmonies -- a. complementary -- b. triad.
(2) Like harmony -- a. Neighboring.
(3) Have some work in color harmonies exhibited and discussed.
Have designs in color shown and discussed.

B. Color Variation.

1. Color values
 - a. Tints - how made - (adding white)
 - b. Shades - how made - (adding black)
2. Color intensity or strength.
 - a. The way colors vary from their pure strength to gray.- Color is grayed by adding its complement or gray. - Increases ability to harmonize.

C. Color Harmonies as influenced by value and intensity.

1. Triad harmonies - in tints, in shades, in low intensity - Use color wheel.
2. Review other harmonies in different values using large sheets of tonal papers and textiles.

D. Balance or proportion in use of color.

1. Select colors of the same value, i.e. tint or shade.
2. Select colors of the same intensity - grayed the same amount.
3. The law of areas - the stronger the color, the less the amount used. The less intense the color the larger the amount used.
4. When two colors are used one must dominate the quantity.
5. When three colors are used (triads) one color should dominate in quantity and one may dominate in intensity.
6. When intense color is used for emphasis it must appear at least three times to produce balance. This is called crossing.

DEMONSTRATION METHODS

- A. To make tonal color charts.
1. Pass out charts, paste, scissors and tonal papers.
 2. Have all tints cut out and pasted in place.
 3. Then repeat with the pure color.
 4. Then Shade 1.
 5. Then Shade 2.
- Caution: Have all colors of one value pasted in one place before beginning the next to avoid mistakes.
6. Attach triangle for determining triads.
- B. Color Value Practice.
1. Pass out show card, ink, paper, brushes, pans.
 2. Have each woman make two tints and two shades of one color.
- C. Color Intensity Practice.
1. Have each woman gray the same color by adding the complement. Then make tints and shades.
- D. Note books.
- Add tonal color wheel and mimeographed material and gray mounting paper for notebook paper.
- E. Have women make color combinations with textiles and discuss.
- F. Home work.
1. Have the following harmonies worked out at home, in textiles, wall paper, etc., and brot to next lesson.
 - a. Complementary harmony in a tint or shade.
 - b. A neighboring harmony in a tint or shade.
 - c. A triad harmony in a tint or shade.
 - d. A tonal harmony in any one color.
 2. Have illustrations of home furnishing and clothing cut out of magazines and brought to next meeting.
 3. Have some practical article made illustrating color harmony - dress, pillow, collars and cuffs, etc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson III (Project Group)

COLOR IN DRESS

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

The essentials for good color in dress are:

1. That the color scheme of the dress be beautiful as a unit.
2. That the color scheme be becoming to the person who is to wear it.
3. That the color scheme be suited to the occasions upon which the dress will be worn.

In order to satisfy these requirements, the colors of a dress must conform to the following principles:

1. The color scheme of the dress must be beautiful as a unit:
 - A. Color balance in dress. The law of area, which states that the larger the area the duller the color, should be applied. A large woman must wear quieter, more grayed tones than a small woman. Also street and business clothing are quieter than house dresses or party dresses, because there are more street clothes collected in one place than is true of house or party dresses.
 - B. Rhythmic color balance in dress. Distribute the contrast in hue and in value (tints and shades) so there is no tendency to spottiness:
 - a. One color should dominate and the rest be subordinate (avoid dark skirt and light shirtwaist)
 - b. Color on skirt carried on to waist by cuffs and collar, jumper straps, beads, etc. (This is called "crossing").
 - c. Colors should be keyed to each other, i.e. have about the same value and intensity.
2. The color scheme must be becoming to the person who is to wear it:
 - A. The center of interest. In dress the individual is always the center of interest and the costume the background. The large areas of strong color that can be used successfully varies therefore with the individual.
 - B. Color for individual types. Bring out your best points and subdue the undesirable ones by your choice of colors. Some of the factors influencing the choice of color are age, size, complexion, personality, texture, light.
 - a. Age. Young people can wear strong, intense colors and pale tints and dark shades more easily than older people, who need colors of low intensity (grayed) and middle values to soften their faces, but with small amounts of more intense colors used to add interest.

- b. Size. Large people look smaller in cool colors, or colors of low intensity (grayed). If a large woman's complexion needs warmth in color, she should choose the very dull warm hues. If the silhouette is poor, she should choose neutral colors that do not emphasize the outline, and then relieve them with stronger colors in the center of the figure or on the collars and cuffs. Stout women should avoid strong contrast (plaids and stripes, etc.) and should not wear light waists and dark skirts to cut the figure in two. Slender figures are much easier to dress because they may wear stronger contrasts in intensity, value and design.
- c. Complexion. Know what are the good and poor qualities of your complexion and choose your colors accordingly.
- (1) Pale persons should avoid black and dark values next to the face, as it makes them appear tired and lifeless. Creamy tints next to the face will bring out pale eyes and light or neutral hair. A florid complexion is toned down by dark values, colors of low intensity and black.
 - (2) Values which are alike or similar neutralize each other. A person with light hair and eyes and not much color in the cheeks should avoid tan and light gray unless relieved by strong color accents, as a tie or contrasting collar and cuffs. (Khaki is awful on desert complexions). Middle values are the safest for such a person.
 - (3) Intense colors emphasize their complements. For example, a slightly rosy flush in the cheeks will be intensified by blue-green, or green, but a person with a reddish flush should avoid such contrasts.
 - (4) Intense colors emphasize tones of the same hue. For example, blue eyes are emphasized by wearing dull blue or a small amount of bright blue on hat or dress. On the other hand, sallow, yellow complexions should avoid yellows, tans, etc. If bright color is used in too large an amount, it overpowers the color of the eyes.
 - (5) A color may be subdued by combining it with a slightly different hue which is rather low in intensity. A sallow complexion cannot wear yellow or tan, but if a dull red-orange or reddish brown is worn, the yellow of the complexion will blend with the yellow of the red-orange and the odd hue, the red, will be the color which will stand out in a very flattering way.
 - (6) An unattractive color can be subdued by wearing a becoming color between it and the face - collars of a cream tone, rather than dead white.
- d. Personality. A vivid, strong personality can wear much more intense color and strong contrasts than can a mild, quiet person. Make your clothing form a becoming background, but never dominate your personality.
- e. Texture. Much interest can be gained in dress through contrasts in texture as well as color. We combine serge, poplin and broadcloth with satin and crepe de chine -- georgette with panne velvet or satin. Textures which are alike, such as crepe de chine and canton crepe form an uninteresting combination. Large figures look best in a dull surfaced textile. Soft textiles, such as crepe, velvet and georgette, are easier to wear than satin or other shiney textiles.
- f. Light. The light in which a dress is to be worn has a great effect on color choice. Daylight, because it is so brilliant, is more trying

to the complexion than artificial light. Therefore colors need to be carefully selected for daytime wear. Select your colors in the light in which they are to be worn and beware of the artificial light in stores. Colors of lighter value and strong intensity can be worn in evening under artificial light, that would look weak or faded or are too vivid for neutral types in daytime.

3. The color scheme must be suited to the occasion upon which the dress is to be worn: Darker shades and hues of low intensity are more suitable for street wear and for winter. Tints are suitable for home wear, evening and summer wear. Colors of strong intensity are used for sport wear and for some house dresses.
4. A complete color scheme. The greatest care should be taken to see that the colors of dress, coat, hat, stockings, together make a pleasing color combination. Odd sweaters, hats, etc., of strong colors are often a real handicap and spoil the color effect and the entire costume. It is well to select a seasonal color scheme and make everything harmonize with it. Only in this way can a person appear well dressed.
5. Dress accessories. Accessories may make or mar any color scheme. The greatest care should be taken to see that they really function in the color scheme, that they form a needed contrast or are needed to heighten or lower the color intensity. Hats, collars and cuffs, beads, handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves are all very important in this way. They may give interest and life to the entire costume or they may utterly ruin it.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson III. (Project Leaders)

COLOR IN DRESS

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

I. Review Lesson I and II.

A. Color Qualities.

- 1. Hues - Primary and Secondary Colors
- 2. Values - Tints and shades
- 3. Intensity - Strength of color, its variation from gray

B. Color harmonies - Use Color Wheel.

- 1. Contrasting harmony
 - a. Complementary
 - b. Triad
- 2. Like harmony
 - a. Neighboring
 - b. Tonal

C. Color Balance

- 1. Warm and cool colors
- 2. Balance in values
- 3. Balance in intensity
- 4. The law of areas

D. Home work - examine color combinations made at home and discuss.

II. Color in Dress (Lesson III.)

A. Use.

- 1. Illustrations cut from magazines
- 2. Dresses brot by project group
- 3. Dresses loaned by merchants
- 4. Use ribbons, beads, collars, hats as accessories
- 5. Use project members as models

With the above illustrative material, take up the following points:

B. Essentials of good color in dress

- 1. Beautiful as a unit
- 2. a. Law of areas
 - b. Rhythmic balance
- 2. Becoming to the individual
 - a. Individual the center of interest

b. Color for individual type.

- (1) Age
- (2) Size
- (3) Complexion
- (4) Personality
- (5) Texture
- (6) Light.

3. A complete color scheme.

Harmonious effect of all parts of costume; dress, stockings, shoes, hat, accessories.

C. Use textile samples to try color effect on different types of complexions.

Ask each member of project group to select her best color combinations.

(Mirrors are needed)

D. Follow-Up Work.

1. Secure at least two demonstrators of color in dress, who will keep track of all color combinations used, number of dresses, etc., made or purchased, on which they are used, and cost; and who will prepare an exhibit for use at a fair, community meeting, etc.
2. Ask each project member to keep track of the number of dresses, etc., made or purchased, on which she used this new color knowledge and report to you for annual report.
3. Ask each project member to have at least one article on exhibit at end of season.
4. Project leader is to keep track of demonstrations, help with exhibits, and in preparing final report.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

COLOR - Sub-Project

Lesson IV. (Project Group)

COLOR IN THE HOME

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

The use of color is the easiest and least expensive method of bringing beauty, restfulness and satisfaction into our homes. A dull monotonous interior is very depressing on all the family, so the effective use of color to add interest and cheerfulness should be carefully studied. In planning a color scheme for your home, the following points should be kept in mind:

1. The color scheme should be restful, cheerful and suitable for your particular type of home.
2. Each room should be a satisfactory unit in itself, but particularly in small houses great care should be used to secure harmony between adjoining rooms and for the house as a whole. This may be done by having a general plan for the house and varying each room enough to give interest, but not enough to cause conflict.
3. The size, location, number of windows, the direction of the light, and the artificial light of a room should be carefully considered as the foundation for any color scheme. Small or dark rooms need warm colors. Large or very light rooms may be subdued and made restful by the use of cool colors. Plan your background first, as upon a satisfactory background depends the whole effect of the room.
4. The Background.

a. Walls. Select tints of low intensity (grayed) colors. Plain or indistinct patterned walls make the best backgrounds as they bring out the best in furniture, draperies and accessories.

For small or dark rooms the warm tints are the best - ivory, buff, pale yellow, sand, light tan - because they reflect the most light, increase the apparent size, add cheerfulness, do not show the dust, and are particularly appropriate for this desert country.

For larger or very bright rooms, grays that are light tints of extremely low intensity of red or yellow, give a cool restful background. Avoid the blue or "lead" grays as they absorb a large amount of the light and are very depressing.

