

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel, Director

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

LYON COUNTY (Nutrition Project)

Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

1928



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 Lyon (Nutrition Project)
Report of Mary Stilwell Buol County Assistant Director Agent x
(Name) (Title)
From _____ to _____, 1928.

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

(Work carried on from state office after agent was withdrawn from
Lyon County)



Approved:

Date _____ State or District Supervisor.

Date _____ State Extension Director.

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

The annual report should be a 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.

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

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 rug making, basket making, other handicraft, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(1) ¹	(2) ¹	(3) ¹
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²			
{ (a) Women.....			} 379
{ (b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 380
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 381
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....			382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 383
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations com- pleted or carried through the year.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 384
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 385
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			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.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

LYON COUNTY - NEVADA

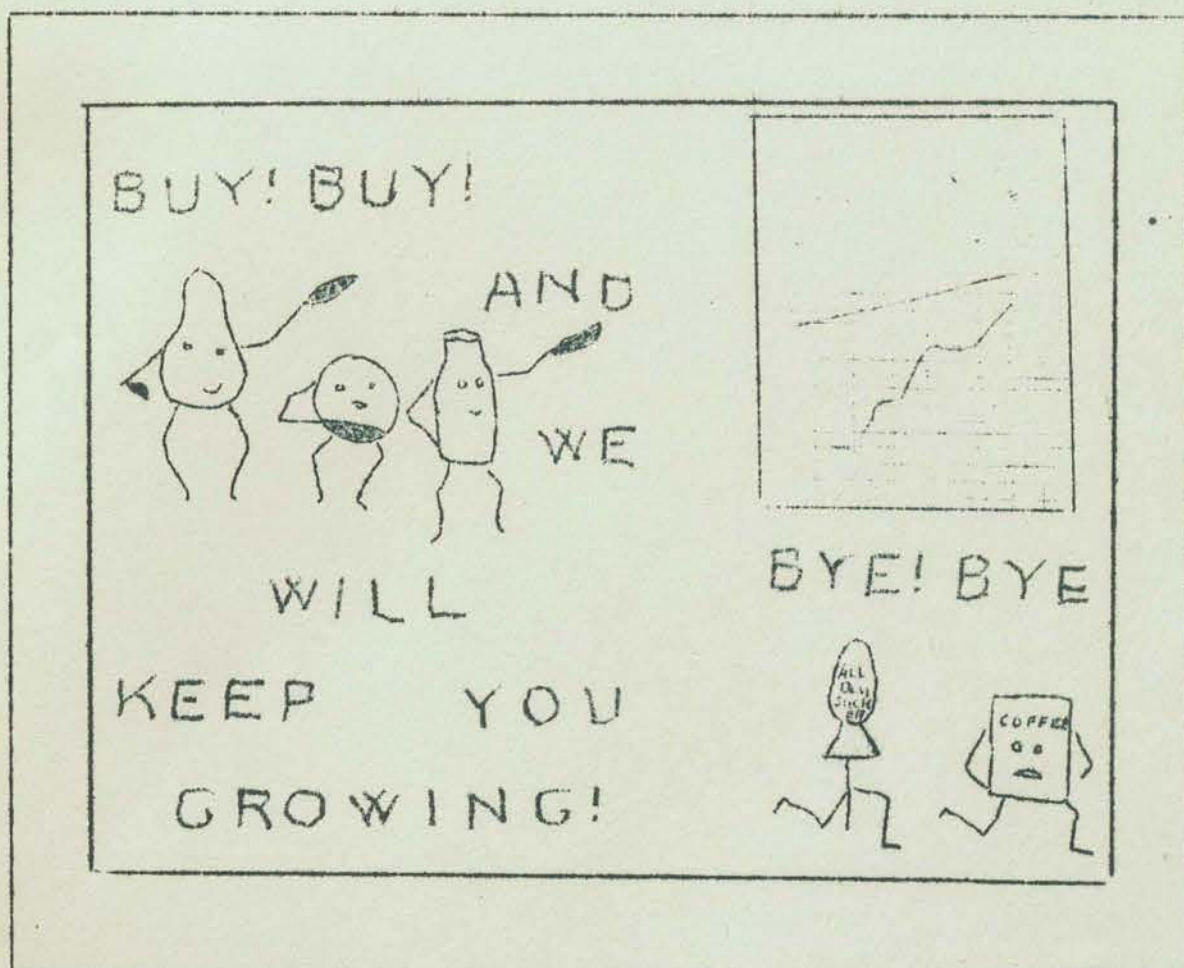
1928

Mary Stilwell Buel, Assistant Director

Due to failure of funds, home demonstration work in this county was discontinued in July, 1927. However, there was such a popular demand for the continuation of the Keep Growing work in the communities where it had been well established, that the assistant director finally consented to start and finish the work in four communities and make one follow-up visit if the local leaders, parents and children would agree to do all the rest of the work connected with the demonstration. Under these circumstances Keep Growing demonstrations were established in Wellington, Simpson, Smith and Yerington communities. The assistant director made the initial visit to start the work in October 1927 and a follow-up visit with personal conferences with seriously and dangerously underweight children and home visits to a selected group of dangerously underweights, and had all plans made to return for the completion of the demonstrations in May but was called out of the state by the death of her father. Two valiant local leaders who had charge of the work in these four communities refused to let even this bad luck interfere with their final results. They went ahead and finished up the work themselves and sent in their final reports in excellent shape. A summary of these results show that the four communities in this county made surprising gains in their nutrition standings, making an increase of 12% in the number of Normal children and a decrease of 6% in those dangerously underweight, and bringing the standard of the entire county up to where it could be declared a Gold Star County, having 75% of their children in the safe zone; i.e., up to Normal weight or slightly under and 9% dangerously underweight.

Lyon County is looking forward with real enthusiasm to the possibility of renewing home demonstration work in this county thru funds secured thru the Capper-Ketchum bill, and we look forward to a year of excellent work.

KEEP GROWING



First Prize, State Poster Contest

Nevada State Report
Nutrition Project
"Keep Growing Demonstrations"

Carried on During 1927-28 by the
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
MARY STILWELL BUOL, Assistant Director

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

1927-1928

This is the sixth annual report of Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations among the school children of this state. The summary of the year's work shows that outstanding results have been secured in spite of unusual and severe handicaps, affecting all but one county carrying on the work.

Handicaps. The handicaps have been the serious illness of the woman extension agent in Elko County, the illness and death of the woman agent in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, and the withdrawal of the woman extension agent in Lyon, Pershing and Eureka Counties due to lack of funds. This leaves only Washoe County carrying the work under normal conditions. Under such unusual and trying circumstances it is a wonder there are any good results to report.

The Best Results Yet. In spite of all this bad luck, we can proudly report that this year the Keep Growing Demonstration gives us the best results obtained in our six years of this work. These results are due largely to the devotion of local leaders and loyal communities who carried on so faithfully under such adverse conditions.

Communities Carry on. The only negative results have been the reduction in the number of communities carrying on the work, and the number of children involved. This was inevitable with an extension staff so greatly reduced. In fact, for a time it seemed impossible to continue the work in Lyon, Pershing, and Eureka Counties, or to complete the work already started in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, after the death of their agent. However, there was such an urgent plea from a few communities in each of these counties that they be allowed to carry on the work through their local leaders, with a minimum of help from the state office, that we felt honor bound to make the attempt to bridge over this period in this way. However, only in those communities where excellent trained local leadership was available was this attempted.

Under these conditions the work was carried on in 45 communities this year and 1696 children completed the demonstration. This is a reduction of approximately one-third in the number of communities and one-half in the number of children involved.

Good Results for 1927-1928. In spite of all handicaps, here are the results for the school year 1927-1928:

1. Normal Children. The number of normal children was increased 8.7%. (The state goal is 5% increase).
2. Dangerously Underweight Children. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 8.7%. (The state goal is 5% decrease)
3. 71% in Safe Zone. At the beginning of the year 62% of the children were in the Safe Zone (normal or slightly underweight); at the end of the year, 71% had reached this "Safe Zone", as compared with 67% last year. 71% in the "Safe Zone" is crawling up pretty near to our ultimate state goal of having 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, and it is the nearest we have come to it in our six years' work.
4. The record for dangerously underweight children is equally as good. We started the year with 21% in this group and ended it with only 13% still there. Again this is our best record in six years, and is within 3% of our ultimate goal of 10% dangerously underweight.

5. Gold Star Communities. The ultimate goal for a Keep Growing community is to have 75% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. A community reaching these goals is declared a "Gold Star Community". All these communities will receive an attractive gold star certificate as a testimony of the good work done and the high standard of positive good health reached. We are proud to announce an actual increase of one in the number of gold star communities. We now have twenty gold star communities, last year we had nineteen. But considered proportionately, it is even a better record. Nineteen gold star communities out of sixty-three communities engaging in the work gives 30% Gold Star Communities for 1926-27. This year 20 Gold Star Communities out of 45 total communities gives 44%. This is a decided gain in spite of all handicaps.

Quality Improved, but Quantity Decreased. The above list of achievement shows a decided improvement in the quality of work done, but a decrease in the quantity. The decrease in quantity is due to the lack of help available from the Extension Division. The increase in the quality of work done is due, we firmly believe, to the whole-hearted community cooperation of parents, children, schools and local leaders. On the face of the existing emergency, they united all their efforts to keep the work going, and all the credit for the results should go to the local leaders and to the communities which they inspired. With its severely crippled force, it would have been impossible for the extension division to have kept the work going in any but Elko and Washoe Counties if it had not been for the splendid local cooperation given.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS - 1922-1928

<u>Percent of Children:</u>	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Fall 1926	Fall 1927	Spring 1928
Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	44
Normal and slightly underwt. (State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	71
Dangerously underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	13
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	1696
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	45
No. of gold star communities (Having reached state goal of 75% normal & slightly under & 10% or less dangerously underweight)		4	13	18		19	20

Sensible Habits of Living Bring Results. The above recorded increase in normal children and decrease in dangerously underweight children is the result of constantly emphasizing a few simple sensible living habits as the basis for a normal rate of growth and positive good health. Every child taking part in this Keep Growing work has really tried to carry out the following daily habits:

- 1 quart of milk a day
- Cooked mush for breakfast
- 2 vegetables a day
- Some hot food for lunch
- 10 hours sleep six nights a week.

The results secured are definite proof that these health habits are really effective in producing normal growth and positive good health.

Needs of Keep Growing Communities.

1. Every community carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations needs a pair of scales in its school. With the increase in the number of communities carrying on this work, it will be impossible for the Extension Division to see that scales get to each school each month. Local scales are also necessary in order that the dangerously underweight children may keep track of their gains each week and so be encouraged to continue their efforts to bring themselves up to normal.

2. Each community should take definite steps to see that every child eating lunch at school has something hot for lunch, either through some form of hot lunch prepared at school or prepared at home and reheated at school, or through the use of thermos bottles. Something hot for the noon meal is absolutely necessary to prevent fatigue, lower nervous tension and insure both good health and good school work.

3. Every community carrying on a Keep Growing Demonstration should hold a local achievement day to show the community the results of the year's work. Program material is prepared each year by the Extension Division and your extension agent is also available with helpful suggestions.

4. Every Keep Growing Community should carry on a local Keep Growing Poster Contest with small prizes for the winning posters. These winning posters should be entered in the County Poster Contest and the best county posters should be entered in the state Keep Growing Poster Contest.

5. Every Keep Growing community should hold at least two parents' meetings during the school year to let the parents know the existing conditions and to secure home cooperation in inspiring these conditions by establishing right habits of eating, resting and sleeping.

Next Year's Work. With the passing of the Capper-Ketcham Act, additional funds for extension work have been allotted to Nevada. This will enable the Extension Division to decidedly expand the home and community work in the state, by placing additional agents in the field and reducing the size of the districts each must cover. With this expansion, it will be possible to extend the Keep Growing Demonstration into 65 of 70 communities. We hope to be able to maintain the present year's high quality of work through the continued use of our excellent local leaders.

Respectfully submitted

Mary Stilwell Buol

Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director
Agricultural Extension Division
University of Nevada

The reports which follow are copies of those used in making the community and county Nutrition Project reports, and are sent to Project Leaders, Community and County Farm Bureau Officers, Teachers, District Supervisors, School Trustees and Members of the Boards of County Commissioners.

GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES FOR 1928

The following communities have this year succeeded in reaching the ultimate state goals in the Keep Growing Demonstrations, by bringing 75% of their school children up to the "Safe Zone", i. e., up to normal weight for age and height or slightly under, and having 10% or less dangerously underweight. They are, therefore, declared Gold Star Communities and at the beginning of the new school year will have gold star pennants presented to them.

Clover Valley, Elko County	Wells, Elko County
Deeth, Elko County	Glendale, Washoe County
Ft. Haleck, Elko County	Huffakers, Washoe County
Humboldt, Elko County	Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe Co.
Jiggs, Elko County	Verdi, Washoe County
Lee, Elko County	Vista, Washoe County
Metropolis, Elko County	Wadsworth, Washoe County
Montello, Elko County	Eureka Grammar School, Eureka County
Riordan, Elko County	Lund, White Pine County
Starr, Elko County	Yerington, Lyon County

1928 KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

A state wide poster contest was again held as an incentive for continuous effort, and also to interest the "grown ups" in the various communities in the aims and results of this Keep Growing work.

The best posters from each community were sent into the state extension office and there competed against each other. They were scored upon the following points:

Growth record for 1927-1928	50%
Illustration	25%
Slogan	25%
Total	<u>100%</u>

Winners of the State Poster Contest for 1928 are as follows:

- 1st - Sylvia Cowlislow, Montello - Gained $23\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. From 22% below normal she came up to 3% below normal.
- 2nd - Emma Rathfon, Peko - Gained $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 12% below normal she came up to normal weight.
- 3rd - Bertha Foster - Arden - Gained $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 15% below normal she came up to normal weight.
- 4th - Christina Scott - Sparks - Gained 7 lbs. Remained at normal weight thruout the year and grew two inches.
- 5th - Billie Anderson - Sparks - Gained 7 lbs. From 2% below normal he came up to 1.8% above normal and grew two inches.
- 6th - Hilda Farretta - Brown School, Washoe County - Gained $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 7% below normal she came up to 1% below normal and grew two inches.
- 7th - Margaret Gray - Wells - Gained $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. From 3% below normal she came up to 7% above normal.

STATE SUMMARY

NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1927 - 1928

STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children - state goal +	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal - 5%	Children now normal and slightly underwt. State goal 75%	Children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg	%				
Elko	520	492	94	+11.32	-6.59	74.38	13.21
Lincoln	196	177	90	-3.64	+0.50	61.00	20.90
Clark	80	80	100	-3.20	-1.25	62.50	18.75
Lyon*	248	248	100	+12.91	-6.45	75.80	9.28
Washoe	558	496	87	+4.8	-13.7	71.7	12.70
White Pine	108	67	61	+10.17	-13.62	69.99	10.45
Eureka	140	136	97	+13.69	-11.74	74.99	13.97
TOTAL	1840	1696	92	+8.7	-8.7	71.7	13.50

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NO. COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>NO. NEW COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES</u> (Having reached state goal)
Elko	19	9	11
Lincoln	3	0	0
Clark	2	0	0
Lyon	4	1	1
Washoe	13	1	6
White Pine	2	0	1
Eureka	2	0	1
	<u>45</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

*Gold Star County (Having reached ultimate state goals)

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Lyon County, November 1927 to May 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

Work upon the Keep Growing Demonstrations did not begin this year until October. Due to the lack of funds the woman extension agent had to be withdrawn from Lyon County and the state extension office did not believe it possible to continue the Keep Growing demonstrations in Lyon County without the help of the woman extension agent. However, the communities of Yerington, Wellington, Smith and Simpson made such an earnest plea to be allowed to carry on the Keep Growing work that the State Extension office finally consented to allow them to attempt to carry it on by themselves with a minimum of assistance from the state nutrition specialist.

Mrs. Buol, the state nutrition specialist, came down and started the work in the fall and made one follow-up visit just after the holidays. The intention was to have her come back and finish up the work in the spring, but the death of her father called her out of the state just at the time she had been scheduled for these counties, so the local leaders finished up the work by themselves and did it very well indeed.

Under these conditions of very little help, Lyon County can feel justly proud of the results secured. All of the communities started the work on a rather high level of child health and in all but one community made substantial improvements. If it had not been for the severe epidemics of colds and other diseases which struck the county late in the school year, Lyon County would have had a wonderful record and as it was they really had a good one.

The credit for securing these good results should be given largely to the local leaders Mrs. F. O. Stickney of Yerington and Mrs. Robert Buck of Wellington, who gave most liberally of their time and effort to further this work. There is also great credit due the schools for the correlation between this work and the regular subjects so that interest was constantly stimulated. The parents of these communities also did much to help foster right living habits in regard to food and in some cases in regard to sleep. Lyon County can well be proud of its splendid cooperation.

Beginning with the fall of 1928, there is every hope that Lyon County will be placed in a two-county district and can secure half the time of a home demonstration agent. In that case, the Keep Growing work can be carried on in every community in the county that desires to take it up, and it ought not to be very long before Lyon County will be justified in feeling real pride in the splendid health level of a vast majority of its school children.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1927 - 1928

**LYON COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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 underwt. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg.	%				
Wellington	34	38	112	-6.82	+1.71	73.67	10.53
Smith	47	44	94	+11.6	-5.51	75.00	13.63
Simpson	19	21	110	-14.03	+8.52	61.90	10.04
Yerington*	148	145	98	+21.55	-10.68	78.61	6.21
Total	248	248	100	+12.91	-6.45	75.80	9.28

**Gold star county

*Gold star community

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1927 to May, 1928

Simpson Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 19
Number completing the demonstration 21 or 110%

	Nov., 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	47.36	33.33
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	42.10	28.57
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	-- --	19.04
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	10.52	19.04
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	00 00	-- --
	99.98	99.98

We are sorry to have to report that this year Simpson school has not made a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstration. Instead of increasing the number of children up to normal for age and height, the proportion of these children has been decreased 14%. Instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children, they have increased 8%. This is just opposite of what we hoped to accomplish through the Keep Growing Demonstration. However, we feel that the results are due to two unfortunate conditions. One is the fact that no home demonstration agent was employed in the county this year because of lack of funds. The Extension Division sent the State Nutrition Specialist down to start the work and she made one follow-up visit in the spring. The rest of the work had to be carried on by the local leader, Mrs. Robert Buck and the teachers. The local leader and teachers were all very faithful in carrying out their side of the work, but there was a real lack of the home cooperation so necessary for success in this work. Undoubtedly, if the Extension Division had been able to give them more help, better results would have been secured. Another factor in preventing good results in the work was the epidemic of various contagious diseases, especially colds, which broke out in this end of the county during the spring months.

The other two reasons are the need of larger breakfasts and the need of something hot to eat at lunch.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a good local leader from the community who will not only do the monthly weighing, but can secure the cooperation of the families involved.
2. Provide for a hot supplement to the noon lunch.
3. See that sensible breakfasts are eaten before the children start to school.
4. See that children obtain ten hours sleep at night, six nights a week.
5. Hold two parents' meetings during the year in order to secure cooperation of the parents.
6. Have community cooperate in Poster Contest and in holding an achievement day program.

NUTRITION REPORT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1927 to May, 1928

Smith Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 47
Number of children completing demonstration 44 or 93%

	<u>November 1927</u>	<u>May, 1928</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	38.30	50.00
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	23.40	25.00
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.12	9.09
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	19.14	13.63
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- --	2.27
	99.98	99.99

Smith school made an excellent record in Keep Growing work this year. They came very near to achieving the Gold Star standards for this year. They ended the school year by having 75% of their children in the safe zone, i. e., up to normal weight for age and height or slightly under. However, they had 13% of their children dangerously underweight, which bars them from being considered a gold star school, as the requirements are 75% of the children in the safe zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

However, very real improvement was made during the year. The number of normal children was increased 12%, which is over twice the state goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight was decreased 6%, which is a little over the state goal of 5% decrease.

These good results are due to the fine cooperation secured by Mrs. Buck, the local leader, from the children, the teachers and the community so that in spite of the epidemics of colds just before school closed, Smith school was able to make very real progress.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a local leader who can more easily visit the parents of dangerously underweight children.
2. Continue the fine cooperation of parents, children and school with the local leader.
3. Stress the use of a quart of milk a day and big, sensible breakfasts.
4. See that every child has something hot to eat for noon, either at home or thru the use of thermos bottles or the pint jar method at school.
5. Cooperate in the poster contest and hold an achievement day.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to May, 1928

Wellington Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 34
Number of children completing demonstration 39 or 112%

	October, 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	64.71	57.89
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	11.76	15.78
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	2.94	5.26
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	8.82	10.53
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	11.73	10.53
	99.99	99.99

Wellington as a whole has maintained an excellent standard of child growth and good health during the entire school year. Wellington had the unique distinction of starting out as a gold star community with 76% of its children in the safe zone, i.e., up to average for age and height or slightly under, and only 8.8% of its children dangerously underweight, i. e., 10% or more below normal).

During the year the records of the individual children showed that there were a very large majority making a good steady gain. Late in the spring, however, there were several epidemics, particularly of colds, which checked for quite a time the rate of gain. Therefore, Wellington did not end up with quite as good a record as they began with. The number of normal children was decreased 7%, and the number of dangerously underweight was increased 2%. However, this leaves Wellington still at a very high average as they still have 73% of their children in the safe zone and 10.5% of their children dangerously underweight, so that it came within just a very narrow margin of being a gold star school thruout the year and certainly would have done so if it had not been for these epidemic colds coming just at the end of the school year. When one considers the very high percentage of dangerously underweight children which Wellington had a few years ago, this is a remarkably fine showing; in fact one of the best in the state this year.

The outstanding need in Wellington is still that of securing a more adequate allowance of sleep. It is a well established fact that growing children all thru grammar school and high school need at least ten hours sleep, six nights a week. Wellington children are not getting that much. This is not due to outside activities so much as it is to the general practice of allowing children to stay up until their parents go to bed. This is a matter which needs considerable emphasis and the cooperation of the parents to establish the habit in their children, of going to bed early.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Cooperation of the parents and school to see that all children get ten hours sleep, six nights a week.
2. Increased efforts to see that every child has something hot to eat at noon.
3. Continuation of this splendid community cooperation shown by leaders, children, school and parents.
4. Make Wellington a gold star school through the coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to May, 1928

Yerington, Lyon County

A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined 148
Number completing demonstration 145 or 98%

	October, 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	41.89	63.44) 78.61
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.38	15.17)
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.46	10.34
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.89	6.21
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	3.38	4.82
	100.00	99.89

Yerington has won the proud distinction of being a gold star community by having 78% of its school children up to normal weight for age and height and only 6% of its children dangerously underweight. The state goal is 75% normal or slightly underweight and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

Yerington also surpassed the two annual goals. It increased the number of normal children 21% (the state goal is an increase of 5%). Yerington decreased the number of dangerously underweight children 11% (the state goal is a decrease of 5%).

The credit for this excellent progress in the positive good health of Yerington school children is due to the persistent devotion of Mrs. F. O. Stickney, the local leader, and her assistants, who have carried on this work with very little help from the Extension Division.

The faithful work of these leaders in keeping up regular monthly weighing of the children, their personal conferences with each child each month, the interest aroused in the homes, and the cooperation secured from the whole school, and the serving of milk to seriously and dangerously underweight children were all factors in securing these good results.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure medical attention for serious physical defects, i. e., tonsils, adenoids, teeth, eyes. Almost all of the dangerously underweight cases could be eliminated if this were done.
2. Secure more sleep for pupils in the upper grades. 10 hours a night, 6 nights a week is the minimum for health.
3. Continue distribution of milk at morning recess for dangerously and seriously underweight children.
4. Secure hot supplement for noon lunch for those children who can't go home for lunch. This is very important for both good health and efficient school work.

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 1927 - 1928

by

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

ADMINISTRATION

LIBRARY

A N N U A L R E P O R T

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1927 - 1928

- - - - -

A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Changes in Extension Organization - Duties and Relationships of Principal Officers

Cooperative Extension Work in the State of Nevada is administered thru the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada. The resident staff of this Division consists of a Director, two Assistant Directors, a part-time Dairy and Poultry Specialist, employed jointly with the College of Agriculture, a part-time Extension Editor, employed jointly with the College of Arts and Science, a chief clerk, a financial clerk and two stenographers.

The Director is in general administrative charge of all agricultural and home economics extension work conducted in the state by the University of Nevada, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Supervisional responsibility in the field is in a large measure delegated to the two Assistant Directors. One Assistant Director supervises agricultural projects, both adult and junior. He also devotes a portion of his time to specialist work on agronomy projects. The other Assistant Director supervises home and community projects, including both adult and junior. She likewise spends a part of her time on specialist work, paying particular attention to the human nutrition project.

The Dairy and Poultry Specialist is administratively responsible to the Director and gives subject matter assistance to extension agents in counties where dairy and poultry projects are included in the programs of work.

The Extension Editor is in charge of the weekly news service which service is furnished to all daily and weekly newspapers in the state desiring the same as

well as to out-of-state agricultural papers and magazines serving Nevada. The Extension Editor also prepares special articles on agricultural and home economics subjects from time to time, and edits the bulletins and circulars issued by the Division.

The clerical staff handles the correspondence, prepares mimeographed material, mails out bulletins and circulars, audits claims and keeps a complete financial record for the Director of all expenditures from federal, state and county funds.

The county and district extension agents, composing the field staff of this Division, have their headquarters in the county seats of the several agricultural counties of the state. No expansion was made in this field staff during the fiscal year. Additional funds made available by the Capper-Ketcham Act will, however, make possible the addition of three new men and three new women agents to the staff between July 1, 1928 and June 30, 1929.

The Nevada Extension Service suffered a severe loss in the death of District Extension Agent, Lassie Lane, which occurred May 14, 1928. Miss Lane was a loyal and enthusiastic worker of outstanding ability. She gave several of the best years of her life to Nevada, and her work in behalf of the rural women and boys and girls of this state, will long be remembered by all who knew her.

The Extension Division lost a valuable worker by resignation early in the fiscal year, when District Extension Agent Paul L. Maloney left the service to enter private business. Mr. Maloney had done outstanding work in both Humboldt and Lander Counties, and left his district in splendid condition for his successor, Mr. Thomas Raycraft, who took over the work January 1, 1928, after having previously served as assistant county agent in White Pine County.

Relationships with Other Departments of the University of Nevada.

The relationships with other departments of the University of Nevada continue as outlined in the Director's report for the last two fiscal years.

The Extension Service is indebted to both the research and teaching staffs for assistance in connection with its crops, dairy, poultry, range livestock and soils projects during the past year. It is similarly indebted to the members of the regulatory staff for aid in forwarding the grading and standardizations, seed certifications, insect pest control and livestock disease control projects.

Relationships with Other Organizations.

Relationships with the county farm bureaus, Nevada State Farm Bureau, Nevada Bankers' Association, Nevada Land and Livestock Association, State Board of Health, Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs, Western Cattle Marketing Association, Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, and the several chambers of commerce and service clubs of the state continue to be cordial and remain as outlined in the report for the past two years.

Sources of Extension Revenue

Revenue for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 is derived from the following sources:

- A. Federal Smith-Lever appropriations.
- B. Funds contributed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work and the Office of Demonstrations on Reclamation Projects of the United States Department of Agriculture for the salaries of cooperative employees.
- C. State appropriations for extension work.
 - a. State Smith-Lever funds and State Cooperative funds, derived from the State Public Service Division two-cent tax levy.
 - b. State appropriations made directly from the State General Fund for agricultural extension, known as the Eastern Nevada and Western Nevada Extension Appropriations.
 - c. The Farm Bureau one-cent state tax levy, nine-tenths of which levy is used for the support of extension work in participating counties.

Sources of Extension Revenue (continued)

D. County Appropriations. These appropriations are known as "County Farm Bureau Tax Levies," and vary from one cent to five cents of the county tax rate, depending upon the taxable valuation of the county and the number of agents employed.

Important Additions to Office Equipment

The following comprises the chief articles of permanent equipment purchased by the Agricultural Extension Division from Smith-Lever funds during the past fiscal year.

One - Shaw-Walker four drawer file.

Four - Steel transfer cases.

One - Small table

One - typewriter stand

One - Tilting head for DeVry motion picture camera.

Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1928Appointments:

Helen Stimson as county extension agent, Elko County, effective October 1, 1927.

Thomas Raycraft as district extension agent, Humboldt and Lander Counties, effective January 1, 1928

Laura E. Mills as assistant county agent, Churchill County, effective May 16, 1928

Otto R. Schulz, as assistant county agent, White Pine County, effective June 1, 1928

Vida M. Holt as district extension agent, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties, effective June 11, 1928.

Resignations:

Marke Menke, as assistant county agent, Washoe County, effective July 31, 1927.

Resignations: (Continued)

Thomas Raycraft as assistant county agent, White Pine County, effective August August 31, 1927

Jessie Dewar as county extension agent, Elko County, effective September 30, 1927.

Martha M. Baumann, as assistant county agent, Churchill County, effective September 30, 1927

Deaths:

Miss Lassie Lane, district extension agent for Clark, Eureka, Lander, Lincoln and White Pine Counties. Died May 14, 1928 (Federal appointment terminated April 15, 1928.

Extension Staff, June 30, 1928

Administration:

Cecil W. Creel, Director.

Alfred L. Higginbotham, Extension Editor.

Eda L. Carlson, Chief Clerk.

Bonnie Larsen, Financial Clerk

Supervision:

Thomas E. Buckman, Assistant Director

Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

Dorothy McGee, Stenographer

Blanche Pradere, Stenographer

Specialist:

Verner E. Scott, Dairying and Poultry

Cecil W. Creel, Entomology*

Thomas E. Buckman, Agronomy*

Mary Stilwell Buol, Human Nutrition*

Claude R. Townsend, Range Management*

Jos. W. Wilson, Range Livestock*

*Acting as part-time specialist in addition to other duties.

County Extension Agents

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

Assistant County Agents:

Laura E. Mills, Churchill County
 George Terry, Elko County
 Otto R. Schulz, White Pine County

District Extension Agents:

John H. Wittwer, Clark and Lincoln Counties
 Claude R. Townsend, Eureka, Nye and White Pine Counties
 Thomas Raycraft, Humboldt and Lander Counties.
 Vida M. Holt, Eureka, Lander and White Pine Counties.

Methods Used for Increasing Efficiency of Extension Workers

The annual state extension conference held at Elko Nevada, February 1-3, 1928 was devoted primarily to the training of extension workers in the development of extension programs and the writing of extension projects. Considerable progress was made in the preparation of uniform projects for all important extension activities and plans were outlined to continue the work by both supervisors and agents during the year with the view toward its completion by January, 1929.

The Director and all other members of the Extension Staff sincerely appreciate the assistance given us by Mr. Eugene Merritt of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work at this conference. His contributions, both from the standpoint

of leadership and subject matter, made this conference productive of worth while results.

Extension Specialists

Since funds available for extension work in Nevada permits the employment of but one half-time specialist to handle dairy and poultry work, the director, assistant directors and certain of the extension agents give such time as can be spared from their regular duties to other subject matter projects. This plan, while by no means entirely satisfactory, appears to be the best that can be evolved under existing conditions.

PUBLICATIONS

Number and Character of Publications

Following is a list of extension publications issued between July 1, 1927 and June 30, 1928:

<u>Bulletin</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>No. Pages.</u>	<u>Copies Printed</u>
47	"Song Suggestions for Community and Club Meetings" (Reprint) By Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director	14	1,000
60	"Egg Production and Records". By V. E. Scott, Poultry Specialist	25	500
61	"Turkey Production and Marketing" By L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent. "Diseases of Turkeys", by Lyman R. Vawter, D. V. M., and Edward Records V. D. M.	105	6,000

Plans for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material

As in the case of previous years, all publications issued between July 1, 1927 and June 30, 1928 were edited by the Director before being published. Commencing July 1, 1928, this responsibility will be shared with the Extension Editor, who will be asked to pass upon all publications before they are sent to the printer.

Methods Used in Distribution

Distribution of bulletins and printed circulars is made chiefly thru the extension agents. A supply is sent to each county and district office and from there mailed out or otherwise distributed to interested persons. The director's office retains sufficient copies of publications to supply normal demands from other states. The requests for bulletin No. 61, "Turkey Production and Marketing" from outside the state, have however, proved so heavy that it has been necessary to turn down such requests until a re-print of the bulletin can be made. Copies of all bulletins are supplied the Extension Services of all of the states and the United States Department of Agriculture, as soon as issued.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

The reports of the Assistant Directors in charge of agricultural and home economics projects, including boys and girls club work, are submitted as a part of this general report. Following these reports are those of the Dairy-Poultry specialist and the Extension Editor, outlining in detail the accomplishments in their respective fields of work for the calendar year.

Agricultural Projects

The chief agricultural projects conducted by the Extension Service during the past calendar year were those which have been included in the Western States Extension Program, namely, crops, dairying, poultry and range livestock.

In the director's report for last year, a detailed account of the state and county dairy and poultry economic conferences was given. A similar conference was held in cooperation with the Agricultural Committee of the Nevada Bankers' Association at Minden, Nevada, March 9-10, 1928. This conference not only reviewed and revised the recommendations made at the 1927 conference, but also made recommendations with respect to the crops and range livestock projects. The proceedings of this conference are included as a supplement to this report.

Crops

Crops work has been conducted during the past year in all counties organized for extension work. In most sections of the state the chief stress has been placed upon improving the quality of existing crops such as the cereals and potatoes. In this connection, variety tests, better seed selection, seed certification and disease control have been stressed.

In Clark County the development of the asparagus industry has continued to receive emphasis, with a view toward placing shipments on a car-lot basis at an early date. The seed potato industry has in like manner been fostered in Elko, and Lincoln Counties with a view towards supplying the southern California and Idaho markets. While the industry is still in its infancy in Lincoln

County, shipments from Elko County to Idaho reached car lot proportions this year, several cars going to the Twin Falls district.

Under the crops project, the control of weeds, particularly the Puncture Vine, received a great deal of attention in southern Nevada. In the western part of the state the control of the Alfalfa Weevil by spraying and dusting was a project of major importance in several counties.

Rodent control was a sub-project of major importance in Northern Nevada, and the campaigns conducted in that section of the state the past season resulted in a great saving in the grain and forage crops. In both the squirrel poisoning and rabbit poisoning campaigns, the extension service had the active assistance of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey. The success of this work was due in very large measure to the splendid cooperation received thru the Reno office of the above mentioned Bureau.

Dairying

Reference has already been made to the economic conferences of 1927 and 1928 which furnished so fine a background for the extension program in dairying. In line with this program during 1928, 2 cow testing circles were completed, 49 registered sires placed, 2 demonstration herds feeding mineral established, 5 trench silos constructed, 2 disease control circles started in cooperation with the State Veterinary Control Service, and 5 junior clubs organized with a membership of 30 boys and girls.

Efforts to increase and eventually double the dairy cow population of the state as recommended by the economic conferences have so far been handicapped by two important factors: (1) the ready market outlet at high prices in Los Angeles County, California, for all Nevada tuberculosis-free cows, offered for sale, and (2) the ability of Nevada farmers to again dispose of alfalfa hay at a profit as a cash crop in the shape of alfalfa meal.

Poultry

The outstanding work done with poultry the past year has been the development of the turkey industry in western Nevada. Nevada's turkey production in 1928 increased 25 per cent over 1927, when an accurate estimate of the turkeys produced showed 70,000 turkeys in Nevada. The successful organization of a turkey pool among the ranchers of Churchill County, initiated by the County Extension Agent, combined with special work with the turkey growers in the selection and management of breeding stock, feeding, disease control and proper grading, were largely responsible for the rapid development of this industry the past year, not only in Churchill, but adjacent counties.

The extension program with chickens was much the same as in other years, the aim being to secure greater economy in egg production by better feeding, and the culling of poor producers. This program was greatly strengthened by a study of economic conditions conducted at the same time and in the same manner as the dairy economic conference previously mentioned. The recommendations of the poultry conference have been very helpful in presenting to the producers what is considered the best poultry practices and Nevada marketing conditions. During 1927-1928, 56 houses were built or remodeled after plans furnished by the Extension Service. Records of production on 20,000 hens were kept during this period, the cooperators concerned feeding balanced rations recommended by the Extension Service and culling their flocks according to improved methods.

Range Livestock.

Altho the production of beef cattle, lambs, and wool still continues to be the principal Nevada agricultural enterprises, the Extension Service, because of budget limitations, has as yet been unable to employ a state livestock specialist. The range livestock work done in the state during the past five years has been carried on by the extension agents under the supervision of the Director, ably assisted by the district agents covering the principal

range counties.

The following report by sub-projects lists some of the accomplishments for 1928 and preceding years, at the same time indicating to what extent Nevada has been able to participate in the western states range livestock program.

Baby Beef Clubs: Nevada's baby beef clubs have become outstanding due to the fact that they have received many prizes and sold at record prices at the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show in San Francisco. Baby beef clubs have been reported to be of great advertising value to the state's industry. Five calves sold at auction in San Francisco, for \$4,540.88. Clubs were formed in Elko, Humboldt and Washoe Counties.

Dehorning Cattle: Dehorning demonstrations on cattle were well started in Nevada in 1923. At this time a large number of dehorning chutes were installed and considerable publicity thru news articles, circular letters and moving pictures was given to a dehorning campaign. Whereas prior to 1923 very few people dehorned cattle, it is safe to say that 90 percent of the stockmen in Elko County follow the dehorning practice. The installation of the dehorning shutes and dehorning demonstrations are now being carried on in Eureka, White Pine, Nye, Lander and Humboldt Counties. It is estimated that 40,000 head of cattle are dehorned annually in north eastern Nevada at the present time.

Salting Range Cattle: The salting of range cattle has been stressed since 1924 in White Pine, Eureka and Elko Counties. Cooperative purchasing of salt and proper distribution of the same over the areas has been had in all cases. These demonstrations were performed with approximately 10,000 head of cattle.

Beef and Lamb Feeding: Beef and lamb feeding projects have been carried on in Pershing, Humboldt and White Pine Counties. The value of concentrates to supplement alfalfa was also determined in some instances. The main purpose of these demonstrations was to determine the net profit of common practices in feeding livestock in the various localities.

Sheep Culling: Sheep culling for better wool production has been carried on in Elko, White Pine and Washoe Counties. Most of the demonstrations carried on in Elko County where reserve ewes have now been graded so that they shear nearly two pounds per head more than the culls. Approximately 15,000 head of sheep were used for demonstration purposes in 1928. This project will be greatly enlarged and demonstrations will be carried on in all the livestock counties in 1929.

Dry Lambing of Ewes: In 1924 an experiment was made which consisted of lambing ewes without water on dry range. There were 5600 ewes in this band, and they went without water for a period of 44 days.

The experiment proved so successful that in 1925, 17,000 were lambed without water on the same range area. In order to make this possible, it is necessary to have quiet herding, proper salting and the utilization of the forage over the entire area at the time when the water content is high. The owners profited by saving and re-vegetating their former lambing grounds and also by saving the range areas close to the watering places for the warmer weather.

Spring Development: During the past four years the drought conditions in White Pine, Eureka, Lander, Nye and Elko Counties have caused a shortage of water over the open range lands utilized by all classes of livestock. The Extension Division has played an important part in furnishing plans for development of seeps and springs. One-hundred and thirty-five (135) springs have been developed since 1921. In addition to the springs developed, there has been 12 reservoirs, 3 shallow wells, two deep wells, 56 miles of stock watering ditch and four miles of pipe line constructed for the watering of range livestock.

Home and Community Projects

Altho our home demonstration work has had to go forward under some very severe handicaps during 1928, we nevertheless feel that real progress has been made in advancing the more fundamental projects. Following is a summary of accomplishments on those of the projects included in the Western States Extension Program:

Clothing.

Clothing continues to hold a permanent place in the interest of Nevada homemakers, altho it is now considered a minor rather than a major project. Interest for the last year has been concentrated upon the selection of clothing rather than upon construction. So much ready-made clothing is now purchased that a knowledge of clothing values is fundamental to economical expenditure in both rural and urban homes. The problem of clothing selection from the standpoint of health has received special attention. School clothing that provides freedom of motion and correct weight distribution has been studied. A special study has also been made of the selection of shoes. Grateful acknowledgement is here made for the excellent cooperation given by local merchants thru the loan of exhibit material in all phases of the clothing work.

Home Improvement:

The home improvement project has grown surprisingly in both numbers and popularity thruout the State. The desire for permanent, attractive, convenient and healthful homes is finding expression in the concerted action of families, neighborhoods and communities in banding together to build up satisfying homes in pleasant neighborhood surroundings. Demonstrations in practical and inexpensive methods of improving the home surroundings have been given before rural groups where professional help is not available. Help in the planning of long time improvements that must be broken up into smaller units to suit the family pocketbook has been profitable work. The building up of real homes is a labor of love carried on month in and month out, but the results of each year are brot into prominence thru the yearly celebration by holding tours to visit home improvements made in the district during the year. Visiting these practical demonstrations is a big incentive to go and do likewise. This year, 34 Better Homes celebrations were carried on thruout the State. Special emphasis was placed upon beautification of the home grounds, sanitation, water supply and the use of color in the home. Traveling exhibits on the use of color, refinishing furniture and time and labor saving have been prepared and exhibited at fairs and before various organizations thruout the state.

Nutrition

The nutrition project thruout the state has continued its steady, persistent progress. Effort has been concentrated upon stimulating the production and use of our local food products in proportions that make for sensible, economical and healthful eating habits, thereby increasing the positive good health and contentment of our population. Continued emphasis has been placed upon home gardens, adequate in both variety and quantity to supply the family table during the summer months, and also provide part or all of the winter supply thru improved methods of storage and home canning. The

possibility of extending the growing season thru the use of hot beds and cold frames has been demonstrated in the northern part of the State with encouraging results. In the southern districts winter gardens are steadily growing in popularity and have had a marked effect upon the winter diet in this section of the State. An outstanding achievement during the past year has been the improvement in the milk supply in the non-agricultural sections of the state. Persistent publicity regarding the need of fresh milk as a daily food has stimulated the demand, and has resulted in the importation of more cows or in the shipping in of fresh milk from our agricultural districts over the newly established stage routes. There is hardly a section of the state but what now has a supply of fresh milk adequate to take care of at least the children. We feel that this is a big step forward for the good health of the state. The use of cheaper cuts of meat, the value of liver and the canning of meat in cold weather for summer use in communities where there is no refrigeration have received special attention.

The Keep Growing demonstrations carried on with whole school populations continue to secure whole-hearted interest and support and show steadily increasing results. Twenty communities in the state have now reached the State goal in this work and have secured gold star certificates. A large part of this success is due to the devotion of the local leaders and the whole-hearted cooperation of the communities. A summary of the results is given below:

<u>Percent of Children</u>	<u>Fall 1922</u>	<u>Fall 1923</u>	<u>Fall 1924</u>	<u>Fall 1925</u>	<u>Fall 1926</u>	<u>Fall 1927</u>	<u>Spring 1928</u>
Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	44
Normal and slightly underweight (State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	71
Dangerously underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	13
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	1696
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	45
Number of gold star communities (75% normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underwt)			4	13	18	19	20

Junior Extension Work

One of every 130 residents in Nevada is a farm boy or girl working strenuously and cooperatively for the development of the State's agriculture thru Junior Extension Clubs. In 1928 there were 68 clubs with 602 boys and girls enrolled. Meeting regularly under the leadership of the county agent or assistants, the members of these clubs study improved methods of farming and home development and return to their homes to put the principles into practice. In 1928, with 129 enrolled, Elko County led the state in numbers, while Washoe County with 101 held second place. Eureka, mustering 8, came last. Girls led the boys, 364 to 237. Enrollment in each of the eleven counties was as follows: Churchill, 64; Clark, 74; Elko, 129; Eureka, 8; Humboldt, 53; Lander, 23; Lincoln, 20; Lyon, 38; Pershing, 28; Washoe, 101; White Pine, 63.

Awards and Scholarships

The Union Pacific System offers a \$100 scholarship in a full-term Agricultural or Home Economics course in the College of Agriculture, to the boy or girl between 14 and 21 years of age residing in Clark, Elko or Lincoln Counties, ranking highest in boys' and girls' 4-H club work for the year applicable to which scholarship is awarded. Two Elko County recipients registered at the University this year, Mr. Frederic Weeks and Miss Louise Walther. Mr. Perry Abbott of Clark County and Mr. Keith Lee of Lincoln County are winners of the scholarship in their respective counties, but will not register at the University until 1929.

The Montgomery Ward Company offers an annual prize of \$175 in cash for the best Nevada home economics girls' demonstration team. This money is to be used to defray expenses of the team in making a trip to Portland, Oregon to attend the boys' and girls' club encampment, held in connection with the Pacific International Livestock Exposition. The Washoe County team, consist-

ing of Misses Myra and Jean Sauer, demonstrating the painting and redecorating of household furniture, won the 1928 trip.

The Nevada Bankers' Association, thru its Agricultural Committee, actively cooperates with the Extension Service in encouraging all lines of club work, and each year furnishes pins to club members who complete their year's work.

GENERAL SUMMARY

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

Relations with all bureaus and offices of the United States Department of Agriculture have continued on the same friendly basis as have existed in previous years, and we believe, have been mutually helpful both to the Department and to the Nevada Extension Service. We feel particularly indebted to members of the staff of the Western Division of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, also to members of the Department's Extension Specialist staff, for their helpful assistance and many valuable suggestions useful in carrying forward our state and county extension programs during the past year.

General Conditions and Outlook for 1929

The passage and approval of the Capper-Ketcham Act, providing an annual appropriation of \$20,000 new federal funds for extension work in each state, has served to put new life and spirit into the Nevada Extension Service. In spite of the fact that both our state and county governments have been supporting extension work to the limit of their ability, the extension service would have been obliged to have reduced its home demonstration staff to two agents not later than August, 1928, had not this new federal money become available. Such a staff reduction would have involved a very serious curtailment in both home demonstration work and girls club work in all but two counties of the state. The Capper-Ketcham appropriation became available July 1, 1928 in

time to prevent any curtailment in the work, and made possible the carrying out of plans for such expansion in the staff as would insure the establishment of one or more lines of extension work in each of our agricultural counties.

During the fiscal year ending July 30, 1929, three new women district agents will be added to the staff to carry on home demonstration and girls' club work in eight of our agricultural counties. Likewise three new men county agents will be taken into the service, it being planned that at least two of these men will devote approximately one-half of their time to boys' club work. With the addition of these six new workers, the field staff of the Nevada Extension Service will be practically complete. Later one, and possibly two more women agents may be added to serve the three agricultural counties which have only men agents. This further expansion cannot come, however, until there is a further increase in federal, state or county appropriations.

Aside from the employment of a part-time extension editor, no expansion in the state office staff is contemplated during the ensuing fiscal year.

The outlook for extension work in Nevada at the close of the calendar year 1928, is exceedingly good, and with a well rounded program in agriculture and home economics ably backed by an adequate staff of enthusiastic workers, we may well look forward to 1929 as being a year full of promise of real achievement for the Nevada Extension Service.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEK
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 A)

Also Special Work Done With Potato and Cereal Crops

for

1928

by

Thomas Buckman

Assistant Director

DAIRY

AGRICULTURAL

4-H CLUB WORK

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 Assistant Director Agent.
(Name) (Title)

From December 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928.

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- (i) { Agricultural engineering.
- { Agricultural 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 of 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	11
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

- 1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work.

