

University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

FOR

1923

Administration

ADMINISTRATION

AC 0089/2/4

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

S T A T E O F N E V A D A

Fiscal Year 1922 - 1923

-by-

CECIL W. CREEL,

Director of Agricultural Extension.

ANNUAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1922-1923

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ADMINISTRATION

Changes in Extension Organization.

Effective July 1, 1922, Boys' and Girls' Club Work as a separate and distinct project was discontinued, the Agricultural Club activities being transferred to the Agricultural Project, under the supervision of Assistant Director R. G. Foster, while the Home Economics work was placed in the Home Demonstration Project under the supervision of Assistant Director Mary E. Stilwell. At the same time the titles of all County Agricultural Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and Boys and Girls Club Agents, were changed to the uniform title of County or District Extension Agent. These changes in extension organization were made primarily for the purpose of focusing the attention of all extension workers on a program of work which would include the agricultural, home, and community activities of the entire farm family. Considering the state as a whole, the new plan of organization is functioning satisfactorily, since the majority of extension agents and project leaders are giving it their whole hearted support. In a few counties, however, the tendency still exists to divide the Extension Program into "Mens' Work," "Womens' Work," and "Club Work." The present plan, of requiring both the men and women agents working in the county to submit individual reports, naturally tends to foster these old divisions, based on age and sex. The logical remedy for this situation appears to be the abolishment of individual agents' reports, replacing the same with one County Extension report, to which all agents working in the county will contribute.

Changes in Relations.

The Agricultural County Extension Division has cooperated closely with the College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, State Quarantine Office, and State Office of Grades and Standards, in all matters relating to the agricultural welfare of the state.

In conducting its Health and Sanitation Projects, the Extension Division has had the cooperation of the United States Health Service, State Board of Health, including Shepard-Towner workers, State Hygienic Laboratory, and State Department of Public Instruction.

All extension work in Nevada continues to be conducted thru the Farm Bureaus, they being recognized by the State and Counties as the official extension organizations.

Cordial relations exist between the Agricultural Extension Division and the State Board of Agriculture, which organization has charge of the State Fair. At the last fair the United States Department of Agriculture Exhibit and the majority of the County exhibits were arranged for and secured thru this office.

Sources of Extension Revenue.

Revenue for the support of cooperative extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923 was derived from the following sources:

- (a) "Federal Smith-Lever" Appropriations.
- (b) State Appropriations made to the Public Service Division of the University of Nevada for extension work, classed as "State Smith-Lever" and "College".
- (c) State Appropriations made to the Southern Nevada Agricultural Board and the Northeastern Agricultural Board, which were used for extension work, classed as "State".
- (d) The State appropriations made to County Farm Bureaus for extension work in Eastern Nevada classed as "State".
- (e) Farm Bureau appropriations, raised by taxation, classed as "County".
- (f) Funds contributed by the Federal Office of Co-operative Extension Work for salaries of cooperation employees, classed as U. S. D. A.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK,

BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1922-1923

	Total	Smith Federal	Lever State	College & State	County	U. S. Dept. Agric.
Personal Services - Salaries						
Director & Asst. Dir.	5575.00	5241.67	333.33			
State Supervising Agts.	4552.11	1597.11	655.00			2300.00
State-wide Subject matter agents	1841.70	1541.70	300.00			
County Extension Agts.	32080.01	1790.00	500.00	3046.66	17490.85	9252.50
Clerical & other non- scientific	5658.35		35.35	1425.00	4433.00	
College	4587.10	4587.10				
Labor						
Annually & monthly	186.75				186.75	
Daily and hourly	6.50			6.50		
Supplies & Materials						
Stationery and office supplies	2575.80	343.47	937.16	34.79	1260.38	
Other	744.00	64.46	193.03	67.60	418.91	
Communication Service						
Telegraph & Telephone	1325.06	52.20	306.06	86.74	880.07	
Postage	120.44	30.80	49.54	5.00	35.10	
Travel Expenses						
Director - Asst Dir.	1865.22	487.25	1291.03	86.94		
State Supervising Agts.	1114.97	331.22	778.85	4.90		
State-wide subj. matter agents	494.16	123.25	370.91			
County extension agents	19123.77			2994.70	16134.07	
Clerical & non-scientific	2337.60			98.10	2239.50	
Transportation of things.						
Freight	57.92	11.47	11.45		15.00	
Express	111.26	23.72	16.36	.85	70.35	
Printing, dist. publications, etc.						
	69.54		62.57	6.97		
Furnishing of heat, light, power, water, electricity						
	59.00			47.25	11.75	
Equipment (inc. livestock)						
Furniture & Fixtures	1326.78	212.62	468.35	256.13	391.68	
Library	388.15	34.98	183.00		170.17	
Scientific	69.50	13.50	20.00		36.00	
Other equipment, tools, mach-	461.36	43.59	50.53	1.25	365.94	
Miscellaneous						
Rent of buildings	984.66				984.66	
Laundry Service	84.95		2.55	82.40		
Not elsewhere classified	573.66			88.00	485.66	
Total	88562.34	16530.11	6530.11	8339.78	45609.84	11552.50

The 1923 session of the Legislature passed acts abolishing the Southern Nevada Agricultural Board and the Northeastern Nevada Agricultural Board. These boards carried annual appropriations aggregating \$7,300, the greater portion of which money had been used in paying the salaries and expenses of the county extension agents in Eastern and Southern Nevada. To offset this loss of extension revenue, the Legislature passed a new act making an annual appropriation of \$6,250 for extension work in Eastern Nevada. This act became effective March 5, 1923 and reads as follows:

"Chapter 61--An Act to continue the advancement of agriculture, horticulture, the livestock industry and home economics, and the dissemination of knowledge and information relative thereto in eastern Nevada, and making an appropriation therefor. (Approved March 5 1923)

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. To continue the work begun by the Northeastern Nevada agricultural board and the Southern Nevada agricultural board, the sum of six thousand two hundred fifty dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 2. The director of the agricultural extension division, University of Nevada, shall annually file with the state controller, a detailed budget of the expenditures to be made from this appropriation which shall provide for cooperative agricultural extension work in eastern Nevada, as defined in the Smith-Lever act of Congress, showing the various counties in which said funds are to be expended. Said appropriation shall be disbursed only in pursuance of said budget, on claims certified by the county farm bureau, Inc., of the county in which said expenditure is made, and by the director of the agricultural extension division, University of Nevada, in the same manner as other claims against the state are paid.

Section 3. Any and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

Important Additions to Office and Equipment -

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

- 1 Typewriter desk
- 1 Stenographer's desk
- 1 Typewriter stand
- 1 Sectional book case
- 4 Office chairs
- 1 Office clock
- 1 Office rug
- 1 Microscope
- 5 Typewriters
- 1 Portable scales
- 1 Wool grader

Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1923.

Appointments -- Robert G. Foster as Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension, effective August 1, 1922.

Edward C. Reed as County Extension Agent, Lyon County, effective February 16, 1923.

Clarence E. Jones, as Assistant County Extension Agent, Elko County, effective March 15, 1923.

Lassie Lane as District Extension Agent, Pershing and Lyon Counties, effective June 1, 1923.

Transfers -- Thomas Buckman, County Extension Agent, from Lyon County to Washoe County, effective February 1, 1923.

Resignations -- J. C. Lambert as Assistant County Agent, Elko County, effective August 30, 1922.

S. E. Merrill as County Extension Agent, Washoe County, effective December 31, 1922.

Marjorie D. Mann as District Extension Agent, Humboldt and Pershing Counties, effective March 15, 1923.

Leah Barker as District Extension Agent, Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, effective June 30, 1923.

Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers.

Frequent visits of the Director and Assistant Director to the extension agents in their counties, where suggestions for improvements in their work based on first hand information can be made, are the most valuable means of increasing the efficiency of our field staff. Second in importance are the State and District Conferences, three of which have been held during the past fiscal year.

Extension Specialists.

Due to limited funds, but one specialist is now employed in Nevada to assist County Workers in developing and carrying out their programs. Professor V. E. Scott of the College of Agriculture, devotes half-time to extension work, dividing the same equally between Dairying and Poultry Husbandry. Specialist Assistance in other lines of Agriculture and Home Economics, is available to a limited extent thru the following members of the Extension Staff:

Director C. W. Creel, Entomology
Assistant Director R. G. Foster, Farm Management
Assistant Director Mary E. Stilwell, Nutrition
Extension Agent T. R. King, Rural Engineering

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

Number and Character of Extension Publications.

The following is a list of extension publications issued between July 1st, 1922 and June 30, 1923.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Bulletins</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
31	Boys and Girls Club Work, It's Organization and Conduct, by Mary E. Stilwell and Robert G. Foster.	4	2500
32	Boys and Girls Club Work - Pig Club Demonstration Requirements, by Robert G. Foster	6	1500
33	Boys and Girls Club Work - Clothing Demonstration Requirements, by Leah Barker	4	1500
<u>Reports, Booklets, Blanks and Forms</u>			
	Forms 5, 6, 7, Field Agent Note Book Records	3	5000
	Egg Record Cards		500
	Breeding Record Card		500
	Permanent Record of Club Members, 4x6 card -2 sides		2500
	Boys and Girls Club Work Record Sheet	4	2500
	Boys and Girls Instructions and Record (Cover)	4	2500
	Club Records - How to Keep your Daily Record		5000
	"Keep Growing" Demonstration Card		500

Plan for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material.

No publications have been issued the past year, other than those actually needed to successfully carry on Boys' and Girls' Club work. The material contained in these publications was prepared by members of the extension staff familiar with the organization and subject-matter requirements of club work.

Methods used in Distribution.

Practically all bulletins and mimeographed circulars issued by the Extension Division during the past fiscal year, have been mailed out only to persons whose names are on selected mailing lists submitted to us by the County or District Agents. These lists are classified on a subject-matter basis, under such projects as "Livestock", "Dairying", "Poultry", "Nutrition", etc. This mailing practice is far more efficient and economical than distribution thru a general mailing list, since only persons actually interested in the subject matter receive the publications.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS

The reports of Assistant Directors Foster and Stilwell, and Dairy Poultry Specialist Scott, immediately following, are submitted as a part of this general report. These reports contain a complete summary of all extension accomplishments in agriculture and home economics for the twelve months period ending November 30, 1923.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Relation with Bureaus and Offices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Agricultural Extension Division is greatly indebted to the following bureaus and offices for valuable assistance rendered during the past year:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of Assistance</u>
Office of Cooperative Extension Work	Program and Methods
Bureau of Biological Survey	Redent and Predatory Animal Control Demonstrations.
Bureau of Entomology	Alfalfa Weevil and Grasshopper Control Demonstrations
Bureau of Plant Industry	Crop and Livestock Demonstrations on Newlands Reclamation Project.
Bureau of Animal Industry	Dairy Development and Improvement Demonstrations.
Office of Exhibits	Furnished educational Exhibits for State and County Fairs.
Office of Motion Pictures	Furnished Educational Films to Extension Workers.

General Conditions and Outlook for 1924.

No review of cooperative extension work in Nevada would be complete without some mention of its educational and social contributions to the welfare and progress of the State. Frequently when making our reports in our anxiety to justify expenditures of extension funds, we stress only the material accomplishments. We overlook the fact that in the final analysis, extension work is primarily educational, and that its chief function is to train people to think and act for themselves.

In a recent report prepared for the University of Nevada, we made the following statement concerning the educational and social value of the work of the Agricultural Extension Division as it relates to both juniors and adults:

"Boys' and Girls' club work was first inaugurated by the Extension Division in 1915 and has been actively carried on each year thereafter. By means of these clubs the young people in many rural communities of our state have not only been interested in better agriculture and home economics practices but have also learned the principles of parliamentary procedure, developed the ability to speak in public, and what is still more important, have learned to work in cooperation with their fellows. Through this work many of these boys and girls have also been able to attend short courses at the University and thereby had their interest stimulated in eventually securing a higher education at this institution.

Through promoting the organization of community and County Farm Bureaus in 1919 and a State Farm Bureau in 1920, the Agricultural Extension Division laid the foundation for a rural organization which now includes in its membership approximately two-thirds of the rural population of the state. In the Farm Bureau, the Nevada rancher has found an organization which meets the social needs of himself and family, and at the same time affords him a point of contact with the State University and the United States Department of Agriculture. It is in the farm bureau meetings, that programs of work in agriculture and home economics are developed by the ranchers and their wives with the advice and assistance of the County Agents, who are the local representatives of the Extension Division. The carrying out of these programs involves the selection of leaders and demonstrators, who are thereafter trained and assisted in their work by the local

extension agents. Through the above process, since the farm bureaus were organized, several hundred men and women have been placed in positions of leadership and have thereby become directly interested in the development of a permanent and prosperous Agriculture for Nevada."

Due to the wide spread popular interest now existing in Extension work, the outlook for 1924 is most encouraging. Such major projects as: Dairying, Poultry Husbandry, Crop Improvement, and Nutrition, will continue to be stressed and in addition thereto, work in Range Management and Livestock Improvement will receive particular attention. In formulating and carrying out it's Range Livestock, Dairying, and Nutrition Program, for 1924, the Extension Division will, in so far as possible, be governed by the committee recommendations adopted at the recent Western States Extension Conference.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Agricultural

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

Director

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

(PROJECT 2 A)

FOR

1923

BY

ROBERT G. FOSTER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Statistical

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

States Relations 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, negro agent, etc., reporting on their respective lines of work.

State Nevada. County Agricultural Extension Work.

Report of R. G. Foster County _____ Agent.
(Name) (Title)

From Dec. 1922 to Dec. 1923., 1923.

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.



Approved:

Date _____
State or District Supervisor.

Date _____
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 secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people 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. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—distinctive features.
 - (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 } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Animal husbandry
 - (f) Dairy husbandry } (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) 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 it is 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, 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 DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.

Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.

Under *result* demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. 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.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A STANDARD CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is one in which certain State or National standards for club organization and procedure are met.
9. A COMMUNITY CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is a club in which the classified clubs, such as corn, pig, canning, poultry, etc., are federated into one large community club.
10. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone 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.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to start, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. 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.
19. 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. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college and usually for a longer period of time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

(Name.)	(Title.)	(Period of service.)
Total No. of agents	--- 9	
" " " Counties	--- 9	
2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work	62	2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned	49	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program		
(a) Adult work	286	} 4
(b) Junior work	49	
5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work	Farm Bureau	5
6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work	22	6
7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work	883	7
8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work	4205	8
9. Number of different farms visited	1377	9
10. Total number of home visits made on extension work	203	10
11. Number of different homes visited	171	11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work	4204	12
13. Number of days agent spent in office	756	13
14. Number of days spent in field	1532 1/4	14
15. Number of individual letters written	6914	15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out	253	16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters	14386	17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers	294	18
19. Number of community buildings established	8	19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people	2	20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made	14	21
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders		
(a) Number	23	} 22
(b) Attendance	106	
23. Demonstration meetings held		
(a) Number	251	} 23
(b) Attendance	2410	
24. Farmers' institutes* held		
(a) Number	7	} 24
(b) Attendance	96	
25. Extension schools* and short courses held		
(a) Number	2	} 25
(b) Attendance	35	

* See definition on page 3.

26. Junior club encampments and rallies held			
(a) Number	7	} 26	
(b) Attendance by club members	260		
(c) Total attendance	480		
27. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported			
(a) Number	379	} 27	
(b) Attendance	8622		
28. Number of meetings at which were shown			
(a) Lantern slides	1	} 28	
(b) Motion pictures	30		
29. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	29		29
30. Number of above clubs which are standard* clubs	20		30
31. Number of above clubs which are community* clubs	11		31
32. Number of members enrolled, all clubs			
(a) Boys	150	} 32	
(b) Girls	32		
33. Number of members completing†			
(a) Boys	110	} 33	
(b) Girls	25		
34. Number of demonstration teams trained			
(a) Boys	9	} 34	
(b) Girls	2		
35. Number of members continuing in club work	107		35
(a) One year			
(1) Boys	58		
(2) Girls	16		
(b) Two years			
(1) Boys	19		
(2) Girls	6		
(c) Three years			
(1) Boys	3		
(2) Girls	3		
(d) Four years			
(1) Boys	2		
(2) Girls			
36. Number entering college this year as result of club work	1		36
37. Number of junior judging teams trained	8		37

[Use space below to include other important data.]

Humboldt - 4 club members & 2 leaders attended State Club Camp.

Elko - attended the Junior Ext. State Club Camp at Reno with a delegation of 23 club members and 2 local leaders.

Washoe - Boys trained in dairy judging for contest at Farm Bureau Camp.

* See definition on page 3.
 † If the club project involves more than one year's work, "members completing" should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.

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.)

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of method demonstrations.	Number of result demonstrations.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
(Illustrative entry.)											
Poultry Club	28	32	100	56½	168½	32	66	35	362	57	695
Organization	26	42	176	6½	173	32	118	2	3	98	1930
Soils & Crops	74	66	102½	322	369½	252	118	93	908	47	876
Horticulture	9	6	18	3	22	9		10	97	4	49
Livestock	45	36	79	34	171½	75	36	64	513	54	587
Dairying	22	30	56	34½	121½	30	49	30	125	41	675
Rural Eng.	12	12	15	2	141	18	27	9	79	14	180
Rodents	14	48	205	6½	47½	23	26	11	110	3	34
Agri. Econ.	37	34	59	35	100	24	26	20	676	30	992
Motion Picture Shows.	4	3	4	.	16					14	938
Fairs	31	70	85	45	102	40	6	6	2580	28	421
Miscellaneous†	27	104	230½	92	806	170	107	52	1467	160	2957
Days' leave					117						
TOTAL											

* See definition on page 3. † Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which can not be anticipated in advance.

SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	71	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	40	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	284½	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrators).....	80	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question.....	891	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer.....	8	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question.....	1½	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice.....	-	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed.....	-	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures.....	36	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice.....	-	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	9	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice.....	26	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	1024	51

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

Elko Co.- Made 5 soil surveys & 3 soil analysis prior to the clearing of 300 acres of land and recommended the growing of sweet clover cover crops, and legumes where conditions suited to develop the land.

Churchill Co.- Manure is being more generally used on the farms Manure is sold because ready cash is needed.

Pershing Co.- A soil survey has been mentioned, discussed and asked for by directors of Pershing Co. Farm Bureau.

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and since one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	Broom Other.* Pederita.	Corr. Peterita.
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	91	20	4	1	10	10	52
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	65	10	3	1	7	4	53
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	59	132	45	5	40	1 11/20	54
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	15%	35%	5		10%		55
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs	1						56
57. Number of members enrolled	22						57
	(a) Boys						
	(b) Girls						
58. Number of members completing	15						58
	(a) Boys						
	(b) Girls						
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing	11 1/2						59
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members							60
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members	\$ 1125	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	61
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members	\$ 300	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	62
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)	65	23	5	1	8	4	63
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63	11	291	140		100	1 1/2	64
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed	76	18	6		5	3	65
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	18	4	2	1	1	3	66
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination	10	4	2				67
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut		64	25		6		68
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							
Lyon:- Corn Variety demonstrations (3) Acres involved (4)							
Elko :- Introduced the production of Barley for a Cheap home livestock feed.							

* Indicate crop by name. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	Millotus Indica Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	22	7	6	6	4	6
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	18	4	4		4	4
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	448	51	26		17	28
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices	4 1/4 tons		3/4 tons			
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs						
74. Number of members enrolled						
	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
75. Number of members completing						
	(a) Boys					
	(b) Girls					
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing						
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members						
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators)	28	10	4		15	8
81. Acres involved in question 80	305		18		72	
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed	18	4	3		11	3
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale	1				1	
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops	7	4	8		1	2
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]						
White Pine Co:- 16 Acres inoculated						
Elko - Introduced the practice of field tillage to increase crop yields on five farms.						
Lincoln: * Soy bean results negative, showing conditions are unfavorable for soy beans.						
Humboldt:- 50# seed ordered.						

* Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(l) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				1	15		69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....			unreported		13		70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....				1	263		71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....					$\frac{1}{2}$ ton		72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							73
74. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys						74
	(b) Girls						
75. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys						75
	(b) Girls						
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							76
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.....							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	79
80. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....					36		80
81. Acres involved in question 80.....					521		81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....					5		82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
Elko Co.:— Pasture mixtures, pasture cultivation and rotation grazing was introduced in five communities producing double former grazing capacity for livestock.							

* Indicate crop by name.

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

‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other.*	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	50					85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	34					86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	293 $\frac{1}{10}$					87
88. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	312 bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						89
90. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys					90
	(b) Girls					
91. Number of members completing work.....	(a) Boys					91
	(b) Girls					
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						92
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	bu.	bu.	lbs.	lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	95
96. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators).....	60					96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96.....	276					97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed.....	97					98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale.....	11					99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease.....	74					100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects.....						101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year.....	5					102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses.....	147,000 bu.					103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service.....	1					104
105. Membership in above associations.....	85					105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
Washoe Co.:— Western Nev. Potato & Apple Show organized						
85 exhibitors from 11 counties - 170 entries.						

* Indicate crop by name.

† Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

‡ See footnote on page 7.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops.	(e) Vegetable gardens.	(f) Flowers, shrubs, and home grounds.	
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	27	2		6	16	7	106
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	23	2		5	5		107
108. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	56½	¼		6	2½		108
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	75¼ bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	53.00 bu.		109
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					1		110
111. Number members enrolled.....					5	5	111
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
112. Number of members completing.....					5		112
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							113
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	bu.		114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	115
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	116
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....	40				15		117
118. Acres involved in question 117.....	49½				5		118
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed.....	17			1		3	119
120. Number of farms pruning.....	55	11					120
121. Number of farms thinning.....	6	5					121
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.....	66	13					122
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.....						16	123
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]							
Elko Co.:— Nursery stock cooperatively purchased \$300.							

* See footnote on page 7.

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

Clark Cooperative purchase of 20,600 grape roots Acres 47 Cooperators 14
 3,500 orchard trees " 30 " 20
 1,000 Athel cuttings " " 12

FORESTRY.

Report only the results of extension activities that are supported by records.

124. Number of adult demonstrations started or under way.....	124
125. Number of adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	125
126. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	126
127. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	127
128. Number of members enrolled.....	128
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
129. Number of members completing.....	129
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
130. Number of acres handled by club members.....	130
131. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to forestry (include demonstrators).....	131
132. Acres involved in question 131.....	132
133. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made.....	133
134. Acres involved in question 133.....	134
135. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management.....	135
136. Acres involved in question 135.....	136
137. Number of farms planting wind-breaks.....	137

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

* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
138. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	7	27	13	1	9	5	138
139. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	7	26	13	1	9	5	139
140. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	150	209	3302	60	553	1500	140
141. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	1500	1600	1500	600	1900	300	141
142. Number of boys' and girls' clubs		6	1	1	7	3	142
143. Number of members enrolled		44	4	6	62	9	143
		4			18	8	
144. Number of members completing		44	4	4	34	6	144
		4			12	7	
145. Number of animals involved in club work completed		42	3	18	130	552	145
146. Total value of animals raised by club members	\$	\$3474.32	\$ 215.00	\$ 408.00	\$ 1922.00	\$ 595.25	146
147. Total value of products produced by club members	\$	\$ 195.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 12.88	\$ 1300.00	\$ 480.40	147
148. Total cost of such animals and products	\$	\$2696.00	\$ 136.77	\$ 320.00	\$ 992.80	\$ 421.50	148
149. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrators)		63	20	5	42	10	149
150. Number of animals involved in question 149		545	3002	36	573	600	150
151. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires	7	10	15	3	11	8	151
152. Number of pure-bred sires secured	7	13	90	7	13	14	152
153. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females	1	39		5	16		153
154. Number of pure-bred females secured	2	96		64	24		154
155. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time	2	18	2	5	9	2	155
156. Number of farms culling flocks or herds	2	11	30		15	38	156
157. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year							157
158. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.							158

* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
159. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	3	2		1	1	3	159
160. Number of members in these associations or clubs	16			4	10	36	160
161. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year		4					161
162. Number of members in these associations		26					162
163. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production		14					163
164. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms		215					164
165. Number of homes assisted in the making of butter and cheese		1					165
166. Number of farmers feeding better balanced rations	5	7	9		13	13	166
167. Number of farmers controlling insect pests	8	3	2		3	10	167
168. Number of farmers testing animals for tuberculosis		109	1				168
169. Number of animals tested		289					169
170. Number of herds accredited this year for the first time		1					170
171. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for blackleg		10	114				171
172. Number of animals vaccinated		125	12940				172
173. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for cholera		3			3		173
174. Number of animals vaccinated		350			110		174
175. Number of farmers controlling other live-stock diseases		1	1				175
176. Number of animals involved in question 175		40	30				176
[Use space below to include other important data relating to live stock.]							
Pershing :- 1000 Dairy cattle tested by State Veterinary Dept. for tuberculosis.							
Elko Co :- Made 5 recommendations stating kind of live-stock best suited to local range and range conditions. Analyzed 3 farmers in Pershing county.							

Cow testing work conducted in the Moapa Valley, for two herds in the Virgin Valley served as an inducement for spread of influence among 5 or more "dairy men" having testing done by their local Smith - Hughes agricultural Instructor.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	28	177	
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	38	178	
179. Acres or other units involved in these completed demonstrations	344 A	179	
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	730	180	
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems	1	181	
182. Acres drained	5	182	
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems	2	183	
184. Acres irrigated	45	184	
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams		185	
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented		186	
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		187	
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		188	
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed	1	189	
190. Number of water systems installed		190	
191. Number of heating systems installed		191	
192. Number of lighting systems installed	10	192	
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished	25	193	
194. Number of buildings involved in preceding question	(a) Barns	6	194
	(b) Hog houses	2	
	(c) Poultry houses	10	
	(d) Silos	13	
	(e) Other	5	
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)	10	195	
196. Number of farms clearing land	4	196	
197. Acres of land so cleared	210	197	

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

Elko Co:- Road construction for 2 communities prompted by the Extension Service now under construction and will benefit 10 farmers greatly by opening a way to market.

Clark 28 canal gates installed
 16 cisterns installed
 3 carloads (2460 sacks) cement
 Cooperatively purchased by 76
 Cooperators in six communities for
 dwelling house improvement, cisterns, tanks, silos,
 granaries & canal gates.

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Grass-hoppers.	Other insects.†	
		Cayotes		Alfalfa Weevil	Weevil
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	22	2	9	9	198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	19	2	7	6	199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations	120,010	100,000	3521	80	200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$ 61,220	\$	\$ 37,175	\$ 500.00	201
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures	192	5	28	5	202
203. Number of acres involved	36910		3555	75	203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used	30221	1000 pills	4920	165	204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]					
Churchill Co:- \$103.00 in poison distributed for rodents, continued demand for the poison indicated its					
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS					
Pershing :- Method too expensive for this section.					
Lincoln :- Alfalfa weevil quarantine enforced					
Clark :- Assistance also rendered U.S.B.S. trapper in determining most desirable areas in which to conduct control measures for cayotes.					
207. Number of farmers assisted in					207
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts				1	208
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations				29	209
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs				1	210
211. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			3	211
	(b) Girls			2	
212. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			3	212
	(b) Girls			2	
213. Number of farmers advised relative to leases				5	213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held				8	214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records				42	215
LABOR.					
216. Number of farmers making better use of labor				32	216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor				33	217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CREDIT.

218. Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service.....	1	218
219. Membership in above associations.....	20	219
220. Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit.....	11	220

MARKETING.

221. List below the cooperative marketing associations organized during the year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 221

Name of association.	Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			Value.	Saving.	Value.	Profit.
Moapa Valley Growers Inc.	23	Truck crops	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fernley Valley Producers Assn.	21	Cantaloupe			28,277.35	
TOTAL						

222. Number of other cooperative marketing associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised.....	1	222
223. Number of members in such associations.....	30	223
224. Total purchases of supplies by associations included in question 223	{ (a) Value..... \$ (b) Saving..... \$	224
225. Total sales of products by associations included in question 223	{ (a) Value..... \$ 10500 (b) Profit..... \$ 900	225
226. Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling through other channels than cooperative associations.....	243	226
227. Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in question 226	{ (a) Value..... \$ 15,541.50 (b) Saving..... \$ 725.00	227
228. Total sales of products by farmers and housewives included in question 226	{ (a) Value..... \$ 161,500 (b) Profit..... \$ 90,150	228
229. Number of farms grading or standardizing products.....	46	229

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]

Classification selection & dehorning range beef herds resulting in a profit of at least \$2 per head on 1500 cattle or \$3000.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FOOD SELECTION.

230. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	230
231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	231
232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrators).....	232
233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet.....	233
234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet.....	234
235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet.....	235
236. Number of homes using more meat and fish in the diet.....	236
237. Number of homes using more eggs in the diet.....	237
238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet.....	238

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Bread making.	Meal preparation.	School lunches.	Other.†
239. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				239
240. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				240
241. Number of boys and girls clubs.....				241
242. Number of members enrolled.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....		242
243. Number of members completing.....		{ (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....		243
244. Amount of food prepared by club members completing:				244
(a) Number of meals.....				
(b) Number of loaves yeast bread.....				
(c) Number of dozen quick breads.....				
(d) Number of other foods.....				
245. Number of homes or schools influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators).....				245
246. Number of individuals involved in question 245.....				246

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

* See note on page 7. † Indicate by name.

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	248
249. Number of children involved in these demonstrations	249
250. Number* of homes influenced by extension service to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators)	250
251. Number of children involved in question 250	251
252. Number of homes assisted in correcting undernourished children	252
253. Number of children involved	253

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†	
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way				254	
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year				255	
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults	(a) Quarts canned			256	
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured	qts.	qts.		lbs.
	(d) Other				
257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs				257	
258. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			258	
	(b) Girls				
259. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			259	
	(b) Girls				
260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members	(a) Quarts canned			260	
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured	qts.	qts.		lbs.
	(d) Other				
261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	261
262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators)					263

* See footnote on page 7. † Indicate by name. ‡ Amount refers to finished product.

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.*
264. Number of homes using better methods of canning				264
265. Number of homes using better methods of drying				265
266. Number of homes using better methods of brining or curing				266

[Use space below to list principal canning products standardized for market and the number of containers of each packed.]

CLOTHING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Clothing.			Millinery.	Other.*	
	Selection.	Construction and remodeling.	Renovation.			
267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way					267	
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year					268	
269. Total saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	269
270. Number of boys' and girls' clubs					270	
271. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys				271	
	(b) Girls					
272. Number of members completing	(a) Boys				272	
	(b) Girls					
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing					273	
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing					274	
275. Total value of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	275
276. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	276
277. Number† of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators)					277	
278. Number of garments and hats involved in question 277					278	
279. Number of other articles involved in question 277					279	
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions					280	

[Use space below and on top of page 22 to include other important data relating to clothing and millinery.]

*Indicate by name. †See footnote on page 7.

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

Lined area for reporting clothing-related data.

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

281. Number of result demonstrations started or under way 281
282. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year 282
283. Number of homes given instruction in home nursing and first aid 283
284. Number of homes installing home medicine chests 284
285. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to adopt better sanitary practices 285
286. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses 286
287. Number of homes screened 287
288. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects 288

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

Lined area for reporting home health and sanitation data.

*See footnote on page 7.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Table with 6 columns: Item, (a) Budget and accounts, (b) Equipment, (c) Kitchen arrangement, (d) Work planning, (e) Furnishing and decorating.*. Rows include items 289-296.

297. Total† number of homes influenced by adult and junior extension work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators) 297
298. Number of homes keeping accounts 298
299. Number of homes making changes in ways of living as a result of expense records 299
300. Number of kitchens rearranged 300
301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering) 301
302. New equipment involved in question 301: (a) Hand-washing machines, (b) Power-washing machines, (c) Fireless cookers, (d) Pressure cookers, (e) Hand sweepers, (f) Power vacuum cleaners, (g) Kitchen cabinets, (h) Wheel trays, (i) Iceless refrigerators, (j), (k), (l) 302
303. Number of homes repairing and refinishing furniture 303
304. Number of homes redecorating or refurbishing one or more rooms 304

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

Lined area for reporting household management and home furnishings data.

*Includes "Own-your-own-room" clubs. †See footnote on page 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

Item.	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)*	(e)*
305. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					305
306. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					306
307. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....					307
308. Increase per unit on demonstrations due to better practices.....					308
309. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					309
310. Number of members enrolled..... {(a) Boys..... {(b) Girls.....					} 310
311. Number of members completing..... {(a) Boys..... {(b) Girls.....					} 311
312. Number of units involved in club work completed.....					312
313. Total value of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
314. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
315. Number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices.....					315
316. Total units involved in question 315.....					316
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]					

* Indicate name over column. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Narrative

NARRATIVE REPORT

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to
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I. ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Introduction

The reports of accomplishments in Agricultural Extension Work for 1923 will be summarized in accordance with the outline submitted by the Office of Extension Work, Washington, D.C., with the exception that special mention will be made regarding certain activities of Junior Extension Work under Section III. This is not logically the place for this information, but since no other is provided, it will be discussed here. The remaining information on junior work will be fit in under the various project headings in this same section.

I. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

Changes During Year

During 1922 an attempt was made at reorganizing the work of the Extension Division. This reorganization consisted chiefly in the elimination of two state club workers, and the centralization of Agricultural Extension activities under one Assistant Director, and Home Economics Extension activities under another Assistant Director, these two assistants working under the Director of Agricultural Extension. The plan has been in effect only one year. Results so far seem to indicate certain points of strength and weakness to this plan. Of the important improvements of this system over the old are the following:

1. Reduction in the expense of two state workers.
2. A closer coordination of club work with other agricultural projects.
3. County Extension Agent responsibility for Junior work.
4. Elimination of duplication in supervision.
5. Greater unity of organization between state office and counties.

Some of the apparent weaknesses are:-

1. The difficulty of dividing agricultural club work from home economics club work, except on subject matter lines.
2. The need of some one to keep club work a unit in all its phases; i. e. - club camps, fairs, mechanical literature dissemination, etc; and things which cannot be divided on a subject matter basis.
3. The inability of one person to initiate as large, or if as large, as efficient a program, where all phases of extension work are presented. Work with boys and girls either must be given time to obtain successful results or it must be slighted in favor of other apparently more essential jobs.

In spite of the difficulty as compared with the benefits of the plan of organization adopted the past year, it is the opinion of the writer that it is the most successful plan for this State. Extension work logically divides itself into two divisions, Agriculture and Home Economics. The delegation of certain administrative functions in relation to Junior work to the director on one assistant director, will make for a very smooth running organization.

In the counties, all the changes that have been made consist of three resignations, three appointments and one transfer. The following sheet shows the personnel changes for the year Dec. 1, 1922 to Dec. 1, 1923.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Personnel Dec. 1, 1922	Personnel Dec. 1, 1923.
Cecil W. Creel - Director	Cecil W. Creel - Director
R. G. Foster - Assistant Director	R. G. Foster - Assistant Director
Mary E. Stilwell - Assistant Director	Mary E. Stilwell - Assistant Director
<hr/>	
J. H. Wittwer - Clark Co. Ext. Agt.	J. H. Wittwer - Clark Co. Ext. Agt.
G. L. Chism - Lincoln Co. Ext. Agt. 1/2 time	G. L. Chism - Lincoln Co. Ext. Agt. 1/2 time
Tom King - White Pine Co. Ext. Agt.*	Tom King - White Pine Co. Ext. Agt.*
Chester Brennen - Elko Co. Ext. Agt.	Chester Brennen - Elko Co. Ext. Agt.
Flora E. McElhinney - Elko Co. Ext. Agt.	Flora E. McElhinney - Elko Co. Ext. Agt.
Jos. W. Wilson - (Humboldt Co. Ext. Agt. (Pershing Co. Ext. Agt.)	Jos. W. Wilson - Humboldt Co. Ext. Agt.
Marjorie Mann - Pershing Co. Ext. Agt. /	
Lassie Lane - Pershing Co. Ext. Agt. #	Lassie Lane - Pershing Co. Ext. Agt. (3/4 time)
Al J. Reed - Churchill Co. Ext. Agt.	Al J. Reed - Churchill Co. Ext. Agt. (3/4 time)
Thos. Buckman - Lyon Co. Ext. Agt.	Ed. C. Reed - Lyon Co. Ext. Agt. #
S. E. Merrill - Washoe Co. Ext. Agt. /	Thos. Buckman - Washoe Co. Ext. Agt. **
Leah Barker - Dist. Ext. Agt. - Lincoln, Clark & White Pine Co. /	Ellen LeNoir - Dist. Ext. Agt. Lincoln, Clark & White Pine Co. #
Hazel Zimmerman - Washoe Co. Ext. Agt.	Hazel Zimmerman - Washoe Co. Ext. Agt.