Avoid vivid colors - red, blue, pink, green - or large patterns, as they are difficult to combine with drapery, furniture or pictures, and grow very tiresome. White walls reflect too much light in this country and are harsh and very tiring for the eyes.

The walls should be "keyed" to the furnishing; i.e., if rugs, draperies, etc. are of warm hues - brown, dull orange, rose, etc. - the walls should be cream, buff, sand, etc., in order to give a sense of unity to the room. For gray, blue, dull green and taupe rugs, use some of the very light

(red or yellow) grays.

- b. Ceilings. Ceilings should be a little lighter than the walls to reflect light and give a sense of space. They should be keyed to the walls; i.e., a lighter tint of the same tone. White ceilings are only used with white walls. Since borders carry the eyes toward the ceilings, and away from the center of interest, they should not be used. Use a simple picture molding as the finish between the ceiling and side walls. If the room is very high, drop the ceiling down a foot or more on the side walls and then finish with a simple molding.
 - c. Woodwork. The woodwork is a part of the background and should not be conspicuous in color, graining or design. Unless the woodwork is of unusually beautiful proportions, and the doors and windows placed exactly right to make a pleasing pattern, it should not contrast in color with the walls. It is usually better to call little attention to the woodwork by finishing as nearly like the walls as possible.
 - d. Floors and floor coverings. Floors should be dark enough to form a good solid foundation for the room. The floor and its covering should repeat the general color scheme; i.e., either warm or cool, but in shades instead of tints. Plain rugs or linoleum make the best backgrounds, but small all-over conventional patterns of low intensity and little or no contrasts are good and show less dust than the plain materials. Avoid outstanding spots and medallions, intense colors, and too many small rugs.
5. Furniture. Most of us have to live with the furniture that has accumulated through the years, but some of it can be improved by rubbing down its high polish and so reducing its intensity. A miscellaneous collection can be made to harmonize by painting. Color accents may be secured by putting bands of color on furniture, painting inside of cupboards, etc. Old fashioned golden oak is very harsh in color; it may be refinished to a lower intensity by re-staining without a great deal of labor.
6. Color and design in draperies. Well selected draperies furnish one of the best means for introducing color into a room and will often completely remake an uninteresting room, but care should be taken not to overdo them. In selecting draperies consider the size of the room, the light at all times, and the general color plan. Use plain draperies for figured walls, or where there are many pictures, or where there is a great deal of furniture, or for small rooms with many windows. In selecting draperies, arrange it in folds and hold it against the light to secure its effect when in use. When using figured material the design should be suitable for the size of the room. The more of the material that is used, the less striking should be the design. The design should also be suitable for the uses of the room and the location of the home.
7. Light. Much of the color effect is secured or modified by the light available. Lamps should be well distributed so there may be a fairly even light throughout the room; i.e., lamps near the table, piano, desk, are better than one central light. All lamps should be shaded to prevent the direct light striking the eyes and causing serious eye and nerve strain. Unshaded kerosene, gas, or electric lights are unexcusable as simple shades of paper, parchment, or cloth are easily made. Lamp shades should reflect the light down and should be of a plain simple design. They may however be very effective as color accents. Avoid hard bright hues, as red and bright rose. Soft grayed tones of yellow,

orange and old rose are the most agreeable and becoming. An outer covering may give the daylight effect in another color more suitable to the room.

8. Accessories. Much of the charm of a room is found in its accessories, such as books, pictures, mirror, candles, flower bowl. These accessories, when carefully selected and placed, do much to carry out the color plan, and give life and personality to a room. However, each of these articles should be carefully judged in relation to the whole room, and only if it directly adds to the color scheme should it be retained. Most rooms would be improved by removing half the accumulation of unnecessary accessories, to clearly bring out the real centers of interest and increase the simplicity, unity and restfulness. Homes are not museums; even old keepsakes and family photographs are more effective if only displayed one at a time. Put these keepsakes away in boxes, cabinets, etc., away from the dust, and take them out one at a time for the sake of family remembrances and to add interest to a special occasion. Concentrate your attention on a few accessories of real beauty instead of wearying your senses with a mediocre collection of no real beauty. The average woman can improve her home 25% without the outlay of even one penny. How? By eliminating all unnecessary articles from it. It takes courage to be thus honest with oneself but the resulting simplicity and restfulness and real beauty make it well worth while.

9. Variety. Avoid monotony in room furnishings; i. e., tan and brown room with accents of orange or red orange -- needs some blue-violet or blue-green to relieve it. Complementary colors produce strong contrasts and should be used only in small amounts; i.e., bowl, pillow, picture, candle. Triad harmony is in better balance and more of its colors may be used.

10. Balance in color. Avoid isolated spots of color. A color used for contrast or as an accent must appear at least three times to produce balance and may be used more often. However avoid constant repetition of either color or design.
The law of areas holds true in home furnishing -- the larger the area the lower the intensity of the color.

11. Beauty is the result of effort and growth; Constant study and effort is the price of beauty. Our homes should grow in beauty with our minds and souls. Each year study your whole house. Write down the good and bad points of each room, the needless articles that can be eliminated, the sum of money available for improvement, and how it shall be spent. As we study we grow in our realization of beauty. A truly beautiful home is the result of years of constant, loving effort toward our ideals, and reflects our entire outlook on life.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA
COLOR IN THE HOME Project

Lesson IV - (Project Leaders)

COLOR IN THE HOME
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director.

- I. Review briefly Lessons I and II.
 - A. Colors - primary and secondary.
 - B. Color values - tints and shades
 - C. Color intensity - (grayed colors)
 - D. Color harmonies - use color wheel.
 - E. Color balance.
 1. Warm and cool colors.
 2. Balance in values (tints and shades)
 3. Balance in intensity.
 4. The law of areas.
- II. Color in the Home.
 - A.
 1. Use illustrative cuts from magazines.
 2. Curtains, pillows, flower bowls, pictures; brot by project group or loaned by merchants.
 3. Textile collection.
 4. The house in which demonstration is held.
 - B. With the above illustrative material, take up the following points:
 1. Planning the color scheme (restful, cheerful, suitable)
 2. Each room a unit, but harmonious to rest of house.
 3. Warm or cool colors needed - size and light of room.
 4. The background: a. Walls -- b. Ceiling -- c. Woodwork -- d. Floors.
 5. Furniture
 6. Draperies
 7. Light
 8. Accessories
 9. How to secure variety.
 10. How to secure balance.
 11. Beauty the result of study and effort.
- III. Have project members arrange materials to secure color harmonies - discuss.
- IV. Follow-up work.
 - A. Secure at least two demonstrators in color in the home who will keep track of all color combinations used, articles improved or made, the cost, and who will prepare an exhibit for use at a fair, community meetings, etc.
 - B. Ask each project member to keep track of the number of color home improvements made, on which she has used this new color knowledge. Keep report for agent's and club's annual report.
 - C. Ask each project member to have at least one article on exhibit at end of season.
 - D. Project leader is to keep track of demonstrations, help with practical problems, help with exhibits, and help in preparing final report.

Color - Sub-Project Report

(For use in Home Improvement or Clothing)

List below each article upon which you used this new knowledge of color.

Name of Article	Color Harmonies	Made or Purchased	Cost

List the unnecessary articles eliminated for color improvement.

Name of Article	Eliminated From	Why

Tell of any other help this color work has been to you. _____

How many people have you helped in color problems? _____

What other work in color would you like to have? _____

(Date)

Name: _____

Address: _____

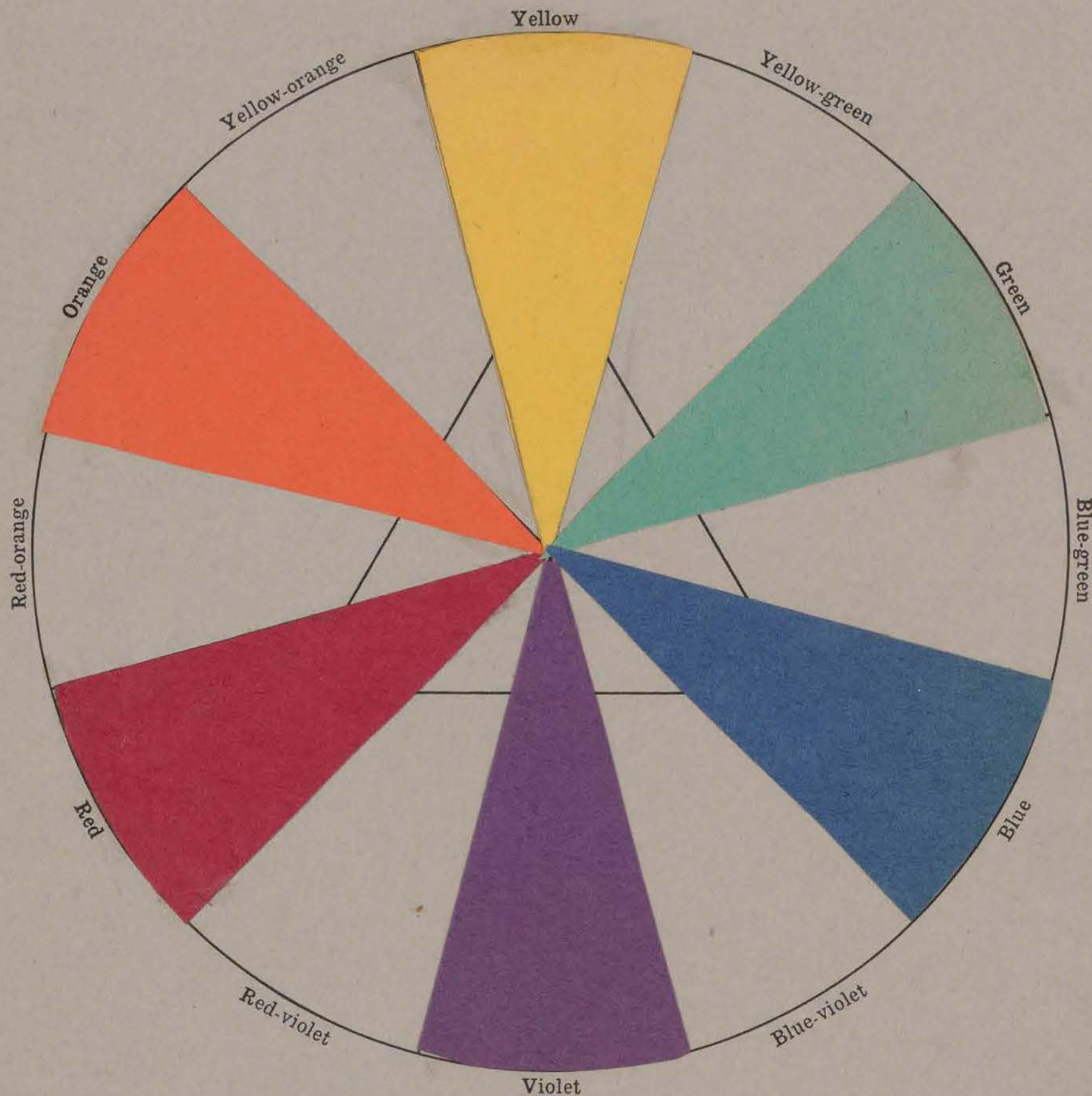


Clothing and Home Improvement Projects

COLOR WHEEL FOR COLOR HARMONY

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

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS



Contrasting Harmonies:

1. Complementary harmony—two colors located directly opposite on color wheel. (Example: yellow and violet.)
2. Neighboring complementary harmony—colors located directly opposite on color wheel plus neighboring colors of the complement. (Example: yellow and violet plus red-violet and blue-violet.)
3. Triad harmony—three colors located by revolving triangle on wheel. (Example: red, yellow, and blue.)