(a) Name	-----	11
(b) Number of members	-----	919

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

75

3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned

60

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—

(a) Juniors	(Agricultural)	16
(b) Adults	-----	166

5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:

(a) Junior	(Agricultural)	29
(b) Adult	-----	5

6. Membership in above clubs:

(a) Boys ¹	207	(c) Men	100
(b) Girls ¹	17	(d) Women	58

7. Number of club members completing:

(a) Boys ²	139	(c) Men	0
(b) Girls ²	10	(d) Women	0

8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:

(a) Boys	-----	10
(b) Girls	-----	2

¹ Report the total number of *different* boys or girls enrolled in club work. This total should equal the sum of the project enrollments reported on page 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.....	11	} 9
		{ (b) Demonstration.....	7	
10.	Number entering college this year who may have been club members.....		10	10
11.	Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....		4610	11
12.	Number of different farms visited.....		1685	12
13.	Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....		224	13
14.	Number of different homes visited.....		167	14
15.	Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office.....	5933	} 15
		{ (b) Telephone.....	4104	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office.....		827	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field.....		1553	17
17½.	Number of news articles prepared for press ³		384	17½
18.	Number of individual letters written.....		8933	18
18½.	Number of bulletins distributed.....		23196	18½
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	2	} 19
		{ (b) County.....	5	
		{ (c) State.....	2	
20.	Training meetings held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Junior work { (1) Number.....	2	} 20
		{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	2	
		{ (b) Adult work { (1) Number.....	2	
		{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	28	
21.	Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	500	} 21
		{ (b) Attendance.....	2593	
22.	Farmers' institutes held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	} 22
		{ (b) Number of sessions.....	0	
		{ (c) Attendance.....	0	
23.	Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	3	} 23
		{ (b) Attendance.....	133	
24.	Encampments held	{ (a) Junior { (1) Number.....	1	} 24
		{ (2) Attendance by club members { (a) Boys.....	75	
		{ (b) Girls.....	16	
		{ (3) Total attendance.....	110	
		{ (b) Farm women { (1) Number.....	0	
		{ (2) Attendance by club members.....	0	
		{ (3) Total attendance.....	0	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	634	} 25
		{ (b) Attendance.....	14974	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	20	} 26
		{ (b) Motion pictures.....	56	
		{ (c) Charts.....	14	

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.

² See definition on page 3.

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

x Agricultural Agents only. Total for state:

Agricultural agents - 75 b. 16 g. Total 110

Women agents - 1 b. 95 g. Total 117

76 111 227 plus 19 visitors. Total 246

Grand

246

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 (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. ² (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	
[Illustrative entry] Poultry.....	6	7	2	14	
27. Soils (page 7).....	14	12	5	15½	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11).....	47	60	63	394½	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) } { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)..... }	22	12	3	93	29
30. Forestry (page 13).....	0	0	0	1	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13).....	39	32	258	84½	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f).....	36	22	17	240	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29).	41	33	23	202	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28).	43	54	49½	356 3/4	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)..... } { Rural engineering—home (page 26) }	17	4	62½	120	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).	26	41	8	93½	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20).....	0	2	0	3	37
38. Nutrition (page 21).....	0	0	0	0	38
39. Clothing (page 22).....	0	0	0	0	39
40. Home management (page 23).....	0	0	0	0	40
41. House furnishings (page 24).....	0	0	0	0	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25).....	0	0	0	0	42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31).....	8	13	0	56½	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) ³	39	60	17	585¼	44
TOTAL.....	X X X	X X X	506	2245	

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.

³ Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

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.....	10	0	1	0	0	0	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	29	0	1	0	0	0	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	27	0	1	0	0	0	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	1170	0	30	0	0	0	74
75. Increased yield ¹ per acre on demonstrations.....	502 tons	0 bu. tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	0 tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
77. Number of members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	77
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	0	
78. Number of members completing.....	(1) Boys.....	0	0	0	0	0	78
	(2) 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 tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	10	0	0	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
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	6	0	0	0	0	0	83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.).....	39	0	1	0	0	0	84
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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.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
	Irish potatoes.	Sweet potatoes.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given.....	32	0	0	0	0	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	60	0	0	0	0	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	54	0	0	0	0	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	357½	0	0	0	0	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	28 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0	89
90. Number of junior clubs ³	3	0	0	0	0	90
91. Number of members enrolled.....	(1) Boys.....	23	0	0	0	91
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	
92. Number of members completing work.....	(1) Boys.....	15	0	0	0	92
	(2) Girls.....	0	0	0	0	
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	6½	0	0	0	0	93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	2350 bu.	0 bu.	0 lbs. ²	0 lbs.	0	94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	82	0	0	0	0	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	26	0	0	0	0	96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time.....	65	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
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	13	0	0	0	0	98½
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page. (Include questions 87, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98½ less duplications.).....	167	0	0	0	0	99
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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	15	11	1	1	6	4	
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	2	1	1	0	1	0	
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	1	0	0	0	1	0	
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	26	0	0	0	X X X	X X X	
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	0 bu.	X X X	X X X	
105. Number of junior clubs ¹	0	0	0	0	3	0	
106. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	0	5*	33	0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
107. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	0	3	22	0
	(2) Girls	0	0	0	0	0	0
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	0	0	0	3/5	11 1/4	X X X	
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	0 bu.	0 qts.	0 lbs.	47 bu.	0 bu.	X X X	
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time	2	4	2	11	1	0	
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	13	2	4	0	0	0	
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	820 trees	1 acres	4 acres	X X X	X X X	X X X	
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	16	5	0	16	1	0	
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	58 acres	7 acres	0 acres	0 acres	X X X	X X X	
114 1/2. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)	0	0	0	20	0	0	
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114 1/2 less duplications.)	31	11	6	39	26	0	
*Part of mixed club							

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	0	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations	0	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 plantations established this year.....	0	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.....	0	127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year	2	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
130½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	0	130½
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page. (Include questions 118, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, and 130½ less duplications.)	0	131

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	Rodents	Poultry	Magpies	Predator Animals	Birds	Grasshoppers	Aphis	Cattle	Red spider
132. Number of method demonstrations given	43	20	6	1	1	15	5	0	
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	6	6	-	1	2	15	0	1	
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	5	6	-	1	2	15	0	0	
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	6090	-	-	7000	175	33	0	0	
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....	365	26	25	150	4	15	0	0	
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	111650		60,000	7,000	250	33	-	-	

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146
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)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	Other. ¹			
	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Poultry.	Turkeys			
138. Number of method demonstrations given	43	14	9	17	178	16	5	138 horses	
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	30	5	0	8	74	9	0	139	
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	28	4	0	7	49	6	0	140	
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	879	612	105	19520	31177	1391	0	141	
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	3288	2000	0	7620	20	0	0	142	
143. Number of junior clubs ²	5	2	1	0	6	2	6	Mixed	
144. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	54	16	9	2	41	13	2	Rabbit
	(2) Girls	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	144
145. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	34	8	6	2	30	9	1	Rabbit
	(2) Girls	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	145
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	57	17	14	3	2709	662	10	Rabbit	
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	57	15	8	16	19	15	0	447 horses	
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	19	3	4	2	18	10	0	148	
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	4	2	0	2	57	0	0	149	
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	186	800	0	3008	24130	9	0	150	
151. Number of animals discarded	41	47	0	1308	6673	0	0	151	
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	2	0	0	0	X X X	0	0	152	
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	8	0	0	0	X X X	0	0	153	
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	154	
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	0	0	0	0	42	0	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) Turkeys	(g) Other. ¹
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	2 circles 2	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
157. Number of members in these associations	29	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	2	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	874	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	22	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	25	5	10	7	100	10	0
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	6	4	8	7	74	12	0
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	43	0	0	X X X	0	X X X	
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	26	71	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	X X X	X X X	7	X X X	X X X	X X X	
165½. Number of farms adopting other improved livestock practices this year. (Specify below.)	14	10	14	13	30	11	5 (horse)
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15. (Include questions 140, 145, 147, 148, 149, 153, 155, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 165½ less duplications.)	291	110	49	43	347	51	3 (horse) 1 (Rabbit)

¹ Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167. Number of method demonstrations given.....	27	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	13	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	7	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	2	170
171. Acres drained.....	20	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	2	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	140	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.....	3	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.....	3	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	6	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.....	1	181
181 $\frac{1}{4}$. Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	20	181 $\frac{1}{4}$
181 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent.....	17	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(a) Cultivators.....	3
	(b) Plows.....	0
181 $\frac{3}{4}$. Number of machines involved in question 181 $\frac{1}{2}$	(c) Tractors and gas engines.....	3
	(d) Sprayers.....	0
	(e) Harvesters and threshers.....	0
	(f) Other.....	8
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	52	182
	(a) Barns.....	2
	(b) Hog houses.....	8
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	30
	(d) Silos.....	5
	(e) Other.....	21
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	2	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	12	185
185 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	0	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181 $\frac{1}{4}$, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$, 181 $\frac{3}{4}$, 182, 184, and 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.).....	112	186

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	5	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	24	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	10	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	10	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	10	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	8	192
193. Number of junior farm-management clubs ¹	0	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	0	194
{ (a) Boys.....	0	
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
195. Number of members completing.....	0	195
{ (a) Boys.....	0	
{ (b) Girls.....	0	
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	20	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.....	16	198
198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year.....	0	198½
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page. (Include questions 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, and 198½ less duplications.).....	63	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.....	0	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	24	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	9	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized <i>during this year</i> 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.
Nevada Turkey Growers Assn		Turkeys				
Fallon Turkey Growers #70		Turkeys				
Lovelock Turkey Mktg Assn		Turkeys				
Walker River Growers Assn	70	Turkeys	Incomplete			
White Pine Co. Potato Assn	26	Potatoes	1122	2430		
White River Poultry Assn	21	Poultry & Eggs	560	112		Not determined
White Co. Certified Seed Potato Association	15	Potatoes	Not yet sold			
Moapa Growers Assn.	12	In course of organization.		Being organized.		
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.
Churchill Co. Poultrymen Inc.	65	Eggs and Egg cases	\$1655.50	\$ 700	\$130,000	\$19,500
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) Handicraft.	(c) ¹ Weed Control	
206. Number of method demonstrations given	0	0	0	206
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	0	0	1	207
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	0	0	1	208
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations	0	0	1	209
210. Number of junior clubs ²	0	0	0	210
211. Number of members enrolled	(1) Boys	0	0	211
	(2) Girls	0	0	
212. Number of members completing	(1) Boys	0	0	212
	(2) Girls	0	0	
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed	0	0	0	213
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page	0	0	0	214
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				
			3500	

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..... (b) Juniors.....	} 215
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 216
217. Number of members completing ²	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 217
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..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 219
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 220
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 221
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 222
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 223
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 224
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 225
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.]

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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.

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..... (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.]

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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 -----	252
	(b) Juniors.....	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women -----	253
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women -----	254
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....		255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women -----	256
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women -----	257
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women -----	258
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women -----	259
	(b) Girls.....	
	(c) Boys.....	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women -----	260
	(b) Girls.....	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women -----	261
	(b) Girls.....	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women -----	262
	(b) Girls.....	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women -----	263
	(b) Girls.....	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women -----	264
	(b) Girls.....	
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 -----	266
	(b) Girls.....	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women -----	267
	(b) Girls.....	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women -----	268
	(b) Girls.....	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women -----	269
	(b) Girls.....	

[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.

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|--|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹ | { (a) Women..... | | } 270 |
| | { (b) Juniors..... | | |
| 271. Number of members enrolled in home management | { (a) Women..... | | } 271 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| | { (c) Boys..... | ..... |  |
| 272. Number of members completing..... | { (a) Women..... | ..... | } 272 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| | { (c) Boys..... | ..... |  |
| 273. Number of method demonstrations given | | | 273 |
| 274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way..... | { (a) Women..... | ..... | } 274 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| 275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year..... | { (a) Women..... | ..... | } 275 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| 276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time..... | { (a) Women..... | ..... | } 276 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| 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..... | ..... | } 279 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| 280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time..... | { (a) Women..... | ..... | } 280 |
| | { (b) Girls..... | ..... |  |
| 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) Pressure cookers..... | | |
| (d) Kitchen sinks..... | (i) Iceless refrigerators..... | | |
| (e) Power vacuum cleaners..... | (j) Other..... | | |

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

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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.....	283
	{ (b) Juniors.....	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women.....	284
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
285. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women.....	285
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women.....	287
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women.....	288
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	{ (a) Women.....	289
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women.....	290
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	{ (a) Women.....	291
	{ (b) Girls.....	
	{ (c) Boys.....	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms.....	292
	{ (b) Living rooms.....	
	{ (c) Dining rooms.....	
	{ (d) Other rooms.....	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		293

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

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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..... ----- (b) Juniors..... ----- }	294
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- (b) Girls..... ----- (c) Boys..... ----- }	295
296. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- (b) Girls..... ----- (c) Boys..... ----- }	296
297. Number of method demonstrations given		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- (b) Girls..... ----- (c) Boys..... ----- }	298
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... ----- (b) Girls..... ----- (c) Boys..... ----- }	299

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..... ----- (b) No..... ----- }	302

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.]

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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.

AGRICULTURAL 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 agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to agricultural 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.....		321
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.

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..... (b) Juniors.....	} 328
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 329
330. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 330
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....		331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 332
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 333
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 334
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 335
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 336
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 337
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 338
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 339
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..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 341
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.]

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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.]

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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..... (b) Juniors.....	} 362
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 363
364. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 364
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 366
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 367
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 368
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.]

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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.....
- (b) Canned goods.....
- (c) Dairy products.....
- (d) Fruits and vegetables.....
- (e)
- (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.

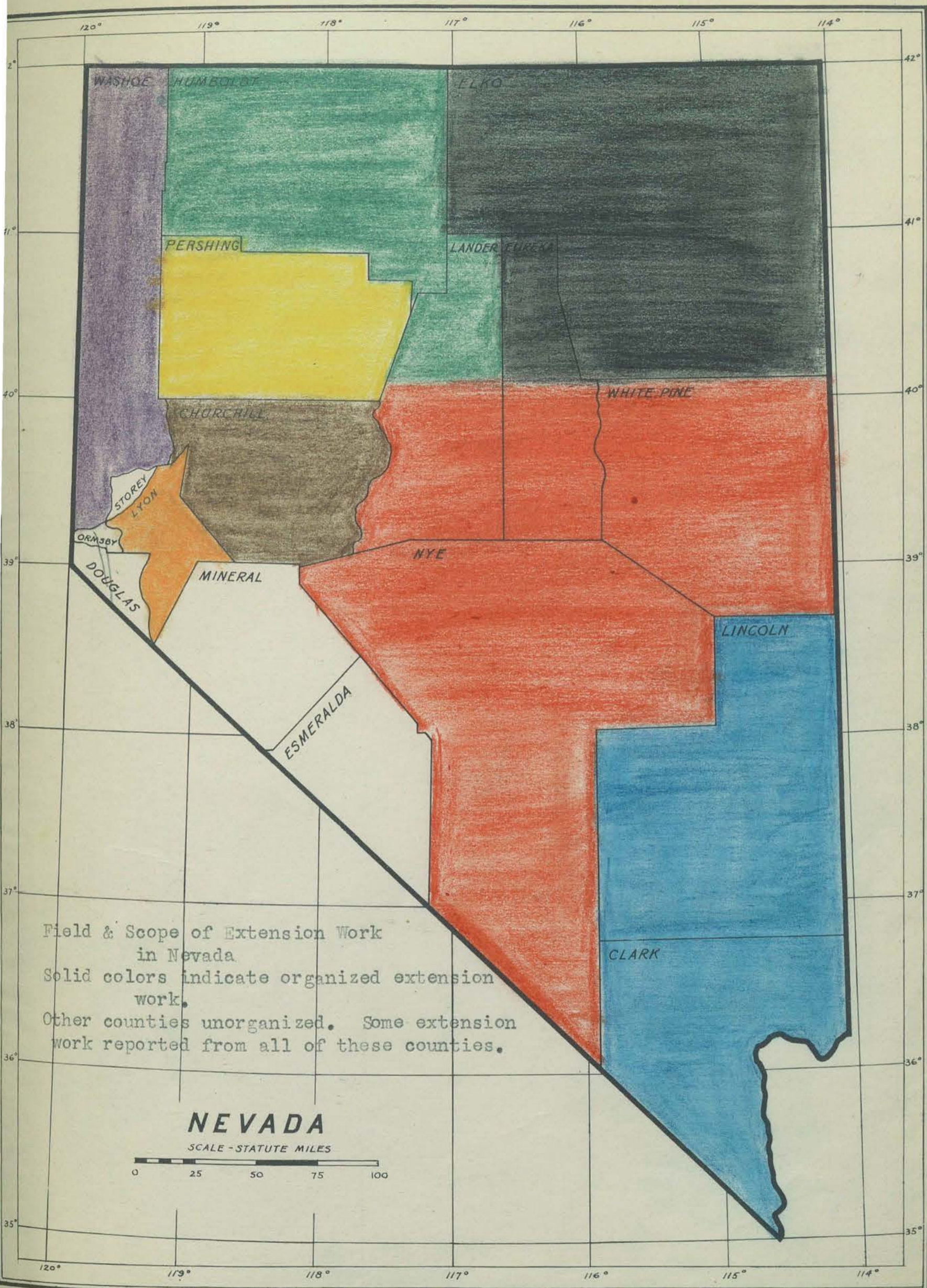
Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.

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 rug making, basket making, other handicraft, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	(1) ¹	(2) ¹	(3) ¹
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²			
{ (a) Women.....			} 379
{ (b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 380
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 381
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....			382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 383
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations com- pleted or carried through the year.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 384
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....			
{ (a) Women.....			} 385
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			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.



Field & Scope of Extension Work
 in Nevada
 Solid colors indicate organized extension
 work.
 Other counties unorganized. Some extension
 work reported from all of these counties.



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Annual Report of Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman

1928

Introduction

The statistical summary of the county agents' reports shows in detail the accomplishments in agricultural extension work for 1928. In addition to this summary herewith follows a brief narrative report which shows the field and scope of activities in agriculture for the past year. The county extension agents' reports are cited where outstanding pieces of work have been done.

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

Changes During the Year

There have been no changes in the organization of extension work so far as the state office has been concerned during the past year. There is, as formerly, a director, two assistant directors and one part-time specialist in dairying and poultry. With the passage of the Capper-Ketcham bill the county agents of White Pine and Elko counties were made district agents with the idea of appointing assistant agents in these counties to take over some of the work these county agents were doing, as well as to assume immediate charge of club work. Under this plan one assistant agent was employed in White Pine County and plans made for the employment of an assistant in Elko County.

Assistance Rendered Counties

The assistant director spent a large part of his time during 1928 in conducting actual field work and organization of work in the counties. While not as much time was spent in this kind of work as in previous years, considerable more time was spent in the field securing subject matter for county agent projects. Farm bureau directors' meetings were attended by the assistant director sometime during the year in nine counties. At these meetings programs and organization problems for the coming year were discussed.

Development of County and Community Programs of Work

County programs have been developed in eleven different counties as in previous years. In most of the counties most of the projects are county-wide. This is particularly true in the strictly livestock counties. For this reason more attention is usually given to county programs than to community programs. However, many local problems are solved through local community programs and farm center meetings. We have 61 communities in the eleven counties where extension work should be conducted. During 1928 extension programs were cooperatively worked out by extension agents and the people concerned in 47 of these communities.

It is customary in each county and community where extension work is conducted for the farm bureau or other local committee selected by extension agents to work together cooperatively for the promotion of the projects adopted. The county extension agents consulting with local people develop the extension program for the coming year month by month. This is

developed in such form that definite goals can be set and checked up with actual accomplishments at the end of the year. The program for the coming year is usually presented at the close of the year to the annual county farm bureau meetings.

Herewith follows a typical county program with results obtained:

Results of 1928 Program of Work

LYON COUNTY

<u>Project Goal</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Completed</u>
<u>Dairying</u>		
1	Cow Testing Association	0
10	Registered Dairy Sires	6
<u>Poultry</u>		
5	Poultry houses constructed	5
1	Culling and Feeding Project (12 cooperators)	1-7
<u>Agronomy</u>		
2	Wheat Variety Tests (2 cooperators)	4
1	Smut Control Campaign	1
1	Barley Variety Test (3 cooperators)	1-4
1	Alfalfa Weevil Control (two demonstrations)	1-4
1	Car of Certified Potato Seed Imported	1
<u>Agricultural Economics</u>		
1	Turkey Pool	1 (started)
<u>Club Work</u>		
40	Club Members	38
3	Clubs Organized	3
100%	Members Completing	
1	Demonstration Team	0
1	Judging Team	1
1	Achievement Program	0
1	Club Tour	1
20	Members Attend Camp	19
<u>Community Activities</u>		
2	Power Line Extensions	0

Development of Projects

Herewith follows a good example of one of the best pieces of project work done during 1928. Demonstrations of the value of certified seed potatoes over seed stock of unknown origin was splendidly demonstrated in 1927, but did not reach enough people. Accordingly, County Agent Edward C. Reed decided to spread his 1928 demonstrations over the ~~valleys~~ two valleys in Lyon County principally interested in potato production.

Following this idea 20 demonstrators were secured who each purchased 1 ton of certified seed potatoes. The demonstrations were located in different parts of each valley, the demonstrations farthest from each other being over 40 miles distant.

The certified seed was planted in the demonstrators' main fields to secure comparisons with local or imported seed of unknown quality. In every instance better yields were secured and the story of better seed was told and carried throughout both Mason and Smith Valleys.

These demonstrations are part of a long time program to improve the potato industry in Lyon County. The project outline which is of interest in connection with the demonstrations may be seen on the next three pages.

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

PROJECT V. AGRONOMY (Special Crops)

Enterprise - Potatoes
(Campaign stage)

Phase A.:

Seed Selection

Leader:

W. Gardiner

Location:

Lyon County, Nevada

Date:

November 1, 1927

Object:

To influence 75 potato growers by 1933 to use seed of strain and quality recommended by the Extension Service.

Facts:

By 1935 to have 75% of potato growers using certified seed.

1. The average yield per acre of potatoes in Lyon County is 200 bushels.
2. Lyon County produces 50% of the potatoes produced in Nevada.
3. Favorable conditions of soil and climate predominate for successful potato growing.
4. Poor quality seed has infested soil with certain potato diseases and has reduced the quality of the crop.
5. Educational, demonstrational methods are needed to preserve these districts for continued potato growing.
6. High quality, high yielding, certified seed potatoes may be secured at little more than cost of poor seed.
7. Burbank and Russet Burbank have proven best adapted to condition in county.
8. Local tests have proven that the producers can successfully grow their own seed stock.

Goals:

Number of demonstrators, 1928 - 16
 Number of demonstrators, 1929 - 16
 Number of demonstrators, 1930 - 16

Number of cooperators, 1928 - 3
 Number of cooperators, 1929 - 5
 Number of cooperators, 1930 - 7

Number of farms using better seed:

1928 - 20	1931 - 50
1929 - 30	1932 - 65
1930 - 40	1933 - 75

Duties of Each Cooperating Agent:County Agent:

Organize junior potato clubs, arrange publicity, meetings and tours. Visit demonstrators each month and cooperators twice during year. Secure records on demonstrations, make up a list of dealers and producers; determine satisfactory sources of certified seed.

Demonstrators:

Junior clubs to demonstrate value of use of certified seed, and keep record of yields. Adults plant certified seed and keep record of yield, in comparison with other seed. Attend meetings and tours. Allow his field to be used as a public demonstration. Assist in publicity tours.

Specialist:

Furnish record blanks. Attend field meetings. Secure list of shippers through quarantine department. Furnish lists of certified seed growers.

PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN
1928

Month	Attention	Desire	Action
February	News article	Increase in yield and quality	List sources of certified seed and reputable producers. Interest bankers in furnishing credit.
March	Show motion pictures Farm Center meetings, news notes.	Shipments and prices. Specialist discuss results secured by use of improved seed.	Maintain lists of seed sources. Also keep in touch with dealers as to quantities and kinds of seed available.
April	Club meeting - news notes - Farm visits.	Show samples of cer- tified seed, give prices. Discuss results secured by use of certified seed.	Same as March
May	Field meeting to club members. Farm visits to demonstrators	Successful grower to explain results he secured. (Maronchi) (Beauman)	Same

PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN (CONT'D.)

1928

Month	Attention	Desire	Action
June	Club meeting - news notes - farm visits to club members and demonstrators	Discuss how best yields can be obtained decreasing cost of crop production	
July	Field meeting club members Put up demonstration signs.	Discuss how virus diseases decrease crop yields.	Show how to rogue fields
August September	Farm visits. Field meetings of growers, bankers and dealers.	Note difference between improved and poor seed. Yield, quality and disease.	Compare fields of improved and non-improved seeds
October	Field meeting club members News notes. Farm center meeting.	Increased yields - quality - prices.	List prospects for next year. Study production on basis sources of seed stock
November	Potato Show - News notes	Winners - where from - Yields.	List demonstrators and cooperators likely to use seed.
December January 1929	News notes - visit Portland Show		Make contracts with producers of certified seed - examine seed supply
1929 February	News article	Increase in yield and quality. Better profits.	List sources of certified seed and reputable producers. Interest bankers in furnishing credit

SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

Supervisory Plan of Work for 1928

The supervisory plan for 1928 outlined in our 1928 plan of work report was carried out so far as was possible. A goal of four visits to each county was set for the purpose of supervision and assistance on the program of work but this goal was too high as it was not possible to make it and at the same time carry on work in the state office. However, a visit was made at least two times to each county. On these visits office organization, program analysis, program development, club organization and reports were discussed and checked over with the extension agent in charge of the county.

Nine annual county farm bureau meetings were attended in 1928. Seven farm center meetings in Washoe and Lyon counties were attended during the year while project meetings were attended in all other counties.

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

<u>County</u>	<u>No. times visited</u>	<u>Days in County</u>	<u>Specialist assistance received from Assistant Director. No. Visits</u>
Churchill	5	6	3
Clark	2	5	1
Douglas (unorganized)	7	10	2
Elko	7	16	6
Eureka	2	3	1
Humboldt	6	7	3
Lander	3	3	-
Lyon	8	16	4
Lincoln	2	9	2
Pershing	2	4	-
White Pine	2	5	2
Washoe	10	21	5
Total No. county visits			56
Specialist assistance on county agent projects			29
Total no. days spent in counties			105
Average no. visits per county			4.6
No. counties below this average			6
No. counties above this average			6

Office Organization, Records and Reports

The past year has seen an improvement in the county extension offices although the usual difficulty was encountered in several counties in securing competent stenographic and clerical help, which retarded progress in office organization, records and reports in these particular offices. An improvement has been made notwithstanding. Full time stenographic assistance secured in White Pine County caused an improvement in the district extension office at Ely.

At the 1928 Extension Conference a new project system was worked out, a new project form being written up and used by all agricultural agents in their 1928 plans of work. Preparations were also made during the year for putting into use an office project filing system in the county and state offices, similar to the plan followed by the California Extension Service. This filing system will be in effect on January 1, 1929.

During the year educational motion picture films have been used at project meetings in most of the counties. 33,000 feet of film were shown to 1092 people at 17 meetings during the year.

Maintenance, Training and Personnel

On January 1, 1928, a new district extension agent was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the district agent in Humboldt and Lander counties. The man appointed to fill this position had been trained as an extension agent during the summer of 1927. A conference was held with this agent every month during the year in order to assist him in carrying on his duties properly.

District extension conferences have not been held in the state since the boys and girls club camp was started in 1923. At the boys and girls state club camp the entire extension staff is present, and this gives an opportunity for conferences with each agent.

Programs of work of each agent for 1928 were reviewed and definitely accepted by the state office before each agent left the state conference held in January. Goals for each program were definitely set and as such are reported in the 1928 county reports.

Program Development and Analysis

Each agent's program of work was checked over item by item when planned at the state extension conference and 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 1928. Close contact was maintained with all projects under way.

Notes taken in 1927 relative to the 1928 program of work were used in assisting agents in making their programs of work for 1928. As a result of this method better balanced programs of work were adopted in each county.

Subject Matter Assistance

The assistant director continued to act as crops specialist for the extension service inasmuch as the college does not provide for such assistance. On some projects complete subject matter was furnished the county agents, while in other cases county agents were advised as to the methods of carrying on projects. In all cases the subject matter assistance given was on work that had been regularly planned as part of the agent's program.

Specialist's work has consisted largely of work along two lines:

- I. Potatoes
- II. Cereals

The following summary will give an idea as to the scope and character of the work done:

1927 PROGRAM POTATO AND CEREAL IMPROVEMENT

I. Potatoes

In potato improvement the problem has been largely a question of good seed. The common practice has been to plant small whole seed potatoes known as single drop. Single drop is purchased from Idaho, Washington, or Oregon, whenever the grower considers his seed to have run out. As long as the seed produces a good crop the small potatoes out of the main crop are used for seed.

While many excellent crops have been produced following this manner of seed selection, more poor ones have been produced as this system, although sometimes successful, offers every chance of poor yields as the single drop seed planted is not of good quality. Single drop seed that has been shipped in from outside states prior to 1927 has never been certified seed and accordingly most of the seed imported was of unknown quality.

In order to remedy this situation the Extension Service has advocated:

- (1) That certified seed be purchased
- (2) That the grower produce his own seed in a seed plot

This made it necessary to:

- (1) Locate a supply of good certified Netted Gem and Burbank seed potatoes in neighboring states
- (2) Demonstrate that cut seed potatoes will produce as good a crop as whole seed, inasmuch as Nevada growers demand single drop seed and the supply of certified single drop is not large enough to care for the Nevada demand
- (3) Demonstrate that the grower can produce good quality single drop or cut seed on his own farm by late and close planting
- (4) Demonstrate that certified seed is better than ordinary seed
- (5) Develop seed producing areas in the eastern portion of the state for supplying Nevada certified seed to western Nevada growers

During 1926 a plan for testing Lincoln County, Nevada, as a possible source of supplying seed potatoes for Southern California was drawn up and submitted to the county agent.

Lincoln County is located on the main line of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad of the Union Pacific Company, 459 miles from Los Angeles. The agricultural valleys in this county, where potatoes have been raised successfully for market for the past 30 to 40 years on a limited area, have an altitude ranging from 3000 to 6500 feet. These valleys are thought to have favorable climatic and soil conditions suitable for the production of seed potatoes, and there seems to be no reason why seed potato plots properly grown should not yield first class seed. There is plenty of irrigated virgin ground, as far as potatoes are concerned, available for seed potato production in this locality.

The southern counties of California are so badly infected by the various potato diseases as to make it almost impossible to grow a good quality of seed. They have been compelled to grow farther away each year to secure it in northern California, Idaho and sometimes as far away as Wisconsin. During the past two years several Southern California growers have developed a good seed

potato supply but it is thought that the market is large enough to take care of the amount of seed potatoes that Lincoln County could produce.

Accordingly, the problem to be solved here is to produce White Rose seed potatoes that will meet requirements of the Southern California market. The plan suggested called for close cooperation of the Southern California growers and officials, both in the production of seed in Lincoln County and the testing of seed produced in Southern California.

RESULTS SECURED 1928
POTATO IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Certified Seed Purchased

Four cars of certified seed potatoes were shipped into this state in 1928. Uniformly good results were secured with this seed, despite the fact that it was planted by a number of different growers under different soil conditions. The past year was not favorable for potato production inasmuch as it was a hot dry summer, which made it exceedingly difficult for growers to properly irrigate their ground. Two of the cars of certified seed shipped into the state were shipped to show the value of certified seed.

In Lyon County twenty growers secured a ton each for their demonstrations. These demonstrations were scattered throughout Mason and Smith Valleys, a distance of 40 miles. The demonstrators planted their certified seed in their main fields in order to compare their yields with other seed. Although exact data as to the yields secured is not available the demonstrations were convincing enough so that it can be said in all cases the certified seed produced more potatoes of certified quality than non-certified seed.

In Washoe County a car of certified seed was divided up among four growers. Here results due to local conditions were not as convincing, but clearly showed that it paid to purchase seed of known quality.

Certified seed planted in other sections of the state also showed up to advantage.

Considerable work remains to be done in demonstrating the value of certified seed, but results secured in 1928 were very encouraging and a great many growers are becoming convinced that it pays to purchase only seed of known quality.

In Douglas County it was also demonstrated that certified can be safely used two years in succession. In fact, some of the best crops grown in Nevada in 1928 were produced from single drop seed selected out of fields grown from certified seed in 1927. Both single drop and large potatoes cut were planted in these fields. These fields gave a yield of at least between 12 and 15 tons per acre and some particularly rich spots of ground beat this considerably. The results secured from the second planting of certified seed was as good or even a better demonstration than that secured from the first planting.

Cut Seed Potatoes

There were several good demonstrations this year that cut seed potatoes will produce as good a crop as whole seed. A fine crop was secured from 32 acres of cut seed by the Dangberg Company of Carson Valley. However, it is probable that on some soil infested with fusarium wilt, a better crop can be grown with whole seed.

Results Secured From Seed Grown in Seed Plots

For the first time since the Extension Service has been advocating the production of seed potatoes by growers on a seed plot on his own farm a considerable acreage was planted to seed produced in this way. Malonchi Bros., Mason Valley, planted 27 acres to seed produced on their own farm grown as certified seed and secured a yield of 11 to 12 tons per acre.

- The home grown seed produced in a seed plot outyielded old seed selected out of the main crop two to one, and demonstrated very clearly that a grower can follow successfully the planting of a seed plot to produce his own seed.

Seed Plots

Seed plots were planted in several different counties in different parts of the state. Observations the past two years now lead us to believe that results will be secured by planting these seed plots not later than June 20, inasmuch as the yields secured from seed plots planted after July 1st are apt to be too late to make this method of seed production profitable unless the Fall frosts are later than normal.

Seed Producing Areas

Considerable advance was made in 1928 in the production of seed potatoes in Lincoln County. Very good yields were secured from the certified seed that was brought into this county for seed production purposes, but considerable work remains yet to be done to place the seed industry on a really sound basis. In order to compete with the class of seed that is now being produced in Southern California by McSweeney & Sons, it will be necessary for the Lincoln County growers to tuber index their stock.

An exchange of seed from Southern California and Lincoln County planted in each respective district showed that the Lincoln County seed has considerable merit.

The yields secured from the British Queen variety in Lincoln County also showed that this variety is a high producer.

In connection with this project, arrangements were made whereby seed from Lincoln County was tested in the trial plots of the California Department of Agriculture at Arcata, California. Results of the tests at Arcata showed that tuber index work is necessary to clean up the virus diseases in the Lincoln County seed stock. During the past year the production of seed potatoes advanced considerably in Elko County. Early in the year a contract was entered into for the production of 30 cars of Netted Gem seed potatoes to be sold in the Twin Falls, Idaho, district. One car of certified Montana seed was shipped in to use as foundation stock along with Nevada certified seed. 250 acres of seed was planted and most of it survived the inspection for certification. However, yields were low due to lack of water.

During the growing season the assistance of H.G. McMillan, Senior Plant Pathologist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was secured to make an investigation of the Elko County certified seed district. Mc. McMillan's observation confirmed our own, that Elko County was practically free of any serious potato diseases. At the present time the Elko County seed has not been shipped, but with the shipment of the seed in the Spring shortly after the first of the year the seed industry should be established in this county on a commercial basis.

Early in the year two cars of Nevada seed produced in Elko County were shipped to Twin Falls and so far as is known produced a satisfactory crop.

METHODS

The annual tri-county potato tour started in 1927 was conducted this year with good results. This year the tour took two days in Lyon, Washoe and Douglas counties. As with the first tour, better seed potatoes was the theme of the tour. Stops were made at the different ranches in the three counties where seed plots were inspected, cut whole seed demonstrations observed, and the yield secured from certified and home grown seed, as well as the crop grown from second planting of certified seed, inspected. The tour convinced anyone that made the entire trip that certified seed was better than seed of unknown origin, that second planting of certified seed was almost as good as certified seed, that cut seed produced just as good a crop in Nevada as whole seed, that home grown seed produced in seed plots was as good as certified seed.

Assistance was given the county agent of Washoe County in holding the annual potato show at the University. The value of good seed potatoes and better grading of potatoes were demonstrated in this show.

Talks were given at farm centers in Lyon, Washoe, White Pine, Elko and Lincoln counties on seed potato production and on the grading of potatoes.

In order to stimulate interest in better grading of Nevada potatoes, the assistant director organized a part with representatives from Lyon and Washoe counties to visit Twin Falls, Idaho, to observe how Idaho potatoes were graded. Two profitable days were spent in this district with the direct result that a large potato cellar with a capacity of 50 cars of potatoes was constructed on Peckham Bros.' ranch near Reno. In this potato cellar potatoes will be graded and shipped according to the way they are handled in Idaho. It is thought that this method of shipping and handling is one that will bring higher returns to the Nevada potato grower and it is hoped that similar cellars will be constructed in the other shipping districts of this state.

II. Cereals

Wheat, barley, and oats are the principal cereal crops produced in Nevada. The problem to be solved here is largely a question of varieties and good seed.

During the past five years different varieties of grain have been tested and some found better than others. Field tests and demonstrations carried on by the farmers have furnished enough data during the past five years that the extension agents can now definitely recommend what varieties are best adopted in most sections of the state, whereas five years ago no definite information was available on this subject.

Federation wheat, Trebi barley and Kanota oats, introduced by the Extension Service during this period, are now grown in most of the counties of the state.

Seed Certification

This work was carried on as in 1927 in cooperation with the State Sealer of Weights and Measures who furnished the inspector. The certification plan although not perfect has provided a supply of better seed of the varieties

the Extension Service has recommended.

Smut Control

Continued efforts were made in 1928 to control smut in cereals. The use of copper carbonate dust to control smut was more generally adopted in 1928. Four Cleland smut treaters were purchased for county agents to use in demonstrating the formalin treatment for barley and oats.

A special circular for the use of the county agents in smut control work was prepared for the county agents.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

DOODGE THE TOLL

By Treating Your Grain with the NEW DUST METHOD

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

<p>NO SWELLING OR TREATMENT SOAKING NO SWOLLEN SEEDS</p>	<p>SEEDS TIME TREAT SEED ANY TIME IN ADVANCE OF SEEDING DURING</p>	<p>COUNTY AGENTS NO SWELLING OR TREATMENT SOAKING NO SWOLLEN SEEDS</p>
--	--	--

(This circular was prepared for the county agents and used in their 1928 campaigns to control cereal smuts).

EFFICIENT
EFFECTIVELY DESTROYS SEED
DANGER FROM INFECTION FROM
OTHER SEED, BAGS, OR THE SOIL
PLANT GROWTH VIGOROUS FROM START

<p>SEED GERMINATION UNHURLED BY THE DUSTING DANGER FROM SEEDING IN DRY SOIL</p>	<p>SEED DOES NOT DETRIMENTATE AFTER TREATMENT BETTER QUALITY GRAIN BETTER TASTE - BETTER STAND</p>
---	--

The Copper Carbonate Period of Smut Treatment

ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT

MR. TAXPAYER!

Isn't the Smut Tax too High?

DODGE THE TOLL

By Treating Your Grain with the
NEW DUST METHOD

Advantages of Copper Carbonate Treatment

For Control of Bunt or Covered Smut of Wheat

(NOT EFFECTIVE FOR LOOSE SMUT OF WHEAT)

CONVENIENT

NO SLOPPING OR
DISAGREEABLE
SOAKING
NO SWOLLEN SEED

SAVES TIME

TREAT SEED ANY TIME
IN ADVANCE OF
SEEDING DURING
SLACK SEASON

ECONOMICAL

NO SEED LOSSES
FROM
POOR
GERMINATION

EFFICIENT

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

PROFITABLE

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

SAFE

REDUCES DANGER FROM SEEDING
DRY SOIL
SEED GERMINATION UNINJURED
THE DUSTING

WE ARE NOW BEGINNING

The Copper Carbonate Period of Smut Treatment

Acknowledgment is hereby made to Montana Extension Service for subject matter assistance given on

Wheat Bunt or Stinking Smut Causes Tremendous Grain Losses

Smut in wheat caused an annual loss estimated at more than 14,000,000 bushels for a period of seven years. Percent of infestation is often 20 to 30, occasionally 88%

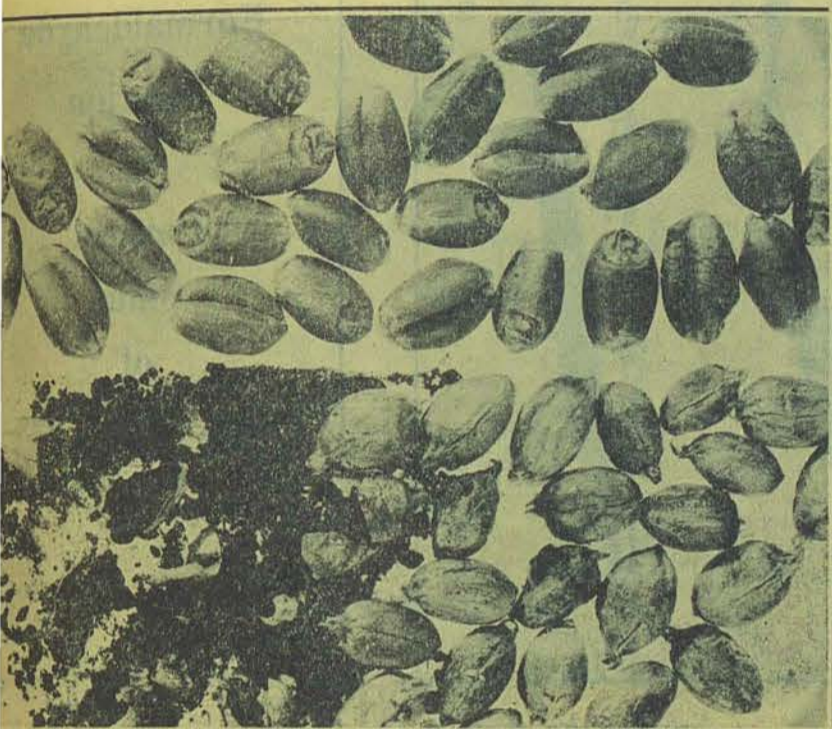


PHOTO BY U.S.D.A.

WHEAT—HEALTHY AND SMUTTY
Top—Healthy wheat kernels. Bottom—Smut balls instead of wheat



PHOTO BY U.S.D.A.

Method of treating wheat for smut control—Two to three ounces copper carbonate per bushel. For particulars, see your county agent

DUST ALL SEED WHEAT

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

A BARREL OR CHURN WILL DO THE WORK

HOME MADE DUSTING MACHINES ARE EASILY MADE

ASK YOUR COUNTY AGENT ABOUT DUSTING MACHINES

CAUTION!

COPPER CARBONATE DUST IS VERY IRRITATING TO THE NOSE AND THROAT

DON'T INHALE THE DUST -- IT WILL MAKE YOU SICK

TREATED GRAIN IS POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK

SMUT IN OATS

Oats smut exacts a toll of 3 per cent over the United States (over \$16,000,000 annually)

Use the
Formaldehyde
Solution
to
Control
Smut
of
Barley



Use the
Formaldehyde
Solution
to
Control
Smut
of
Oats

PHOTO BY U.S.D.A.

Comparing healthy oats with smut infected stocks

Formaldehyde Solution Is

ONE (1) PINT FORMALIN (40 per cent Formaldehyde) to
FORTY (40) GALLONS OF WATER

The covered smut of barley and the common smuts of oats are caused by a type of fungus similar to that which causes smut in wheat. Healthy seed may be infected in the field, in the thresher or in storage, the smut spores lodging on the seed as in wheat. Due to the nature of the barley and oat seed cannot be successfully given the copper carbonate dust treatment recommended for wheat seed.

Cautions to Observe

1. Run seed through a fanning mill before treating and pile on a clean floor or canvas.
2. Sprinkle the grain with the formaldehyde solution. Always use fresh, standard 40 per cent formaldehyde and mix at the rate of 1 pint to 40 gallons of water. Use about 1 gallon of this solution to each bushel of grain.
3. While sprinkling the solution over the seed the grain should be thoroughly shoveled until each kernel is wet, after which the pile should be covered and allowed to remain for from 4 to 12 hours. The effectiveness of this treatment depends upon the thoroughness of wetting and care in covering. If any part of the seed is left dry the smut may live.
4. Treated seed should be planted at once. If the seed is to be held for any length of time before treatment, care must be taken to dry it quickly and thoroughly.

Publicity

Special attention was given in 1928 to the development of the Extension News Service to the state papers. The assistant director cooperated very closely with the extension editor on this work. For details as to work done see the extension editor's report.

NARRATIVE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROJECTS

(a) Soils. The most important soils work was carried on in Clark County by District Extension Agent J.H. Wittwer. This work consisted of fertilizer tests, the work being first started in 1925. During the 5-year period it has been shown that ammonium sulphate will increase yields in fruit trees in the Las Vegas district. Ammonium sulphate in these trials proved better than phosphate or potash fertilizer.

Similar fertilizer tests did not secure any results with asparagus or cantaloupes. Increased yields of beets, turnips and carrots were secured with a number of different kinds of fertilizers. Alfalfa yields were increased above the cost of the fertilizer with phosphates.

For further information regarding this project, see annual report of District Extension Agent J.H. Wittwer, Clark and Lincoln counties.

Summary of Soils Work

No. of method demonstrations given	57
No. of result demonstrations started or under way	23
No. of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	22
No. of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	440
No. of farms plowing under green manure crops for the first time	18
Acres of green manure crops plowed under	245
Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to soils work	93

(b) Farm Crops. Farm crops work has been carried on in all the organized counties of the state. The work consisted largely of projects relating 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 with forage crops consisted largely of alfalfa weevil control, investigations and demonstrations, alfalfa variety tests, and pasture demonstrations.

Weed control during 1928 was an important project in several counties. Considerable headway was made in Clark, Lincoln and Humboldt counties to control the Puncture Vine. Considerable work was also done in the control of Hoary Cress in Clark and Lincoln counties. Some work was also done in these counties to control Wild Morning Glory. Sprays were used to control Puncture Vine, while sodium chlorate and K.M.G. were used in the control of Hoary Cress and Morning Glory. So far as the agent was able to determine, sodium chlorate showed its superiority to K.M.G.

For further details regarding this project see District Agent J.H. Wittwer's report for Clark and Lincoln counties, pages 26-29 and 78-82.

The asparagus production project in Clark County continues to be of importance. 140 acres of asparagus are now producing with 170 acres planted. As soon as production is sufficient to ship in carload lots, new markets will be available which are expected to make asparagus production a more important industry in Clark County.

Potato improvement work during 1928 consisted largely of seed improvement. Certified seed production in Elko County was placed on a commercial basis

this year, seed production being in sufficient quantities to make shipments in carload lots.

For detailed information regarding seed production in Elko County see report of District Extension Agent Jos. W. Wilson, pages 13-16.

For detailed account of work done with cereal crops and potatoes see the assistant director's report on these subjects, pages 11-16 of this report. Also see reports of E.C. Reed, potatoes, pages 16-20; cereals, pages 11-13; and C.J. Thornton, potatoes, pages 16 and 17; cereals, page 10.

Summary of Farm Crops Work - Cereals

No. of method demonstrations given	63
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way	54
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	51
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	1067

Summary of Legume and Forage Crops

No. of method demonstrations given	19
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way	36
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	32
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	1225

Summary of Potatoes

No. of method demonstrations given	32
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way	60
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	54
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	358

(c) Horticulture. Horticulture projects did not occupy an important place in any of the counties in 1928. Horticulture work consisted largely of a few scattered pruning and spraying demonstrations.

Summary of Horticulture Work

No. of method demonstrations given	38
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way	5
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	2
Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	26

Considerable work was done with home gardens. For a detailed report of this work, see report of Assistant Director Mary S. Buol.

(d) Forestry. No work was done in forestry. Not applicable to Nevada.

(e) Rodents, predatory animals and birds. An increasing amount of this work was accomplished in 1928. Elko County reports the largest amount of

rodent control work in 1928, poisoned grain being spread over 119,630 acres with an estimated saving of 50¢ an acre, or a saving to the farmers and stockmen of \$59,815. For details of how this work was carried on, see 1928 annual report of District Extension Agent Jos. W. Wilson, page 17.