* Half time to be spent as Rural Engineering Specialist beginning December
 / Resigned
 # New Appointment
 ** Transferred

Type of Organization

The type and method of organizing Extension Work in Nevada is practically uniform in every county, with a greater degree of success along certain lines in some counties than in others.

The County Farm Bureau is the legal organization thru which all county extension work is initiated and carried on. Each community in a county has its local officers and project leaders, with whom the extension agent plans and conducts extension work. The plans are developed in each community and a county wide program of work is evolved at an Annual Farm Bureau Meeting held each year in all counties. At this annual meeting the budget and program of work for extension work for the ensuing year are adopted and a board of five directors elected. In turn, the county boards meet in conference annually at the University of Nevada and outline their state program of Farm Bureau Work, and cooperating with the University, a state Extension Program is evolved. Last year (1922) a state program embodying five year goals on most projects was adopted.

Assistance Rendered

The Assistant Director was present last fall at five annual meetings and gave assistance to agents in program development in 16 different communities of 7 counties (Fall 1922). This work consisted largely in meeting with local committees, working out a suitable program of work for the ensuing year, and helping the agent present these programs at local community meetings.

Community Program Development

During 1923 Extension work has been conducted in 9 counties of this State, embodying programs of work in 49 communities. It is of course difficult to say what the exact accomplishments have been in all communities, but a close estimate would be around 75 to 80%. The fact that all agents are required to make written project plans for each project in the programs of work, has aided materially in increasing actual percentage accomplishment in programs of work. The real difficulty has been in getting programs and plans of work down to a few definite undertakings. Most programs have tried to cover too many little things in a general way and have not in many instances gotten down to attacking organic troubles. This condition, however, is improving. In many counties, county-wide projects are being developed to better advantage than individual local programs. In this scheme the communities taking part, for example, in a county-wide poultry improvement project, are unit cooperating agencies, and local project leaders are used, in each community, taking part in the project. The county project leader functions only to a minor degree. In some cases he goes to meetings and demonstrations in the county with the agent, but little or no individual work of a county-wide nature is done by these leaders. This tendency toward specific project work is causing the discontinuation in some counties of regular, general community center meetings. Instead, meetings are called for a specific group, such as dairymen, poultrymen, truck growers, etc. This, in one county, is showing one detrimental effect, in that there seems to be no social incentive, and the result is causing lack of interest in meetings. From the standpoint of business accomplishment, however, the committee type of work is far

superior to the general meeting type. It is not as conducive to community interest in the program. A small percent of leaders are carrying the load and putting across the projects each year, but the majority or the Class C group are not being converted. The question has often come to mind, as to whether or not our agents have kept pace with improving and changing methods involved in carrying out a successful extension program. One thing is very apparent. Our agents are not putting on as many educational method and result demonstrations as formerly. There is a great deal more time being given to promotion work, such as the stimulation of interest in building creameries, milk condenseries, canning factories and the collecting of economic and statistical information, than formerly. This is perhaps not a fault, but there must be a limit to the amount of time actually spent in promoting this type of work as compared with truly educational demonstrations.

A Typical Program of Work

In giving a typical Program of Work, it is not possible to show every detail in its development and execution. The following program will give an idea of the content of a county program.

PROGRAM, GOALS, AND RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Beef

<u>Goal</u>	<u>Result</u>
Cooperation with Forest Service and Livestock Associations	Strict cooperation enjoyed
Establish 2 pure bred beef herds	1 established
Establish 2 pure bred sheep flocks	1 established
Establish 3 pure bred swine droves	3 established
Place 50 pure bred range sires	80 placed

Dairy

Organize 1 cow testing association	1 testing association organized
Replace 4 grade dairy sires with pure bred	5 replaced
9 lectures on feeding	7 given
3 farmers to balance ration	10 feeding balanced rations
Place 15 pure bred females	12 placed
Organize 3 dairy calf clubs	3 organized

Poultry

Remodel or construct 3 modern poultry houses	3 remodeled 4 constructed
5 persons to feed balanced ration	9 secured
5 lectures on egg production	4 given

EQUIPMENT, BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Introduce 3 milking machines	3 introduced
Remodel or construct 5 dairy barns	1 constructed 4 remodeled
3 dehorning chute demonstrations	2 secured
Cooperate in promotion of the construction of roads to market	2 secured

Construct 3 additional silos 1 constructed

FARM AND RANGE

Secure 10 improved crop practice demonstrations	23 secured
Secure 3 soil tillage practice demonstrations	4 secured
15 farmers to treat seed potatoes	30 treated
10 farmers to treat seed grain	25 treated

CLUB WORK

Enroll 40 club members	48 enrolled
Secure 100% reports complete for the year	37 completed

RODENTS AND PESTS

Spread 35,000# poison grain	30,000# spread
Treat 100,000 acres	120,000 acres treated
3 grasshopper poison demonstrations	2 secured

HORTICULTURE

Secure 10 improved practice pruning and garden demonstrations	14 secured
---	------------

METHODS USED

The methods employed in carrying to completion projects in the program of work consist briefly,

1. Of having a written and signed project plan each project leader
2. Of keeping a chronological record of each step in the project plan.

The following completed project in Silo Construction in Clark County will be illustrative of detailed methods used and results achieved.

EXAMPLE DAIRY PROJECT

Silos

County Wide

Clark County

Albert Wittwer, Leader.

1922

- Oct. 21 County Farm Bureau delegation in Annual meeting session adopts Silo Construction program and purchase of one set Silo Forms.
- Nov. 1 Meeting with Project leader worked out tentative plans for purchase of Silo Building forms and Silo building campaign.
- Dec. 26 Dairy Feeding - Silo and Water tank Propoganda Meeting. Attendance 10.

1923

- Jan. 10 Dairy Feeding - Silo - Water tank propoganda with Mesquite and Bunkerville Dairy Project leader as speakers. Attendance 6.
- Feb. 1 Reported to Leader returns on prices of Steel Silo Forms received from two leading Silo Manufacturing companies.
- Feb. 3 News Article - "Silo Pioneers in Clark County," "Silage and Silos;" published in local papers.
- Feb. 12 With Project Leader worked out tentative agreement for cooperative purchase, use and management of Silo Forms, costing \$500 to \$550, by 20 to 30 cooperators.
- Feb. 26 With Project Leader and two prospective Silo cooperators discussed tentative plan concluding that most desirable procedure would be to secure a partnership of two cooperators in purchase of Home made set Metal Silo Forms and make drive to secure at least 3 Silo building cooperators in any one valley for the first season (1923).
- Mar. 8 As a result of meeting of Dec. 26, 1922 and Jan. 10, 1923 in Mesquite and Overton respectively - the first cooperative carload of 750 sacks of cement was ordered through a local Las Vegas dealer. Cooperators 29, under direction of F. S. Leavitt, mesquite Dairy Project Leader.
- Mar 16 First carload of cement arrived at Moapa and unloaded, hauled away to Virgin Valley by 17 teamsters. Every sack paid for and handling charges covered at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per sack. Everything satisfactory.

LIVESTOCK - IMPROVED FEEDING - SILOS
(including Dairy Project results)

PROJECT OUTLINE.

County Wide

Clark County

Albert Wittwer, Leader

Oct. 1922 to Nov. 30, 1923.

GOAL:

1. Secure one set silo construction forms.
2. Secure at least 4 cooperators in building silos and growing silage crops.

METHOD:

1. Secure cooperation of 4 prospective dairymen and livestock feeders in purchase of silo forms to be used by cooperators under contract to avoid loss and dissatisfaction. Publish results.

LEADER WILL

1. With County Agent formulate plan of procedure and have plan adopted by County Farm Bureau Directors.
2. Make survey of prospect cooperators.
3. Make collections according to agreement and plan of procedure.
4. Make purchase of forms according to plans and organize purchasers.
5. Secure at least 4 cooperators to build a silo this year and grow crops accordingly.
6. Furnish Agent with report of results.

AGENT WILL

1. Assist leader in formulating plans and agreements.
2. Secure and furnish leader list of Silo form manufactures, with price list.
3. Write newspaper article encouraging silo construction and growing silage crops.
4. Assist in formulating letters to prospective dairymen and livestock feeders encouraging purchase of silo forms, building silos, growing silage crops.
5. Assist in organizing silo form purchasers enabling successful operations.

OTHERS WILL

1. Furnish Specialist assistance in making tours to dairymen and Livestock feeders showing importance and value of silage in feeding ration.

(Cooperators)

1. Sign agreements as adopted by Leader and cooperate in making undertaking a success.

- April 8 By previous arrangement planned trip to Mesquite for this date (Sunday) with R. O. Gibson, Pres. Co. Farm Bureau, Bert Mills, County Dairy Project Leader, S. A. Waymire, local Bull Association Sec'y-Treas and Stake President W. L. Jones to clean up an old debt of \$120.00 still due on Mesquite Bull thus delaying satisfactory rotation of bulls. After regular services met with 34 men and boys, each discussing definite phase of the Association affairs after which immediate steps were taken to dispose of the business with a clean slate. Money on the way three days later. All old members still paid-up Stock-holders.
- April 12 To date 10 cisterns and 2 water tanks, 3 residences, reported under construction in Mesquite center. Two cooperators secured for Silo Construction.
- April 23 Discussed with Assistant Director Foster feasibility of Silo Form Purchasing Plan, favoring two cooperator partnership plan as most feasible and desirable.
- April 28 Secured one more Silo cooperator in Bunkerville assuring guaranteed number of cooperating builders in Virgin valley to induce two men placing order for material for one set home-made metal Silo Forms.
- May 5 Order for second car load cement for Virgin Valley placed. Week later delivery made by teams and truck from St. Thomas. Secured one cooperator in Moapa Valley for Silo.
- May 23 Secured two cooperators for Silo in Las Vegas Valley.
- May 28 Met with Silo Forms purchasers to work out terms of rental and construction of silos:

Diameter	Height	Rental Fee.
10 ft.	20 ft.	\$12.00
10 ft.	30 ft.	15.00
10 ft.	40 ft.	18.00

These prices based on pooled expense of transportation of forms from Valley to Valley.

Conditions:

One of owners must be permitted to operate and oversee work and use of forms with privilege of selecting helpers at following terms:

Foreman - \$7.50 per day
 Helpers - 5.00 per day

Summary of Silo Building Campaign.

Resulting from meetings of December 26, 1922 in Virgin Valley and January 10, 1923 in Moapa Valley.

Carloads Cement	No. sacks	No. cooperators	No. Farm Buildings Built				
			Silos:	Tanks:	Cisterns:	Houses:	Canal Gates.
3	2460	76	7	3	16	2	28

Cost record of first silo built in Virgin Valley with home made Silo Forms.

Herbert Waite and Son, Bunkerville.

12 loads of gravel @ 1.00	\$12.00
Excavating pit - one day	3.00
Operator - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$7.50	56.00
Laborers - 2 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ days @ \$5.00	70.00
Boy Help	10.00
Cement - 38 sacks	70.00
Wire reinforcing - 14 rds. x 32"	12.00
Steps and Irons	4.00
Rent on Forms	11.00
Total cost on 22 ft. Silo	<u>\$248.00</u>

Cost of Water Tank - 4500 Gal. capacity.

Frank Leavitt, Mesquite.

Cement - 12 sacks @ \$2.00	24.00
Labor - 1 man, 2 days @ \$7.50	15.00
1 man, 2 days @ \$5.00	10.00
Miscellaneous material	5.00
Total cost	<u>\$54.00</u>

Cost of Cisterns from \$60.00 to \$100.00

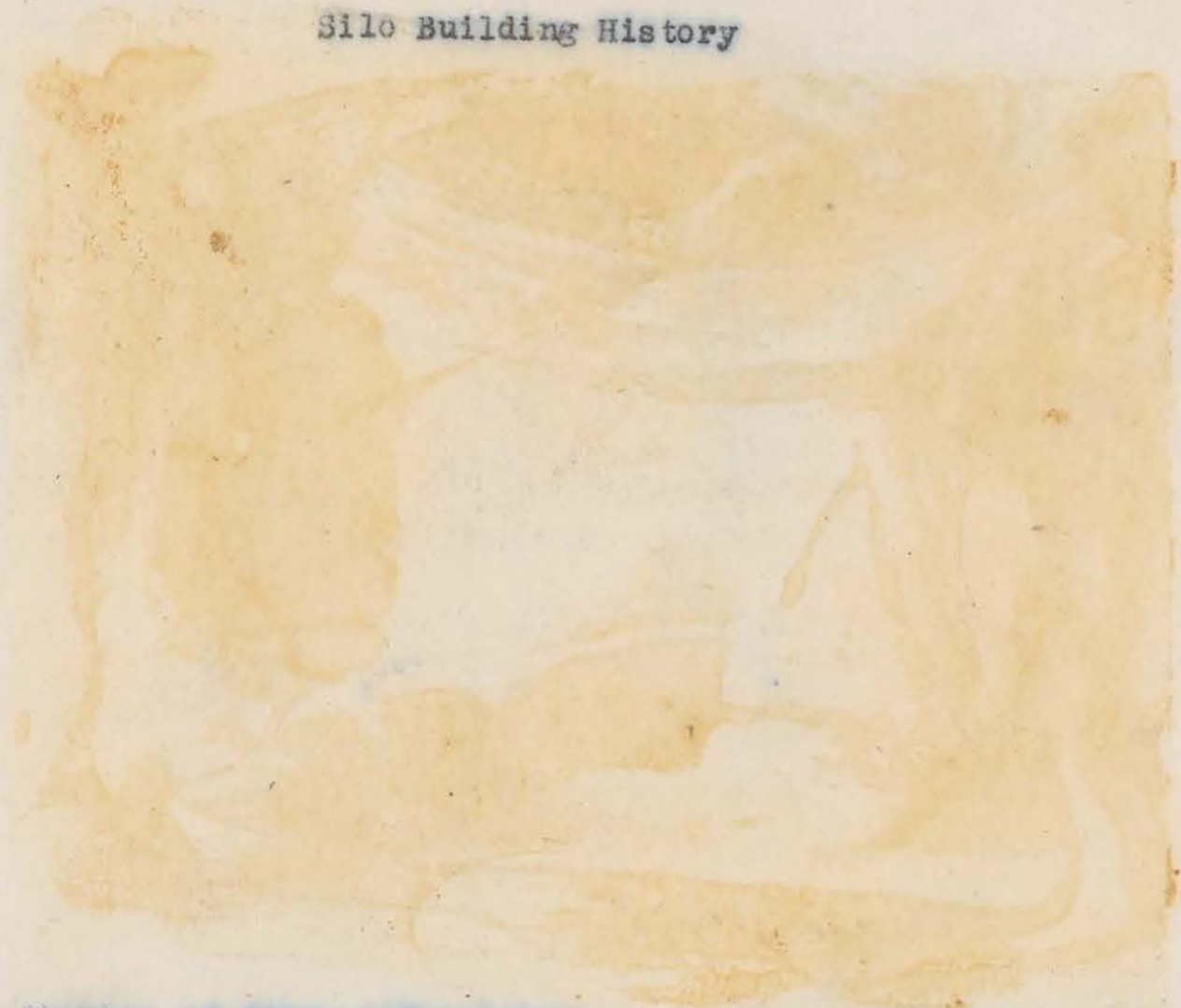
Time saving through avoiding necessity of driving stock from one-fourth mile to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to river for water while water is out of canals for cleaning or owing to canal breaks has been conservatively estimated at approximately one-half the initial cost the first year. This same estimate holds for cisterns in which is stored early spring filtered snow water for household use and drinking. Savings thru the labor item does not take into consideration other factors of inconvenience; shortage of water vs. plentiful, dependable supply for both livestock and for household use.

Taking into consideration that there is still left (an unknown quantity) cement from the first two carloads, total 1545 sacks and all of the third carload of 925 sacks for which an order has just been placed, the remaining part to be used in construction of an indefinite number of cisterns, water tanks, silos, canal head gates, canal divisors, dooryard walks, dwellings,

and granaries, the significance of this project can only be in part estimated. Besides these economic factors, one other must be added, namely: Confidence in an individual or a group of individuals being able to do a work usually left to some other with "more (?) ability" - to accomplish the "impossible".

The pictorial history of Silo Building follows:

Silo Building History



Distribution of first carload cement to 17 teamsters who in turn distributed the 750 sacks to 29 farmers. Part cash paid with the order insured 100 per cent delivery settlement.



Home-made Silo forms being set in place for first job -

Herbert Waite and Son, Bunkerville.

Silo Building History



Distribution of first carload cement to 17 teamsters who in turn distributed the 750 sacks to 29 farmers. Part cash paid with the order insured 100 per cent delivery settlement.




Home-made Silo forms being set in place for first job -

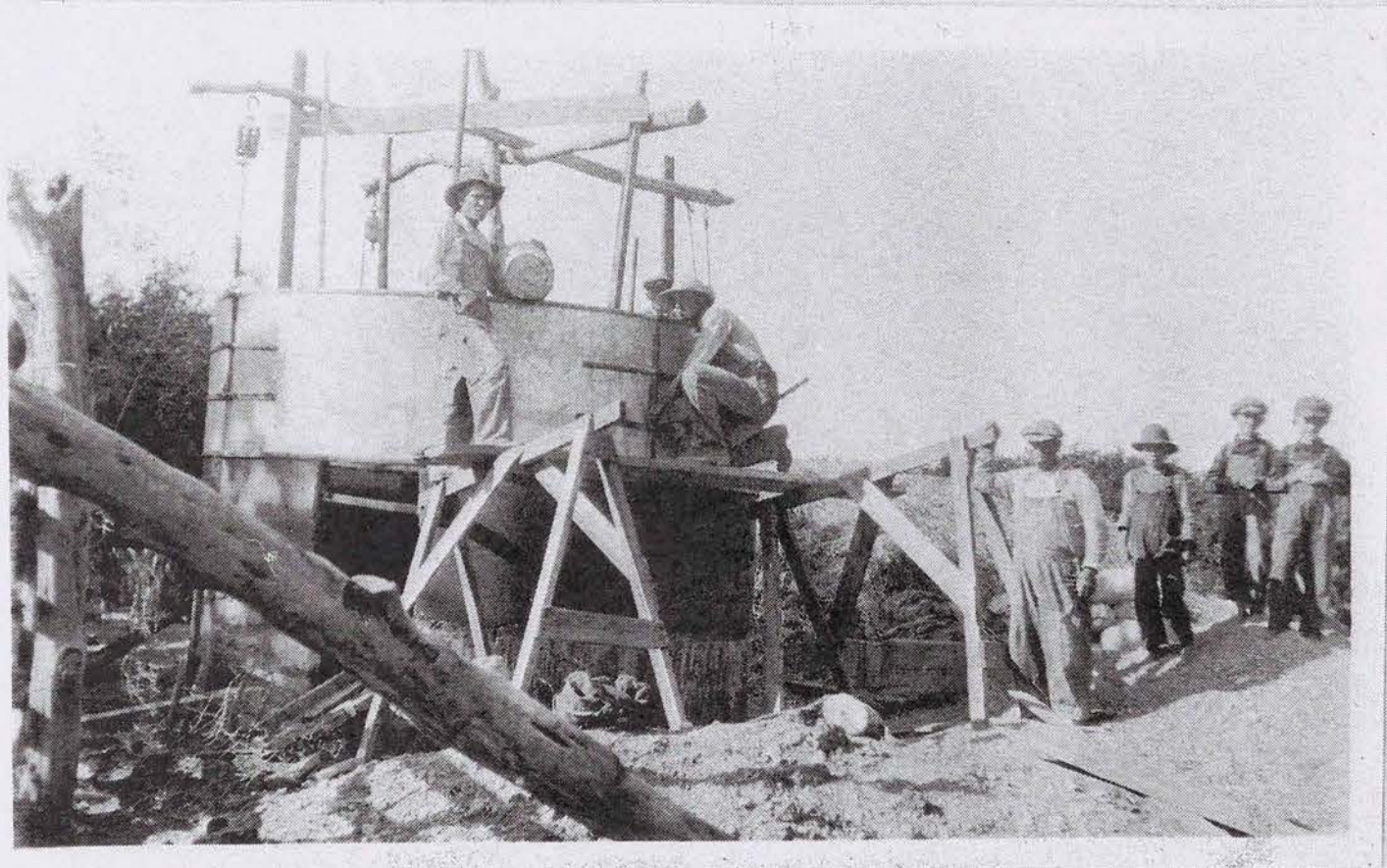
Herbert Waite and Son, Bunkerville.



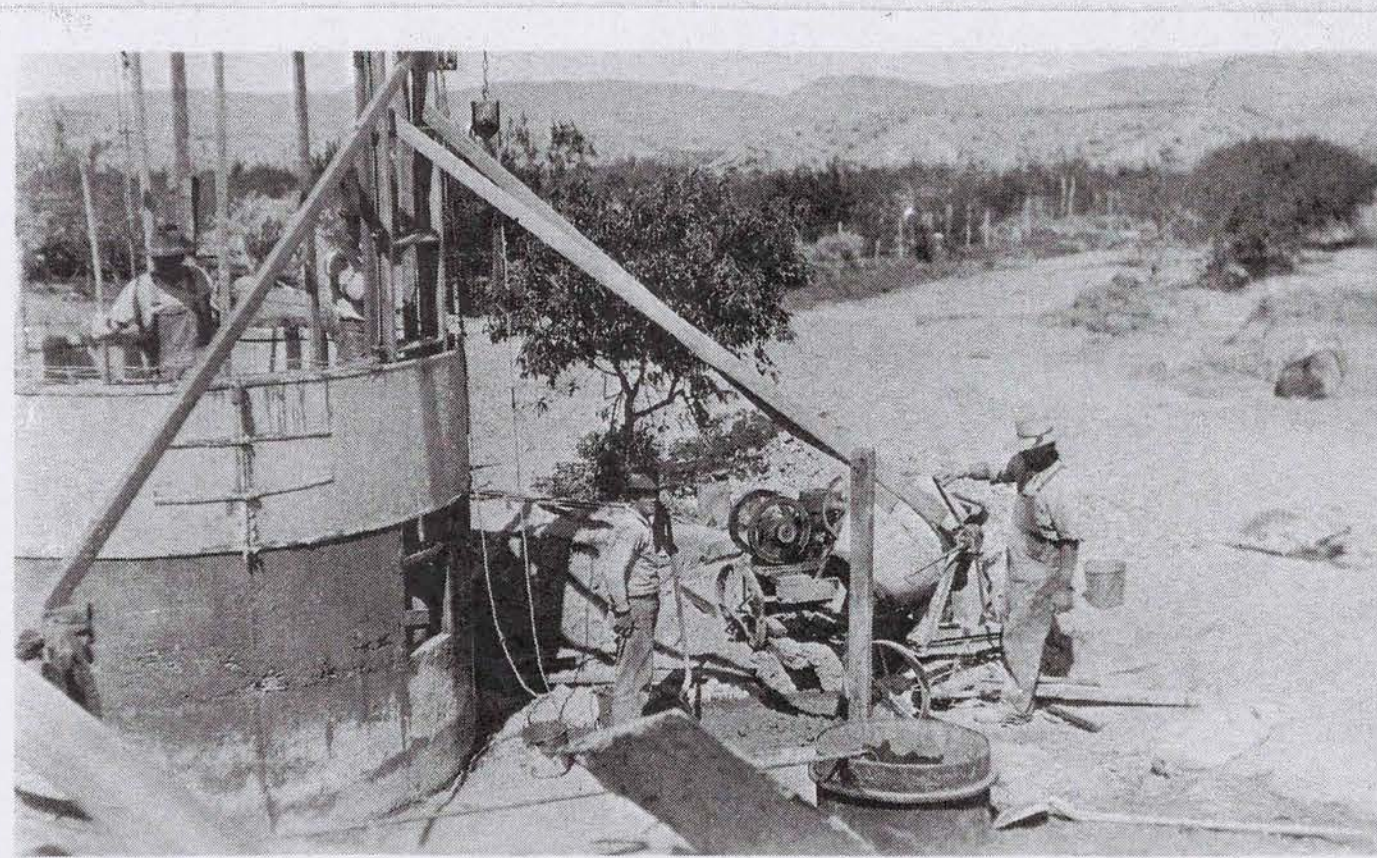
Waite Silo under course of Construction.




R. C. McKay, Warm Springs, Moapa Valley, in course of construction.
Note cement-mixer - Saves about one-fifth time in construction costs.



Waite Silo under course of Construction.

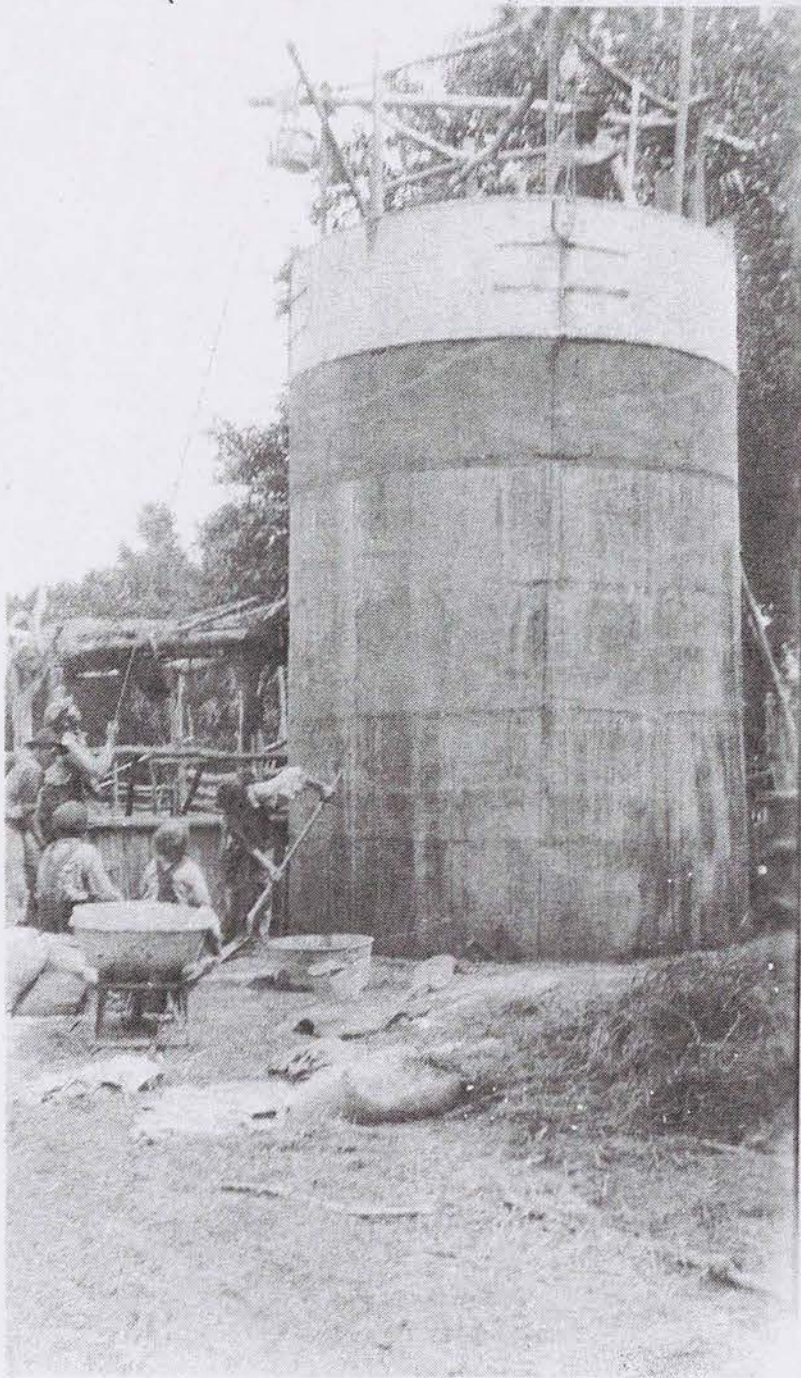


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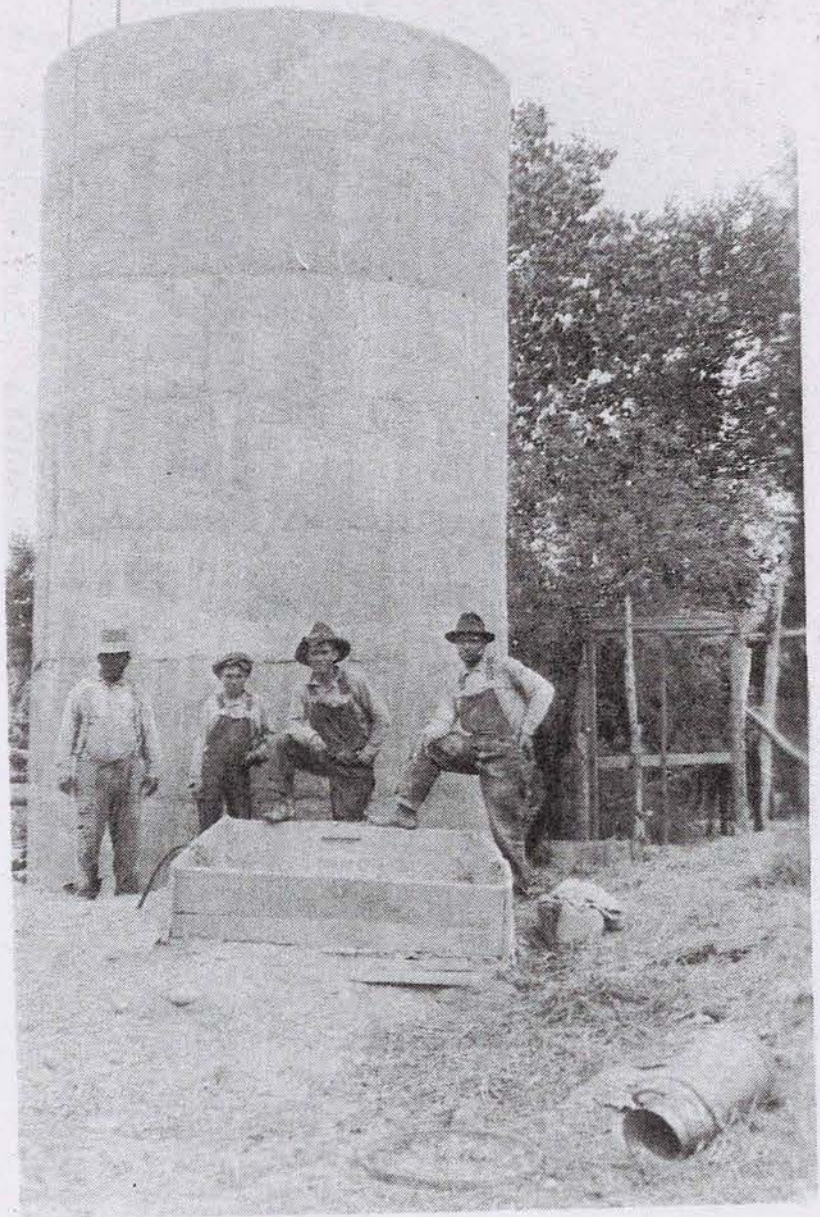


Frank Leavitt, Mesquite, Silo
under course of construction.
Benefits of Mr. Leavitt's
activities as project leader in the
Mesquite Community have, "like the
rain fallen upon the just and
unjust", over a wide scope of
territory.

Waite Silo, the first completed
with the Home-made Silo Forms.



Frank Leavitt, Mesquite, Silo under course of construction. Benefits of Mr. Leavitt's activities as project leader in the Mesquite Community here, "like the rain fallen upon the just and unjust", over a wide scope of territory.



Waite Silo, the first completed with the Home-made Silo Forms.

II

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

Considerable office time has been spent in assisting Director Creel and other members of the office force to systematize some of the office procedure. The outstanding accomplishments of the year may be summed up as follows:

1. Centralization of all correspondence files.
2. Pooling of all office help under Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, as Chief Clerk.
3. Perfecting of a system for handling all federal and state bulletins for distribution.
4. Organization of all mimeographed material for mailing out.
5. Established system of handling club literature.

In choosing what types of work to give assistance on, in the counties, a study of reports, conferences with agents at the time of the annual conference, and visits to each county were made. With this information in mind, Table I shows the supervisory schedule made at the beginning of the year.

TABLE I

County	Meet with Community Committees- and club leaders	Meeting with Board of Directors	Office Organization	Program Analysis	Program Development	Club Organization	Club Meeting, Tours - Field Meetings	Fairs & Exhibits	Reports	Fam Account Schools	Farm Center Meetings	Annual Meetings	State & District Conferences	Totals
Clark	4	(2)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	3	2	1	(0)	(10)	1	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Churchill	3	(3)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	4	1	1	(2)	(9)	1	2	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elko	3	(3)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	4	4	1	(2)	(8)	1	2	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	4	(2)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	(0)	(5)	1		19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lyon	3	(3)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	(1)	(5)	1		18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pershing	2	(3)	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	1	(1)	(2)	1		14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Humboldt	4	(3)	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	1	1	(1)	(4)	1		15 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Pine	4	(2)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	(0)	(5)	1		19 $\frac{1}{2}$
# Ashoe	6	(3)	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	10	2	1	(2)	(6)	1		30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Totals	33	(24)	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	25	37	18	9	(9)	(54)	9	6	185 $\frac{1}{2}$

~~Office~~ 104

~~Sundays~~ 52

~~Field~~ 189

~~Vacation~~ 14

~~Holidays~~ 7

~~Total~~ 366

TABLE II

		Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders (Number of)	Meetings with Board of Directors (Number)	Office Organization (Days)	Program Analysis (Days)	Program Development (Days)	Club Organization (Days)	Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings	Fairs & Exhibits (Number)	Reports (Days on)	Farm Account Schools (Number of)	Farm Center Meetings (Number of)	Annual Meetings (Number of)	State & District Conference (Days at)
CLARK	Planned	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	3	2	1	0	10	1	2
	Accomplished	9	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	10	0	1	0	10	1	0
CHURCHILL	Planned	3	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	4	1	1	0	9	1	2
	Accomplished	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
ELKO	Planned	3	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	4	4	1	2	8	1	2
	Accomplished	5	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4	1	0
LINCOLN	Planned	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	0	5	1	0
	Accomplished	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	1	0
LYON	Planned	3	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	1	5	1	0
	Accomplished	3	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	0	0
PERSHING	Planned	2	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0
	Accomplished	4	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	0	0
HUMBOLDT	Planned	4	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	0
	Accomplished	2	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	0	0
WHITE PINE	Planned	4	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	4	2	1	0	5	1	0
	Accomplished	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	0
WASHOE	Planned	6	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	10	2	1	0	6	1	0
	Accomplished	6	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	1	0

While the supervisory plan has not been carried thru entirely as planned, it has been a great help in keeping to definite supervisory activities. The activities may be discussed under two heads.