Like Harmonies:

1. Neighboring harmony—colors located side by side on the wheel. (Example: blue-violet, violet, red-violet.)
2. Alternate neighboring harmony—every other color on wheel. (Example: yellow-green, blue-green, and blue-violet.)
3. Self tone harmonies—shades or tints of the same color. (Example: light and dark blue.)

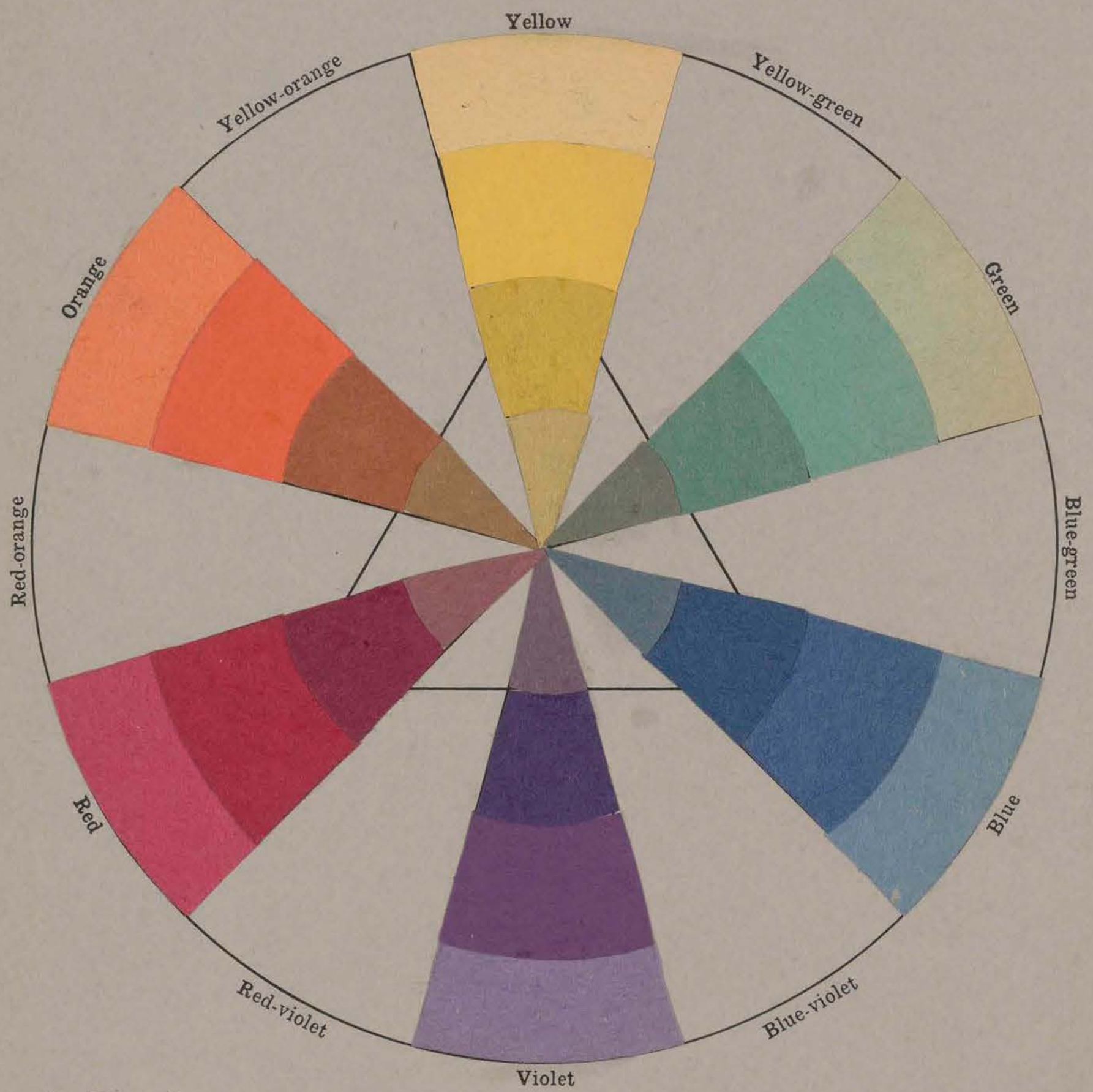


Clothing and Home Improvement Projects

COLOR WHEEL FOR COLOR HARMONY

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
AND
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COOPERATING

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS



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CLOTHING

Clothing is considered one of Nevada's minor projects, but still holds a firm place in the interest of the women, and still has the largest enrollment of any project. This is perhaps natural, as all mothers have the family clothing project always before them. Our efforts are constantly tending toward clothing selection and budgeting problems, rather than simply home construction problems. Busy Nevada mothers need to conserve their energy thru every possible means, and some types of ready-made clothing offer help that is well worth consideration. America has been flooded with propaganda on salesmanship, but our small town and rural women need training in the art of skillful purchasing, particularly in regard to clothing. We find our seasonal survey blanks a real help in the orderly planning of the family clothing.

Summary of Clothing Project.

	<u>Women</u>	<u>Club Girls</u>
Number project groups	19	41
Number project members completing	253	274
Number result demonstrations completed	123	246
Number adopting practices in selection and construction	153	303
Number improving practices to renovate and remodel	54	227
Number improving practices in costume designs	65	106
Number adopting practices in adult wardrobe planning	55	82
Number improving practices in millinery	40	8
Number different homes adopting improved practices	323	
Number of dress forms made	37	
Number coats and dresses made	613	291
Number undergarments made	318	443
Number hats made	50	2

(See second, fifth & sixth pages particularly)

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEVADA

University of Nevada College
of Agriculture, U.S. Depart-
ment of Agriculture Cooperating.

Agricultural Extension Service,
Home Demonstration Work.

CLOTHING SELECTION

by

Mary E. Stilwell,
State Home Demonstration Leader

MAKE A PLAN FOR YOUR CLOTHING-

Clothing a family is a business that can be handled as systematically and as staisfactorily as any other business. The essentials are to know these two things -

1. What clothes are really needed.
2. How much money is available for these clothes.

To supply clothing that will meet the demands of comfort and of the social and occupational standards of one's group, is one of the serious problems of family expenditure.

WHAT DO YOU WANT OF YOUR CLOTHING?

You must answer this question before you can plan wisely. Do you want these things?

PROTECTION - from cold, heat, moisture and rough surfaces.

FREEDOM - in movement, breathing, standing.

BEAUTY - you will get this by choosing materials, colors, and designs suited to you and your occupation.

SELF RESPECT -clothing that is appropriate, becoming, in-
conspicuous, clean and neat, and within our
means, makes ourselves and our neighbors
think well of us.

That these clothing requirements may be met on the sum that can be afforded by the family living on a moderate income, requires most careful planning and real skill in selection and construction.

WHAT KINDS OF CLOTHING DOES YOUR FAMILY NEED?

Have you tried thinking of different kinds of garments and how many of each you should have? They can be put into three groups.

OUTER CLOTHING

Coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, hats, shoes, etc.

UNDERCLOTHING

Knitted underwear, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, stockings, night clothes, etc.

ACCESSORIES

Collars, ties, scarfs, pocketbooks, etc.

CARE & FINDINGS

You need to think too of the cost of cleaning, remodeling and the findings necessary to carry on these processes.

HOW MUCH SHOULD YOU SPEND?

We have no set standards in clothing as we have in food, whereby we can test the wisdom of our selection. But the proportion of income that can be safely used for clothing is found to be quite constant. In the United States, the average family spends one-seventh or 15% of the whole income for clothing. Does this proportion seem a just one in your locality?

Does this seem a good way to apportion this amount for the different types of clothing-

Outerclotthing	70%	Underclothing	20%
Accessories	5%	Care & Findings	5%

This would mean -

Income -	Total Clothing -	Outer Clothing -	Underclothing -	Access- ories -	Care & Findings
\$ 1200.00	\$180.00	\$126.00	\$36.00	\$9.00	\$9.00
1500.00	225.00	157.00	45.00	11.25	11.25
2000.00	300.00	210.00	60.00	15.00	15.00
3000.00	450.00	315.00	90.00	22.50	22.50

HOME MADE AND READY MADE CLOTHES

Which is better economy for you? If you spend the same money do your home made clothes usually have better materials, better workmanship, but take more time and energy? Do your ready made clothes have better style and take less time and thought? Do these differences always hold true?

Most women make part, and buy part. They make those which they can do best and most easily, and on which there is the greatest saving in money. They buy those which trouble them most to make and which are easiest to find ready made in good servicable quality. These factors vary quite widely in different localities.

REMODELING - Outwardly seems an easy and direct way of reducing clothing cost, but in reality is satisfactory only when one is sure that the material has enough wear in it to warrant the work and the cost of the new material to make the garment wearable.

PLANNING WHAT TO BUY-

The following method of planning has been found of great practical help in selecting family clothing each season. Go over all garments on hand and decide -

1. What is ready to wear
2. What is worth remodeling or renovating-
3. What new things are needed to complete the wardrobe for the season.

Estimate what it will cost to put the old clothing in order and buy the new. If this comes to more than what you ought to spend, decide what you can best go without.

If it is less, decide what you would like most to add.

It is a help to put down on paper what you plan to spend for the principal items of outerclothing, underclothing, accessories, etc. and to consult this plan whenever you spend money for clothing and follow the plan.

Keep a record of experiences which will help you plan more wisely for another year.

HINTS FOR CLOTHING BUYERS -

1. Go shopping with a definite purpose. Do not be lured into purchases which you have not planned.
2. Plan to buy only the essentials, carefully omitting non-essentials.
3. Choose slowly and thoughtfully.
4. Learn to recognize quality. A reliable salesman will help you in this.
5. Do not expect great savings from the bargain counter, unless you are a good judge of materials.
6. In replacing articles choose materials and garments which will harmonize with the rest of the wardrobe. It is best to limit the number of colors.
7. Choose good materials for garments that are to get hard wear, such as suits, every day coats and dresses, shoes and stockings,- Examples: wool serge, broadcloth, wool tricotine, china silk, gingham, pongee, percale, crepe de chene, flaxon and dimity.
8. Avoid novelties and fads in design and color. They soon become tiresom, and the price usually protects the merchant against loss from left over stock.
9. Look for simplicity of line and decoration. Garments extreme in style are never economical and rarely becoming.
10. Buy clothes after the rush season, as advance style are always expensive.
11. See that your clothes suit your needs rather than your wants.

12. Buy clothing that is conservative in style, good in color and line appropriate to the use it is put, and suited to the individual. Such garments can be worn as long as the materials last without being made over.

13. Buy the thing that will serve for more than one occasion or one time of year.

14. Plan to save on summer clothes so as to have plenty for more expensive winter clothes.

15. In buying ready made clothing insist on good materials, styles, and workmanship. If you always do this, your dealers will be encouraged to supply them.