Rabbit control work occupied considerable time of several of the agents this year. Most effective work done in destroying jack-rabbits was accomplished in Humboldt and Lander counties by District Extension Agent Thos. W. Raycraft. In this district it was estimated that over 1500 acres of crops were destroyed by these pests. For details as to how thousands of rabbits were poisoned, see the 1928 report of District Extension Agent Raycraft for Humboldt and Lander counties, pages 21-24. Nearly all counties reported some rodent control work done during the year.

Summary of Rodent Control Work and Miscellaneous Insect and Animal Pests

No. of method demonstrations given	91
No. of result demonstrations started or under way	31
No. of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	29
No. of acres in these completed demonstrations	13,298
Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year	585
No. of acres involved in control work	178,933

(f) Animal Husbandry. As in previous years, 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 work done were in White Pine, Elko, Eureka and Humboldt counties. This work consisted of range salting for cattle, wintering sheep on desert ranges, range sheep feeding, range lamb feeding, dry area lambing, improvements in range equipment, range inspections, sheep grading for better wool production, and finishing beef for market.

Active support was given the Western Cattle Marketing Association and the Pacific Wool Growers Association.

For the best pieces of range livestock work done in the state during 1928 see the reports of Claude R. Townsend, District Extension Agent for White Pine, Eureka and Nye counties, sheep grading for better wool production, page 11; handling sheep on open range, pages 12-17; range ram feeding, pages 17-18; salting cattle, page 19; range sheep feeding, pages 21-22; range inspection, pages 36-50. District Extension Jos. W. Wilson's 1928 report for Elko County, sheep grading for better wool production, pages 20-24; baby beef club, pages 26-28. District Extension Agent Thos. W. Raycraft, Humboldt and Lander counties' report for 1928, pages 25-27.

Summary of Livestock Work (Beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses)

No. of method demonstrations given	45
No. of adult result demonstrations started or under way	13
No. of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	11
No. of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	20,237
No. of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires in 1928	39
No. of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	9

Summary of Livestock Work (Continued)

(Beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses)

No. of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	22
No. of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	19
No. of farmers influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	71
Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to livestock work	207

(g) Dairy Industry. A detailed account of the dairy projects is reported by V. E. Scott, Dairy Specialist.

(h) Poultry. Special emphasis was given to poultry housing, poultry culling and feeding, and poultry production. For a state summary of results secured, see detailed account for 1928 by V. E. Scott, state poultry specialist.

For work done with turkeys, see 1928 report of L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent for Churchill County, pages 26-34. This report is of special interest to those interested in turkey production.

(i) Rural Engineering. Rural engineering work done in 1928 consisted largely in furnishing plans for poultry houses, barns, silos, improved corrals, cattle chutes, dipping vats, and for water development.

Of special interest is the report of J.H. Wittwer of Lincoln and Clark counties giving data secured preparatory to the formation of an irrigation and flood control district in the Muddy Valley. See Wittwer's 1928 report for Clark and Lincoln counties, pages 40-44 and 90-92.

For stock water development on the range, see 1928 report of Claude R. Townsend, District Extension Agent for White Pine, Eureka and Nye counties, pages 53-60. 27 stock watering springs were developed during the year in White Pine County.

Summary of Rural Engineering Activities

No. of method demonstrations given	27
No. of result demonstrations started or under way	13
No. of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	7
No. of farms installing drainage systems in 1928	2
Acres drained	20
No. of farms installing irrigation systems this year	2
Acres irrigated	140
No. of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished	3
No. of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery	20
No. of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent	17

Summary of Rural Engineering Activities (Continued)

No. of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished	52
(a) Barns	2
(b) Hog houses	8
(c) Poultry houses	30
(d) Silos	5
(e) Other	21
No. of different farms adopting improved practices relative to rural engineering	112

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Nevada Boys' and Girls' Club Work

for

1928

by

Thomas E. Buckman
Mary Stilwell Buol

Assistant Directors

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

ORGANIZATION

The organization of junior extension work is the same as in 1927. Assistant Director Thomas Buckman handles the agricultural work, while Assistant Director Mary Stilwell Buol directs the home economics activities.

Each extension agent in the state carries on club work as a part of his or her program and all aim to tie it in in such a way that it supplements ^{the} entire program of work.

Change of Personnel Among Women Agents

There were several changes in the personnel of the women extension agents. Miss Lassie Lane of the Eastern district was taken ill in March and died early in May. The club work in three of her five counties (White Pine, Eureka and Lander counties) was carried on from June to September by a substitute agent, Miss Vida Helt. The other two counties in the Eastern district (Lincoln and Clark) were without a woman agent from February till August 15th, when Miss Orpha Miller was appointed permanent agent for this district. In the interim Club work was carried on by the local leaders under the supervision of Assistant Director Buol.

In Elko County, Miss Helen Stimson was absent on sick leave during the month of April and again during July and half of August. During the first absence, Mrs. Jessie Dewar acted as substitute agent. During the second absence Miss Katharine Stimson, a sister of Helen Stimson and a Home Economics teacher, substituted.

During the summer from June to September, Churchill County had a temporary Club agent, Miss Laura Mills, a local teacher having unusual ability in Club work.

Lyon, Pershing and Humboldt counties were without a woman agent this year due to lack of funds. Assistant Director Buol helped out by training local leaders in Pershing and Humboldt counties, so that Lyon County was the only county not doing some girls' Club work. However, this will be remedied in the coming year as Miss Lena Hauke was appointed district agent for Lyon and Churchill counties in September. This was too late to do any club work for 1928, but this work will be taken up the first of the year.

EXTENT OF JUNIOR WORK

The following tables show the development of junior work for 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928. Over this six year period good progress has been made in each organized county in the state.

At the 1928 Extension Conference it was decided to enroll a minimum of 504 club members and secure not less than 63% completions. While this number may appear to be small to those familiar with the work in more

populous states, it should be borne in mind that Nevada has a large area and is sparsely settled, the total population being not more than 80,000 people. Under the conditions which our agents have to work, the goal of 500 could not be greatly exceeded in 1928. However, with the expansion in the number of agents made possible by the Capper-Ketcham bill the number of club members enrolled can be increased to 600 or 700.

Charts and Tables

1. Summary of Club Work in 1928.
2. Summary of Club Work by Agent and Project - 1928.
3. Graphic presentation of Junior Work.
4. Graphic presentation of Junior Work by projects - (1923), 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 compared.
5. Club Work compared by projects - (1923), 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.
6. Comparison of work, 1915 - 1928, Table.
7. Comparison of work, 1915 - 1928, Chart.

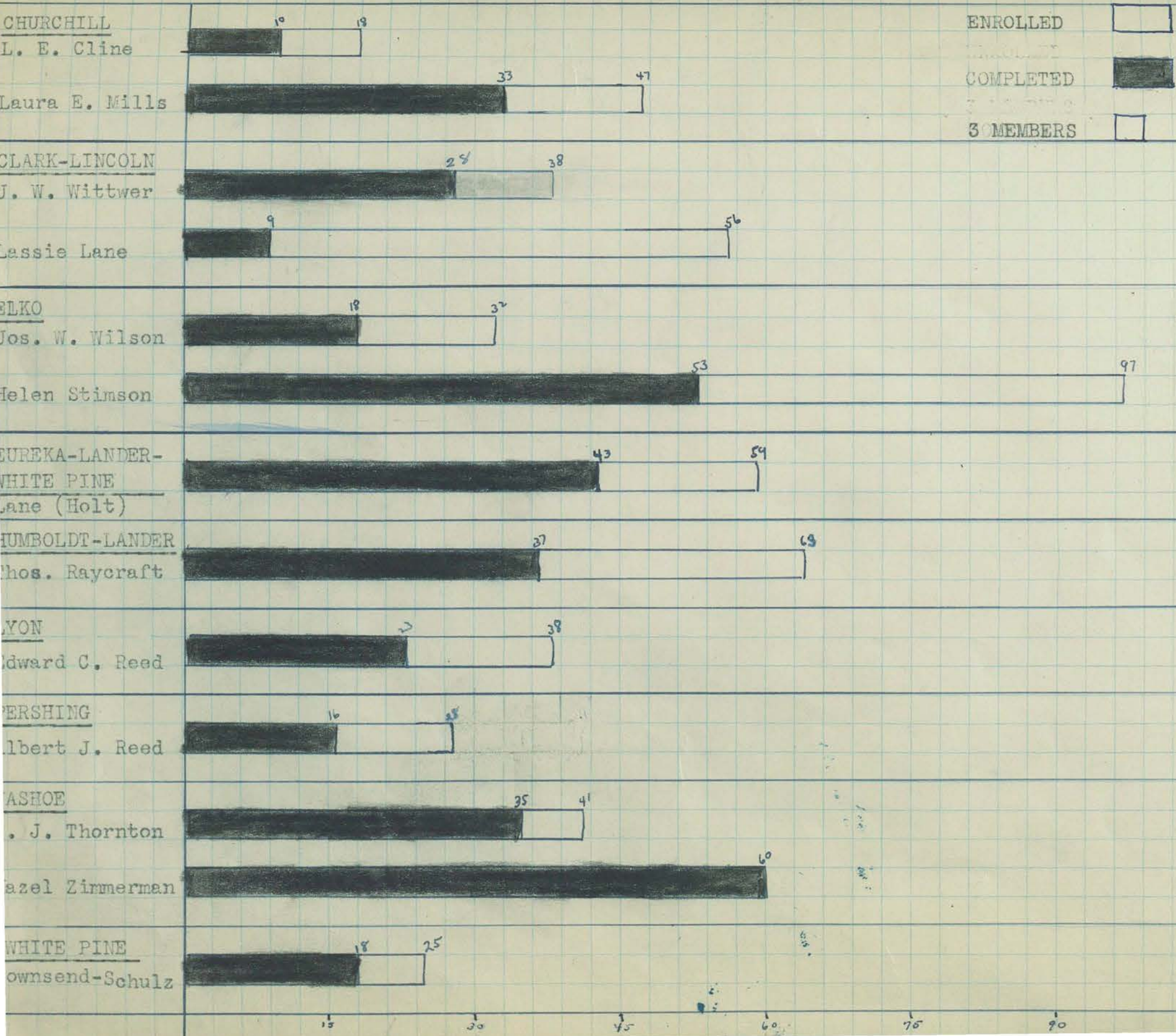
TABLE I. Club Summary, 1928

County - Agent	Goal Set	Enroll- ment	Completed Reports on File	% Completed		Members at Camp		Achievement Program	
				Goal	Comp.	Goal	No. at Camp	Goal	No. held
Elko - Stimson	87	97	53	75	54.6	30	19	3	3
Eureka-Lander Lane (Holt)	10	21	16	90	76.2	5	17	1	1
Clark-Lincoln Lane	30	56	9	80	16	12	-	2	0
White Pine Lane (Holt)	10	38	27	80	71	5	15	1	3
Washoe Zimmerman	50	60	60	70	100	30	23	4	4
Elko - Wilson	35	32	18	68	56.2	10	11	2	1
Humboldt - Raycraft	20	53	31	80	58.5	8	6	1	0
Lander - Raycraft	6	10	6	90	60	3	6	0	0
Lyon - Ed Reed	40	38	23	100	60.5	20	19	1	0
Churchill Cline -	40	18	10				8		
Mills		47	33	90	66.1	30	22	1	1
Pershing Al Reed	25	28	16	80	57.1	17	6	1	1
Washoe Thornton	30	41	35	63	85.3	15	17	1	1
Clark-Lincoln Wittwer	13	28	19	83	68	3	5	1	0
	20	10	9	75	90	3	-	1	0
White Pine Townsend-Schulz	20	25	18	75	72	10	12	1	
TOTALS	441	602	383	78	63.6	201	186	21	

2. Summary of work by County, Agent,
and Project
P R O J E C T S

	Corn		Gar-den		Pota-toes		Truck Crops		Beef Cattle		Dairy Cattle		Pigs		Sheep		Poul-try		Tur-key		Rabbit		Can-ning		Cloth-ing		Cook-ing		Home Impr.		Hot Lunch		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	Ent	Comp	Ent	Comp
Churchill - Cline											12	5					5	5	1	-													18	10
Churchill - Mills																							5	2	31	22	11	9					47	33
Clark-Lincoln Wittwer	9	9			1	1	2	2			2	2					24	14															38	28
Clark-Lincoln Miller																							7	6	49	3							56	9
Elko - Wilson					6	2			6	4	4	4	6	3			10	5															32	18
Elko - Stimson																							2	2	29	16	18	12			16	9	97	53
Humboldt-Lander Raycraft									6	3					1	1									41	27			7	6			63	37
Lyon - E. C. Reed											31	18					6	5															38	23
Pershing - A. J. Reed									1	-							4	4	12	9							11	3					28	16
Washoe - Thornton					24	22	9	5			5	5			1	1	1	1					1	1									41	35
Washoe - Zimmerman																							2	2	55	55			3	3			60	60
White Pine-Eureka & Lander - Holt																							2	1	35	24	22	18					59	43
White Pine - Townsend & Schuls					7	7	3	1	7	3			3	3			4	4			1	-											25	18
TOTALS	9	9	65	36	23	15	5	3	20	10	54	31	9	6	2	2	54	38	13	9	2	1	18	13	240	147	62	42	10	9	16	9	602	383

III. GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF JUNIOR WORK BY COUNTIES OR DISTRICTS, 1928



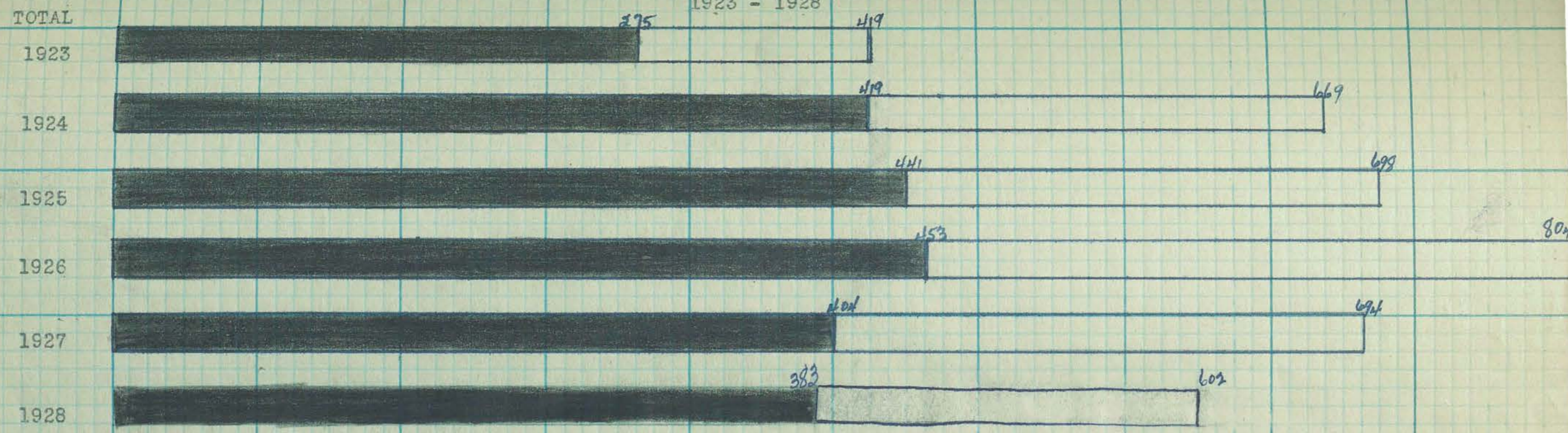
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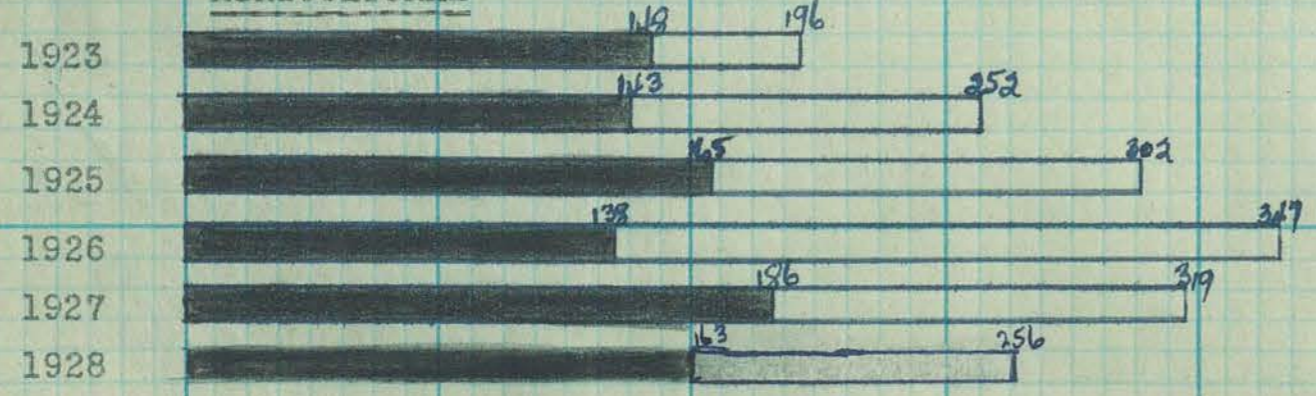
30 MEMBERS

4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work by Projects

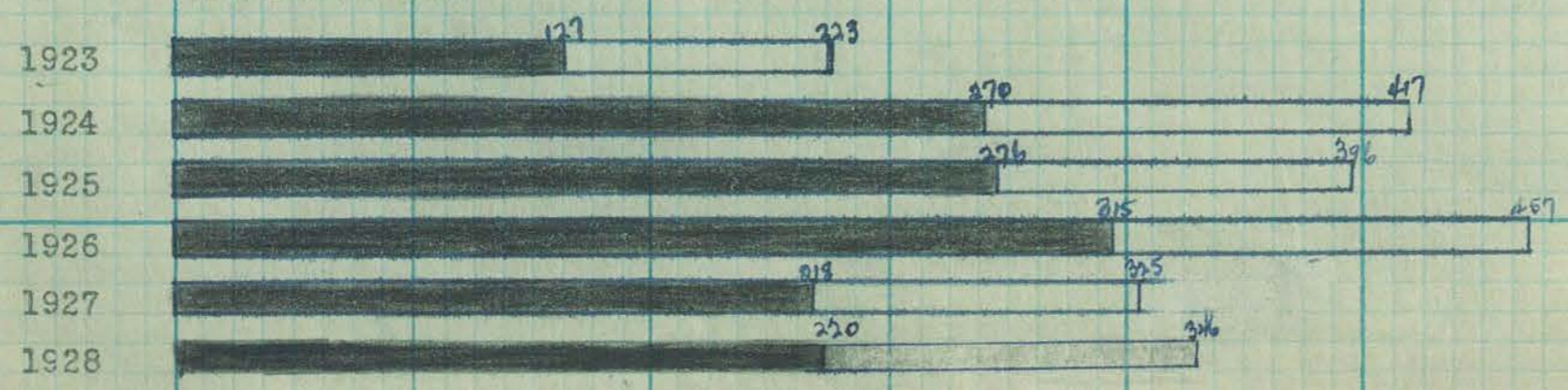
1923 - 1928



AGRICULTURAL



HOME ECONOMICS



80 160 240 320 400 480 560 640 720 800

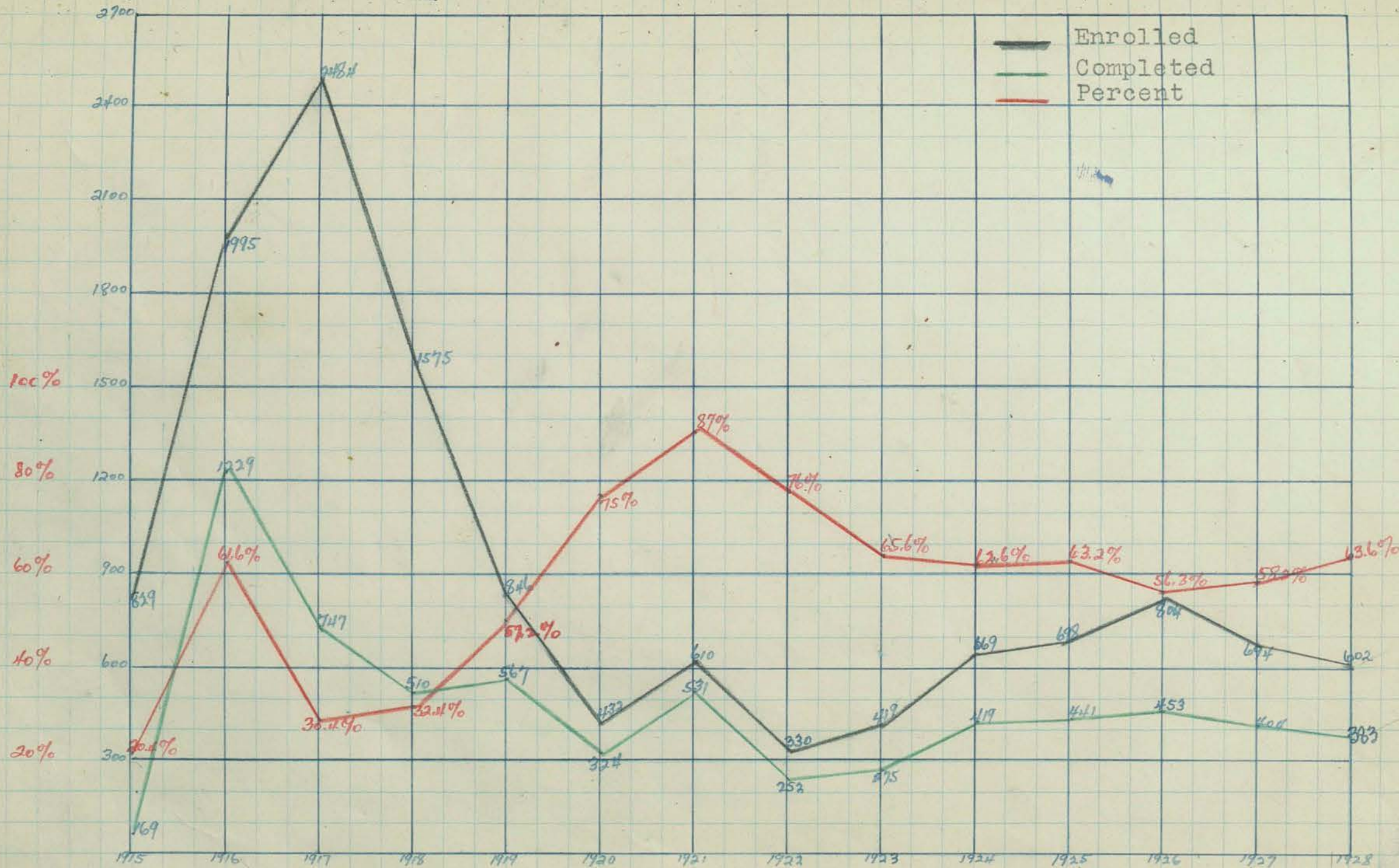
5. Club Work Compared by Projects for Years1923 - 1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1928

Project	Enr. 1923	Comp. 1923	Enr. 1924	Comp. 1924	Enr. 1925	Comp. 1925	Enr. 1926	Comp. 1926	Enr. 1927	Comp. 1927	Enr. 1928	Comp. 1928
Corn	22	15	47	38	31	12	42	17	10	5	9	9
Potato	0	0	1	1	11	2	42	19	58	44	23	15
Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0
Garden	14	13	19	14	45	32	34	21	58	35	65	36
Dairy Cattle	48	48	95	59	125	61	101	30	128	57	54	34
Beef Cattle	4	4	7	2	5	2	21	7	13	12	20	10
Swine	80	46	43	21	11	8	3	1	1	1	9	6
Sheep	6	4	12	12	21	10	36	9	15	8	2	2
Poultry	17	13	16	8	49	36	58	26	33	22	54	38
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9
Rabbit	0	0	7	1	4	2	6	4	0	0	2	1
Farm Account	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truck Crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
Food Preparation	5	4	8	8	13	11	21	18	56	35	62	42
Food Preservation	31	9	48	19	57	34	26	17	0	0	18	13
Clothing	182	112	349	219	326	231	396	271	315	180	240	147
Hot School Lunch	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9
House Furnishings	0	0	12	12	0	0	14	9	4	3	10	9
Totals	419	275	669	419	698	441	804	453	694	404	602	383

6. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1928

<u>Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Percent Completed</u>
1915	829	169	20.4%
1916	1995	1229	61.6%
1917	2454	747	30.4%
1918	1575	510	32.4%
1919	846	567	57.2%
1920	432	324	75.0%
1921	610	531	57.0%
1922	330	252	76.0%
1923	419	275	65.8%
1924	669	419	62.6%
1925	698	441	63.2%
1926	804	453	56.3%
1927	694	404	58.2%
1928	602	383	63.6%

7. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1928



70.2
57.22
57.7

CLUB ACHIEVEMENT STORIES

Herewith follow several club stories taken
from the club reports.

CLUB STORY

by Mary Echevarria - Humboldt County

Scene - A cozy living room

Characters - Jean

Mrs. Smith (Jean's mother)

Mary (representing myself)

Town - Paradise Valley

Jean (to mother): I guess Mary will come to see me this afternoon. If she does, we will make candy, as there is nothing else to do.

(A knock at the door)

Jean (running to door, opens it): Come on in, Mary. I was just telling mother that I thought you would come over. Sit down, Mary.

Mary: I'm sorry, but I can't sit down this time. I was on my way to Lula's house. Our Sewing Club is to be held at her house today.

Jean: Oh, I forgot. Today is your day to meet. But it is early yet, so sit down and tell me something about the 4-H Club. The reason I have not joined the Club is because I cannot get interested enough in it. No one ever tells me enough of it for me to get interested in it. Now the first question I want to ask you is, How long have you been in this club?

Mary: I have been in the Club for six years. The 4-H Club was organized here six years ago. I joined then, and have been a member since.

Jean: What did you do of interest in those six years?

Mary: When we organized our Club, we had to have a local leader; a committee was appointed to find her. The committee asked Mrs. John Ward; she accepted. After a month or two she moved away from here, so we had to find another leader. It did not take us very long to find her. We succeeded in getting Mrs. J. F. Harvey, who has been a leader ever since.

After a few months, we had to decide how to raise funds to go to Club Camp. We raised funds for three, our of eight of us, to go to Club Camp. When these three came back and told us of the good times they had, we were all very enthusiastic about more of us to go the coming year.

Jean: How did you raise the money?

Mary: By giving dances, lunches, and also a playlet. At the dances, we sold ice cream and cake.

Jean: How many of you went to camp the second year?

Mary: Only four got to go that year.

The third year the Lovelocks boys and girls came here. They competed with us in songs, yells, demonstrations and stunts. Altho there were no prizes awarded to either side, all did their very best. The town folks congratulated

us on our good work. We gave a dance after the doings and we charged admission. Thus we raised money to send members to club camp.

Jean: Didn't you go to camp, Mary?

Mary: Yes, I went two years, and I expect to go next year, the fourth and last year.

Jean: What did you do at Club Camp?

Mary: We did everything, and a little more. When we got up in the morning, the flag raising exercises would be held. Then after breakfast there was a play hour. Classes would be held in the morning and afternoon. Some afternoons would be devoted to swimming. Assembly was held after dinner and in the evenings; here, the different counties would compete with songs, yells, etc. for the prizes that were awarded.

I certainly enjoyed myself this last year.

Jean: Why did you join the club, Mary?

Mary: Club work seemed to interest me from the beginning. Not for any special reason, but for a number of reasons. First because I was interested in sewing. Sewing is a great economy if you do it yourself. Another reason is because of the idea of going to camp. Much knowledge is gathered at camp on many subjects.

Jean: During the club year, did you ever do anything for amusement?

Mary: Oh, yes. We had socials, picnics, programs and dances. Of course, we gave the dances to raise funds to go to camp.

Jean: What are some of the things you have learned to do, since you joined the club?

Mary: I learned to sew; I make my own clothes, now. I learned to darn and also to patch. Now I can make my own clothing without having someone else make them for me.

Jean: I don't know one thing about sewing.

Mary: Why Jean, a girl as old as you, ought to know how to make all her clothes. You could help your mother very much.

Jean: I guess I will join the club now. I have been waiting for someone to tell me about the Club. But I always thought that the club members would not take patience to tell me all you have told me. Now I am going to join.

Mary: Good for you Jean. You will never regret that you ever joined the Club, and you can lay to that. (Looks at watch). Oh, it is 4:30. Here come the girls from Lula's house. The meeting is over with, and I missed it. But it was worth it, because I got you to join. You were the only girl who hadn't joined the Club.

Jean: It is too late to do anything now, isn't it Mary?

Mary: Yes, I have to go home now and finish a shirt for my brother. Don't forget, tho, Jean we are to meet a week from today at my house.

-3-

Jean: I'll be there. Probably I'll be the first, because I am so anxious to start in sewing. I have a lot of things on my mind that I am going to sew. Good-bye, Mary.

Mary: Good-bye.

MY CLUB STORY

by

Max Conrad

I am a Club member because I wanted to learn about how to raise different kinds of poultry and raise them right.

I joined the Club in April of 1928 but we did not start our Club meetings till sometime afterwards.

I was first interested in Club work about a year ago but when Club meetings were called we had no way to come in. What interested me in club work was the way that better and healthier poultry and livestock could be raised.

My chicks were about 1 to 2 months old when the first club meetings came to order. I fed cracked wheat to them at first and they rustled their own green feed. After a while I fed them whole wheat and then growing mash too. For supplementary foods I gave them oyster shell, grit and green feed as they were penned up.

The trouble in the chicks was a cold, we gave them worm-c-tone and after that B-K to kill germs in the water. I am now giving coccidiosis mash.

We do not sell the male birds when they are old enough to eat but eat them ourselves and keep the hens.

While going to club meetings I learned how to tell what hens would pay for themselves and those that wouldn't pay their feed. How to take care of baby chicks. How to make a cheap brooder. What and how much feed to give them. What minerals and meat scraps are used for. What eggs should be used for hatching purposes.

What eggs should be used for eating and how to tell fertile from unfertile eggs.

The first three meetings were conducted by Mr. Cline because we did not have our officers elected according to rule. At the fourth meeting Miss Savage had an election and James Baldwin was elected President, I was chosen Vice-President and Johnny Merin, Secretary. We did not learn any games or songs. On Achievement Day I took 2 of my best hens and put them on display in the parade. We marched to the end of the block and back, and the yells were given at the door of the Farm Bureau. We marched in and the programs of the different clubs were given.

I set about ten hens but I only raised about 90 chicks. I let them run loose till they were about a month old and then they were penned up. There were nine people who saw my demonstration.

At club meetings Mr. Cline showed us how to dissect turkeys that had coccidiosis. We could tell when the turkey was overcome by tape-worms. We could tell blackhead by ulcers on the liver.

-2-

On the Fourth of July we had a truck with calves, poultry and a milk tester on, with the members by their respective demonstration. We went all over town. Mr. Gline furnished the poultry.

MY CLUB STORY

by

Mildred Cliff

I have just completed my second year work in sewing and my first year in canning.

I like the club work as we learn a lot and have some good times at our club meetings.

I did not do as much work in sewing this year as I did the first year, as I did not have time because of my school work and music.

It took me a long time to make my slip as my mother made me buttonhole all around the neck, sleeves and hem. I don't think I will ever forget how to buttonhole, as it took me such a long time and is such a lot of work. I hope the slip wears well as I think it will be a long time before I make another.

The canning was easy for me as I like to buzz around the kitchen.

At our last club meeting we all decided to earn our own \$3.00 to go to club camp.

Now I will tell you how I earned my \$3.00. One of my neighbors has 45 ducks and whenever any of the ducks get sick they won't eat anything but angle worms so after all the worms on her big ranch were gone, she offered my sister and me 5 cents a dozen for all the worms we could dig.

My sister and I started out to dig in my mother's garden. The first evening we dug 740 making \$3.00 and the other 20 worms we threw in. We kept digging every day until they were hard to find. We made \$10.00 and now the ducks are well again.

One of our friends in Carson likes to go fishing, so she has given us an order for some worms. If anybody else would like angleworms give your order to Mildred Cliff, R.F.D., Carson City, Nevada.

HOW I FED MY CALF

by

Bert Hyde

When I got my calf he was nothing but a leppy. He had been taken away from his mother the day he was born and fed on separated milk until the time when he was four months old when I bought him from my brother for \$40.00.

When I got him I added two quarts of new milk to his separated milk and with the separated and new milk he got two gallons. With that he got one pound of oil cake the first week I had him and then I bought several hundred pounds of oats enough to last me for about three months. I feed him four pounds of oats to one pound of oil cake.

When at last I ordered two hundred pounds of corn and then cut his oats to three pounds and added one pound of corn and one pound of oil cake and I kept giving him an increase of corn of about one fourth and taking away his oats the same as I added his corn and when I got down to two and one half pounds of corn I fed him that way until he had eaten one sack of corn. Then he got sick of corn and would not eat it. So he has been fed on oats and oil cake most of the time along with his two gallons of milk.

I took him to the fair in Elko and won fourth prize which is \$25.00 and along with that I get a trip to San Francisco to the livestock show.

This feeding of a baby beef has been a great experience to me. I have been on a farm all my life and hope to be on a farm or ranch the rest of my life feeding beef cattle.

CATTLE DAYS

Club Story by June Twist

Oh how glad I was to know that I could have a pet for my very own and also get some extra money for myself.

Mr. Fred Stewart was our leader from whom I got my calf. He did very well in picking me out a fine calf for the show. It was a short horn breed. There was a very few members of the club altho we had a very nice little club.

I and the rest of my club members joined in 1928.

I had quite a job on my hands during school time, but in vacation time he received a lot more attention. I fed him three times a day, packed water for him every morning, cleaned his pen and groomed him.

My calf got bloated several times but we stood him on his front feet and give him salts and castor oil and soon remedied it. A week before the show he got bloated and nearly died but we worked hard and saved him. I didn't think that after his sick spell he would be much of a show calf.

I have learned a lot from the first calf I ever had.

I won the first prize in Winn at the fair, how happy I was when I saw the judge hanging the blue ribbon on my calf. I felt very sorry for the ones who didn't get a prize. The amount of the prize was \$100.00.

We was quite a while deciding whether I should go to San Francisco in Nov. or not. They said before that the winning calf would go to San Francisco, so finally we decided that I would go.

Cattle have interested me very much since I got my calf, and have been anxious to get a heifer so I can raise some cattle.

NOTE: June Twist's calf sold in the auction ring at the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show for \$900.



An interesting group at the California Livestock and Baby Beef Show. From left to right: Dorothy Bolton, Elko County club member, Sir Thomas Lipton, center, who needs no introduction, and June Twist, club member from Humboldt County. The shorthorn steer in the picture exhibited by Owen Hill, club member from Elko County, was awarded the title of Junior Champion Baby Beef of the show. Nevada club members fared well at the show, the five exhibitors returning to Nevada with \$4540.88 in prize money and receipts from the sale of their animals.

CLUB CAMP

The sixth annual boys and girls encampment was held at the University Stock Farm, August 6-11, and was the usual big success it has been since the first camp was held in 1923. Attendance at the camp this year was 246, a smaller number than 1927. This was not surprising inasmuch as the exposition held in Reno in 1927 drew a great many more club members than can ordinarily be expected at the club camp. However, the camp was a thorough success, and in many ways considerable improvement was made over the other camps.

Herewith follows the program which shows how the 1928 camp was organized and conducted:

PROGRAM

*Of the Sixth Annual Junior Farm
Bureau Camp of the Boys and
Girls 4-H Clubs of Nevada
August 6 to 11, 1928*



Entrance to the Nevada 4-H Boys and Girls Club Camp. The Camp is located in a beautiful spot on the University of Nevada Livestock Farm

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, Cecil W. Creel, Director, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

{ Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress, of May 8 and June 30, 1914 }

T H E 4 - H C L U B C A M P

I T S A I M

Briefly stated, the aim of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp is to bring farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada to the University Farm for the purpose of giving them INSTRUCTION in agriculture and home economics; instill DEMOCRATIC principles into their lives; promote new and wider FRIENDSHIPS; give them wholesome and directed PLAY and RECREATION; promote ORDERLINESS and PATRIOTISM; develop an INSIGHT into Nevada's resources, advantages and problems, awaken in them a sense of their RESPONSIBILITY in the future upbuilding of this their native state; and instill into their minds principles of HIGH IDEALS, HONESTY, TRUTHFULNESS, and the supreme value of CHARACTER and CLEAN LIVING.

P E R S O N N E L

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	Thomas Buckman	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Camp Director	Mary Stilwell Buol	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Camp Director	Edward C. Reed	In charge of camp activities
Assistant Camp Director	V. E. Scott	In charge of camp activities and camp erection, dismantling, properties, etc.
Boys' Leader	Edward C. Reed	In charge of boys and entire military organization of camp.
Girls' Leader	Mary Stilwell Buol	In charge of girls
Camp Nurse	Mrs. N. E. Storey	In charge of health and first aid.
Camp Clerk	Eda L. Carlson	In charge of registration, camp records, etc.
Assistant Camp Clerk	Dorothy McGee	Same
Mess Director	Thomas Raycraft	In charge of arrangements for all meals, supplies, dining hall, etc.
Assistant Mess Director	Otto Schulz	Same
Transportation	C. J. Thornton	In charge of transportation for tours, etc.
Song Leader	Mrs. Kitty Wheeler	
Pianist	Helen Stimson	

I N S T R U C T O R S , C L A S S W O R K

In charge of Class Work Schedules	Jos. Wilson
Care of Electric Equipment	Oscar Clifford, Sierra Pacific Power Co.
Food Preparation	Birdeno Phillips
Applied Hand Work	Hazel Zimmerman
Dairying (Babcock testing and cow testing ass'ns)	A. J. Reed
Beef Breeds	F. W. Wilson
Wool Production	Joseph W. Wilson
Turkey Production	L. E. Cline
Potato Grading	Edward C. Reed
Seed Certification	Mark Menko
Dairy Machinery	T. B. Molstergen & V. E. Scott
Wood Control	J. H. Wittwer

DEMONSTRATIONS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Agricultural Team Demonstrations	J. H. Wittwer
Home Economics Team Demonstrations.....	Helen Stimson

CONTESTS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Livestock Judging	V. E. Scott & L. E. Cline
Field Crop and Weed Identification	Marko Menke
Textile Identification	Vida Holt
Health	Mrs. N. E. Storey
Potato Grading	Thomas Buckman

EXHIBITS

<u>Kind Of</u>	<u>In Charge Of</u>
Garden	Otto Schulz
Clothing	Vida Holt
Home Improvement	Helen Stimson
Food Preservation	Laura Mills

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Counties included: All counties having regular organized Farm Bureaus 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 year's work as far as the nature of the project will permit, or who have completed their work and handed in their report for the calendar year, 1928.

All club members, including those who have completed their work, must hand in their record books properly filled out to August 1st to their county agent before coming to camp. No member will be eligible to attend camp whose record book has not been turned in to the county agent. Record books for all club members attending camp will be filed by the county agents at the registration desk before registrations of any club members will be accepted. Suitable prizes will be offered for the best record books turned in.

Record books will be returned to the county agents who will return them to the club members at the close of the camp or upon returning home.

- (b) Local leaders of clubs
- (c) Extension agents
- (d) Drivers of cars
- (e) Chaperones where no local leader is available to perform these duties.
- (f) Special permission may be given for parents of members to attend by application through the county agent to the state office.

4. Arrival at Camp. All delegations should arrive by train or auto Monday afternoon or Monday night, August 6, 1928. All trains will be met. If coming by car, come out the University of Nevada Livestock Farm on South Virginia Road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Reno.

5. Registration. Blanks have been prepared 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 July 25, 1928, with a check covering the registration fees for the entire county delegation.

In sending in registrations, extension agents shall state whether the delegation will arrive by train, automobile or stage, and time of arrival.

In registering delegations, extension agents shall use one card for each eight members and one leader. Make careful assignments so that those folks who wish to stay together at camp, or those who bring their bedding together, will be assigned to the same tent.

Each tent must be filled to capacity. Do not leave any space unassigned in any tent unless there are not enough members to fill it. - Do not assign more than eight members and one leader to a tent. Extra members will be assigned to a tent with members from some other county. Extra leaders will be placed in charge of other tents.

6. Cost of Attending Camp. Each member and local leader will be charged a \$3.00 registration fee. Extension workers will pay a registration fee of \$10.00 and others will pay a \$5.00 fee for the week.

7. Contests. The following contests will be held:

Livestock Judging	Model Club Meeting Demonstrations
Potato Grading	Club Songs
Field Crops & Weed Identification	Club Achievement Stories
Textile Identification	Club Record Books
Food Preservation Exhibit	Club Stunts
Clothing Exhibit	Club Banners
Home Improvement Exhibit	Agricultural Demonstration Team
Health	Home Economics Demonstration Team
Club Yells	

Rules for these contests may be secured from county agents or upon application to the state extension office.

8. Contest Entries. All entries for all contests must meet the rules for each specific contest, and must be registered with the camp director by July 25, 1928.

9. Awards. Ribbons, banners, medals, cups, livestock, etc., will be awarded the winners of the various contests.

10. Medical Attention. A trained nurse will be present to attend anyone needing ordinary medical attention. Club folks will be as safe and well cared-for as they are at home.

11. Discipline. The camp will be under military discipline and no one is permitted to leave camp except by special permission from the camp director. Whole hearted and complete cooperation is expected from all in maintaining the club camp spirit. Anyone seriously breaking camp rules will be immediately sent home and not allowed to carry on any further club work.
12. Visiting Hours. Classes and special contests are held in the morning from 8.15 to 11.35. No club member will be called out of classes or contests during these hours to receive visitors or answer telephone calls, unless the cause is very urgent. Parents and friends of club members are welcome to visit the camp during these hours, however, if they wish to view the work.

WHAT TO BRING WITH YOU

Members & Leaders

Have your name on all property brought to the camp -- blankets, clothing, towels, etc., to avoid confusion and loss. THIS IS IMPORTANT.

1. 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.
- (g) Bathing suit.

2. 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) Bathing Suit.

3. Personal Accessories for Everyone.

- (a) Comb.
- (b) Toothbrush and paste.
- (c) Soap.
- (d) Two towels, bath preferred, marked with name.
- (e) Flash light is important.
- (f) Do not buy anything special for camp.

4. 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.

5. Note book and Pencil.

- (a) Bring a medium sized note book and pencil. *
- (b) Everyone takes notes on what is seen and heard to report at home. Take home a good record of the camp.

*Notebooks and pencils may be purchased at cost at headquarters.

T H E P R O G R A M

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 6 - 11, 1928

University of Nevada Livestock Farm

Reno, Nevada.

Monday, August 6th.

All delegations will arrive by train, auto or stage, be registered and assigned permanent quarters.

The first meal will be served at 6 P.M.

Tuesday, August 7th.

- 6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast, make up bed, and have tents ready for inspection.
- 7:05 Assembly - Flag Raising
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:00-11:30 Tent Inspection. Tents will be inspected during these hours daily.
- 8:00-11:30 Contests
(No person may enter more than one of the following contests)
- (1) 8:00 Livestock judging team contest at Livestock barns. All county teams report there to Professor V. E. Scott.
- (2) 8:00 Potato grading contest at kitchen. All teams report there to Thomas Buckman.
- (3) 8:00 Health Contest for both boys and girls at First Aid Tent. Contestants report in bathing suits. Mrs. Storey in charge.
- (4) 9:00 Field Crop and Weed Identification Contest for all boys at camp. Mark Menke in charge. Contestants report to Mr. Menke at Livestock Barn -(loft of barn)
- (5) 9:00 Textile Identification Contest for all girls. Vida Holt in charge. Contestants report to Miss Holt under trees near dining hall.
- (6) 9:00 Garden Exhibit Contest, Otto Schulz in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Mr. Schulz at dining hall.
- (7) 9:00 Clothing Exhibit Contest. Hazel Zimmerman in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Miss Zimmerman at dining hall.

(Tuesday, August 7th, (Contd.))

- (9) 9:00 Home Improvement Contest. Helon Stimson in charge. Contestants report with exhibits to Miss Stimson at Dining Hall.
- (10) 10:30 General assembly of entire camp for announcements and preliminary instructions.
- 12:10 Assembly - Dinner
- 12:15 Dinner.
- 1:00-1:30 P.M. Rest period for all club members. Everybody rest and be quiet. No loud talking. Write a letter home, the folks will want to hear from you.
- Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed at headquarters.
- 1:00-1:30 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall - Period 1.
(Upon request counties will be assigned a time for practicing their club stunts in the dining hall.)
- 1:30 Assembly.
1. Introduction of guests and delegates.
2. Team Demonstrations
3. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.
- 3:30-5:00 Games
- 4:55-5:25 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 2
- 5:25-5:55 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 3.
- 5:55 Assembly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 6:55-7:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 4.
- 7:30 Assembly - Bonfire meeting.
- 7:35-9:00 Bonfire Meeting and Marshmallow Roast
Address, Director of Extension Cecil W. Croel, "Why You Are Here."
Special Music
- 9:30 Taps
- 10:00 Lights Out, No Talking.

Wednesday, August 8th

6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection.

7:05 Assembly - Flag raising

7:15 Breakfast

8:15-11:35 Classes

Boys and Girls

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Beef Breeds	Turkey Production	Use of the Babcock test	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork	Care of Electric Equipment
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. F	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place	Live-stock Barn	Under trees near headquarters	Dairy Barn	Dining Hall	Under trees near dining hall	Upstairs livestock barn

9:00-11:00 Local Leaders' Conference - C. W. Creel, presiding.
 "Club Work from a Local Leader's View Point."
 1. Value of club work to the local community.
 2. Demonstrations, their value and use.
 3. Why we have records and reports.

12:10 Assembly - Dinner

12:15 Dinner

1:00-1:30 P.M. Rest Period, Everyone quiet.
 Tent leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed, at headquarters.

1:00-1:30 Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 5.

1:30-3:00 Assembly - club songs and yells.
 1. Team Demonstrations
 2. Demonstration Model Club Meeting
 3. Club yell "contest"

3:00-5:00 Swimming - Trip to Bowers' Mansion.

5:00 Leave Bowers Mansion for camp

5:55 Assembly - Supper

6:00 Supper.

Wednesday, August 8th (Cont.)

6:55-7:20 P.M. Stunt practice hour, Dining Hall, Period 6.

7:25 Assembly - evening program

7:30 Evening Program

1. Club songs and introduction of guests and delegations.
2. Team demonstrations.
3. Special music
4. Club Achievement Story Contest
5. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.

9:00 Taps.

10:00 Lights out. No Talking.

Thursday, August 9th.

6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise and prepare for breakfast. Make beds and have tents ready for inspection

7:05 Assembly - flag raising

7:15 Breakfast

8:15-11:35 Classes

Boys and Girls.

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Wood Control	Dairy Machinery	Value of cow Testing and Herd Records	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork	Care of Electric Equipment
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place	Under trees near head-quarters	Dairy Barn	Livestock Barn	Dining Hall	Under trees near dining hall	Dining Hall

12:10 Assembly - Dinner

12:15 Dinner

1:00-1:30 P.M. Rest Period, Everyone Quiet

Tent Leaders will meet this period with Edward C. Reed at headquarters

1:00-1:30 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 7.

Thursday, August 9th (Cont.)

- 1:30-3:00 P.M. Assembly.
1. Address, Mrs. Kitty Wheeler, Chairman Home & Community Department, Nevada State Farm Bureau
 2. Address, Mrs. C. A. Bovett, Western Regional Committoe-woman, American Farm Bureau Federation.
 3. Special Music.
 4. Team Demonstrations
 5. Model Club Meeting Demonstration.
- 3:00-5:00 Games
- 4:55-5:55 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 8.
- 5:55 Assembly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 6:55-7:25 Stunt Practice Hour, Dining Hall, Period 9.
- 7:30 Assembly, Evening Program, Stunt Night.
County Stunts and Songs.
This is visitors' night, Invite your friends in Reno, Sparks and adjacent territory.
- 10:00 Taps
- 10:20 Lights Out, No Talking.