1. Supervision by counties.
2. Supervision by types of work.

From a study of Table II, a comparison of planned work, both by counties and types of work, may be made with actual accomplishments.

This shows that whereas 189 days were planned for field work, only 134 were actually spent. The reason for this variation is due to an unexpected absence from the State during the month of October on account of family illness. This time had been planned largely for field work, in visiting agents to give assistance on annual reports, farm account visits and assisting in completing club work. The actual time allotment shows:

Office.....	159 days
Sundays.....	35
Field Work.....	134
Vacation.....	30
Holidays.....	7

Clark County

The supervision work in Clark County has been carried thru as planned. The following work was done on these visits.

Meetings with Community Committees and Local Leaders,.....	9
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	3
Office Organization.....	1 day
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	6 days
Club Organization.....	4 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	10
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0

Reports.....	1 day
Farm Account Schools.....	0
Farm Center Meetings.....	10
Annual Meetings.....	1
State and District Conference.....	0

The actual accomplishments consisted in the organization and successful completion of a corn club, the organization of a Valley Cooperative Marketing Association, and assistance in analyzing and planning the program of work for 1924.

Churchill County

The work consisted in checking over programs of work, assistance in club organization and meetings with county committees. The work planned for this county was not carried successfully to completion. This one county has perhaps been the most neglected of any in the State.

The following is a survey of the activities in Churchill County.

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	2
Meetings with Boards of Directors.....	1
Office Organization.....	1/2 day
Program Analysis.....	0 days
Program Development.....	0 days
Club Organization.....	3 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	2 days
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	0 days
Farm Account Schools.....	0
Farm Center Meetings.....	1
Annual Meetings.....	0
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Elko County

This county has had its due proportion of time from the Assistant Director. The outstanding results of this supervisory work has been the strengthening of boys club work in the county. Actual recorded and reported results only, have been reported.

A survey of activities follows:

Meetings with Community Committees and Local Leaders.	5
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	3
Office Organization.....	1 day
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	3 days
Club Organization.....	8 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	6
Fairs and Exhibits.....	1
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	2
Farm Center Meetings.....	4
Annual Meetings.....	1
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Lincoln County

The work in Lincoln County has been the most discouraging of any in the State. The fact that only part time is given to the work, and the great distances between the communities, has been a big handicap to the agent. Undue pessimism on the part of the agent has not helped matters any. The following activities show the Assistant Director's activities in this county, and the only result that can be pointed out is a dairy calf club of five members.

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	2
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	2
Office Organization.....	1/2 day
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	2 days
Club Organization.....	3 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	1
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	0
Farm Center Meetings.....	2
Annual Meetings.....	1
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Lyon County

With a new agent in this county, considerable time has been spent in helping him adjust himself to conditions in the county. Being a graduate of the University in Engineering, he is greatly handicapped in his work, and supervision is more difficult due to his lack of knowledge of fundamentals of agriculture.

He has made several visits to the office for assistance which does not show as supervision time spent in the county.

The activities in this county were:

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	3
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	2
Office Organization.....	1
Program Analysis.....	1/4 day
Program Development.....	4 days
Club Organization.....	3 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	2
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	2
Farm Center Meetings.....	3
Annual Meetings.....	0
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Pershing County

Most of the supervisory work in this county has been done by Miss Stilwell. The man agent resigned early in the year and, aside from boys club work which was organized and has been completed, not a great

deal of agricultural work has been done. The activities show:

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	4
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	3
Office Organization.....	1 1/2 days
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	3
Club Organization.....	3
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	3
Fairs and Exhibits.....	1
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	1
Farm Center Meetings.....	3
Annual Meetings.....	0
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Humboldt County

Humboldt County is one of the major livestock counties of the State. The supervisory activities have been spent largely in an attempt to stimulate more and better work among range livestock men. The following activities have been largely with the agent along these lines.

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	2
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	2
Office Organization.....	1 day
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	2 days
Club Organization.....	2 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	2
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	1
Farm Center Meetings.....	2
Annual Meetings.....	0
State and District Conference.....	0 days

White Pine County

In this county the three outstanding pieces of work done were the building of a creamery, beef feeding demonstration for baby beef production, and a survey on cost of running cattle on the forest reserve. The supervisory activities have been few, due to the amount of engineering work being done, besides the above mentioned outstanding agricultural activities.

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	2
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	1
Office Organization.....	1/2 day
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	1 day
Club Organization.....	1 day
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	0
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	2

Farm Center Meetings.....	2
Annual Meetings.....	1
State and District Conference.....	0

Washoe County

Practically all the planned supervisory work has been carried out in this county. The activities are shown below.

Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders..	6
Meetings with Board of Directors.....	3
Office Organization.....	2 days
Program Analysis.....	1/2 day
Program Development.....	4 days
Club Organization.....	6 days
Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings.....	6
Fairs and Exhibits.....	0
Reports.....	1/2 day
Farm Account Schools.....	0
Farm Center Meetings.....	6
Annual Meetings.....	1
State and District Conference.....	0 days

Supervision by Types of Work

A summary total of supervisory work done shows the following:

1. Meetings with Community Committees and Club Leaders	35
2. Meetings with County Boards of Directors.....	20
3. Office Organization.....	9 days
4. Program Analysis.....	3 ³ / ₄ days
5. Program Development.....	25 days
6. Club Organization Work.....	33 days
7. Club Meetings, Tours, Field Meetings, etc.....	32 days
8. Fairs and Exhibits attended.....	2
9. Reports.....	4 ¹ / ₂ days
10. Farm Account Schools.....	8
11. Farm Center Meetings.....	33
12. Annual County Farm Bureau Meetings.....	5

1. Office Organization

At the last annual conference a committee on office organization was appointed and made a report which has been the basis for supervision in each county. While every step contemplated has not been carried out, the major portion of the program has been accomplished.

The office filing systems in all county offices but one are in good shape and the system of office and field records adopted is generally in use in every county. All counties have stenographic assistance but Lincoln, White Pine, Humboldt and Pershing have only part time help.

All county offices have desks for the agents, filing cabinets, chairs, state maps; all but three have some kind of a mimeograph or dup-

licator, and such small office equipment as needed, such as brief cases, note books, etc.

The committee report used as a basis for supervision on office organization follows.

Report of Committee on Office
Organization and Reports.

- - - - -

WHEREAS, the value of adequate office and field records of work planned and completed are essential to good reports, and

WHEREAS, comprehensive reports are necessary to the efficiency of the work in the counties and State Office and essential to the maintenance of public support of Extension work,

YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS--

1. The continued use of Circular 107 as a basis for office and field records.
2. The continued use of the large notebook and sheets (Forms 1 to 7) for keeping county and community programs of work, project plans, county statistics, committees and other material recommended further on in this report.
3. The use of a card file index of all farmers in each county filed alphabetically.
4. The use of a dead file cabinet similar to the one used by Mr. Reed in Churchill County. Plans and specifications may be secured from Mr. Reed.
5. The securing by the state office of classified lists of all employees in each bureau of the department.
6. The state office to secure copies of lists of cooperative Extension employees in the U. S. and send copy to each county office.
7. That each county office procure copies of the classified telephone directory from Salt Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
8. That copy of the similar material to that included in the California County Agent Handbook be mimeographed and sent to each agent.
9. That those agents desiring to keep a record of magazine articles, using a sheet similar to the following:

Title	Publication	Date
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:
:	:	:

10. Use the small note book and follow-up pads in conjunction with the card tickler system.

11. That each agent keep his reports similar to the method used in Lyon and Clark Counties.

12. That each month every agent send a summary of monthly reports to each individual County Commissioner and member of the Board of Directors.

13. That the Director's annual report be copied and circulated to each agent for one week's inspection.

14. That each county agent get from the state office a criticism of his report, to enable him to plan his succeeding report, according to such recommendations as may be made.

15. That the Annual Conference next year consist mainly of committee work on the important projects, and that general discussion only be taken up at the time each committee reports.

16. That the present committee on reports and office organization be mentioned as a permanent committee throughout the year, to work out a complete unified plan on office filing, organization, records, equipment, supplies and reports, the same to be mimeographed or printed as a guide for Nevada.

17. Reports--

(a) Monthly Statistical Reports to be mailed from each county office the last day of each month.

(b) Monthly (future itineraries) attached to monthly report.

(c) Monthly narrative news article for publicity.

Quarterly Reports March 1st.--

(a) County Extension Committeemen

(b) Community Committees

(c) Community and County Program of Work

(d) Community and County Project Plans of Work

(e) List classified of all demonstrations and demonstrators.

Quarterly Report July 1st.--

(a) Progress report on Program of Work to date

Annual Report--

- (1) Uniform covers
- (2) Table of contents to be attached.
- (3) Uniform paper sent out from State Office.
- (4) Margins 1 1/2 inches on left and 1 inch from top.
- (5) Number all pages at top center.
- (6) Sheet under cover as per attached copy.
- (7) Number all pages consecutively with statistical report in front.
- (8) Make 10 copies of narrative annual.
- (9) Make 5 copies of statistical.
- (10) Mail to reach State Office by November 20th.
- (11) Main headings in caps (Snappy Titles) (Cite Wittwer Report, page.10)
- (12) Single space matter.
- (13) 2 spaces between paragraphs.
- (14) 3 spaces between subjects.

Office Equipment

List of things every agent should have in their note book:

- I. Farm Bureau Act.
- II. Smith-Lever Law.
- III. Statement of Secretary of Agriculture.
- IV. State Farm Bureau Constitution and By-Laws.
- V. County Farm Bureau Constitution and By-Laws.
- VI. Budget of County.
- VII. Nevada Freight rates.
- VIII. Nevada Tax Revenue.
- IX. Who Pays the Bills in Nevada

X. State Expenditure benefiting Livestock Farmers of Nevada, Biennium 1921-22.

XI. Report of Nevada Tax Commission.

XII. Tax Valuation.

XIII. Auditor's Report.

XIV. Map of County Showing Community Centers.

XV. County Statistics from Census Report.

Reports County Agents Should Have

1. Weather, Crops and Markets.
2. The Agricultural Situation.
3. A. F. B. F. Weekly News Letter
4. The News-National Livestock Producers Association, 608 Dearborn St. Chicago.
5. Agricultural and Business Conditions, 12th Federal Reserve District.
6. State Highway Bulletin.
7. Seed Trade Buyer's Guide, 1018 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
8. Market Reports:
 - White Potato No. 93
 - Vegetable Report-Los Angeles
 - Livestock Report-Los Angeles
 - Livestock Report-San Francisco
 - Poultry and Game Bulletin-San Francisco
 - Fruit and Vegetable Bulletin-San Francisco
9. Yearbook Department of Agriculture, 1921
Yearbook Department of Commerce, 1921
10. Volume VI-Census 1920 Parts 1-2-3 related to agriculture.
11. Mimeographed Copy Farm Advisor's Handbook, California.
12. De Laval Pocket Diary for County Agents.
13. List of Extension Publications of State Agricultural Colleges received by States Relations Service.
14. Cooperative Californian, Fresno, \$2.00 per year.

15. Fruit Produce Rating Guide subscription \$45.00.

Thomas Buckman, Chairman

A. J. Reed

Hazel Zimmerman

R. G. Foster-----Committee.

2. Maintenance and Training Personnel

Only one agricultural agent has resigned during the year. Upon the resignation of Mr. Merrill from Washoe County, Mr. Buckman was transferred from Lyon County to fill this vacancy. The Lyon County position was filled by Mr. Ed. C. Reed, a graduate of the University of Nevada in Civil Engineering.

The Assistant Director has spent some time with Mr. Reed both in office conference at Reno and field work in his county. In spite of Mr. Reed's newness in this kind of work and his lack of agricultural training, he is doing quite well. The farmers of the county like him and his year's accomplishments show up well.

During the second and third week in January 1923, a State Farm Bureau and Extension Agents conference was held co-jointly at the University. A copy of both the Farm Bureau and Extension Programs follow.

- Program -
Fourth Annual Meeting
Nevada State Farm Bureau

(All sessions will be held in Auditorium,
Education Building, University of
Nevada, unless otherwise indicated.)

Wednesday, January 17th.

Morning Session.

- 10:00 A. M. - Community Singing.
- 10:30 A. M. - Call to order by President.
- Roll call of delegates.
- 10:45 A. M. - Welcoming Remarks,
Walter E. Clark, President, University of Nevada.
- 11:15 A. M. - President's Address,
E. C. Riddell, President, Nevada State Farm Bureau.
- 11:45 A. M. - Appointment of Committees.

Afternoon Session.

- 1:30 P. M. - Farm Bureau Organization Activities,
Frances Friedhoff, President Home Maker's Club Section.
- 2:00 P. M. - County Farm Bureau Reports.
(15 minutes allotted to each county.)

Churchill County,
C. G. Swingle.
Clark County,
Robert Gibson.
Elko County,
W. D. Mason
Mrs. L. F. Hatch.
Humboldt County,
M. C. Eastman
Frances Eichtwaldt.
Lincoln County,
C. W. Thiriot
Katherine Heaps.
Lyon County,
C. W. Hyatt
Flora Reymers.
Pershing County,
V. A. Westfall
Hannah Anderson.
Washoe County,
J. L. Hash
Mrs. J. S. Lyons.
White Pine County,
J. H. Gallagher
Della R. Ivins.

4:00 P. M. - Afternoon Tea for Women Delegates
Served by Home Economics Department, Agricultural Hall.
4:00 P. M. - Committee Meetings.

Evening Session.

8:00 P. M. - Community Singing.
8:15 P. M. - Problems of Rural Education.
F. L. Griffin, Professor of Rural Education, University of
California.
- Rural Education in Nevada,
George Barr, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture.
- Address,
C. L. Chambers, Office of Extension Work, United States
Department of Agriculture.

Thursday, January 18th.

Morning Session.

9:30 A. M. - Community Singing.
9:45 A. M. - The State Extension Program,
C. W. Creel, Director of Agricultural Extension University
of Nevada.
10:15 A. M. - Range Livestock Problems,
Geo. Russell, Jr., President Nevada Land and Livestock
Association.
11:00 A. M. - Some Stages of Potato Development,
J. W. Hicks, President Wisconsin Potato Growers
Association.
11:45 A. M. - Nevada's Horticultural Possibilities,

E. G. McGriff, Director, Clark County Farm Bureau.

Afternoon Session.

- 2:00 P. M. - Women and Farm Development,
Mrs. J. S. Lyons, Director, Washoe County Farm Bureau.
- 2:45 P. M. - Address,
E. O. McCormack, Vice President, Southern Pacific Com-
pany.
- 3:15 P. M. - Address,
F. D. Wilson, General Agent, Union Pacific Company.
- 3:30 P. M. - Address,
J. M. Fulton, Assistant General Freight and Passenger
Agent, Southern Pacific Company.
- 3:30 P. M. - Meeting of State Homemaker's Club Section,
in Home Economics Department, Agricultural Building.
- 5:00 P. M. - Automobiles leave Agricultural and Educational Buildings
for Huffaker's Farm Bureau Hall.
- 5:30 P. M. - Annual State Farm Bureau Dinner at Huffaker's Hall.

Evening Session.

(At Huffaker's Hall, 6 miles South of Reno on Virginia Road.)

- 7:00 P. M. - Game Demonstration.
- 7:30 P. M. - Community Singing.
- 8:00 P. M. - Address,
James G. Scrugham, Governor of Nevada.
- Address
Chas. L. Richards, Representative - elect from Nevada.
- Informal Addresses by Visiting Delegates.
- 9:00 P. M. - Dancing.

Friday, January 19th.

Annual Excursion.

- 8:30 A. M. - Automobiles leave Hotel Golden for Carson City,
Visit State Capitol, State Library, and other State
Institutions, Return to Reno in evening.
- 8:00 P. M. - Committee Meetings at Reno Chamber of Commerce.

Saturday, January 20th.

- 9:00 A. M. - Committee Meetings.
- 10:45 A. M. - Community Singing.
- 10:30 A. M. - Report of Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of Committees.
Adoption of Budget.
New Business.
Election by County Farm Bureaus of Member of Board
of Directors.
Report of Homemaker's Club Section of it's Election of
Officers.
Election of Officers.

Unfinished Business.
Adjournment.

Program of
Fourth Annual Extension Conference
Reno, Nevada
January 22nd to 24th, 1923

(All meetings will be held in the Extension Offices)

Monday, January 22nd.

Morning

9:00-10:00 Administrative Policies,-Cecil W. Creel, Director of Agricultural Extension.
10:00 Address by Walter E. Clark, President University of Nevada.
10:15-12:00 Reports from each agent, (10 minutes each) "The best piece of extension activity organized and completed in my county during 1922, and outstanding problems for 1923."

Afternoon

1:00-2:00 (Individual office conferences)
2:00-5:00 General topic---Problems of Junior Extension
(a) Proposed State plan of Work for 1923--Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension--30 minutes.
Discussion by agents - - - - -30 minutes.
(b) Club work as a forerunner of Adult Demonstration-Leah Barker. District Extension Agent - - - - - 15 minutes.
Discussion by Agents - - - - - 15 minutes.
(c) Livestock Demonstrations Through Club Work--T.R. Buckman. Washoe County Extension Agent - - - - -15 minutes.
Discussion by Agents - - - - - 15 minutes.
(d) Club Work in Relation to Rural Recreation-Hazel Zimmerman. Washoe County Extension Agent - - - - -15 minutes.
Discussion by Agents - - - - - 15 minutes.
(e) General Discussion of Individual Problems on Club Work
30 minutes.

Tuesday, January 23rd.

Morning

9:00-12:00 General Topic---Demonstration Methods.
(a) What is an Agricultural Demonstration--J. H. Wittwer, Clark County Extension Agent - - - - - 15 minutes.

(b) What is a Home Demonstration-----Flora E. McElhinney,
Elko County Extension Agent - - - - -15 minutes.

(c) General Discussion--

1. Establishing Demonstrations - - - - - 30 minutes.
2. Follow-up Work - - - - - 30 minutes.
3. Publicity on Demonstration - - - - - 30 minutes.
4. Spread of Influence - - - - - 30 minutes.
5. Records and Final Reports for Demonstration
30 minutes.

Afternoon

1:00-2:00

(Individual Conferences)

2:00-5:00

General Topic---Round Table on Major Projects---

1. Nutrition--Led by Mary E. Stilwell--Assistant Director
of Agricultural Extension - - 1 1/2 hour.
2. Dairying---Led by V. E. Scott--Dairy Specialist,
University of Nevada - - - - 1 1/2 hour.

Wednesday, January 24th.

Morning

9:00-10:00

Round Table on Major Projects-----continued.

3. Livestock-----discussion by:
Mr. Wilson- - - - - 10 minutes
Dr. Records - - - - - 10 minutes
Dr. Sans - - - - - 10 minutes
Dr. Neilson - - - - - 10 minutes
Mr. Fleming- - - - - 10 minutes
Mr. Doten- - - - - 10 minutes

10:00-11:00

General Discussion on Livestock Problems.

11:00-12:00

4. Rural Engineering--Led by Tom King, Rural Engineering
Specialist - - - - - 15 minutes
General Discussion - - - - - 45 minutes

Afternoon

1:00-2:00

(Individual office conferences)

2:00

General Topic---Cooperative Relations

1. Extension Work in Relation to Community Organizations
30 minutes
 - (a) (Membership campaigns)
 - (b) (Programs of Work)
 - (c) (Training County Boards of Directors)
2. Establishing and Developing Community Centers-15 minutes
3. Publicity - - - - - 30 minutes
4. Cooperation with other organizations - - - - 30 minutes
 - (a) Department of Education and Vocational Department.
 - (b) Health Organizations.
 - (c) Business Organizations, Breed Associations, etc.

5. Office Organization and Reports - - - - -30 minutes
6. Specialist Schedules for 1923- - - - - 45 minutes

There may be many criticisms of the Extension Program to an outsider, but the most apparent one from our standpoint, was the lack of time to evolve a definite program for all lines of work as was done by the committee on office organization. It has been suggested that committees be appointed for Livestock, Dairy, Nutrition and Junior Extension work. These committees will work out a definite report to be discussed and adopted by the group, as the basis for work during the ensuing year. This has to do with methods only. No attempt is being made to say what shall be undertaken, only in a general way. The outstanding Home Economic problem seems to be that of Nutrition. The major Agricultural projects are Range, Livestock work, Dairying, and Junior Extension, which is of course a Home Economics project, as well as an Agricultural project.

3. Program Development and Analysis.

In all, the Assistant Director has spent $28\frac{3}{4}$ days to program development and analysis. In most counties, the program development effort has been centered on a redirection of the number of little miscellaneous projects and a concentration on the more fundamental problems. The analysis of most programs showed clearly this weakness. A visit from Mr. Hochbaum of the Washington office helped immensely to stimulate this idea. As a result, one agent returned to his county and has improved the quality and amount of work accomplished at least 20 percent.

4. Subject Matter Assistance.

A great deal of time has not been devoted to subject matter work. A Farm Economics program was outlined at the beginning of the year, at which time the following work was planned.

1. Farm Account Schools.
2. Farm Management Survey.
3. Costs of Range Livestock Production.
4. Publishing of Farm Account Book.
5. Farm Account Clubs.

The actual results of this small amount of Farm Account work planned show all completed but two items.

1. Farm Management Survey - 100 farms
2. Cost of Range Cattle Production

A more detailed account of all Farm Economics work will be given under the summary of project activities and results in this report.

5. Publicity

A great deal of publicity has been given the work thru the local press of the State. The Reno papers, which are widely read, contain something in nearly every issue, and other local papers are equally good about publishing material. No State Extension News Sheet is published. On the 15th of July, the Assistant Director, began disseminating agricultural

and economic information to about 200 farmers, stockmen and business men of the State. Copies of this mimeographed sheet are shown under the project activities in Agricultural Economics. This has been a part of this project, the idea being that of keeping our farmers in touch with economic information relating to their businesses.

Washoe County tries Good Method.

The following letter from the extension agent in Washoe County, together with a letter from the Southern Pacific Company and a copy of monthly report sent to the various business interests, present a good piece of publicity work which every county agent could copy to advantage.

In addition to this, timely articles in the local press, using the names of local farmers who do this work, keeps up interest and the public informed of the extension activities in the county and State. A particularly good piece of newspaper publicity, is the attached sheet from the Humboldt County Star, which gives a survey of Farm Bureau and extension activities in that county for the past year.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
in
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

Reno, Nevada.

December 12, 1923.

Mr. Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director,
Nevada Extension Service,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Foster:

Herewith enclosed is a copy of a letter which may be of interest to you. It shows the value of acquainting prominent business men with extension work. Each month we mail out fifty-two mimeograph monthly reports and itineraries to the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, county officials, and others, with the object of acquainting these people with what we are doing and at the same time endeavoring to put across the idea that the farm bureau is the clearing house for all agricultural information in the county.

Since we have been sending out these itineraries we have had requests for agricultural information from the Bell Telephone Company of Nevada, Standard Oil Company, Flanigan Warehouse Company, Southern Pacific Company, Western Pacific Company, Nevada Packing Company, Sperry Flour Company of San Francisco, and others I have not mentioned.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Buckman,

County Extension Agent,
Washoe County.

TB-K
enc.
#88

-COPY-

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

Reno, Nevada.
December 6th, 1923.

Mr. Thomas Buckman,
County Extension Agent,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Buckman;

I have a copy of your itinerary for
December. It is certainly interesting.

I want to assure you of the commenda-
tion by this company of the splendid work you are
doing; and I am anxious to work closely with you, and
hope if you have any real or imaginary grievances that
you will take up with me and give us an opportunity
to explain.

I would like to be with you at some
of your meetings some time and would like to have
you see me on any subjects of interest to you, or
I will always be glad to call at your office and
discuss subjects with you if you desire.

Yours truly,

(signed) J. M. FULTON,

JMF:DB

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

TENTATIVE ITINERARY THOMAS BUCKMAN
County Extension Agent - Washoe County

Reno, Nevada.
December - 1923.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Dec. 1	W. J. Stevenson Ranch	Boys' Calf Club - ways and means of accepting registered sire offered by local breeder.
1	Bowers Mansion	Washoe Valley Center annual meeting.
3	Chamber of Commerce	James Henderson of Sacramento and San Joaquin Bank - Dairy meeting.
13	Huffakers	Annual Meeting
20	Office	Directors' Meeting
21	North Truckee School	Annual meeting North Truckee farm center.
31	Office	Reports

PROJECTS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Development of Program of Work 1924.

Boys' Calf Club.

BRIEF REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT'S
ACTIVITIES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER
1923.

Farm Calls -----	52
Calls on agent at Headquarters -----	106
Letters sent out pertaining to agriculture ---	750
Meetings held pertaining to agriculture -----	6
Number of persons attending meetings -----	236
Days in office -----	16
Days in field -----	7
Days leave of absence -----	3
Miles traveled - auto -----	547
Total number of persons the agent has come into contact with regarding agriculture -----	394

POWER LINE COMPLETED

All obstacles to the extension of the electric power line from Sparks to the North Truckee district were overcome in October and the actual construction of the line was done this month. The extension is 2.4 miles long and serves 11 families in the North Truckee district and the North Truckee school. The electricity will be used for lighting and operation of farm machinery. The cost of the line was approximately \$1600.

V. & T. RAILROAD TO IMPROVE STATIONS

Early in the fall the county agent requested the V. & T. Railroad Company to make an investigation of the possibility of constructing loading platforms at the Huffakers and Anderson stations with the result that Manager Coffin has decided to construct the platforms. They will be built early next spring and will facilitate loading at these points.

HUFFAKERS FARM CENTER ANNUAL MEETING

The Huffakers farm center held their annual meeting early in the month. Officers for 1924 were elected and next year's program adopted. James Hash was elected chairman, James Raine, Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. W. J. Stevenson, Secretary-Treasurer.

BENEFIT DANCE SUCCESSFUL

The county directors under the leadership of Mrs. J. S. Lyons put on a benefit dance at Mack's Arcade to raise additional funds necessary for sending Miss Esther Sauer, girls'

sewing club winner to the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. \$114 was raised. Emmet Boyle and Frank Hood contributed towards the success of the dance.

ANNUAL REPORT

In making the annual report to the directors and state extension office, the following summary was made of major accomplishments during 1924. During the year the county agent made 800 farm calls, while 1,244 calls were made on the agent at the farm bureau office. 129 meetings attended by 2,868 people were held under farm bureau auspices. Over 1,000 Farmers' Bulletins were distributed at the office.

The following summary gives major accomplishments of the year. (This summary does not include demonstrational work such as crop and livestock improvement.)

- (1) Alfalfa weevil control by spraying demonstrated on 11 farms - 340 acres sprayed.
- (2) Cooperated in initiating and securing passage of the Agricultural Grading Law.
- (3) Potato and Apple Show started successfully.
- (4) Effort made to secure condensed milk factory.
- (5) Cooperated in bringing Aaron Sapirc to state to investigate marketing conditions.
- (6) Water storage at Donner Lake investigated.
- (7) Junior Farm Bureau Camp held at University Farm - 153 attending.
- (8) Power line extended North Truckee district - serving 11 families with lights and power.
- (9) Inconveniences to shippers at Browns' and Huffakers' stations removed.
- (10) Farm Bureau exhibit made at Industrial Show.
- (11) Cooperated with other counties in securing reduction of freight rates on hay to Kansas City.
- (12) Survey of agricultural resources of county made - also survey of food stuffs shipped into Reno for consumption and distribution.
- (13) Postoffice secured at Diesner in Long Valley.
- (14) Farm Bureau centers re-organized - Farm Bureau membership almost four times that of 1922.
- (15) Farm Bureau endorsed by Reno Chamber of Commerce.

III

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES & RESULTS

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

In order to present in a summary form, the accomplishments of our Agricultural extension work for the past year, the following tables and summaries have been prepared.

I. Summary from Narrative Reports by Counties.

CLARK

1. Completed field work of Soil Surveys of each the Las Vegas and Moapa Valleys.
2. Accomplished definite results in Soil and Crop Improvement Demonstrations through:
 - (a) Use of Nitrogen Inoculation bacteria and leguminous crops.
 - (b) Creating desire for experimental and demonstrational work with commercial fertilizers.
3. Secured two co-operators to purchase a set of Home-made Silo forms with which were built six concrete silos. A goal of four silos has been set. One pit silo was also constructed. This means improved feeding practices on seven farms.
4. Successful co-operative purchases of three carloads of cement, four carloads of feed corn.
5. The organization of a Corn Club, with a decidedly changed view-point about corn production in Clark County among even "old timers" - "Growing a Corn Crop in Clark County Pays."
6. A better understanding of the Poultry business in three Community Center groups who have carefully followed the University Extension Correspondence Course to date.
7. The successful purchase and distribution of a co-operative order for intelligently recommended varieties, commercial, of orchard trees and grape roots.
8. Encouraging results in surveys on Production and Marketing Asparagus.
10. Successful demonstration of controlling gophers and English sparrows through strychnined poison bait.

CHURCHILL & PERSHING

1. 16,209 crates of cantaloupes shipped for co-operative marketing.
2. Assisted in securing modification of hay quarantine in Pershing County.
3. 11 cars of hogs and cattle shipped for co-operative marketing.
4. 1 poultry flock ridded of feather picking.
5. 2 poultry flocks culled.
6. 5 poultry flocks enlarged.
7. Representatives from two commission firms visited two districts as a result of county agent's work.
8. Shipping of turkeys in refrigerator cars by freight introduced

9. 1 Silo built.
10. Six classes held for boys on judging of hogs.
11. 69 lbs. cheese made as a result of demonstrations.
12. Increased growing of corn.
13. New variety of corn introduced.
14. New variety of wheat introduced.
15. All potatoes shipped in 1923 inspected before shipping.
16. 1 demonstration in brook corn placed.
17. 3 demonstrations in pasture crops planted.
18. \$25000 worth of nursery stock purchased cooperatively.
19. Promoted asparagus growing.
20. Distributed 15 formulas for treating wheat for smut.
21. 3 districts benefited by rabbit drives.
22. Assisted in securing reduction of freight rates which opened markets for hay.
23. Fostering the establishment of community owned mill for grinding hay into meal.

ELKO

1. Strict cooperation with Forest Service and Livestock Associations enjoyed.
2. Established 1 pure bred beef herd.
3. Established 2 pure bred sheep flocks.
4. Established 3 pure bred swine droves.
5. Placed 80 pure bred range sires.
6. Organized 1 cow testing association.
7. Replaced 5 grade dairy sires with pure bred,
8. 7 lectures on feeding given.
9. 10 farmers feeding balanced rations.
10. Placed 12 pure bred females.
11. 2 dairy calf clubs organized.
12. Remodeled 3 poultry houses.
13. Constructed 4 modern poultry houses.
14. 9 persons secured to feed balanced rations.
15. 5 lectures given on egg production.
16. Introduced 3 milking machines.
17. Constructed 1 dairy barn.
18. Remodeled 4 dairy barns.
19. Secured 2 dehorning chute demonstrations.

HOMBOLDT

1. Exhibit sent to Winnemucca Fair.
2. 2 acres Flax planted - crop failed.
3. 2 acres Grimm alfalfa planted.
4. 2 acres Cossack Alfalfa planted.
5. 1 Farm Account schools held, 20 members
6. 3 miles road graded, 2 culverts put in
7. 2 home vegetable gardens started, one completed.
8. Five miles of telephone line completed.
9. Six cooperators start pumping records, four complete.
10. Eight girls complete sewing program.
11. Secured 4 boys to raise pure-bred sheep.
12. Demonstration of new crops - 1/2 acre lettuce.
1/2 acre carrots
1/2 acre cabbage
13. Secured normal weight for 21 children.

14. 10 poultry cooperators secured.
15. Poultry Association organized.
16. 3 culling demonstrations.
17. 1 caponizing demonstration.
18. Plans furnished for 1 poultry house,
19. Garden demonstration completed, profit \$52
20. 70x80 sq. ft. planted to cantaloupes of new variety.
21. 50 acres planted and treated for certified seed potatoes. Win prizes at potatoe show. Profit one field \$625.00. Total value of work estimated at \$5,000 to \$10,000.

LINCOLN

1. 500 turkeys shipped cooperatively.
2. 1 poultry house under construction.
3. 1 caponizing demonstration.
4. 750 baby chicks imported.
5. 600 cattle being fed.
6. 5 silos constructed.
7. 15 purebred cows imported.
8. 1 dairy cow club started.
9. 4 plots of soy beans introduced.
10. 1 plot field beans.
11. 3 plots Grimm Alfalfa.
12. 350 acres planted to selected seed corn.
13. 120 trees sprayed.
14. 14 motion picture shows.
15. Community hall fund started
16. Lincoln County represented successfully at Southern Nev. Fair.
17. Alfalfa Weevil Quarantine enforced.

LYON

1. Potato grading law passed, introduced by Lyon Co. Farm Bureau.
2. Communities saved \$70,000 by modification of alfalfa weevil quarantine.
3. Markets opened by obtaining reduction in freight rates.
4. Hay market opened and 75 cars of hay to move for Lyon County farmers.
5. H. D. A. work established.
6. Hay quarantine modified.
7. 1 cow testing association established.
8. Saving of farmers in cooperative buying of alfalfa seed.
9. Employees furnished farmers for harvesting crops.
10. Calf club of 13 members organized and pig club of 13 members, continued.
11. 2 potatoe seed plots established.
12. Use of potatoe graders established.
13. One shipper using branded sacks for spuds.
14. Many shippers influenced to use new sacks for spuds.
15. Introduction of new methods of treating seed wheat.
16. Exhibits at Western Nevada Potato Show and Industrial Exposition.

17. Established Farm Accounts Schools with 28 members
18. Introduced earlier variety of corn. Large acreage to be planted in 1924 as result.
19. One potato cellar dug under plans from Extension Office.
20. Reduction in freight rates from Mason Valley points to California markets.
21. Obtained a good supply of cars for potato shippers.

WHITE PINE

1. New variety of wheat introduced, resulting in increased production.
2. 1 demonstration of Fetterita completed but unsuccessful.
3. 3 demonstrations on alfalfa made to determine advantages on inoculation.
4. New variety of alfalfa introduced.
5. 1 demonstration of alsike clover completed with good results.
6. 5 farmers planted certified seed on new ground with an increase in the marketable percentage of potatoes.
7. Improved seed raised by one potato grower.
8. 1 demonstration made for growing potato seed; highly successful.
9. 1 spraying circle organized.
10. 12 farms, embracing 31 acres, sprayed.
11. 9 purebred range bulls, all ribbon winners, imported.
12. 100% increase in the use of Blackleg Agresin.
13. Adequate maternity sheds and feeding lots built in a herd of 2000 cows.
14. 1500 head of cattle removed from deteriorating range to permit of revegetation.
15. 1 beef feeding experiment carried out with 42 head of weaner steer calves.
16. 2 farmers persuaded to vaccinate all swine for Cholera with considerable saving to the farmers.
17. Marketing Association formed.
18. Cooperative creamery built and put into operation.
19. 65 head of first class dairy cows and 3 purebred dairy bulls
20. 3 water power plant demonstrations made - 2 carried to completion - 1 still under construction.
21. 1 25 horse power generator being constructed to furnish electric power for all farm lighting and machinery. Two plants of 5 and 3 horse power to generate electricity for lighting and operation of small machinery.
22. 4 pumping plant demonstrations carried on.
23. 2 springs developed.
24. 4 radio receivers built and installed.
25. Saving of \$12,000 effected by advising farmers of marketing conditions.
26. 1 domestic water system for home supply completed.
27. Secured legislation to permit two communities to bond themselves for sufficient amounts to install water systems.
28. 1 5-acre drainage demonstration carried thru to successful completion.
29. 1 dairy barn built, according to plans furnished by county agent.

30. 1 dairy barn remodeled, according to plans furnished by county agent.
31. As Engineering Specialist remedied faulty operation of 2 pumping plants in Humboldt County.
32. Poisoning of gophers demonstrated on a 10 acre field of alfalfa.
33. 5 fields of 15 acres each sprayed for alfalfa.