INCREASED SERVICE OF CLOTHING-

All clothes should be taken care of systematically as their period of endurance depends entirely on how they are treated. For the proper care and repair of clothing the following suggestions are made:

1. Simple garments require less care than elaborate ones.
2. Woolen clothes- suits, coats, dresses & skirts should be brushed regularly.
3. Proper hangers should be obtained for all outside garments so that they will retain their shape. Hang them away from dust when not in use.
4. Cotton covers will preserve the freshness of waists, dresses & coats worn only occasionally. Old nightgowns are excellent for this purpose.
5. All spots should be removed immediately, since they can be taken out more easily & successfully when dust has not been allowed to settle in them.
6. Sponging with hot vinegar will make the "shiny" part of a coat or skirt less noticeable.
7. Garments will wear longer if parts that have the hardest wear are reinforced then new; if only part of a garment is worn it is wise to replace the worn portion.
8. Fresh collars & cuffs of white or contrasting color give a suit or dress a new appearance.
9. Stockings that are washed daily wear longer.
10. Keep shoe trees in shoes when not in use so that they will retain their shape.

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE FOR GENERAL SURVEY OF FAMILY

CLOTHING.

Seasonal Survey.

Community

County

Member of family

Address

	: On hand	: Needed	: To be	: To be	: COST	70%
Outer Garments	:	: this year	: purchased	: repaired	:	:
Coats	: 1 coat	:	:	: 1 coat	:	:
Sweaters	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suits	:	: 1 suit	: 1 suit	:	:	:
Formal dresses	:	:	:	:	:	:
House dresses	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aprons	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shirts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saists	:	:	:	:	:	:
Skirts	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trousers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hats	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caps	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gloves	:	:	:	:	:	:
Shoes	:	:	:	:	:	:
Overshoes	:	:	:	:	:	:
Undergarments	:	:	:	:	:	20%
Knitted vests	:	:	:	:	:	:
Knitted drawers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Union suits	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drawers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corsets	:	:	:	:	:	:
Underwaists	:	:	:	:	:	:
Brassiers	:	:	:	:	:	:
Camisoles	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chemise	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netticoats	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stockings	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suspenders	:	:	:	:	:	:
arters	:	:	:	:	:	:
ightdress	:	:	:	:	:	:
ajamas	:	:	:	:	:	:
athrobes	:	:	:	:	:	:
ronas	:	:	:	:	:	:
ecessories	:	:	:	:	:	5%

(Cont.)					
Accessories	On hand	Needed this year	To be purchased	To be repaired	COST 5%
Collars	:	:	:	:	:
Cuffs	:	:	:	:	:
Ties	:	:	:	:	:
Handkerchiefs	:	:	:	:	:
Hair pins	:	:	:	:	:
Hair nets	:	:	:	:	:
Hair ribbons	:	:	:	:	:
Scarfs	:	:	:	:	:
Muffler	:	:	:	:	:
Veils	:	:	:	:	:
Hand bags	:	:	:	:	:
Pocketbook	:	:	:	:	:
Umbrellas	:	:	:	:	:
Care & Findings	:	:	:	:	5%
Needles	:	:	:	:	:
Pins	:	:	:	:	:
Thread	:	:	:	:	:
Sewing silk	:	:	:	:	:
Buttons	::	:	:	:	:
Hooks & eyes	:	:	:	:	:
Snaps	:	:	:	:	:
Tape	:	:	:	:	:
Braid	:	:	:	:	:
Patterns	:	:	:	:	:

INVENTORY OF GARMENTS
for the
SUMMER WARDROBE

_____ Community _____ County
_____ Name of Club Member _____ Address

To Be Filled Out Now.			To Be Filled Out At Compl.	
Undergarments	No. on hand	No. needed	Final No. of garments re- placed by club members.	
			No. repaired	No. made
Princess Slips				
Corset Covers				
Underwaists				
Camisoles				
Chemises				
Petticoats				
Bloomers				
Drawers				
Undervests				
Nightgowns				
Pajamas				
Kimonas				
Stockings				
<hr/>				
<u>Outer-garments</u>				
Party Dresses				
School Dresses				
Bungalow Aprons				
Kitchen Aprons				
Dress Skirts				
Waists				
Middies				
Smocks				

(Used in girls' clothing club work)

GENERAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Throughout the state there is a gradual but steady development in the local and county organizations. This is particularly noticeable at the county and community annual meetings, where the review of the past years work and discussion of the next years program reveal a clear-cut community and county consciousness. In the Western part of the state the local organizations are doing excellent work in community recreation, raising funds to help club work and assisting in various other community developments. Slowly but surely, responsibility and initiative is being taken over by the local organizations, thus relieving both the men and women agents and leaving their time free for their real work. Of course, extension agents still are consulted on many important points, but the meetings and programs and plans are of and by the communities, and of course are better for it.

In the more pioneer sections of the state the small scattered population, their great isolation and the fact that with a large part of the population all community activities are handled through the church organization, makes a complicated problem. It will take continued patience, better roads and the growing up of our present club members before this pioneer stage of community life is outgrown. However, each year sees real definite progress.

We believe the greatest assistance in developing community initiative and responsibility comes from the various achievement days. The enthusiasm and group confidence aroused by even a small project group giving a public achievement day where they joyfully demonstrate their results has a very real effect on the rest of the community, inspires confidence and arouses ambition. Our best achievement days have been in the garden project, the Keep Growing Demonstrations, and in club work. Any time spent in developing Achievement Days is well spent. The county and state annual farm bureau meetings are also potent factors in breaking down local prejudice and developing a cooperation and friendliness that can accomplish wonders. Nearly every delegate to a county or state meeting returns home and develops into a strong enthusiastic community worker. Our scattered population needs more contacts of this kind.

Another thing we are proud of in Nevada is the spirit of cooperation between men and women. These county and state group meetings are remarkable in their spirit of mutual helpfulness between the men's and women's project groups and their hearty cooperation in various state and county problems. The thing we now need is to develop the same spirit in our community organizations and to draw our boys' and girls' club groups into closer contact with our community, county and state organizations.

Handwritten notes, possibly "C. 100"

Handwritten notes, possibly "D. 100"

DAIRYING

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Director

Annual Report

of

Specialist in Dairying

for

1926

by

V. E. Scott

ANNUAL REPORT
of
Dairy Specialist, V. E. Scott
1926.

1. Changes in Organization.

No changes. One part-time specialist, time divided between the College of Agriculture and the Extension Division. Extension time divided between dairying and poultry.

2. Changes in the relation of extension work to other allied projects.

There have been no changes. Each county agent is more or less well prepared in dairy subject matter, hence wherever there is an opportunity a dairy program is attempted.

3. 1926 Program of Work.

a. Goals

The dairy committee of the State Farm Bureau set the following goals in dairying covering a seven year period ending in 1930:

Number of cows in 1930 - 48,000

Dairy Bulls: A registered dairy bull at the head of each herd.

Herd Records: A cow testing association or circle in each dairy county.

Succulent Feed: A feeding practice including the use of some succulent feed, silage, soiling crop or pasture, for every dairy herd.

Dairy Calf Clubs: A club in every dairy community.

The following yearly goals were determined on:

The principal increase to be from saving good dairy heifers.

Thirty-six dairy bulls to be placed in 1926.

Four cow testing associations, three circles and one boys' testing club.

Five silos to be constructed

Three pasture demonstrations

Eight calf clubs.

Miscellaneous dairy goals:

Nine dairy barns

One dairy demonstration day - one dairy school (two days)

Installation of milking machines

Follow-up work on two bull associations

An analysis of conditions and possibilities for the maintenance of cheese factories or creameries in new dairy sections.

b. The dairy problem.

Shipping facilities are good and rates on cream are not excessive, hence it is possible for new dairy communities to reach a fair stage of development without an investment in a local manufacturing plant. Several small plants have been unable to compete successfully with outside markets, with the result that not only the creamery itself suffered but the farmers as well, for there are always loyal groups who will continue to support the local plant even though it cannot pay as high a price as outside concerns can pay. A very careful study is therefore made of each new proposition for a building program. The farmers are informed on the probable ability of the proposed program to pay as well as the one they already have.

The increase in number of cows, herd records, and increase in number of bulls, form a group of projects that must be worked out together toward the end that butterfat and milk shall be produced more economically. We are already reaping a fine harvest of good heifers as a result of efforts made several years ago to introduce good bulls, but in order to keep on improving it is necessary to make the same effort each year to increase the number of good sires.

The experimental stage and demonstration stage of cow testing have been well covered in past years. It remains then each year to organize and finance the cow testing association.

Two testing associations testing 1185 cows are nearing the completion of the 1926 testing. One demonstration carried on by a county agent is completing one year and will continue another year. High school testing clubs started in two schools are planning to test the cows in the community for a period of at least one year. This project is the center around which the other dairy projects must gather for it shows which bulls to keep, which heifers to keep, which cows to feed better, which calves to put into club work. The elimination of poor producing cows lowers the cost of producing milk and butterfat, thereby making dairying more profitable.

The feeding of succulense and grain as a means of maintaining the health and production of cows is still in the experimental and demonstration stages. The use of pastures is common in the valleys that are irrigated by small streams and situated close to the mountains, but farther out in the more level alfalfa valleys the majority of the cows are fed throughout the year on dry hay. It is surprising, too, that very good production is obtained by this method of feeding. Pasture and succulent feed demonstrations are being carried on in four counties.

The dairy calf club is now a part of the county agent's program in each district where dairying is practiced to any extent.

In the valleys where dairying has been established for a number of years commercial concerns do all of the promotional work and installation of milking machines, but in the scattered districts the cost of selling is so great that the commercial concerns are not interested. Here the county agent assists in promotion and follow-up work.

Two bull associations are operating in the southern part of the state where herds are small and close together. Considerable difficulty occurs on account of cows not leading well. After a cow has been beaten and dragged to the central breeding paddock it frequently occurs that she does not conceive. The many services required has reacted against the associations. Still these associations have been the only means by which these small dairymen could build up their herds. In sections where there are large enough herds so each farmer can afford to keep a good sire, the county agents have found it desirable to affect a change of bulls without forming an association. In these cases the bulls are traded outright.

c. Methods of teaching subject matter.

Subject matter is taught by means of personal contact, tours, demonstrations, news items and lectures. This year two cow testing associations were organized in two different ways. In Lyon County the territory was divided into two districts; two interested farmers solicited one district and the county agent and specialist solicited the other. In three days the required number was obtained; then the organization meeting was held, officers elected and testing started. In Churchill County several farmers had asked the agent to start an association. A tester was hired on the strength of this first nucleus and the agent went ahead of the tester throughout the first month announcing that a tester was on the job and those who wanted the work could avail themselves of it. 750 cows were put on test in this association and 385 in the first one. There was this difference, however, in the two localities. Testing associations had been operating on and off for ten years in Churchill County, while in Lyon County only the demonstration work, which was done without cost to the farmers, had been done before.