Friday, August 10th

- 6:30 A.M. Reveille - Arise, follow same procedure as on other days.
- 7:05 Assembly - flag raising
- 7:15 Breakfast
- 8:15-8:35 Classes

Boys and Girls.

Hours	Boys	Boys	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
	Wool Production in Nevada	Certified Seed	Potato Grading	Food Preparation	Applied Handwork	Care of Electric Equipment
8:15 to 9:15	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F
9:25 to 10:25	Co. B	Co. C	Co. A	Co. E	Co. F	Co. D
10:35 to 11:35	Co. C	Co. A	Co. B	Co. F	Co. D	Co. E
Meeting Place	Livestock Barn	Under trees back of girls quarters	Under trees near camp kitchen	Dining Hall	Under trees near dining hall	Dining hall

Friday, August 10th (Cont.)

- 9:00-10:00 A.M. Local Leaders' Conference, Round table discussion,
J. D. Yeager, President Nevada State Farm Bureau, presiding .
- 12:10 Assembly - dinner
- 12:15 Dinner
- 1:00-1:30 P.M. Assenbly, J. D. Yeager, President, Nevada State Farm Bureau
1. Address, J. D. Yeager, President Nevada State Farm Bureau
1:00-1:30 2. Team Demonstrations
- 1:45- 4:15 Tour, Swimming at Idlewild Park, Visit Reno, University
of Nevada, State Building and various manufacturing
concerns.
- 4:15-5:15 Visiting stores in Reno - shopping.
- 5:15 Leave State Building for Camp Grounds
- 5:55 Assenbly - Supper
- 6:00 Supper
- 7:00 Dismantling tents of all those who are leaving camp.
Everybody helps do this.
- 7:30 Assenbly, Evening program.
1. Special music
2. Address and presentation of prizes, Cecil W. Crool

Saturday, August 11th.

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - arise
- 6:30 Breakfast
- 7:00 Dismantling tents and camp, pack all baggage and stack
camp equipment where told.
Everybody helps do this.

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RULES & REGULATIONS

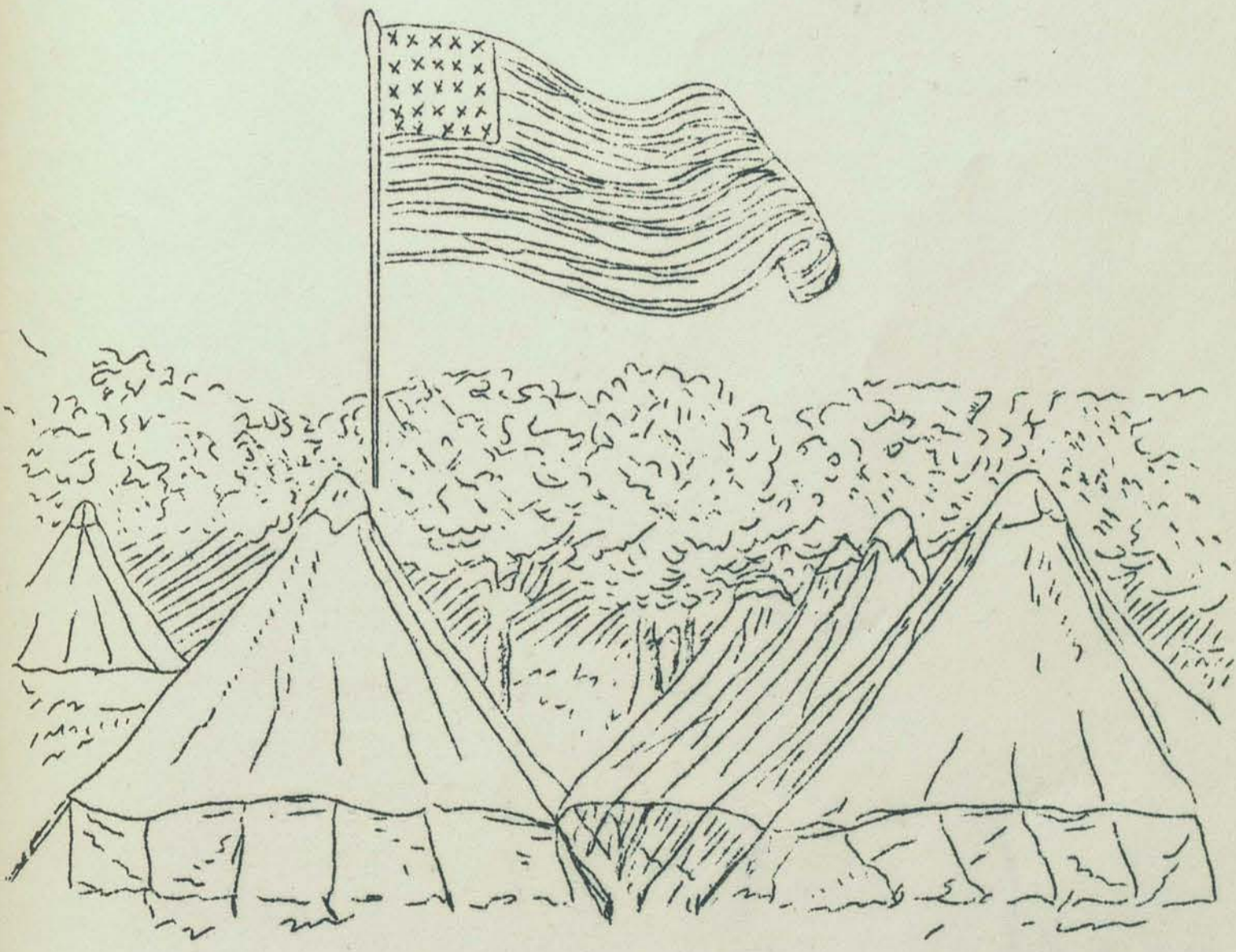
FOR

1928 Boys & Girls 4-H Club Camp

University of Nevada Livestock Farm

Reno, Nevada

August 6-11, 1928



Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, Cecil W. Creel,
Director, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress, of May 8 and June 30, 1914

4-H CLUB CAMP CONTESTS

Rules and Regulations

1928

Entries for all contests should be in the hands of the Camp Director by July 25th, 1928, on the proper forms furnished for this purpose. No person may enter more than one of the following contests: Livestock Judging, Potato Grading, Health Contest, Field Crop & Weed Identification Contest, Textile Identification Contest and Exhibit Contests.

Livestock Judging Team Contest

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 July 25, 1928, on proper forms which will be provided for this purpose.
3. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled for at least three months prior to the contest.
4. All members of a team must be members of the same standard livestock club. Any club member who has competed in three previous club camp livestock contests is not eligible.

The team from a standard 4-H livestock club selected to represent a county may be selected as the county may see fit, subject to the approval of the county extension agent.

5. The contest will be in charge of:
Professor V. E. Scott, University of Nevada -- Assisted by
Professor F. W. Wilson, University of Nevada
J. W. Wilson, County Extension Agent, Elko, Nevada
L. E. Cline, County Extension Agent, Churchill County
Margaret Regan, Clerk.

County agents, local leaders or club members shall not assist the judges in the management or scoring of the contest unless requested. It shall be the duty of the judges to decide as to the order in which the animals shall be placed, to score the oral reasons of the contestants and to explain to the contestants the reasons for placing the animals in each class.

6. The contest will start at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, August 7, and will continue until all classes are judged and reasons given.
7. Each contestant shall give oral reasons for placing the class that corresponds to his club project and such other classes that are called for by the judge. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the placing of each class and two minutes for oral reasons.
8. The contest will include the judging of four classes of livestock, four animals in a ring as follows: One class of Shorthorns, one class of sheep, one class of Holstein dairy cows, and one class of Horefords.
9. 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.

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:

Placing:

Shorthorns	100
Herefords	100
Sheep	100
Holsteins	100

Reasons: 100

Highest possible score. . . . 500

12. No member may enter who has attended a College of Agriculture for a longer period than two weeks.
13. Following the contest and club camp, a summary of the individual and team scores will be furnished each contestant.

Demonstration Team Contest

1. Each county will be entitled to enter one agricultural and one home economics demonstration team in the state contest; members of these teams must be, and must have been for three months, bona-fide club members in good standing.
2. All members of the team must represent the same standard club and demonstrate in the club project which they are carrying on at home. All members of the team may be selected in any way 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 July 25th 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 demonstration time. A severe cut will be made for running over any of these allotments. Five minutes overtime will mean elimination.
5. Upon arrival at camp, the captains of the teams will draw for place and give their demonstration at time allotted on the program as a result of the drawing. The results of the drawings and order in which the teams appear on the program will be announced on the camp bulletin board Tuesday A.M., August 8th.

6. The following score card will be used for judging the work of the demonstration teams:

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

7. The contests will be judged by at least two 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. Members of demonstration teams should be uniformly dressed if possible. Neat uniforms always leave a favorable impression with the public. All demonstration equipment must be properly put away after demonstrations.

Health Contest

1. This contest will be held Tuesday morning, August 8th at 8:00 A.M. at the First Aid tent.
2. Each county may select one boy and one girl to represent them in the contest. Contestants selected should not be competing in other contests which are being carried on at the same time.
3. Each county may select their health contestants in any way they wish, but we strongly advise that the selection be made on the basis of a health examination made by a physician in your county. Score cards for these health examinations may be secured from your extension agent.
4. The contestants representing each county will each be judged in a like manner by a doctor, and the healthiest boy and girl will then be selected according to the score made.

5. The contestants are requested to wear bathing suits during the examination.
6. Mrs. Storey will be in charge of this contest.

Field Crop and Wood Identification Contest

1. All agricultural club members who attend camp and are not entered in the livestock judging contest, potato grading contest or health contest, will enter this contest.
2. The contest will be held Tuesday morning, August 7th, at 9 o'clock.
3. Each club member will be given a card on which to write the name of the crops or woods to be identified.
4. No conversing will be allowed between club members during the contest.
5. There will be exhibits of seed and forage of the following crops and woods. If seed or forage is not available pictures may be used.

Crops

1. Alfalfa
2. Sweet Corn
3. Red Clover
4. Alsiko Clover
5. White Clover
6. Sudan Grass
7. Timothy
8. Kentucky Bluegrass
9. Red Top
10. Orchard Grass
11. Italian Rye
12. Brome Grass
13. Flax
14. Canadian Field Peas
15. Barley
16. Oats
17. Wheat
18. Rye
19. Burbank Potato

20. Notted Gem Potatoes
21. Hulless Oats
22. Hulless Barley
23. Boardless Barley
24. Sunflower

Woods

1. Morning Glory
2. Canadian Thistle
3. Quack Grass
4. Russian Knop Wood
5. Johnson Grass
6. White Top
7. Poverty Wood
8. Russian Thistle
9. Puncture Vine
10. Pigweed
11. Dodder

The contestants will be required to correctly name 25 out of this list.

Potato Grading Contest

1. Each county may enter one or more teams of two members each.
2. A team must represent one standard potato or garden club. Members must be regularly enrolled club members in good standing, and who have enrolled for at least three months prior to the contest.
3. The contest will start at 8:00 A.M. Tuesday, August 7th, at the Camp Kitchen.

Each contestant will grade a sack of Notted Gem or Burbank type potatoes according to U.S. Grades, independently of his team mate. 15 minutes will be allowed each contestant for grading.

The contestants will make three grades-U.S.No. 1, U. S. No. 2, and culls.

The error in grading in pounds will be scored against each contestant. The team score will be made up of the combined score of the two members of a team and the team making the lowest score will be judged winner of the contest.

The score of the potato grading contest will read something like this:

1st - <u>Nye County</u>	Lbs.
John Doo	$\frac{3}{2}$
Richard Doo	4
Total	$4\frac{1}{2}$

2nd - <u>Esmeralda County</u>	
James Jones	5
Leo Triplett	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Total	$6\frac{3}{4}$

3rd - <u>Storey County</u>	
Pete Anderson	6
Leo Smith	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Total	$10\frac{1}{2}$

Textile Identification Contest

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

Exhibit Contest

The following score card will be used in judging all exhibit contests: Garden, Clothing, Home Improvement and Food Preservation.

Accuracy of Information	25
Direct value in solving some Nevada problem	25
Forceful presentation - Its ability to arouse interest.	25
Attractive arrangement of materials	<u>25</u>
Total.	100

Model Club Meeting Demonstration

1. Each county may enter one standard club.
2. Time allowed for contest - not to exceed one-half hour.
3. Object of demonstration - to show how a club meeting should best be conducted.
4. Model club meeting demonstrations will be held at various times during the weeks program; but in case of lack of time to prevent all clubs entering the contest, preference will be given to the earliest entries received. Entries may be made any time before July 25th. A silver cup will be awarded the winner of the contest.

Stunt Contest

1. Stunts this year will be confined strictly to club stunts illustrating different phases of club work.
2. Each county is limited to one stunt.
3. Counties must bring their own equipment for their stunts.
4. The time limit for each stunt will be ten (10) minutes and two (2) minutes for setting the stage, making a total of twelve (12) minutes allowed for each stunt. A severe cut will be made for running overtime and three minutes overtime shall mean elimination.
5. 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)	
Total	100

6. There will be at least two judges for this contest.
7. All county delegations will sit together on stunt night.

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	30
Total.	100

3. At least two persons will be chosen to judge this contest.

Club Yell Contest

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

County Banner Contest

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

Originality	40
Publicity value	30
Attractiveness	<u>30</u>
Total	100

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

Club Achievement Story Contest

1. Purpose: To arouse interest in club work, its methods and the good results secured for your state, community and club members.
2. Each county may enter one contestant in this contest.
3. Each contestant is allowed ten (10) minutes to tell the story of his club work: what he has done in club work and what club work has done for him and his community. A severe cut will be made for running overtime, and three minutes overtime will mean elimination.
4. The following score card will be used in judging these stories:

Improvement resulting from club work	45
Publicity Value - the ability to interest others in club work	30
Pleasing presentation (ease of manner; distinct, clear, delivery, etc.)	<u>25</u>
Total	100

Best Kept Tent Contest

Tents will be inspected every morning and scored on the following points:

Well made beds	25
Clothing & other possessions neatly packed away or hung up	25
Floor in good condition.	25
General attractive appearance (<u>inside</u> and <u>outside</u>)	<u>25</u>
Total	100

The scores for the week for each tent will be averaged, and the awards given to the tents having the highest average.

Each day a flag will be hoisted over the tent judged to present the best, cleanest, and neatest appearance.

CLUB CAMP ATTENDANCE1923 - 1928

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Number of Counties participating:	6	9	9	10	11	11
Number attending from each county: (Club members, local leaders, visitors, extension agents)						
Clark	0	5	3	10	2	8
Churchill	9	38	1	32	61	32
Elko	20	51	48	42	39	36
Eureka	0	0	0	0	8	8
Humboldt	7	11	9	18	14	6
Lander	0	0	0	0	11	17
Lincoln	0	28	41	3	18	1
Lyon	34	38	35	34	38	19
Pershing	24	28	23	31	29	6
Washoe	58	65	63	48	63	47
White Pine	0	5	36	54	26	34
Others attending camp	12	0	14	0	15	32
Total Camp Attendance	164	269	273	272	324	246

1928 FARM BUREAU CAMP FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance in Bank	\$ 55.95	
Western Nevada Extension Appropriation.	183.61	
Club Camp Registrations	906.00	
Nevada State Farm Bureau.	100.00	
Depreciation Fees	73.00	
Refund from Insurance	4.70	
Cash from sale of books and pencils at camp	1.25	
	<u>1324.51</u>	\$1324.51

EXPENDITURES

1. Food

Economy Laundry	\$ 1.00	
Cook's wages	88.00	
Board of Regents - Milk	48.30	
Chism Ice Cream Company	21.00	
W.I. Mitchell Co. - Feeds	70.53	
Pacific Fruit and Produce Company	44.65	
Humphrey Supply Company	17.85	
French Bakery	43.50	
Crescent Creamery	3.75	
Union Ice Company	28.90	
Nevada Packing Company	180.61	
Nevada Packing Company	15.72	
	<u>563.81</u>	\$563.81

2. Labor at Camp

Construction and Dismantling Camp	118.75	
Filling and emptying ticks	35.00	
Digging garbage ditch	14.25	
Night watchman	25.00	
Bugler	5.00	
	<u>198.00</u>	198.00

3. Transportation

Gas and oil for truck	10.91	
Cash paid for oil	1.25	
	<u>12.16</u>	12.16

4. Telephone

3.00	3.00
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5. Electric Lights

Labor of Electrician	19.22	
Electric light bill	11.20	
	<u>30.42</u>	30.42

6. Permanent Camp Repairs and Additional Equipment

Hobart Estate Company	11.95	
Commercial Hardware	22.80	
Rehe Sporting Goods Company	2.40	

Brought Forward - Receipts \$1524.51
 Carried forward - Expenditures \$807.39

6. Perm. Camp Repairs and Equip. (Cont'd.)

J.R. Bradley - Plumbing	\$21.37	
University of Nevada - Plumber	19.50	
Reno Mercantile Company - Equipment	3.00	
New York Cleaners - Coat Hangers	6.25	
Peavine Transfer Company	2.50	
Townsend Key Company - Keys	3.60	
Reno Electrical Works	17.75	
	<u>111.12</u>	111.12

7. Demonstrations and Class Work

Hazel Zimmerman	4.98	
Brundidge's	21.13	
Grey Reid Wright Company	1.97	
Valley Seed Company	1.80	
	<u>29.88</u>	29.88

8. Prizes

Reno Stationery Company	1.40	
Herz Brothers	10.00	
Warren-Kahse Co.	3.60	
National Club Committee	8.05	
Walter N. Brunt Company	19.16	
St. Louis Button Company	17.25	
Armanke Office Supply	6.55	
The Swallow	2.55	
	<u>68.26</u>	68.26

9. Recreation

Emporium of Music - Music	2.00	
J.D. Mariner - Piano	10.00	
Mr. Post - Instruction	25.00	
H.E. Saviers & Son - Phonograph	5.00	
	<u>42.00</u>	42.00

10. First Aid Supplies

Skeels McIntosh Drug Co.	18.14	18.14
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11. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Supplies	4.35	
L.J. Allen - Contribution Camp Plummer	25.00	
	<u>29.35</u>	29.35

12. Refunds on Registrations

Louise Vignolo, Elko County	3.00	
Katherine Stimson - Elko County	6.00	

Carried forward - Receipts \$1324.51
 Carried forward - Expenditures \$1106.14

12. Refunds (Continued)

C.J. Thornton - Washoe County	\$ 21.00	
Ross Lyle - Elko County	9.00	
Vida Holt - White Pine County	9.00	
J.H. Wittwer - Clark & Lincoln counties	4.00	
Hazel Zimmerman - Washoe County	9.00	
Alice Siri - White Pine County	5.00	
A.J. Reed - Pershing County	3.00	
L.E. Cline - Churchill County	6.00	
Mrs. G. McGinnis - Washoe County	6.00	
	<u>81.00</u>	81.00

13. Insurance

Washoe County Bank	57.00	<u>57.00</u>
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TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$1244.14

CLUB CAMP RECEIPTS

\$1324.51

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$1244.14

BALANCE

\$80.37 (Dec. 8-'28)

REGISTRATIONS - 1928 CLUB CAMPCHURCHILL COUNTY

34 members @ \$3.00	\$102.00	
2 agents @ 10.00	20.00	
	<u>122.00</u>	\$122.00
Refunded	-6.00	
	<u>116.00</u>	

CLARK COUNTY

7 members @ \$3.00	21.00	
1 agent @ 10.00	10.00	
1 visitor @ 5.00	5.00	
	<u>36.00</u>	36.00
Refunded	-2.00	
	<u>34.00</u>	

LINCOLN COUNTY

1 visitor @ \$5.00	5.00	5.00
Refunded	-2.00	
	<u>3.00</u>	

ELKO COUNTY

41 members @ \$3.00	123.00	
1 visitor @ 5.00	5.00	
2 agents @ 10.00	20.00	
	<u>148.00</u>	148.00
Refunded	-18.00	
	<u>130.00</u>	

EUREKA COUNTY

1 unclaimed refund	3.00	
8 members @ \$3.00	24.00	
	<u>27.00</u>	27.00

WHITE PINE COUNTY

36 members @ \$3.00	108.00	
3 agents @ 10.00	30.00	
2 visitors @ 5.00	10.00	
	<u>148.00</u>	148.00
Refunded	-14.00	
	<u>134.00</u>	

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

6 members @ \$3.00	18.00	
1 agent @ 10.00	10.00	
	<u>28.00</u>	28.00

LANDER COUNTY

17 members @ \$3.00	51.00	51.00
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LYON COUNTY

19 members @ \$3.00	57.00	
1 agent @ 10.00	10.00	
	<u>67.00</u>	67.00

TOTAL		\$632.00
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TOTAL CARRIED FORWARD

\$632.00

PERSHING COUNTY

7 members @ \$3.00	\$21.00	
1 agent @ 10.00	10.00	
	<u>31.00</u>	31.00
Refunded	-3.00	
	<u>28.00</u>	

WASHOE COUNTY

28 members @ \$3.00	174.00	
2 agents @ 10.00	20.00	
3 unclaimed ref- unds	9.00	
	<u>203.00</u>	203.00
Refunded	36.00	
	<u>167.00</u>	

STATE OFFICE REGISTRATIONS

Cecil W. Creel	10.00	
Thomas Buckman	10.00	
Mrs. M.S. Buol	10.00	
V.E. Scott	10.00	
	<u>40.00</u>	40.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM REGIS. . . \$906.00

SUMMARY OF 1928 CLUB CAMP FINANCES

	<u>BANK</u>		<u>BALANCE</u>
	<u>RECEIPTS</u>		
Balance in Bank, February 1928		\$55.95	
Western Nevada Extension Appropriation		183.61	
Club Camp Registrations.		906.00	
Nevada State Farm Bureau		100.00	
Depreciation fees collected to date.		73.00	
Refund on Insurance paid on equipment.		4.70	
Cash from sale of pencils and stamps at camp		<u>1.25</u>	
			\$1324.51
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Food costs.		\$563.81	
Labor at camp		198.00	
Transportation.		12.16	
Telephone.		3.00	
Electric Lights.		30.42	
Permanent camp equip. etc.		111.12	
Demonstrations and class work		29.88	
Prizes.		68.26	
Recreation		42.00	
First aid supplies.		18.14	
Miscellaneous		29.35	
Insurance.		57.00	
Refunds on registrations.		<u>81.00</u>	
		\$1244.14	\$80.37

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP

1928

MENUSMONDAY, AUGUST 6thBREAKFASTDINNERSUPPER

Creamed dried beef on toast
Baked potatoes
Rolls - butter
Milk
Pineapple

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th

Oranges
Oat Meal
Scrambled Eggs
Corn Bread
Milk, Cocoa, Coffee

Roast Beef - Gravy
Mashed potatoes
Spinach - beets
Bread - butter
Milk- Watermelon

Weinerwursts
Boiled potatoes
Hot Slaw
Bread - butter
Milk - Baked Apples

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8th

Prunes
Farina
Soft boiled eggs
Toast - Butter
Milk, Cocoa, Coffee

Beef stew & vegetables
Lettuce salad
Bread - Butter
Milk
Ice Cream

Macaroni and cheese
Tomato sauce
Combination salad
Bread - Butter
Milk
Peaches

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9th

Stewed Prunes
Cornmeal mush
Creamed eggs
Rolls - Butter
Milk, Cocoa, Coffee

Hamburger
Baked potatoes
String beans
Bread - butter
Milk
Watermelon

Spanish beans
Carrot salad
Bread - Butter
Milk
Chocolate Pudding, Custard
Sauce

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10th

Stewed Peaches
Oat Meal
Bacon
Graham Quick Bread
Milk, Cocoa, Coffee

Baked Pork and Beans
Cold slaw
Bread - Butter
Milk
Canned Plums

Roast Veal and Dressing
Apple Sauce
Steamed potatoes
Dried Lima Beans
Bread - Butter
Milk
Ice Cream

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th

Fruit
Left-over cereal
Hash
Toast - Butter
Milk, Cocoa, Coffee

Cost per person per meal - 16.4¢

(This does not include the many guests for which no charge was made).

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension Work

(Project 2 B)

for

1 9 2 8

by

Mary Stilwell Buol

Assistant Director

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- (i) { Agricultural engineering.
- { Agricultural 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. 1

Mary Stilwell Buol	Assistant Director	2 short visits
(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
		made from state
		office.
- 1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work. 1½

(a) Name <u>Lyon County Farm Bureau</u>	
(b) Number of members	104
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 2

	9
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3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 3

	4
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4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4

(a) Juniors	0
(b) Adults <u>(One leader worked in 3 small communities)</u>	2
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5

(a) Junior	0
(b) Adult	0
6. Membership in above clubs: 6

(a) Boys ¹	0	(c) Men	0
(b) Girls ¹	0	(d) Women	0
7. Number of club members completing: 7

(a) Boys ²	0	(c) Men	0
(b) Girls ²	0	(d) Women	0
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8

(a) Boys	0
(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.....	0	} 9
		{ (b) Demonstration.....	0	
10.	Number entering college this year who may 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
13.	Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....		0	13
14.	Number of different homes visited.....		0	14
15.	Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office.....	0	} 15
		{ (b) Telephone.....	0	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office.....		3	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field.....		6	17
17½.	Number of news articles prepared for press ³		2	17½
18.	Number of individual letters written.....		12	18
18½.	Number of bulletins distributed.....		0	18½
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	0	} 19
		{ (b) County.....	0	
20.	Training meetings held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Junior work.....	{ (1) Number.....	} 20
			{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	
		{ (b) Adult work.....	{ (1) Number.....	
			{ (2) Leaders in attendance.....	
21.	Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	8	} 21
		{ (b) Attendance.....	496	
22.	Farmers' institutes held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	} 22
		{ (b) Number of sessions.....	0	
		{ (c) Attendance.....	0	
23.	Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	} 23
		{ (b) Attendance.....	0	
24.	Encampments held	{ (a) Junior.....	{ (1) Number.....	} 24
			{ (2) Attendance by club members.....	
			{ (a) Boys.....	
			{ (b) Girls.....	
			{ (3) Total attendance.....	
		{ (b) Farm women.....	{ (1) Number.....	
			{ (2) Attendance by club members.....	
			{ (3) Total attendance.....	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	} 25
		{ (b) Attendance.....	0	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	0	} 26
		{ (b) Motion pictures.....	0	
		{ (c) Charts.....	0	

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.² See definition on page 3.³ Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

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 (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. ² (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	
[Illustrative entry] <i>Poultry</i> -----	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)----- }					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).					34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)----- } { Rural engineering—home (page 26)----- }					35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).					36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20)-----					37
38. Nutrition (page 21)-----					38
39. Clothing (page 22)-----					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)-----					43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) ³ -----					44

TOTAL-----	X X X	X X X			

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.

³ Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

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.....							57
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							58
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							59
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							60
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	61
62. Number of junior clubs ³							62
63. Number of members enrolled. { (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....							63
64. Number of members completing ⁴ { (1) Boys..... (2) Girls.....							
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....							65
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members.....	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	66
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....							67
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....							68
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time.....							69
69½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....							69½
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page. (Include questions 59, 64, 67, 68, 69, and 69½ less duplications.).....							70
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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.

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
107. Number of members completing							107
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
114½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)							114½
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114½ less duplications.)							115

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 plantations established 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
130½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	130½
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page. (Include questions 118, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, and 130½ less duplications.)	131

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					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. 8-5146
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							138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations							141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations							142
143. Number of junior clubs ²							143
144. Number of members enrolled							144
							145
145. Number of members completing							145
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed							146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year							147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year							148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time							149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks							150
151. Number of animals discarded							151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year					X X X		152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc					X X X		153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year							154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs							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.

AGRICULTURAL 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
181 $\frac{1}{4}$. Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	181 $\frac{1}{4}$
181 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(a) Cultivators.....
	(b) Plows.....
181 $\frac{3}{4}$. Number of machines involved in question 181 $\frac{1}{2}$	(c) Tractors and gas engines.....
	(d) Sprayers.....
	(e) Harvesters and threshers.....
	(f) Other.....
	181 $\frac{3}{4}$
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	182
	(a) Barns.....
	(b) Hog houses.....
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....
	(d) Silos.....
	(e) Other.....
	183
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	185
185 $\frac{1}{2}$. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181 $\frac{1}{4}$, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$, 181 $\frac{3}{4}$, 182, 184, and 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.).....	186

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..... { (a) Boys..... } 194
 { (b) Girls..... }

195. Number of members completing..... { (a) Boys..... } 195
 { (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

198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year..... 198½

199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page. (Include questions 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, and 198½ less duplications.)..... 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 bee-keeping, 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)	(b)	(c) ¹
	Beekeeping.	Handicraft.	
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.....	{ (1) Boys.....		} 211
	{ (2) Girls.....		
212. Number of members completing.....	{ (1) Boys.....		} 212
	{ (2) Girls.....		
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. 8-5146
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.....	} 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.]

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

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.

		(Not 4-H Clubs)		
239.	Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	0	} 239
		(b) Juniors.....	4	
240.	Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 240
		(b) Girls.....	146	
		(c) Boys.....	102	
241.	Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 241
		(b) Girls.....	146	
		(c) Boys.....	102	
242.	Number of method demonstrations given.....		0	242
243.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 243
		(b) Girls.....	146	
		(c) Boys.....	102	
244.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 244
		(b) Girls.....	146	
		(c) Boys.....	102	
245.	Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 245
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
246.	Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 246
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
247.	Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		2	247
248.	Number of children involved in preceding question.....		65	248
249.	Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		76	249
250.	Number of children involved in preceding question.....		201	250
251.	Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		171	251

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

No. community demonstrations.....	4
No. volunteer local leaders.....	2
No. children enrolled.....	248
" " completing.....	248
Percent increase normal children.....	+12.91
Percent decrease dangerously underweight.....	-6.45
No. communities reaching state goal.....	1

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 ----- } 252
	{ (b) Juniors ----- }
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 253
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 254
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 256
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 257
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 258
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 259
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
	{ (c) Boys ----- }
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 260
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 261
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 262
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 263
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 264
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
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 ----- } 266
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 267
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 268
	{ (b) Girls ----- }
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----- } 269
	{ (b) Girls ----- }

[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.

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..... (b) Juniors.....	} 283
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 284
285. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 285
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 287
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 288
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 289
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 290
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 291
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms..... (b) Living rooms..... (c) Dining rooms..... (d) Other rooms.....	} 292
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		293

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

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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..... (b) Juniors.....	} 294
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 295
296. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 296
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....		297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 298
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 299

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..... (b) No.....	} 302
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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.]

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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.

AGRICULTURAL 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 agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to agricultural 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.....	(b) Juniors.....	318	
319. Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	(b) Girls.....	(c) Boys.....	319
320. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	(b) Girls.....	(c) Boys.....	320
321. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women.....	(b) Girls.....	(c) Boys.....	321
322. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	(b) Girls.....	(c) Boys.....	322
323. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	(b) Girls.....	(c) Boys.....	323
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.

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.]

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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

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.]

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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..... (b) Juniors	} 362
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls	} 363
	{ (c) Boys	
364. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls	} 364
	{ (c) Boys	
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....		365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls	} 366
	{ (c) Boys	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls	} 367
	{ (c) Boys	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls	} 368
	{ (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.]

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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.....
- (b) Canned goods.....
- (c) Dairy products.....
- (d) Fruits and vegetables.....
- (e)
- (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.]

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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 Mary Stilwell Buol County/ Assistant Director Agent.
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928.

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 _____ 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, 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).
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SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

- (i) { Agricultural engineering.
- { Agricultural 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. 1

(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year.)
Mary Stilwell Buol	Assistant	11
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

- 1½. County association, if any, fostering extension work. 1½

(a) Name	-----	9
(b) Number of members	-----	846

2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 2

3. Number of above communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 3

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4

(a) Juniors	-----	67
(b) Adults	-----	104

5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5

(a) Junior	-----	40
(b) Adult	-----	24

6. Membership in above clubs: 6

(a) Boys ¹	30	(c) Men	0
(b) Girls ¹	348	(d) Women	433

7. Number of club members completing: 7

(a) Boys ²	16	(c) Men	0
(b) Girls ²	218	(d) Women	430

8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8

(a) Boys	-----	0
(b) Girls	-----	30

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.....	3	} 9
		(b) Demonstration.....	10	
10.	Number entering college this year who may have been club members.....		1	10
11.	Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....		0	11
12.	Number of different farms visited.....		0	12
13.	Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....		1099	13
14.	Number of different homes visited.....		471	14
15.	Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office.....	858	} 15
		(b) Telephone.....	1768	
16.	Number of days agent spent in office.....		1177	16
17.	Number of days agent spent in field.....		386	17
17½.	Number of news articles prepared for press ³		79	17½
18.	Number of individual letters written.....		2436	18
18½.	Number of bulletins distributed.....		561	18½
19.	Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community.....	18	} 19
		(b) County.....	6	
		(c) State.....	3	
20.	Training meetings held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Junior work { (1) Number.....	16	} 20
		(2) Leaders in attendance.....	61	
		(b) Adult work { (1) Number.....	29	
		(2) Leaders in attendance.....	180	
21.	Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number.....	331	} 21
		(b) Attendance.....	12147	
22.	Farmers' institutes held.....	{ (a) Number.....	0	} 22
		(b) Number of sessions.....	0	
		(c) Attendance.....	0	
23.	Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number.....	1	} 23
		(b) Attendance.....	32	
24.	Encampments held	{ (1) Number.....	1	} *
	{ (a) Junior.....	(2) Attendance by club members { (a) Boys.....	1	
		(b) Girls.....	95	
		(3) Total attendance.....	117	
	{ (b) Farm women.....	(1) Number.....	0	
		(2) Attendance by club members.....	0	
		(3) Total attendance.....	0	
25.	Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number.....	172	} 25
		(b) Attendance.....	9016	
26.	Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides.....	0	} 26
		(b) Motion pictures.....	6	
		(c) Charts.....	10	

¹ Do not count the same visit as both a farm visit and a home visit.² See definition on page 3.³ Include county and State press, agricultural journals, and home magazines. Do not count items relating to notices of meetings only.

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).....	0	0	0	0	27
28. Farm crops (pages 8, 9, 10, 11).....	0	0	0	0	28
29. { Horticulture (page 12)—home gardens (page 27) } { Beautification of home grounds (page 26)..... }	7	10	4	8	29
30. Forestry (page 13).....	0	0	0	0	30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds (page 13).....	0	0	0	0	31
32. Animal husbandry (pages 14, 15, columns b, c, d, f).....	0	0	0	0	32
33. Dairy husbandry (pages 14, 15, column a)—home dairy (page 29).	0	0	0	2	33
34. Poultry husbandry (pages 14, 15, column e)—home poultry (page 28).	0	0	0	1	34
35. { Rural engineering (page 16)..... } { Rural engineering—home (page 26)..... }	1	1	0	1	35
36. Agricultural economics (pages 17, 18)—home marketing (page 30).	0	0	0	0	36
37. Foods (pages 19, 20).....	17	17	2	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
38. Nutrition (page 21).....	19	25	4	153 $\frac{1}{4}$	38
39. Clothing (page 22).....	25	28	7	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
40. Home management (page 23).....	10	10	2	32	40
41. House furnishings (page 24).....	11	14	0	26-3/4	41
42. Home health and sanitation (page 25).....	6	1	4	2	42
43. Community activities (pages 18, 31).....	6	16	1	58	43
44. Miscellaneous (pages 18, 31) ³	20	14	6	286	44
.....					
.....					
.....					
TOTAL.....	X X X	X X X	30	712	

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.

³ Boys' and girls' club work should be distributed among the proper subject-matter headings and not entered as a separate project.

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
	(1) Boys.....						
(2) Girls.....							78
	78. Number of members completing {						
(1) Boys.....							79
	(2) 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
83½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....							83½
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page. (Include questions 73, 78, 81, 82, 83, and 83½ less duplications.).....							84

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
(1) Boys.....					
(2) Girls.....					
92. Number of members completing work.....					92
(1) Boys.....					
(2) 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
98½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....					98½
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page. (Include questions 87, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98½ less duplications.).....					99
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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
107. Number of members completing							107
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
114½. Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.)							114½
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page. (Include questions 102, 107, 110, 111, 113, and 114½ less duplications.)							115

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.

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						138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way						139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year						140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations						141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations						142
143. Number of junior clubs ²						143
144. Number of members enrolled						144
145. Number of members completing						145
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed						146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year						147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year						148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time						149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks						150
151. Number of animals discarded						151
152. Number of bull, boar, ram, or stallion circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year					X X X	152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc					X X X	153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year						154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs						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.

AGRICULTURAL 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
181 $\frac{1}{4}$.	Number of farms following suggestions on maintenance and repair of machinery.....	181 $\frac{1}{4}$
181 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Number of farms employing better types of machinery recommended by extension agent.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(a) Cultivators.....	
	(b) Plows.....	
181 $\frac{3}{4}$.	Number of machines involved in question 181 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(c) Tractors and gas engines.....	
	(d) Sprayers.....	
	(e) Harvesters and threshers.....	
	(f) Other.....	
182.	Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	182
	(a) Barns.....	
	(b) Hog houses.....	
183.	Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	183
	(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
185 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Number of farms adopting other improved practices for the first time. (Specify below.).....	185 $\frac{1}{2}$
186.	Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the agricultural engineering work reported on this page. (Include questions 169, 170, 172, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 181 $\frac{1}{4}$, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$, 181 $\frac{3}{4}$, 182, 184, and 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ less duplications.).....	186

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..... { (a) Boys..... } 194
 { (b) Girls..... }

195. Number of members completing..... { (a) Boys..... } 195
 { (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

198½. Number of farms adopting other improved farm-management practices this year..... 198½

199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page. (Include questions 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, and 198½ less duplications.)..... 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. 8-5146

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) Handicraft.	(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			211
212. Number of members completing			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. 8-5146
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.....	8	} 215
	(b) Juniors.....	7	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	132	} 216
	(b) Girls.....	62	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
217. Number of members completing ²	(a) Women.....	100	} 217
	(b) Girls.....	42	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
218. Number of method demonstrations given. (See definition 6, page 3.).....		50	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way. (See definition 6, page 3.).....	(a) Women.....	132	} 219
	(b) Girls.....	62	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	100	} 220
	(b) Girls.....	42	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 221
	(b) Girls.....	33	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	45	} 222
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	45	} 223
	(b) Girls.....	37	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	100	} 224
	(b) Girls.....	41	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	120	} 225
	(b) Girls.....	41	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....		8	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.).....		140	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.....	11	} 228
	(b) Juniors.....	3	
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....	(a) Women.....	170	} 229
	(b) Girls.....	18	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
230. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	131	} 230
	(b) Girls.....	13	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
231. Number of method demonstrations given.....		23	231
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	150	} 232
	(b) Girls.....	30	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	134	} 233
	(b) Girls.....	21	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	125	} 234
	(b) Girls.....	25	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....	(a) Women.....	35	} 235
	(b) Girls.....	2	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....		6	236
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....		158	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	17179	661	0
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts	738	6	0
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts	11879	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts	0	0	0
(e) Pickles made..... quarts	420	9	0
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds ²	120	0	0
(g) Meats cured..... pounds ²	0	0	0

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

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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.

Keep Growing
Not 4-H Club
Work.

239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	4	0	} 239
	(b) Juniors	2	45	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women	75	0	} 240
	(b) Girls	7	915	
	(c) Boys	9	935	
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women	55	0	} 241
	(b) Girls	5	823	
	(c) Boys	4	873	
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		13	211	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women	55	0	} 243
	(b) Girls	7	915	
	(c) Boys	9	935	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women	12	0	} 244
	(b) Girls	5	823	
	(c) Boys	4	873	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women	130	0	} 245
	(b) Girls	0	0	
	(c) Boys	0	0	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women	107	0	} 246
	(b) Girls	0	0	
	(c) Boys	0	0	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		3	0	247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		77	0	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		219	0	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		281	0	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		808		251

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

No. community demonstrations.....	45
No. volunteer local leaders.....	46
No. children enrolled.....	1850
No. children completing.....	1696
Percent increase normal children.....	+8.7
Percent decrease dangerously underweight.....	-8.7
No. communities reaching state goal.....	20
No. schools having hot lunch.....	5
No. children involved.....	71

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.

No. schools serving milk.....	7
No. children bringing thermos bottles.....	32

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 14 (b) Juniors..... 25 }	252
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women 178 (b) Girls..... 240 (c) Boys..... 0 }	253
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women 128 (b) Girls..... 147 (c) Boys..... 0 }	254
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	110	255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women 178 (b) Girls..... 240 (c) Boys..... 0 }	256
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women 128 (b) Girls..... 147 (c) Boys..... 0 }	257
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women 57 (b) Girls..... 113 (c) Boys..... 0 }	258
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women 10 (b) Girls..... 54 (c) Boys..... 0 }	259
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	260
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women 15 (b) Girls..... 53 }	261
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women 16 (b) Girls..... 30 }	262
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women 32 (b) Girls..... 13 }	263
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women 62 (b) Girls..... 40 }	264
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....	279	265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 10 (b) Girls..... 1 }	266
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 28 (b) Girls..... 250 }	267
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 35 (b) Girls..... 315 }	268
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	269

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

Miscl. Pieces 559

Articles mended

219

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.....	12	} 270
	(b) Juniors.....	0	
271. Number of members enrolled in home management	(a) Women.....	187	} 271
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
272. Number of members completing	(a) Women.....	130	} 272
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
273. Number of method demonstrations given		7	273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women.....	160	} 274
	(b) Girls.....	0	
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women.....	130	} 275
	(b) Girls.....	0	
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time	(a) Women.....	9	} 276
	(b) Girls.....	0	
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year		130	277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year		17	278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time	(a) Women.....	8	} 279
	(b) Girls.....	0	
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time	(a) Women.....	10	} 280
	(b) Girls.....	0	
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page		168	281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:			282
(a) Hand washing machines.....	4	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	4
(b) Power washing machines.....	14	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	13
(c) Fireless cookers.....	0	(h) Pressure cookers.....	6
(d) Kitchen sinks.....	16	(i) Iceless refrigerators.....	4
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	11	(j) Other.....	37

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

k--Working heights.....	18	r-- Power sewing machine.....	3
l--Dish drainers.....	9	s-- Electric refrigerators.....	6
m--Mop wringers.....	4	t-- Small kitchen equipment.....	162
n--Hand vacuums.....	0	u--Kitchen ranges.....	5
o--Misc. Cleaning equipment.....	8	v-- Evaporators.....	0
p-- Stationary tubs.....	3	w-- Oil cook stove.....	1
q-- Foot sewing machines.....	2		

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..... 13	} 283
	(b) Juniors..... 1	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	(a) Women..... 187	} 284
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 7	
285. Number of members completing	(a) Women..... 130	} 285
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 6	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....	57	286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women..... 150	} 287
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 7	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women..... 120	} 288
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 6	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	(a) Women..... 91	} 289
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	(a) Women..... 71	} 290
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	(a) Women..... 102	} 291
	(b) Girls..... 3	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	(a) Bedrooms..... 24	} 292
	(b) Living rooms..... 16	
	(c) Dining rooms..... 7	
	(d) Other rooms..... 28	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....	101	293

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

Pieces furniture purchased	31	Lamp shades	53
Pieces furniture renovated	121	Baskets	23
Rugs made	46	Pictures reframed	32
Quilts	39	Polychrome Articles	20
Pairs curtains	28	China lustre work	33
Lamps made	3	Carpets made	4

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.

Picture frames	14	Pillows	14
Spreads	3	Laquer Vases	20
Miscl.	81	Laquer furniture	3

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Not 4-H Club Work

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... 0	} 294
	(b) Juniors..... 17	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	{ (a) Women..... 0	} 295
	(b) Girls..... 262	
	(c) Boys..... 258	
296. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... 0	} 296
	(b) Girls..... 269	
	(c) Boys..... 223	
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....	206	297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... 0	} 298
	(b) Girls..... 262	
	(c) Boys..... 258	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... 0	} 299
	(b) Girls..... 262	
	(c) Boys..... 258	

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....	250	300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card.....	300	
(b) Good posture.....	820	
(c) Prevention of colds.....	300	
(d) Good elimination.....	300	
(e) Care of teeth.....	820	
(f) Care of skin and hair.....	300	
(g) Home nursing.....	60	
(h) First aid.....	51	
(i).....	0	
(j).....	0	

302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes..... Yes	} 302
	(b) No.....	

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....	8	303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....	2	304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time.....	6	305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....	26	306

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

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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.

AGRICULTURAL 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.....	4	307
308.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	16	308
309.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	14	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.....	10	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.....	5	314
315.	Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	2	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 agricultural engineering work reported on this page.....	18	317

[Use space below to include other important data relating to agricultural 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..... 7 (b) Juniors..... 0 }	318
319.	Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	{ (a) Women..... 179 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	319
320.	Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... 172 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	320
321.	Number of method demonstrations given.....	4	321
322.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... 108 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	322
323.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... 87 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	323
324.	Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....	0	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.....	3	326
327.	Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....	204	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.

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.....	10	} 328
	(b) Juniors.....	2	
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women.....	145	} 329
	(b) Girls.....	18	
	(c) Boys.....	14	
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	119	} 330
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	6	
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....		8	331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	145	} 332
	(b) Girls.....	18	
	(c) Boys.....	14	
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	119	} 333
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	6	
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	119	} 334
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	10	
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women.....	4	} 335
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women.....	4	} 336
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 337
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	119	} 338
	(b) Girls.....	9	
	(c) Boys.....	10	
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 339
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....		15	340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	4	} 341
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....		119	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..... 0	} 362
	(b) Juniors..... 0	
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work	(a) Women..... 0	} 363
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
364. Number of members completing	(a) Women..... 0	} 364
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....	14	365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women..... 0	} 366
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women..... 0	} 367
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women..... 0	} 368
	(b) Girls..... 0	
	(c) Boys..... 0	
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....	0	369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....	0	370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....	0	371
372. Number of pounds of butter made	0	372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made	0	373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....	0	374

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

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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

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.....
- (b) Canned goods.....
- (c) Dairy products.....
- (d) Fruits and vegetables.....
- (e)
- (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.]

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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 rug making, basket making, other handicraft, and similar work, i. e., any other information that can be reported statistically and that will help to give a complete account of the year's work.

Item.	Community (1) Improvement & Recreation	(2) ¹ Mixed Clubs	(3) ¹	
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²	{ (a) Women..... 6 (b) Juniors..... 0	0 2*	0 0	379
380. Number of members enrolled	{ (a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	380
381. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 6 Com. (c) Boys..... 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	381
382. Number of method demonstrations given	23	0	0	382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... 10 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	383
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... 10 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	384
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations	{ (a) Women..... 16 Com (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	385
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page				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.
 8-5146

* Members reported under projects

NEVADA'S PROJECT

GOALS AND RESULTS COMPARED TO WESTERN STATES PROGRAM

Western States Program

Nevada Extension Program

Nutrition (circ. 308, Page 7)

NUTRITION

(Keep Growing Demonstrations, Food Preparation, Food Preservation, Home Gardens)

GOALS 1928

Results 1928

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."
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."

1. Continue Keep Growing Demonstrations which fulfill the requirements made of the Western States Regional program by making definite improvement in nutritive conditions, as indicated by approximation to the accepted range of weight for height and age, and tendency to decrease physical defects thru cooperation with local physicians, district nurses. Improve bodily condition thru the improvement of family food habits.
2. Continue Keep Growing Demonstrations, with the following specific goals:
 - (a) Carry on the work in 7 counties
 - (b) Reach 42 communities
 - (c) 50% decrease in number reached; i.e. 1700 school children, necessitated by decrease in Extension force.