WASHOE

1. Alfalfa weevil control by spraying demonstrated on 11 farms - 340 acres sprayed.
2. Cooperated in securing passage of Agricultural grading law.
3. Potato and Apple Show started successfully.
4. Effort made to secure condensed milk factory.
5. Cooperated in bringing Aaron Sapiro to state to investigate marketing conditions.
6. Water storage at Donner Lake investigated.
7. Junior Farm Bureau Camp held at University Farm - 153 attending.
8. Power line extended to North Truckee district - serving 11 families, with light and power.
9. Inconveniences to shippers at Browns' and Huffakers' stations removed.
10. Farm Bureau exhibit made at Industrial show.
11. Reduction of freight rate on hay to Kansas City secured.
12. Survey of agricultural resources of county made - also survey of food stuffs shipped into Reno for consumption and distribution.
13. Postoffice secured at Diesner in Long Valley.
14. Farm Bureau centers re-organized - Farm Bureau membership almost four times that of 1922.
15. Farm Bureau endorsed by Reno Chamber of Commerce.

II. Project Summary of Narrative Reports.

(a) SOILS.

1. Completed field work of Soil Surveys of each the Last Vegas and Moapa Valleys.
2. Accomplished definite results in Soil and Crop Improvement Demonstrations through:
 - (a) Use of Nitrogen Inoculation bacteria and leuminous crops.
 - (b) Creating desire for experimental and demonstrational work with commercial fertilizers.

(b) FARM CROPS:

1. 4 plots of soy beans introduced.
2. 1 plot field beans introduced.
3. 3 plots Grimm Alfalfa introduced.
4. 2 potato seed plots established.
5. Introduction of new methods of treating seed wheat.
6. Introduced earlier variety of corn. Large acreage to be planted in 1924 as result.
7. New variety of wheat introduced, resulting in increased

Production.

8. 1 demonstration of Fetteria completed but unsuccessful
9. 3 demonstrations on alfalfa made to determine advantages of inoculation.
10. New variety of alfalfa introduced.
11. 1 demonstration of alsike clover completed with good results.
12. 5 farmers planted certified seed on new ground with an increase in the marketable percentage of potatoes.
13. Improved seed raised by one potato grower.
14. 1 demonstration made for growing potato seed; highly successful.
15. 5 fields of 15 acres each sprayed for alfalfa.
16. 350 acres planted to selected seed corn.
17. 1 Potato Cellar dug under plans from Extension Office.
18. 1 garden demonstration completed, profit \$52
19. Demonstration of new crops - 1/2 acre lettuce
1/2 acre carrots
1/2 acre cabbage

(c) HORTICULTURE

1. 120 trees sprayed.
2. 1 spraying circle organized.
3. 12 farms, embracing 31 acres, sprayed.
4. \$25000 worth of nursery stock purchased cooperatively.

(e)

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1. 600 cattle being fed.
2. Pig club of 13 members continued.
3. 9 purebred range bulls, all ribbon winners, imported.
4. 100% increase in the use of Blackleg Agresin.
5. Adequate maternity sheds and feeding lots built in a herd of 2000 cows.
6. 1500 head of cattle removed from deteriorating range to permit of revegetation.
7. 1 beef feeding experiment carried out with 42 head of weaner steer calved.
8. 2 farmers persuaded to vaccinate all swine for Cholera with considerable saving to the farmers.
9. Six classes held for boys on judging hogs.
10. Cooperated with Forest Service and Livestock Association.
11. 1 pure bred beef herd established.
12. 1 pure bred sheep flock established.
13. 3 pure bred swine droves established.
14. Placed 80 pure bred range sires.
15. 4 boys started with six sheep.

(f) DAIRY HUSBANDRY

1. 6 silos constructed
2. 15 purebred cows imported.
3. 1 dairy cow club started.
4. 65 head of first class dairy cows and 3 purebred dairy bulls purchased.

5. 1 dairy barn built, according to plans furnished by Co. Agt.
6. 1 dairy barn remodeled " " " "
7. 69 lbs. cheese made as a result of demonstration.
8. 2 cow testing associations organized
9. Replaced 5 grade dairy sires with pure breeds
10. 7 lectures given on feeding.
11. 10 farmers feeding balanced rations
12. Placed 12 pure bred females
13. 4 dairy calf clubs organized
14. Secured two cooperators to purchase a set of Home-made silo forms with which were built six concrete silos. A goal of four silos has been set. One pit silo was also constructed. This means improved feeding practices on seven farms.

(g) POULTRY HUSBANDRY

1. 500 turkeys shipped cooperatively
2. 1 poultry house under construction
3. 1 caponizing demonstration
4. 750 baby chicks imported.
5. 1 poultry flock ridded of feather picking
6. 5 poultry flocks enlarged.
7. 3 poultry flocks culled.
8. 3 poultry houses remodelled.
9. 4 poultry houses constructed.
10. 9 persons secured to feed balanced rations.
11. 4 lectures given on egg production.
12. Ten cooperators secured to keep records.
13. Poultry Association organized.
14. 3 culing demonstrations given.
15. 1 caponizing demonstration given.
16. Plans furnished for one poultry house -
17. A better understanding of the Poultry business in 3 community center groups who have carefully followed the University Extension correspondence course to date.

(h) RURAL ENGINEERING.

1. 3 water power plant demonstrations made - 2 carried to completion - 1 still under construction.
2. 1-25 horse power generator being constructed to furnish electric power for all farm lighting and machinery. Two plants of 5 and 3 horse power to generate electricity for lighting and operation of small machinery.
3. 4 pumping plant demonstrations carried on.
4. 2 springs developed.
5. 4 radio receivers built and installed.
6. 1 5-acre drainage demonstration carried thru to successful completion.
7. Remedied faulty operation of 2 pumping plants.
8. 3 miles of road graded
9. 2 culverts put in.
10. 5 miles telephone line completed.
11. 6 cooperators start records, 4 complete.

12. Water storage at Donner Lake investigated.
13. Power line extended North Truckee district - serving 11 families with lights and power.

(i) RODENTS, PREDATORY ANIMALS, BIRDS.

1. Poisoning of gophers demonstrated on a 10 acre field of alfalfa.
2. 3 districts benefited by rabbit drives.
3. Successful demonstration of controlling gophers and English sparrows through strychnined poison bait.

(j) AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

1. Hay quarantine modified.
2. Communities saved \$70,000 by modification of alfalfa weevil quarantine.
3. Markets opened by obtaining reduction in freight rates.
4. Saving of farmers in cooperative buying of alfalfa seed.
5. Laborers furnished farmers for harvesting crops.
6. Use of potato graders established.
7. One shipper using branded sacks for spuds.
8. Many shippers influenced to use new sacks for spuds.
9. Reduction in freight rates from Mason Valley points to California markets.
10. Obtained a good supply of cars for potato shippers.
11. Marketing Association formed, White Pine County.
12. Cooperative creamery built and put into operation.
13. Saving of \$12,000 effected by advising farmers of marketing conditions.
14. 16,209 crates of cantaloupes shipped for cooperative shipments.
15. Assisted in securing modification of hay quarantine in Pershing County.
16. 11 cars of hogs and cattle shipped for cooperative marketing.
17. Representatives from two commission firms visited two districts as a result of county agent's work.
18. Shipping of turkeys in refrigerator cars by freight introduced, at a saving of 1¢ per pound.
19. All potatoes shipped in 1923 inspected before shipping-Churchill Co
20. Assisted in securing reduction of freight rates which opened markets for hay.
21. Fostering the establishment of community owned mill for grinding hay into meal.
22. 131 farmers enrolled in farm account schools.
23. Agricultural grading law passed.
24. Aaron Sapiro brought to state to investigate marketing conditions.
25. Inconveniences to shippers at Brown's and Huffakers' stations removed.
26. Survey of agricultural resources of county made - also survey of food stuffs shipped into Reno for consumption and distribution.

27. Postoffice secured at Diesner in Long Valley.
28. Successful cooperative purchases of 3 carloads of cement, 4 carloads of feed corn.
29. Successful purchase and distribution of a cooperative order for intelligently recommended varieties, commercial, of orchard trees and grape roots, \$25,000 order.
30. Organization of the Moapa Vegetable Growers, Inc.
31. Encouraging results in surveys on production and marketing of asparagus.
32. Alfalfa Weevil Quarantine enforced - Lincoln Co.

(o) COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.

1. 14 motion picture shows given.
2. Community hall fund started.
3. Lincoln Co. represented successfully at So. Nev. Fair.
4. Farm Bureau endorsed by Reno Chamber of Commerce.

(p) MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Exhibits at Western Nevada Potato Show and Industrial Exposition.
2. Secured legislation to permit 2 communities to bond themselves for sufficient amounts to install water systems.
3. Exhibit sent to Winnemucca Fair.
4. Effort made to secure condensed milk factory.
5. Junior Farm Bureau Camp held at University Farm. 153 attending.

1. Soil Improvement

The major part of the soil improvement work done in the state has been confined largely to Clark County. Reference to the report of J. H. Wittwer will show a complete writeup of the results of the Green Manure Crop demonstration conducted and results accomplished. A summary from the narrative and statistical reports shows the following soils accomplishments.

Completed field work of Soil Surveys of each the Las Vegas and Moapa Valleys.

Accomplished definite results in Soil and Crop Improvement demonstrations through:

- a. Use of Nitrogen Inoculation bacteria and leguminous crops.
- b. Creating desire for experimental and demonstrational work with commercial fertilizers.

Number of result demonstrations started or under way - -	71
Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year - - - - -	40
Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations - - - - -	284 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management - -	80
Acres involved in preceding question - - - - -	891
Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer - - - - -	8
Acres involved in preceding question - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice - - - - -	--
Number of farms taking better care of farm manures - - -	36
Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice - - - - -	26
Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	1024

Made 5 soil surveys and 3 soil analysis prior to the clearing of 300 acres of land and recommended the growing of sweet clover cover crops, and leumes where conditions suited to develop the land.

Manure is being more generally used on the farms - manure is sold because ready cash is needed.

A soil survey has been mentioned, discussed and asked for by the directors in one county.

Example Soils Project

The following soils project is extracted from the Clark County report. It shows the plans as they were made and the methods used and work done in completing the project.

Farm and Range Soil Survey

PROJECT OUTLINE.

Clark County

E. G. McGriff, Leader

Jan. 1, 1923 to Nov. 30, 1923.

GOAL:

1. Secure Soil Survey of Las Vegas and Moapa Valleys.
2. Use Survey information as basis of securing soil moisture and crop experimental work and field demonstration plots.

METHOD:

1. Secure cooperation of State Experiment Station, U. S. Bureau of Soils, U. S. Congressmen and leading Clark County citizens in procuring desired results.

LEADER WILL:

1. Assist in formulating petition asking for extension of survey into Moapa Valley.
2. Write letters with petition to Director of Nevada State Experiment Station and U. S. Congressmen.
3. Cooperate with Exp. Sta. Representative, Soil Survey party and Co. Agent in formulating and adopting most feasible plan to determine best practices of soil, moisture and crop management.
4. Secure cooperation of leading Clark County citizens in procuring necessary finances to carry on experimental and demonstration work.

AGENT WILL

1. Cooperate with Leader in working out indicated work under that which Leader will do. (above)
2. Write publicity material concerning results.

(College, thru Experiment Station)

OTHERS WILL

1. Furnish Agronomist to assist in planning and overseeing Experimental work, and interpret results thru publication for public use.

(signed) _____

(E. G. McGriff, Leader)

(signed) _____

(J. H. Wittwer, County
Extension Agent)

SOIL SURVEY - - PROJECT RECORD

County Wide

Clark County

E. G. McGriff, Leader

1921

- Sept. Las Vegas Valley Community Center adopts securing a Soil survey as part of its program of work.
- Oct. Resolutions to U. S. Bureau of Soils formulated by Project Leader, E. G. McGriff, with the assistance of the County Agent for Soil Survey forwarded through S. B. Doten, Director Nevada State Experiment Station.

1922

- Nov. 9-12 Machy H. Lapham, Inspector, E. J. Carpenter, In charge of Field party, F. O. Youngs, Assistant, Las Vegas Soil Survey arrived and with the County Agent made preliminary study of the Las Vegas valley. Detailed survey work immediately followed.
- Dec. 26 The following was submitted and published in the local papers:

Soil Survey Progressing

The soil survey of the Las Vegas Valley undertaken by the U.S. Bureau of Soils at the request of the Local Farm Bureau, the Southern Nevada Agricultural Board and the State Experiment Station is progressing very favorably, approximately 125 square miles having been covered to date. It is the purpose of the party now in the field to map in detail all territory within the valley which can be irrigated by artesian water or which might possibly be irrigated by pumped water, should cheap power become available thru the development of the Colorado River Project.

According to Mr. Carpenter, in charge locally, "The object of the survey is to classify the different soils of the area as to their fitness for agriculture, taking into consideration the character of the surface soil and subsoil as well as other physical and chemical features, including the alkali condition. Eleven different classes of soil have been mapped to date which are of distinctly different value from an agricultural standpoint. More than one hundred alkali samples taken in the area mapped show the concentration of the salts to vary widely in different localities, the upper fan slopes and other areas of good surface and subdrainage having only slight amounts of alkali, if any at all. Injurious

amounts have been found in several localities in the lower parts of the valley though it is our opinion that in most cases the areas could be reclaimed for agriculture, provided a high water table did not result from extensive irrigation and injudicious use of water on the higher lands adjoining."

Mr. Carpenter reports that the survey will be completed early in the spring, at which time a report will be prepared describing the different soils that have been mapped and will give brief suggestions for their use and methods of handling.

A map of the valley published in connection with the report will show the extent and occurrence of the different soil types, together with their alkali content, thus providing a complete inventory of the soil resources of this district.

1923

- Jan 30. Clark County Farm Bureau petitions U. S. Soil Survey thru their Director, S. B. Doten, to have soil survey extended to Moapa Valley.
- Mar. 22 Received confirmation of Extension of Survey to Moapa Valley.
- Apr. 5 Assisted Soil Survey in formulating plan and securing crops and livestock survey of Las Vegas Valley for report.
- Apr. 19-20 Accompanied M. Lapham, E. J. Carpenter and F. O. Youngs on Soil Survey, checking up work in Las Vegas Valley.
- E. J. Carpenter furnished office with listed samples soils taken in Las Vegas area. 80 samples with description.
- May 3 Following application was sent to Director Doten for release Las Vegas Soil Survey information (see copy #1)
Plans for Pot Experiments worked out with Mr. Hardman.
- May 12 Received the following from Director Doten. (see copies 2 & 3)
- May 31 Field work of each Las Vegas and Moapa Valleys completed.
- June 22 Received the following advice from Director Doten (copy 4)
- Nov. 8 At their Annual meeting the Las Vegas Community Center in Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

THE SOIL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

The Field work of the Las Vegas and Moapa Valley Soil Survey being completed, it seems that now is an opportune time to begin a definite program in Soil Improvement work. That this soil improvement may be consistently conducted, officially recorded with adequate provision made for such dissemination for public use as present and future needs may require,-

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the Las Vegas Community Center do petition the County Farm Bureau to take such action as may be necessary to secure the cooperation of the State University Extension Service and the Experiment Station in:

1. The selection in each the Las Vegas and Moapa valleys of at least three representative soil types and plots on which to conduct soil fertility and crop improvement demonstrations.
2. The purchase of such barnyard and commercial fertilizers and seed in kind and quantity as will enable practical and needful results, and
3. Securing and maintaining, in cooperation with the Clark County and respective community center Farm Bureaus directly concerned, such assistance that will enable the performance and completion of the necessary labor involved in making the improvement of soils and crops effective in the agricultural development of Clark County.

Submitted by,

B. R. Jefferson. "

Nov. 10

The Delegates assembled in this Clark County Farm Bureau meeting adopted action implying the following:

"That the Clark County Delegates to the State Farm Bureau Annual conference be instructed to confer (through Director of Extension, C. W. Greel) with Walter C. Clark, President of the State University, S. B. Doten, Director of Experiment Station and Robert Stewart, Dean of School of Agriculture, to secure such financial aid and assistance as may be necessary for conducting such experimental demonstration plots for soil and crop improvement most urgently needed at this time, and to begin the formation of plans for more extended work as finances and help become available."

To date, no information concerning the preliminary Soil Survey reports have been received, - but with the encouraging outlook implied in all action indicated in the foregoing, everything is favorable for satisfactory movement of the project - which, however, as most movements may be - slow, but hopefully, sure.

COPY NUMBER ONE

May 3, 1923.

S. B. Doten, Director,
Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Professor Doten: Subject Matter: Release of Las Vegas Valley
Soil Survey Information.

The following are given as reasons for urgent need for such advance information as might be secured for official use before the reports in full are made available for public use, should there be delay in their preparation:

1. Owing to favorable prospects in the Boulder Canyon Dam construction developments, "wild-cat" real estate manipulations are likely to occur within the next two or three years. Such manipulations can result only in losses and discouragement to many sincere home-seekers. Reaction following such experiences will affect seriously a sane and permanently sound agricultural and community development, which neither this county nor the state can afford.
2. The foregoing conditions implies an urgent and early need for extensive experimental and demonstration work, the basis of which should be determined from information that can be furnished by the reports of the soil survey.

To enable consistent progress in such work, any information that can be available at an early date will, therefore, prove very helpful. Any assistance that you might render in securing such data that can be consistently secured and used will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

J. H. Wittwer,
County Extension Agent.

JHW*LD

COPY NUMBER TWO

Berkeley, Calif.
May 7, 1923.

Dr. S. B. Doten,
Director Agricultural Experiment Station,
University of Nevada.
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of May 5 enclosing letter to Dr. Milton Whitney, Chief of the Bureau of Soils, relative to our furnishing you advance copies of our report and maps covering the soil survey of the Las Vegas Area, Nevada.

I have already discussed this matter somewhat with Mr. Wittwer and will be glad to transmit this letter with my recommendation to the Chief of the Bureau.

Very respectfully,

Macy H. Lapham,
Inspector, Western Division.

COPY NUMBER THREE

Berkeley, Calif.
May 7, 1923.

Prof. Milton Whitney,
Chief, Bureau of Soils,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith a letter from Dr. S. B. Doten Director of the University of Nevada Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada, regarding our furnishing him with tracing of the soil map and manuscript copy of the report on the soil survey of the Las Vegas Area, in advance of publication. I have previously discussed the matter somewhat with Mr. J. H. Wittwer representing the State, and who is County Agent in the county in which this survey is located.

In the area covered by this survey the irrigated area is small, water supply for irrigation is limited, and there is a large proportion of shallow hardpan soils and soils otherwise not well adapted to agriculture under present conditions. Upon the other hand Las Vegas is the nearest railway point and will probably become the distributing center in the construction of the proposed Boulder Canyon Dam in the Colorado River. This will undoubtedly create local market for grain, hay, fruits and vegetables and other supplies needed during necessary extensive construction work, and there is already evidence of considerable activity in promoting sale of farm lands by real estate operators based upon the future of this project.

Mr. Wittwer will occupy a responsible position in this county in encouraging and directing the development of agriculture in the favorable localities. Some of the claims being put forth are extremely optimistic and unwarranted, and the discouraging of an unwise inflation of land values and promotion of farming in the unfavorable localities will be equally important.

Much of the anticipated activity will probably develop before our report on this area can be published, and if we can assist Dr. Doten and his Associates by complying with his request I would recommend that this be done.

In connection with this survey Mr. Carpenter has made upon a small scale a land classification map in which the soils are grouped into several grades based upon depth to and character of hardpan and their apparent relative agricultural value. I think Mr. Carpenter could very easily make a tracing or copy of this map if he has not already done so, and I believe that this with a carbon copy of the report would fulfill immediate needs of the Station. Should it appear necessary perhaps a tracing of the assembled field sheets giving a copy of the complete soil map could be made in our drafting office later, but in view of the urgent necessity of Mr. Carpenter's services in Oregon at an early date, we could hardly ask him to make a complete copy of the detailed soil map at this time.

I would suggest that if this meets with your approval a copy of the manuscript report with a tracing or copy of the land classification map be forwarded Director Doten as soon as available. I believe this data should preferably be kept in the files at the Station if arrangements can be made so that Mr. Wittwer have access to this, rather than filed with Mr. Wittwer at his local office.

Very respectfully,

MACY H. LAPHAM

Inspector, Western Division.

COPY NUMBER FOUR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF SOILS

Berkeley, Calif.
June 15, 1923.

Dr. S. B. Doten,
Director Agricultural Exp. Station,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to previous correspondence I would say that the Chief of the Bureau has approved my recommendation that we furnish you for confidential use, with a carbon copy of our report on the Soil Survey of the Las Vegas Area, Nevada, with a tracing of the land classification map.

This report has been written and forwarded to Washington for typing. Copies will be returned to me and I will see that you are furnished with a copy as soon as available.

Very truly yours,

MACY H. LAPHAM

Inspector, Western Division.

2. Farm Crops.

Farm crop development has been quite diverse. A great deal of time has been spent by agents particularly on seed improvement work. For the first time in the history of the state, certified seed has been produced. Seed certification rules were drawn up by the Dean of Agriculture, cooperating with the Washoe County Extension Agent, to cover potatoes, corn and wheat. One field of pure certified Marquis wheat in Washoe County, one field of Club wheat in White Pine County and three fields of potatoes in Elko County have been entered as eligible for certification.

A further concentration of effort along pure seed lines will be made the ensuing year

Crops club work has not been very prominent this past year. There were only twenty-two enrolled in corn work of which number 15 completed. In spite of the small amount of work this developed into one of the best pieces of agricultural club work done in the state. A complete outline of this club may be found in the club section of this report or in the county report from Clark County.

A brief summary of the narrative and statistical crops work done in the state follows:

- 4 plots of soy beans introduced
- 1 plot field beans introduced
- 3 plots Grimm Alfalfa introduced
- 2 potato seed plots established
- Introduction of new methods of treating seed wheat
- Introduced earlier variety of corn. Large acreage to be planted in 1924 as result.
- New variety of wheat introduced, resulting in increased production.
- 1 demonstration of Fetterita completed but unsuccessful.
- 3 demonstrations on alfalfa made to determine advantages of inoculation
- New variety of alfalfa introduced
- 1 demonstration of alsike clover completed with good results
- 5 farmers planted certified seed on new ground with an increase in the marketable percentage of potatoes
- Improved seed raised by one potato grower
- 1 demonstration made for growing potato seed; highly successful
- 5 farmers planted certified seed on new ground with an increase in the marketable percentage of potatoes.
- Improved seed raised by one potato grower
- 1 demonstration made for growing seed; highly successful.
- 5 fields of 15 acres each sprayed for alfalfa.
- 350 acres planted to selected seed corn.
- 1 potato cellar dug under plans from Extension Office
- 1 garden demonstration completed, profit \$52
- Demonstration of new crops - 1/2 acre lettuce - 1/2 acre carrots
1/2 acre cabbage

(See also statistical summary)

Example Crops Project

The following example project is taken from the report of the Washoe County Agent's annual report, and shows quite well a definitely planned and executed crops project.

"Control of the alfalfa weevil was demonstrated in the North



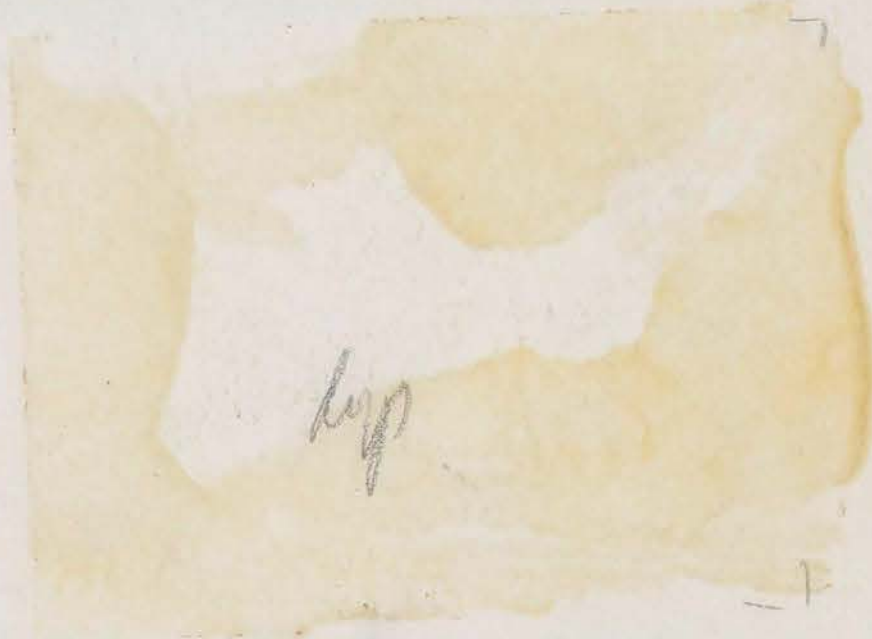
Truckee center starting in on May 14th. The alfalfa weevil was first discovered in June, 1920, in this locality, but was not considered numerous enough to warrant spraying until this year. The 1923 session of the Legislature provided a fund of \$5,000 to be used for demonstration work in the control of the weevil starting in this year when it became apparent that control measures would be necessary. The necessary equipment was purchased and a man hired to run the outfit.

Spray Outfit

The work in Washoe County was done under the personal supervision of the county agent. Three hundred and forty acres were sprayed altogether.

EQUIPMENT USED.

The spray outfit used was a power machine with a 100 gallon tank. About 15 acres per day was the maximum area covered. The spray material used was zinc arsenite 2 pounds, soap 2 pounds, mixed in 100 gallons of water. Liquid soap was found to give the best results. Calcium arsenate was also with equally good results.



Three hundred and fifty-four pounds of zinc arsenite and three hundred and twenty pounds of calcium arsenate, making a total of six hundred and seventy four pounds of poison, was used in spraying the 340 acres. Four hundred and fifty-three pounds of soap was consumed while twenty-seven gallons of gasoline, two quarts

White area unsprayed.

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White area unsprayed.

of oil and one and one-half pounds of grease was used to run the outfit. The machine was purchased at a cost of \$375 from the Bean Spray Pump Company of San Jose, California.

RESULTS OBTAINED.



Opinion was divided among the farmers who sprayed as to the value of spraying. However, a majority of those who sprayed are of the opinion that the spraying was beneficial. The greatest gain was noticeable in the protection of the second crop. On many unsprayed fields where the weevil was numerous the second crop was very slow in starting. Favorable results were also noticeable in the first crop in a great many instances, and on some ranches scarcely any first crop was secured at all where fields were not sprayed. The illustrations, show the difference between first crop ready to cut ten days after spraying and an unsprayed check plot. The

White area unsprayed.

yield on this check plot being practically nothing while a fair crop was secured on the sprayed area in these illustrations.

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3. Horticulture

The outstanding horticultural work has been done in Clark County. Over \$25,000 worth of nursery stock was brought into the county largely due to the efforts of the extension agent.

Considerable pruning and spraying was done over the state and one spray circle was organized.

The future of horticultural work is bright. A great deal more work could be done along this line if the services of a horticultural specialist were available. With the splendid cooperation obtained by Professor P. H. Lehenbauer, of the University Botany Department, fruit and vegetable work will be given material assistance for the coming year.

A brief summary of the work done in the state follows:

- 120 trees sprayed
- 1 spraying circle organized
- 12 farms, embracing 31 acres sprayed
- \$25,000 worth of nursery stock purchased cooperatively.

(See also statistical report)

A detailed plan of a successful horticultural project follows.

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD PLANTING
PROJECT OUTLINE

County Wide

Clark County

E. G. McGriff, Leader

October 19, 1922 to June 23, 1923.

GOAL: 1. Secure cooperative purchase of standardized orchard trees and grape vines for commercial purposes.

METHOD: 1. Hold publicity meeting
2. Newspaper publicity
3. Personal Committee survey work.

LEADER WILL 1. Secure appointment of leader in each community.
2. Make a list of recommended standardized varieties.
3. Secure and report nursery stock prices to community leaders.
4. Place orders for delivery and make collections from community leaders.
5. Formulate recommendations for care of orchards and vineyards.
6. Report total plantings to County Agent.

AGENT WILL 1. Assist in securing community leaders.
2. Furnish publicity material to encourage standardization.
3. Assist in furnishing cultural recommendations to cooperators.

(Community Leaders)

OTHERS WILL 1. Secure orders in respective center.
2. Distribute stock on arrival.
3. Make collections and report to Project Leader.

Horticulture

PROJECT RECORD

County-wide

Clark County

E. G. McGriff, Leader

200 acres increase in Orchard and Vineyards.

1922

- Oct. 19 At annual meeting County Farm Bureau, Horticultural Committee of 12 discussed and formulated tentative plan of putting across County-wide Commercial Orchard and Vineyard project.
- Nov. 2 Formulated definite Growers and Purchasers Agreements and outlined plan of work.
- Nov. 6 County Agent met with two Moapa Valley committee members rechecking definite plans and recommended Growers and Purchasers Agreement.
- Dec. 6-7 Resume Athel or Tamerisk tree information for Clark County for newspaper publication.
- Dec. 20 Horticultural Program, outlined with recommended commercial and home orchard and vineyards planting for News Article.

1923

- Jan. 1 Meeting with Project leader - Nursery Supply Stock.
- Jan. 1-10 Community Center Committees appointed and orders taken for stock and reported to leader.
- Jan. 14-17 Leader visits leading Fresno Nurseries, investigates Horticultural Experiments and work at Davis Farm, Calif.
- Jan. 21-23 Leader visits Utah Nurseries in Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Feb. 1-10 Orders placed for Nursery Stock by Leaders.
- Feb. 9-10 Two pruning demonstrations conducted with assistance of S. E. Merrill, Horticulturist, Attendance 22.
- Feb. 13 Four pruning demonstrations conducted in Moapa Valley with assistance of S. E. Merrill. Attendance 54. Discussions on methods of planting vineyards and orchards also conducted.
- Feb. 21 Meeting with Project leader concerning delivery and distributions of Nursery stock upon arrival.
- Feb. 27 Meeting with each E. H. Syphus and John Tobler, Community Leaders in Moapa Valley, concerning receipt and delivery of Nursery stock.

March 1 Orders placed for 1000 Athel cuttings, Indio, Calif.

March 2 First order of Nursery stock arrived at Moapa from Utah Nurseries. Forwarded by motor to Leaders John Tobler, Overton, distributing point for Overton, Kaolin and Logandale; and to E. H. Syphus at St. Thomas.

Mar. 2-3 Arrivals of Utah Nursery Stock in Las Vegas also.

Mar. 3 County Agent checked deliveries at Overton and St. Thomas. Each of leaders experienced horticulturists and the County Agent pronounced stock of very best quality and in best of condition - some dissatisfaction in prices, higher than expected.

Mar. 10. Shipment of 1000 Athel or Tamerisk cuttings arrive and distributed by Project Leaders to 12 cooperators of 2 community centers.

Mar. 12-14 Fresno Nursery Stock arrives in Las Vegas valley, in excellent condition.

Mar. 14 Examined Fresno shipment to A. W. Smoke, Cooperator. In excellent condition.

Mar. 16 Fresno Nursery stock arrives in Moapa Valley. In excellent condition.

April 7 Las Vegas Community Center with Leader in regular monthly meeting session discussed plan for conducting purchases of nursery stock for another year. Unanimous decision was to proceed another year with foundations laid for the organization of a permanent Nursery department in Clark County to the end that this territory shall be protected from:

1. Disease and Insect Pests.
2. Poor stock.
3. Unscrupulous dealers.

April 16 Project leader meets Moapa Valley Cooperators for settlement of accounts on wholesale basis for retail service on part of nurseries. General approval and satisfaction with work of Leader expressed by Cooperators - favor continuing with the project plans and include Pecan nut culture and planting this next year.

May 18 County Agent checked condition of nursery stock and found same highly satisfactory, practically 95-100% showing perfect health and vitality.
Two photographs taken on the A.W. Smoke ranch follow.

- June 7 County Agent visits Fig orchard planted by Fred MacFarlane - Almond tree border being badly damaged by rabbits, recommended poisoning treatment.
- June 23 Project leader reported importation into Clark County of over 20,600 grape roots, 3,500 orchard trees and 1000 Athel cuttings. Besides as a result of propoganda instituted by this movement orders for from 500 to 1000 (estimated) trees and grape roots were placed with private concerns owing to delayed action on part of cooperators not getting their orders in at specified dates.

Though this project presents a very favorable outlook the following proposition deserves serious consideration:

Clark County is inadequately organized for the production and marketing in quantity and quality lots in competition with the effectively organized growers of California.

Accordingly, the question as to whether there is not a way to determine the safest course to follow, the matter was presented to the Sun-Maid Growers. Their reply indicates a way favorable to prospective growers, who, in order to insure success will be obliged to thoroughly organize. The copy of the letter follows on the next page.

SUN-MAID RAISIN GROWERS

General Office

FRESNO,

CALIFORNIA

November 5, 1923.

Mr. J. H. Wittwer,
County Extension Agent,
Las Vegas, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

We are surprised to hear of the possibility of developing an acreage of Thompson Seedless Raisins in Clark County, Nevada. We were under the impression that this raisin would be confined strictly to California soils. However, should there be a development of the Thompson Seedless raisin in your state, we feel that it would be very desirable that they should be marketed through this Association.

We will be pleased to furnish you with all available information on the marketing of raisins. You can obtain valuable information on the production of this variety by addressing the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, asking them for the various Bulletins which have been issued upon the Thompson Seedless Grape and the cultural methods necessary for successful production.

Yours very truly,

SUN-MAID RAISIN GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA
Growers Information Department.

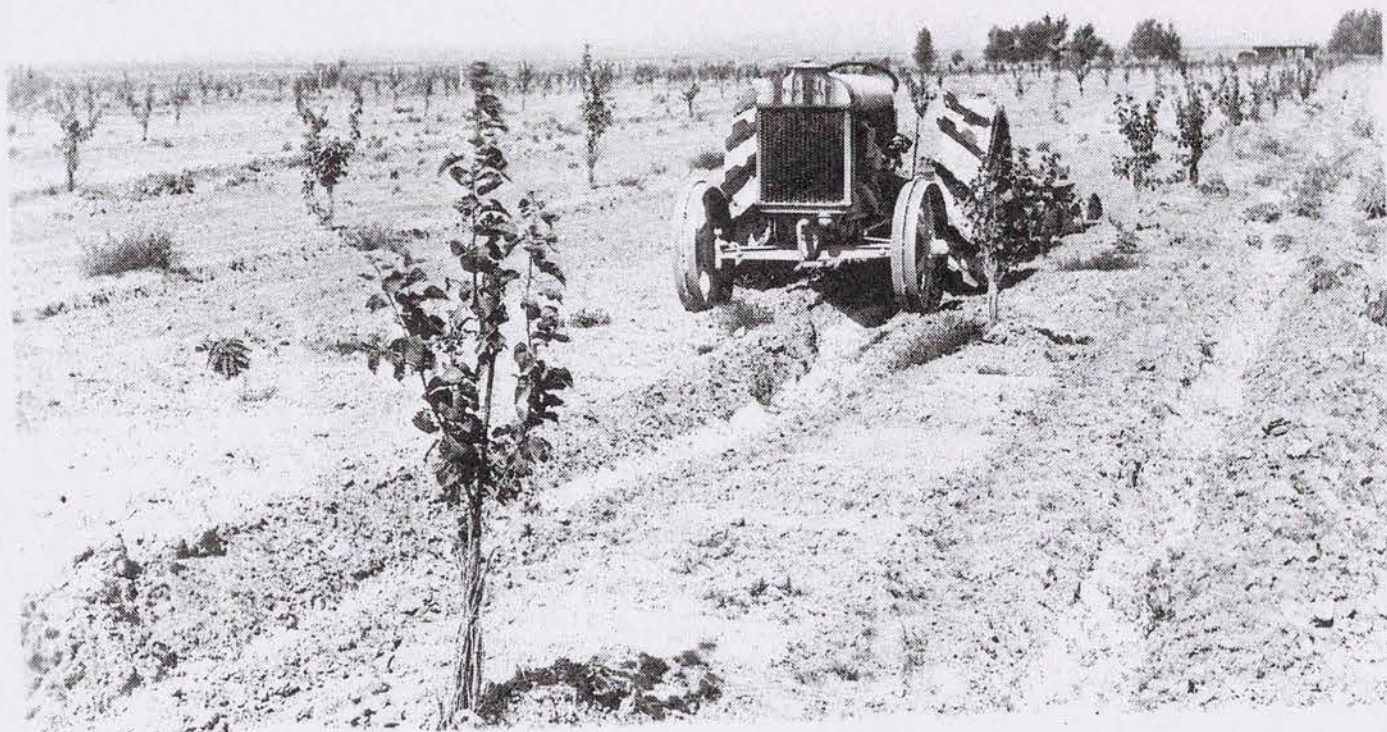
(signed)

By H. W. Wrightson.