During this year the two-day dairy school has been tried in Pershing County and the one-day Dairy Demonstration Day tried in Washoe and Lyon counties. Of the two types of instruction, the latter seems to be the more successful. At the dairy school a program of lectures and discussions on care and management, common diseases, and other kindred subjects, was arranged. Considerable effort was made to perfect the program, but the attendance by real dairymen and farmers was not so good as at the dairy demonstration days in the other two counties. The programs at the dairy demonstration days consisted of contests in judging, guessing ages and weights, guessing production. Then a dairy dinner followed with appropriate speeches. The increase in good dairy sires has been accomplished by the agent working with a breeder, learning where a bull is needed, then selling the idea. We consider the exchange of good proven bulls as a better accomplishment than the sale of a new one.

d. Extension agencies contributing toward the success of dairy projects.

(1) County Agents: Dairying receives an appropriate share of each agent's time, depending on the importance of the project in the particular county.

(2) Home demonstration agents: These agents promote dairying

through the nutrition project, and cooperate in the dairy day programs by arranging the luncheons.

(3) Other cooperating agencies: Breeders' Clubs and individual breeders have contributed by personal assistance and financial assistance. The dairy calf club is stimulated by prizes given by the National Jersey Cattle Club and the National Holstein Association. A local breeder has given a registered bull calf as a premium for the best livestock judging at club camp. The Veterinary Control Service gives free service to dairy farmers as well as stockmen, for the control of contagious diseases. The Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, maintains an office and a force of veterinarians who are keeping Nevada herds free from tuberculosis. The tubercular animals destroyed during the past year have amounted to under one percent of the total number tested.

e. Results obtained.

(1) Increase in dairy cows: County agents in three counties report an increase in the number of cows amounting to 1500. This does not mean the natural increase but new herds established and additions to old herds by purchase. The extension agent in Churchill County reports the establishing of 26 new herds. A larger number of cows has been reported by the agents but they have been transferred from one county to another and do not swell the number in the state.

(2) Pure Bred Sires: Thirty three registered sires have been placed.

(3) Herd Records: Three cow testing associations are operating in Churchill, Lyon and Washoe counties, the number of cows on test amounting to 1528. Four testing circles have been started - two are now active - the number of cows on test 36. Two herds consisting of 67 cows have been tested by the owners. Altogether 1683 cows will complete their years record during the first part of 1927.

(4) Silos and succulent feeds: 5 silos have been erected and 16 pastures have been started in sections where heretofore only dry hay was fed.

(5) Boys' and Girls' Dairy Clubs: Seven clubs with a total of 43 members have been carried on through the year.

(6) Miscellaneous dairy work: One breed association was organized; two dairy field day programs carried out; one dairy production school held; investigations and analysis made of conditions in Elko County with regard to encouraging a cheese factory operator to locate in one or more valleys. Comparisons were made between present prices received for milk and the price farmers could expect to receive if they signed up to support the cheese factory. It was found that farmers in Elko County are now netting more for their milk than the cheese factory operator was paying in Idaho, yet it was also shown that if cheese were properly sold on the local market and the California market that a slight gain might be expected. Details and final agreements have not yet been arranged.

4. Outlook

The county agents in dairy counties have stressed dairying and especially cow testing associations and better sires. The results obtained this year are not indicative of the results that may be expected in the future for the spirit of improvement has been felt by a large number of dairymen who are not quite ready to abandon their old ways. No doubt these dairymen are good prospects for next year.

As a result of the economic studies made this summer we must revise our estimates on the number of dairy cows in the state. In 1925 our estimate was 26,400 while the census of 1925, just out this year, shows 22,626 cows and heifers, an increase of 30 percent over 1920. The heifers under two years in 1920 were 23 percent of the milking cows and the same percentage relationship existed in 1925, hence we probably put our goal of 48,000 dairy cows in 1930 pretty high. The figure is more likely to be 30,000, total cows and heifers.

The prospects for a successful cow testing association year is good since the 1926 program extends over into 1927 and already indications point toward the continuance of the present organizations. One circle will continue another year and a Smith Hughes testing project will no doubt be carried on in cooperation with the extension division.

No new projects will be added this year since it is the intention of the extension force to make rather a complete analysis of the dairy situation and then with the assistance and advice of interested dairymen a new dairy program, or the continuance of the old one, will be decided on.

Statistical Summary of Dairy and Poultry Extension Work.

Meetings addressed by specialist	38	Attendance	1252
Demonstrations	18	"	197
Judging at achievement day programs.	3	"	350
Farm Bureau conferences attended	2		
County agent conferences attended	2		
Farm Visits.	103		
Creamery Visits.	8		

Days in field work, dairy & poultry.	138
" " travel	49
" " college and farm	105
" " office	20
" " conferences, farm bureau and extension	6
" " special work on statistics	<u>10</u>

Total 328

Number of cow testing associations	3	No. cows	1528
" " " " circles.	2	" "	86
" " herds tested by owner.	2	" "	67
" " herds on official test	1	" "	<u>2</u>

Total cows on test 1683

" " cows purchased by help of extension agents	1500
" " bulls placed with " " " "	33
" " silos constructed	5
" " pastures tried out first time in hay feeding area.	16

When	What	Who	Completed
April	Land will be prepared for corn	Cooperators	
May 5-10	Corn will be planted	Cooperators	
May or before	Silo forms will be built	Cooperators	
May 15 to June 15	Begin work on silo; probably get up ten or 15 feet before first cutting of hay; possibly complete silo.	Cooperators	
When silo is started, after forms are all in place.	Meeting of all share holders in forms at place where Silo is going up. Discussion of manner of putting up forms, so next person can do the work more easily.	All participating farmers; other prospects; County Agent	
When silo is complete	Summary of costs	Cooperators; County Agent	
September	Filling demonstration. Being sure that silage is well packed.	Project Leader and county agent; Specialist	Done
September	Reports on production	cow demonstration	
November	Include in Annual Report	County Agent	

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

- I. PROJECT: COW TESTING
- II. LEADER:
- III. LOCATION: COUNTY.
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: Jan. 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To make Dairying more profitable by handling dairy cows with a knowledge of what each individual is producing.

VI. HISTORY: Cow testing has been practiced in Nevada since 1915. That year ten farmers were induced to keep private records checked by a representative from the extension service. The next year an association was formed in Carson Valley which was carried on for one year. In 1917 an association was organized in Churchill County and run for one year. Washoe County has had two associations, one operated by the county agent and one by a regularly employed tester. The last mentioned association started with between five and six hundred cows in 26 herds and finished the year with about 250 cows in eight herds. Lyon County has maintained a testing club one year, the farmers taking the samples and the agent testing and calculating the butterfat. This club has been reorganized for 1924. Elko County has maintained an association with a paid tester for one year and will probably continue for 1924. Last year Churchill County had a very good association organized by Mr. Cline and operated by a paid tester. About 1000 cows were tested and the association reorganized with six hundred cows.

Cow testing has been practiced in Clark County both thru private work with the extension service and with paid testers.

It seems that sufficient work has been done in the State to teach the desirability of herd records and that it will be necessary only in exceptional cases for the extension agents to do actual testing and record work. Some agents may feel that the testing which may take five or six days out of each month is in reality an excellent point of contact with farmers which may help them to put over other valuable work. Under these conditions the testing club should be continued.

In other communities there may be individuals so situated that they could carry on feed or silo demonstrations if there were a means of testing the cows. In such cases a limited number of herds will be tested by the specialist.

VII. GOAL: Three cow testing associations, one testing circle, two cooperative feeding and testing demonstrations in 1924.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
January	Talks on results of testing	Specialist	
February	Preliminaries to organization of associations, stories in local papers, posters in banks.	County Agent, Specialist	
March	Concentrated drive Completed organization	Specialist from Dairy Division County Agent, Specialist	
April	Begin testing	Cooperators Tester	
Throughout the year	Encourage cooperators, interpret results, hold testing association meetings, assist in publicity	County Agent, Specialist	

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon,

Date _____ County Agent.
 _____ Pres. Farm
 _____ Bureau
 _____ Dairy
 _____ Committeeman
 _____ Assistant
 _____ Director
 _____ Specialist

POULTRY

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Greel

Director

Annual Report

of

Specialist in Poultry

for

1926

by

V. E. Scott

ANNUAL REPORT
of
Poultry Specialist, V. R. Scott
1926.

1. Changes in Organization

There has been no change in organization. The poultry specialist is employed by the College of Agriculture and the Extension Division. Approximately half time is devoted to teaching and half time to extension work. The time devoted to extension work is divided between dairying and poultry. On the majority of the specialist's field trips some work is done in both dairy and poultry. The project receiving the most attention is charged with the trip.

2. Changes in relationship to other allied projects.

The Experiment Station is now working on cost production studies with several poultrymen and general farmers. The Extension Service has cooperated in starting this work, and the information is available for extension work.

3. Program of Work.

a. The chief problem is the economic production of eggs, including efficient production and marketing. The first has been worked upon under the sub-projects:

1. Accredited flocks
2. Bred to lay flocks
3. Housing
4. Feeding and culling.

The second has been worked upon to a certain extent but the marketing end has now become sufficiently important to warrant a definite project in the future.

b. Ultimate goals, and goals for year.

All flocks from which hatching eggs or baby chicks are sold to be accredited.

All flocks kept primarily for egg production to be from bred-to-lay stock.

All poultry flocks to be housed in well lighted, well ventilated houses, free from draughts and having at least three square feet of floor space per hen.

All flocks to be fed according to standard methods for obtaining the most economical egg production and maintaining the health of the hens. All flocks to be culled at such times as will secure the greatest value from the flock.

Goals for 1926:

Sub-project 1: This project was not to be stressed this year since there are few breeders in the state and prospects for only one or two accreditations. The work to be done incidentally to other projects.

Sub-project 2: Lists of accredited hatcheries to be sent to all counties, and recommendations by county agents to purchasers to buy from these lists.

Sub-project 3: 36 poultry houses to be built or remodeled.

Sub-project 4: 55 cooperators in egg records and feeding project.

Miscellaneous:

- 6 junior clubs
- 1 poultry show
- 4 two-day poultry schools
- Assistance in turkey growing, control of disease, and marketing
- 9 culling demonstrations
- 1 caponizing demonstration

c. Method of teaching subject matter.

Teaching has been done by means of direct contact with individuals, demonstrations, lectures and printed articles.

(1) Application for accreditation is made on forms furnished by the Agricultural Extension Division, inspection is made by the county agent or specialist, then if all requirements are met accreditation is authorized by the Extension Division.

(2) A list of accredited hatcheries is compiled by the specialist, and mimeographed copies are sent to all county agents who refer to them when assisting farmers with their orders for baby chicks.

(3) Poultry house plans are given to interested parties. These plans are discussed at poultry schools and privately with the interested parties.

(4) A few poultrymen are signed up as cooperators. The cooperators agree to keep a record of egg production, number of hens, hens that die or are removed. The county agent and specialist agree to assist with culling until the cooperator thoroughly understands how to do it. The records are published each month and a yearly summary is made.

(5) Miscellaneous work. Culling demonstrations before small groups are given in order to teach and interest farmers in better methods. If a flock contains 100 or more hens we prefer to enroll it in project 4 and work with the individual several times during the year.

The county agent in Churchill County does considerable work with turkey growers, advises how to feed, how to treat for disease and how to organize for marketing.

d. Extension agencies that have contributed to the poultry program.

(1) County agents: Poultry work is on the county program of each agent. All of the sub-projects are dependent upon the county agents' willingness and ability.

(2) Home demonstration agents: These agents are qualified to do poultry work but owing to the heavy programs in their own particular field, they are able only to give assistance in a general way and in connection with food projects.