Specific Results

- (d) Secure 5% increase in normal children
- (e) Secure 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children
- (f) Have 17 communities reach ultimate state goal of 75% normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

1. Keep Growing Demonstration continued with a decrease of 50% in the number of children reached due to reduction in the number of extension agents. Decided increase in family and community cooperation obtained. Demonstrations in both districts carried on almost entirely by local leaders due to death of agent. Cooperation continued with local physicians, nurses, health organizations and schools.
2. Results obtained:
 - (a) Work carried on in 7 counties.
 - (b) 45 communities reached
 - (c) 50% decrease in children involved.

Specific Results Obtained:

- (d) 8.7% increase in normals.
- (e) 8.7% decrease in dangerously underweight
- (f) 20 communities reached ultimate state goal

Nutrition

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>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."</p> <p>4. "Develop an adequate food supply in the entire area reached by the conference, making each locality self-sustaining insofar as is economically feasible."</p> | <p>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 and publish 6 years' results.</p> <p>4. Continue work in home gardens, particularly in regard to adequate vegetable supply, use of vegetable budgets.</p> <p>(a) Maintain present ratio in home gardens; i.e. 9 project groups, 175 families adopting improved practices.</p> <p>(b) Maintain present rate in number of families adopting better food habits; i.e. use of fresh and dried vegetables, milk and meat, liver. 8 project groups, 124 families adopting improved practices.</p> <p>(c) Hot dish for lunch be emphasized in schools carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations. Reach five schools.</p> | <p>3. Six year's results for Keep Growing demonstrations published in yearly project report and given wide publicity, not only thruout the state, but reports sent to 51 outside organizations upon request.</p> <p>4. Home garden work decidedly decreased, due to lack of agents and to severe drought.</p> <p>(a) 10 project groups
133 families adopting improved practices.</p> <p>(b) 15 project groups
140 families adopting improved practices.</p> <p>(c) Hot dish established in one school; continued in 5 other schools, and in 11 schools the children eat lunch at home.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Western States Program
(Dept. Circular 375)

Page 11, recommended the following projects for emphasis:

1. Kitchen Improvement
2. Installation of water and sewage disposal plants.
3. Improvement in home furnishings which make for comfort and attractiveness.

Nevada Extension Program, 1928 Goals

Continue the Home Improvement Project, reaching 21 communities with 21 adult project and 1 club group.

That the following points be emphasized:

- (a) Management of time and labor.
 1. Kitchen Improvement
 2. Labor Saving Equipment
- (b) Rural Engineering
 1. House planning and remodeling
 2. Modern systems
 - Water
 - Sewage
 - Lights
- (c) House Furnishing
 1. Renovate
 2. Use of color
- (d) Yard Improvement.

Specific Goals:

Reach 210 homes
9 new and remodeled homes
18 living rooms improved
15 bedrooms improved
13 kitchens improved
11 other rooms improved
20 water systems installed
1 sewage disposal system
9 sanitary privies
3 lighting systems installed
1 heating system installed
138 labor saving equipment installed
2 kitchen sinks installed
46 working heights corrected
2 storage spaces provided
6 pressure cookers
2 power washing machines
5 power vacuum cleaners
11 electric and gasoline irons

Results 1928

13 communities reached
13 adult groups
2 junior clubs

3 groups on "use of time" had to be abandoned because Assistant Director had to substitute for agents in field and so was compelled to drop this specialist work. Other phases carried on by local leaders did fairly well considering lack of agents help.

Specific Goals reached:

179 homes reached
12 new and remodeled homes
16 living rooms improved
24 bedrooms improved
17 kitchens improved
28 other rooms improved
5 water systems installed
4 septic tanks
8 sanitary privies
2 lighting systems installed
5 heating systems installed
171 labor saving equipment
16 kitchen sinks installed
18 working heights corrected
0 storage spaces provided
6 pressure cookers
14 power washing machines
11 vacuum cleaners
13 electric and gasoline irons
94 selection & rearrangement of furniture
74 Repair & remodeling furniture

Specific Goals reached (Cont.)

121 pieces furniture renovated
204 home grounds beautified
2 homes screened

CLOTHING

Western States Program

Nevada Extension Program - 1928 Goals

Specific Goals:

2 adult project groups
11 junior club groups

8 groups emphasizing simple construction
4 groups emphasizing clothing selection
and budgeting

10 emphasizing children's clothing

17 emphasizing foot-wear

120 homes adopting improved practices

Results 1928

Specific Goals:

14 project groups - women 178
23 junior groups - membership 240

57 women improved practices in
selection and construction -
113 girls
10 women improved practices in
renovation and remodeling -
54 girls
15 women improved practices in
costume designing -
53 girls.

32 women improved practices in
children's wardrobe planning -
13 girls.

Footwear:- 3 training classes
11 project groups

279 homes adopting improved
practices

278 dresses and coats made
350 undergarments made

NEVADA HOME AND COMMUNITY WORK DURING 1928

General Conditions

For the home and community phases of extension work, 1928 has been the most unsettled and trying year with which Nevada has had to contend during the entire period of extension work in this state. There has only been one county in the state, Washoe County, which has had an uninterrupted year of work.

Washoe County

Washoe County was our one undisturbed county during the year, having no sickness, deaths or any other disturbances. It went along in its usual good way. The plans of work made the first of the year were closely followed, except in the one case of time studies which had been planned to be carried on by the assistant director. This work had to be cancelled because of the many other demands made upon the assistant director's time. The outstanding features of the work were the Keep Growing Demonstrations, the Home Improvement work, and the 4-H Club work. A detailed report of the aims and results will be found in the Washoe County report.

Elko County

In Elko County, the agent, Miss Helen Stimson, who only came to this state the previous September was taken ill in April and was unable to work during the entire month. Mrs. Jessie Dewar, who had substituted in this county the previous year, substituted for us again and finished up the Keep Growing demonstrations in the Nutrition project. April was an unfortunate month to have the agent absent as most of the beginning work in the home gardens project and a large part of the home improvement work needed attention at that time. However, with the assistant director's help the local leaders were able to get part, but not all, of the usual work started.

In July Miss Stimson was again taken ill and had to go to the hospital for an operation and was absent the entire month of July and the first ten days of August. During this time, her sister, Katharine Stimson, a former home economics teacher, acted as substitute agent and carried on the club work in quite an efficient manner considering the fact that this was her first experience in extension work. However, there was much in regard to the garden and home improvement projects that she was not able to do.

Miss Stimson upon coming back to work was not as strong as usual and had to take things rather easily for a little while, but managed to finish up her club work for the year and round out the work carried on by the local leaders during her absence. It was unavoidable under these conditions that the garden and home improvement projects should suffer a decided set back. Although the home demonstrations were nearly all completed, the project groups became more or less disorganized and there was not as large a spread of influence as usual, measured by families adopting improved

practices. However, with the beginning of the fall, Miss Stinson's health has steadily improved and she was able to start the Keep Growing demonstrations of the Nutrition project in a thorough going manner. In fact, this work has increased from 17 to 25 communities, and even that does not include all the communities asking for the work. The project groups in this county are meeting again and the work shows every sign of getting on its feet after a most upset and discouraging year. Much credit is due to the women members of the county board and the faithful local leaders for keeping the work going under these trying conditions.

The Eastern District - Clark, Lincoln, White Pine, Eureka and Lander counties

When funds failed in the western side of the state in July 1927, the district agent, Miss Lassie Lane, was transferred to the eastern district, originally comprising Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties. Two counties from the former western district, Eureka and Lander, were added to this eastern district, making an extremely large and unwieldy district in which to handle the work. Miss Lane worked terribly hard during the fall of 1927 to get the work re-organized and in January of 1928 her health showed signs of breaking, seemingly under the strain of the large amount of work she was carrying. We did not at that time realize that it was anything more serious than over-work. Miss Lane's mother was taken sick and died suddenly in the early part of February, 1928, and the shock of Miss Lane's grief rapidly brought on a general breakdown, so that she had to be granted a leave of absence during the month of March. She tried to go back to work in April but soon found that she was utterly unable to carry on. Therefore, her appointment was terminated April 15th, and she died May 14th from the results of an internal goiter, which she had unknowingly had for sometime.

Miss Lane's illness and death left these five counties without an agent. The assistant director, by dropping most of her other work, managed to keep up and complete the Keep Growing demonstrations in these counties and to keep part of the club work going. She also conducted two local leader training schools in footwear which the local leaders repeated with good results, and helped the local leaders get the Home Gardens, Yard Improvement and 4-H Club Work started.

In July we secured the services of Miss Vida Holt, who had previously substituted in this department and put her in as substitute agent for the three counties of White Pine, Eureka and Lander. Miss Holt was able to secure fairly good results in the club work, despite the fact that it had had only intermittent attention up to this time. She was also able to do a little Home Improvement, Garden and Yard Improvement work, in White Pine County. No adult work was attempted in either Eureka and Lander counties, due to her inexperience in adult extension work and the very crowded schedule of club meetings necessary to complete the club projects and prepare for club camp.

The annual report for this district had to be prepared early in September, before Miss Holt's term of service ended. There is, therefore, much less to show in the statistical report than we know was actually accomplished, but this could not be avoided.

In August this large and almost impossible district was divided, Clark and Lincoln counties being made a separate Southern district under a new agent, and leaving White Pine, Eureka and Lander counties to form an Eastern district.

Miss Holt left this district September 10th. The work again became dormant until October 16th when a permanent agent was secured, Miss Martha L. Eder, formerly county club agent in Big Horn County, Montana. The project groups at once started planning with real interest the work for this fall and next year. Definite project work for both adults and juniors is now well under way. We believe that this full time agent in this smaller district will give excellent results.

The Southern District - Clark and Lincoln counties

Clark and Lincoln counties remained without a home demonstration agent from the time of Miss Lane's illness in March until August 15th. During this time the assistant director made three trips into this district in the interest of the Keep Growing demonstrations, the footwear sub-project, yard improvement, and girls' clothing and canning club work. The time was largely devoted to training local leaders and keeping alive interest. On August 16th, Miss Orpha Miller, formerly a member of the California Extension Service, took up her duties as district extension agent for this Southern district and was just beginning to get acquainted with her territory when she received word of the death of her mother in the middle west, and was forced to take leave of absence until October 26th to settle up her Mother's estate. Her absence was a serious handicap to us in collecting reports as to definite results secured through our local leaders during the period when no agent was employed. The continued absence of an agent is almost sure to have this effect through discouragement of the local leaders and the drifting apart of the project groups. We know many more results were obtained than we can secure definite records for. However, the fact that project groups for both adults and clubs are already beginning to reassemble for work under Miss Miller speaks well for the healthy interests that really exist in this territory.

Lyon County

Due to failure of local funds, home extension work was discontinued in Lyon and Pershing counties July 1, 1927. However, the local leaders in the Keep Growing demonstrations of the Nutrition project in Lyon County insisted on continuing their work and in the fall of 1927 petitioned the state office that the assistant director come down and re-start this work. They promised to do all the follow-up work if the assistant director would start the work, make one follow-up visit, and finish it in the spring. We could hardly refuse such an earnest plea and such real interest, so although the assistant director's schedule was badly over-crowded, she consented to this arrangement. The work was started, one follow-up visit made, and the final visit arranged for when the assistant director was called out of the state by the death of her father. The local leaders bravely carried on and finished up the year's work all by themselves and sent in the data upon which the final report was made by the state office.

This is perhaps the most outstanding example of the loyalty and faithful persistency of local leaders in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, and you can imagine how proud they were when Lyon County stood at the head of the list for this year in the Keep Growing demonstrations, being the only Gold Star county in the state.

Churchill County

Although still unable to have a full time home demonstration agent, because of lack of funds, from June 1st to September 10th Churchill County had a temporary club agent. We took one of the local teachers, Miss Laura Mills, who had had no previous training as extension agent but showed an unusual aptitude and interest in club work. She proved to be unusually good and the result was that Churchill County in this brief time made excellent progress in their club work. We only wish that Miss Mills was permanently interested in extension work. She has the ability to enthuse local leaders and to accomplish a great deal in a limited period of time.

Western District Formed

In September Lyon and Churchill counties were made into a Western district, and Miss Lena Hauke, formerly an extension agent in Nebraska, was appointed agent. Being new to the state, Miss Hauke's first problem is to get acquainted with her district, its people and its problems. She has already re-established the Keep Growing demonstrations with three new communities added to the list and the program of work for both adults and club work is being worked out. This district includes the Newlands Project, our most densely populated agricultural area, and the demand for the work is so great that it is taking careful consideration to develop a well-balanced long time program of work in full accord with the Western States program.

The formation of this western district, comprising Lyon and Churchill counties, is the culmination of seven years of effort and we look forward to excellent results. Group organization is already in existence as a number of the Homemakers' clubs have continued to function during this long period without a permanent agent. The state office has given help in program planning and specialist assistance in Home Improvement work and in 4-H club work.

Miss Hauke has also been assisting in the state clothing and club work by revising the 4-H Club Clothing Project material along lines which, we believe, will greatly increase the effective use of local leaders, and thereby enable us to increase our clothing club enrollment.

Counties without Women Agents - Pershing and Humboldt counties

Humboldt and Pershing counties are unable at the present time to secure the help of a woman agent, due to lack of even enough funds, to pay the traveling expenses of a woman agent. This whole district has suffered severely from our long drought and the tax valuation at present is very low. The women of both counties are anxious to secure an agent but realize that is impossible under present conditions. Meanwhile, they are valiantly attempting to keep a small part of the work alive. The assistant director has, therefore, felt duty bound to help out as much as she could in the girls' club work, making two trips to train local club leaders. In Humboldt County she has also given a little adult project work because of the great demand for the work and the earnest efforts of one community which has kept homemakers club work for five years without a woman demonstration agent.

General Results

As a resume of the above tale of woe, we do not think we are

overstating the situation when we declare that Nevada has been unusually unfortunate during this entire year. We have certainly had more than our share of sickness and deaths, and it was almost impossible to avoid having the work upset. Our only wonder is that the unsettled conditions did not completely demoralize all of the women's and girls' extension work and that so many groups were able to survive and carry out a large proportion of the plans made the first of the year. That they in some instances equalled and even exceeded last year's results is a very real tribute to the efficiency and loyalty of our local leaders and a testimonial of the real interest existing in this work.

With only one full-time agent and three untrained substitute agents for short periods who needed all sorts of special supervision and training and also the territory without agents needing attention, it is not seriously overstating the situation to say that the assistant director was decidedly busy. Many of the careful plans made at the beginning of the year had to be put aside, as so large a portion of her time was taken up with training temporary agents, acting as substitute agent in districts temporarily without an agent, and keeping project groups and local leaders functioning. Such phases of the work had to be kept up and the rest sacrificed.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Nevada's major projects continue to be Nutrition, and Home Improvement, and the minor project is Clothing. These projects are carefully designed to meet the needs of both adults and juniors in this state and also to closely follow the general policies of the Western States Extension program. (See summary at beginning of this report.)

Nutrition

The outstanding feature of our Nutrition project is the Keep Growing demonstrations. About one-third the agents' and assistant director's time is given to this work. This year because of the lack of agents the number of communities taking up this work was reduced from 62 to 45 and the number of children involved was reduced 50%. We simply could not handle a large number with our small extension force. However, there was a decided increase in the quality of work done. This year the Normal children were increased 8.7%, last year 6.5%. This year those dangerously underweight were decreased 8.7%, last year 4.3%. This year 20 out of 45 communities won honors as Gold Star communities. Last year there were only 19 gold star communities out of 62.

The decrease in the quantity of work done was beyond our control because of illness and deaths among our extension agents. But the high quality of work does show real effort on the part of both the agents and the leaders. This fall there is such a demand for this Keep Growing work that we cannot grant all the requests.

Family Feeding is another of our Nutrition sub-projects. This is a practical study of existing food habits as contrasted with those standards increasingly accepted as necessary for Positive Good Health. We are constantly stressing the racial significance of food habits and the fact that no diet is safe unless it is safe for the third and fourth generation. A change in food habits is, we find, a matter of slow persistent efforts over a long period of

time, so our constant aim is to stick to a few fundamentals that are especially needed here in Nevada and to change the practical application each year. This year milk desserts, the preparation of green leaf vegetables, salads, the year round use of meat through canning for summer use, and the use of liver have been stressed. Much of this work has been done by local leaders in the absence of the agents under the direction of the assistant director. Some of the things planned had to be abandoned because of lack of time. One assistant director cannot cover all the programs of three women agents. Statistical results are below last year's, but are very incomplete due to absence of agents when reports were collected. However, 141 families did definitely improve practices in food preparation and 130 families adopted improved practices in balanced family meals, and a total of 713 different families adopted one or more improved practices in Family food habits.

Family Feeding Problems

No. adult project groups	18	Membership	204
No. junior clubs	9	"	69
No. adult result demonstrations completed			112
No. junior " " "			51
No. individuals adopting improved practices in meat cooking			54
No. individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cooking			82
No. individuals adopting improved practices in dairy product dishes			141
No. individuals balancing family meals for first time			130
No. individuals preparing better school lunches for first time			107
No. schools serving hot lunch for first time			3
Students involved			77
Total no. different homes adopting improved practices			713

Adequate Home Gardens is the third phase of our Nutrition project. The local supply of vegetables is decidedly inadequate and for those shipped in the price is prohibitive. Due to the illness of agents, there were fewer adult demonstrations completed - 119 compared to 153 last year, but there was a wide spread evidence of continued influence. Families who did not definitely belong to garden project groups this year still kept up garden practices learned in previous project work. Our outstanding demonstration is still the McGill Garden Contest. This was started this year by the assistant director and the follow-up work done by the substitute agent. The enrollment was smaller due to lack of personal follow-up work early in the season, but the results as shown at the community exhibit indicated decided improvement in quality and variety and increased interest as shown by the large attendance at the exhibit. For the McGill Garden demonstration see Vida Holt's report for White Pine County. Junior demonstrations increased 400% this year, there being 32 junior demonstrations this year as compared to 8 last year.

Home Garden Statistics - 1928

No. adult project groups	10	Membership	145
No. junior clubs	2		32
No. adult demonstrations completed			119
No. junior " "			14

Home Improvement

Under the one descriptive project name "Home Improvement", Nevada groups all work done in house furnishing, home management, rural engineering, sanitation and yard beautification. The grouping of the various projects under this one slogan name has been a big incentive. The aim is to have each family do something to increase the healthfulness, conveniences and attractiveness of their home.

Because of the absence of agents a smaller amount of group instruction has been given this year than previously with the exception of Washoe County. In the rest of the state results have been secured through home visits of agents or local leaders, mimeographed directions and home tours held in connection with the celebration of Better Homes Week.

Total results are less than last year but this is to be expected with the reduction in the number of women agents. We are surprised that we secured as many results as we did, when so very little time could be devoted to the project this year.

Home Improvement Statistics - 1928

No. adult project groups	13	Membership	187
No. junior " "	2	" "	10
No. result demonstrations completed			130
No. homes adopting improved practices			179
No. dwellings constructed according to plans			2
No. dwellings remodelled to plans			10
Bedrooms improved			24
Living rooms improved			16
Kitchens improved			17
Other rooms improved			28
No. large labor saving equipment installed			110
No. small " " " "			171
No. miscellaneous kitchen equipment "			61
Septic tanks installed			4
Water systems installed			5
No. heating systems installed			5
No. lighting systems installed			2
No. homes screened for first time			2
Repairing and remodeling furniture			74
Selection and rearranging of furniture			94
No. pieces furniture renovated			121
Pictures framed			95
Carpets or rugs made or made over			46
Pairs of curtains made			28
Quilts made			39
No. home grounds beautification project groups			7
Membership in above project			129
No. result demonstrations completed			87
No. different homes beautifying grounds this year			204

KEEP GROWING



First Prize, State Poster Contest

Nevada State Report
Nutrition Project
"Keep Growing Demonstrations"

Carried on During 1927-28 by the
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
MARY STILWELL BUOL, Assistant Director

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

1927-1928

This is the sixth annual report of Nevada's Keep Growing Demonstrations among the school children of this state. The summary of the year's work shows that outstanding results have been secured in spite of unusual and severe handicaps, affecting all but one county carrying on the work.

Handicaps. The handicaps have been the serious illness of the woman extension agent in Elko County, the illness and death of the woman agent in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, and the withdrawal of the woman extension agent in Lyon, Pershing and Eureka Counties due to lack of funds. This leaves only Washoe County carrying the work under normal conditions. Under such unusual and trying circumstances it is a wonder there are any good results to report.

The Best Results Yet. In spite of all this bad luck, we can proudly report that this year the Keep Growing Demonstration gives us the best results obtained in our six years of this work. These results are due largely to the devotion of local leaders and loyal communities who carried on so faithfully under such adverse conditions.

Communities Carry on. The only negative results have been the reduction in the number of communities carrying on the work, and the number of children involved. This was inevitable with an extension staff so greatly reduced. In fact, for a time it seemed impossible to continue the work in Lyon, Pershing, and Eureka Counties, or to complete the work already started in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, after the death of their agent. However, there was such an urgent plea from a few communities in each of these counties that they be allowed to carry on the work through their local leaders, with a minimum of help from the state office, that we felt honor bound to make the attempt to bridge over this period in this way. However, only in those communities where excellent trained local leadership was available was this attempted.

Under these conditions the work was carried on in 45 communities this year and 1696 children completed the demonstration. This is a reduction of approximately one-third in the number of communities and one-half in the number of children involved.

Good Results for 1927-1928. In spite of all handicaps, here are the results for the school year 1927-1928:

1. Normal Children. The number of normal children was increased 8.7%. (The state goal is 5% increase).
2. Dangerously Underweight Children. The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 8.7%. (The state goal is 5% decrease)
3. 71% in Safe Zone. At the beginning of the year 62% of the children were in the Safe Zone (normal or slightly underweight); at the end of the year, 71% had reached this "Safe Zone", as compared with 67% last year. 71% in the "Safe Zone" is crawling up pretty near to our ultimate state goal of having 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, and it is the nearest we have come to it in our six years' work.
4. The record for dangerously underweight children is equally as good. We started the year with 21% in this group and ended it with only 13% still there. Again this is our best record in six years, and is within 3% of our ultimate goal of 10% dangerously underweight.

5. Gold Star Communities. The ultimate goal for a Keep Growing community is to have 75% of its children in the "Safe Zone" and 10% or less dangerously underweight. A community reaching these goals is declared a "Gold Star Community". All these communities will receive an attractive gold star certificate as a testimony of the good work done and the high standard of positive good health reached. We are proud to announce an actual increase of one in the number of gold star communities. We now have twenty gold star communities, last year we had nineteen. But considered proportionately, it is even a better record. Nineteen gold star communities out of sixty-three communities engaging in the work gives 30% Gold Star Communities for 1926-27. This year 20 Gold Star Communities out of 45 total communities gives 44%. This is a decided gain in spite of all handicaps.

Quality Improved, but Quantity Decreased. The above list of achievement shows a decided improvement in the quality of work done, but a decrease in the quantity. The decrease in quantity is due to the lack of help available from the Extension Division. The increase in the quality of work done is due, we firmly believe, to the whole-hearted community cooperation of parents, children, schools and local leaders. On the face of the existing emergency, they united all their efforts to keep the work going, and all the credit for the results should go to the local leaders and to the communities which they inspired. With its severely crippled force, it would have been impossible for the extension division to have kept the work going in any but Elko and Washoe Counties if it had not been for the splendid local cooperation given.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS - 1922-1928

<u>Percent of Children:</u>	Fall 1922	Fall 1923	Fall 1924	Fall 1925	Fall 1926	Fall 1927	Spring 1928
Normal to 20% above	24	23	31	32	34	35	44
Normal and slightly underwt. (State goal 75%)	57	46	62	62	63	62	71
Dangerously underweight (State goal 10% or less)	28	24	22	21	22	21	13
Number of children involved	941	2027	2249	2488	3566	1840	1696
Number of counties involved	3	7	9	7	8	7	7
Number of communities involved	8	33	46	51	61	45	45
No. of gold star communities (Having reached state goal of 75% normal & slightly under & 10% or less dangerously underweight)		4	13	18		19	20

Sensible Habits of Living Bring Results. The above recorded increase in normal children and decrease in dangerously underweight children is the result of constantly emphasizing a few simple sensible living habits as the basis for a normal rate of growth and positive good health. Every child taking part in this Keep Growing work has really tried to carry out the following daily habits:

- 1 quart of milk a day
- Cooked mush for breakfast
- 2 vegetables a day
- Some hot food for lunch
- 10 hours sleep six nights a week.

The results secured are definite proof that these health habits are really effective in producing normal growth and positive good health.

Needs of Keep Growing Communities.

1. Every community carrying on Keep Growing Demonstrations needs a pair of scales in its school. With the increase in the number of communities carrying on this work, it will be impossible for the Extension Division to see that scales get to each school each month. Local scales are also necessary in order that the dangerously underweight children may keep track of their gains each week and so be encouraged to continue their efforts to bring themselves up to normal.

2. Each community should take definite steps to see that every child eating lunch at school has something hot for lunch, either through some form of hot lunch prepared at school or prepared at home and reheated at school, or through the use of thermos bottles. Something hot for the noon meal is absolutely necessary to prevent fatigue, lower nervous tension and insure both good health and good school work.

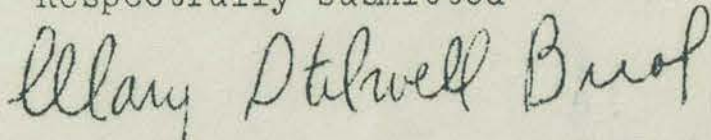
3. Every community carrying on a Keep Growing Demonstration should hold a local achievement day to show the community the results of the year's work. Program material is prepared each year by the Extension Division and your extension agent is also available with helpful suggestions.

4. Every Keep Growing Community should carry on a local Keep Growing Poster Contest with small prizes for the winning posters. These winning posters should be entered in the County Poster Contest and the best county posters should be entered in the state Keep Growing Poster Contest.

5. Every Keep Growing community should hold at least two parents' meetings during the school year to let the parents know the existing conditions and to secure home cooperation in inspiring these conditions by establishing right habits of eating, resting and sleeping.

Next Year's Work. With the passing of the Capper-Ketcham Act, additional funds for extension work have been allotted to Nevada. This will enable the Extension Division to decidedly expand the home and community work in the state, by placing additional agents in the field and reducing the size of the districts each must cover. With this expansion, it will be possible to extend the Keep Growing Demonstration into 65 of 70 communities. We hope to be able to maintain the present year's high quality of work through the continued use of our excellent local leaders.

Respectfully submitted



Mary Stilwell Buol
Assistant Director
Agricultural Extension Division
University of Nevada

The reports which follow are copies of those used in making the community and county Nutrition Project reports, and are sent to Project Leaders, Community and County Farm Bureau Officers, Teachers, District Supervisors, School Trustees and Members of the Boards of County Commissioners.

GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES FOR 1928

The following communities have this year succeeded in reaching the ultimate state goals in the Keep Growing Demonstrations, by bringing 75% of their school children up to the "Safe Zone", i. e., up to normal weight for age and height or slightly under, and having 10% or less dangerously underweight. They are, therefore, declared Gold Star Communities and at the beginning of the new school year will have gold star pennants presented to them.

Clover Valley, Elko County	Wells, Elko County
Deeth, Elko County	Glendale, Washoe County
Ft. Haleck, Elko County	Huffakers, Washoe County
Humboldt, Elko County	Kate M. Smith School, Sparks, Washoe Co.
Jiggs, Elko County	Verdi, Washoe County
Lee, Elko County	Vista, Washoe County
Metropolis, Elko County	Wadsworth, Washoe County
Montello, Elko County	Eureka Grammar School, Eureka County
Riordan, Elko County	Lund, White Pine County
Starr, Elko County	Yerington, Lyon County

1928 KEEP GROWING POSTER CONTEST

A state wide poster contest was again held as an incentive for continuous effort, and also to interest the "grown ups" in the various communities in the aims and results of this Keep Growing work.

The best posters from each community were sent into the state extension office and there competed against each other. They were scored upon the following points:

Growth record for 1927-1928	50%
Illustration	25%
Slogan	25%
Total	<u>100%</u>

Winners of the State Poster Contest for 1928 are as follows:

- 1st - Sylvia Cowlisow, Montello - Gained $23\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. From 22% below normal she came up to 3% below normal.
- 2nd - Emma Rathfon, Peko - Gained $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 12% below normal she came up to normal weight.
- 3rd - Bertha Foster - Arden - Gained $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 15% below normal she came up to normal weight.
- 4th - Christina Scott - Sparks - Gained 7 lbs. Remained at normal weight thruout the year and grew two inches.
- 5th - Billie Anderson - Sparks - Gained 7 lbs. From 2% below normal he came up to 1.8% above normal and grew two inches.
- 6th - Hilda Farretta - Brown School, Washee County - Gained $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From 7% below normal she came up to 1% below normal and grew two inches.
- 7th - Margaret Gray - Wells - Gained $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. From 3% below normal she came up to 7% above normal.

STATE SUMMARY

NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1927 - 1928

STATE AND COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

COUNTY	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children - state goal ±	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal - 5%	Children now normal and slightly underwt. State goal 75%	Children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg	%				
Elko	520	492	94	+11.32	-6.59	74.38	13.21
Lincoln	196	177	90	-3.64	+0.50	61.00	20.90
Clark	80	80	100	-3.20	-1.25	62.50	18.75
Lyon*	248	248	100	+12.91	-6.45	75.80	9.28
Washoe	558	496	87	+4.8	-13.7	71.7	12.70
White Pine	108	67	61	+10.17	-13.62	69.99	10.45
Eureka	140	136	97	+13.69	-11.74	74.99	13.97
TOTAL	1840	1696	92	+8.7	-8.7	71.7	13.50

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NO. COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>NO. NEW COMMUNITIES</u>	<u>GOLD STAR COMMUNITIES</u> (Having reached state goal)
Elko	19	9	11
Lincoln	3	0	0
Clark	2	0	0
Lyon	4	1	1
Washoe	13	1	6
White Pine	2	0	1
Eureka	2	0	1
	<u>45</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

*Gold Star County (Having reached ultimate state goals)

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Clark County, October 1927 to April 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

Keep Growing Demonstrations have been carried on in only two communities in Clark County this year - the mining camps of Arden and Sloan. After a five-year period, the demonstrations in the Moapa and Virgin Valleys and Las Vegas were completed in the spring of 1927 and the final conclusions printed in that year's report, the work then was turned over to the schools in these communities to handle as they deemed best.

The records in Arden and Sloan for this year are not as good as usual, due chiefly to the fact that there was a change of agents, followed by the illness and death of the new agent. Due to these conditions, only a small amount of help was given by the Extension Division. Beginning and final examinations were made and one other visit during the year.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the results of this year would not equal those of former years. However, during the first part of the year there was a strong evidence of decided improvement in the nutritional condition of a majority of these children. Early in the spring both these communities were visited by an epidemic of colds which severely taxed the strength of the children and slowed down their growth rate for a considerable period of time.

Great credit is due the teachers in these two communities who acted as local leaders this year and exerted every influence to secure results. However, we have found from many years of experience that it is not just to ask the teachers to take on this additional work, and that it is hard for them to secure the cooperation of the mothers as effectively as some mother in the community. Therefore, we earnestly urge that this year local women be secured to act as local leaders and that in both communities assistant local leaders who can speak Spanish be obtained to arouse the interest and cooperation of the Spanish speaking mothers.

We also urge that every effort be made to have a half-pint of milk served at the morning recess to the children in these schools, having it shipped in if necessary. These children need milk very badly.

Scales are also needed in both of these schools so that the monthly weighings can be carried on systematically by the local leaders, since with this large district of Lincoln and Clark Counties it is impossible for the extension agent to visit each demonstration every month.

NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1927 - 1928

CLARK COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

Communities	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State Goal+5%	Decrease in dangerously underweights State goal --5%	Safe Zone. % normal and slightly underweight. State goal 75%	Dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exan.	Compltg.	%				
Arden	65	61	92	-8.76	+5.93	62.29	21.31
Sloan	15	19	127	+15.41	-29.48	63.16	10.52
Total	80	80	100	-3.20	-1.25	62.50	18.75

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION WORK
October, 1927 to April, 1928

Arden Community

Clark County

Total number of children examined. 65
Number completing the demonstration. 61 or 94%

	October, 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	41.54	32.78
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.14	29.51
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.92	16.39
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	15.38	21.31
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- --	-- --
	99.98	99.99

We are sorry to have to report that Arden did not make a good record in the Keep Growing work this past year. Instead of increasing the number of normal children 5%, they were decreased 8%. Instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children 5%, they were increased 5%.

This has been a hard year for the Keep Growing Demonstration work in Arden. Due to the illness and death of Miss Lane, the Extension Agent, less help could be given to the work by the Extension Department. There was also no local leader to keep up the interest of the parents and children during the absence of the agent. Also the lack of milk both in the home and at school was a serious handicap. We believe the real reason for the large amount of underweight found among the Arden school children is due to the lack of fresh milk and fresh vegetables. It is very hard to secure normal growth in children without these two foods.

The teachers in the school tried hard to cooperate and encouraged the children in every way, but without a local woman who can speak Spanish to act as local leader, it is extremely difficult to awaken the interest of the Spanish American mothers.

Some excellent posters were made and sent into the state poster contest. The poster of Bertha Foster won the third state prize.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION WORK
November, 1927 to April 1928

Sloan Community

Clark County

Total number of children examined 15
Number completing demonstration 19 or 146%

	November 1927	April 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	28.3	42.11
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	--	21.05
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	26.6	15.79
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	40.0	10.52
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	6.6	10.52
	99.8	99.99

The Sloan Community secured excellent results in the Keep Growing Demonstration. It far exceeded the two annual state goals. The number of children who are up to weight for age and height was increased 15% (the state goal is to secure a 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 29% (the state goal is to secure a 5% decrease).

Sloan came pretty near winning the gold star honor. It now has 63% of its children up to weight or slightly under, and only 10% dangerously underweight. By next year it should be able to reach the gold star standards of 75% up to normal or slightly underweight and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

Mrs. Hays, the teacher in the Sloan school acted as local leader this year and deserves a large part of the credit for these good results. Her ability to keep the children interested in the Keep Growing work through correlating it with the rest of her school work is especially creditable. Excellent Keep Growing posters were made and the best sent with the state contest.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

1. Obtain a Spanish-speaking assistant local leader to secure the cooperation of the mothers who do not speak English.
2. Hold at least three mothers' meetings to show the mothers how to use both fresh and canned milk.
3. Have agent and leader make many home visits.
4. Secure cooperation of the company and the parents so that each child may receive a half pint of milk at morning recess.
5. Hold a poster contest and an achievement day program.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Lincoln County, October 1927 to April 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

Lincoln County has carried on only three Keep Growing Demonstrations this year in Caliente, Pioche and Ursine. Some assistance was given to the schools along this line in Panaca and Alamo, but no regular demonstrations were established. This reduction was due to a change of agents, brought about by the resignation of Miss LeNoir and the illness and death of the new agent, Miss Lassie Lane.

The results in Lincoln County this year are not up to the usual good results obtained in this county, but we feel that this was largely due to the small amount of assistance which they have received from the Extension Division. The work was started by Miss Lane in October and she made one other visit to each community. The rest of the visits had to be cancelled because of the illness and death of Mrs. Lane, followed by the illness and death of Miss Lassie Lane. The state extension office sent in the nutrition specialist, Mrs. Buol, to finish up the work in May, doing the final weighing and measuring.

Outside of this small amount of work, the local leaders carried on the work entirely and it was due to their faithful efforts that even such good results were accomplished.

As a whole, the final examinations this year showed improvement. The children certainly are steadily gaining in physical condition. There are numerous evidences of this - better color, firmer flesh, better posture due to stronger muscles, and a general air of active vigor which is natural to the healthy growing child.

Beginning with the fall of 1928, Lincoln and Clark Counties will alone compose a southern extension district, the county of White Pine having been put into another district. This re-districting will enable the new woman extension to give much more time to this keep growing work and she will be able to reach practically every school in these two counties which desire to carry on the work.

The outstanding problems in Lincoln County still are the need of seeing that every child gets a quart of milk a day and that every child gets at least ten hours sleep six nights in the week. The lack of sleep in Lincoln County is not due to outside amusement taking the child out of the home, but to the habit of staying up late at night and not going to bed until the adult members of the family do. There is real need of intensive community education upon these two points.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1927-1928

LINCOLN COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

LASSIE LANE, DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

Communities	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State goal -5%	Safe Zone. Normal and slightly underweight. State goal 75%	Dangerously underweight. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg.	%				
Pioche	94	82	87	-3.41	+5.4	58.52	25.61
Ursine	10	11	110	-10.91	+6.36	36.36	36.36
Caliente	92	84	91	-1.65	-5.33	66.67	14.27
Total	196	177	90	-3.64	+0.5	61.00	20.90

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October 1927 to April 1928

Caliente Community

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined 92
Number of children completing demonstration 84 or 91%

	<u>October 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	46.7	44.05
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	14.1	22.62
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	16.3	15.47
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	19.6	14.27
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	3.2	3.58
	99.9	99.99

Caliente is another victim of epidemics late in the year which seriously brought the record of this school down after a year of very good progress. If the year's record could be based upon the February weights, an excellent report could be given; but during March and April there was a series of epidemics in Caliente, which had a serious effect upon the weight records of these children.

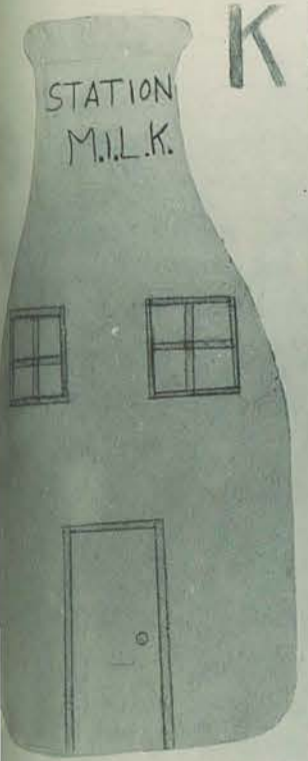
The number of normal children was decreased 2% instead of increased 5%. However, the number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 5%, which is exactly the state goal. This is a very good decrease, considering the severe epidemics which were suffered.

Great credit should be given Mrs. E. C. D. Marriage, Mrs. Duffin and the other assistants for their faithful work and the cooperation which they secured from the school and the children. There is still need for more cooperation from the parents, particularly in regard to the sleep question.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. At least three mothers' meetings should be held to secure home cooperation, which is greatly needed in Caliente.
2. Efforts should be made to increase the consumption of milk among school children, particularly those dangerously underweight.
3. Cooperation of the school and homes should be secured in insisting upon ten hours sleep, six nights a week. This is a very serious problem in Caliente.
4. Have the school cooperate in the Poster Contest and hold an achievement day program.

KEEP GROWING



TUNE
IN
FOR HEALTH

EYES HEALTH RECORD NO. 21

Name John Jackson Age 10
 Community London District 11th
 Demonstration starts Jan. 1918 Demonstration ends Apr. 1918
 Height 57 1/2 Weight 80
 Height 72 1/2 Weight 90
 Percent from Normal -10 Percent from Normal 5

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Weight										
Height										

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to April, 1928

Ursine Community

Lincoln County

Total number of children examined 10
Number of children completing demonstration 11 or 110%

	Oct. 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00	9.09
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.00	27.27
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	20.00	27.27
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	30.00	36.36
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- --	-- --
	100.00	99.99

We are sorry to report that Ursine did not make as good a record as usual in the Keep Growing Demonstration during this year. Instead of increasing the number of normal children by 5%, they were decreased 11%. Instead of decreasing the dangerously underweight children 5%, they were increased 6%. These poor results are, we believe, due to two conditions: The fact that there was a change of agents, followed by the illness and death of the new agent, which greatly cut the amount of help received from the Extension Division, and also the fact that late in the spring there was a series of epidemics which made many children lose rapidly.

Ursine now has only 9% of its children up to average weight for age and height, and 36% dangerously underweight. This situation should receive careful thought and cooperation the coming year in order to bring these children back to the point where they can make a normal gain.

The local leader, Mrs. Sam Hollinger, deserves much credit in her persistent effort in the face of many difficulties, and altho the individual records of growth are discouraging, yet we feel that there has been real progress made in interesting the children in sensible living habits.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. A pair of scales is greatly needed in this school in order that regular monthly weighings can be carried on.
2. At least three parents' meetings should be held during the year to secure complete cooperation of the homes.
3. Great emphasis should be placed upon the need of a quart of milk a day, something hot at the noon meal, and the necessity for ten hours of sleep six nights a week.
4. Cooperate in a poster contest and hold an achievement day.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION
Elko County, September 1927 to May 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director.

This year has been one of real substantial achievement in the Keep Growing Demonstrations in Elko County. Every school was reached practically every month by the Home Demonstration Agent and the County Nurse chiefly because we had a mild winter. But it has had its results in having eleven out of seventeen schools as Gold Star Schools. Eight more schools asked for the work a couple of months after we had started. As we had planned only for seventeen schools and had given the rest of our time to other projects we were unable to take care of them this year. But our plans are arranged so that all will be taken care of next year, by having the Home Demonstration Agent and the County Nurse alternate in visiting the schools. This demand for the work shows that the project is becoming more and more popular.

Epidemics seemed to hit all the schools of the county about the same time. They hit some schools harder than others. Such is the case of Wells which seems to have always had this trouble. We hope that we will be able to determine the reason for this in the future. We believe that as good food habits become a fixed habit, resistances to infection increase.

A few schools were unfortunate enough to lose their Gold Stars but with extra effort we feel sure they will be on the list again next year. Our chief aim for next year is to make this county a Gold Star County. This year we lacked sixty-two hundredths per cent of having enough youngsters in the normal or slightly underweight class and 3.19% too many dangerously underweight. These figures should be easily changed next year. Mrs. Warner, the County Nurse, had a great deal to do with making such a good record. Over sixty per cent of the corrections recommended for eyes, ears and throat were done thru her efforts.

The local leaders also aided in making this a good record even tho quite a few of the local leaders were not secured until later in the year because the Extension Agent was new to the county. It was interesting to observe that as soon as the local leaders were secured immediate improvement in interest of the children and parents was shown as well as a steady gain in weight.

A hot lunch served at noon will greatly benefit any youngster not only in health but in good school work also. Something hot served for lunch aids digestion and prevents over fatigue. This year there were only a few schools who tried to stress hot lunch. Some of these were Clover Valley, Humboldt and Lamoille. Next year we hope more schools can stress this idea of Hot Lunches. This may be done by having youngsters bring some hot food in a thermos bottle, by bringing some food in a glass jar to be heated in a boiler at the school or by having the school community organization serve one or two hot dishes at cost.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Take on at least four more schools.
2. Try to bring back the records of those schools which lost their Gold Stars.
3. Determine why epidemics effect certain communities worse than others.
4. Have three more schools purchase scales.
5. Have two more schools stress Hot Lunches.
6. Make this a Gold Star County.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928
 ELKO COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS
 HELEN STIMSON - COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

*Gold Star Communities

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children. State goal - 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight. State goal - 5%	% children now normal or slightly underwt. State goal - 75%	% children now dangerously underwt. State goal 10% or less
	Exam	Compltg	%				
Carlin	119	106	89.0	-15.75	+12.56	62.25	22.64
Clover Valley*	10	11	110.0	43.63	-20.00	81.81	-- --
Contact	31	28	90.3	16.52	5.02	71.42	14.28
Deeth*	30	35	116.6	14.28	-11.43	82.85	8.57
Ft. Halleck*	10	7	70.0	37.14	-20.00	85.71	-- --
Humboldt*	3	3	100	-- --	-- --	99.99	-- --
Halleck (Peko)	5	7	140.0	65.71	-45.72	85.71	14.28
Jiggs*	7	6	85.7	9.52	-28.57	83.32	-- --
Lamoille	29	26	89.6	18.65	+5.44	69.22	19.23
Lee*	7	7	100.0	-- --	-- --	85.71	-- --
Metropolis*	48	43	89.5	26.79	-21.95	79.06	9.30
Montello*	56	55	98.2	25.90	-23.06	85.44	7.27
North Starr	14	12	85.7	10.72	-10.71	75.00	25.00
Panama	4	5	125.0	20.00	-30.00	60.00	20.00
Riordan*	6	3	50.0	50.00	-16.66	100.00	-- --
Starr Valley*	10	12	120.0	38.30	-21.70	83.30	8.30
Wells*	97	96	98.9	19.02	-11.24	76.03	9.37
Montello H. S.	4	4	100.0	25.00	-- --	75.00	25.00
Carlin H. S.	30	26	86.6	-18.20	+12.57	61.53	19.23
TOTAL	520	492	94.61	11.32	-6.59	74.38	13.21

NUTRITION PROJECT

Carlin Grammar School

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall 119
Number completing the demonstration 106 or 89%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	56.31	40.56)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	22.68	21.69)	62.25%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7.55	11.32	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	10.08	22.64	
Seriously Overweight (21% and up)	3.36	3.77	
	99.98	99.98	

Carlin started out the Keep Growing this year under the severe handicap of having no local leader. It was not until February that one was obtained who is Mrs. W.E. Owens. Altho she has only had this position for such a short time she put across the Keep Growing Poster Contest by some fifty or more posters being sent into this office. We feel sure that next year, with such a leader, a lot of personal corrections will be accomplished which it is impossible for the County Agent or County Nurse to accomplish.

Carlin's special problem seemed too late hours kept by the children particularly the upper grades. Much credit is due to the teachers and especially the principal, Mrs. Margaret Brown, for their efforts for enacting the Curfew Law. This should greatly benefit young Carlinites health in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have Mothers' meetings at least 3 times a year, to discuss methods of cooperating in the work.
2. Have a thoro physical examination of all youngsters of whom it is impossible to bring out of the dangerously underweight class.
3. Make this a Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Carlin High School

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in February	30
Number completing the demonstration	26 or 86.6%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	56.66	38.46)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	23.33	23.07)	61.53%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.00	19.23	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	6.66	19.23	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	3.33	0.00	
	99.98	99.99	

Again the greatest needs have been for more sleep. The principal, Mrs. Brown, has carried on an intensive campaign of education regarding the necessity of at least nine hours sleep six nights a week for high school students. Some progress has been made thru the adoption of the Curfew Law but much more cooperation is needed from the parents upon this subject.

We might add to the report of the High School that more rest be obtained in most cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have Mothers's meetings at least three times a year to discuss methods of cooperating in the school.
2. Have a thoro physical examination of all students dangerously underweight.
3. Obtain more rest in most cases.
4. Make this a Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Clover Valley Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	10
Number completing the demonstration	11 or 110%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00	63.63)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	40.00	18.18)	81.81%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.00	9.09	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	20.00	0.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	10.00	9.09	
	100.00	99.99	

This was Clover Valley's first year in the Keep Growing work. She succeeded in reaching all the State Goals by making possible a careful check on each child's weight each month. This is a splendid record for the first year of the Keep Growing work in any school, so we are very proud of her. This school had a Hot Lunch Club and also purchased scales at the beginning of the school year which probably aided her to become a "Gold Star School".

Clover Valley also entered the Poster Contest with some very credible posters. The credit for the success of the work of this year belongs to Mrs. J. A. Steele, the Keep Growing leader, and to Mrs. Carpenter, their teacher, as well as to the up and coming children themselves.

Next year, however, we think there should be three meetings with the Mothers during the year. This is very important for upon the close cooperation of the parents depends the permanent benefits derived from this work.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have at least three Mothers' meetings during the school year.
2. Continue in the Poster Contest
3. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Contact Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall 31
 Number completing the demonstration 28 or 96.7%

	Sept.	May
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	29.0	46.4)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	38.7	25.0) 71.4%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.9	10.8
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	19.3	14.2
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.0	3.5
	<u>99.9</u>	<u>99.9</u>

Contact has some of the most difficult of conditions to overcome of any school in the County. It is a mining town 55 miles from a railroad so most of their food has to be brought in. Cows are not plentiful so often canned milk has to be used. The town has had a difficult struggle because most of the mines haven't been in operation this year, so money has at times been scarce.