Above A. W. Smoke's Colorado Park Apricot five-acre orchard. Planted last week in March 1923 under direction of project leader. Photographed June 23, 1923. Below is same orchard photographed Oct. 10, 1923. Note intercropping system.





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Above A. W. Smoke's eight acre vineyard in Las Vegas Valley. Planted latter part of March. Photographed June 23, 1923. Planted under direction of Project leader.
Below: Same photographed Oct. 10, 1923. Note intercropping.






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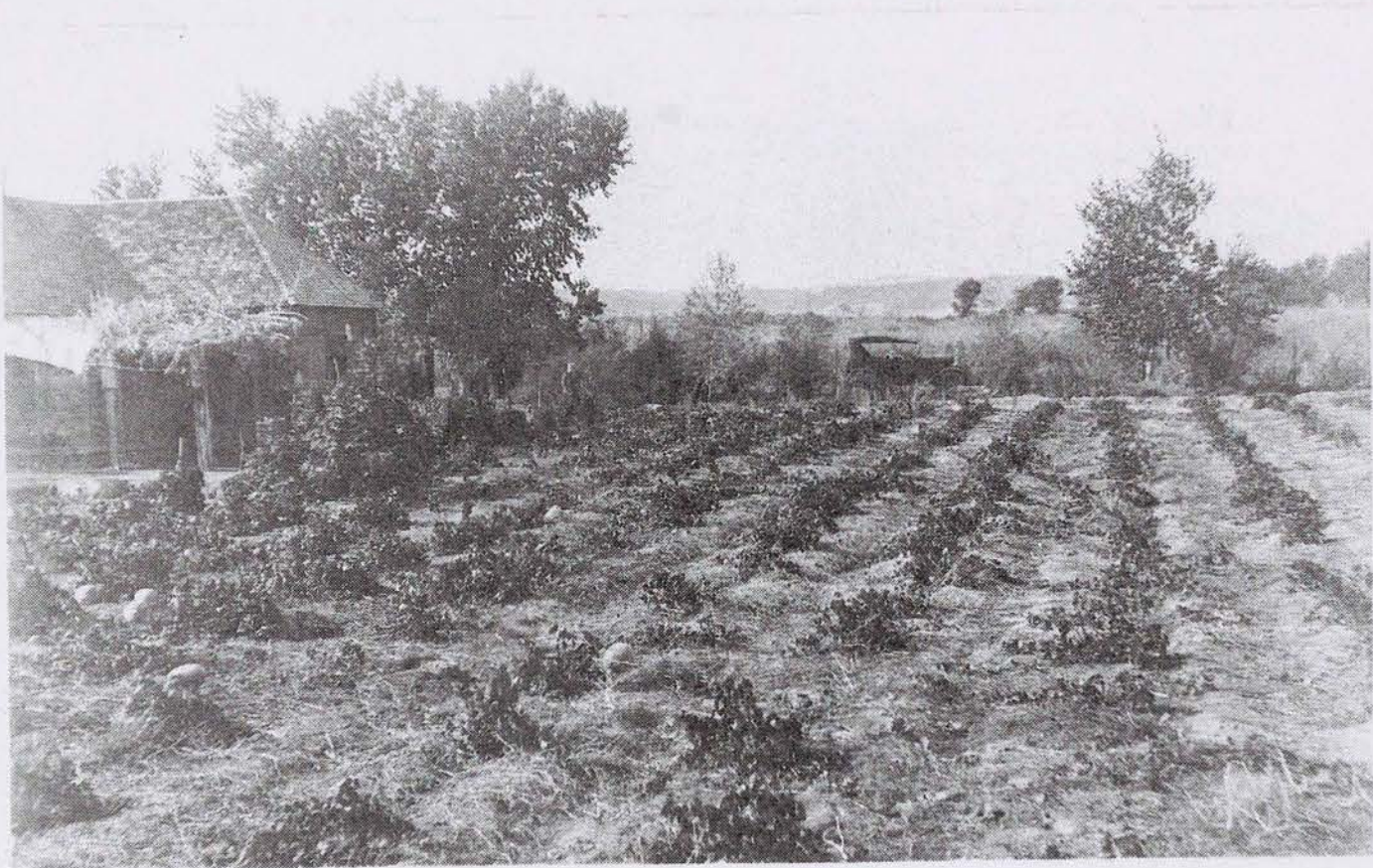




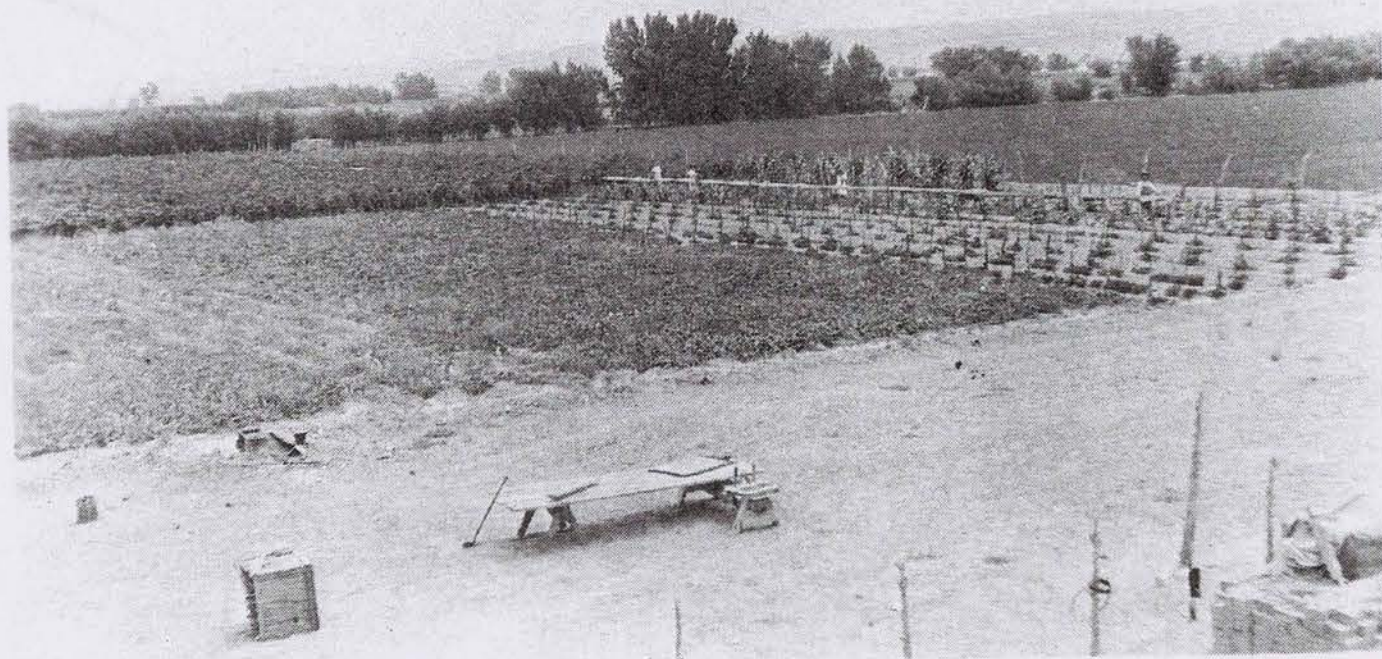
Above: One-half acre Home Vineyard in the making for commercial production. Planted early April, photographed November 14, 1923. Interplanted melons yielded gross income of \$75.00 cash.

Below: S. Reber's 20-acre farm, Virgin Valley of which two acres vineyard furnishes a major part of the families farm cash income. The kind of diversified farming being encouraged by this project.





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Below: S. Reber's 20-acre farm, Virgin Valley of which two acres vineyard furnishes a major part of the families farm cash income. The kind of diversified farming being encouraged by this project.



4. Forestry

No work reported.

5. Animal Husbandry

Livestock production is the major agricultural industry of the State. As a consequence, a large portion of the agent's time has been spent in developing work along lines pertaining to Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Poultry and Rodent control. The Animal Husbandry work this year has been well up to that done last year both in amount and quality of work.

All counties in the state did livestock work of some kind. Reports show the following activities:

600 cattle being fed
Pig Club of 13 members continued in club work
9 purebred range bulls, all ribbon winners, imported
100% increase in the use of Blackleg Agresin
Adequate maternity sheds and feeding lots built in a herd of 2000 cows
1500 head of cattle removed from deteriorating range to permit of revegetation
1 beef feeding experiment carried out with 42 head of weaner steer calves
2 farmers persuaded to vaccinate all swine for Cholera with considerable saving to the farmers
Six classes held for boys on judging hogs
Cooperated with Forest Service and Livestock Association
1 pure bred beef herd established
1 pure bred sheep flock established
3 pure bred swine droves established
Placed 80 pure bred range sires
4 boys started with six sheep

Example Livestock Project

One of the best livestock demonstrations of the year was conducted by the agent in White Pine County. The results are given in the following extract from his report.

BEEF FEEDING DEMONSTRATION

A beef feeding demonstration was carried out with forty-two head of weaner steer calves from December seventh, nineteen twenty-two, to April thirteenth, nineteen twenty-three. These cattle were fed in the open during one of the worst winters in this district for many years. While the gains shown are worth while they are probably somewhat lower than they would have been had the cattle had some protection from the weather.

Weight per head of steers Dec. 7 ----	385 lbs.	
Value at \$5.50 per cwt. -----		\$ 20.17
Barley fed - 4 lbs. per day for 143 da.		

@ $2\frac{1}{2}\phi$ -----	\$14.30
Alfalfa fed - 10 lbs. per day for 143	
da. @ \$14.00 per ton -----	<u>10.10</u>
TOTAL COST PER HEAD -----	\$44.57
Sale wt. $662\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. @ 8ϕ bringing per head	\$53.00
Thirty head of stock hogs followed the	
cattle gaining an average of 80 lbs.	
each without other food. Sale value	
of hogs - 9ϕ lb. or \$216. A credit	
per head of steers of -----	<u>5.12</u>
TOTAL RETURNS PER HEAD -----	\$58.12

GAIN PER HEAD -----	\$ 13.55
GAIN FOR 42 HEAD IN DEMONSTRATION-	569.10

The above prices for feed take into consideration the labor cost.

6. Dairy Husbandry

One of the major projects in the State is Dairy Development. Professor V. E. Scott, has been on part time as State Dairy Specialist and will cover in detail, the Dairy work of the State in his specialist report. Among the outstanding pieces of work the following may be mentioned.

In Clark County a silo building program was started. As a result a set of silo forms was secured and five silos actually constructed. The entire procedure of handling this project is given as a typical Dairy improvement project at the conclusion of this section of the report.

Another outstanding piece of work has been completed in White Pine County. A creamery was constructed and put in operation largely thru the efforts of the Extension Agent. Following the successful operation of the plant, over two thousand dollars was borrowed and used in shipping into this section three cars of purebred and high grade dairy calves. Dairy Club work has been given a big boost this year thru the offer of the Brooks & Peckham Dairy in Washoe County, of a Purebred Registered Bull Calf to every dairy club in the State of ten members. This, together with the added effort of the State Dairy Specialist, has resulted in an increase in Dairy Club membership from four completing work in 1922 to a total of forty-eight in 1923. Nearly all of those members who completed this year, will continue in the work during the coming year.

The following statistics taken from the narrative and statistical reports present in a summary, the results of dairy work for 1923.

- 6 silos constructed
- 15 purebred cows imported
- 1 dairy cow club started
- 65 head of first class dairy cows and 3 purebred dairy bulls purchased.
- 1 dairy barn built, according to plans furnished by county agent
- 1 dairy barn remodelled, according to plans furnished by county agent
- 69 lbs. cheese made as a result of demonstration
- 2 cow testing associations organized
- Replaced 5 grade dairy sires with purebreds
- 7 lectures given on feeding
- 10 farmers feeding balanced rations
- Placed 12 purebred females
- 4 dairy calf clubs organized
- Secured two cooperators to purchase a set of Home-made silo forms with which were built six concrete silos. A goal of four silos had been set. One pit silo was also constructed. This means improved feeding practices on seven farms.

7. Poultry Husbandry

Great stimulus was given the Poultry industry as a result of a talk on Cooperative Poultry Marketing by Mr. Aaron Sapiro. Surveys showed that 60 cars of eggs and nearly all dressed poultry, were being shipped into Nevada from California and other outside points.

A program for greater poultry production in Western Nevada has been started and as this work proceeds, along with it must come better marketing facilities.

Washoe, Pershing, Churchill and Lyon Counties are the major centers of poultry production in Northern and Western Nevada. In these sections great progress has been made this year toward building up more and better flocks.

In the south Clark and Lincoln Counties have been developing the poultry industry with particular emphasis upon Turkey Production.

Poultry Club work has increased slightly over last year. The best poultry work was done by Miss Lane in Pershing County. Although not large in quantity, they did good work, trained a demonstration team, which gave a culling demonstration at the State Club Camp and most of the members completed their projects.

The following summary of poultry activities is taken from the report of the extension agents. A more detailed amount of poultry activities maybe found in the Poultry Specialist section of this report.

- 500 turkeys shipped cooperatively
- 1 poultry house under construction
- 1 caponizing demonstration
- 750 baby chicks imported
- 1 poultry flock ridded of feather picking
- 5 poultry flocks enlarged
- 3 poultry flocks culled
- 3 poultry houses remodelled
- 4 poultry houses constructed
- 9 persons secured to feed balanced rations
- 4 lectures given on egg production
- Ten cooperators secured to keep records
- Poultry Association organized
- 3 culling demonstrations given
- 1 caponizing demonstration given
- Plans furnished for one poultry house
- A better understanding of the Poultry business in 3 community center groups who have carefully followed the University Extension correspondence course to date.

8. Rural Engineering

The Extension Agent in White Pine County is a Rural Engineering Specialist and has not only done considerable work in his county, but in different parts of the state. The activities reported by the agents show that a great deal of practical work has been accomplished.

In Washoe County the agents cooperated in securing a power line extension which serves eleven families with light and power.

The following summary gives the results of Rural Engineering work in the State during the past year.

- 3 water power plant demonstrations made - 2 carried to completion, 1 still under construction
- 1 25 horse power generator being constructed to furnish electric power for all farm lighting and machinery.
- 2 plants of 5 and 3 horse power to generate electricity for lighting and operation of small machinery
- 4 pumping plant demonstrations carried on
- 2 springs developed
- 4 radio receivers built and installed
- 1 5 acre drainage demonstration carried thru to successful completion
- Remedied faulty operation of 2 pumping plants
- 3 miles of road graded
- 2 culverts put in
- 5 miles telephone line completed
- 6 cooperators start records, 4 complete
- Water storage at Donner Lake investigated
- Power line extended North Truckee district - serving 11 families with lights and power

9. Rodents and Predatory Animals

Elko County has done more Rodent control work than any other county in the state. It is predominately a Range County, interspersed with irrigated ranches. The report of Mr. Brennen shows that 120,000 acres were treated for rodents, 100,000 acres for coyotes and 3500 acres for grasshoppers, involving a total saving to the county of \$96,120.00

This important field of work has been done by cooperating with Dr. E. R. Sans, who is in charge of the work of the Biological Survey in this area.

The following summary gives all rodent and insect pest work reported in the state this year by the extension agents.

Poisoning of gophers demonstrated on a 10 acre field of alfalfa
3 districts benefited by rabbit drives
Successful demonstration of controlling gophers and English sparrows through strychnine poison bait.

10. Agricultural Economics

Although a certain amount of agricultural economics work has been done in the state prior to this year, most of it was confined to marketing meetings, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Norcross, formerly State Extension Director and Marketing Specialist.

This year the Assistant Director has confined his efforts largely to starting a small amount of Farm Management work, and some minor marketing activities. The State and County reports show work along four lines.

- A. Farm Management
- B. Labor
- C. Credit
- D. Marketing

The following plan for Farm Management work for 1923 was followed by the Assistant Director.

Plan of Farm Economics Work Nevada 1923.

I. To be Emphasized in 1923.

- 1. Farm Account Schools
- 2. Farm Management
- 3. Costs of Range Livestock Production
- 4. Publishing Farm Account Books
- 5. Farm Account Clubs.

II. Procedure.

(1) Farm Account Schools - Plans have been outlined for conducting one day Farm Account Schools in (5) counties of the State. The general plan of these schools is outlined in the general statement following this project. The conduct of the work will be located in the following sections of the State.

Pershing County	1 community
Lyon County	2 communities
Humboldt County	1 community
Washoe County	1 community
Elko County	2 communities

In all 7 account schools will be held. Follow-up visits are made at two intervals during the year and a summarizing school next winter to close up the work.

(2) Farm Management Survey Studies - Farm Management Survey Studies will be made in (2) communities where account schools are held. If all

farms in these sections are surveyed, there will be 60 in one section and 40 in the other. The Assistant Director will make some surveys and each person attending the account school will make one additional farm survey and furnish a survey of his own farm.

(3) Cost of Range Livestock Production - In one county an endeavor will be made, thru the County Extension Agent, to obtain data on cost of running cattle on the National Forest, and some costs of range cattle production from those outside the forest reserve district.

(4) Farm Account Book - Material is being compiled, with the idea of publishing a Nevada Farm & Ranch Account Book this fall. The approved books recommended by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, American Farm Bureau Federation and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will be the basis for publishing the Nevada Book. The page type will be used. Assistance from H. M. Dixon, Farm Management Specialist, will be secured in this work as well as the other Farm Economics work planned.

(5) Farm Account Clubs. A plan for farm account clubs has been outlined but possibly no work will be undertaken along this line until another year.

P R O G R A M

ONE DAY FARM MANAGEMENT SHORT COURSE

---County Farm Bureau---

Nevada

1922 -23

- 10:00 A. M. Preliminary Statement: Purpose of the Farm Management
Short Course.
- 10:15 Explanation and discussion of terms in simple farm accounts.
- 10:45 Study of Farm Account Book. Laboratory work in the actual
entering of different kinds of items, making inventory and
summarizing of a years farm business.
- (a) Opening inventory
 - (b) Entering sales and expense
 - (c) Closing inventory
- 12:00 Noon intermission
- 1:00 P.M. Study of farm account book - continued
- (a) Net farm worth
 - (b) Net worth statement
 - (c) Labor income
 - (d) Efficiency factors of the business
- 2:00
- 2:15
- 2:45
- 3:30 Assisting all those attending the short course in starting
records of their own farms.
- 4:00 Adjournment.

Farm Management Demonstration

General Statement

I. Object:

The object of this work is to establish on as many farms as possible, a simple system of bookkeeping. From this a farmer may make a credit statement, an income tax return, have a classified record of receipts and expenditures, make a statement of farm income, net farm profit and labor income, and from a study of the sources of loss and profit, adjust the farm business to a more profitable basis.

II. Procedure:

A. The State Extension Division will-

- (1) Hold one-day farm account schools on request of 6 or more persons, who sign an enrollment card signifying their attendance.
- (2) Furnish at cost to county farm bureaus practice books which are used at the account schools.
- (3) Furnish the farm account books, at cost, to all persons desiring them.
- (4) Make two follow up visits to each community where account schools are held to
 - (a) Visit personally each member and give personal assistance in keeping up accounts.
 - (b) Hold a group meeting to help summarize books at end of year.

B. The County Extension Agent will-

- (1) Enroll members for the school
- (2) Arrange a suitable place for holding the schools
- (3) Visit members with state specialist on first follow up visit.
- (4) Arrange place for second meeting to summarize accounts.

C. The Co-operator will-

- (1) Attend school
- (2) Agree to keep farm accounts for a period of one year
- (3) Attend summarizing meeting at end of year
- (4) Endeavor to secure two others to keep accounts the second year.
- (5) Secure between the time of the school and a month before the summarizing school, a farm business survey of other farms in community besides his own.

Specialist in Farm Management.

Co-operators: _____

County Extension Agent

A. Farm Management

(a) Farm Account Schools - Due to inability in getting out a farm account book for our State, 250 copies of the North Dakota Book were secured and used in our schools.

The actual accomplishments show that 8 schools were held at which 70 farmers were present. Upon the second follow up visit sixty percent of these were continuing with their accounts and are desirous of having summarizing schools in January.

(b) Farm Management Survey Studies - This project has as yet not been completed. The Assistant Director had planned to spend a large part of November and December working on this. If not completed this fall it will be carried on as a part of the 1924 program.

(c) Cost of Range Livestock Production - This project has not been completed. More time and effort is being made along this line in our range counties. Reference is made to the White Pine County Annual Report on Range Appraisal. Lack of blue prints is the reason for not including the complete piece of work here.

(d) Farm Account Book - The material has been prepared for a farm account book but has not yet been printed. It is in shape so that it can be used this coming year. The general page type has been maintained thruout.

(e) Farm Account Clubs - Only one farm account club was organized this year. There were five members enrolled and at the present time all are continuing their work. A summarizing school will be held with them at the completion of their work.

Summary - The summary of the total amount of farm management work done in this state is shown below.

Farm Management	
Number of farm account books distributed.....	131
Number of farmers keeping records in such acct. books throughout the year.....	32
Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpret- ing their accounts.....	11
Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	1
Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems according to recom- mendations.....	29
Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs.....	1
Number of members enrolled.....	boys... 3 girls... 2
Number of farmers advised relative to leases.....	5
Number of farm management and farm account schools held.....	8
Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records.....	42

B. Labor

The Assistant Director has not been engaged with this problem during the year. Several of the County Agents, however, have done valuable work as shown in a summary of these reports.

Number of farmers making better use of labor.....	32
Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines or other machinery to economize labor.....	33

C. Farm Credit

Literature has been disseminated to many farmers in the State with reference to the working of the new Intermediate Credit Act. In addition some assistance along this line has been rendered by the county agents during this year.

Number of farm loan or other credit associations organized with assistance of extension service.....	1
Membership in above associations.....	20
Number of other farmers assisted in securing credit.....	11

D. Marketing

The marketing problem in Nevada has had its ups and downs, and due to the failure of earlier attempts, very little has been undertaken this year.

The first endeavor along these lines was in co-operation with Governor James G. Scrugham. Mr. Aaron Sapiro, widely known authority on co-operative marketing, was induced to stop in Nevada for a series of three talks.

The first talk was before a delegation of farmers and extension agents at the Chamber of Commerce. The second was at a Rotary Club Luncheon and the third at the Community Center Hall in Fernley, where one-hundred and fifty farmers were present. His enthusiasm and grasp of the subject has left in the minds of our farmers the possibility of co-operative marketing, even in Nevada, where sparsity of production is the big handicap.

Stenographic notes were taken on all talks and over five-hundred copies of these were sent to farmers, stockmen and business men over the entire State.

The Result of this meeting was the securing of a Committee representing the Wool, Potato and Poultry interests of the State, together with Governor Scrugham, ex-Governor Emmett O. Boyle, W. A. Hardy, State Farm Bureau President, and a few extension agents, to gather marketing information and meet with Mr. Sapiro in his office and work out definite plans for marketing of these commodities.

The following plan was used in arranging for this meeting:

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING MEETING

San Francisco, California.

Office of Aaron Sapiro,

First National Bank Bldg.

Date:- July 16-17, 1923.

Place:- St. Francis Hotel 9:30 A.M., Monday July 16: Mr. Sapiro's office 10:00.

Object:- To discuss marketing problems confronting Nevada farmers and stockmen, with particular reference to Wool, Potatoes and Eggs.

To secure definite information on the following:-

1. Co-operative Marketing Law for Nevada.
2. Plan of procedure, Articles of Incorporation, Growers' Contracts, etc. for forming state-wide co-operative marketing organization for -

- (a) Wool
- (b) Potatoes
- (c) Eggs

COMMITTEE:-

James G. Scrugham - Governor of Nevada.
W. A. Hardy - President Nevada State Farm Bureau.
F. J. Dangberg - Representing Wool Growers.
C. G. Swingle - Representing Potato Growers.
A. F. Scanivino - Representing Poultry Growers.
Cecil W. Creel - Director Agricultural Extension.
Robert G. Foster - Assistant Director Agricultural Extension.
Thomas Buckman - Washoe County Extension Agent.
Joseph W. Wilson - Humboldt County Extension Agent.

PROCEDURE:-

1. Governor James G. Scrugham.
 - (a) Will attend conference and represent the State of Nevada.
 - (b) Will act as Chairman of Committee
2. W. A. Hardy - President Nevada State Farm Bureau
 - (a) Will represent State Farm Bureau.
 - (b) Will prepare questions which will bring out general existing marketing problems in the state.
 - (c) Will authorize expense of trip by Nevada State Farm Bureau jointly with other members of the Executive Committee.
3. Fred J. Dangberg - Representing Wool Growers.
 - (a) Will attend conference.
 - (b) Will work with Mr. Sapiro and committee on plan for State Wool Marketing Organization.
 - (c) Will state problem arising in forming Wool Marketing Association.

4. C. G. Swingle - Representing Potato Growers.

- (a) Will attend conference.
- (b) Will work with Mr. Sapiro and committee on plan for State Potato Marketing Organization.
- (c) Will state Potato Growers' problems.

5. A. F. Scanivino - Representing Poultry Producers.

- (a) Will attend conference.
- (b) Will work with Mr. Sapiro and committee on plan for State Poultry Marketing Organization.
- (c) Will present problems of Poultry Producers.

6. C. W. Creel - Director of Agricultural Extension

- (a) Will attend conference
- (b) Will contribute information on marketing problems.
- (c) Will discuss part Extension Division can take in poultry marketing work.

7. Robert G. Foster - Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

- (a) Will attend conference
- (b) Will arrange about getting committee
- (c) Will see each member of committee and secure their attendance at conference.
- (d) Will make dates with Mr. Sapiro, thru Governor Scrugham.
- (e) Will compile information on production, exports, imports, and transportation rates of Wool, Potatoes and Eggs for members of committee.
- (f) Will arrange for reservations and expense of committee.
- (g) Will provide members of committee with all information compiled.
- (h) Will provide members of committee with proper expense blanks.

8. Thomas E. Buckman - Washoe County Extension Agent

- (a) Will assist Mr. Foster in compilation of marketing statistics.
- (b) Will attend conference and represent the Extension Division in Potato and Poultry marketing.
- (c) Will assist in getting committee together.

9. Joseph W. Wilson - Humboldt County Extension Agent

- (a) Will attend conference.
- (b) Will represent Extension Division in Wool marketing.

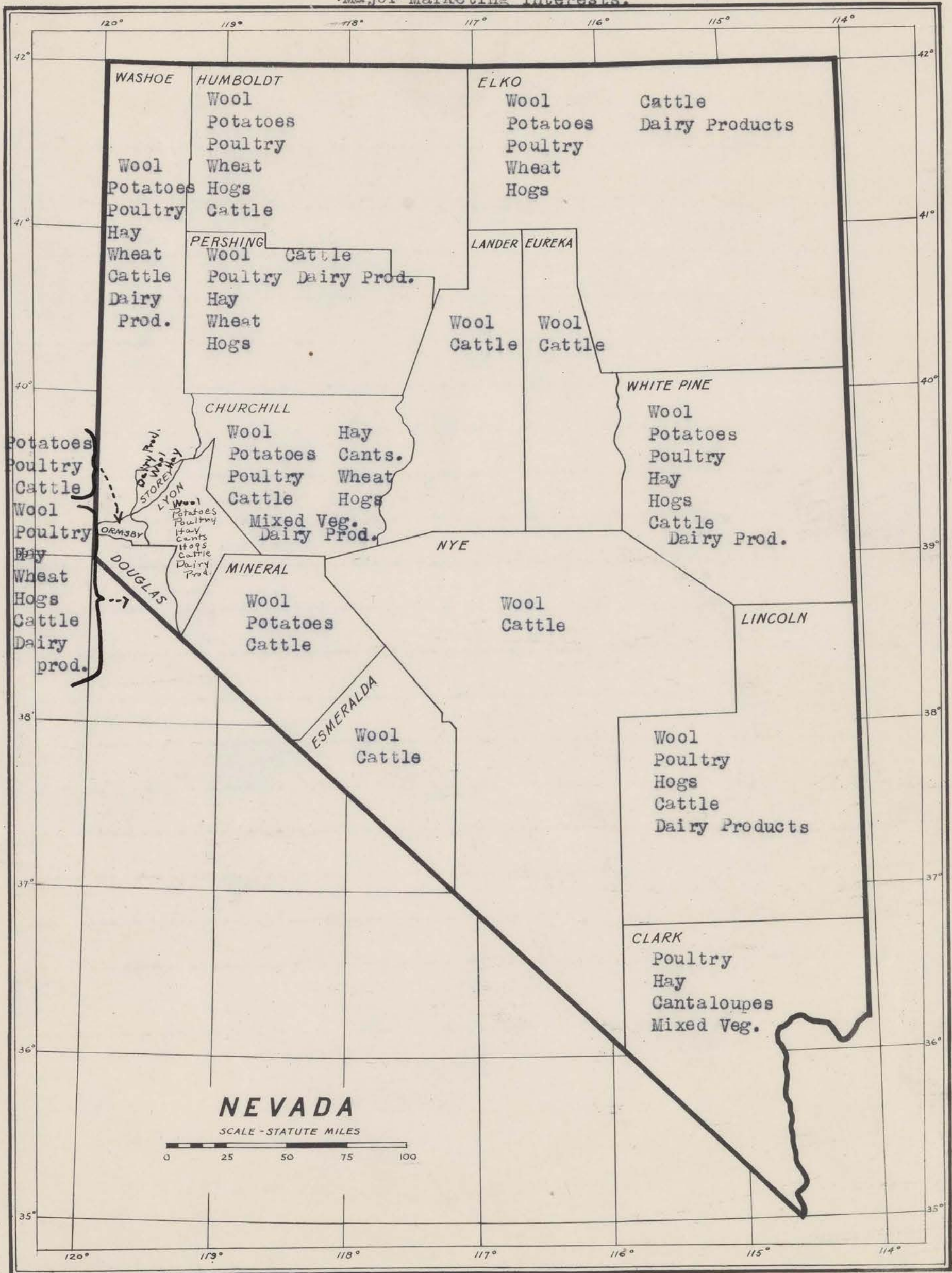
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(a) Major Marketing Interests Summarized - The following work and tabulation presents some of the marketing information secured prior to this meeting. In addition, both export and import shipments, freight rates and production statistics were gathered for Wool, Potatoes and Poultry.

MAJOR MARKETING INTERESTS

	Wool	Potatoes	Poultry	Hay	Cants.	Wheat	Hogs	Cattle	Mix. Veg.	Dairy Prod.
Churchill	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Clark			x	x	x				x	
Douglas	x		x	x		x	x	x		x
Elko	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x
Esmerelda	x							x		
Eureka	x							x		
Humboldt	x	x	x			x	x	x		
Lander	x							x		
Lincoln	x		x				x	x		x
Lyon	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
Mineral	x	x						x		
Nye	x							x		
Ormsby		x	x					x		
Pershing	x		x	x		x	x	x		x
Storey	x			x						x
Washoe	x	x	x	x		x		x		x
White Pine	x	x	x	x			x	x		x
Total										

Major Marketing Interests.



A. HOEN & CO. LITHO. BALTO. MD.

(b) The Result - The meeting resulted in securing a form for a Co-operative Marketing Law, association and marketing agreement for Poultry, Potatoes, Wool and Truck Crops organizations in the State, and a formulated plan of procedure and appointment of State Committees.

(c) Truck Crop Growers First to Organize - The Moapa Growers, Inc. was the first co-operative non-profit association to be organized, within the State. More than seventy percent of the commercial production has been signed up to date, a board of directors elected and plans made for active marketing of winter vegetables beginning about Christmas.

The following agreement and contract was used:

THE MOAPA GROWERS, INC.

MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT

000

The undersigned propose to organize a non-profit co-operative marketing association, without capital stock, under the laws of the State of Nevada, for the purpose of promoting, fostering and encouraging the business of growing and marketing truck crops co-operatively; for reducing speculation; for stabilizing the truck crop markets in the interest of the growers and the public; and for other pertinent purposes.

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual undertakings, and of the agreement of each and every other subscriber hereto, jointly and severally, each for himself, and collectively for the express benefit of the association to be organized, hereby agree as follows:-

1.

(a) Whenever the word "Association" is used herein it means The Moapa Growers, Incorporated, a non-profit, co-operative marketing association without capital stock, to be organized under the term hereof.

(b) Whenever the term "grower" is used herein it means a person or persons, firm, association or corporation engaged in the Moapa Valley, Clark County, Nevada, in the production of truck crops, directly or indirectly, wholly or partly.

2.

The subscribers will become members of The Moapa Growers, Inc., a non-profit co-operative marketing association without capital stock, to be organized under appropriate laws of the State of Nevada.

3.

The Association may admit to its membership any truck grower, including the landlord or tenant or lessor of land in the Moapa Valley, on which truck crops are grown, provided the landlord or lessor

receives all or part of the rental in truck crops.

4.

The office of the Association shall be at Overton, Nevada; and the affairs of the Association shall be controlled by a Board of five (5) Directors, to be elected annually.

5.

All officers and employees of the Association who handle funds or negotiable instruments shall be adequately bonded.

6.

Every member of the Association shall have one vote.

7.

The Association shall confine itself to the problems of and marketing of truck crops only and for its members only. It shall have suitable Articles of incorporation and By-Laws, stating the purposes and powers of the Association, the right and duties of members, manner of forfeiture of membership, value of property interests on withdrawal or expulsion from membership and any other necessary, pertinent and important points of organization.

8.

The following named persons shall act as an Organization Committee, which shall select its own Chairman and Secretary, acting in co-operation with the prospective Association members, which may increase its members, meet as, when and where it may desire, have power to elect new members in place of any resigning or unable to act; and generally direct all organization activities hereunder.

(1) Sam Wells	(5) Norman Shurtliff
(2) Bert Mills	(6) Wallace Jones
(3) Harry Frehner	(7) John Bunker
(4) R. O. Gibson	

9.

Every member shall pay an entrance or membership fee of _____ Dollars, which fee shall be paid to the Organization Committee of The Moapa Growers, Incorporated, to cover the expense of organization, printing, publicity, etc. Any balance remaining after such expenses are paid, must be returned to each member ratably.

10.

(a) If by November 30, 1923, signatures of truck crop growers covering an acreage equal to at least sixty (60) percent of the truck crops grown for commercial purposes in the Moapa Valley, to be marketed during 1923 and 1924, shall not have been secured to this agreement, the

Organization Committee shall so notify every subscriber at his address noted below, prior to December 10, 1923, and the grower shall have the right to cancel his signature and the agreement signed by him at any time prior to December 15, 1923.