(3) Other agencies: The State Food and Drug office and extension agents cooperate in establishing grades and enforcing them. The packing companies and feed concerns are very cordial toward the poultry project and have assisted by furnishing speakers and specialists from their organizations. We are very fortunate this year in securing the services of Dr. Davis from the California Veterinary Service to discuss poultry diseases. The Department of Poultry Husbandry at the University of California permits its specialists to assist us on special occasions.

e. Results obtained.

Sub-project 1: One flock in the process of accreditation

Sub-Project 2: The majority of large flock owners are in the habit of getting their chicks from the same hatchery year after year but those just starting, and farmers with small flocks, depend on the county agent. Thus the lists of accredited hatcheries is a real help.

Sub-project 3: 41 houses have been constructed.

Sub-project 4: 28 cooperators have completed the years records. The work was started in four counties but abandoned in two.

Miscellaneous work: An egg selling organization was organized in Churchill County, also a turkey marketing organization. Four two-day poultry schools have been conducted and one poultry show put on.

f. Outlook.

Nevada is divided into three areas by the type of farming and the extent of intensive farming. Western Nevada, comprising Washoe, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon and Pershing counties, produces about 70 percent of all the eggs and meat fowl produced in the state. In this area there is a surplus. During the months January to May it is difficult to find a satisfactory market, hence it will be necessary to stress market organizations. Eastern Nevada, comprising Humboldt, Elko, White Pine counties, is a deficit area. The winters are cold and facilities for winter production poor, hence a program stressing feeding and housing is logical. Southern Nevada, comprising Lincoln, Nye, Esmeralda and Clark counties, is another deficit area. The farms are small and

appropriate for poultry culture. At present the flocks are too small for farmers to devote all their time to them. By increasing the size of the flocks a better product will be obtained and marketing facilities improved.

g. Assistance desired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(1) We already have the assistance of Mr. Eugene Merritt of the Department of Agricultural Economics, and we shall need his help through the coming spring and summer.

(2) There does not seem to be adequate bulletins on turkey culture. Station bulletins on disease are available but the details of management are not. Bulletins of this type would be very acceptable.

Statistical Summary of Dairy and Poultry Extension Work.

Meetings addressed by specialist	38	Attendance	1232
Demonstrations	18	"	197
Judging at achievement day programs.	3	"	350
Farm Bureau conferences attended.	2		
County agent conferences attended.	2		
Farm Visits.	103		
Creamery Visits.	8		

Days in field work, dairy & poultry.	138
" " travel	49
" " college and farm	105
" " office	20
" " conferences, farmbureau and extension.	6
" " special work on statistics	<u>10</u>
Total	328

Number of cow testing associations	3	No. cows	1528
" " " " circles.	2	" "	86
" " herds tested by owner.	2	" "	67
" " herds on official test	1	" "	<u>2</u>
Total cows on test			1683

" " cows purchased by help of extension agents	1500
" " bulls placed with " " " "	53
" " silos constructed	5
" " pastures tried out first time in hay feeding area.	16

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

PROJECT I. ACCREDITED POULTRY FLOCKS.

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Accredited Poultry Flocks.
- II. LEADER: Arranged in each county.
- III. LOCATION: County.
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To ultimately have all breeding flocks eligible for accreditation.
- VI. HISTORY: The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different localities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen according to local counts. Persons who have secured bred to lay stock are getting from 140 to 180 eggs per hen per year, and some individual hens are doing much better than this. We believe that by encouraging accredited flocks, the general average will be increased through the purchase of eggs, baby chicks, and breeding stock.

Many farm flocks are mixtures of all sizes and breeds, making a very inefficient type of stock for the production of either eggs or meat.

Eighty percent of the farms in Nevada report the keeping of poultry. Many of them are dependent partly or wholly on a financial income from this source.

We believe that the establishing of accredited flocks in each community will stimulate a greater interest in good poultry.

VII. GOAL: Accredited flocks in each county.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
January	An outline of the accredited flock plan will be given to each person desiring a copy, at farm center meetings or on application at office	County Agent	
February			
March			
January	Accredited flock plan will be compiled and copies prepared for distribution.	Specialist	Done

When	What	Who	Completed
	<u>Accredited Poultry Flocks</u>		
	As a result of the large number of baby chicks and hatching eggs purchased each year in the State of Nevada, it seems advisable for the Agricultural Extension Service to encourage a system of accredited poultry flocks. At present there are over one hundred thousand baby chicks shipped into the state each year from outside sources. The accredited flock plan, when followed by a large enough number of breeders, will make it possible for hatcheries to locate in Nevada and secure eggs from local flocks, shortening the shipping distances and assuring prompt delivery.		
	Each accredited flock will be listed with the county agents, so that any person wishing to secure eggs for hatching can secure the address by applying to the local Farm Bureau office.		Done
	The accredited flock plan is intended to encourage the raising of standard bred-to-lay poultry, and to assist persons who raise this type of poultry in the distribution of eggs and chicks.		
	Any person interested in the plan should see the county agent and secure an application blank.		
	There will be no charge for this service.		
	<u>Rules</u>		
	1. The hens must be of one standard breed.		
	2. The hens must be mated with males that have directly descended from trap-nested hens producing 200 or more eggs in their pullet year.		
	3. The male must be of the same variety, breed and class as the hens, and must be an individual that would not disqualify for utility purposes in the show ring.		
	4. Not more than 12 hens of the American or English classes and not more than 15 hens of the Mediterranean class shall be mated with one male.		
Fall or Spring	A statement will be secured showing that the flock has been culled carefully through the year and is mated to qualified cockerels.	County Agent	
Fall	A list of accredited flocks in each county will be mailed to the State Specialist	County Agent	
Fall	A list of accredited flocks will be mailed to all the county agents	Specialist	

When	What	Who	Accomplished
Fall	A poultry exhibit will be held at fairs at which time special emphasis will be placed on accredited flocks. Advertising matter will be placed on these exhibits and every effort will be made to give accredited flocks publicity.	County Agent Fair board Committee	

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

Project Committeeman

County Agent

Assistant Director

President of Farm Bureau

Poultry Specialist

Name _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

COUNTY _____

I am interested in the accredited flock plan for the production of hatching eggs. Would you please call and inspect my flock?

If eggs must be sent to the railroad by stage give distance,

Miles _____

Breed and variety of poultry _____

Number of hens in flock one year or older _____

Number of pullets in flock _____

Where did you get your males _____

What are the pedigrees of your males?

Trap nest egg record of Dam (pullet year) _____

Trap nest record of GRAND D.M (on side of sire) _____

Will you mate special breeding pens or use entire flock _____

Number of hens mated with each male _____

Remarks:-

Will you have eggs for sale _____ PRICE PER SETTING
of 13 _____

Will you have baby chicks for sale _____ PRICE EACH _____

Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension
 Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture
 Cooperating.

PROJECT II - BRED TO LAY FLOCKS.

I. NAME OF PROJECT: Bred to lay Flocks.

II. LEADER

III. LOCATION County

IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: Jan. 1. 1924.

V. OBJECT To increase the number of bred-to-lay flocks.

VI. HISTORY The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen per year according to local counts. Persons who have secured bred to lay stock are getting from 140 to 180 eggs per hen per year, and some individual hens are doing much better. We believe that by encouraging the purchase of bred-to-lay chicks the average production of all Nevada communities will be increased.

Many farm flocks are mixtures of all sizes and breeds, making a very inefficient flock for either egg or meat production.

Eighty percent of the farms in Nevada report the keeping of poultry. Many of them are dependent on poultry for a part or all of their income.

VII. GOAL: To establish bred-to-lay flocks on _____ farms where mixed flocks are now maintained.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
November	Secure price lists from accredited hatcheries in Nevada and California	Specialist	done
November	Advise Specialist how many price lists are needed in each county.	County Agent	
December	Price lists will be mailed to Agents	Specialist	Done
December and January	Price lists mailed to poultrymen, publicity will be given in local papers that such information is available.	County Agent	
January	At extension conference, agents will arrange with Specialist for talks on bred-to-lay chicks in centers where interested.	County Agent	

	Start	Completed
March	Check the number of chicks shipped in by	: County :
April	cooperators and others, securing the infor-	: Agent :
May	mation from cooperators, express co. post-	: :
	office and breeders. Check the breeder as	: :
	well as the buyer.	: :
June	Make summary of shipments	: County :
		: Agent :
		: Specialist :
Sept.	Secure following information from buyers:	: County :
	Quality of pullets;	: Agent :
	When started to lay;	: :
	Did pullets moult?	: :
	Was shipment satisfactory?	: :

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

Project Committeeman

County Agent

Assistant Director

President of Farm Bureau

Specialist

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

PROJECT III - POULTRY HOUSES. Construction and Remodeling.

I NAME OF PROJECT: Poultry Houses.

II LEADER:

III LOCATION: County.

IV DATE EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1924.

V OBJECT: To improve housing conditions thereby increasing egg production.

VI HISTORY: The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen per year according to local counts. Persons, who are getting high egg production, practice good methods and have well ventilated, draught free, and well lighted houses.

Poultry is kept on the majority of Nevada farms as well as in many urban back yards.

Better housing conditions would undoubtedly have a marked effect on stimulating production, accordingly the remodeling and construction of well planned poultry houses is an essential part of any poultry program.

VII GOAL: Construction of _____ poultry houses in each county. Remodeling of _____ poultry houses in each county.

VIII PROCEDURE:

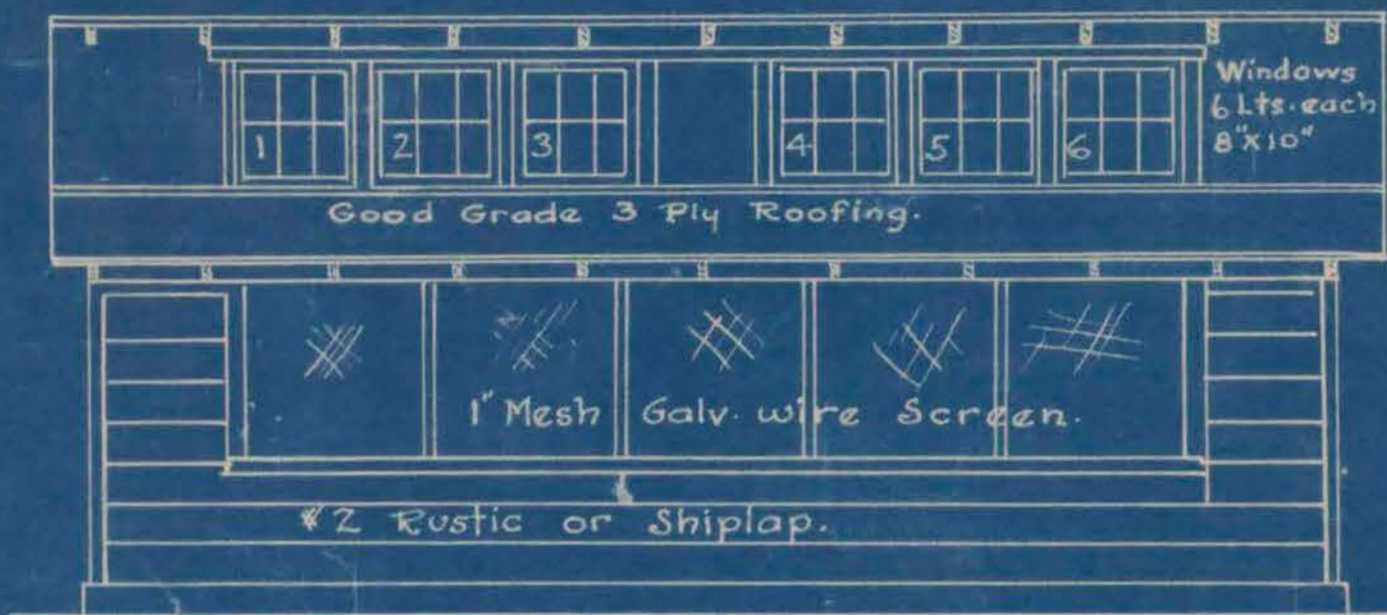
Table with 4 columns: When, What, Who, Completed. Rows describe efforts throughout the year, March estimates, and March plan details.