In spite of this Contact has increased the number of normal children over last year 14.6 per cent, increased the normal and slightly underweight percentage over last year 10.1% and decreased the dangerously underweight 6.9% more than last year. These figures reflect real credit to Contact.

One of Contact's real problems is that a large number of the children have physical defects such as enlarged tonsils, adenoids and teeth that need filling which prevent these children from growing or gaining in a normal healthy fashion. If more corrections of defects are made in the near future we feel that Contact will become a Gold Star School next year.

This year she lacked 3.6% of bringing up the school to the state goal. She also had 4.2% too many children dangerously underweight. This is not much so by next year should be overcome.

Contact needed a leader and now that they have a good leader in Mrs. W.A. Ring we feel Contact will reach the State Goal next year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Deeth Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined	30
Number of children completing demonstration	37 or 123%

	Sept.	May
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	40.00	54.28)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.60	28.57) 82.85
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	13.30	5.71
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	20.00	8.57
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	2.85
	99.90	99.98

Deeth is again on the Gold Star list. This is largely due to the teachers, Miss Warr and Miss Walthers, and the Keep Growing leader, Mrs. Bill Murdock. At the beginning of the year Deeth did not have a local leader and without the aid of a local leader to keep up interest in the agent's absence and to interest parents in the necessary home cooperation, very little progress can be made in the Keep Growing Work.

Next year we would like to see Deeth put in a set of scales which do not cost much, to help maintain interest. This year Deeth did not enter the Poster Contest but next year we hope that she does.

After the middle of the year Mrs. Bill Murdock became the Keep Growing Leader of the community and much better results were noted from then on. We are glad of this for we feel sure she will reach cases next year which it is impossible to reach thru outsiders.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Purchase scales.
2. Participate in the Poster Contest.
3. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.
4. Have at least two meetings with the Mothers.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Ft. Halleck Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined 10
 Number of children completing demonstration 7 or 70%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00	57.14)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	40.00	28.57) 85.71
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	20.00	14.28
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	20.00	0.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00
	100.00	99.99

Ft. Halleck was a Gold Star School last year and is a Gold Star School again this year and this is the third time. Three Cheers!!!

One of Ft. Halleck's big handicaps was not having a local leader. This is too big a handicap for any Keep Growing Demonstration. It was perhaps due to the fact that the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the people but for the coming year the local leader must be found or the Home Demonstration Agent will not be allowed to continue the work.

The teacher, Miss Rebecca Cato, who was the local leader, had difficulty in persuading the youngsters to enter the Keep Growing Poster Contest but they did and we are glad for some very original posters were sent in to the State Poster Contest.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Secure a local Keep Growing Leader
2. Purchase a pair of scales.
3. Hold at least one meeting with the Mothers.
4. Have a hot lunch during the winter months.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Halleck Community (Peko School)

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined 5
 Number of children completing demonstration 7 or 140%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00	85.70)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	20.00	0.00)	85.70%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	0.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	60.00	14.29	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.99</u>	

The Halleck school made a wonderful record, even tho they missed being a Gold Star School by having 4.29% too many dangerously underweight. However, they did cut the dangerously underweight percentage 45.71 points and raised the normal percentage 65.7 points which is excellent progress for one year. Perhaps they would have been a Gold Star School if whooping cough had not come along at the last of the school year.

Halleck sent in some excellent posters to the County Contest, two of them receiving first and third prizes.

The fact that an excellent leader Mrs. Clarence Glaser became Keep Growing Leader this spring was a big help. We feel that next year Halleck will be a Gold Star Community.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have Hot Lunches during the winter months. This is very important.
2. Hold at least two parents meetings.
3. Every family have fresh milk.
4. Purchase a set of scales.
5. Become a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Humboldt School, Lamoille, Elko County

A Gold Star School

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined	3
Number of children completing demonstration	3 or 100%

	Sept.	May
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33	33.33)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	66.66	66.66) 99.99
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	0.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	0.00	0.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00
	99.99	99.99

This is the first year for this work in the Humboldt School and a truly remarkable record of good growth and good health was maintained thruout the entire year.

If the youngsters had not had colds at the close of the school year we feel sure Humboldt would have had 100% up to normal weight.

These children were very interested in the work. Each one sent in a poster to the County Poster Contest, one of which was sent to the State Poster Contest.

Altho this school did not belong to the Hot Lunch Club, the children brot hot food to school anyway and the teacher felt it well worth while too, as shown by the good health, gain in weights and better school work. Here's hoping more schools follow Humboldt's example.

Miss Leslie Olds, the teacher, acted as Keep Growing Leader for the school this year. Next year, however, there must be a local leader for the work for we feel it too big a handicap for any community not to have a local leader. Of course, this year the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the people. But next year, if a local leader is not secured the work will have to be discontinued.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Secure a local woman as leader
2. Continue to be a Gold Star School.
3. Have corrections made as recommended by the nurse.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Jiggs Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined	7
Number of children completing demonstration	6 or 85.7%

	Sept.	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	57.14	66.66)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	14.28	16.66)	83.32
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	16.66	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	28.57	0.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	0.00	
	99.99	99.98	

Jiggs is again a Gold Star Community this being the third year this honor has been won. Isn't that splendid? Some corrections of physical defects were made this year which helped to bring up the standard. Mrs. Warner, the County Nurse, succeeded in having one little girl's tonsils and adenoids removed after trying for three years to obtain the parents permission to have it done. Already the little girl's appearance is altered. Isn't that alone worth a whole year's work?

The success of the work is due to their local leader, Mrs. Ralph Brown, who was also their teacher. She is doing some wonderful health work. On the walls of her school room were wonderful posters made by the children. She also obtained any health material she could find thruout the United States which would be of aid to her pupils.

Because this school is so far out we feel that scales should be purchased because sometimes it is impossible to get there in stormy weather.

Most of the children have to bring their lunches. It would well repay them to have something hot for noon, either bringing some hot food in a thermos bottle or bringing some food in a glass jar to be heated at noon on the stove.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have at least one meeting with the Mothers.
2. Have hot lunches during the winter months.
3. Purchase a set of scales.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lamoille Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined	29
Number of children completing demonstration	26 or 82.7%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	27.60	46.15)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	31.10	23.07)	69.22
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	17.20	7.69	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	13.80	19.23	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	10.30	3.84	
	100.00	99.98	

We are sorry Lamoille loses her Gold Star this year. The chief reason is because no corrections of physical defects were made as recommended by the County Nurse. When children have severely enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and teeth which need filling, they are suffering under a real physical handicap and can't be expected to grow or gain normally.

Lamoille did not have a Local Leader this year chiefly because the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the people. It is asking too much of a teacher to be a local leader as Miss Hill was this year. It isn't fair to the Keep Growing Demonstration not to have a local leader also. So next year we are asking for a local leader and saying the work will have to be discontinued if such a leader is not obtained.

Lamoille had an enthusiastic lunch club this year. The children had a large pail which they placed over the hot air register. It was filled with water and the glass jars of food brot from home were slipped in to be heated sometime during the morning. We hope they continue in the Hot Lunch Club next year.

Some excellent posters were entered in the Poster Contest, one of which was sent to the State Contest at Reno.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have more corrections made.
2. Have a local Keep Growing Leader.
3. Continue in the Hot Lunch Club.
4. Become a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lee Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined	7
Number of children completing demonstration	7 or 100%

	Sept.	May	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	28.57	28.57)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	57.14	57.14)	85.71
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	14.28	0.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	0.00	0.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	14.28	
	99.99	99.99	

There is little variance in the figures for Fall and Spring in this community. Lee is to be congratulated upon being a Gold Star Community for the third year. Hurrah! Keep up the Good Work.

A big handicap of Lee is that they have no local leader. This is too big an item for any Keep Growing Demonstration. It was probably due to the fact that the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the people. But next year there must be a local leader for the work or the Demonstration will be discontinued. Any teacher has too much to do to be local leader. Altho Miss Bradshaw did some excellent work.

Lee had some very good posters which were entered in the County Poster Contest. The best one was sent to the State Contest at Reno.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have a local woman for the Keep Growing Leader.
2. Continue to participate in the Poster Contest.
3. Have Hot Lunches.
4. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Metropolis Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	48
Number of children completing demonstration	43 or 81.2%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	10.41	37.20)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	39.58	41.80) 79.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	16.66	9.30
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	31.25	9.30
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	2.08	2.30
	99.98	99.90

Metropolis is to be congratulated for being a Gold Star School again. Of the schools in the County they have some of the hardest conditions to contend with. Some youngsters ride as far as five miles to school and in a school wagon drawn by horses over rough roads. Such youngsters need lots of energy. They are tired before they get started on a day's work. They leave early in the morning and many times get back home after dark. Because so many youngsters ride so far to school and use up so much energy, there are many colds and epidemics.

Mrs. Smith, the wife of the principal, acted as Keep Growing Leader. Next year, however, there must be a local woman for the leader. Only thru a local leader are the best results obtained, altho Mrs. Smith did some admirable work. Being the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the interests of the people, was probably the reason a local leader was not procured. Next year there must be a local leader or the work will have to be discontinued.

Right here we should like to stress hot lunches for this school. Because these youngsters use so much energy they should by all means have some hot dish. This is a matter upon which the whole community should cooperate.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Secure a local Keep Growing Leader.
2. Have something hot in every child's lunch.
3. Have at least two meetings with mothers.
4. Enter Poster Contest.
5. Continue to be a Gold Star Community.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Montello Grammar School, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	56
Number of children completing demonstration	55 or 98%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	25.00	50.90)
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	25.00	34.54) 95.44
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	19.60	5.45
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	30.30	7.27
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	1.82
	99.90	99.98

Isn't this a fine record? Montello was one of the most enthusiastic schools in the County in this work. Because they were so enthusiastic larger gains were made here than any other place in the County, a 45% gain was made by one youngster, a 30% by another, etc. Wouldn't anyone be proud of that record? The success was due to the efforts of Mrs. St. Clair and the teachers Misses Ruess, Clayson and Flavan.

Because the Agent was now a Keep Growing Leader was not obtained until February, then Mrs. M. Z. Brown consented to act in this capacity and we are glad too, because she is enthusiastic for the work. Recently her husband was elected President of the school board so we are especially lucky.

Towards the close of school the women of the town judged the Posters after which they had a play based on health, followed by a tea. We hope more communities will do this in the future. The best poster was sent to the County Contest and later to the State Contest.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Purchase scales.
2. Continue participating in the poster Contest.
3. Continue as a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Montello High School

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September 1927 to May 1928

Total Number of children Examined in the Fall 4
Number of children completing demonstration 4 or 100%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00	25.00)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	00.00	50.00)	75.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	50.00	00.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	25.00	25.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	25.00	00.00	
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	

We are sorry that the high school of Montello does not get a Gold Star like the Grammar school. However, the May record is much better than the September record. There were no normal or slightly underweights in September and yet by May there were 75% of them who fell in this class. Just why the high school did not reach the state goal we do not know. But now that we have an efficient local leader, Mrs. M. Z. Brown, the cause will undoubtedly be reached and corrected so that by next year the high school can be on the Gold Star list.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Purchase scales (one pair for both grammar and high schools)
2. Enter Poster Contest.
3. Obtain a Gold Star.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Panama Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	4
Number of children completing demonstration	5 or 125%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	00.00	20.00)	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.00	40.00)	60.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	25.00	20.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	50.00	20.00	
Seriously Overweight (21% and up)	00.00	00.00	
	100.00	100.00	

Panama is a school house situated where a bog surrounds it. There is only ten feet around the school which is dry. This means that the children sit in school most of the day with wet feet which is not good for anyone's health. A fine project for the community providing the men could be interested would be to make a drainage ditch to carry off the water. Otherwise the school should be moved to a new location.

Panama has a peculiar situation of not being able to furnish a local Keep Growing Leader. There are no women to handle the work other than the teacher, Mrs. Purcell, who lives in the school house yard. Altho we believe every school should have a local leader for the good of the demonstration, we feel that this is an exception to the rules. By glancing at the figures one can readily see what a good piece of work Mrs. Purcell did. Perhaps next year Panama can get the coveted Gold Star.

All the youngsters eat their noon meal at home which is a good thing for their health.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Drain land around school house.
2. Participate in Poster Contest.
3. Have all corrections made as recommended by the County Nurse.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Riordan Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	6
Number of children completing demonstration	3 or 50%

	Sept.	May
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	50.00	100.00
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	00.00	00.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	33.33	00.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	16.66	00.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00
	99.99	100.00

Riordan is the only 100% normal school in the County and that's a record to be proud of. This is not because the underweight children moved away either, because two out of three children who were in school at the end of the year were seriously underweight at the beginning of the year.

This year their teacher was their leader, Miss Hannah. Altho Miss Hannah did some good work we are asking for a local woman to be Keep Growing leader next year. Because the Home Demonstration Agent was new and because the school house is located in such a place that the ranches were not reached no local leader was selected. But for fairness to the demonstration we are asking for a local leader next year or the work will have to be dropped.

Riordan is situated in rather a remote place. Because of this the children are shy. A Poster Contest is a good way for them to come in contact with others to see what their ability is. So next year we hope to see some posters from Riordan in the County Poster Contest.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Participate in the Poster Contest.
2. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Starr Valley Community (N. Starr School)

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall 14
Number of children completing demonstration 12 or 86%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	14.28	25.00)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	35.71	50.00) 75.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	14.28	00.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	35.71	25.00
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>100.00</u>

North Starr School tried hard to be a Gold Star school but probably did not succeed because some corrections needed to be made.

Because the Home Demonstration Agent was new and did not know the people a local Keep Growing Leader was not obtained until in February, when Mrs. Everett Black consented to act in that capacity. No Keep Growing Demonstration can do its best without a local Keep Growing Leader. Mrs. Black has quite a family of her own so we feel that by next year North Starr can be on the Gold Star list because Mrs. Black will know what difficulties to meet.

Miss Miner, their teacher, was especially interested in art so under her leadership some excellent posters were made and sent to the County Poster Contest. The best of the group was sent to the state contest at Reno.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have each child bring something hot for his lunch during the cold months.
2. Make all corrections as recommended by the County Nurse.
3. Purchase scales.
4. Have at least one meeting with the Mothers during the year.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Starr Valley Community (Starr Valley School),
Elbert County.

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall	10
Number of children completing demonstration	12 or 120%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>	
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	20.00	58.33	
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	40.00	25.00	83.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.00	00.00	
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	30.00	8.33	
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	0.00	8.33	
	100.00	99.99	

There are two schools in Starr Valley and this one was fortunate enough to become a Gold Star School. This school is not as accessible as the North Starr School. I suppose perhaps because of this the youngsters were a bit more enthusiastic being they were situated away from the main highway.

Because the Home Demonstration Agent was new and because she was not acquainted with the people a local leader was not chosen until in February. Mrs. Mildred Scott is acting as Keep Growing Leader and an enthusiastic and efficient worker she is too as shown by the work already. Great credit is due to the teacher, Miss Griswold, who is Mrs. Scott's sister, for the work done. Here's hoping Starr Valley gains the honor of having a Gold Star next year.

Because all the children in the Starr Valley School bring lunches, we feel that everyone of them should have some hot food at noon. It can be brot in a thermos bottle, or brought in a glass jar and heated in an oil can placed on top of the stove. Hot lunch repays in better health, and better school work.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Have hot lunches.
2. Participate in the Poster Contest.
3. Purchase a set of scales.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wells Community, Elko County

A Gold Star Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September 1927 to May 1928

Total number of children examined in the Fall 97
Number of children completing demonstration 96 or 98.9%

	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>May</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	29.88	47.91)
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	32.98	28.12) 76.03
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	15.46	11.45
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	20.61	9.37
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	1.03	3.12
	<u>99.96</u>	<u>99.97</u>

At least Wells is on the Gold Star list again. She lost her Gold Star last year so we are glad she regained it again. It was no small effort to reach this goal because it seems as the Wells is more subject to epidemics than any other school in the County, and they are more widespread. Why this is, we haven't as yet determined but hope to do so next year. At the last weighing we found that practically every youngster in school had had the "flu" and had missed from two days to a week of school. However, they reached the goal thru their efforts, the teachers and their leader's, Mrs. A. H. Goble. Mrs. Goble has been their leader for several years and she is very efficient too. If we are unable to reach Wells on a specified time we know Mrs. Goble can do the work the same as if we were there.

Wells had a Poster exhibit along with a Better Homes entertainment. Some very credible posters were made, some of which went to Reno to the State Poster Contest. Next year we hope the posters will also be entered in the County Contest.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR

1. Participate in the County Poster Contest.
2. Continue to be a Gold Star School.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Carlin, Clover Valley, Contact, Deeth, Ft. Halleck,
Humboldt, Jiggs, Lamaille, Lee, Metroplis, Montello,
North Starr, Panama, Peko, Riordan, Starr Valley and
Wells Communities, ELKO COUNTY

Name	Age	Original		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
CARLIN Trine Roa	11	52	65	60	62	61	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	A	69	55	74	9	-8	-6.7
CLOVER VALLEY Lewis Goodwin	11	57	81		86 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	94	97	97	99 $\frac{1}{2}$		59	88	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	+8.	+13.
CONTACT Mary Weighall	11	55	74		62	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$			73	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	11	-10	-7.6
DEETH June Anderson	9	53	67	56		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		54 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-16	-6
FT. HALLECK Glenna Dyer	6	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	39 $\frac{1}{4}$		41 $\frac{1}{2}$		43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$			43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-12.7	-5.5
HUMBOLDT Arthur Martin	10	54	70		66 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	70	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	73	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-4	-2
JIGGS Ernest Evans	12	57	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	83	81	A	A	A	90		58	85	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1.	+5.
LAMOILLE Pete Bastida	13	60	93	90	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	110	63	108	20	-3	-1.8
LEE Dorothy Bolton	9	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	81	81	86	90	89	93 $\frac{1}{4}$		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	-1	+4.
METROPOLIS Melvin Hutchinson	14	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	94 $\frac{1}{2}$		99	A	104	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	110 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	16	-1	-5.2
MONTELLO James Cummums	5	45	46		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	A	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	A	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	50	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	-22	+3.
NORTH STARR Wilson Black	9	53	67	60		61 $\frac{3}{4}$		68 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	70		54	70	10	-14	N
PANAMA Donald Brown	9	54	70		67 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$				77	55	73	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-3.2	-5.4
PEKO Emma Rathfon	9	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	66		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	A	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{5}{4}$	69	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	70		54	70	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11	N

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Eureka Grammar School, Eureka County

A Gold Star School

Total number of children examined 101
Number completing demonstration 90 or 98%

	Sept., 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	42.57	53.06
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	15.84	25.50
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	14.85	10.20
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	26.73	10.20
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- --	1.02
	99.99	99.98

This year the Eureka Grammar School again has the proud distinction of being a gold star school, in as much as 78% of her children are up to normal weight for age and height, and only 10% are dangerously underweight. (The state goal for a gold star community is to have 75% of the children up to average weight or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight). Eureka Grammar School also made the two annual state goals, which are to increase the number of normal children 5% and decrease the number of dangerously underweight children by 5%. The Eureka Grammar School did much more than this - they increased the number of normal children by 10% and decreased the number of dangerously underweight children by 16%.

There still remains 10% of the children who are dangerously underweight; that is, 10% or more below the average for their age and height. Most of these children are in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and in most cases we believe that the condition is due to physical defects such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and teeth which need repair. However, there are a few of these children where we feel that the underweight is plainly traceable to their extreme physical activity and their lack of an adequate amount of sleep. The unusual high altitude of Eureka tends to increase nervous tension and makes these growing children abnormally active during the day time and disinclined to take an adequate amount of sleep at night. There is still some lack of fresh milk in the diets of some of these children. We realize that fresh milk is a hard thing to obtain in a mining camp, but a special effort should be made to secure it for these dangerously underweight children.

The Eureka Grammar School, its excellent leader, Miss Pauline Hjul, and her assistant, deserve special credit for the progress made this year, because most of the work was done by the school and the leader, very little assistance being given by the Extension Department, due to the illness and death of the extension agent, Miss Lassie Lane. We feel that Eureka Grammar school is well on the way to a permanent high level in child health, than which there is no greater asset for the community and for the school.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue the cooperation of parents, teachers and pupils in maintaining the present high standard of good health.
2. Emphasize the need of a quart of milk and 10 hours sleep.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Eureka High School

Eureka County

Total number of children examined. 39
Number completing demonstration 38 or 98%

	Sept., 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	33.33	55.27
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.92	10.52
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.36	7.89
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	23.07	23.69
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	2.30	2.63
	99.98	100.00

Eureka High School made a somewhat better record in the Keep Growing demonstration this year than last year. The number of normal children was increased 21%, but the number of dangerously underweight children remained the same, i. e., 23%. Eureka County now has 65% of its children in the Safe Zone, i. e., up to average weight for age and height or slightly under. The state goal is to have 65% in the Safe Zone and to have 10% or less in the dangerously underweight group. Eureka High School held its own fairly well during the summer vacation, in fact the number of children up to normal weight increased 2% during the summer instead of dropping back as it has most summers. This is a real improvement.

The outstanding problem in the Eureka High School is a number of habitually dangerously underweight children. Some of these cases we believe are due to physical defects which should receive medical attention, but a large proportion of them we are sure are due to faulty living habits. Among the girls there is a tendency to eat little or no breakfast, and school work on an empty stomach is a severe tax on both physical and mental strength. There is also a very decided need of more sleep among the high school students. It has been definitely determined that the average growing child needs 10 hours sleep a night through the entire high school period. The cooperation of the parents of these students and school authorities is earnestly solicited in an effort to arrange school and outside activities so that these students may and shall obtain 10 hours sleep six nights a week. We believe that a concerted effort in this respect would greatly improve not only their physical well being, but their ability in their school work.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Parents, school authorities and pupils should cooperate on the problem of securing ten hours sleep six nights a week for high school students.
2. A good big sensible breakfast and something hot to eat at noon are fundamental requisites for good health and school work.
3. The matter of physical fitness for strenuous athletics should receive careful attention, and dangerously underweight children should be barred from strenuous athletics.
4. Make Eureka High School a gold star school this coming year. We are certain it could be accomplished if everyone cooperates.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
White Pine County, October 1927 to April 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

White Pine County carried on only two Keep Growing Demonstrations during the school year 1927-28. This was due to the change of agents necessitated by the resignation of Miss LeNoir, followed by the illness and death of the new agent, Miss Lassie Lane. These Keep Growing Demonstrations were not started until October, and there were only three visits made by the extension service. Miss Lane started the work and made one follow-up visit and after her death, Mrs. Buol came in and completed the work for the year.

Considering these severe handicaps, we feel that White Pine County has done excellent work by making Lund a Gold Star Community and by bringing Preston up pretty near to this standard.

With the re-districting of this territory, which will give White Pine County year round service from a woman extension agent, we feel sure that a really high standard of child health can be built up and maintained in this county and that the work can be extended to practically all of the schools in the county.

Great credit is due to the local leaders for their loyal and devoted efforts in this work, and the splendid cooperation which they secured from the school and parents.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1927 - 1928
 WHITE PINE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS
 MISS LASSIE LANE DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENT

Communities	CHILDREN			Increase in normal children - State goal +5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight children - State goal 5%	% children now normal or slightly underwt. State goal - 75%	% children now dangerously underwt. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg	%				
Preston	32	23	71	+20.43	-10.73	60.83	17.34
Lund*	76	44	58	+5.74	-15.82	75.00	6.82
Total for White Pine County	108	67	61	+10.17	-13.62	69.99	10.45

*Gold star community

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to April, 1928

Lund Community, White Pine County

A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined 76
Number completing the demonstration 44 or 58%

	October, 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	32.9	38.64
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	30.2	36.36
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	10.5	13.63
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	22.3	6.82
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	3.9	4.54
	99.8	99.99

Lund Grammar School is a gold star school this year, despite the many handicaps under which the work has been carried on this year. Lund has also reached the ultimate state goal in this work by now having 75% of her children up to average weight for age and height or slightly under, and by having less than 10% dangerously underweight - she has only 6.8% who are dangerously underweight, i. e., 10% or more below the average weight for age and height. Therefore, she is declared a gold star community. The other results accomplished this year are: the number of normal children has been increased 6.7% (the state goal is a 5% increase). The number of dangerously underweight children has been decreased 15% which is three times the state goal of 5% decrease. This is a splendid record, particularly the decrease in dangerously underweight children, and has been accomplished thru the whole-hearted cooperation of leaders, parents and children thru special attention being given to the drinking of milk, the eating of adequate breakfasts, and the securing of ten hours of sleep each night. Practically all the work was carried on by the local leaders, Mrs. Ruth Gardner and Mrs. Alice Carter. It is a real tribute to the ability and devotion of these leaders and to the cooperation of the school children and their parents that such good results were secured under such difficult conditions.

The only poor record made by Lund this year was in the percent of completions for the year's demonstration. Only 58% of the children examined at the beginning of the year completed the year's demonstration. This was due to the fact that the visit of the state extension worker for the final weighing and measuring happened to fall on May Day, and many of the older pupils were absent at a district picnic. However, a study of their growth records for the year show that they made as good a growth as those included in the statistics and in some cases, even better. So that the final figures can be considered a fair representation of the growth accomplished by the entire group. A good Achievement Program was held, but due to the picnic, had only a fair audience.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Start the work in September.
2. Secure the same high standard of leadership.
3. Encourage the securing of an adequate amount of sleep, particularly in the upper grades and high school.
4. Plan to hold Achievement Day when a good audience can be secured.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to April, 1928

Preston Community

White Pine County

Total number of children examined 32
Number of children completing demonstration 23 or 72%

	October, 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up 20% above)	18.7	39.13
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	37.4	21.73
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	15.6	17.39
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	28.1	17.39
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- -	4.34
	99.8	99.98

Preston has made a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstration this year. The number of normal children was increased 21% (the state goal is to have a 5% increase.) The number of dangerously underweight children was decreased 11% (the state goal is to have a decrease of 5%).

Preston now has 60% of its children up to average weight or slightly under and 17% dangerously underweight, and so it did not reach the standard of a Gold State community. However, another year's work should bring it up to this point, providing the summer vacation is used to build up health and not to tear it down.

The use of summer vacation is a real problem in Preston, as many children lose weight during this time. Some of this loss may be due to hard work in the fields, but we are much more inclined to believe that it is largely due to irregular habits of eating and sleeping, particularly irregular sleeping habits during the summer vacation.

The low percentage of completions was due to an epidemic of colds just at the end of school and to the fact that eighth grade examinations were being conducted the day final Keep Growing examinations were made.

Mrs. Matilda Whitlock, the local leader, deserves a great deal of credit for this year's work. She was very faithful in the monthly weighing and in reporting back to the parents, thereby keeping alive their interest. Also, the school gave excellent cooperation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Emphasize the need of a big sensible breakfast.
2. Emphasize the need for ten hours sleep, particularly for dangerously underweight children.
3. Have medical attention for the few cases of physical defects.
4. Cooperate in a poster contest and hold an achievement day program.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
Lyon County, November 1927 to May 1928
Mary Stilwell Buol, Assistant Director

Work upon the Keep Growing Demonstrations did not begin this year until October. Due to the lack of funds the woman extension agent had to be withdrawn from Lyon County and the state extension office did not believe it possible to continue the Keep Growing demonstrations in Lyon County without the help of the woman extension agent. However, the communities of Yerington, Wellington, Smith and Simpson made such an earnest plea to be allowed to carry on the Keep Growing work that the State Extension office finally consented to allow them to attempt to carry it on by themselves with a minimum of assistance from the state nutrition specialist.

Mrs. Buol, the state nutrition specialist, came down and started the work in the fall and made one follow-up visit just after the holidays. The intention was to have her come back and finish up the work in the spring, but the death of her father called her out of the state just at the time she had been scheduled for these counties, so the local leaders finished up the work by themselves and did it very well indeed.

Under these conditions of very little help, Lyon County can feel justly proud of the results secured. All of the communities started the work on a rather high level of child health and in all but one community made substantial improvements. If it had not been for the severe epidemics of colds and other diseases which struck the county late in the school year, Lyon County would have had a wonderful record and as it was they really had a good one.

The credit for securing these good results should be given largely to the local leaders Mrs. F. O. Stickney of Yerington and Mrs. Robert Buck of Wellington, who gave most liberally of their time and effort to further this work. There is also great credit due the schools for the correlation between this work and the regular subjects so that interest was constantly stimulated. The parents of these communities also did much to help foster right living habits in regard to food and in some cases in regard to sleep. Lyon County can well be proud of its splendid cooperation.

Beginning with the fall of 1928, there is every hope that Lyon County will be placed in a two-county district and can secure half the time of a home demonstration agent. In that case, the Keep Growing work can be carried on in every community in the county that desires to take it up, and it ought not to be very long before Lyon County will be justified in feeling real pride in the splendid health level of a vast majority of its school children.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT, 1927 - 1928

**LYON COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS

MARY STILWELL BUOL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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 underwt. State goal 10% or less
	Exam.	Completg.	%				
Wellington	34	38	112	-6.82	+1.71	73.67	10.53
Smith	47	44	94	+11.6	-5.51	75.00	13.63
Simpson	19	21	110	-14.03	+8.52	61.90	10.04
Yerington*	148	145	98	+21.55	-10.68	78.61	6.21
Total	248	248	100	+12.91	-6.45	75.80	9.28

**Gold star county
*Gold star community

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1927 to May, 1928

Simpson Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 19
Number completing the demonstration 21 or 110%

	Nov., 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	47.36	33.33
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	42.10	28.57
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	-- --	19.04
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	10.52	19.04
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	00 00	-- --
	99.98	99.98

We are sorry to have to report that this year Simpson school has not made a very good record in the Keep Growing Demonstration. Instead of increasing the number of children up to normal for age and height, the proportion of these children has been decreased 14%. Instead of decreasing the number of dangerously underweight children, they have increased 8%. This is just opposite of what we hoped to accomplish through the Keep Growing Demonstration. However, we feel that the results are due to two unfortunate conditions. One is the fact that no home demonstration agent was employed in the county this year because of lack of funds. The Extension Division sent the State Nutrition Specialist down to start the work and she made one follow-up visit in the spring. The rest of the work had to be carried on by the local leader, Mrs. Robert Buck and the teachers. The local leader and teachers were all very faithful in carrying out their side of the work, but there was a real lack of the home cooperation so necessary for success in this work. Undoubtedly, if the Extension Division had been able to give them more help, better results would have been secured. Another factor in preventing good results in the work was the epidemic of various contagious diseases, especially colds, which broke out in this end of the county during the spring months.

The other two reasons are the need of larger breakfasts and the need of something hot to eat at lunch.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a good local leader from the community who will not only do the monthly weighing, but can secure the cooperation of the families involved.
2. Provide for a hot supplement to the noon lunch.
3. See that sensible breakfasts are eaten before the children start to school.
4. See that children obtain ten hours sleep at night, six nights a week.
5. Hold two parents' meetings during the year in order to secure cooperation of the parents.
6. Have community cooperate in Poster Contest and in holding an achievement day program.

NUTRITION REPORT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
November, 1927 to May, 1928

Smith Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 47
Number of children completing demonstration 44 or 93%

	November 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above	38.30	50.00
Slightly underweight 1-6%)	23.40	25.00
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	19.12	9.09
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	19.14	13.63
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	-- --	2.27
	99.98	99.99

Smith school made an excellent record in Keep Growing work this year. They came very near to achieving the Gold Star standards for this year. They ended the school year by having 75% of their children in the safe zone, i. e., up to normal weight for age and height or slightly under. However, they had 13% of their children dangerously underweight, which bars them from being considered a gold star school, as the requirements are 75% of the children in the safe zone and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

However, very real improvement was made during the year. The number of normal children was increased 12%, which is over twice the state goal of 5%. The number of dangerously underweight was decreased 6%, which is a little over the state goal of 5% decrease.

These good results are due to the fine cooperation secured by Mrs. Buck, the local leader, from the children, the teachers and the community so that in spite of the epidemics of colds just before school closed, Smith school was able to make very real progress.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure a local leader who can more easily visit the parents of dangerously underweight children.
2. Continue the fine cooperation of parents, children and school with the local leader.
3. Stress the use of a quart of milk a day and big, sensible breakfasts.
4. See that every child has something hot to eat for noon, either at home or thru the use of thermos bottles or the pint jar method at school.
5. Cooperate in the poster contest and hold an achievement day.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to May, 1928

Wellington Community

Lyon County

Total number of children examined 34
Number of children completing demonstration 39 or 112%

	October, 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	64.71	57.89
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	11.76	15.78
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	2.94	5.26
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	8.82	10.53
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	11.73	10.53
	99.99	99.99

Wellington as a whole has maintained an excellent standard of child growth and good health during the entire school year. Wellington had the unique distinction of starting out as a gold star community with 76% of its children in the safe zone, i.e., up to average for age and height or slightly under, and only 8.8% of its children dangerously underweight, i. e., 10% or more below normal).

During the year the records of the individual children showed that there were a very large majority making a good steady gain. Late in the spring, however, there were several epidemics, particularly of colds, which checked for quite a time the rate of gain. Therefore, Wellington did not end up with quite as good a record as they began with. The number of normal children was decreased 7%, and the number of dangerously underweight was increased 2%. However, this leaves Wellington still at a very high average as they still have 73% of their children in the safe zone and 10.5% of their children dangerously underweight, so that it came within just a very narrow margin of being a gold star school thruout the year and certainly would have done so if it had not been for these epidemic colds coming just at the end of the school year. When one considers the very high percentage of dangerously underweight children which Wellington had a few years ago, this is a remarkably fine showing; in fact one of the best in the state this year.

The outstanding need in Wellington is still that of securing a more adequate allowance of sleep. It is a well established fact that growing children all thru grammar school and high school need at least ten hours sleep, six nights a week. Wellington children are not getting that much. This is not due to outside activities so much as it is to the general practice of allowing children to stay up until their parents go to bed. This is a matter which needs considerable emphasis and the cooperation of the parents to establish the habit in their children, of going to bed early.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Cooperation of the parents and school to see that all children get ten hours sleep, six nights a week.
2. Increased efforts to see that every child has something hot to eat at noon.
3. Continuation of this splendid community cooperation shown by leaders, children, school and parents.
4. Make Wellington a gold star school through the coming year.

NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
October, 1927 to May, 1928

Yerington, Lyon County

A Gold Star Community

Total number of children examined 148
Number completing demonstration 145 or 98%

	October, 1927	May, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	41.89	63.44
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	28.38	15.17
Seriously underweight (7-9%)	9.46	10.34
Dangerously underweight (10% and up)	16.89	6.21
Seriously overweight (21% above and up)	3.38	4.82
	100.00	99.89

Yerington has won the proud distinction of being a gold star community by having 78% of its school children up to normal weight for age and height and only 6% of its children dangerously underweight. The state goal is 75% normal or slightly underweight and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

Yerington also surpassed the two annual goals. It increased the number of normal children 21% (the state goal is an increase of 5%). Yerington decreased the number of dangerously underweight children 11% (the state goal is a decrease of 5%).

The credit for this excellent progress in the positive good health of Yerington school children is due to the persistent devotion of Mrs. F. O. Stickney, the local leader, and her assistants, who have carried on this work with very little help from the Extension Division.

The faithful work of these leaders in keeping up regular monthly weighing of the children, their personal conferences with each child each month, the interest aroused in the homes, and the cooperation secured from the whole school, and the serving of milk to seriously and dangerously underweight children were all factors in securing these good results.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Secure medical attention for serious physical defects, i. e., tonsils, adenoids, teeth, eyes. Almost all of the dangerously underweight cases could be eliminated if this were done.
2. Secure more sleep for pupils in the upper grades. 10 hours a night, 6 nights a week is the minimum for health.
3. Continue distribution of milk at morning recess for dangerously and seriously underweight children.
4. Secure hot supplement for noon lunch for those children who can't go home for lunch. This is very important for both good health and efficient school work.

SUMMARY OF

WASHOE COUNTY'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT 1927-1928

Hazel Zimmerman, County Extension Agent

This is the fifth year of the Keep Growing work in Washoe County. There were 13 schools enrolled in the project. In September there were 558 children starting the project, in April, 496 completed the year's work. Sixty-two children failed to complete the project on account of an epidemic of influenza, and measles. This work was made possible by the able cooperation of 20 project leaders.

This year the county goal was to have six gold star schools in Washoe County. The goal was reached. These schools had 75% of the children normal or slightly underweight, and not more than 10% dangerously underweight, namely, Glendale, Huffakers, Verdi, Kate M. Smith of Sparks, and Wadsworth.

The children in the normal weight group increased 4.8% lacking two tenths percent of making the state goal of 5%. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 13.7%, more than doubling the state goal, which is to decrease 5%. There are 187 children of normal weight in the 13 Keep Growing Schools of Washoe County. There are only 63 children in this project dangerously underweight.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the State Extension Office, Mrs. M. S. Buol, Nutrition Specialist, Mrs. Eda Carlson, Poster Judge, Mr. T. Buckman, Photographer, Washoe County Farm Board, Washoe County Farm Bureau Homemakers, County Nurse and the Parent-Teachers' Association of Sparks, and Mrs. C. A. Bovett, County Nutrition leader.

The County Achievement Program was held on May 11th at the Junior High School in Sparks. All 13 schools exhibited posters. Glendale School was awarded the trophy cup for having the best exhibit of posters and the best growth charts. Washoe Valley Community received a Nevada pennant for having the greatest percentage of adults present.

An excellent program was given, each school putting on one number of the program. Talks were also made by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. George Dillworth, "Poster Work" by Mrs. E. Carlson, "How to Keep Growing", by Mrs. G. McGinnis of Wadsworth, and an explanation of the plans for carrying on the project work for the coming year by the agent. The Farm Bureau Homemakers and P. T. A. of Sparks served the children ice cream. There were 900 people at the poster exhibit and achievement program.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That county project leaders school be hold in August to train project leaders.
2. Continue work in all schools enrolled this year.
3. That milk be furnished in schools and a hot lunch served when possible.
4. Continue heath work by county nurse.
5. Local leaders continue reweighing of children. Agent do weighing and checking up at beginning and end of year.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1928
 WASHOE COUNTY RESULTS COMPARED WITH STATE GOALS
 HAZEL ZIMMERMAN - COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

* Gold Star Communities

COMMUNITIES	CHILDREN		%	Increase in normal children. State goal - 5%	Decrease in dangerously underweight State Goal 5%	% children now normal or slightly underweight State Goal 75%	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal - 10% or less
	Exam.	Compltg					
Anderson	15	14	93.3	-3.78	-12.84	71.40	7.14
Browns	13	11	87.3	-12.26	-9.30	45.45	36.36
Franktown	9	9	100.0	11.11	0.00	77.77	11.11
Glendale*	15	17	113.32	18.84	-6.66	94.08	0
Huffakers*	29	24	82.75	9.36	-6.88	87.36	0
Sparks Kate M. Smith*	89	88	98.8	13.79	-18.96	75.71	9.04
Sparks Rdt. Mitchell	125	94	75.2	9.30	-5.50	66.78	16.96
Sparks Mary Lee Nichols	127	106	83.47	2.42	-10.54	62.70	15.20
North Truckee	26	23	88.46	11.18	-12.36	65.10	26.04
Verdi*	46	42	91.35	24.78	-21.98	78.54	9.52
Vista*	6	6	100.0	16.66	-33.32	83.30	0
Washoe Valley	8	8	100.00	12.50	0	62.50	25.00
Wadsworth*	50	54	108.0	-.70	3.25	75.85	9.25
TOTAL	558	496	87.09	4.8	-13.7	7.17	12.7

NUTRITION PROJECT

Anderson Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 15
Number of children completing demonstration 14 or 93.3%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	46.62	42.84
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.64	28.56
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	6.66	21.42
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	19.98	7.14
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	- - -	- - -
	<u>99.90</u>	<u>99.96</u>

The Anderson School is not a Gold Star School this year, having only 71.40% of the children normal or slightly underweight, lacking 3.60% of making the state goal which is 75%. The children in the dangerously underweight group decreased from 19.98% to 7.14%, making a total decrease of 12.84%. The state goal is to decrease 5%.

The local leader and children are very disappointed that the school is not a gold star school as great effort has been put forth to carry out all nutrition plans. We believe the reason for the failure to reach the state goal is caused by a number of the children who had been in the Keep Growing Project for several years, moving to another community. The new children who enrolled were very much underweight. However, all the new pupils are interested in the Keep Growing work and will try very faithfully to help reach the state goal in 1929.

Mrs. Lena Finn, local leader, weighed the children every month. Special awards were given each month to the boy and girl making the greatest gain. Milk and chocolate were served at noon during the winter months, which greatly helped.

The Farm Bureau Homemakers of the Anderson Community are most interested in the school. Funds were raised for a community library, also to paint the school room and improve the school grounds. The Farm Bureau Homemakers gave prizes for the best posters. A clean up day was held, cleaning the yard and out-buildings. Mrs. W. R. McGowan, local teacher, gave excellent cooperation in the health and nutrition projects.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Work to be carried out in the same manner by same local leader.
2. Continue serving hot lunch or milk at noon time.
3. Continue poster exhibit and achievement program.
4. Homemakers and School Board continue cooperation.
5. Have health work carried out by county nurse.
6. Make Anderson School a Gold Star School in 1929.
7. Provide scales for the school.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Browns Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 13
Total number of children completing demonstration. 11 or 87.3%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	30.44	18.18
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	15.22	27.27
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7.61	18.18
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	45.66	36.36
Seriously overweight (21% above & up)	- - -	- - -
	<u>98.93</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This record is almost the direct opposite of the goal we started out to reach. There are only 45.45% of the children normal weight or slightly underweight, lacking almost 30% of reaching the state goal of 75%. The children in the dangerously underweight group make a decrease of 9.30%, almost reaching the state goal twice as a 5% decrease is the state goal.

The children were weighed each month by the local leader, Mrs. John Ferretta. The children were very conscientious about carrying out the rules of eating a good breakfast including mush, also eating plenty of fruit and vegetables and drinking one quart of milk a day. There were three new families who moved into this community. All of the children of these families were very much underweight when starting the school year. There were three beginners who were dangerously underweight when they started school, thus making Browns almost a new school in the Keep Growing work.

The hot lunch was not served in the school this year, but we hope to be able to continue this project in 1928 and 1929 as the children come quite a distance to school, therefore, the hot lunch is greatly needed. Prizes were given the children for bringing milk to school every day. The Farm Bureau Homemakers gave these prizes.

An excellent Achievement Program and Poster Exhibit were held in this school. The leaders, teacher and children attended the county achievement program and poster exhibit.

The Farm Bureau Center and Farm Bureau Homemakers raised money to wire the school house for lights. It is their plan to provide hot lunch and improve the sanitation of the school.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work under same leaders, Mrs. J. Ferretta and Mrs. W. J. Stevenson.
2. Serve hot lunch in school.
3. Have a health crusade in the school.
4. Make Browns a gold star community in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Franktown Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 9
Total number of children completing demonstration.. . . . 9 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & Up to 20% above)	44.44	55.55
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	33.44	22.22
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	11.11	11.11
Dangerously Underweight (10% & Up)	11.11	11.11
Seriously Overweight (21% above and up)	- -	- -
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>99.99</u>

Franktown has 77.77% of the children normal and slightly underweight. This is an excellent record for this school as there were no children of normal weight at the close of the school term in May, 1927. Last year there were 50% of the children dangerously underweight. This school lacks 1.11% of being a gold star school as there are 11.11% dangerously underweight, whereas the goal is to have only 10% or less in the dangerously underweight group.

The local leaders and teachers have worked very hard to achieve these results. All of the children brought milk or food in thermos bottles to school for the noon lunch. The local leader gave special stars for children eating mush every day.

The boys and girls of this school tried to gain by following all Keep Growing rules. The Health Crusade was completed in this school. Every child has learned to like mush and to eat all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

A joint achievement program and poster exhibit of the Franktown and Washoe Valley Schools was held on May 3rd. About 60 people attended this meeting. Prizes were given by the Farm Bureau Homemakers. Mrs. Martha Cliff, local leader, and Miss Dorothy Tremble, teacher, deserve much credit for the progress made in this school. Miss Kate Lewers of the University Art Department, gave help to the children by keeping them interested in their poster and growth charts. This school received the pennant for having the greatest percentage of adults present at the County Achievement day program.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. That same local leader have charge of the work.
2. That scales be purchased for the Franktown and Washoe Valley Schools.
3. Continue use of thermos bottles for serving of hot food at lunch.
4. Try to become a gold star community in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Glendale Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 15
Total number of children completing demonstration 17 or 113.32%

	Sept., 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	39.96	58.80
Slightly underweight (1-6%)	33.30	35.28
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	19.98	5.88
Dangerously Underweight (10% & Up)	6.66	- - -
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	- - -	- - -
	99.96	99.96

Glendale has made a most wonderful record, having 94.08% of the children normal or slightly underweight, increasing the normal children 18.84%. The state goal is to increase the normal children 5%. Glendale exceeded the state goal over three times. The dangerously underweight children decreased 6.66%, more than making the state goal, which is to decrease 5%. There are no children in this class now, and only one child is seriously underweight.

This school was awarded the silver cup at the County Achievement Program on May 11, for having the best community exhibit of posters and the best growth charts. Much credit is due the children of the Glendale school for this excellent record. When the work was first started in the school four years ago, many children refused to be weighed and took no interest in the project. Over 25% were dangerously underweight in 1925. In 1926 the children started the "Eat mush and no coffee campaign". Now the children can hardly wait for weighing day to come. They do all the weighing for the agent and leader.

Mrs. Louis Raffetto, local leader and Mrs. Doris Brown Reed, teacher, have given much time to this project. Their help is greatly appreciated. Mrs. Reed has built up the spirit of the school by taking part in all community activities. A poster exhibit was held on May 9th. Prizes were given by Washoe County Farm Bureau.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work with same leader and teacher.
2. Have children bring milk to school.
3. Continue recreational meeting.
4. Continue health work.
5. Continue poster exhibit and achievement program.
6. Try to win the cup again in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Huffakers Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 29
Total number of children completing demonstration 24 or 82.75%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	44.72	54.08
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	37.84	33.28
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	1.32	12.48
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	6.88	- -
Seriously Overweight (21% above & UB)	----	-- --
	<u>90.76</u>	<u>99.84</u>

Huffakers is a gold star community. This makes the second year for this school to reach the state goal. There are 87.36% of the children normal or slightly underweight, exceeding the state goal of 75% by 12.36%. The normal children increased 9.36%. The aim is to increase the normal children 5%. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 6.88%. There are no children dangerously underweight in this school.

The local leader, Mrs. George Holcomb and the teachers, Miss Vida Kitchen and Mrs. Roy Smith, have helped to make this project a success in this community. They have helped sell the project to the parents as well as to the children. Prizes have been given to the children bringing milk to school each day. Records were kept each day of the children bringing milk and "drinking it".

An Achievement Program and Poster Exhibit was held on May 18. Poster prizes were given by the Washoe County Farm Bureau; also awards were made to children bringing milk to school.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. The drinking of milk be continued with noon lunch.
2. Children have more rest, at least 10 hours a night.
3. The county nurse continue health work.
4. Poster and achievement day be held.
5. Continue cooperation of teachers, school board and farm bureau.
6. Try to make this a Gold Star community again in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Robert Mitchell School, Sparks Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 125
Total number of children completing demonstration 94 or 75.2%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	28.80	37.10
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	40.00	29.68
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7.20	15.90
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	22.40	16.96
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	1.60	- - -
	100.00	99.64

The normal children increased 9.30%, thus reaching nearly twice the state goal of 5% increase. There are 35 of the children who are normal weight. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 5.50%, more than making the state goal of 5% decrease. There are 16% of the children dangerously underweight now. In September, 1927, there were 28% of the children dangerously underweight. Now there are only 28 children slightly underweight compared with 50% of them underweight in September. This is an excellent record for such a large school.