(b) If signatures of such growers shall be secured by or before said date, November 30, 1923, the Organization Committee shall notify every subscriber at his address noted below, then this agreement shall be binding upon all the subscribers in all of its terms and there shall be no right of withdrawal whatsoever.

(c) For all matters of acreage or signatures and for all statements of fact in connection herewith, the written statement of the Organization Committee, signed by its Chairman, shall be absolutely conclusive, with or without notice to the subscribers.

11.

(a) The Organization Committee shall keep full, true and detailed accounts of expenditures, including salaries, fees and costs of every kind; and shall render written reports thereof to the members of the Association when organized; and shall thereupon turn over to the Association any balance remaining free of obligation.

(b) The Treasurer of the Committee shall be adequately Bonded.

(c) If the Signatures of such growers shall not have been secured by November 30, 1923, the funds on hand shall be prorated among the subscribers, after payment of all debts; and the account shall be audited and the report be made available for inspection by all subscribers.

12.

(a) We do hereby authorize the Organization Committee as the representative of all the subscribers, to take such steps as it may deem proper to secure subscribers hereto; and when the adequate number is secured, to hold primary elections and have the signers elect permanent directors from among growers subscribing hereto; and to take all steps necessary and advisable to organize Association.

(b) The Association when organized shall make every reasonable effort to secure signatures of additional growers to the Standard Truck Crop Marketing Agreement.

13.

This Association may unite with other associations, organized under a similar agreement and for similar purposes, to form a central agency for co-ordinating the activities of all such associations within this State, and for carrying out the purposes thereof in an efficient and centralized manner.

14.

After due investigation the Association may cause a warehousing

or other Corporation to be organized in any community or district where any such need is indicated for the purpose of leasing, purchasing or constructing and operating warehouses, farms for seed purposes, by-product plants, factories, or other places for handling any truck crops delivered by members of this or other Associations.

(a) Such Corporation shall have an appropriate name, indicating the district; and shall have common capital stock and preferred stock in amounts estimated as sufficient for their purposes by the Directors of the Association.

(b) The Association shall send a written notice to every member in that district, notifying the members of the intention to organize such a corporation, specifying the amount of Capital Stock involved; nature of plants, location of plants and general purposes.

(c) The members shall have thirty (30) days within which to signify their dissent or disapproval of such a plan. If within thirty (30) days of the mailing of such notices by the Association, the majority fail to file written notices of such disapproval or dissent, the Association may proceed with its program and organize the corporation as indicated.

(d) The authorized common stock shall ultimately exceed in amount the authorized preferred stock. The common stock shall be sold only to members of the Association at par; but no member shall purchase originally or directly more than enough to qualify him as a director. The common stock shall have all the voting power of the corporation.

(e) The preferred capital stock shall be divided into _____ equal classes, all bearing _____ percent cumulative dividends and having a similar preference, subject to retirement with a bonus of _____ percent, at the rate of one class or one-fifth thereof annually, beginning _____, 19____.

The preferred stock may be sold to any person, firm or corporation whatsoever.

(f) The original issue of preferred stock shall not exceed _____ cents for each unit of truck crops covered by signatures hereof, but this amount may be increased proportionately as the production so signed increases.

(g) The Association shall make a cross-contract with the Corporation, providing substantially as follows:

That the Corporation shall handle, process, condition, manufacture, treat, store, ship and deliver, all as required and directed by the Association, the truck crops delivered to it by and at the order of the Association. Such service will be on a non-profit basis; and the Corporation shall receive therefore only the actual cost of such operations, and a guarantee of payments of and of retirement of each class of preferred stock according to its terms, dividends on outstanding stock; and sufficient amounts for taxes, insurance, depreciation, betterments and commercial and secondary charges, all as the Directors of the Association may instruct and limit the Corporation and not otherwise.

(h) The Corporation shall agree to do no buying or selling of truck crops whatsoever.

(i) Any warehouse shall be conducted as a public warehouse, with such charges as may be imposed through an official body or with such charges as are generally prevalent in the district; and any profits made from such operations as a public warehouse shall be utilized for payments of overhead expenses of the Corporation.

(j) The Association shall retire each class of preferred stock and pay the dividends on the stock by deductions from the marketing proceeds of the members.

(k) As the deductions are made, the Association will calculate the contribution from the proceeds of each grower's truck crops; and the Corporation will credit and issue from time to time to each member common stock in an equivalent amount at the book value thereof, as conclusively established by the Directors of the Association, as soon as the aggregate deductions equal the book value of one or more shares.

(l) Where there are existing warehouses or other plants, the Association shall use every effort to make a fair contract with such warehouses or plants for any services here contemplated; and shall arrange to pay therefor adequately and fairly, rather than build or construct any plants.

The Association must make every effort to so contract with the plants of or affiliated with The Moapa Growers, Incorporated.

15.

(a) The subscriber agrees to be bound by the terms of the following Marketing Agreement:

For such purpose, signatures to the Association Contract shall be deemed to all effects the same as signatures to this said Marketing Agreement and as acceptance of each and every provision thereof and herein, as of the date of notice of acceptance by the Board of Directors, such notice shall be mailed to each subscriber at his address, as noted below.

(b) The subscriber here applies for membership in the Association when organized; and expressly agrees that his signature to the Association Contract and to the Marketing Agreement shall be irrevocable; and that he so agrees, in order to induce other growers to sign this agreement for his benefit, as well as their own general benefit and the public welfare.

Acceptance of this application for membership and of the Marketing Agreement shall be deemed conclusive, upon the mailing of the notice by the Association; and such mailing and notices shall be conclusively established by the affidavit of the Secretary of the Association.

THE MOAPA GROWERS, INCORPORATED

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION MARKETING AGREEMENT.

oOo

The Moapa Growers, Incorporated, a non-profit association, with its principal office at Overton, Nevada, hereinafter called the Association, first party and the undersigned grower, second party, agree:

1.

The Grower is a member of the Association and is helping to carry out the express aims of the Association for co-operative marketing; for minimizing speculation and waste; and for stabilizing truck crop markets in the interest of the growers and the public, through this and similar undertakings by other growers.

2.

The Association agrees to buy and the Grower agrees to sell and deliver to the Association all of the truck produced or acquired by or for him in Nevada for the years 1924, 1925, and 1926, except such as he may reserve for seed and family use or for sale at retail locally for immediate local consumption.

3.

The Grower expressly warrants that he has not heretofore contracted to sell, market or deliver, any of his said truck crops to any person, firm or corporation, except as noted at the end of this Agreement. Any truck crops covered by such existing contracts or crop mortgage shall be excluded from the terms hereof for the period and to the extent noted, if the lien holder so enforces his right to possession.

4.

(a) The Grower agrees that he will harvest and will deliver all his marketable truck crops at the Association's shipping station at _____ in said State, in such quantities and condition and at such times as the Association, or its agent, may direct, during the term of this contract. When requested the Grower shall report to the Association the acreage to be grown by him during the year of truck crops covered by this contract. During the growing season the Grower shall also furnish such information concerning said truck crops as may be requested by the Association.

(b) Any deduction or allowance or loss that the Association may make or suffer on account of inferior grade, quality or condition at delivery shall be charged the grower individually.

(c) The Association shall make rules and regulations and shall provide inspectors and graders to standardize and grade the quality of and the method and manner of handling, and shipping such truck crops, and the grower agrees to observe and perform any such rules and regulations and to accept the grading established by the Association.

(d) The Association may authorize the grower to retain or store truck crops at his farm or otherwise; and in any such case, for all purposes of this contract, it shall be assumed that the association has received and accepted delivery and they shall be deemed delivered for all purposes of determining pools. This provision shall be subject to definite regulations by the Association to prevent confusion or mistakes; and reports must be made thereon on forms to be provided by the Association, Grading hereunder may be deferred.

5.

The Association shall pool or mingle the truck crops of the Grower with truck crops of a like variety, grade and quality, delivered during the same pool period by other growers, as determined by the Association. The Association shall grade the truck crops and its classification shall be conclusive.

6.

The Association agrees to resell such truck crops, together with truck crops of a like variety, grade and quality delivered by other Growers under similar contracts, at the best prices obtained by it, under market conditions at the time of resale, and to pay over the net amount received therefrom as payment in full to the Growers named in contracts generally similar to this contract, according to the quantity of truck crops delivered in the same pool period by each of them, after deducting therefrom overhead, selling costs and expenses, costs of transportation, supplies, packing, processing, handling, grading and storing, and a sufficient amount to provide for the creation of commercial reserves and depreciation as conclusively determined by the Association and for the payment of interest and such sums as may be necessary for the retirement of preferred stock of subsidiary warehousing corporations which may be organized in accordance with the membership agreement of the Association.

7.

The Grower agrees that the Association may handle in its discretion, some of the truck crops in one way and some in another; but the net proceeds of all truck crops of like variety, quality and grade in any pool, less charges, costs and advances, shall be divided ratably among the growers in proportion to their deliveries to such pool, payments to be made from time to time until all accounts in each pool are settled.

8.

The Association may sell the said truck crops within or without this State, directly to dealers or shippers, or otherwise, at such times and upon such conditions and terms as it may deem profitable, fair and advantageous to the growers, in any condition or form, and it may sell all or any part of the truck crops to or through any agency, now established or to be hereafter established, for the co-operative marketing of the truck crops of growers in this and or states throughout the United States, under such conditions as will serve the joint interests of the grower

and the public; and any proportionate expense connected therewith shall be deemed marketing costs under paragraph 6.

9.

The Grower agrees that the Association may borrow money in its name on the truck crops delivered hereunder or through drafts, acceptances, notes or otherwise; or on any warehouse receipts, or bills of lading or upon any accounts for the sale of truck crops or on any commercial paper delivered therefor or otherwise. The Association, in its discretion, shall prorate all or part of the money so received ratably among the growers upon whose truck crops said money was borrowed; or use the same for any corporate purpose.

10.

The Association may establish selling offices, warehouses, marketing, statistical or other agencies in any place.

11.

The Grower shall have the right to stop growing truck crops and to grow anything at any time at his free discretion; but if he produces any truck crops during the term hereof, all such truck crops shall be included under the terms of this agreement.

12.

Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as compelling the grower to deliver any specified quantity of truck crops per year, but he shall deliver all the truck crops produced or acquired by or for him except amounts reserved in paragraph 2; and the Association shall have title to all such truck crops upon delivery thereof.

13.

(a)

This agreement shall be binding upon the Grower, as long as he produces truck crops directly or indirectly, or has the legal right to exercise control of any commercial truck crops, or any interest therein during the term of this contract.

(b) If this agreement is signed by the members of a co-partnership, it shall apply to them and each of them individually in the event of the dissolution or termination of the said copartnership.

(c) If the Grower places a crop mortgage upon any of his crops during the term hereof, the Association shall have the right to take delivery of his truck crops and to pay off all or part of the crop mortgaged for the account of the Grower and to charge the same against him individually.

The Grower may place crop mortgages upon his truck crops but agrees to notify the Association in writing prior to making any such mortgage; and this Association may advise the Grower in any such transactions.

14.

(a) The Grower hereby expressly authorizes the Association to deliver to any corporation, with warehouses or other plants co-operating with this Association, any or all of his truck crops for handling, processing, or storing; and to charge against his truck crops the prorated costs of such services and his prorated shares of the funds necessary to create a reserve to absorb the costs of any such plants or warehouses, in addition to the deduction provided for in paragraph 6 of this marketing agreement.

(b) The Grower shall not be charged for such deductions except on account of warehouses or plants within his immediate district or his use, all as conclusively determined by the Association; and for such deductions, the grower shall receive a prorata interest in such plants.

15.

The Grower agrees to mail to the Association from time to time any statistical data requested on the forms provided for that purpose by the Association.

16.

This agreement is one of a series generally similar in terms, comprising with all such agreements, signed by individual growers, or otherwise, one single contract between the Association and the said Growers, mutually and individually obligated under all of the terms thereof. The Association shall be deemed to be acting in its own name for all such growers, in any action or legal proceedings on or arising out of this Contract.

17.

(a) Inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate; and inasmuch as it is now and ever will be impracticable and extremely difficult to determine the actual damage resulting to the Association, should the Grower fail so to sell and deliver all of his truck crops, the Grower hereby agrees to pay to the Association for all truck crops delivered, sold, consigned, withheld or marketed by or for him, other than in accordance with the terms hereof, a sum equal to fifty (50) percent of the current market value thereof at the time of the breach or approximately at such time, as liquidated damages for the breach of this contract, all parties agreeing that this contract is one of a series dependent for its true value upon the adherence of each and all of the growers to each and all of the said contracts.

(b) The Grower agrees that in the event of a breach by him of any provision regarding delivery of truck crops, the Association shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent breach or further breach hereof and to a decree for specific performance hereof; and the parties agree that this is a contract for the purchase and sale of personal property under special circumstances and conditions and that the buyer or grower cannot go to the open market and buy truck crops to replace any which the Grower may fail to deliver.

(c) If the Association brings any action whatsoever, by reason of a breach hereof, the Grower agrees to pay the Association all costs of court, costs for bonds and otherwise, expenses of travel and all expenses arising out of or caused by the litigation and any reasonable attorney fees expended or incurred by it in any such proceedings; and all such costs and expenses shall be included in the judgment and shall be entitled to the benefit of any lien securing any payment thereunder.

Read, considered and signed by the Grower, as of the date determined by the Association Contract, in the State of Nevada.

(End of Marketing Agreement)

19.

It is expressly agreed that this instrument is one of a series substantially identical in terms. All such instruments shall be deemed one contract for the purpose of binding the subscriber, to the same extent as if all the subscribers had signed only one such contract.

20.

The parties agree that there are no oral or other conditions, promises, covenants, representations or inducements in addition to or at variance with any terms here of and that this agreement represents the voluntary and clear understanding of both parties fully and completely.

Read, considered and signed at _____, Nevada, this
_____ day of _____, 192__.

DO NOT SIGN WITHOUT READING.

Landlord or Tenant _____

GROWER _____
(sign here)

P. O. Address _____

My acreage in 1923 is _____

My farm is in _____ County

I load at _____ Station or Siding

I have placed a mortgage or other lien on my 192__

crop in favor of _____

P. O. Address _____

To date preliminary steps have been taken to interest the wool growers, potato men and poultry producers in a cooperative marketing organization. It is thought that the desire should come from the farmers themselves, and the function of the extension division that of advisor only.

Summary

The summary of the total amount of marketing work done in this state is shown below:

Cooperative marketing association organized during the year upon suggestions or with counsel of the extension service.

	Members	Products Handled	Products Sold Value
a. Moapa Vegetable Growers, Inc.	23	Truck Crops	
b. Fernley Valley Producers Ass'n	21	Cantaloupes	\$ 28,277.35

Number of other cooperative marketing associations in the county with which the extension service counseled or advised.....1

Number of members in such associations.....30

Total Sales of products by associations included in above question.....	Value.....	10,500.00
	Profit.....	900.00

Number of farmers and housewives assisted by extension service in buying and selling thru other channels than cooperative associations.....243

Total purchases of supplies by farmers and housewives included in above question.....	Value.....	15,541.50
	Saving.....	725.00

Total sales of products by farmers and housewives.....	Value.....	161,500.00
	Profit.....	90,150.00

Number of farms grading or standardizing products.....46

Other data: Classification, selection and dehorning range beef herds resulting in a profit of at least \$2 per head on 1500 cattle or.....		3,000.00
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- Laborers furnished farmers for harvesting crops.
- Use of potatoe graders established.
- One shipper using branded sacks for spuds.
- Reduction in freight rates from Mason Valley points to California markets.
- 11 cars of hogs and cattle shipped for cooperative marketing.
- All potatoes shipped in 1923 inspected before shipping.- Churchill Co.
- 131 farmers enrolled in farm accounts school.
- Successful cooperative purchases of 3 carloads of cement, 4 carloads of feed corn.
- Successful purchase and distribution of a cooperative order for intelligently recommended variety, commercial, or orchard trees and grape roots, \$25,000 order.

State Grading Law Helps Farmer.

At the last session of the State Legislature, a grading law was passed as a result of efforts on the part of the State Farm Bureau. At the present time, the State Sealer of Weights has established grade standard potatoes, honey, cantaloupes, grapes, Bermuda onion, Northern grain onion,

Head Lettuce, ranger celery, cauliflower, cabbage. The practical results of this law is proving more popular with the farmers of the state every day. A copy of the law follows:

(Approved March 8, 1923)

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. In this act, the term "Sealer" means the state sealer of weights and measures. "Agricultural products" shall include horticultural, viticultural, dairy, bee, and any and all farm products; the word "person" shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, or two or more individuals having a joint or common interest; words used import the singular or the plural as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. In order to promote, protect, further and develop the agricultural interests of this state, the sealer is hereby authorized and empowered after investigation and public hearing to fix and promulgate official standards for grading and classifying any or all agricultural products grown or produced in this state and to fix and promulgate official standards for containers of farm products and to change any of them from time to time.

SEC. 3. In promulgating the standards or any alterations of such standards, the sealer shall specify the date or dates when the same shall become effective and shall give public notice not less than thirty (30) days in advance of such date or dates by such means as he deems proper, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ reasonable methods for diffusing information concerning the standard that may be fixed by him for any agricultural product or container.

SEC. 4. The sealer is authorized to fix and promulgate as the official standard for this state for any agricultural product or container the standard for such product or container which may have been promulgated or announced therefor under the authority of the Congress of the United States, and in carrying out the provisions of this act the sealer is authorized to cooperate with the United States or any department thereof in accomplishing the matter and things provided for herein.

SEC. 5. The sealer is hereby authorized to designate any competent employee or agent of the department of weights and measures, and upon satisfactory evidence of competency may license any other person, and charge and collect a reasonable fee for such license, to inspect or classify agricultural products in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe at such places as the volume of business may be found to warrant the furnishing of such inspection service, at the request of persons having an interest in such products, and to ascertain and to certify to such persons the grade, classification, quality or condition thereof, and such other pertinent facts as the sealer may require. The sealer is authorized to fix, assess, and collect, or cause to be collected, fees for such services when they are performed by employees or agents to the department of weights and measures. Licensed inspectors may charge and collect as compensation for such services only such fees as may be approved by the sealer. The sealer may suspend or revoke any license whenever, after an opportunity for hearing has been afforded to the licensee, the sealer shall determine that such license is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly failed to correctly certify the grade,

classification, quality or condition or any agricultural product, or has violated any provisions of this act or of the regulations made hereunder. Pending investigations the sealer may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing.

SEC. 6. Whenever any quantity of any agricultural product shall have been inspected hereunder and question arises as to whether the certificate issued therefor shows the true grade, classification, quality or conditions of such product, any interested person, subject to such regulations as the sealer may prescribe, may appeal the question to him and he is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary and to determine and issue a finding of the true grade or classification of the product or of the quality or condition thereof. Whenever an appeal shall be taken to the sealer under this act, he shall charge and assess and collect, or cause to be collected, a reasonable fee, to be fixed by him, which shall be refunded if the appeal is sustained.

SEC. 7. A certificate when not superseded by a finding on appeal, or a finding on appeal of the grade, classification, quality or condition or any agricultural product issued under this act, and all certificates issued under authority of the Congress of the United States relating to the grade, classification, quality, or condition of agricultural products, shall be accepted in any court of this state as prima facie evidence of the true grade, classification, condition or quality of such agricultural product at the time of its inspection.

SEC. 8. The sealer is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate regulations for carrying out the purpose and provisions of this act. All fees and moneys collected or received by employees or agents of the department of weights and measures under this act and the regulations which may be promulgated hereunder shall be turned into the state treasury to be there maintained in a separate fund which is hereby appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. The sealer may appoint employees and agents to assist in carrying out the provisions of this act, and may fix their compensation.

SEC. 10. Any employee or agent employed under this act or any inspector licensed hereunder who shall knowingly inspect, grade or classify improperly any agricultural product or shall knowingly give any incorrect certificate of grade, classification, quality or condition or shall accept money or other consideration directly or indirectly for any incorrect or improper performance of duty, and any person who shall improperly influence or attempt to improperly influence any such agent, employee or licensed inspector in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 11. If any quantity of any agricultural product shall have been inspected and a certificate issued hereunder showing the grade, classification, quality or condition thereof, no person shall

represent that the grade, classification, quality or condition of such product at the time and place of such inspection was other than as shown by such certificate. Whenever any standard for a container for an agricultural product becomes effective under this act, no person thereafter shall pack for sale, offer for sale consign for sale, or sell and deliver, in a container, any such agricultural product to which the standard is applicable, unless the container conform to the standard, subject to such variations therefrom as may be allowed in the regulations made under this act, unless such product be brought from outside of the state and offered for sale, consigned for sale or sold in the original package. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 12. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act or the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect upon its passage and approval.

SEC. 15. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Economic Information Disseminated

In order that farmers, livestock men, and others might be informed on economical and marketing information generally and within the State, the assistant director, as a part of the Agricultural Economic project, began compiling and sending out "The Agricultural Barometer," the first issue appearing July 15. After five issues had been mailed, a survey was taken to find out whether it was desirable to continue the publication. The results of this survey is given in the November issue attached herewith.

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

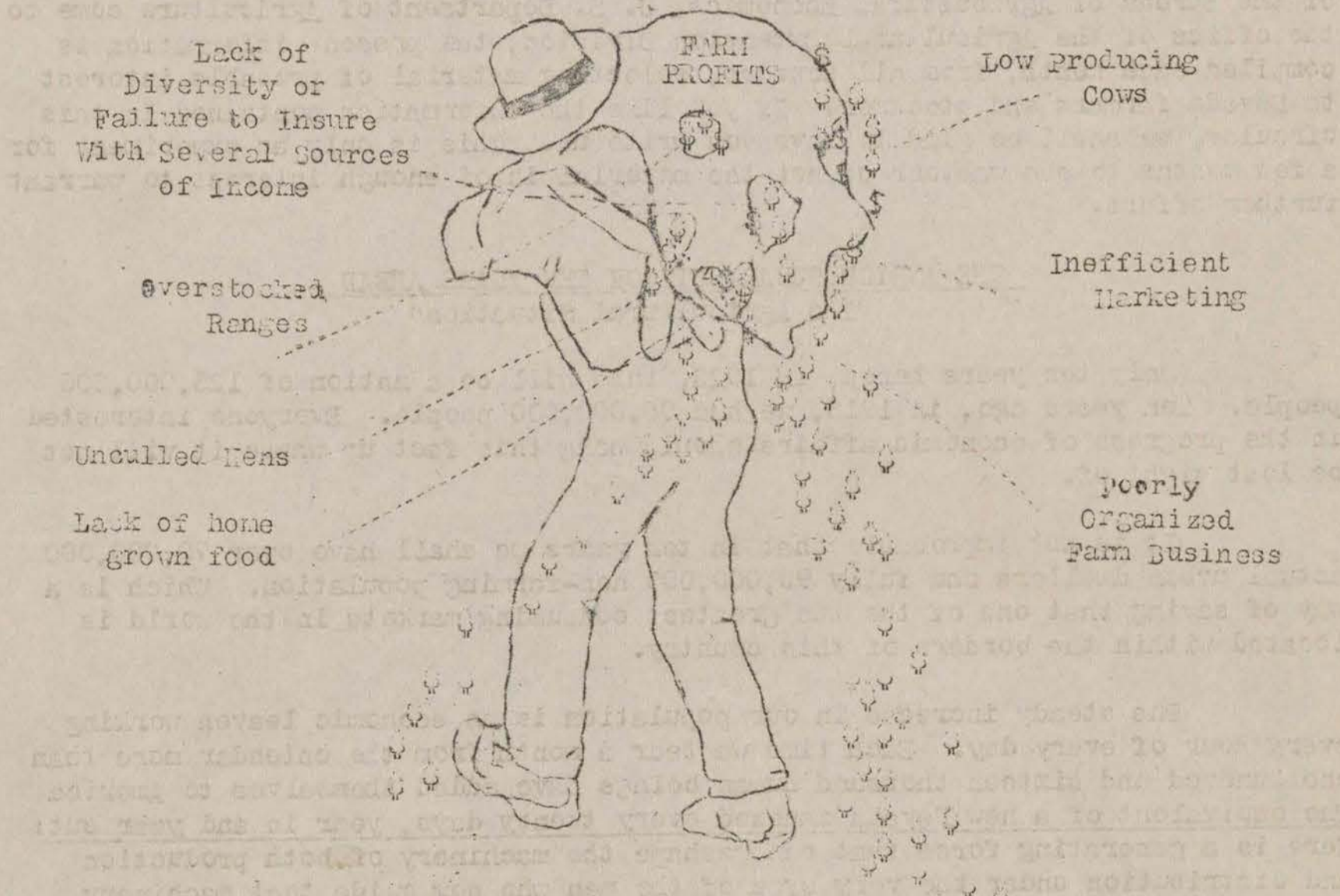
JULY 15, 1923

Vol. I-N

ARE YOUR PROFITS LEAKING AWAY

IF SO

ARE YOU PATCHING UP THE HOLES



"Cooperation - means - to so conduct yourself that others can work with you."

NEVADA

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

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization
Information Collected by the
Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

July 15, 1923

Vol. 1, No. 1

OUR PURPOSE

There appears each month in many different publications, items along lines of economic interest to farmers and stockmen of Nevada. It is not possible for each farmer to take or read all publications which appear, nor is it possible for any one publication to collect all information along these lines and publish it for their subscribers.

Since a majority of the leading agricultural publications and circulars of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture come to the office of the Agricultural Extension Division, the present information is compiled each month, from all sources, selecting material of probable interest to Nevada farmers and stockmen. If you like the information contained in this circular, we shall be glad to have you write us. This is only an experiment for a few months to see whether or not the material is of enough interest to warrant further effort.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK TEN YEARS AHEAD "The Agricultural Situation"

Only ten years hence, in 1922, this will be a nation of 125,000,000 people. Ten years ago, in 1913, we had 96,000,000 people. Everyone interested in the progress of economic affairs should hang this fact up where it will not be lost sight of.

It is not improbable that in ten years we shall have over 70,000,000 actual urban dwellers and fully 90,000,000 non-farming population. Which is a way of saying that one of the two greatest consuming markets in the world is located within the borders of this country.

The steady increase in our population is an economic leaven working every hour of every day. Each time we tear a month from the calendar more than one hundred and sixteen thousand human beings have added themselves to America. The equivalent of a new Nevada annexed every twenty days, year in and year out! Here is a generating force that can reshape the machinery of both production and distribution under the very eyes of the men who now guide that machinery.

Production does not adjust itself exactly and steadily to demand. Such adjustment moves rather like the waves of the sea; a rise, a crest, a forward sweep, then a pause or perhaps recession, followed by rise, crest, and so on. If demand were constant and could be immediately satisfied, there would be no business cycle.

Agriculture is now in the trough of the wave. Between its crest of 1919 and the next crest lie an unknown number of years - perhaps ten; perhaps fifteen. But if any man questions whether the force exists that can drive it again into one of those long forward sweeps, let him consult the population statistics of the United States.

One main reason why agriculture has not been enjoying a boom comparable to the urban industrial boom this spring is because demand for foodstuffs is not cumulative. If the normal demand for new houses, automobiles, or railway equipment is not met in a given year it is keener than ever the next year. The country has lately been making up some of seven years' unsatisfied demand for the aforementioned basic equipment.

The demand for textiles is cumulative. A family may go a year or two or more without buying much cloth, but eventually it comes into the market again and buys to replenish stocks as well as for immediate consumption. Textiles, in consequence, have shared in the boom of this spring. That has had a great deal to do with the relative strength of cotton and wool prices.

But while fiber producers reap the advantages of accumulated demand, food producers do not. No family carries its appetite of one year along into the next year. The stomach must be satisfied every day, but its demand the next day - and the next year - is repetition, not accumulation. It is true that demand varies with season or employment for individual products like milk, eggs, fruit, beef, etc. It varies by regions, and for foods of high quality. But the presumption is that in normal times a nation eats about the same gross quantity of food per capita one year with another.

All of which is rather basic to a consideration of production and prices over the next few years.

Debt and Credit.

One of the rural community's very serious problems during the next five or ten years will be debt. There is a wide-spread hang-over of debt contracted for current production during 1921. Also, many individuals overextended themselves when times were good, and so did communities. New schools and public buildings, new roads, new bridges, a vast program of improvements swept the country. This was all needed. It was all in line with sound progress. But it all cost money. When prices and farm property values receded, the towering bulk of bond issues and local tax budgets was left rearing itself like a wharf at low tide.

This whole matter of debt requires some straight thinking if it is not to become confused with that of credit. Agriculture has acquired important new credit facilities. Wise use of these means insistent emphasis upon the fact that borrowing money to pay current debts does not get an individual very far. It more often leads to certain trouble. When men are in desperate situation, as some wheat growers of the Northwest and stockmen of the Southwest have been, almost any expedient is fair. In 1921 farmers all over the country had to borrow to pay taxes and interest. But this is not the average case on American farms for any length of time. It will not be the average case from now on. The farm business needs credit for production and marketing just as does every other business. If a man can increase his profitable output or can cut down his cost of

production by borrowing money, well and good. But unless borrowing a sum of money quite apparently leads to an added profit somewhere in the business, it is precisely like over-indulgence in any strong stimulant. The thought here is of the future, not of the distressing times of 1920 and 1921 which were in a class by themselves.

New Equipment

The burden of debt with which agriculture is loaded adds pointed significance to the run-down condition of its productive plant. Somehow in the next ten years a gigantic supply of new capital must be saved up and reinvested in the farm plant. It is doubtful if any great industry ever was called upon to turn out a capacity product with its physical equipment in such shape.

Before 1933, three-fourths of the farm buildings will require new roofs and new paint. Probably a half-million new houses, barns, and auxiliary buildings will have to be built. Half the present mileage of fencing will have to be replaced and much new fence put up. Millions of new tile must be laid. The haying and harvest machinery will have to be replaced almost entirely; tillage machinery in large part; wagons, harnesses, etc. in part. Millions of new automobiles, tractors, and trucks must be bought. Millions of tons of new piping, wiring, barn equipment and small tools; millions of new gas engines and stationary power appliances; millions of feet of lumber and tons of cement must all be bought. Millions of tons of fertilizer and lime must be poured into the soil of the East and South to restore pre-war fertility. The country's work horses are old; we have gotten six or eight years behind in normal colt supply; before 1933 almost a new crop of work horses must be raised. This will cost something.

For three years farmers have patiently patched, mended, repaired and used makeshifts. Sometime in the coming decade the farm must have about the same replenishment and renewal of productive plant that the railroads are now going through. At a conservative estimate, from eight to twelve billion dollars of new capital will have to go into the farm plant for physical equipment within the next ten years.

Thus, the credit problem has more than one angle to it. On the farmer's side there must be care in using the new sources that have been opened to him. As for the men who control great capital resources, they must realize agriculture's real and unusual need for new capital; and they must realize that farming in this country is still a basic industry - an industry with a future that will pay ample returns on every dollar wisely invested.

Markets

On the market side, it is difficult to think the outlook is as dark as sometimes painted.

The domestic market is broadening to the tune of 1,400,000 new consumers every twelve months. It is broadening more than that, for the United States is a country of increasing industrial productivity. As our urban community produces more per worker its purchasing power per worker also increases. Some of that increased purchase-power is used for better food and more cloth.

The foreign market for farm products - by which is usually meant Europe - does not look as good, perhaps, as last year. A year is only an incident, however, in the long-time situation.

So far as small grain production is concerned, Russia always looms in the background as our competitor some time in future. The North Sea countries and the Danube Basin are coming forward with more hogs. In the case of cotton and pork products, America can compete with the world. The time is rather likely to come when Europe will again be a powerful bidder for these things. Her need is great enough; it is a question of rebuilding her purchasing power, or in other words her industrial production. On the latter score, it is surprising to note the progress in industrial output that has been made within the year by Western and even Central Europe - in spite of the Ruhr situation and Eastern disturbances. The balance of trade is already against the United States, which is not entirely a calamity for us. Of course, it is conceivable that Europe might drag along through a protracted welter of strife and misery. It is also conceivable that we might wake up some morning to find the reparation question substantially settled and Europe an unimagined distance on the road to economic recovery. Looking ahead a few years, it would seem that this country might well think twice before it cuts out any big part of its cotton and pork production on the theory that our foreign market has permanently gone to the dogs. However, that will be determined by the course of prices, not by theorizing.

Changing Production

The outlook from the standpoint of individual producers exhibits, in some respects, new angles.

The horse situation is a sample of changing conditions. The city market for horses has in great measure diminished. Likewise the market for light-weight stock of the roadster type. Horse production, reacting to low prices, has fallen off until the country is several years behind in normal colt raising. Most all prophets agree that the demand for heavy horses is likely to improve before many years. The character of the horse market of 1923, however, is going to differ from that of 1913.

A reaction from the depression in horse prices is evident in hay and oats. Not many years since, timothy hay commanded a splendid city market and was a frequent cash crop throughout the East. Whether this will continue at the old rate is doubtful. The same thing applies to oats, which have a big use as horse feed. Oats fit well in the cropping scheme of the Central States, and they will always be grown for local use. Whether they can continue to occupy their old place as a straight money crop is a question.

There is some disposition to grow more rye, especially in poorer soils and where winter wheat is doubtful in yield or profit. In Europe, population increase has steadily been accompanied by increase in production of rye.

The future of wheat is full of question marks. World wheat production is now adjusted with Russia out of reckoning as an exporter. Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States expanded their production sufficiently to just about make up for the loss of the Russian supply. But Russia gives evidence of ability to come back as a wheat exporter. Her reentrance into that rank might

conceivably raise world supply in a normal year to the point where regions of high production cost would distinctly feel the effects. Cost of production is probably higher in this country than in the world's newer regions. It is higher in some sections of this country than others.

On the other hand, the domestic market is constantly growing. We are all eaters of straight wheat bread. Some men have it that within a very few years the United States will cease to have a wheat surplus for export anyhow.

Certainly, at prevailing cost of production and at the prices received in the last three years, wheat has become a crop of questionable profit in those regions where the yield is frequently below average. It is in these very regions, however, that substitution of other enterprises for wheat is a most difficult problem. Here is a problem in farm management that may well engage the best thought of certain sections of the Wheat Belt proper. The eastern and southern winter wheat areas can, and have, simply cut down their acreage in favor of other crops.

During the war period there was a visible swing to production of the great money crops. Afterward, following the fall in prices, there was some drift back into the feed crops and into the livestock which represents most economical means of carrying over such crops on the farm. In consequence, the country accumulated a reservoir of cattle and hogs. Recent market prices therefor indicate the accumulation.

The presumption is that production of hogs and cattle will continue up and down in certain cycles, and that the tendency will presently be downward. Such is the natural reaction of human judgment, accentuated also by production factors which man can not control.

This calls up the great problem of stabilizing production. Nobody who understands farm conditions is going to preach on that subject. Nevertheless, there is great room for broader judgment on the price situation at any given time. Far-sighted men learn that it is not necessarily the best time to get into hogs or potatoes or other things when the price is high. That is, in fact, often a good time to begin to trim sails. Neither is it time to lose all faith when the price is low. That is precisely a good time to think about putting on more sail. Men who are the steady successes in every farm community generally produce a fairly stable output one year with another. In gauging their crop acreages and breeding herds, they exercise a certain stability of judgment which is not upset by the ups and downs of price. This requires a mixture of both faith and courage, but it almost always pays.

One factor which is going to influence production is the increase in specialized or "commercial" type of farm. The poultry industry is gradually being taken over by specialized poultry farms. The fruit industry is already dominated by the "commercial" orchards and vineyards. This trend is evident in potatoes, market milk, tobacco, and in some sense in the finishing of lambs, hogs and steers. It seems probable that part of our added efficiency in production per man is coming about through these rather specialized farms. If that is, indeed, the case, then some haphazard farms and farmers in certain lines will see handwriting on the wall by 1933. For this is progress, and progress is merciless to the unprogressive.