When	What	Who	Completed
March	: Names and addresses of persons wanting to build university type poultry houses will be secured and each supplied with a plan and estimate of cost.	: County Agent	:
After projects are located.	: Assist in locating site. Arrange for building demonstration, possibly arrange for a group to help one day.	: County Agent	:
At least one week before demonstration	: Supply list of needed material	: Specialist	:
As above	: Secure material and prepare site. Secure one good carpenter to oversee the work.	: Cooperator	:
As above	: Advertise demonstration	: County Agent	:
As above	: Keep complete cost record and report same to county agent.	: Cooperator	:
When houses are constructed	: Arrange for a field tour to inspect houses. A talk by the cooperator.	: County Agent Cooperator	:

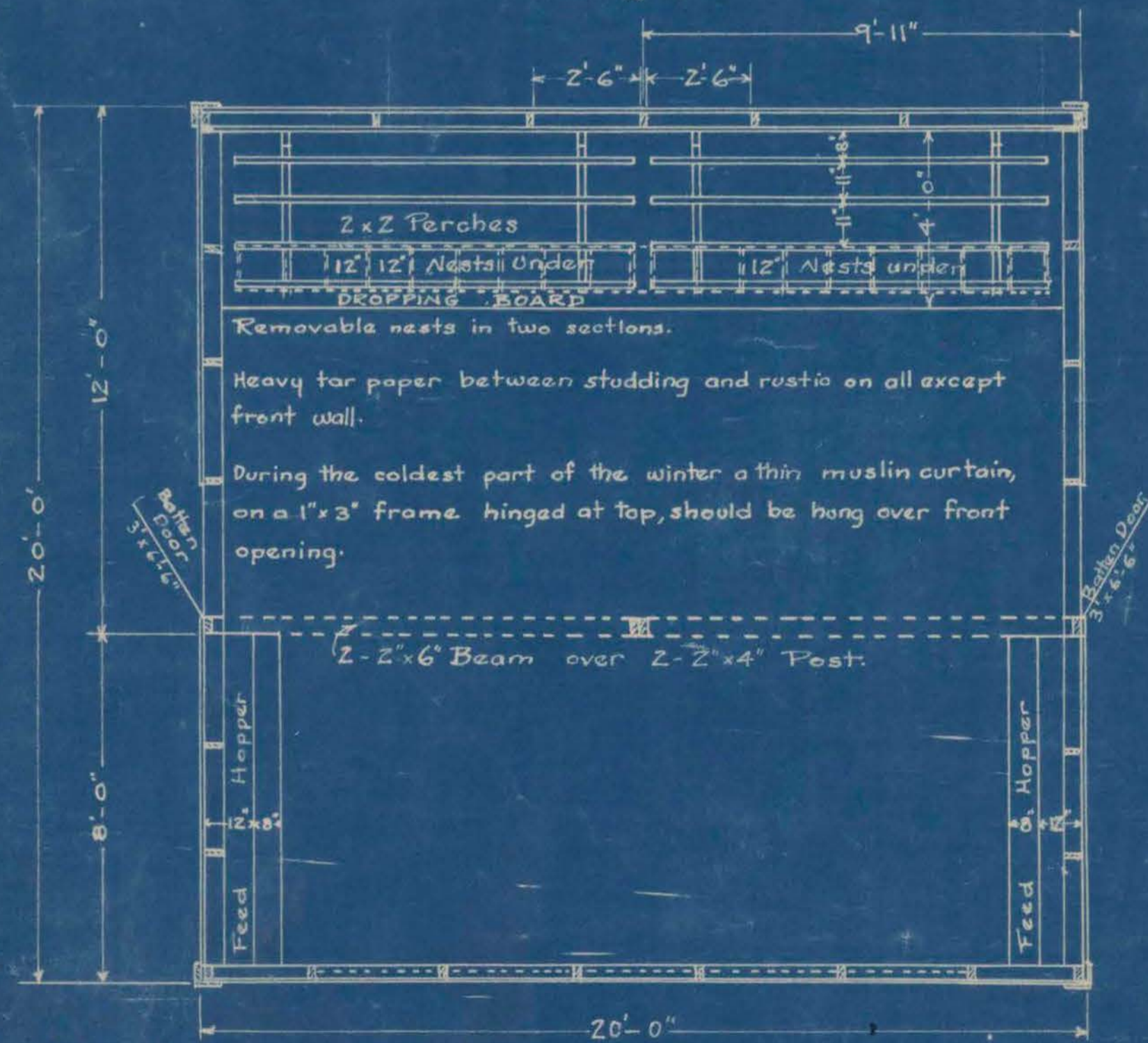
This Project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

_____ Project Committeeman
 _____ County Agent
 _____ Assistant Director
 _____ Farm Bureau President
 _____ Poultry Specialist

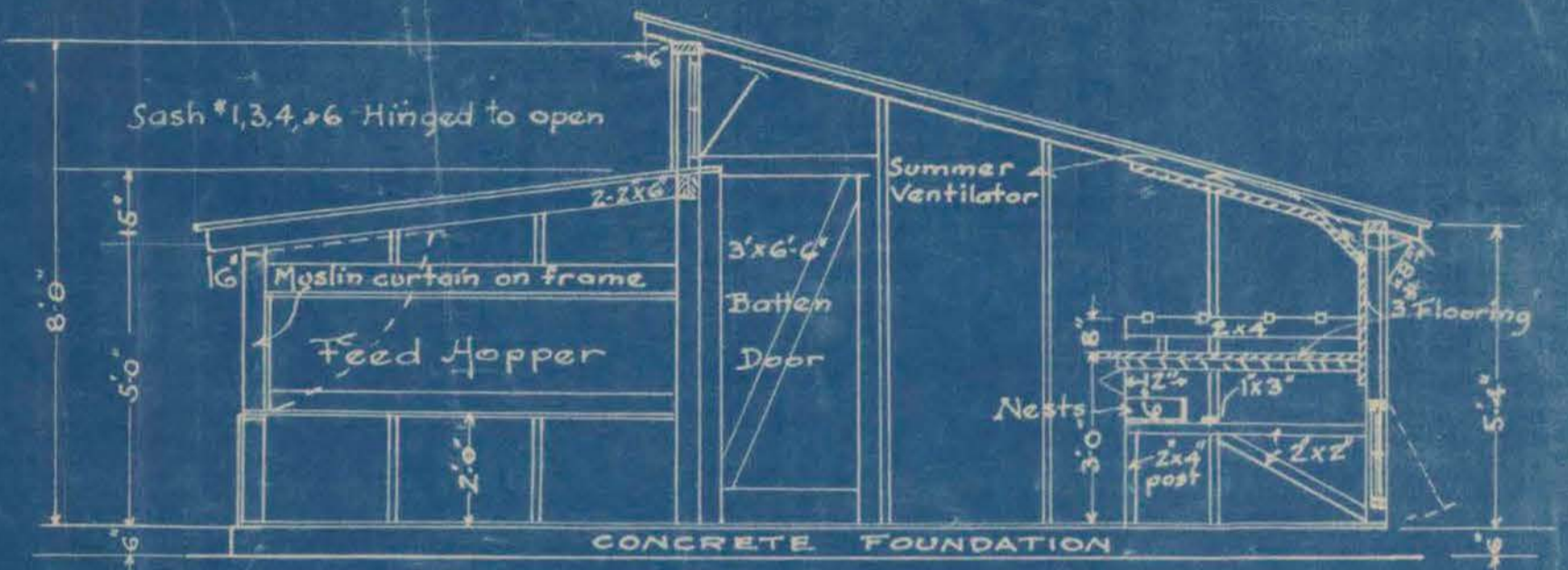


FRONT ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'

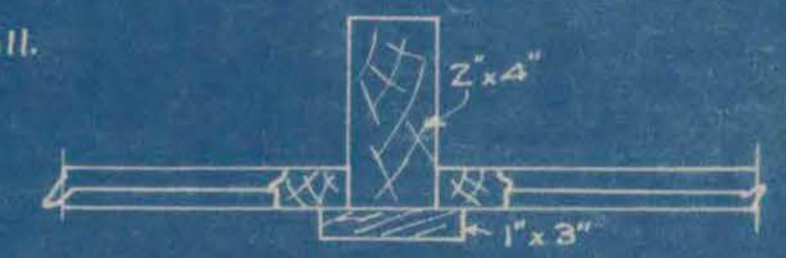
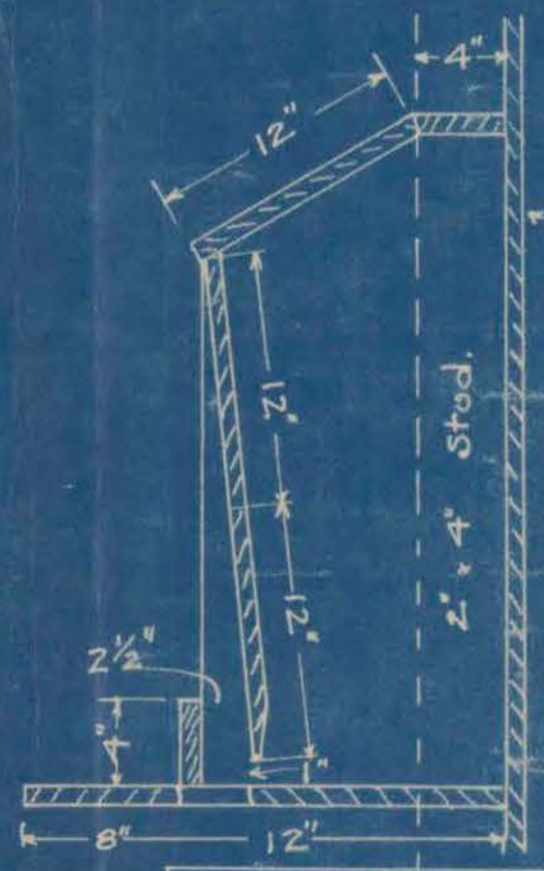


FLOOR PLAN Scale - 1/4" = 1'