Robert Mitchell is not a gold star school, as it has only 68.80% of the children normal or slightly underweight and the goal is to have 75%. There is still 16.90% in the dangerously underweight class, when there should be only 10% or less.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the parents, teachers, and the P. T. A. of this school. Mrs. A. E. Whitehead and Mrs. A. E. Brinkerhoff were excellent leaders. They did all the work of weighing the children sending home nutrition slips and holding conferences with the parents and children. These leaders were especially interested in this project. There was little need of the agent to give special food talks.

This school helped to purchase scales for the Sparks School. An excellent poster exhibit was held in this school for the local parents' and teachers' association.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue excellent cooperation of Parent Teachers' Association, teachers and farm bureau.
2. Have same leaders - Mrs. A. E. Whitehead, Chairman.
3. Have Keep Growing work in only first five grades of this large school.
4. Serve milk to children dangerously underweight.
5. Make more home visits.
6. Continue achievement program and poster contest.
7. Make this a gold star school if possible in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Mary Lee Nichols School, Sparks, Nevada

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 127
 Total number of children completing demonstration 106 or 83.47%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	24.18	26.60
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	31.98	36.10
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	17.16	21.85
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	25.74	15.20
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	-- --	-- --
	<u>99.06</u>	<u>99.75</u>

This is the second year the work has been in the Mary Lee Nichols School. There are 72.70% of the children normal or slightly underweight. In September there were only 56.16% in this group. There was an increase of 2.12% in the normal children, the state goal of 5% increase was not reached. The children in the dangerously underweight group decreased 10.54% over twice the state goal of 5%.

This should be a gold star school in another year as the above figures show the children are climbing up to the top. The local leaders, Mr. E. Schroeder and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, weighed the children every month. Slips were sent home. The agent gave talks and made home visits. Mrs. C. A. Fer-nold, president of the P. T. A., gave much help to this project.

The teachers of this school had special lessons and exhibits on food work every month in the different rooms. Most interesting health and keep growing books were made by the 2nd grade. It was suggested that these books take the place of posters as the children could work on the books all year and the growth records could be placed in the back of the books.

The posters improved 50% in this school in 1928. A great many mothers attended the achievement program and poster exhibit. Miss M. Birdseye, Nutrition Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. talked on good growth and posture habits at this community meeting. Special awards were made by the local P. T. A for the best poster and best growth charts. This school helped to buy scales for Sparks School.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work with cooperation of some local leaders.
2. Continue health program.
3. Continue achievement program and poster contest, awarding prizes as this year, for the best poster and gain.
4. Try to become a gold star community by having 75% of the children either normal or slightly underweight, and 10% or less dangerously underweight.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Kate M. Smith School, Sparks Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 89
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . 88 or 87.64%

	Sept., 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	25.76	39.55
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.76	36.16
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	23.16	14.69
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	23.00	9.04
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	-- --	-- --
	99.68	99.44

This is the third year the Keep Growing project has been carried out in the Kate M. Smith School. The children in the normal weight group increased 13.79%, making the state goal over twice. There are 75.71% of the children now normal or slightly underweight, making the state goal of 75%. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 18.96%, exceeding the state goal of 5% almost 4 times. There are only 9.04% dangerously underweight now. This is the second year this school has been a gold star school.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the local leader Mrs. J. Walker. The president of the P. T. A., Mrs. Frank Gill and the teachers, Mary Lukens, Eleanor Lewis and Vida Holt.

The teachers were influential in getting milk served to over 40 of the underweight children. The children paid for the milk, altho if a child could not afford to pay for the milk, the P. T. A. paid for it.

An excellent poster exhibit and achievement program was held on May 9. Miss M. Birdseye, Nutrition Specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., talked and demonstrated on the proper posture and growth of a child using illustrations which were most interesting and of benefit to the parents. This new phase of the project will be taken up next year. Prizes were awarded by the P. T. A. of this school for the best growth records and posters. This school helped to purchase scales for the three grade schools of Sparks.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work with leaders and teachers
2. Have children served milk in school.
3. Continue poster contest and achievement program.
4. Continue garden club.
5. Keep Kate M. Smith School a Gold Star School in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

North Truckee Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 26
Total number of children completing demonstration 23 or 88.46%

	<u>September, 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	19.20	30.38
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.88	34.72
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	15.36	8.68
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	38.40	26.04
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	-- --	-- --
	<u>99.84</u>	<u>99.82</u>

The normal children in this school increased 11.18% percent, making the state goal of 5% increase twice. Those in the dangerously underweight group decreased 12.36%, more than twice making the state goal of a 5% decrease. North Truckee is not a gold star school as it only has 65.10% of the children normal or slightly underweight. Our goal was to have 75% in this group. There are still 26.04% of the children dangerously underweight instead of 10% or less. This record is a good one for this community because the children were so far below normal that we thought it would take another year to bring them up to normal.

The children of this community made a real effort to gain. They carried out as many of the Keep Growing rules as possible. The teacher, Mrs. Zelda Beebe, gave excellent cooperation, also the local leader, Miss Katie Curti.

This community had many severe cases of influenza in February and March. The school was almost closed for a time. There were twelve children out with whooping cough in April and May. The agent had to make three visits to the school to secure the final heights and weights. Some of the heights and weights had to be taken at home.

Excellent posters were made by eleven of the children in school at the time of the poster contest. These posters were exhibited at the County Poster Contest. Prizes were awarded by the Washoe County Farm Bureau.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Serve hot lunch at noon.
2. Children continue bringing milk to school.
3. Agent make more home visits.
4. The children try to get more rest.
5. Continue poster contest and achievement program.
6. Local leader attend every meeting.
7. Make North Truckee a gold star school in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Verdi Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 46
Total number of children completing demonstration . . . 42 or 91.35%

	<u>Sept.— 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	25.20	49.98
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	23.10	28.56
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.60	11.90
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	31.50	9.52
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	4.20	-- --
	<u>96.60</u>	<u>99.96</u>

Verdi has made the best growth record of any school in the Keep Growing Project this year. The children in the normal weight group increased 24.78%, making the state goal more than four times which is to increase the normal children 5%. Verdi now has 78.54% of the children normal or slightly underweight, exceeding the state goal of 75% by 3.54%.

The children in the dangerously underweight group decreased 21.98%, exceeding the state goal of a 5% decrease, four times. There are only 9.52% dangerously underweight, making the state goal, which is to have not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

The children and teachers of Verdi deserve a great deal of credit for the record made in the Keep Growing work. The local leader and agent only planned the work and gave talks. The children did all the weighing, made out the slips and also gave most "severe talks" to any child who lost or failed to gain. The teachers sent records of weights and gains home on the report cards each month. The demand in the local store for fresh vegetables and milk has increased 60% since the Keep Growing work started.

A poster exhibit and achievement program was held on May 8th. Miss M. Birdseye, Nutrition Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., visited this meeting and gave a most interesting talk. She reported very favorably in regard to the program, cooperation of the teachers, parents and children of the Verdi Community.

Mrs. J. E. McNamara kept the project going every school day. She gave a most valuable talk at the county meeting on May 11th. We are sorry that she will not be with us in Verdi again in 1928-1929, because the Verdi School excelled in school work as well as Keep Growing, under her supervision.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Get more vegetables at lower price.
2. Get more milk.
3. Have the school secure scales.
4. Have two local leaders appointed.
5. Continue prizes for best gain and best poster.
6. Continue achievement program.
7. Continue the excellent cooperation of teachers, homemakers and county nurse.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Vista Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 6
Total number of children completing demonstration 6 or 100%

	<u>Sept., 1927</u>	<u>April, 1928</u>
Normal (N & up to 20% above)-	49.98	66.64
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	16.66	16.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	-- --	-- --
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	33.32	-- --
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	-- --	16.66
	<u>99.96</u>	<u>99.96</u>

Vista has been enrolled in the Keep Growing Project for five years. This is the second year it has been a gold star community. There are 83.30% of the children normal or slightly underweight, exceeding the state goal of 75% by 8.30%. The dangerously underweight group decreased 33.32%, reaching the 5% decrease over 6 times.

There are no children dangerously underweight now in this school. The children in the normal weight group increased 16.66%, making the 5% increase three times.

The local leader is Mrs. Paul Crosby, who cooperated in every way to carry out the project.

There are only 6 children in the school, 3 are Mexicans, 2 Italians, and 1 American. They are most interested in the Keep Growing work. Their real gains have been made by long hours of sleep and plenty of milk and vegetables.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Continue work with cooperation of same local leader.
2. Continue health program
3. Award prizes, for best gain and best poster.
4. Keep Vista a gold star community in 1929.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wadsworth Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT
January, 1928 to May, 1928

Total number of children examined 50
Total number of children completing demonstration 54 or 108%

	<u>January, 1928</u>	<u>May, 1928</u>
Normal (N and up to 20% above)	34.00	33.30
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	36.00	42.55
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	22.00	12.95
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	6.00	9.25
Seriously Overweight (21% above & up)	2.00	1.85
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.90</u>

Wadsworth is a gold star community this year, having 75.85% of the children of normal or slightly underweight, and only 9.25% dangerously underweight. This is an excellent record for this community.

The Keep Growing work has not been in this school since May, 1925, because it was impossible to secure a local leader. This year, many requests came in for the work. The county program of work was too heavy to start this project until early in January, 1928.

Excellent cooperation was given by the school board, local leader and teachers. In fact, Mrs. Gussie McGinnis and Miss Erva Colquhoun were the real leaders in starting the project. The school children adopted the Keep Growing rules of eating mush, fruit, vegetables and having 10 hours sleep.

The school children made posters. The Farm Bureau Board awarded the prizes. They exhibited their posters at the county poster exhibit in Sparks. The children and teachers attended this meeting, the school board furnishing transportation.

There is a lack of vegetables in Wadsworth. This year a boys' garden club has been started. The club girls plan to do some canning of vegetables if the gardens mature. Both of these efforts should increase the supply of vegetables.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Purchase scales for schools.
2. Children have more milk
3. Continue garden project.
4. Offer prizes for greatest growth gains.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Washoe Valley Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT September, 1927 to April, 1928

Total number of children examined 8.
Total number of children completing demonstration . . 8 or 100%

	Sept., 1927	April, 1928
Normal (N & up to 20% above)	12.50	25.00
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.00	37.50
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	37.50	12.50
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	25.00	25.00
Seriously Overweight (20% above & up)	-- --	-- --
	100.00	100.00

Washoe Valley now has 62.5% of the children normal or slightly underweight. In September there were only 37.5% of the children normal or slightly underweight. The normal children have increased 12.50%, which is more than twice the state goal. Those in the seriously underweight group have decreased 25%. The children in the dangerously underweight group have made no progress, as far as percentage is concerned, altho, according to the records, one gained 3 pounds and grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches taller, while the older one gained 3 pounds and grew $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

The local leader, Mrs. Frank Sauer and the teacher, Miss Helen Fowler, cooperated in every way to make this a gold star community.

The dangerously and seriously underweight children are all in one family. These children have learned to drink milk and hot chocolate this year. They refused to even touch any food served at the school house at first. It is with greatest patience and tact that the leaders were able to make any progress with this particular family.

Three of the children go home for hot lunch. The other two bring milk or hot food from home for their noon lunch. It may be two more years before we are able to make this a gold star community.

A joint achievement program and poster exhibit was held on May 3d. This school made excellent posters. Prizes were awarded by the Washoe Valley Farm Bureau Homemakers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR:

1. Homemakers and local leader continue their splendid cooperation.
2. Children bring milk to school or hot food in thermos bottles.
3. Continue garden projects.
4. Prizes be awarded for greatest gains and best poster.
5. Achievement program and poster exhibit be continued.
6. Report work at farm bureau meetings.
7. Try to have a gold star community in 1929.
8. Cooperate in purchasing scales for Franktown and Washoe Schools.

NUTRITION PROJECT

Anderson, Browns, Franktown, Glendale, Huffakers,
 Kate M. Smith, Robert Mitchell, Mary Lee Nichols,
 North Truckee, Verdi, Vista, Washoe Valley, Wad-
 sworth Communities, WASHOE COUNTY

NAME	Age	Original		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Final		Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht	N.W.			
ANDERSON Agnes Charles	10	51	61	61	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	69	71	70	71	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	54	70	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	N	+5.4
BROWNS Dorothy Ferretto	8	49	55	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	--	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	66	-	52	64	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	+11.4	+3.1
FRANKTOWN Katharine Imelli	14	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	109	105	106	107	--	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	--	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	113	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	-3.6	+3.5
GLENDALE Gladys Damonte	6	43	41	38	38	40	40	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	-	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	5	-7.3	+2.3
HUFFAKERS Wrolio Fagni	7	46	48	46	47	50	--	50	50	51	51	-	47	50	5	-4.2	+2.0
KATE M. SMITH Chas Lemus	6	45	45	42	A	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	46	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	-	46	47	6	-6.7	+2.1
ROBERT MITCHELL Margaret Nichols	14	58	93	80	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	86	--	--	93	-	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	13	-14.0	-3.1
MARY LEE NICHOLS Melvin Vanderhoof	7	47	50	47	49	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	48	53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-2.0	+9.4
NORTH TRUCKEE Jennie Parigini	11	56	78	74	--	78	78	78	--	81	82	82	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	8	-5.1	N
VERDI Rose Gardella	10	54	70	63	65	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	--	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68	70	-	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-10.	+5.7
WASHOE VALLEY Frank Barber	8	53	67	--	64	65	66	68	68	70	72	-	55	72	8	-4.4	N
VISTA Graniol Domingo	6	42	39	--	42	--	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	43	44	45	-	43	41	3	+7.6	+9.7
WADSWORTH Jack McCoy	5	43	41	--	--	--	--	38	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41	43	41	3	-7.3	N

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Agricultural Extension News

for

1928

by

A. L. Higginbotham

Extension Editor

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION EDITOR
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
FOR THE YEAR 1928

by
A. L. Higginbotham

The news service of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, had, in 1928, the most successful year since its inception in 1927, and caused to be published in the newspapers and magazines printed in this and other states probably more concerning Nevada agriculture than has been printed in publications of that nature in any single year in the state's history.

This marked advance in publicizing the agriculture of the state has come as a direct result of a simple attempt to reach such an end. The news service was initiated in 1927. An arrangement was made whereby A. L. Higginbotham, Associate Professor of English in the University of Nevada and in charge of instruction in journalism in that institution, devoted several hours each week to the handling of the extension division news service. Such an arrangement was maintained until June 1928, when the time of Mr. Higginbotham devoted to extension news work, through an arrangement with the university, was increased, so that for the last six months of the last year, he spent one-fifth of his time during the collegiate year to extension work and full time for two months during the summer vacation. The increased effort thus expended has brought the increased results. This report for the year 1928, therefore, includes six months in which the old arrangement of a few hours a week was in effect and six months under the new time-increment plan, and should be judged as an average of these two.

Marked accomplishments during the year, the work for the development of which was done primarily during the last six months, includes: (1) the organization of news service activities in the state office in relation to the needs of the editors, (2) stimulating the desire for agricultural news by the various publications in the state, (3) increased volume and quality of releases, (4) the writing of special articles for agricultural and popular magazines published both within and without the state, (5) development of special localized stories for individual newspapers, (6) co-operation with press services and syndicates in their efforts to obtain news of Nevada agriculture, (7) training county agents in the elements of news writing, (8) friendly co-operation with the editors of Nevada newspapers in their everyday problems, (9) arrangement for illustrations concerning Nevada agriculture for use by newspapers and magazines wishing them, (10) miscellaneous. These are the main advances made during the year, but accomplished chiefly under the new plan in the last six months. While the other regular activities of the service were carried forward as usual, they will not be especially stressed in this report. Each of the marked improvements is discussed in detail below:

(1) The Organization of News Service Activities in the State Office in Relation to the Needs of the Editors.

In order to meet the needs of the editors in this state and adjacent agricultural territory, the extension editor concluded that the extension service must be operated on an efficient basis, within the limits of the plan, as any other news service. A complete survey of the newspapers in the state, stressing such information as the place of publication, circulation, territory covered, fundamental agricultural industries, politics, days of publication, deadlines for agricultural news, editorial staff and other information, was made. Papers were then divided into groups, so that competing papers do not receive the same story, so that a paper does not receive a story of little or no interest in its locality, so that copy reaches the editor's desk at the desired time; so that, in brief, the desires of the editors are as completely met as possible. A system was perfected in the office so that the mailing and release of the stories takes care of itself automatically. The arrangement has worked with satisfaction both in the state office and in the editorial rooms of the various newspapers and is one of the factors contributing most to the advance of the service during the last six months. The editor is now able to determine and meet the needs of the various publications accurately and promptly and with efficiency on both sides.

(2) Stimulating the Desire for Agricultural News by the Various Publications in the State.

Nevada is known, both within its borders and without, as primarily a mining state. An investigation shows, however, that the industry contributing most to its prosperity is agriculture. Many Nevada editors are not yet convinced that this is so, but the work of the news service in recent months has encouraged a realization of the facts. The new state of mind has come, in part, from the extension service news stories received by the publishers. In addition, the extension editor has, through letter and conference, pointed out the fact as often as feasible. A concrete illustration makes the point more clear. One Nevada editor, upon being informed of the news service and after regularly receiving it for a few weeks, wrote the extension editor that it was a fine service and ought to be much used by many papers in the state, but that he thought it would have little interest in his county, because the people there were primarily engaged in mining. An investigation by the extension editor showed that the county contained a considerable agricultural population, and the editor was so informed. He had not realized the extent of the farming population in his circulation territory. Subsequently he has been a consistent user of much of the state office copy.

Further, the use of the state office service has opened the eyes of many editors to agricultural stories in their own communities, and they have renewed efforts to get and print them, with the result that it is safe to say no greater volume of agricultural news has ever been carried by Nevada newspapers than was printed in 1928.

The state service has, also, stimulated the county agents and farmers to see that the local editor gets knowledge of farm news in their communities.

On the whole, the stimulating of an interest in farm news by the journalistic profession in Nevada has been one of considerable importance to

Nevada agriculture and one of the big jobs of the extension news service.

(3) Increased Volume and Quality of Releases.

A limited amount of time results in a limited effort. The limited time of the extension editor devoted to the extension news service has resulted in a limited number of news stories, but the increase in the time of the editor devoted to this work has resulted in an increased number of stories. The editors of Nevada newspapers have expressed themselves as appreciative of the increased number of stories, and some have said that they wish even more. At any rate, the desires of the editors for stories of Nevada agriculture are being more nearly met.

Whereas under the old plan of only a few hours devoted to the work each week the extension editor had a difficult time to issue one story a week and keep up with the necessary office work, reports, conferences and correspondence, under the new plan an average of two or three regular state-wide stories mimeographed and sent to all the publications in the state wishing to receive them is being maintained. Although this volume meets the needs of many papers, others could and would gladly use much more copy, but such expansion is not feasible without seriously curtailing the writing of articles for magazines, special stories for individual papers and the study of the work needful to an efficient operation.

A total of 85 regular state-wide stories was written and released to the papers during 1928, involving a total of 26,376 words written by the editor. The stories were prepared in the approved journalistic style, provided with suitable headlines and played up news values of the sort which would be applicable in all parts of the state, or as nearly so as possible. The subjects covered a greater variety than heretofore. As a study of following tabulation will indicate, Nevada editors prefer stories above all dealing with 4-H club work and the range livestock industry. A subject-matter tabulation of the 1928 state-wide service follows:

Poultry 7 stories, Dairying 3, Club Work 12, Administration 5, Potatoes 7, Exhibits 6, Grain 5, Home Improvement 5, Range Livestock 10, Other Farm Livestock 1, Meetings 8, Gardens 1, Entomology 1, Nutrition 2, Agricultural Engineering 1, Crops (general) 2, Miscellaneous 9.

An objective test to determine whether the state news service was meeting the desires of the editors was undertaken during the summer and covered one month. This survey, which included examination of every paper published in Nevada copies of which were available, (90 percent) covered one month during the heat of the 1928 political campaigns when space for news non-political in character was scarce. The study showed that every newspaper in the state was using the copy sent out from the state office and that of the total at least 60 percent was printed. Each release covered a circulation of at least 15,000 copies of the newspapers and in many cases a much greater coverage. Many stories released to one of the competing papers in a community was so high in news value it was copied by the others. In non-political interest days the average was higher. Moreover many special stories were sent out to individual papers. On the basis of these figures, it is a safe conjecture that Nevada newspapers alone during 1928 printed about one half million impressions of words issued by the news service of the agricultural extension division. Considering the fact that the total circulation of all Nevada newspapers is about 35,000, this seems a remarkably

high percentage. The Reno newspapers, which have the greatest circulation of any in the state, have used all or practically all the releases.

Along with increase in quantity and better arrangements so that more of the copy is used, has come an increase in the quality of the stories. More time has enabled the extension editor to obtain more facts and to prepare the stories in better form.

(4) The Writing of Special Articles for Agricultural and Popular Magazines Published Within and Without the State.

Demands upon the extension editor for articles concerning the work of the extension service and the accomplishments of Nevada agriculture for publication in agricultural and other magazines have been met during the last six months of 1928, but could not be met, because of insufficient time, during the first semi-annum. Two magazines in particular, the Nevada edition of The Bureau Farmer, and the Nevada Farmer, have been supplied with an abundance of material. The former, which has a circulation in the state of 3000 copies of each monthly issue, used a total of 25 individual articles comprising approximately 14,500 words during the six months it has been established. During the year the Nevada Farmer has published in each issue, approximately seven articles, comprising a monthly total of about 2,000 words for the last six issues, or a total of about 12,000 words in the semi-annum. It has a circulation of about 200 copies each month.

Other articles have been prepared for The American Trust Review of the Pacific, which circulates throughout the eleven western states, The Pacific Rural Press, which has a circulation of 50,000 in California, Nevada and Oregon, the Utah Farmer, circulating in the Rocky Mountain states, The Agricultural Leaders Digest of Chicago, having a national circulation, and, a part of routine, articles for the 4-H Club Leader of the United States department of agriculture. Copy for these magazines published outside Nevada totalled 4,500 words.

The total number of words prepared by the extension editor for publication in magazines within and without the state, thus, is more than 30,000.

In addition, the regular state news service was sent to agricultural magazines in many states.

(5) Development of Special Localized Stories for Individual Newspapers.

The nearer to the place of publication an event happens the greater is its news value. This principle has been recognized by the Nevada extension editor, as it is recognized by every newspaperman. The ideal news service would be an individual, exclusive local story written for one paper. Such a practice, while ideal, is not feasible for an extension news service, because the editor's effort is duplicated fewer times than in the state-wide story and because a smaller area is covered. The extension editor, has, however, tried, whenever possible, to write special, exclusive stories localized to conform to the special interests of a particular locality for the newspaper in that community. Probably 50 stories of this nature were written by the extension editor during the last year. They averaged in

length from 50 words to 1,000 words, and many were illustrated. Often they were picked up and reprinted by other papers in the state.

For the 4-H club camp, held last August at the University of Nevada livestock farm, the extension editor wrote for the Reno papers alone twelve stories averaging 300 words each, a total of about 10,000 words, during one week, all of which were used. All photographs of the club camp activities were arranged for by the extension editor. The Nevada State Journal published two, two-column cuts and the Reno Evening Gazette four one-column cuts. The total daily circulation of the Reno papers, at that time was about 12,500 copies. Much of the copy was reprinted by papers published in the various agricultural sections of Nevada.

Nevada editors are greatly appreciative of this special service, and the extension editor will use his available time in preparing such material.

(6) Co-operation With Press Services and Syndicates in Their Efforts to Obtain News of Nevada Agriculture.

With few newspapers in Nevada members of the national press services, these news distributing organizations have not until 1928 been in a position to obtain authentic agricultural news from Nevada. The news service of the extension division now, however, supplies the Pacific coast offices of these news-distributing organizations with all of its state-wide releases, a courtesy which they appreciate. The press associations receiving the stories are The Associated Press, The United Press, and The International News Service, the "big three" news distributing organizations in the country, and, probably, in the world. There is no means of knowing how much of the Nevada extension news copy is being used by these organizations, but that it is being distributed is evident from notices from clipping bureaus received now and then.

The syndicates receiving the releases are the Associated Press feature service and the Newspaper Enterprise association. The Nevada news service was complimented last summer when the editor of the Associated Press farm page feature service asked for a special story and illustration in connection with the club camp. The desired material was gladly furnished.

In the future it is hoped that even closer co-operation between these agencies and the extension news service may be developed.

(7) Training County Agents in the Elements of News Writing.

The county agent is the functionary of the agricultural extension division closest to the sources of news, and, logically, should be a prolific producer of copy for the newspapers in his territory. As a rule, he is not. Whatever delinquency he has in this matter is caused largely by lack of training in even the most elemental principle of news-writing. This lack, which exists with all of the men agents and all but two of the women agents, may be circumvented by training the agents in the primary principles of journalism. During 1928 the Nevada extension editor began such a work.

A correspondence course, at the request of the agents themselves, was projected, but, after thoughtful consideration, abandoned in favor of a project which is likely to be more productive of results. The editor proposes

to write a brief handbook on the essentials of agricultural news writing, distribute it to every agent and to supplement it frequently by brief circular letters to the agents, and individual letters as well, calling to their attention certain respects, specifically, in which improvement may be made. Though not a correspondence course, this method, in the editor's opinion and that of executives of the state office, supplies the advantages of the correspondence course and avoids most of the disadvantages. The first chapter of the pamphlet has been prepared and is in the agents' hands. A copy is appended.

Eventually it is hoped that training in news writing for 4-H boys and girls, undertaken successfully in other states, may be attempted in Nevada.

Though adult education of this sort is necessarily slow, the Nevada agents have responded, and slight progress may be noted. One agent in the state (the only one using the newspapers in his community consistently) states that news writing is his most effective means of carrying on extension work. He is, it may be noted, generally considered one of the most successful agents in Nevada.

Whatever the method employed, training of the extension agent to co-operate with the newspaper editor will be promoted in the future.

(8) Friendly Co-Operation With the Editors of Nevada Newspapers in Their Everyday Problems.

Acquaintance begets understanding. Consequently the extension editor has conceived as part of his job friendly co-operation with the editors of Nevada newspapers in their everyday problems whenever he can be of assistance. To this end he has issued now and then, but usually every month or every other month, a small, mimeographed bulletin entitled The Nevada Editor, in which he, and any Nevada editors who wish, discuss the problems of the profession. The publication has been well received by the journalists, has given them some aid and has called attention to itself until it has been requested by interested persons in other states. A representative copy is appended. Time necessary to the preparation of this publication comes in part from the editor's teaching activities.

The extension editor has, in his capacity of teacher of journalism in the University of Nevada as well as extension editor, been, along with the institution, host to the annual meetings of the Nevada State Press association, a service which the publishers have appreciated to the extent of passing resolutions of thanks to him.

Whenever possible, the editor calls upon these newspapermen when he is away from Reno on extension or other business, and volunteers his services if he is in a position to be of aid.

The extension editor is acquainted personally with 90 percent of the Nevada journalists.

(9) Arrangement for Illustrations Concerning Nevada Agriculture for Newspapers and Magazines Wishing Them.

Illustrations enhance the value of the printed word, as is recognized by all successful publicists. The extension editor has, then, developed, whenever possible, photographs of Nevada agricultural doings for the papers of the state, has had cuts and matrices made and has distributed them widely.

As no engraving plant exists in this state, the editor has made arrangements with an eastern concern, whereby cuts and matrices may be procured at a considerable reduction from the regular commercial prices. Nearly all papers in the state are equipped to cast from mats. Though only a small sum has been expended, the results have been very noticeable. It is hoped that 1929 may see the release of more illustrated stories. A sample of an illustrated story is appended.

(10) Miscellaneous.

Upon request, and sometimes on the suggestion of the extension editor, the state-wide news service is sent also to a large group of agricultural magazines, newspapers in adjacent states, directors of the extension divisions of the eleven western states and a few others interested. In time, as it is discovered that some are using the stories and some are not, the list will be reduced. Requests have come from all over the United States for our copy.

The extension editor has found the writing of letters to editors, agents and others an effective means of obtaining news material, stimulating interest and reaching other objectives, and has written probably several hundred such letters.

At the 1928 conference of the Nevada extension workers in Elko, the extension editor discussed the news service at length with the agents.

One more Nevada paper has established a farm page, which was stimulated, in part at least, by the available supply of copy from the state office.

Subject-matter specialists of the Nevada agricultural extension division have given the extension editor excellent co-operation in gathering material. He has also enjoyed a willingness to help on the part of members of the Nevada agricultural experiment station.

Appreciation of Nevada editors of the news service is borne out in the fact that nearly all of them send the extension editor a complimentary subscription.

Though few bulletins have been published during the year, the editor has assisted in preparing them for publication.

Conclusion.

The news service of the Nevada Agricultural Extension Division is organized on an efficient basis and enjoys the confidence and co-operation of farmers, extension workers and newspapermen in the state. In the years

ahead it wishes to develop along the lines already being followed. Nineteen Twenty-Eight has been a successful year and it is expected that 1929 will be even more so.

Appendix

- 1 - Representative stories from the 1928 state-wide service.
- 2 - Representative of special, localized story.
- 3 - Sample of illustrated story.
- 4 - Chats on Agricultural News Writing.
- 5 - Representative copy of The Nevada Editor.

1 - Representative stories from the 1928 state-wide service.

RECORD PRICE PAID
FOR NEVADA CALVES

What is believed to be a world's record average price for 4-H club calves sold at auction was received by Nevada junior exhibitors at the California Livestock and Baby Beef show in San Francisco last month.

The six Nevada calves brought a total of \$4,540.88 or an average of \$756.81 cents an animal.

When the auctioneer's hammer fell on the sale of the Silver State raised animals, two had been purchased at a dollar a pound, one at 75 cents, one at 60 cents and two at half a dollar. The average price per pound was more than 89 cents.

Of the Nevada 4-H club boys and girls, who are directed by the state extension service, and who put Nevada on the map through their stockraising, five are from Elko county and one from Humboldt.

June Twist, the little Paradise valley girl, cashed in heavily by obtaining a dollar a pound for her shorthorn calf, which went to the Californian Hotel at Fresno, as well as taking third place in the junior yearling shorthorns.

Dorothy Bolton, Lee, Elko county, sold her calf to Mrs. A. McLaughlin for the San Francisco Babies Aid Society at 75 cents a pound and captured first honors among junior yearlings and second among Hereford junior yearlings.

Junior grand champion of the show was a Hereford calf exhibited by Owen Hill of Metropolis. The Elko County youth was awarded two silver loving cups for his feat, as well as a dollar a pound for the 1080 pound calf. The

champion was purchased by Mrs. Henrietta Moffatt for the San Francisco Children's hospital. Young Hill's other calf brought 50 cents a pound, took second in the senior calf baby beef division and third in the hereford senior calf class.

Sixty cents a pound was received by Bert Hyde, also of Metropolis, for a calf which went to the Olympic club, and which took second place in the senior calf baby beef division.

Graydon Drown, fifth Elko county exhibitor, obtained 50 cents a pound for a calf that took second in the shorthorn junior yearling judging and second in the baby beef junior yearlings. The animal was purchased by the fashionable Del Monte hotel at Monterey.

SURPLUS NEVADA SPUDS
MAY BE FED TO STOCK

Experts Tell Value of Potatoes When
Turned Into Meat on Farm

With the production of potatoes this year over domestic consumption, Nevada farmers can dispose of their surplus spuds to advantage by feeding them to livestock, according to Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the state agricultural extension service.

"Potatoes have been successfully used in fattening rations for cattle and lambs, and may be fed in limited quantities to hogs and horses," Buckman says. "Knowing their food value, the farmer may utilize the crop for feed rather than force it on a profitless market. Even in years of high prices, cull potatoes have been used economically for pork production."

To obtain a balanced ration, potatoes should be fed with some rich protein food, as starch is the chief constituent of the dry matter of potatoes and very little protein is present, the specialist states.

When fed with grain and alfalfa to fatten lambs, potatoes have particular value, according to tests conducted by the Colorado experiment station. "A ration consisting of grain, alfalfa and two pounds daily of chopped raw potatoes showed a feed replacement value of \$8.54 per ton for the potatoes used. Fed to fattening beef calves at the rate of nine pounds per head daily, the raw potatoes had a feed replacement value of \$5 per ton.

Experiments at the Oregon experiment station showed that about 422 pounds cooked potatoes equals 100 pounds of barley in feeding value if fed in a properly balanced ration. Raw potatoes proved to be only two-thirds as valuable when fed to pigs.

According to Dr. Lyman Vawter of the Nevada experiment station, potatoes may be safely fed to livestock if the daily ration is not too large and the feeding period too extensive. Frozen potatoes should never be fed, Dr. Vawter states, as freezing renders potatoes poisonous to livestock.

A poisonous material, solanin, is liberated when potatoes are frozen. This poison is present in considerable quantities in the young sprouts and tops of the plant when the spuds germinate, which means the sprouts should be removed before potatoes are fed.

Raw potatoes when fed should be gradually introduced into the ration and gradually taken away. Although they should be chopped up, they may also be fed whole, in which case it has been found worth while to give them to cattle in a low bunk under a pole or beam, which tends to prevent choking. Authorities state it is best not to feed too great an amount of raw potatoes.

A heavy allowance of potatoes fed to dairy cows produces milk of poor quality, but may be used with success when not over 33 pounds of cooked potatoes of a less amount of raw tubers are fed per head daily.

Horses are more easily affected by raw potatoes, but three to five pounds per head per day may be used along with suitable dry feed. Larger quantities cause digestive disturbances.

It is usually better to cook potatoes for hogs, and best results are secured when potatoes are fed with concentrates, experts say. Only sufficient amounts for immediate needs should be cooked.

NEVADA HAY IS SHIPPED
EAST FOR RACE HORSES

So superior is hay raised in the Carson valley that each year thousands of tons are shipped thousands of miles to be fed exclusively to race horses. This year's shipments are now under way.

Exclusive racing stables in New York, New Orleans, Kentucky and Florida and other localities in the east and south use the hay. It is fed not as a regular ration, but as a sort of tonic.

"Nevada's superior climate puts elements into the hay which cause it to be relished more by the horses than hay raised elsewhere," states Louis Falette, foreman of the Dangberg ranches, one of the big raisers of the race horse hay in Carson valley.

"Its exceeding tenderness, bright green color, well cured condition and nutritive value are said by racing experts to make it most desirable".

The hay is three-quarters timothy and one-quarter alfalfa, being sown in the field in those proportions.

When delivered in the east or south the hay costs approximately \$50.00 a ton, while the Carson valley ranchers receive \$18 to \$20 a ton for it f. o. b. cars.

SCHOOL CHILDREN
GAIN IN HEALTH

The greatest increase in the health of Nevada rural school children enrolled in the "Keep Growing" demonstrations, conducted for the last six years by the state agricultural extension service, was accomplished during 1927-28, Mrs. Mary Stilwell Buol, in charge of the work, has just announced.

Nearly three-quarters of the youngsters engaged in bettering their health are now in the "safe zone" of normal in weight or only slightly under, while but 13 percent are dangerously underweight. The state goal of 75 percent in the "safe zone" and only 10 percent dangerously underweight has nearly been reached.

This increase in the health of Nevada children has been brought about by simple daily health habits which each of the 1696 children enrolled has tried to follow: one quart of milk a day, cooked mush for breakfast, two vegetables a day, some hot food for lunch and ten hours sleep a night.

The greatest change in the lives of these Keep Growing children has been the marked increase in the use of milk and vegetables and also the increased use of cooked mush for breakfast, valuable as a simple easily digested energy food.

Nevada children, Mrs. Buol explained, are particularly in need of ample energy foods on account of the high altitude and dry climate which tends to make Nevada children unusually active and high strung and thereby increases their need for energy giving food.

EARLY BAART NAMED
BEST FLOUR WHEAT

The best wheats for Nevada ranchers to raise, considered from a milling standpoint, are Early Baart and Hard Federation, in the opinion of C. B. Kress, chief chemist of the Sperry Flour Company, who recently milled and baked eight samples of various flour wheats raised in this state.

The chemist considered the wheats only as to their suitability for making flour and did not take into consideration their value as stock feed, to which purpose much Nevada grain is put.

"It would seem to me that unless there was a decided advantage in raising other kinds of wheat from a yield standpoint, or from a standpoint of their hardness, that it would be best to confine the varieties to Early Baart, as that is a standard variety of very good quality, and we have found in California that it continues year after year to produce very satisfactory crops," Kress reported.

Marquis was the strongest of the wheats submitted, the chemist found, being equal in his opinion to that raised elsewhere. Turkey Red was of poor quality, while Onas was not as good as Baart, and Galgalos was very poor as a bread flour but might do for pastry. Federation was nearly as good as Hard Federation, while White Federation made a good pastry flour or one which might be used for biscuits.

The test was undertaken at the request of the agricultural extension service of the University of Nevada.

NOTE TO EDITOR: These items may be used under one head or separate heads.

*
* KEEPING UP WITH *
* NEVADA FARMERS *

YERINGTON - Half the wheat and barley seed planted in Lyon county this year has been treated for smut. The county farm bureau has purchased a machine for treating seed grains.

- - - - -

PAHRANAGAT VALLEY - A farmer in this valley has planted a newly introduced corn for the manufacture of hominy by southern California canneries.

- - - - -

VERDI - Leaf roller has attacked the strawberry plants here. Spraying with a solution of lead arsenate and linseed oil has been recommended as a control measure by Washoe County Agent Clarence Thornton.

- - - - -

LOVELOCK - Federation wheat, planted in March in this vicinity, is maturing early and promises good yields.

- - - - -

RENO - 4-H club boys and girls all over the state are holding achievement days and are selecting their delegates to the sixth annual Junior Farm Bureau camp to be held at the University of Nevada livestock farm here August 6-11.

- - - - -

ELKO - Mrs. Z. M. Wheeler, chairman of the home and community department of the Nevada State Farm bureau, and her family are moving to California, where they will reside hereafter.

- - - - -

PANACA - Alfalfa weevil infestation has been detected on a ranch near here.

RENO - Ten boys from Washoe county have signified their intention of attending the Junior Farm Bureau camp in August.

WINNEMUCCA - Humboldt county ranchers are preparing agricultural exhibits for the county fair to be held here September 1, 2 and 3.

- - - - -

EAST ELY - Poison bait is being used by the residents of this city and Ely for the control of cutworms, which have been doing much damage to vegetable and flower gardens.

FALLON - Artificial hatching and brooding of turkeys have been successful in this vicinity.

STATE FARM PRODUCTS
ARE TO BE DISPLAYED

Premier agricultural products of the state will go on display at Fallon, August 30, 31 and September 1 as a part of the first Nevada State fair since 1925.

An addition to the fair building, containing some 6,000 square feet of floor space, will give ample room for all county and community exhibits. Exhibits of boys and girls club work are expected to be featured this year, as they have been heretofore.

Entertainment already scheduled are two state tournaments - golf and blue rock.

The fair is conducted by the Nevada State Agricultural society, of which Thomas Dolf is president, John G. McGowan, vice-president; G. L. Noble, secretary, and Joe Jarvis, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of Thomas Dolf, Carl Dodge and George Wingfield.

It's Angeworms That Take
Mildred to 4-H Club Camp

Sixty dozen long, fat, juicy angeworms are going to take 11-year-old Mildred Cliff to the Nevada Junior Farm Bureau camp.

And here's the "how?" of it:

Mildred wanted to go to that camp the worst way, but she, together with the other members of the Clover Leaf 4-H club of Washoe valley, Washoe county, lacked the three dollars necessary for expenses. Other boys and girls of the club sold eggs, ran errands, weeded gardens. But no such mundane method for Mildred. She had an idea.

Upon contract, she dug and delivered 720 angeworms at five cents a dozen to her ranch neighbor, Miss Katherine Lewers, art teacher at the University of Nevada, who fed the wrigglers to her prize ducks.

Now Mildred is counting the days until the Junior Farm Bureau camp opens at the University of Nevada livestock farm August 6.

NEVADA DAIRY SIRE
BECOMES CHAMPION

The "ugly duckling" of Nevada's dairy sires has metamorphosed into one of the most beautiful and valuable animals in the state.

"Teyon," as the Holstein bull is called, was raised on the farm of H. J. Long on the Newlands project, and in his youth was so awkward-appearing that his owner despaired of his ever being a show animal.

After "Teyon" was sold to Oats Brothers, Holstein cattlemen of the Fallon district, he began to show signs of beauty and later developed into a state prize-winner.

"We showed him at the 1925 Nevada Fair and when the show was over, he was returned to his pen holding first prize as the best aged bull and Grand Champion Holstein bull of that fair," explains A. A. Oats, then his owner.

"He won first prize as aged bull again in 1925 and was reserve champion to our present senior herd sire."

But "Teyon" is more than a graceful animal; he is a proven sire, who has the ability to increase the milk production, through the offspring, of any cow to whom he is mated.

"His first five unselected daughters produced an average of 139 pounds of butterfat more than their dams," Mr. Oats states.

So, when "Teyon" was for sale recently, three Nevada ranchers were anxious to buy him. The prize bull went to Bruce Lane of Metropolis, who got his money to the seller before a farmer in Lyon county and one in Churchill.

SMUT IN SEED GRAIN
CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES

Parasitic Fungus Can Be Controlled

by Special Treatment.

An increase in production of from five to ten per cent. can be gained by the grain rancher in Nevada who will treat his seed wheat, oats and barley to prevent smut, announces Thomas Buckman, crops specialist of the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada.

"The farmers of the U. S. lost over three million dollars in 1925 because they did not treat seed to prevent this parasitic plant fungus which grows inside the grain plant and retards its growth," says Buckman.

Effective and comparative simple methods of combatting smut in wheat, oats and barley have been devised and are being recommended by the agricultural extension service of the university to the farmers of the state.

"Wheat", says Buckman, should be subjected to the copper carbonate treatment, which involves dusting the seed grain in a barrel or churn with copper carbonate dust."

This method, according to the specialist, is more effective than others, because the seed is not soaked, it may be treated any time before the planting season, and because the seed germination is uninjured.

Of the wheat planted in Nevada in 1927, approximately 50 per cent. was given the copper carbonate treatment, and the extension service estimates that the acreage treated will be greatly increased this year. Douglas and Humboldt counties reported that all the wheat in each county was given the recommended treatment.

Oats and barley in seed form are treated by sprinkling them with a

solution of one pint of formaldehyde to forty gallons of water. About one gallon of the solution is needed for each bushel of grain.

Agricultural agents in the counties of the state are giving detailed information to the ranchers concerning these methods of smut control.

PRIZE FARM PRODUCTS
ARE TO BE DISPLAYED

Fruit, Vegetables, Crops, Livestock

To Be Shown at University

From Nevada's agricultural horn of plenty, prize 1928 products of the farm, ranch and farm home will vie with each other in competition for state honors at the sixth annual Nevada Potato, Apple and Livestock show to be held at the University of Nevada October 26 and 27.

Rosy-cheeked apples, oversize potatoes, sleek cattle and fat sheep, strutting poultry, golden honey, bursting grain, luscious preserves---these, and many other products will exhibit to all comers the evidences of prosperity and bountiful production of the soil in the Sagebrush state.

Silver loving cups, merchandise and hundreds of dollars in cash will be awarded to those exhibitors whose products are winners of state honors.

As in the past, the spud and the apple, for which Nevada has become famous outside the state, will be represented by the most entries.

Seed potatoes, this year, as last will receive special emphasis, as a considerable market for Sagebrush state spuds has been built up. A silver loving cup will be awarded the best exhibit in this section. Another silver cup will go to the grower of the best standard pack of Russet Burbanks or Burbanks. The Washoe County Farm bureau will award a silver cup to the best

From University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division, Reno, Nevada.
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914.
Cecil W. Creel, Director of Extension A. L. Higginbotham, Editor.

exhibit from a boys' and girls' potato club. Sweepstakes prize will be a five-tooth cultivator given by a Reno implement company, while another cup will go to the county showing the best display.

With 1928 an unusually favorable fruit year, the apple exhibit at the show is expected to be the best seen in recent years.

Farm crops displays will include root crops, cabbage, squash, pumpkins, green vegetables, bunch vegetables and onions, with special prizes for the various exhibits of onions. Honey, this year, will be singled out for attention and will have a section of its own.

Products of the farm kitchen again will make visitors' mouths water. Classes have been provided for preserved foods by adults and by children. The women's section will include also homemakers' clothing, children's clothing, fancy work, club girls' clothing and home improvement articles.

For farm animals, classes have been provided in chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, rabbits, cattle and sheep. Livestock has been emphasized this year as an important part of the show.

Sponsoring the fair is the Washoe County Farm bureau, with which is cooperating the University of Nevada Agricultural club. Clarence Thornton, Washoe county agricultural agent, is chairman of the agricultural department, while Hazel Zimmerman, Washoe county home demonstration agent, of the home economics department.

Coincident with the show is the annual University of Nevada homecoming celebration, including the Wolf Pack-St. Mary's football battle and the annual meeting of the alumni association.

2 - Representative of special, localized story.

A G R I C U L T U R A L N E W S S E R V I C E
Special Exclusive to Your Paper - - - - - Released Upon Receipt

Straight from ranches in all sections of the state, hundreds of farm boys and girls will pour into Reno Monday for the sixth annual Junior farm bureau camp, which will continue through next week at the University of Nevada stock farm on the Carson road.

For one week the prospective Nevada ranchers will swim, sing, race, eat watermelons and icecream to their hearts content, while being instructed in agriculture and home economics and giving exhibitions in those subjects. Then they will return home to help their parents put into practice some of the improved methods of making the farm a better place to live.

The vanguard of the delegations is expected to arrive Monday morning, while the others will trickle in all day until by night, when the bonfires begin to blaze on the university farm, every tent will be filled.

The camp is conducted by the University of Nevada agricultural extension service and Thomas Buckman, its assistant director, acts as camp director.

From Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada at Reno
Co-operative Agricultural Extension, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914
Cecil W. Creel, DirectorA. L. Higginbotham, Editor

Children in the grade schools of Sparks, as well as in the schools at Glendale, North Truckee, Vista and seven other rural institutions in Washoe county, are growing bigger, stronger and healthier.

Not only are the youngsters of Sparks and vicinity growing along with the other children, but three of the schools--Kate M. Smith, Glendale and Vista--took half of the gold star honors in the county for having not less than 75 per cent of their enrollments normal or only slightly underweight and not more than one-tenth dangerously underweight.

They have been growing bigger and stronger as a part of the "Keep Growing" contest conducted by Miss Hazel Zimmerman, county home demonstration agent, in co-operation with county farm organizations and the local schools. And they've done it by demanding milk, fruit, vegetables and other health-building foods each day, as well as getting plenty of sleep.

Leading the Sparks schools is the Kate M. Smith, the normal weight children of which increased 13.79 per cent during the year, the dangerously underweight decreased 18.96, and now has 75.71 per cent normal or only slightly underweight.

Robert Mitchell pupils showed an increase in children of normal weight of 9.30 per cent, decrease of those dangerously underweight of 5.50 per cent, and reported that at present 66.78 per cent. of the pupils are normal or slightly under.

Mary Lee Nichols children reported 2.42 per cent. increase in those of normal weight, a decrease of 10.54 in the numbers of those dangerously underweight, and at present 62.70 per cent of the enrollment normal in weight or slightly under.

Glendale, one of the gold star schools, shows an increase of 18.34 per cent. in normal weight, decrease of 6.66 per cent in those dangerously underweight, making a total of 94.08 per cent in the school now normal or only slightly under normal in weight.

Vista, another gold star school, reported 16.66 per cent increase in normal weight children, 33.32 per cent. decrease in the number of dangerously underweight, making 85.30 of the youngsters in the school normal or slightly under normal in weight.

In the per centage of boys and girls approximately normal in weight, Glendale took first place in the county, while second went to Buffakers and third to Vista.