Agriculture has been through the fire since 1920, so have all kinds of productive business. Debts remain to be faced; the farm physical property must be renewed; prices of farm products have yet to overcome their disparity relative to other things.

However, agriculture has not come through the fire to no purpose. During three years it has made the stride of a lifetime in solid organization, in political and business recognition, in more efficient marketing, in increased facilities of credit, storage, and transportation.

Now the time has come to look forward. It is time for farmers to take stock of their business with an eye to 1930 instead of 1920, and for farm leaders to do likewise. Agriculture will recover, and it will prosper. We have been looking backward for three years. We need a new direction of thought on important matters like the use of credit, renewal of productive equipment, adjustment of production and individual farms. It is time to face ahead.

AVERAGE PRICES, AT THE FARM, OF REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCTS.
Month Ending June 1, 1923.

Actual prices received at the farm by producers. Average of reports covering the United States, weighted according to relative importance of county and state. Figures compiled by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Quotations in dollars or cents. Shows 1913, year ago and latest available month.

	May, 1913	May, 1922	April, 1923	May, 1923
Hay, per ton - - - - -	\$10.55	12.65	12.69	12.95
Potatoes, per bu. - - - - -	¢ 55.2	104.1	81.3	76.6
Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	\$ 6.01	5.70	5.78	5.76
Hogs, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	\$ 7.45	9.05	7.45	7.13
Eggs, per dozen - - - - -	¢ 16.9	21.2	22.5	21.8
Butter, per lb. - - - - -	¢ 25.5	33.5	40.3	38.5
Wool, per lb. - - - - -	¢ 16.3	29.0	39.2	41.7
Veal calves, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	\$ 7.17	7.28	7.78	7.69
Lambs, per 100 lbs. - - - - -	\$ 6.66	10.39	10.69	11.00

The general price trend of important crops was slightly higher, though changes were very slight.

Livestock prices were about stationary, the general trend being slightly lower.

Low prices of livestock now reflect the increased numbers which were in turn induced by distressing crop prices of a year and two years ago.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

Lamb Marketing Receives Attention

During the recent movement of spring lambs from California to Central-Western and Eastern markets, W. E. Schneider, California representative of the Live-Stock Division of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperated with the California Wool Growers' Association in an effort to secure information on the lamb sales at the different markets. The information compiled proved to be a great aid to the California sheepmen in understanding the trend of the market and weights and prices of their stock.

Prior to 1921, Mr. Schneider relates in a recent report of the California lamb movement, it was the common practice to hold the lambs in California and market them in the fall months, but on account of the deflation period characteristic of 1920, the lambs held until the fall had only half the market value they had in May. Consequently, during 1921 several shipments were made by local buyers to the Central-Western live-stock markets where they met a ready sale at profitable prices. Sheepmen were advised then, to ship all lambs of suitable weight and condition to the principal live-stock markets. In response, approximately 300,000 spring lambs were shipped to Eastern markets with a fair profit to growers and buyers.

In 1922 about 240,000 live lambs moved to Eastern markets, while about 35,000 dressed lambs moved in refrigerator cars to Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia markets. Most of the Imperial Valley lambs were utilized in local consumption at Los Angeles.

The bulk of the lambs shipped East are purchased in the country from the producers by several large operators, some of whom also operate killing establishments at San Francisco. This system seems to make for a general price level at country points.

To date, during 1923, approximately 255,000 lambs have been shipped alive to Central and Eastern markets, and approximately 20,000 dressed lambs. Present indications point to another 25,000 being shipped during the remaining days of the season. The lamb industry in California is still regarded as in its infancy.

Market Reports on Cantaloupes

Plans are being made by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics to operate a field station for the issuing of market reports on cantaloupes at Phoenix, Arizona from July 2 to July 20.

Western States Wool Pooled

Pledges for delivery of 1,700,000 fleeces for the 1923 wool pool have been received by the National Wool and Storage Co., Chicago. Of this number, Montana has pledged 955,322 fleeces; Wyoming, 480,000; South Dakota, 180,000; and Utah, 93,000; totaling approximately 13,844,000 pounds.

NEVADA MARKETING ACTIVITIES:

Marketing Survey Made

A survey of the actual production of wool, potatoes, and eggs in the State has been made by the agricultural Extension Division. With this

information as a basis, definite plans are under way for carrying out the marketing activities which were begun at the time of the visit of Aaron Sapiro, Cooperative Marketing counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation. Anyone desiring or wishing to contribute marketing information, dealing with wool, potatoes, or eggs, may write the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno.

Committee to Meet Aaron Sapiro

The STATE FARM BUREAU has authorized the payment of expenses of a committee to visit Aaron Sapiro at his office in San Francisco, to work out some definite marketing plans for Nevada. A wool grower, potato grower, and poultry producer will make up the committee, and be accompanied by Governor J. G. Scrugham, and representatives of the University Agricultural Extension Division and State Farm Bureau. Cooperative marketing is one of the important projects of the State Farm Bureau in its Five Year Program of Work.

Second Year for Metropolis Growers

Reports indicate that the Metropolis Cooperative Potato Growers Association is contemplating a successful year for 1923. Plans are under way for the construction of a warehouse and usual care in grading will be taken.

Moapa Valley Has Problems

The vegetable growers of the Moapa Valley will form a cooperative marketing association to handle their early vegetable crop. The results of this year's marketing seem to indicate that "Cooperation" Pays.

TIMELY HINTS

July, on the average, is the hottest month of the year in most sections of the country. Consequently field work is not pleasant for either man or beast. July cultivation of crops, however, means a bigger yield and better maturity. Frequent cultivation of corn, especially during this month, conserves moisture and kills the weeds.

Spraying potatoes is profitable. Greatly increased yields are secured because spraying protects the vines which secure valuable chemical elements from the air through the leaves. Differences of as much as 50 per cent have been noted between the yields on experimental plots of sprayed and unsprayed potatoes at agricultural experiment stations.

Don't let the hay get too ripe before cutting it. Cure it well in the field before stacking or storing it. If it is thoroughly dry it will not heat or mildew.

Livestock on pasture, and particularly hogs, need shelter from the summer sun. If there are no trees in the field, provide artificial shelter. A frame of two-by-fours, covered with either boards or straw, makes a shady place for the animals during the heat of the day. More elaborate shelters are used by swine raisers, and many of them provide a concrete wallow under the roof.

Hens that moult at this season of the year seldom are layers. Those that moult had better be disposed of, as they will not earn their feed. Culling the flock is profitable. If you have not had experience in this work, consult your county agent.

Fresh water and plenty of it is as necessary for the livestock as feed. Of course, the warmer the weather the more the animals will drink. Provide a good supply of water in both pasture and stable.

A grain binder averages only a little more than three days' work a year, or 53 days during its 15 years of life. These machines do not wear out - most of them rust out. Be sure your binder is ready for work in advance of the time it is needed. Repairs and adjustments can best be made in the implement house rather than in the field.

It was on July 31, 1919, that the record price of \$23.60 was paid for hogs in the livestock market. Now the price is about one-third these figures. However, the price of feed at that time was in the same proportion. Swine raisers must cut the cost of producing the meat. This can be done by the right sort of feeding and having a herd of pure-breds.

The granary should have a thorough cleaning before the new crop is stored in it. Also it should be repaired if necessary so as to make it tight to prevent damage to the crops by rats and mice. If the bins are cleaned there will be no danger of weevils and other insects.

Crop yields in Nevada are frequently reduced from 25 to 100 percent as a result of allowing weeds to sap the fertility and limited moisture from the soil. They can do damage from the time the shoots first come thru the ground until the crop is mature. Weeds are a menace even under conditions of abundant moisture and fertility. They are much more to be dreaded under our arid conditions where, altho the soil is fertile yet moisture is a limiting factor in crop production.

It has been argued that weeds add humus to the soil. It is true that they do, but it is very doubtful if the total fertility added to our soils by the common weeds over a period of years is worth considering when we take into account the fertility that is removed by them when they are blown off the land or burned as is usually the custom before preparing the land for the succeeding crop.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. When was the Department of Agriculture Established and Who Was the First Secretary?

A. The law setting up an independent department was passed May 15, 1862, though an Agricultural Division had been in existence in the Patent Office since 1836. The first Commissioner of Agriculture was Isaac Newton, a native of New Jersey, but who early in life settled in Pennsylvania, where he devoted himself to scientific farming. On February 9, 1889, the department became one of the executive departments of the Government and Commissioner N. J. Colman was appointed as the first Secretary. He served a little less than one month. The first Secretary to serve a full term was J. M. Rusk, of Ohio.

2. How Many County Agricultural Agents, Home Demonstration Agents, and Boys' and Girls' Club Agents are There at Work in the United States?

A. According to a statement for the period beginning May 1, not including the District of Columbia, there were 2,323 county agents, assistants, and negro agents, and a total of 2,488 people engaged in county agent work; 918 county home demonstration agents, assistants, and negro agents, and a total number of all home demonstration workers of 1,034; and 150 county boys' and girls' leaders, with a total of 251 people engaged in club work. In Nevada, there are eight men and four women agents.

3. How Many People in the Department of Agriculture Working in Washington?

A. About 4,000, although the number varies somewhat. The offices and laboratories of the department are located in over 40 buildings in the city.

4. Is it true that our forests are rapidly dwindling?

A. The original forest of 822,000,000 acres has been reduced to 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest, 250,000,000 acres additional of comparatively inferior culled and second growth, and 81,000,000 acres of unproductive land, a total of slightly less than 470,000,000 acres. These figures show that our timber has been mined from the forest much as coal has been mined from the ground.

5. Is a county extension agent, paid from Federal funds, under obligations to serve all farmers of the county whether they belong to the farm bureau or not?

A. Yes. The work of cooperative extension employees, whether county agents, home demonstration agents, boys' and girls' club agents, or other cooperative extension workers, is educational. Since these agents are part of a public service as defined in the Smith-Lever Act and receive some or all of their salary from public funds, they are to perform service for the benefit of all the farming people of the county whether members of any farmers' organization or not, and are to confine their efforts to such activities as are appropriate for public officials to perform under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act.

6. How does the United States Department of Agriculture cooperate with State departments of education?

A. The department, through its division of agricultural instruction, cooperates with State departments of education and State agricultural colleges in the preparation of outline courses of study in elementary agriculture for the use of rural-school teachers. The outlines are based upon the agricultural practices of the particular State for which they are prepared and the lessons are arranged in seasonal sequence. Outlines have been prepared for Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas.

7. Does any official relationship exist between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board for Vocational Education?

A. The work of the department and of the Federal Board for Vocational Education is carried on independently, but when the board deems it advisable, it may have made studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture, for the purpose of agricultural education in cooperation with or through the Department of Agriculture, and in this connection the department, through its division of agricultural instruction, has cooperated with the board in the preparation of suggestive lesson units and outlines for the teaching of a number of agricultural enterprises in vocational schools. The Secretary of Agriculture is an ex-officio member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

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THE BULLETIN REVIEW

F.B. 1322 - "The Striped Cucumber Beetle and How to Control It."

This beetle is the most destructive of all cucumber insect pests and is widely distributed east of the Rocky Mountains. The bulletin gives detailed suggestions on control and is of interest in the truck garden sections of the state.

F.B. 803 - "Horse-Breeding Suggestions for Farmers."

This bulletin points out two lines of profit derived by the use of specially selected mares on farms: Raising colts and doing farm work.

Department Circular No. 235 - "Utility Value of purebred Livestock"

The purpose of this circular is to supply information about purebred livestock and its suitability for general farm use. Figures and statements covering practical experiences are presented, which help to give a definite idea of results to be expected from purebred animals under average farm conditions.

F.B. 1087 - "Beautifying the Farmstead"

Numerous plans and pictures showing how to make the farm house and surroundings more attractive. The whole matter is taken in detail, considering walks and drives, trees, shrubs, vines, lawns, etc.

Bureau of Agr. Econ. - Tentative U. S. Classes, Standards and Grades of Eggs. Prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Bureau of Agr. Econ. - "Build a Reputation for Quality Eggs" "Its Worth the Effort"

Idaho Ext. Cir. 29 - "Growing the Idaho Potato"

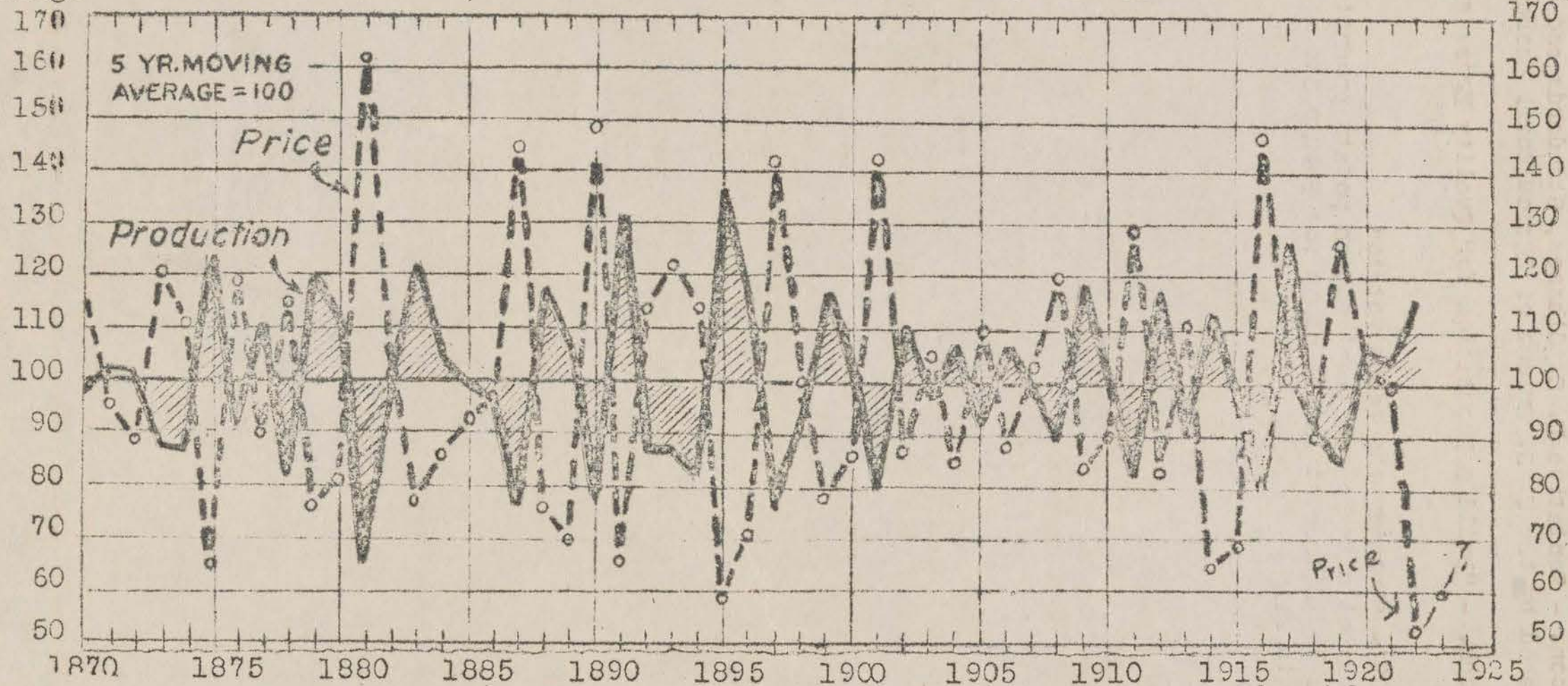
While this bulletin is an excellent one on potato production, Nevada growers will be interested in the plans for Potato Storage Cellars on Pages 23 to 31.

Per Cent of
5 yr. moving
Average

POTATOES

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION AND PRICE PER BUSHEL
PERCENTAGES OF 5 YR. MOVING AVERAGES, 1870-1922

Per Cent of
5 Yr. Moving
Average



THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

August 15, 1923

Vol. 1. No. 1

What made the most money for you in 1922?

Will it continue to make money for you?

What lost most money for you in 1922?

Will it continue?

See how your neighbors came out.

NEVADA CIVIC COOPERATION
Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension and U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Cooperating.
Cecil W. Greel, Director.

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization information collected by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Aug. 15, 1923

Vol. 1, No. 2

THE PLACE OF GOVERNMENT IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION AND RURAL ORGANIZATION

Government, whether local, state, or national, can render a great service to agriculture and country life. Government can do a great deal more than many people suppose, and it ought to do a great deal less than many people expect. The following principles are set forth as suggestive of fundamental conditions of Government service:

(1) The Government, as representing all the people, should do all such a Government can do on behalf of better farm practice, better farm business, and better farm life--in so far as this betterment is to the advantage of all the people

(2) In general, however, Government should do nothing that can effectively be done by individual farmers, or by the farmers collectively through voluntary effort. It is highly important to develop self-help. The "cooperative spirit" is vital to the success of cooperative effort, and this spirit is best engendered by the work of voluntary agencies of social service.

(3) The Government, however, may take the lead temporarily in many movements, in order to stimulate interest and to show how progress may best be secured.

(4) Where there is practically unanimous agreement on the part of the people that a certain type of effort is essential for the good of the whole people, it is highly proper that the Government should be the agency to perform the service.

The types of work which Government may do for agricultural cooperation, for example, under the principles just enunciated, are as follows:

(1) The Government may INVESTIGATE facts and principles underlying the development of agriculture and country life.

(2) The Government may INTERPRET those principles in the light of the needs of the people.

(3) The Government may INFORM the people of the results of its investigations and interpretations.

(4) The Government may ADVISE individuals and groups how best to take advantage of these facts and principles; that is, how to apply them to farm improvement, marketing and exchange, and community life.

(5) The Government may DEMONSTRATE the best methods of accomplishing this application of facts and principles to actual needs and conditions.

The Government may not participate in the farmers' business nor direct their community life. Only as legislation may be necessary to restrain should Government interfere with the initiative and development of the individual. It should not try to run a man's farm for him, nor to manage the farmers' business transactions.

There are many limitations to the work of Government. The rural problem is so large that the work of Government even within its field will have to be supplemented by voluntary aid and financial support.

There are some fields in which the people are not sufficiently agreed as to methods and machinery so that Government can safely undertake to carry on the collective enterprises of the people.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

The committee of economists and statisticians called by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to consider the foreign and domestic demand for farm products, and particularly the wheat, corn and hog situation, issued the following report Thursday, July 12. (This is an abstract of the full report):

Foreign Demand

The foreign demand for American foodstuffs during the current marketing season will apparently not be as great as it was a year ago. Unless the foreign situation is very speedily cleared up and a definite turn for the better takes place in Europe, it appears not improbable that Europe will have less buying power in our markets during the next crop year than she had during the last. It needs to be understood that foreign demand is not measured merely by volume of exports. The price at which this demand will be forthcoming is the important consideration.

The principal reasons for the probable reduction in foreign demand are: First, European food production is somewhat larger than last year, due principally to much more favorable crop conditions this year than last, while there is no apparent decline in the output of producing regions that compete with the United States for the European market.

Second, Europe's purchasing power this year is likely to be somewhat smaller than last year. While manufactured exports for the first half year have been appreciably larger than a year ago, the prospect for the second half year is less favorable. There has developed a slight recession of business in leading commercial countries, and the foreign situation has lately been producing serious economic consequences. European earnings from shipping and other services show little improvement; while credits extended to European countries are much below those of a year ago.

Domestic Demand.

In the United States we have had a very high level of industrial activity, distribution, and consumption. With certain exceptions, there is little evidence thus far of any considerable accumulation of goods, either on the shelves of merchants or in the jobbers' and producers' hands; and the facts as to the high level of production are clear. It seems clear that the home demand has been near to if not at a maximum. We can scarcely consume more of wheat and meat and other farm products than we have in the last year or more. The farmer can hardly now expect any immediate increase in the domestic demand. But with the present full volume of employment and high wages, there seems no prospect during the remainder of 1927 for a decrease in domestic demand for farm produce.

Furthermore, our credit position is unusually strong and more than equal to any demands which may be made upon it in the crop moving season. There is no present prospect of any money stringency, or a rise in interest rates sufficient to affect business or the farmer unfavorably.

Changes in general business conditions affect the domestic demand for various agricultural products in differing degrees. Should a depression develop in urban industries it follows, then, that the farmer will feel the effects to some extent. However, the probability of a severe depression in the near future seems to be slight. Any lessening in the industrial activity that may occur will, however, doubtless be accompanied by a reduced demand for choice cuts of meat, early vegetables, the more expensive fruits, milk, butter, etc. On the other hand, it will not decrease but may even increase the demand for the cheaper grades of food.

During the last five years certain forces have combined to increase the supply so that the price level of farm products has been kept below that of prices for other commodities. This situation has generated offsetting forces tending eventually to restore the former equilibrium, thus improving the position of the farmer. Among such forces is the migration of agricultural population to the city. There has recently been a distinct acceleration in this movement. This movement, will, in the long run, add to the urban demand for foodstuffs and will eventually lessen the supply of farm produce, thus tending to establish a more normal relationship between agricultural and other prices.

The Corn-Hog Situation.

Marketings of the 1922 spring pig crop (just completed) were 30 per cent above the 1921 crop and 60 per cent above the pre-war. From the indications of the special government hog report of June, the 1923 crop is fully as large as last year and there are prospects of continued heavy hog production well into the summer of 1924. This heavy hog production has wiped out the unusual corn surpluses resulting from the three large corn crops of 1920, 1921, and 1922. Unless there be a marked improvement in the 1923 corn crop, and in view of probable continued heavy hog production, a corn shortage may develop by the summer of 1924.

The corn-hog ratio declined from 18 to 8 bushels from the spring of 1922 to the midsummer of 1923. It is now 25 per cent below average, and from present indications a ratio unfavorable to hogs will last into 1924.

During the first five months of 1923 the European nations have taken a decidedly larger quantity of our pork products at a higher price than seemed probable last January. In addition, favorable industrial conditions in the United States have resulted in the consumption of an unusually large quantity of pork at home which limited the decline.

The ability of the American public to continue the consumption of such large quantities of pork products without a serious price decline from the present level depends upon the maintenance of favorable industrial conditions.

Neither the corn situation, the prospective European demand, nor the domestic industrial outlook warrants the maintenance of the very heavy hog production of the past year.

The Wheat Situation.

The expansion in the wheat area of the chief exporting countries coupled with the decreased buying power of western Europe is responsible for the price situation which now prevails. This committee is less impressed with the immediate wheat

supply situation than it is with the future possibilities in case present exporting countries fail to readjust their acreage to offset increasing bread-grain production in Europe.

Owing to the world war there was an enormous increase in the wheat acreage of the five principal exporting countries of the world outside of Russia and the Danubian countries. Since the peak of war production these exporting countries have decreased their acreage very slightly and are now growing 28 million more acres of wheat than the pre-war average. In view of the long-time prospects of the return of Russia and the Danubian countries as factors in the world wheat trade, as well as the increase in other exporting countries mentioned above, the American winter wheat grower should take the first positive step this fall to adjust the winter wheat acreage in accordance with this situation. There has been some reduction in the winter wheat acreage of the United States due to adverse weather conditions rather than to a change of planting policy on the part of the producers. However, the expansion remains about 14 million acres above the pre-war average.

The best data available indicate a current wheat crop for the northern hemisphere moderately larger than that for 1922 for the same territory. On the other hand, the carryover stocks for both importing and exporting countries are apparently not greatly changed from last year. The increase represents only a small percentage and might be wiped out entirely or increased by later developments in North American spring wheat or in the 1923-24 coming harvests in Australia and Argentina. Russia will not export grain in large quantities in the immediate future.

The facts that have been presented in this summary of the world agricultural outlook are well known in the trade and have been discounted in the markets.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE OUTLOOK

Carlot supplies of leading fruits and vegetables have been lighter and prices 10 to 20 per cent higher than last season. Smaller crops and better general condition of business is the usual explanation. The season's potato shipments are less by one-fourth, and price the last half of July \$1.50 per barrel higher than a year ago; melon shipments one-third less and price averaging about \$100 per car higher; onion shipments one-third less and price \$1 per crate higher; cantaloupe shipments one-third less and price 25¢ to \$3 higher; apple shipments have been one-fourth less and prices 25 to 50¢ per bushel higher. The late opening of the fruit and vegetable season affects the comparison. Shipments of most fruits and vegetables are now close to the usual midsummer weekly volume. As compared with June prices, the July range shows most changes downward, owing to increasing supplies. Potatoes, melons and peaches declined quite sharply.

Potatoes

The market outlook for potatoes is far more favorable to producers than in 1922. Acreage was 10 per cent less in the United States and 5 per cent less in Canada, and the indicated yield is short in both countries. The July forecast shows probable yield in the United States 70 million bushels below last season's estimate. The shortage is notable in the important second early sections of New Jersey, Nebraska, and Idaho, all of which report less than half the production of last season. A dozen of the important second early sections which are the chief sources of carlot supplies in late summer show 9,877,000 bushels compared with 16,819,000 last season. Early potato shipments have been only about two-thirds those of the same period last year and slightly less than in 1921. Accordingly the late or main crop States are likely to begin shipping early and the movement should continue active because of crop shortage in many of the great consuming States. In seasons when the crops are

well below average production, the outlook is favorable for higher winter prices and if recent crop forecasts are confirmed later, there is likely to be fairly active demand from dealers for potatoes to go into storage.

Apples

The July forecast for the commercial apple crop is 33,000,000 barrels, which would be 3,000,000 ahead of last year and 7,000,000 above the 5-year average. The Eastern group of apple States taken together shows about the same probable output as last season. Early reports show a large proportion of the standard long-keeping kinds which would tend to an even, well-sustained supply. Commercial increase was mainly in the Northwest. Washington is again the leading apple State by present indications. The old apple season closed with shipments close to 112,000 cars, or more than 2,700 cars ahead of last season and 3,000 ahead of the 1920-21 season. More than half were from New York, 30,046, and Washington 28,313 cars. Early apples were late in starting to market, but are now coming in full volume from California, Illinois and Indiana. The price is declining as shipments increase, but Eastern Transparents opened the season at \$2.50-\$3 per bushel compared with \$1.50-\$2 last season.

Miscellaneous

Early watermelons were hardly more than half a crop. Cantaloupe production also was cut down, and prices have been high at times, but estimated yields in the later shipping States promise nearly as many melons and cantaloupes as last season. While the peach crop is estimated 20 per cent less this season the reduction was mainly in the South. The late summer and fall markets are likely to be as well supplied as last season. Prices lately have ruled about 50¢ per bushel lower than a year ago owing to heavy supplies from Georgia and California. The estimated pear crop is well below last year and about midway in quantity between those of the past two seasons. New York, the principal eastern pear State, has only about half as many as in 1922. Condition is rather low for the two standard market varieties, Bartlett and Kieffer. Early markets are being liberally supplied from California where there is usually a fruit surplus available for shipment when the general markets outbid the canneries. Onions were a light crop in the South. The July truck estimate show the intermediate shipping States also 140,000 bushels short with notable decrease in New Jersey and Iowa partly offset by gains in Washington, Virginia and Kentucky. The combined late summer output should nearly equal that of a year ago. Prices so far have been high. Main crop cabbage shows irregular decrease in acreage and yield in leading producing States, indicating that the extremely heavy output of last season is not to be duplicated. Lettuce is one of the few vegetables in more liberal supply than last season owing to heavy shipments from the Far West. -C.B.Fiske, Division Fruits and Vegetables, B.A.E.

AVERAGE PRICES, AT THE FARM, OF REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCTS
Month Ending July 1, 1923.

Actual prices received at the farm by producers. Average of reports covering the United States, weighted according to relative importance of county and State. Figures compiled by Division of Crop and Live-Stock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Quotations in dollars or cents.

Shows 1913, year ago, and latest available month.

	<u>June</u> <u>1913</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1922</u>	<u>May</u> <u>1923</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1923</u>
Cotton, per lb.	¢ 11.6	20.4	25.6	26.2
Corn, per bu.	¢ 63.2	62.2	85.0	86.5
Wheat, per bu.	¢ 81.4	102.6	106.6	95.1
Hay, per ton	¢ 10.47	11.91	12.95	11.69
Potatoes, per bu.	¢ 49.8	103.3	76.6	83.1
Oats, per bu.	¢ 37.7	37.3	44.9	42.5
Apples, per bu.	¢ 93.6	199.3	173.9	182.1
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	¢ 6.02	5.84	5.77	5.82
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	¢ 7.61	9.11	7.13	6.37
Eggs, per dozen	¢ 17.0	20.4	21.8	20.9
Butter, per lb.	¢ 24.7	32.7	38.5	37.3
Wool, per lb.	¢ 15.6	32.8	41.7	41.5
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	¢ 7.53	7.67	7.69	7.66
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	¢ 6.36	9.87	11.00	10.72

The general price trend of important crops was about stationary. Cotton, corn and potatoes advanced, while hay and wheat declined.

Livestock prices were mainly characterized by the decline in hogs.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

The Moral Basis of Cooperation

So far as I know, everybody agrees that cooperation would be a good thing. Nevertheless, there is little cooperation as yet. If we all agree that it is a good thing, why do we not cooperate? This is a question which has puzzled many of us. I believe I have one or two suggestions which go pretty nearly to the root of the matter. The causes of this lack of cooperation are fundamentally moral, and we must attack the problem at this point before we can make much progress. All problems hang in clusters. You can't separate from our moral problems the economic problems that all hang on the same stem. I believe if you will look about your own neighborhood you will find that if you have a neighbor who is very careful about his own rights and your obligations, he is not an easy neighbor to work with. These two things mean the same. His rights are your obligations, his obligations are your rights. They are different names for the same thing, different sides for the same shield. Suppose you are the same way. You two will never get along together and work together in the world. A whole community made up of people of this kind will never cooperate. On the other hand, if your neighbor is very careful of his obligations and your rights, he is easy to get along with. And if you are very careful of your obligations and his rights, you are also easy to get along with. You two can work together peaceably and amicably. A whole neighborhood made up of people of that kind can work together and cooperate. Here is some work for the moral and religious agencies.

There is a story of an aged savage who, after having lived in civilized communities most of his life, returned in his old age to his native tribe, saying that he tried civilization for forty years and it wasn't worth the trouble. Much of the philosophy of civilization is summed up in that remark. Civilization consists largely in making trouble. Genius, in the individual, has been said to consist in the capacity for taking pains in one's work. It is this capacity which marks

the superior race as well as the superior individual. They who find the taking of pains too burdensome to be borne, will naturally decide that civilization is not worth the trouble. They who do not find it so very burdensome to take pains, will naturally decide that civilization is worth the trouble, and will therefore become civilized.

This principle applies to every stage of civilization and progress. The greatest advancement is made by those who are capable of taking the greatest pains. It applies especially to agricultural progress. It is more trouble to select than not to select seed, and to select it in the field than in the bin. It is more trouble to test cows than to not test them, to keep accounts than not to keep them, to diversify or rotate crops, than not to diversify or rotate, to mix fertilizers intelligently than to buy them already mixed, to cooperate with one's pig-headed neighbors, especially if he himself is a little pig-headed, than to go it alone. It is also more profitable. In all these and a multitude of other cases it is found that it pays to take trouble.

Suppose we can secure a higher development of these two moral qualities; first, the deep sense of loyalty and obligation to the neighborhood; and second, the willingness and capacity for taking trouble. Then I believe the cooperative movement among farmers would make rapid headway. - Thomas N. Carver.

Marketing Agreements Prepared.

Wool, Poultry and Potato agreements have been prepared for use in connection with marketing organization work along these three lines. The firm of Sapiro, Levy, Hatfield and Hayes prepared the contracts in accordance with other similar marketing agreements in the county, basing them however, upon the Laws of the State of Nevada. A form for a new cooperative marketing law was also received from Mr. Sapiro's office.

Wool Day to be Featured.

September 14th is to be "Wool Day" at the Humboldt County Fair in California. Growers from Sutter and Yolo counties are cooperating and more than 150 sheep are to be exhibited. It would be a fine thing if at some of our Nevada Fairs, the sheep or cattlemen could arrange a special Livestock Day. Nevada has as fine sheep and cattle as can be found anywhere. Why not show them?

Large Crops of Perishables Marketed Efficiently.

Beginning business January 1, 1923, the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, with offices in New York and Chicago, is now giving service to over 21,000 organized growers, according to a statement issued by W. H. Bullock, Director, Department of Information. Among the commodities handled are mentioned the following: Apples from New York; potatoes from Maine, New Jersey, Colorado, Minnesota and other parts of the West; prunes from Idaho; apples, peaches and pears from Washington and Oregon; grapes from Michigan; peaches from Georgia to the Canadian border; strawberries and small fruits from the Mid-Western States; tomatoes, cabbage and southern vegetables from the Gulf States; watermelons from Georgia; citrus fruits from Florida; and good will from all corners of the United States.

This grower-owned and grower-controlled sales agency is a non-profit organization.

governed by a board of directors elected by its member associations. Although it is of such recent origin, its "selling machine" dates back some twelve years to the organization of the American Fruit Exchange, which commercial company with its entire personnel was absorbed when the present Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers was organized as a national sales agency for cooperative associations.

The Federated offers fruit and vegetable associations the services of sales managers trained in the handling of finished commodities and with a knowledge of the extent and nature of market demands. This relieves an association of the expense of paying the salary of an expert throughout the year. In addition, the sales agency is represented by its own employees on the more important markets, and in the smaller cities by brokers of known efficiency and reliability who are under bond to the organization. It also maintains a traffic and claim department and is also in a position to advertise fruit or vegetable products more economically and effectively than is an association operating over a limited territory.

A Million Farmers in Commodity Marketing Associations.

On June 1 of this year about half a million farmers held membership in the State- or region-wide commodity marketing associations handling tobacco, cotton and wheat. The five big tobacco associations reported a total membership of 240,000, nine of the thirteen cotton associations reported over 130,000 members, and seven State wheat-marketing associations reported a total membership in excess of 33,000. If to the half million mentioned above were added the number of producers in other commodity associations, as, for example, those handling milk, citrus fruits, cranberries, rice, potatoes, etc., the grand total would be in the neighborhood of one million.

Do Your Own Thinking

Recently some growers were discussing recent cooperative marketing talks made in Nevada. One man said he had been talking to Mr. So and So, a buyer, and had been told that cooperatives were a failure and that a certain cooperative had cost the growers 23% to operate last year. Do you believe this? Do you believe the buyers over the State of Nevada are trying to boost farmer owned marketing agencies? No. They are very much opposed to any kind of organization that will reduce the amount of profit they extract from the farmer each year. When will the farmer begin to read and think for himself?

Regulations for wool grades announced.

For practical purposes until sets of the official standards for grades of wool can be made available for general distribution, the 600 sets of tentative wool grades now in use in the wool trade may be used in complying with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 1, the United States Department of Agriculture announces. There is only a slight difference between the tentative grades and the final grades. The department expects to call in the tentative sets in the fall and to replace them with the final sets. A nominal charge will be made for the new sets.

Authority for establishing official grades for wool is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Section 19 of the United States Warehouse Act. Seven grades are provided for as follows:

Fine shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is not greater than the sample

marked "Fine" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

One-half Blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Fine" but not greater than the sample marked "One-Half Blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

Three-eighths Blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "One-half Blood" but not greater than the sample marked "Three-eighths Blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

One-fourth Blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Three-eighths Blood" but not greater than the sample marked "One-fourth Blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

Low One-fourth Blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "One-fourth Blood", but not greater than the sample marked "Low One-fourth Blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

Common shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Low One-Fourth Blood," but not greater than the sample marked "Common" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

Braid shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Common" and which approximates the sample marked "Braid" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original Official Wool Standards of the United States, Grades."

For the purposes of grading: Wool in the fleece shall be designated by the grade of the largest proportion of the fibers of the fleece.