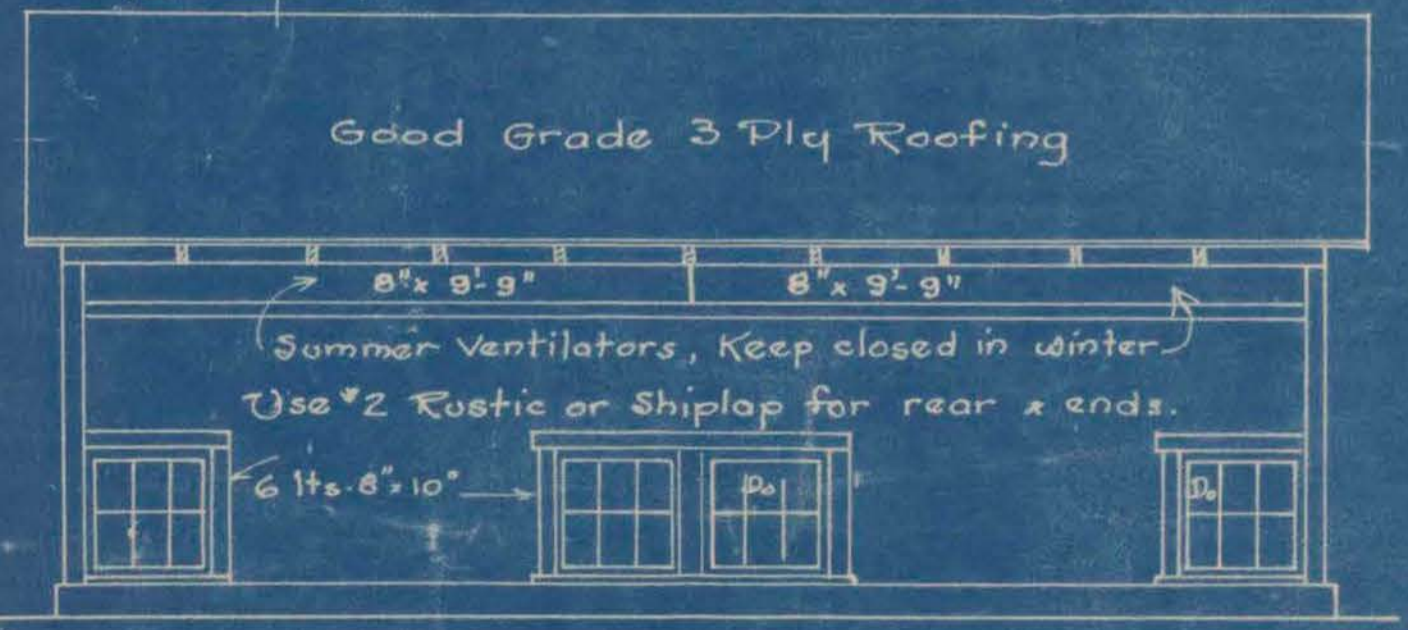
Studs - 2'-10" centers -
Front studs - 4'-9", Center & back - 5'-0"



CROSS SECTION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'



SECTION THRU "A-B"
SECTION THRU FEED HOPPER
Use 1"x12" Boards - 16' long.
Scale - 1" = 1'



REAR ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'

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PROJECT IV - POULTRY CULLING AND FEEDING.

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Poultry culling and feeding.
- II. LEADER:
- III. LOCATION: County
- IV. DATE: January 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To demonstrate on a few flocks proper feeding and culling throughout the year.
- VI. HISTORY:

The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census.

Some communities have an average production of 120 eggs per hen per year, according to local counts and estimates. Some flocks have averaged as high as 185 eggs per hen per year. In these flocks, systematic culling has been followed and a balanced ration has been fed.

If all of the 135,000 hens in the state were inspected, and all of the culls gotten rid of and the remainder fed properly, the average of the State would be much higher.

It is thought that by locating five or more demonstration flocks in each county where culling is systematically practiced and proper feeding is practiced, more farmers will be encouraged to do the same.
- VII. GOAL: To practice culling and feeding proper rations on 5 farms.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
February	Arrange a definite number of meetings throughout the year, to be devoted to discussion of feeding.	County Agent	:
At Meetings	Discuss formulation of balanced rations, interpretation of tags on feed stuff; methods of feeding, amounts per hen.	Commercial Specialists and Extension Specialist	:
April and May	Locate five flocks where owners will practice culling and feeding of balanced rations, and keep a record of egg production and cost of feed	County Agent	:
Each Month	Egg records will be reported to the county agent who will send them to the specialist. The specialist will report back for the whole state.	Cooperator County Agent Specialist	:

When		Who	Completed
Throughout:	Keep record of results	: Cooperator :	:
year :			
Throughout:	Give local publicity	: County :	:
year :		: Agent :	:
See :	Give assistance in culling and	: Specialist :	:
Schedule :	advice in feeding	:	:

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

_____ Project Committeemen
 _____ County Agent
 _____ Assistant Director
 _____ President of Farm Bureau
 _____ Poultry Specialist.

ANNUAL REPORT OF POULTRY COOPERATORS

Culling and Feeding Project

This project was carried on throughout the year in only two counties, Churchill and Washoe. The purpose of the project is to keep a definite record of the number of hens and the number of eggs produced each month throughout the year so that feeding and culling can be intelligently followed. Observation has shown that many poultrymen who keep daily egg records do not get the full benefit of these records because they make no summary. In this respect the monthly summary sent out by the extension agents keeps the owner's knowledge of his flock up to date and gives each cooperator an opportunity to check his own results with the results of the average and also with other cooperators. The monthly reports form a basis for discussions on feeding and management and give a pretty accurate idea of when to cull.

The annual report will show the averages attained by both communities, a report by flocks, and some of the conclusions that may be drawn from the records.

General Report for Churchill and Washoe Counties

Number of flocks completing the year	28
Average number of hens November 1, 1925.	13,009
Average number of hens October 31, 1926.	8,908
Reduction during the year due principally to culling	34.2%
Average number of hens for the year.	110,904
Total number of eggs gathered.	1944,523
Average yearly production per hen.	175.9
Gross income per hen @ 30¢ per dozen	\$ 4.40

Flocks which produced an average of 200 eggs or more

No. 9 Churchill Co.	Pullets	Average eggs per hen	228.8
No. 5 Churchill Co.	Pullets	" " " "	226.4
No. 9 Churchill Co.	Pullets	" " " "	216.4
No. 5 Washoe Co.	Pullets	" " " "	221.2
No. 1 Washoe Co.	Mixed hens & Pullets	Average eggs per hen	205.0

Yearly Production by Flocks

Churchill County

	<u>No. hens</u>	<u>Eggs per hen</u>
No. 1 Hens and pullets mixed part of year	396.2	172.2
No. 2 " " "	300.9	154.6
No. 5 Old hens only	342.6	139.4
No. 5 Pullets only	367.7	226.4
No. 6 Hens and pullets mixed	300.7	184.1
No. 9 Pullets only	351.4	228.8
No. 10 Pullets only	123.5	216.4

Washoe County

		No. hens	Eggs per hen
No. 1	Mixed hens and pullets	280.0	205.0
No. 2	" " " "	219.7	186.1
No. 3	" " " " 11 months	252.4	138.7
No. 4	" " " "	606.1	153.6
No. 5	Pullets	441.0	221.2
No. 7	Mixed hens and pullets 9 months	60.0	122.5
No. 8	" " " "	516.8	172.0
No. 10	" " " "	340.8	195.0
No. 11	" " " "	846.5	191.0
No. 12	" " " "	936.8	156.4
No. 14	" " " "	205.5	157.5
No. 17	Old Hens	478.4	142.5
No. 17	Pullets	643.3	159.7
No. 19	Mixed hens and pullets	409.1	168.1
No. 21	" " " "	387.7	194.9
No. 22	Pullets	1288.5	174.0
No. 23	Mixed hens and pullets	167.3	160.8
No. 24	" " " "	393.1	161.7
No. 26	" " " "	97.5	135.6
No. 27	" " " "	435.3	167.7

Production by months, 1925 and 1926 compared

Washoe County:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1925	26.3	33.8	44.8	53.5	58.6	53.3	58.6	54.6	41.9	45.5	38.6	22.3
1926	28.7	32.7	36.9	48.0	57.9	60.6	58.2	48.0	48.6	44.7	38.0	25.0

Churchill County:

1925	:	:	:	:	62.2	68.0	61.2	59.0	55.1	53.6	38.6	34.2
1926	36.2	32.0	49.6	49.6	70.9	71.5	65.5	66.6	57.7	56.1	39.5	26.6

The monthly averages and yearly averages will not check because in the yearly average the only flocks included were those that had been reported at least eleven months, with the exception of one flock which reported only nine months. The monthly averages included varying numbers of flocks.

The purposes of this project are: to feed balanced rations; to cull the poor producers; to keep a record showing results and giving an analysis of the flock so it may be managed intelligently.

Every member of this project is feeding an egg producing ration which is balanced to a certain extent. Some have fed an excess of milk when their hens were getting a "laying mash." This has resulted in nutritional trouble which was cured when either the large amount of milk or the large amount of mash was reduced.

Culling has been practiced to some extent in all flocks. Some have culled 60 percent of their flock during the year, others have culled as low as 5 percent. On account of a large number of flocks being mixed pullets and old hens, it is possible to compare the results of culling only with the pullet flocks. Six flocks were reported that contained pullets only. Four of these flocks averaged over 200 eggs per hen for the year. The effects of culling can be seen in the following table.

On account of the difference in locality and the difference in the size of the flocks, the flocks in the two counties are reported separately.

Churchill County

Flock No. 9	average	351.4	hens,	culled	30.6%	average	228.8	eggs	per	hen
Flock No. 5	"	367.7	"	"	16.2%	"	226.4	"	"	"
Flock No. 10	"	117.0	"	"	10.0%	"	216.4	"	"	"

Washoe County

Flock No. 5	"	441.0	"	"	47%	"	221.2	"	"	"
Flock No. 22	"	1288.5	"	"	14%	"	174.0	"	"	"

The other pullet flock has a record for only 11 months so cannot be compared with those above. Naturally methods of feeding and the size of the flock affect the variations in production, still a relationship exists between culling and the average number of eggs per hen. Since the culls are sold, thereby bringing in about 65¢ each, and the saving in feed amounts to about 18¢ a month per hen, there is a material saving by culling early in the year.

Another factor which has a distinct bearing on the yearly egg production is the age of the hens. This is shown very well in the two flocks, No. 5 pullets and No. 5 hens, reported from Churchill County. The pullets produced 228.8 eggs per hen and the old hens produced 139.4 eggs per hen. One flock of old hens was reported in Washoe County and their production was 142.5 eggs per hen. The only mixed flock which produced over 200 eggs per hen was No. 1 and this flock was culled 68 percent during the year, 25 percent being culled during the second month.

This report shows that the highest producing flock had a gross income of \$5.72 per hen, the average flock had a gross income of \$4.41 per hen, and the lowest flock had a gross income of \$3.39 per hen. The cost of feed varies from \$1.50 per hen, where farmers charge the hens the same price they could get for hay and grain if sold, to \$2.50 where everything is purchased in small lots at retail prices. But even at the highest costs, all of the flocks have given some return for the labor expended, and some have been kept at a very nice profit.

Some of the conclusions that may be drawn from this years culling and feeding project are:

- (1) It pays to cull throughout the year
- (2) Pullets are more profitable than old hens
- (3) If old hens are kept, culling must be more rigid
- (4) The poultry business can be made highly profitable

V. E. Scott,
Poultry Specialist.