3 - Sample of illustrated story.

(Clipping from Reno Evening Gazette sent to Washington about success attained by Nevada junior exhibitors at the San Francisco livestock and baby beef show, with picture of Sir Thomas Lipton, June Twist, Dorothy Bolton, W.H. Moffatt, and calf exhibited by Owan Hill).

4 - Chats on Agricultural News Writing.

CHATS ON AGRICULTURAL NEWS WRITING

by

A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM

News Editor, Agricultural Extension Service,
University of Nevada.

CHAT ONE

"BUILDING THE NEWS STORY"

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division, Cecil W. Creel,
Director, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress, of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

----- BUILDING THE NEWS STORY -----

If that old uncle of yours should die and leave you a million dollars, you'd rush home to tell the wife the good news, and you'd blurt it right out-----

"UNCLE PETE JUST DIED AND LEFT ME A MILLION DOLLARS!"



You wouldn't begin by windily relating how, when you were a lad, Uncle Pete took a shine to you and gave you a bright, new penny for your pig bank, and that, some years afterward, he told Cousin Bill that you were the only one of the tribe who was worth his salt. You'd tell about that later, of course, but at first you'd tell the most important facts.

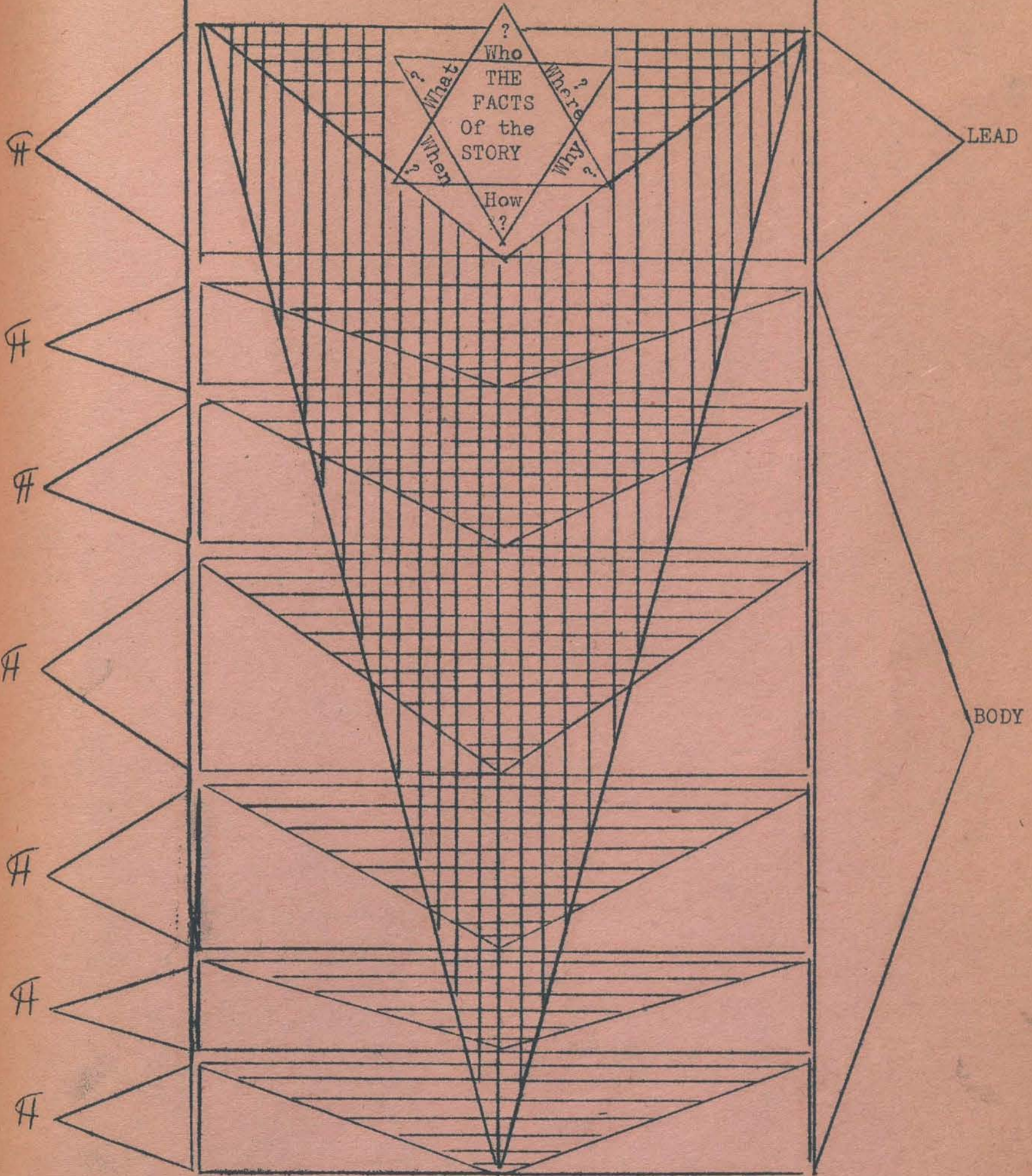
That's the way a news story is built---most important facts first, then next most important, then third most important, and so forth, until there aren't any more facts worth telling because they aren't interesting to the average newspaper reader. For "important" in a news story means "interesting"---not to you nor Director Creel nor Jane Jones alone, but to nearly anyone in the community where it is published.


In construction, a news story is just the opposite of a magazine short story. In the short story, the climax, the result, the outcome is at the end; in the news story it is first. That's because a short story is designed primarily to entertain, while a news story, though it should be entertaining, is designed to inform. One ambles along leisurely; the other drives directly to the point. Massing the most interesting facts at the beginning is called the "inverted pyramid" form. Look at the drawing on the next page and see how the interest dwindles from beginning to end. The story is topheavy; it's a pyramid of interest upside down.


INVERTED PYRAMID STRUCTURE

OF THE NEWS STORY

GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED



 ENTIRE STORY

 EACH PARAGRAPH

News stories are constructed that way so that if the subscriber, who is as busy as you are, doesn't have time to read all of every story in his copy of the Bingville Bugle, he can read as far as he is interested and yet have the essential facts. And the editor, when he "locks up" the type in the "forms" ready to go to press, may find that he cannot squeeze all of a story into a certain space, metal not being elastic, so he lops off a paragraph or two, which can be done without ruining the story because the essential facts are in the first part.

The good news story is pyramided in the upside down form throughout. The first paragraph contains the most interesting fact to the average reader as near the beginning as possible; so does each other paragraph and each sentence in each paragraph. The chart on page two shows you how.

Each correctly constructed news story has two separate and distinct parts---the lead, which is pronounced leed, and the body.

The lead is the first paragraph or paragraphs, depending on the story, in which is given, very briefly, the most outstanding facts of the story. It is really a summary, a table of contents of the whole story.

The body is the rest of the story. In it the writer elaborates on the lead, filling in details and re-telling, in much more complete form, the story which was summarized in the lead.

Writing the lead is the big job, for it is designed not only to inform the reader of the essential facts in clear, accurate, snappy way, but it is a bait, a lure, an attention-getter. If the reader is interested by the lead, he may read the rest of the story; if he isn't, he surely won't.

A good lead is complete in itself; it can stand alone, if the body is severed from it, and be intelligible.

The best test of a good lead is whether it answers six important questions:

Why?

How?

Who?

What?

Where?

When?

Rudyard Kipling was a reporter before he became a poet and short story writer, so he knew what he was talking about when he penned a verse to the reporter:

I keep six honest serving men.
(They taught me all I knew):-
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

Most standard newspaper stories answer these questions in the lead, although sometimes it is not desirable to include all of them because some are comparatively unimportant.

As the lead is a summary of the whole story, it must finish the action, not only begin it. It tells results. It does not say only that a farm bureau meeting was held; it says that John Smith was elected president, or that a certain policy was adopted or that whatever was most interesting happened.

The most interesting fact of the story is called the feature. Almost always it is the answer to one of the six big questions. It may not be the most important, considering the development of agriculture, but it is the most interesting. The feature is put in the first part of the first sentence of the lead, where it will attract attention.

A mighty good way for one to begin writing news stories correctly is to analyze the facts of an event and write them down opposite the six questions.

Information obtained from Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the Nevada service, by the extension editor for a story lined up as follows:

Who?---Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the University of Nevada agricultural extension division.

What?---Potato virus diseases.

Why?---That control methods may be applied in Nevada.

When?---Has gone. Past time. Indefinite in this case because the time papers in state would use story was not known.

Where?---Agricultural experiment station, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

How?---By studying seed plots which reveal the disease.

Here's the way the lead looked when written and used by many Nevada papers:

In order that the most improved control methods may be applied to potato virus diseases in Nevada, Thomas Buckman, assistant director of the agricultural extension division of the University of Nevada, has gone to Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis, where he will study special seed plots of the experiment station there.

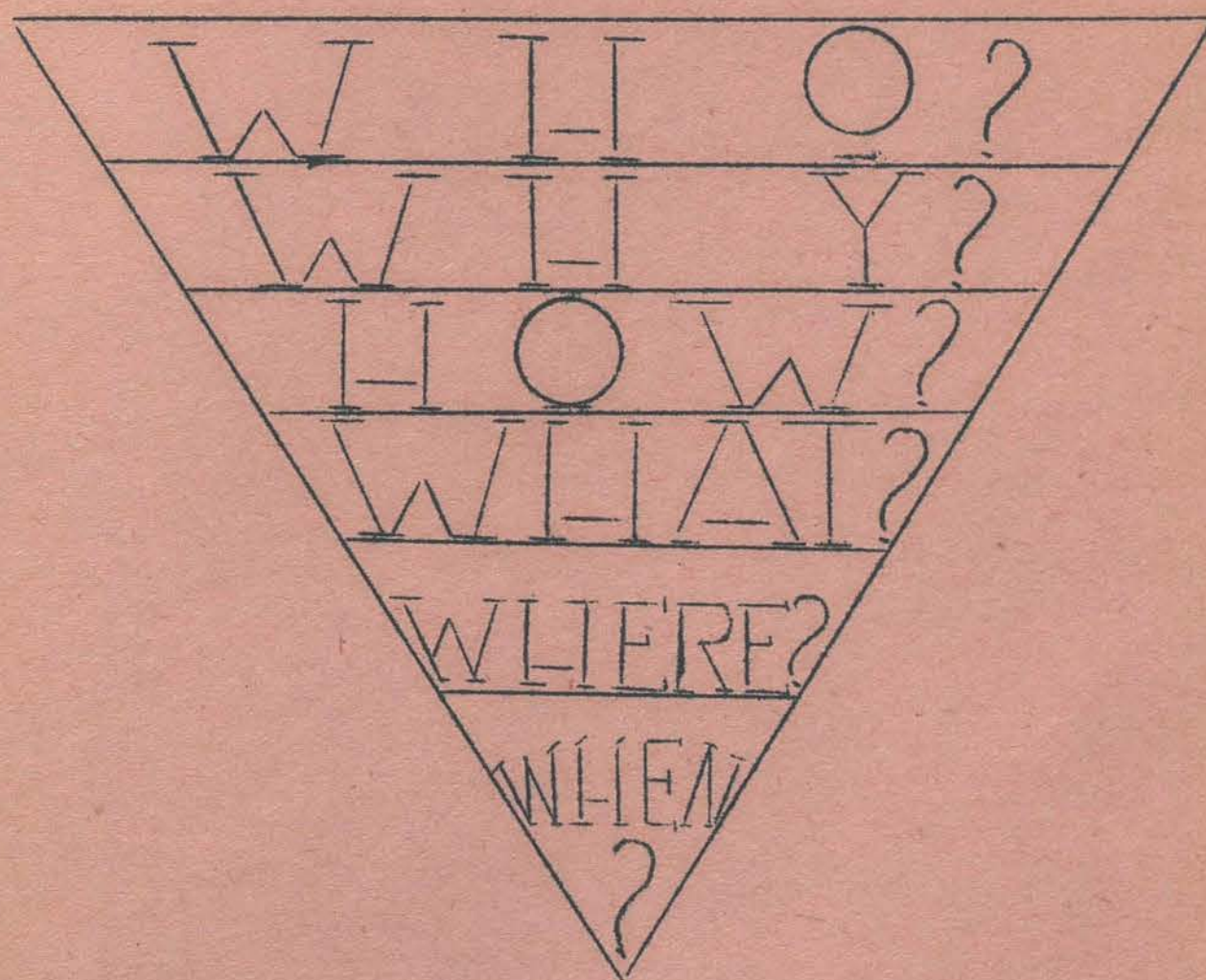
Because the story went to newspapers scattered all over the state, the Nevada "angle" was played up, which, in this case, happened to be the answer to the question Why? The next most important and interesting fact is that of the particular kind of plant disease to which control measures are to be applied, or the answer to the questions What? Tom Buckman is pretty well known in the state, so his name, or Who? was given next. Then followed When?, Where?, and How? in order.

The upside down pyramid structure of the lead with answers to the six big questions in order of their interest, may be demonstrated by the use of the six-pointed star in the diagram on page two. Any point of the star may be placed up and be used first as the feature with the other five questions answered in the most desirable order. In an agricultural story "Why?" and "How?" are usually the most important. The same possibility of pyramiding the lead is illustrated in the diagram on the next page. If you will turn the diagram upside down, you won't be able to read it easily, which is just the case with incorrectly

INVERTED PYRAMID STRUCTURE

OF THE NEWS STORY

SHOWING HOW IT MAY BE APPLIED TO THE LEAD



Here are several acceptable leads of agricultural news stories from

various Nevada papers:

Promise of a thriving industry for Nevada in growing Hearts of Gold cantaloupes has been revived in the Newlands project following recent announcement that the interstate commerce commission last Saturday held that interstate refrigerator rates on cantaloupes and lettuce from Nevada points are unreasonable.

Over 125 agricultural club members will prepare for the annual Achievement day to be held on the 28th of this month at the Riddell grove in Starr valley. The winners in the contests to be held will be entitled to a trip to Reno to participate in the state contests as Elko County's representatives.

A delegation from the co-operative potato growers of the Preston and Lund district, consisting of Messrs. Louis Ivens and George Oxborrow from Lund and Hyrum Whitlock from Preston, were present at the meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Mines and Commerce last evening to inform the board of the plans of their association and ask the support of the chamber and local businessmen in their endeavor to supply the district with locally grown products of first class quality.

A new inspection, for grading purposes, of the dairies supplying milk to the city of Sparks may be ordered by the city council in the near future as a result of a meeting held last night by the council, sitting as a board of health, with all but one of the listed milk distributors.

Strawberry plants in Washoe county gardens, heretofore free of the ravages of the "leaf roller" are now suffering from the pest and the Washoe county farm bureau is preparing to aid strawberry growers in fighting it.

Recent surveys of alfalfa weevil conditions in northwestern and eastern Nevada and northeastern California by the United States department of entomology indicate some spread of the infected areas during the present season, according to a report submitted to the Nevada state quarantine office.

After a news-writer has completed the lead, he begins the body.

In it he tells, in order of interest, the details of the happening. Some of the details will be an elaboration of the facts of the lead; others will bear on them. All such information should be complete enough to be intelligible. When there is nothing further interesting to relate, the writer simply stops. No straight news story has a real conclusion; it just ends.

Each paragraph in the body should be limited to one particular point and should be unified around it. In the first part of the paragraph is put the most interesting thing to be told in that paragraph.

Here's an acceptable agricultural news story with lead and body

marked:

lead

With an array of prizes from silver loving cups to blue ribbons as an incentive, ranchers in all sections of the state are already sending a host of entries for the fifth annual Nevada Potato and Apple show to be held at the University of Nevada October 28 and 29 in connection with the homecoming day celebration.

body

Representatives of the Washoe County Farm Bureau, which, in co-operation with Washoe County and the Agricultural club of the University of Nevada, is staging the show, declare that prospects are favorable for the most extensive exhibits and the largest number of visitors in the history of the exhibition. Last year 4,000 persons passed through the gates to view the products of Nevada agriculture.

A trophy cup donated by the Washoe County Farm bureau will be awarded to the best exhibit from a boys' and girls' potato club, while a silver loving cup will go to the county having the best potato exhibit. The individual making the best display of potatoes will receive a five-tooth potato cultivator. To stimulate interest in the growing of potatoes in the vicinity of Sparks, the Lions club of that city is offering a silver loving cup for the best exhibit from North Truckee, Sparks and Glendale areas.

Potatoes will not monopolize the display, for other agricultural products will be exhibited. Despite the heavy frosts of last spring, the show will have on exhibit the usual extensive entries of apples. Under the direction of the Agricultural club of the university, farm crops, poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle and sheep will be on display. Homemakers of Washoe county will have a special department in which to display their handiwork. Clarence Thornton, agricultural agent for the Washoe County Farm bureau, is in charge of the show.

In all American newspaper offices, the news story structure as outlined is used. If you present the agricultural news of your county in this structure, and correctly written in all respects, the editor will be your friend for life.

-----o-----

5 - Representative copy of The Nevada Editor.

THE NEVADA EDITOR

Issued Now and Then for Nevada Newspapermen
By
The Courses in Journalism and the Agricultural Extension Division of
The University of Nevada
A. L. Higginbotham, Editor

Vol. 1

Reno, Nevada, November & December, 1928

Nos. 5 & 6

PRESS ASSOCIATION PROGRAM PROPOSED

Preparations for what is expected to be one of the biggest and most worthwhile meetings the Nevada State Press association has ever had were launched at a meeting of five members of the organization in Reno last week.

Two outside speakers of reputation will address the gathering, which will assemble in the Journalism laboratory of the University of Nevada sometime in January or February, if the plans of the program committee carry through.

Friend Richardson, former governor of California, past president of the press association of that state, and well known newspaper publisher, will be one of those who will be invited to address the Nevada journalists, while the other will be Ben Read, former secretary of the California Newspaper Publishers' association, who is now publisher of a paper in southern California. In event these men are unable to accept the invitation to appear before the Nevada press, others of equal ability and standing will be invited.

Along with the addresses of the outsiders will be brief presentations of editorial and business problems peculiar to Nevada by members of the press of this state, followed by free-for-all, round-table discussions. Nevada newspaper men are asked to write to Secretary Claude Smith, editor of the Fallon Standard, the subjects they wish to have discussed at the round table.

In the evening a banquet, to which will be invited prominent Nevada citizens from outside the ranks of journalism, at the Riverside hotel is planned.

Hoping to bring to the meeting every possible publisher in the state, those present at the Reno meeting last week proposed that the traveling expenses of all members be pro-rated, so that each person attending would pay the same amount, regardless of the distance from his home town to Reno. The burden of this would fall on those publishers nearest Reno, but the four publishers present at the meeting indicated their willingness to put the plan into operation.

Definite date for the meeting and a specific program for the day's sessions will be announced later through Secretary Smith.

Present at the meeting at which the plans were made were President Bert N. Selkirk, Gardnerville Record-Courier; Secretary Smith; Ed C. Mulcahy,

Sparks Tribune; Leigh Sanford, Reno Evening Gazette, and A.L. Higginbotham, courses in journalism, University of Nevada.

GETTING NEWS OF THE FARMS

In the hope that county agricultural extension agents may become reporters of farm news for the papers published in their territory, the Nevada agricultural extension service is now engaged in informing these men and women of the fundamental principles of news values, news gathering and news writing, and is encouraging them to volunteer their services to the various editors.

The average editor, it must be realized, is not in a position to cover the farm news originating in his trading territory, which, in many instances covers thousands of square miles. His subscribers, however, are anxious to read of the agricultural development of the territory. The problem, then, is how to get this news, accurately, economically, regularly. The answer, the extension service believes, is the county agent.

Part of the agent's business is to know what is going on along agricultural lines in his territory. He finds out by going himself to the particular farm, field, meeting, area which is the scene of action. Farmers drop into his office to consult with him and tell him of their experiences. They telephone him. He thus becomes a clearing house for the farm experiences of the territory. As a rule, no one in the community is as well informed concerning farming in that locality as is he.

The problem is how to get the information he has into shape suitable for publication in the paper, for the average county agent is more than willing to co-operate with the editor. It is, as a matter of fact, part of his job to co-operate with the newspaper, as well as with every other agency in the community capable of aiding in the promotion of agricultural development.

The editor may call upon him and secure from him the news of farming and farm life. That is done and done satisfactorily in many communities. But there is a better way. That is to encourage the agent to write and to submit to the editor the news of agriculture in the territory. And that is what the Nevada extension service is encouraging.

TO SERVE YOU

That it may be of the most service to the newspapers of the Silver State, the Nevada extension news service needs certain specific information. Each publisher is asked, therefore, to fill out the blanks below and forward the sheet to A. L. Higginbotham, Editor, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Reno. The information will be kept confidential and will be used only to facilitate an efficient news service.

NEVADA NEWSPAPER SURVEY

Name of paper _____

Place of publication _____

Day or days of publication _____

Circulation (in round numbers) _____

Publisher _____

Editor _____

Associate Editor _____

Number of pages _____

Width of column _____

Has mat casting equipment Yes _____ No _____

On what day of the week do you prefer to receive agricultural extension news service copy from the Reno office? _____

What style and count headline do you most often use for such stories?

What length stories seem to be most suitable? _____ words.

Make suggestions for improvement of the service.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CHIL W. ORRIL

DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Specialist in Dairying

(Project 3)

for

1958

by

V. E. Scott

ANNUAL REPORT OF V. E. SCOTT

DAIRY SPECIALIST

1928

1. Changes in Organization

No changes have been made in the extension organization as relates to dairy extension. One part time specialist is employed. One-half time is devoted to instruction in these subjects and one half time is devoted to dairy and poultry extension.

2. Changes in Relation of Extension Work in this Project to Other Allied Projects and to Experimental and Teaching Work.

No changes have occurred in the relation of extension work in the dairy and poultry projects to the other allied projects and to experimental and teaching work. The dairy specialist is Professor of Dairying and consulting dairyman in the Experiment Station.

3. 1928 Program of Work

A. Chief Problems. The chief problems in dairying are economical production and (2) marketing of dairy products.

Economical production of milk and butterfat can be brought about only by intelligent culling, use of better sires, better feeding and management, and improved health. Cow testing in some form seems to be the only satisfactory guide to culling; hence circles, associations and private testing will be important parts of the extension program. The value of pure bred sires from high producing stock has been proven and accepted by the majority of dairymen. In spite of this general knowledge, however, "better sires" is an important phase of the dairy extension program. The only feed used in many locations is alfalfa hay. Demonstrations have proven the desirability of variety, succulence, additional mineral and grain where production and price of the product warrent. Continued stressing of this phase is necessary.

Nevada is practically free from tuberculosis. The maintainence of this condition is cared for by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and State Veterinary Control Service, cooperating. All work on contageous diseases is in the hands of the Veterinary Control Service, but the extension service assists by grouping herds in such a way that animals can be examined and treated expeditiously.

Dairy products are marketed thru seven creameries in the state and through several creameries in California and Utah. The principal marketing problem that can be attacked by the extension agents is that of sanitation. This is a continuous piece of work though not listed as a project.

B. Ultimate Goals.

1. To double the present amount of dairy products.
2. A cow testing association or circle in every dairy county.
3. A registered dairy sire at the head of every dairy herd.
4. A source of succulence in some form for all dairy cows.
5. A diary calf club in every dairy community.

Goals for 1928

1. Six cow testing circles, 620 cows, private tests in 2 herds, 90 cows.
2. Pure bred sires, 2 circles, 21 privately owned bulls.
3. Feeding, 6 demonstration herds feeding mineral (steamed bone flour), 3 trench silos.
4. Disease control, continued cooperation with Veterinary Control Service, 2 circles for treatment of shy breeders.
5. 7 dairy clubs. (junior)

C. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter. Subject matter is taught by means of personal contact, tours, demonstrations, junior club projects, publicity, contests, lectures.

Organization for Conducting Each Sub-Project

1. Private tests are supervised by the specialist and county agent, Circles are supervised by the specialist and county agents, the actual testing being done by hired testers and by high school classes. In one instance the work is commercialized to the extent that a central laboratory operates the testing and keeps up the records with no assistance from the agent.
2. The county agent, dairy specialist, local leader and banker form a group for promoting the bull circle; in placing privately owned bulls, the county agent and specialist make a survey with the assistance of local leaders and breeders. Breeders are put in touch with interested buyers.
3. The feeding problem is handled in connection with other projects, hence the same organization: county agent, specialist and local leader. The farms on which improved methods are followed are demonstration farms and the results obtained are given publicity thru meetings and local papers.
4. Strictly speaking, disease control is not an extension project, but the agents cooperate with the field veterinarians and form groups of farmers who employ a special veterinary for special work, hence it is included in this group of projects.
5. The organization for calf club work consists of the county agent, state club leader, dairy specialist, local leader, banker and breeders.

D. Extent to Which Various Agencies Contribute:

1. County Agent: The county agents are responsible for carrying out all accepted projects. Close association between the specialist and the agents both in class room and in field work has fitted the agents for doing specialist work within their own counties and occasionally in a neighboring county.

2. Home Demonstration Agents: Home demonstration agents promote the dairy projects thru nutrition projects and assist in every field day program.
3. Other Agencies: The State Veterinary Control Service and representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry have charge of all work with contagious diseases. In addition to this, they cooperate freely in extension schools and meetings.
4. Nevada Bankers' Association: This association has selected dairying as a project to be promoted. It gives its support to the extension program and advises in matters pertaining to finance.
5. State Food and Drug Control Service: The officials of this department promote sanitary measures, appear on programs, and cooperate in the extension program where their technical training is needed.
6. Dairy Breed Associations and Individual Breeders: Breed associations give a cordial support to dairy extension projects. They especially promote club work and better sire campaigns.

E. Results Obtained

1. Cow Testing. Two cow testing circles completed the year with 570 cows. One private test was started in May and is now testing 50 to 60 cows each month. Two circles were started in cooperation with high schools, but the year's test is not reported because it is not yet completed.
2. Pure Bred Sires. 49 registered sires placed, 1 circle with 6 members.
3. Improved feeding. 2 demonstration herds feeding mineral, 5 trench silos.
4. Disease Control. Cooperation in general with veterinarians; 2 disease control circles.
5. Dairy Clubs - Junior. 5 clubs, 30 members.
6. Miscellaneous. 20 cows selected by extension agents, 24 animals culled at suggestion of extension agents, 5 farms controlling insect pests, 2 dairy day programs, 300 people present, 1 extension school, 23 members.

In each phase except 1 and 3 the state goals were attained. In one county where a successful cow testing association was in operation two years ago with about 1,000 cows, only 250 cows were tested in 1928. Two years ago the agent devoted much of his time to association work and this year the small testing circle ran itself. In three other counties where testing was started, the agents allowed other work to take up their time with the result that the testing circles failed to function thruout the year. The association or circle seems to be the only feasible means of obtaining accurate information about the production of cows, but they do not seem to be attractive enough to so easily operated as to carry themselves on without the help of an enthusiastic agent.

As indicated by numbers, the goal for phase 3 was not reached so far as demonstrations in mineral feeding was concerned. The agent found that where most of this demonstration work was to be done, there was no need of further demonstrations, since the practice was becoming common.

F. Outlook

Two years ago, after a study of the economic situation, it was decided by a group of dairymen, bankers, business men and extension men that the number of dairy cattle could be doubled by the year 1930. There was and still is sufficient feed in excess of that required for beef cattle and sheep, but despite this fact, the number of dairy cows are not increasing. Alfalfa hay sells in the stack for \$9.00 to \$10.00 a ton. This keeps many of the old hay farmers from stocking up with dairy cows. The cash crop is attractive and even though the cows would return more money, they would also require more energy on the part of the farmer.

Another cause of the lack of increase is the demand for fresh cows from this area which is practically free from tuberculosis. With 5200 milking cows on the Newlands Irrigation Project, three years ago there was a natural increase of nearly 2,000 first calf heifers. For the last two years, buyers have taken enough of the older cows to balance this increase leaving the total number of milking cows at the same level. Dairymen in other parts of the state where there were not sufficient dairy cows to warrant a buyer trying to pick up a carload of fresh animals, have found that it pays to ship one or two carloads of dry cows to Fallon and feed them until they freshen. At this time buyers take them at a good price which more than pays the feed bill. This new outlet for cows is holding out cow population at a standstill, but it is making the dairymen feel prosperous and attracting other farmers to start out with small herds.

Plans for the coming year include practically the same projects as last year with greater stress put on dairy calf clubs and closer supervision of cow testing work.

4. Statistical Summary of Activities of Dairy and Poultry Specialist

Meetings addressed	29	Attendance	953
Demonstrations.	10	Attendance	66
Poultry culling service in connection with projects.	20		
Achievement day programs	1	Attendance	150
Dairy day programs	1	Attendance	300
Junior farm bureau camp (Instruction).	4 days	Attendance	250
Judging at fairs. . . . .	.3 fairs		
State farm bureau conference . . . . .	.2 days	1	
State extension conference . . . . .	.3 days	1	
Conferences with director, assistant directors, county agents	8		
Poultry tour	1		
Poultry survey	1		
Farm visits. . . . .	.183		
Dairy and poultry extension schools.	6	Attendance	209

Out of State Meetings

Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Milwaukee Wisconsin
Dairy Science Association, Western Branch, Portland, Oregon.

Out of State Meetings (cont'd)

Camp Plummer Committee Meeting - Pacific International Livestock Show, Portland
Pacific Slope Dairy Show, Oakland, California

Time Spent in Work

Days in field	99
Days in travel.	32
Days in office	30
Days in library	1
Days in conference.	6
Days in college	<u>108</u>
TOTAL. . .	276

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CHEIL V. CHEIL
DIRECTOR

Annual Report of Specialist in Poultry

(Project 4)

for

1928

by

V. E. Scott

ANNUAL REPORT OF V. E. SCOTT

POULTRY SPECIALIST

1928

1. Changes in Organization.

No changes have been made in the extension organization as relates to poultry extension.

2. Changes in the Relation of Extension Work in this Project to Other Allied Projects and to Experimental and Teaching work.

No changes have occurred in the relation of extension work to the poultry and dairy projects to other allied projects and to experimental and technical work.

3. 1928 Program of Work

A. Chief Problems. The chief problems in poultry extension are: Economic Production and Marketing of Poultry Products. There is a surplus of eggs, turkeys and cockerels, and cull hens in the state, and especially in the western part of the state comprising an area within about 100 miles of Reno. The sub-projects covering economic production of eggs are:

1. Accredited Flocks.
2. Bred-to-lay Flocks.
3. Housing.
4. Culling and Feeding.

Sub-projects on turkey production are:

1. Disease control.
2. Breeding and Selection.

Sub-projects in marketing are:

1. Turkey Marketing.

No sub-project has been made on marketing of eggs and chickens, but considerable work is done in cooperation with local egg marketing associations.

B. Goals.

Ultimate Goals:

1. All flocks from which hatching eggs or baby chicks are sold to be accredited.
2. All flocks kept primarily for egg production to be bred-to-lay flocks.
3. All flocks housed in buildings suitable to climatic condition.
4. Proper feeding and intelligent culling to be practiced on all flocks kept primarily for egg production.

Turkeys

1. To establish a common practice of vaccinating for pox and roup, to

create the habit of feeding for the control of coccidiosis.

2. To develop the practice of selecting the best young hens and securing of excellent toms for breeding stock.

Marketing

1. To form a state turkey marketing association and to form pools for marketing in each turkey district.
2. Cooperation with egg marketing associations.

Goals for 1928

1. One accredited hatchery, 2 commercial hatcheries for turkeys.
2. Lists of accredited and recommended hatcheries to be distributed by each farm bureau office.
3. Twenty houses built or remodeled according to approved plans.
4. Fifty-six demonstration flocks.

No definite goals set for extension work in turkey management or marketing.

C. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter. Teaching has been by means of lectures, demonstrations, printed articles, circular letters containing reports of work and results obtained by demonstrators.

Organization for Conducting Each Sub-Project

1. Application for accreditation is made on forms supplied by the poultry specialist, examination of the flock and inspection of pedigree of males being done by the county agent. If requirements are met, a certificate of accreditation is granted by the Extension Division.
2. In October of each year, lists of accredited and recommended hatcheries are compiled by the state specialist. Quantities of these lists are sent to county agents who send them out to poultrymen. Lists are kept in the county agents' offices for reference. Complaints made by poultrymen are filed and are considered when new lists are made out.
3. Poultry house plans are distributed free of charge to persons interested in the construction or remodeling of a poultry house. Principals of poultry house construction are discussed at meetings and at poultry schools and personally with those who anticipate building.
4. Demonstrators are signed up each year in October. The duties of the demonstrators is to keep a record of the number of hens, number of deaths and cullings and the number of eggs produced, to feed as recommended and cull when advised to do so. The county agents and specialist tabulate the data and send out monthly and yearly summaries to the demonstrators and to all persons interested in poultry production, and assist demonstrate in culling. It is the intention of the extension division to add new demonstrators each year, and to add to the number of poultrymen who are following improved practices. This phase becomes the center around which all the other phases are woven.

D. Extent to Which Different Agencies Contribute to Forwarding this Project:

1. County Agents. The success or failure of this project is dependent

on the activity of the county agents.

- 2. Home Demonstration Agents. These agents have no active part in the poultry program, but their work on nutrition in the counties emphasizes the need of poultry products, hence they are a potent factor in the marketing end of the project.
- 3. Veterinary Control Service. Contagious diseases are diagnosed and instructions given to poultrymen on the method of vaccination.

E. Results Obtained

- 1. One breeding flock and hatchery accredited.
- 2. 320,000 chicks purchased from recommended and accredited hatcheries.
- 3. 31 houses built and remodelled according to recommended plans.
- 4. 39 demonstrators completed yearly records.

Turkey Development

- 1. Feed companies are now handling coccidiosis mash; vaccination of breeding stock was practiced by 50% of the growers.
- 2. 80% of the market turkeys at Thanksgiving were graded Number 1.

Markets

- 1. A state turkey marketing association was formed.
- 2. 3 marketing pools were established for the Thanksgiving and Christmas sales.

Miscellaneous Poultry Work

- 1. A total of 22,964 hens were handled in carrying out project work and incidental culling demonstrations, with a total of 6,198 culls.
- 2. 85 farms adopted better feeding practices.
- 3. 78 farms adopted practices for controlling insect pests.

F. Outlook

In the spring there was a serious drop in the number of chicks ordered. This has resulted in a larger number of old hens being held over and in a slightly lower total number of hens entering the 1929 laying season. Prices have been good and the indications are good for a larger order of chicks for the coming year.

The number of market turkeys has increased about 50%.

About one-third more breeding stock is being kept this year than was kept last fall.

4. Statistical Summary of Activities of Dairy and Poultry Specialist

Meetings addressed	29	Attend.	953
Demonstrations	10	Attend.	66
Poultry culling service in connection with projects.	20		

Statistical Summary of Activities (cont'd)

Achievement day programs	1	Attendance	150
Dairy day programs	1	Attendance	300
Junior Farm Bureau Camp (Instruction).	4 days	Attendance	250
Judging at fairs	3 fairs		
State farm bureau conference	2 days	1	
State extension conference	3 days	1	
Conferences with director, assistant directors, county agents	8		
Poultry tour	1		
Poultry survey	1		
Farm visits. . . . .	.183		
Dairy and poultry extension schools.	6	attendance	209

Out of State Meetings

- Holstein-Friesian Association of America at Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Dairy Science Association, Western Branch, Portland, Oregon.
- Camp Plummer Committee Meeting - Pacific International Livestock Show, Portland
- Pacific Slope Dairy Show, Oakland, California

Time Spent in Work

Days in field	99
Days in travel.	32
Days in office.	30
Days in library	1
Days in conference.	6
Days in college.108
TOTAL	276

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ANNUAL REPORT OF DEMONSTRATORS
POULTRY CULLING AND FEEDING PROJECT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1928

The Culling and Feeding project is made by some agents a most effective project. Its possibilities are boundless. Where the agent visits the demonstrators each month, numerous items of farm improvement are talked over.

The project is a point of contact highly valued by the most active agents and the data obtained, especially from those flocks that are reported every month for the whole year, forms an excellent basis for estimating the condition of the poultry industry in the state. There is a tendency to lose interest in records just as soon as the production is low. Those who start the work should not stop at such times for that is just the time they should know whether their production is normal or not, and if not, how to improve it.

The general summaries and conclusions in this report are made up only from the flocks which completed the year. For the sake of those who could not carry on the full year, a table is given showing the production for each flock and the number of months its records were kept.

GENERAL AVERAGES

Number of flocks completing the year	23
Number of hens in these flocks November 1, 1927.	14,643
Number of hens in these flocks October 31, 1928.	8,423
Average number of hens for the year	12,563
Reduction in number of hens during the year due principally to culling	42.4%
Number of eggs November 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928.	2,042,287
Average number of eggs per hen 1928.	162.5
Average number of eggs per hen 1927.	159.8
Average number of eggs per hen 1926.	175.9

FLOCKS WHICH PRODUCED 200 OR MORE EGGS PER HEN.

No. 7	Washoe County	Pullets	219.3 eggs per hen
No. 2	Churchill County	Pullets	202.1 eggs per hen
No. 2	Washoe County	Pullets	202.0 eggs per hen

YEARLY PRODUCTION BY FLOCKS

(No flock averaged if reports were not turned in for 6 months or more)

WASHOE COUNTY

	<u>Average No. hens</u>	<u>Eggs per hen</u>
No. 1 Mixed hens and pullets	337.3	171.3
No. 2 Pullets	163.0	202.0
No. 3 Old hens	168.7	154.1
No. 5 Mixed hens and pullets	67.5	172.5
No. 6 80% pullets	766.1	180.4
No. 7 Old Hens	353.4	168.5
No. 7 Pullets	631.3	219.3
No. 8 Mixed hens and pullets, 11 months	1521.4	140.0

		<u>Average No. Hens</u>	<u>Eggs per Hen</u>
No. 9	Old Hens	715	169.1
No. 9	Pullets	942	178.8
No. 10	66% pullets	143.5	123.5
No. 11	50% pullets	763.2	121.9
No. 12	50% pullets	744	156.9
No. 14	Mixed old and young	154.4	165.3
No. 15	Old hens	416.3	153.1
No. 16	Pullets, for 7 months	890	121.9
No. 17	Pullets	1052	171.3
(No. 19 and			
(No. 20	Mixed hens and pullets	418	131.5

CHURCHILL, HUMBOLDT, ELKO AND DOUGLAS COUNTY

No. 1	54% pullets	542.7	147.8
No. 2	Pullets	603.6	202.1
No. 2	Old hens	627.3	131.5
No. 3	Mixed	751.5	195.0
No. 6	64% pullets	835.4	146.7
No. 7	Mixed hens and pullets	284.0	98.6
No. 8	Mixed hens and pullets, for 9 months	3753.0	123.0
No. 10	Mixed hens and pullets, for 9 months	897.3	146.3
No. 12	Mixed hens and pullets, for 7 months	187.3	105.2
No. 15	Old hens, for 8 months	10.9	156.0

CLARK AND LINCOLN COUNTIES

(No flocks reported for a whole year)

No. 2	reported for 7 months	726.6	105.2
No. 4	" " 9 "	263.2	146.2
No. 6	" " 6 "	317.0	78.7
No. 8	" " 6 "	55.0	86.5
No. 10	" " 8 "	146.0	131.4
No. 12	" " 9 "	147.2	147.4
No. 13	" " 7 "	162.0	123.3
No. 14	" " 8 "	43.7	121.9
No. 15	" " 7 "	29.4	137.2

LYON COUNTY

(No flocks reported for more than 8 months)

No. 1	60% pullets, record for 7 months	811.1	128.1
No. 2	Mixed hens and pullets, record for 8 mo.	173.5	113.0
No. 6	" " " " " " 8 "	791.1	138.2
No. 7	" " " " " " 8 "	145.7	142.4
No. 8	" " " " " " 8 "	445.6	147.0
No. 10	Hens, " " 8 "	159.5	125.0
No. 10	Pullets, " " 8 "	238.1	127.0
No. 11	Hens and pullets mixed, " " 8 "	212.6	162.0
No. 12	Hens " " 6 "	450.0	75.0

PERCENT PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

1928

Compared with Normal* Production

*Normal production is an average of 4 ~~months~~ ^{years} records.

WASHOE COUNTY - With 13,000 hens.

Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July,	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
33.3	30.1	34.6	44.7	57.2	60.0	58.6	55.3	50.1	44.7	31.6	29.0

CHURCHILL, DOUGLAS, HUMBOLDT AND ELKO COUNTIES -- With 7,000 hens.

23.3	20.3	24.8	47.9	59.4	66.2	61.3	59.1	52.0	46.5	34.5	27.1
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CLARK AND LINCOLN COUNTIES - WITH 2,500 hens.

28.0	37.8	49.1	58.2	63.4	64.8	62.0	54.4	49.0	-	--	-
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LYON COUNTY - With 4,000 hens.

-	-	-	49.7	64.0	70.8	61.0	53.7	51.5	38.9	36.5	-
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NORMAL PRODUCTION

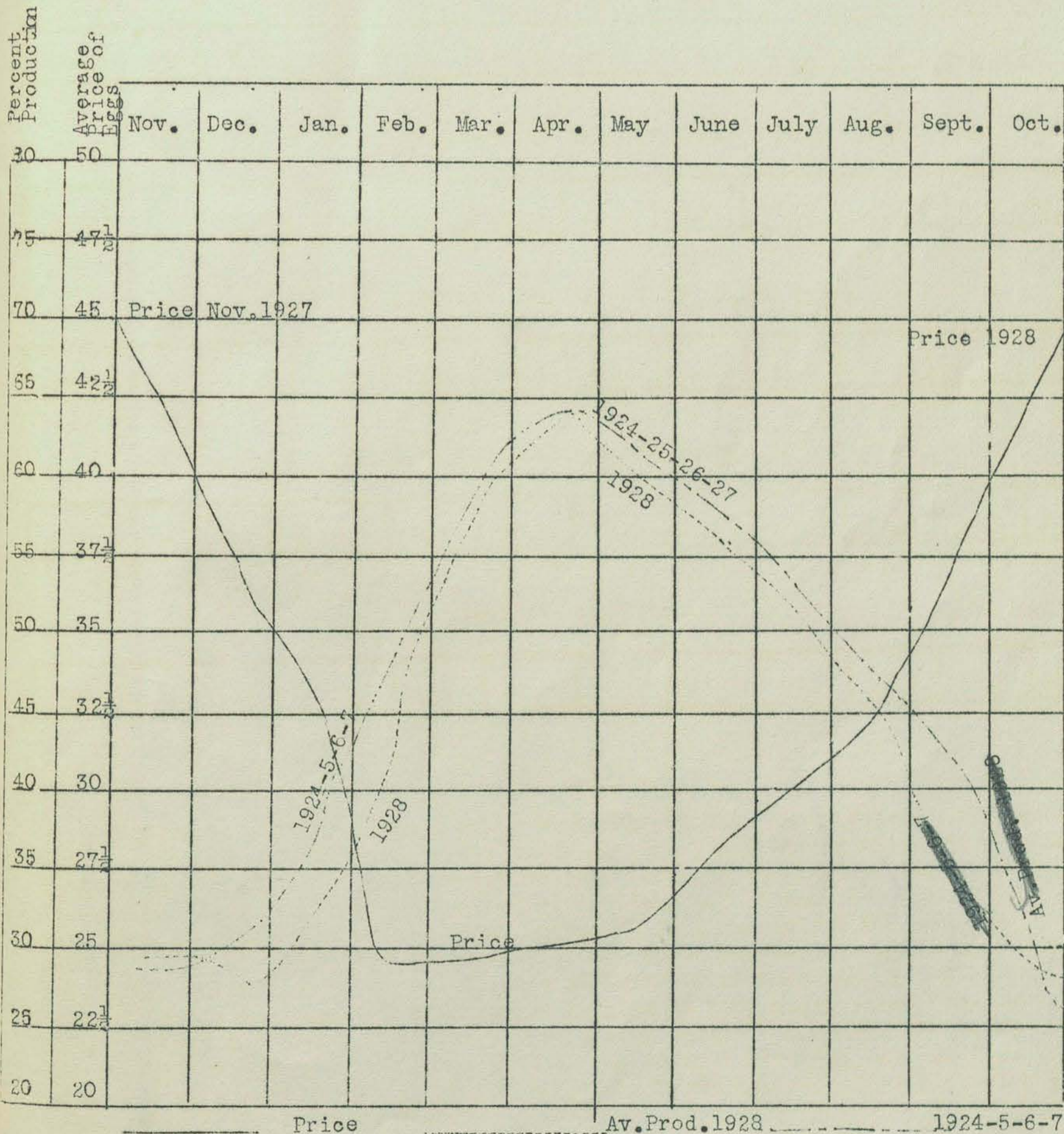
29.2	31.2	41.5	50.5	62.6	64.3	61.0	57.2	50.0	47.8	36.3	26.8
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CULLING

Culling is getting to be a habit with most of the demonstrators and many of their neighbors are following their example. The flock giving the highest production was culled 62%, the heaviest culling being in the fall of 1928. There is a direct ratio between culling and production, but it does not pay to cull so many hens that there is no volume of eggs. In June and July 3,000 hens were culled. Most of these hens were moulting and would not produce again until early fall, then they might moult again in November or December, hence it paid to cull them. The August and September culling is very close since room must be made for pullets and it will not pay to keep an old hen unless she is exceptionally good. In most flocks it will pay to cull hard the last of August then turn on lights the first of September and force the remaining hens with a large percentage of laying mash.

RELATION OF PRICE AND PRODUCTION

It happens that the price of eggs was 45¢ a doz. on November 1, 1927 and also on November 1, 1928. There was a rapid decline in price until March 1st when it ran level at close to 26¢ a dozen for two months. During this period when eggs were at their lowest price, each section of the state reached its peak production. Washoe County production rose more gradually and remained high longer. Lyon County rose rapidly in production reaching the highest production of any section in April, right in the middle of the lowest prices. Churchill, Douglas Humboldt and Elko counties started lowest and ended lowest in production but went up rapidly in January, remaining above Washoe for seven months. Clark and Lincoln counties had over 60 percent production for three months with the price above 40¢ a dozen. Unfortunately, the records from these two counties ceased in July so they cannot be calculated in the annual averages.



COMPARISON OF PULLET AND OLD HEN FLOCKS

An average of the all-pullet flocks and all-old-hen flocks shows a total of 2073.1 old hens completing the year. The rest of the records were reported as mixed flocks. The pullets laid more eggs while the price was high but 9% of the eggs were of medium size. The average price received for eggs from pullets was 31.2¢ per dozen and the average price received for eggs from old hens was 30.3¢ per dozen, nearly one cent lower due to the time of the year when the old hens laid most of their eggs. Pullets not only laid more eggs in the first fall of their laying year but held up better into the next fall. The pullets laid an average of 15.5 dozen eggs and the old hens laid an average of 11.8 dozen. The pullets gave a gross income of \$4.80 per hen and the old hens gave a gross income of \$3.56 per hen, a difference of \$1.24 gross income in favor of pullets. Most chicks in demonstration flocks were purchased from the 15th of March to the 15th of April. The pullets begin laying in October, and frequently make a high production in November. The following method has been followed with success:

Force the chicks for 3 months and then reduce the mash to about an hour a day completing the feed with grains. Give the pullets free range with about an hour of dry mash feeding from hoppers in the morning. Then close the hoppers, forcing the pullets to range. Feed plenty of grain at night, a little more than they will clean up. About August 15th begin leaving the mash hopper open all day and reducing the amount of grain. In about two weeks the pullets should be getting about 10 pounds of grain feed per 100 a day and all the mash they will eat. Then confine them in the house, giving 3 square feet per hen. The pullets treated this way have begun laying in September and laying a high percentage in October.

The 1928 summaries repeat the lessons of the last 4 years: That efficiency in poultry production depends on growing healthy chicks, hatched early enough to begin laying about the last of October, feeding a well balanced ration consisting of at least one half mash, and culling intelligently.

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