The regulations are contained in United States Department of Agriculture Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 75, copies of which may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., as long as the supply lasts.

TIMELY HINTS

August on the farm is marked by no outstanding operation. However, there are many things to be done to prepare for the harvests that are yet to be gotten in. Small grains are cut and a greater part of the crop threshed. Next comes the root crops and the corn, as well as the fruits.

Corn that is to be turned into silage is, of course, harvested first. Tractor owners find they make a great saving in cutting and storing silage by having an ensilage cutter. See that the knives are sharp and that the machine is in good running order. Owners of these outfits, too, find it profitable to fill the silo of neighbors who have not a similar equipment.

*
In harvesting the main crop of corn the corn binder is a labor-saving machine.

*
Selecting the seed corn crop from the standing stalks is the best practice. By doing this the condition of the stalks and leaves as well as of the ears can be determined. Like begets like and seed from strong, healthy stalks may be depended on to produce the same.

*
On many farms the small grain stubble is plowed under immediately after the grain is harvested. If the soil needs lime this is a good time to apply it

*
Spreading manure as it is produced insures that none of the plant food will be lost. Instead of putting the manure on the pile, place it in the spreader and get it onto the fields as fast as possible. The spreader gives a more even distribution and makes a hard, disagreeable job comparatively easy.

*
Breeding ewes need a good pasture. They should be in good flesh before the rams are turned in and a couple of weeks on pasture insures that they will be in better condition.

*
Owners of livestock who contemplate exhibiting the animals at the fairs should recognize the danger of infection. Proper care that only clean water and feed buckets are used is an insurance against infection. This is especially true of the equipment used in caring for the cattle, as the danger of getting tuberculosis in a clean herd is ever present.

*
August sees the beginning of the big season of the year for the boys and girls in club work. All the fairs offer premiums for exhibits of animals and canning and bread making. Be sure and take the children to these exhibits. They are inspirational and each year makes more farm boys and girls ambitious to join the clubs. This is practical education and makes the future farmers better fitted for their life's work.

*
Power farming day at the state fairs and the expositions will be well worth visiting. Here the various types of machines and implements will be shown in operation. Improvements in the machines are constantly being made and those that will be exhibited this year will hold a great interest for progressive farmers.

*
Weather conditions this month are best for painting the buildings. Also for needed repairs. It's surprising what a coat or two of paint will do in freshening up the appearance of the farm home or any of the farm buildings. But the greatest value of paint is that it prolongs the life of the buildings. Paint is an investment that pays big dividends.

*
Worthless Seed Common

Thousands of pounds of almost worthless seed have been sold in the state during the past year for seeding purposes. In one instance a farmer purchased sweet clover seed from two dealers in his home town; one had a much more attractive appearance than the other and was priced at 18 cents per pound, while the slightly discolored sample was priced at 16 cents. When tested, it was found that the 18

cent seed tested only 47 percent, while the 16 cent seed tested 88 percent. In other words, for the seed that would actually grow under the best field conditions, the former was costing 38 cents per pound, and the latter 18 cents per pound.

Why do so many farmers plant seed without having a test run beforehand? It costs nothing and is very little trouble. One farmer seeded a permanent grass pasture this summer and did not get a single plant to grow. A subsequent test of the seed showed that practically none of the seed would grow under the best laboratory conditions.

The principal reason for this condition in Nevada is the fact that other states have become more strict than usual with the enforcement of their seed laws, and some unscrupulous seed dealers are finding an outlet for their inferior seed by selling to the Nevada farmer.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Is there any advantage in building a pit silo rather than one above ground?

A. Pit silos have been constructed in rapidly increasing numbers in the Southwest during the last few years, owing to scarcity of materials for masonry silos, climatic conditions affecting wooden silos, and the high cost of transporting materials. Pit silos can be made by farm labor at a relatively small cash outlay. Farmers' Bulletin 825, Pit Silos, which gives complete directions for constructing them, recommends this type only where a combination of soil and climatic conditions exist similar to those in the Southwest. In the absence of these special conditions the ordinary types of silos described in Farmers' Bulletin 855, Homemade Silos, are recommended.

2. How can fruit stains be removed from silk?

A. Farmers' Bulletin 861, Removal of Stains from Clothing and other Textiles, describes how stains may be removed easily at home by means of a few simple precautions. With some stains prompt home treatment is necessary in order to save the article from being ruined.

3. Can weather predictions be made a season in advance?

A. Reputable meteorologists the world over are of the opinion that accurate predictions of the weather and temperature for a season in advance can not be made for the sufficient reason that there are no known laws on which to base them. The only exception to this statement is the matter of forecasting the strength of the monsoon winds of India, on which the summer rains of that country are dependent, and these forecasts, while not claiming to be infallible, give in general terms an indication as to whether the rainfall will be above, below, or approximately normal for the summer months and are therefore valuable. Daily weather maps of the world are essential as a first step in arriving at principles that will make seasonal weather forecasting a possibility.

4. Can I get any practical suggestions on storage houses for potatoes from the department?

A. Send for Farmers' Bulletin 847, Potato Storage and Storage Houses. This bulletin points out that the successful storage of potatoes is dependent on a number of fac-

tors and describes the proper construction and management of storage houses to prevent loss.

5. Has the department any publication telling how to make a fireless cooker at home?

A. Farmers' Bulletin 771, Homemade Fireless Cookers and Their Use, gives not only illustrated directions for constructing a fireless cooker but also a number of recipes for dishes which may be cooked in one. The suggestion is made that the cooking box can be used to keep things cold as well as hot. Send to the department for this bulletin, which is available as long as the supply lasts.

6. How is Federal road aid apportioned to the several States?

A. Each appropriation made by Congress for Federal aid in the construction of rural post roads is allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the various States in proportion to their area, population, and mileage of rural post roads and star routes. One-third of each appropriation is divided in the ratio that the area of each State bears to the total area of the United States, another third is divided in the ratio that the population of each State bears to the total population, and the third portion is divided in the ratio that the mileage of post roads and the star routes in each State bears to the total mileage of the United States.

7. What is the best way for a farmer to obtain weather forecasts?

A. It will depend on his location and mail and telephone facilities. Practically every daily newspaper publishes the forecasts, and the Weather Bureau telegraphs them to rural telephone lines in nearly all the States for the specific purpose of making them available to subscribers. If neither of these services is accessible they can be obtained by radiophone. Weather forecasts are now broadcast daily at intervals by 132 stations covering nearly all parts of the country. Write to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., and information will be furnished promptly as to the nearest radio station making the broadcasts, the wave length used, and the broadcasting hours.

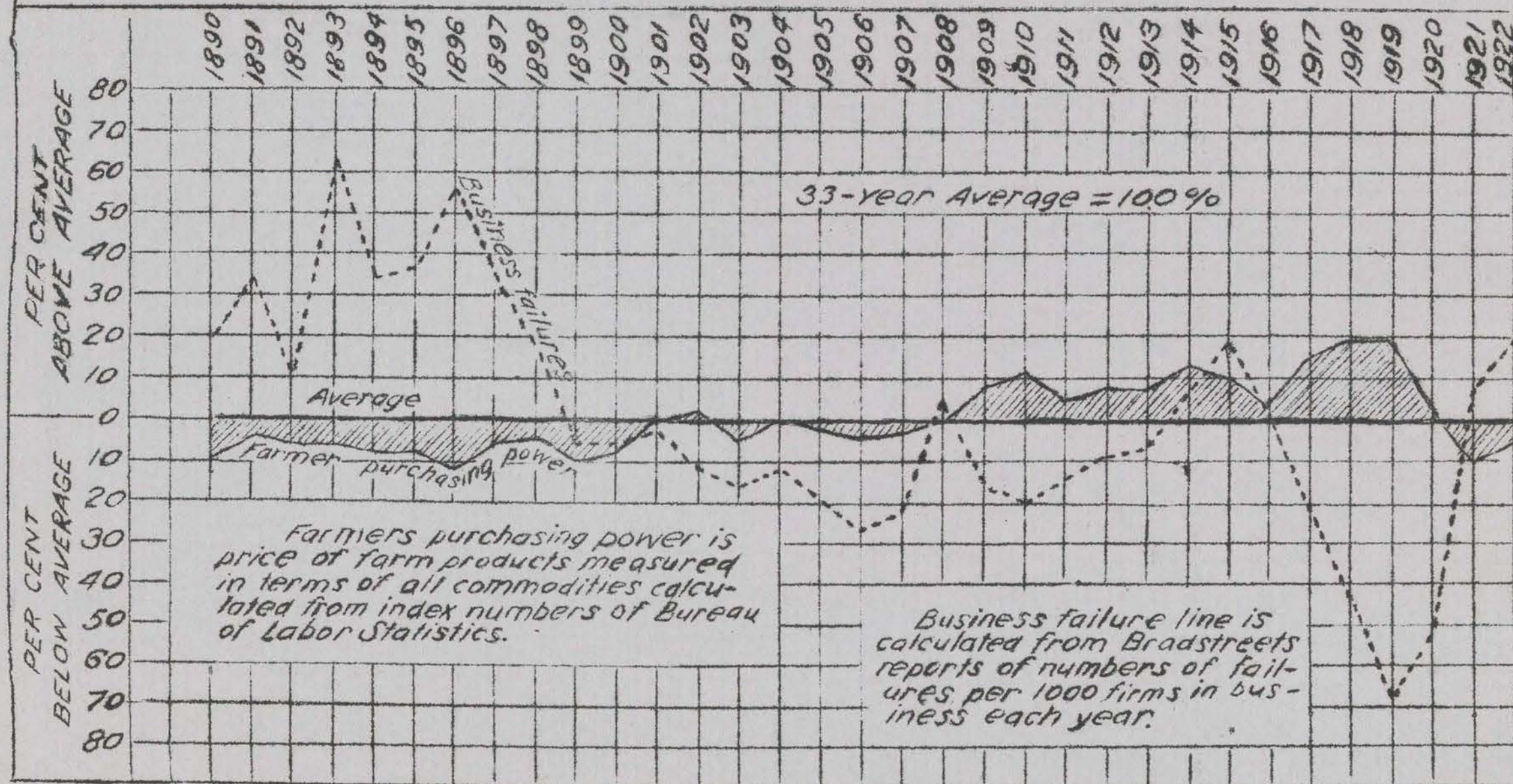
8. Are most forest fires caused by lightning?

A. No. On the contrary, nearly all forest fires are caused by human agencies. Careless and thoughtless campers, hunters, fishermen, automobilists, picnickers, and other users of the forests cause most of the fires. Farmers who carelessly start brush fires also are responsible for many fires. One of the main purposes of forest protection week, which was observed from April 22 to April 28, was to inform the public concerning the great destruction of our forests by fires and to instruct the public how these fires could be avoided.

COMING EVENTS.

Elko County Fair	Wells, Nev.	Sept. 6-7-8
Nevada State Fair	Fallon, Nev.	Sept. 12-13-14
Pershing County Fair	Lovelock "	Sept. 20-21-22
Southern Nevada Fair	Las Vegas "	Oct. 17-18-19
Washoe County Potato Day	Reno, Nev.	Oct. 27th
1st Nevada State Corn Show	St. Thomas "	Dec. 27th.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESS FAILURES AND FARMER PURCHASING POWER

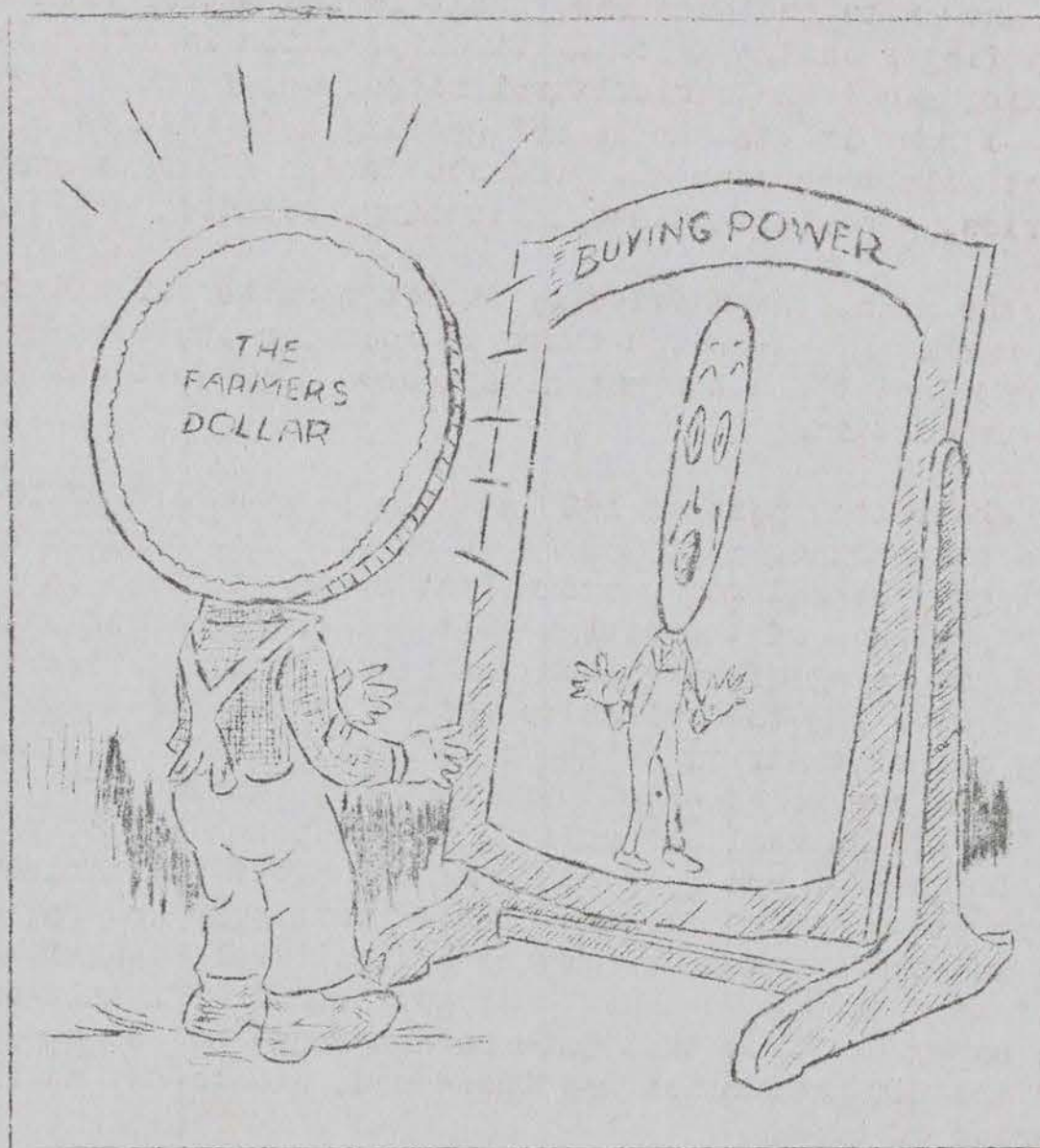


THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

September 15, 1923

Vol. 1 No. 3

PRETTY SLIM



NEVADA

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

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization information collected by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

Sept. 15th, 1923

Vol. 1, No. 3

WHAT IS BACK OF THE DISTRESS IN THE WHEAT BELT?

In answer to the question, "What is the matter with the farmer?", if I were to put my finger on the major difficulty, which is often kept in the background when talking about the agricultural situation, I would simply say: The difficulty with the farmer is that he is not getting a fair share of the national income. He is not able to exchange his products for an adequate amount of the products of other industries, - coal, machinery, clothing, building material, etc.

In the main, the difficulty is not a matter of bad farm management, nor inefficiency in marketing, although there is room for improvement in both of these lines. It is true that there has not always been a perfect balance between the different lines of production.

In the latter part of 1920 and the larger part of 1921, cotton and wool were in the foreground. Thousands of farmers and bankers throughout the South, hundreds of wool growers and men who had lent money on sheep in the Northwest were insolvent. The progress of the boll weevil and the accompanying readjustments in the farming, the producing of more corn and other food and feed crops and more live stock, instead of devoting themselves to cotton alone, aided the farmers of the South in getting out of their immediate financial difficulty, whatever the ultimate effect may be. The number of sheep were reduced, accumulated stocks of wool were used up and the tariff on wool was raised, all of which helped to restore wool prices. Thus the cotton and wool phase of the after-war agricultural depression passed. But, as the southern farmers planted more corn and raised more hogs, corn became the outstanding feature of the agricultural situation. We had too much corn. If in some way we could have gotten rid of a half-billion bushels, we would have been happy. Since that date corn acreage has somewhat declined, yields have been lower and pig production has increased, and to-day no farmer is complaining about the price of corn.

When we turn to the wheat situation it is different. The wheat farmer, particularly the winter wheat farmer, has not readjusted his farming since the war period when there was an extraordinary demand for wheat. It is true that the spring wheat farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas are planting smaller acreage to wheat now than before the war. Minnesota, for example, planted 2,300,000 fewer acres of wheat in 1923 than for the five-year period 1909 - 1913, but Montana's total planting for the 1923 harvest was 2,594,000 acres greater than for the pre-war years and Kansas planted 5,408,000 acres more for the 1923 harvest than her average plantings from 1909 to 1913. All told, in spite of the fact that fourteen States planted less wheat for 1923 harvest than on the average for the five years before the war, the total plantings for the United States as a whole were 13,744,000 acres greater. Illinois, distinctly a corn-belt State, planted 1,000,000 acres more wheat for the 1923 harvest than before the war; Colorado 1,500,000 more;

Oklahoma over 2,000,000 more and Kansas, as stated above, increased her plantings nearly 5,500,000 acres.

By increased production and decreased consumption since the war, the United States has increased (net) exports of wheat from an average of 99,000,000 bushels (1909-13) to 265,000,000 bushels (1919-22), an increase of 166,000,000 bushels, which is 10,000,000 bushels more than Russia exported annually before the war. The average annual exports of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia increased from 334,000,000 to 670,000,000 bushels, an increase of 336,000,000 bushels. This increase makes up for the 156,000,000 bushels formerly exported by Russia, 70,000,000 from the Danube basin, a shortage of 47,000,000 in the exports from India and contributes 63,000,000 bushels toward making up for short crops in importing countries. This statement of the situation suggests the desirability of forecasting developments in Russia and the Balkan countries as well as in other surplus wheat producing countries as an aid to farmers in deciding what adjustments should be made in production in the United States.

The wheat situation should not be considered without reference to rye because of the importance of rye as a bread grain in Europe.

The United States, Canada and Argentina have replaced Germany, Russia and the Danube basin as sources of rye for other European countries. Before the war (1909-1913) these countries exported less than a million bushels of rye, whereas Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania exported 73,000,000 bushels. Since the war (1919-22), Russia has until recently been out of the market, Germany has been importing instead of exporting rye, and the Balkan countries have been only meeting their own needs. The United States, Canada and Argentina have exported annually an average of 50,000,000 bushels, last year 58,000,000 bushels. Most of this has been contributed by the United States, with an annual average of 44,000,000 bushels, last year nearly 48,000,000 bushels. The increase in exports of rye from the United States alone approximately makes up for the loss of the exports of Russia and the Danube basin region.

It is probably true that the world as a whole is not producing much more wheat and rye than before the war, but under war conditions people formed the habit of using less wheat per capita than formerly and conditions in some of the importing countries are such as to limit the amount of bread grain that can be purchased at prices satisfactory to the American wheat grower. While supply is an important factor in influencing prices, demand is equally important. Wise adjustments in agriculture will tend to fit the supply to the demand on the basis of satisfactory prices.

Farmers have continued to produce wheat because even though the price was low it was more profitable than corn or oats, but the time has come when the wheat farmer is giving careful thought to his alternatives. "What else can be produced besides wheat that will pay as well or better than wheat," is the question to which he must give first attention. To do this he must forecast the probable returns to be secured from the various crops which he can produce. In casting about the farmer will naturally compare the prospective profits of wheat growing with the prospective profits of those land uses which were displaced by wheat. Has pasture land been plowed up and put in wheat which would be more profitable at this time if returned to pasture? Has corn and hay land in the Corn Belt been devoted to wheat instead of corn and hay? Have milo and kafir been crowded out for wheat in western Kansas and Oklahoma? Would these crops pay better than wheat?

Statistics show that much of the increase in wheat in Kansas was in the eastern part of the State where it took the place of corn and oats, but a part of it was in the western part of the State where it occupied lands not formerly in crops. The same thing is true of Oklahoma, but in Colorado, Montana and Nebraska the increased acreage in wheat must be accounted for largely in terms of grazing lands brought under cultivation. In Ohio, Illinois and Missouri the increased acreage in wheat may be almost wholly accounted for by reduction in the acreage of corn and oats. In the region where increased wheat acreage was due to reduction in other crops, the question arises as to whether the farmers will find it profitable to shift back to the pre-war basis, with more corn and oats and less wheat. In the western wheat regions where land, formerly in wild hay or pasture, has been plowed up and put into wheat the question may be whether wheat production should continue or whether some of this land should revert to pasture.

The answers to these questions must be left to the individual farmers who must make the decision for themselves. If, after all the alternatives have been considered, wheat at present and prospective prices pays better than anything else to which the farmer can turn as a means of utilizing his land, labor and equipment, then he had better stay by wheat. If the alternatives give promise of paying better, he should make readjustments. It may be true some wheat farmers are located on lands ^{on} which other crops can not be successfully grown - lands which were formerly considered valuable only as grazing lands. If farmers can not make a living on these lands by growing wheat, these lands should of course ultimately be devoted to grazing, but, in the meantime, the wheat farmer must live, and his available alternatives may not relate to other crops on the farm which he now occupies, but to farming in other parts of the country where diversified agriculture is possible, or to some other occupation for which he may be fitted.

While wheat to-day holds the center of the stage in the play of economic forces which constitute the "agricultural situation", tomorrow it may be hogs, the next day corn, and even cotton and tobacco may again be found in the foreground if great wisdom is not used in making readjustments. It may be that the most important adjustment to be made is the bringing about of a right balance between agriculture and other industries, rather than important changes, from the pre-war balance between the various lines of agricultural production. From what has been said it should be obvious that indiscriminate cutting in wheat production is not to be recommended, neither is indiscriminate quitting of farming to go into other industries recommended. In every case it is a question of alternatives. Each farmer should carefully review the possibilities which lie before him. Undoubtedly diversification will result, from careful thought on this subject, in many of those States where the surplus wheat acreage is found. On the other hand, it may be that wheat even at the present price is more profitable than any alternative crop in those regions where it is grown as a part of a diversified system of farming.

Every farmer who is not able to make a living where he is, should review carefully his own possibilities but should not make a blind move into other types of farming or into city occupations. There are, however, thousands of farmers who are skilled in the industries of the city who will doubtless turn to their former occupations for relief. Also there are doubtless thousands of farmers who turned from corn and oats to wheat during the war who will now find it profitable to go back to their pre-war basis of crop selection.

The shifting about from one line of production to another will not solve the problem and should not be indulged in beyond the slight amount of readjustment which may be needed to bring about a proper balance. What is needed is

something that will bring about a proper equilibrium between the prices of farm products and the prices of the products of other industries. Wages are high in the city industries, while agriculture has continued to produce a full quota of products only to find itself in a position to exchange them for only about 70 per cent as much of the other products as it could before the war. Many other industries have continued to hold relatively high prices on their products through curtailment of production. If agriculture were equally well organized and followed the same practices as organized industry and labor, the result would increase the farmer's percentage in the national income, but the national income would be greatly reduced.

What would serve much better the interests of both the farmer and the consumers of farm products would be for the city workers to produce and supply to farmers larger quantities of products in exchange for the products of the farms. From a national point of view it is not desirable to have city workers consume less of farm products, but it is desirable to have them produce more of the things which farmers need to buy and exchange them for farm products on a more equitable basis.

Henry C. Taylor, Chief,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

AVERAGE PRICES, AT THE FARM, OF REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCTS
Month Ending August 1, 1925

Actual prices received at the farm by producers. Average of reports covering the United States, weighed according to relative importance of county and State. Figures compiled by Division of Crop and Live-Stock Estimates of this Bureau. Quotations in dollars or cents.

Shows 1913, year ago, and latest available month.

	July 1913	July 1922	June 1923	July 1923
Cotton, per lb.	¢ 11.5	20.7	26.2	23.5
Corn, per bu	¢ 65.4	64.4	86.5	87.4
Wheat, per bu.	¢ 77.1	97.1	95.1	84.2
Hay, per ton	\$ 10.43	10.97	11.69	11.87
Potatoes, per bu.	¢ 69.2	114.8	83.1	122.7
Oats, per bu.	¢ 37.6	35.0	42.5	37.8
Apples, per bu.	¢ 80.6	133.6	162.1	131.2
Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.98	5.76	5.82	5.72
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.81	9.12	6.37	6.68
Eggs, per dozen	¢ 17.2	20.5	20.9	22.9
Butter, per lb.	¢ 24.9	33.2	37.3	36.8
Wool, per lb.	¢ 15.9	32.5	41.5	38.3
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.46	7.49	7.66	8.00
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 6.05	9.55	10.72	10.60

Wheat wound up the old "crop year" with sagging prices. Cotton also declined somewhat, while corn and potatoes moved upward.

In general, the crops as a group declined slightly in price (about 2% below June.)

The significant change in the livestock group was a decline in wool prices.

REGIONS AT A GLANCE

The East

Severe drouth in sections. Oats were poor. Potato prospect fair; fruit prospect below last year. Milk prices better than year ago but short pastures have made it necessary to feed in many areas.

The South

Cotton has suffered from weevil in the East and drouth in the West. picking began and harvest will presently be well forward. Some men disturbed at slackening in British cotton trade. Farmers generally in fair spirits wherever they have been able to make a crop.

Corn Belt

Cheered by price of corn and by some seasonal recovery in hog prices. But wondering whether next spring will still find cheap hogs eating high-priced corn. Corn crop looks good, on the whole. Work well forward. General feeling optimistic.

Wheat Belt

Pessimistic. Many growers close to bankruptcy. Winter wheat men talking 10 to 15% reduction in acreage. Fitting ground for latter and sowing has begun. Disposition to hold back new wheat from market where men are able to do so.

Range Country

Good grass and stock in good shape in the more northern regions, generally speaking. Dry weather and short grass in the South. Leading sheep men beginning to turn an eye on the slackened wool trade. Cattle men appear to look for better times rather than poorer.

Pacific Coast

Fruit Crop good and the grain crop was generally satisfactory. Northern Coast wheat growers are the only ones in the country who apparently feel at all optimistic. The apricots are dried in California, pears harvested, grapes about ready and look well. Coast is one of the encouraging spots on the agricultural map.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

Standardization of All Farm Products Aim for Nevada.

More thorough standardization of Nevada's Agricultural Products is one of the chief aims of the State Sealer of Weights and Measures, Reno, Nevada, who thru authority vested in him by the last Legislature, is working out grades and standards.

All good marketing is based on quality and condition, and that quality and condition should be stated in every deal through the proper use of grades and

standards. Economic conditions, weather, delays and deterioration in transit, the purchasing ability of consumer, the available supply of the product and various other things play a part in the merchandising of fruit and vegetables. But the grower or shipper whose products start to market well graded and properly standardized, will invariably get more liberal returns.

Even if grading leaves from 25 to 40 per cent of our crops in the field, our returns would be greater and the expense of marketing much less. It would save labor, crates, paper, cartage, express and freight. The promotion of better grading and standardization of Nevada products will mean much better quality of products to the consumer, greater income to the producer, and more progress and wealth for Nevada.

Tobacco Growers Win Suits in Court

The Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, Raleigh, N. C. has recently won several suits instituted by it against its members, based on its marketing contract. In one of these cases the member proved that he had informed his minor son that he might have all the tobacco which he produced on his land. The jury found, however, that the member was liable to the association under the circumstances. In another case, a member had raised tobacco on land belonging to his wife who was a non-member, but it was held that he was liable to the association.

Marketing Association Given Restraining Order

The Circuit Court of McHenry County, Illinois, recently held that the Milk Producers' Marketing Company, of Chicago, Ill. was entitled, on giving bond for \$5,000. to a temporary restraining order against Arthur L. Bell restraining him from violating his milk marketing contract with the Company.

Colorado Potato Growers Control Thirty-Five Thousand Acres.

The campaign for the organization of the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, begun March 1, resulted in contracts for 35,000 acres by July 1, or 55% of the acreage of the State. Voluntary workers are now continuing the campaign and hope to secure 75% before the crop begins to move to market.

Moapa Valley Growers to Organize.

At a recent meeting of over a hundred truck crops growers at Overton, in the Moapa Valley, in this State, definite steps were taken to organize a cooperative marketing association. An organization committee of five growers was elected to work out the details for perfecting the organization. Association agreement, grower's contracts and By-laws are in process of preparation. The growers will market only truck crops, and each grower will sign up for three years with this association. A campaign for increased acreage of certain vegetables will result in more economical car lot shipments.

What Essential Points Are Necessary for Success in Cooperative Marketing?

"First, there must be a cooperative commodity marketing company owned by farmers. It must be so created and operated that it renders unexcelled service with the greatest efficiency and safety.

"Second, farmers must deliver to this, their own company all of the commodity to be commercially sold which they produce and for the marketing of which

this company was built by them.

"Third, better products must be produced for this company and must be rigidly standardized. This means that it must be made known to enough consumers to win two satisfied buyers where only one disgusted purchaser existed before.

"Fourth, this better standardized product must be named attractively and advertised. This means that it must be made known to enough consumers to win two satisfied buyers where only one disgusted purchaser existed before.

"Fifth, the full and hearty backing and cooperation of the necessary distributing trade, such as brokers, wholesalers, and retailers, must be won and maintained.

"Sixth, constant distribution of this better product must be so timed and placed as to let every consumer who desires to buy be able to obtain the goods when wanted.

"Seventh, the farmer who makes the better product must receive the better price. In other words, each farmer must be enabled to get what his product sells for to the consumer, less only actual merchandising costs."

TIMELY HINTS

September sees the fruition of the season's work; also the beginning of the planting and soil preparation for the next year. The late crops, such as corn and potatoes, are mostly harvested during this month, while plowing, discing and sowing of the early small grain crops for next year are operations that keep the farmers busy during September.

*

Fields in which sod or stubble has been plowed under should have a thorough discing and harrowing before the fall-sown grains are planted. As with every other crop, the more soil is worked the better for the small grain. At last harrowing just before planting to destroy weeds and volunteer grain growths is worth while.

*

Before planting any of the fall-sown crops it is a good idea to make plans for next year. A map of the farm showing layout and sizes of the fields is a help in this work. A well-planned cropping system following a rotation that is best for the soil means that the best possible use will be made of the farm acres.

*

It will soon be time for the fall pigs to be coming along. Clean the farrowing pens thoroughly, and put up the pig rails or fenders. Rails give the pigs a chance to get out from under when the heavy sow lays herself down. A dry house, with plenty of bedding and protection from the chilly, damp weather that is liable to come in September, insures healthy pigs. Breeding for spring pigs should be deferred until the last of October or the first of November

*

Culling out the old hens makes room in the house for the pullets which will begin laying soon. The hen house also should be made ready for winter by repairing the roof, closing the side walls and replacing the curtains on the open front houses if needed. If there is a dirt floor in the house, two or three

inches should be removed and replaced with gravel.

*

Beef cattle, hogs and other meat animals usually bring the highest prices of the year during September. Watch the markets if you have any stock finished and ready for sale. Also take note of the days of largest receipts in shipping to the various stockyards. Usually a large percentage of any week's receipts arrive on three or four days, with a consequent drop in prices. Timing the shipments for the slack days pays.

*

It is comparatively easy to clear the rats and mice from the corn cribs and granaries when they are empty. Before time to store the corn, clean out the cribs and make them tight. A few rats and mice^{will} have raised large families before another season rolls around, and they can get away with a large amount of grain during the winter and spring. It is estimated that it costs about \$2.00 a year to feed a rat, which is a large amount to pay from the farm income.

*

Machinery left in the fields during the rush season ought to be under cover before the fall rainy season sets in. Rust gets a quick start and continues at work throughout the winter unless the metal parts are cleaned and greased. The quicker the machinery is housed the less work will be required to put it in condition for the idle period.

*

The year in the agricultural colleges and the consolidated high schools begins this month. Encourage the children to continue in school. Agricultural courses are available in most high schools, while a course at the state college means an efficient farmer to take up the reins at home in the future.

*

Fall migration of birds begins this month. Those who live among navigable streams will probably spend a day or two hunting. Most birds are protected between sunset and sunrise. Better get a copy of the Federal and State game laws before taking out the gun.

*

State, sectional and county fairs are numerous in September. Be sure and attend one or more of them, be an exhibitor if possible. Also get the boys and girls to visit the club exhibits. That's the best way to get them interested in this practical method of learning how to become good farmers and good farm home-makers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Does the department have any plans of farm houses and other buildings that are available for distribution?

A. The Office of Rural Engineering has a number of plans of houses, barns, poultry houses, hog houses, and the like, that are available for those who expect to build and whose needs can be met by the plans on hand. A descriptive list of these plans has been prepared and will be forwarded on request.

2. What per cent of our farms produce hogs?

A. Hogs are produced on three-fourths (75.2 per cent) of the farms in the United States and represent over 10 per cent of the value of the Nation's agricultural production. Hogs in the United States are closely connected with the corn crop. Nearly two-thirds of the commercial production of pork is in that portion of the United States known as the Corn Belt.

3. Does the Forest Service plant trees to replace those cut from the national forests.

A. Only in very rare cases is it necessary to plant trees on timber-sale areas. Natural production is easily obtained in most forests when the mature timber is cut and the area protected from fire and grazing animals.

4. Are the long-range forecasts of the almanacs and some of the newspapers reliable?

A. The making of weather forecasts by days for calendar year as set forth in the many almanacs is unquestionably based on the willingness of many to accept without question most anything that appears in print. Actually such forecasts are not based on sound principles and therefore are without any value whatsoever. The farmer who attempts to carry on his business with these forecasts to guide him must necessarily lose rather than gain by following them. Similar forecasts of weather and temperature for a long time in advance that one sees in the newspapers should be regarded as not worthy of consideration and therefore should not be followed in planning farming operations.

5. Where can I get information on the best kind of hog house to build?

A. Plans for the construction of farrowing and shelter houses for hogs are given in Farmers' Bulletin 438, Hog Houses. These show how they should be built to be most effective. Proper housing is an important factor in the successful raising of hogs, and for relatively little expense and effort good, serviceable, well-ventilated houses may be built. While the supply lasts the bulletin is available on application to the department.

6. Is a county agricultural extension agent permitted to distribute bulletins from other experiment stations than the one in the State in which he is employed?

A. Yes; if such publications are needed in furtherance of extension work in the agent's county and have the approval of the State director of extension. If mailed in a penalty envelope, they should be accompanied by a letter signed by the county agent with his official title, stating the purpose for which the bulletins are sent. General distribution of such publications should not be made by the agent in penalty envelopes.

7. What has the department done in studying advertising of farm products?

A. In studying terminal marketing of agricultural products, particularly milk marketing, a study of the effect of advertising upon consumer demand has been made in the Boston district. This study is described in a preliminary report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Further studies of factors affecting consumer demand for farm products have been made on cranberries, raisins and citrus fruits. The extent and influence of advertising is covered in these studies.

COMING EVENTS.

Pershing County Fair	Lovelock, Nev. Sept. 21-22
Southern Nevada Fair	Las Vegas, Nev. Oct. 17-18-19
Washoe County Potato Day	Reno, Nev. Oct. 27
National Dairy Exposition	Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 6-13
Utah State Fair	Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 1-6
Pacific International	Portland, Ore. Nov. 3-10
American Royal Livestock Show	Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 17-24
International Livestock Show	Chicago, Ill. Dec. 1-8
Western State Livestock, Dairy & Nutrition Conf.	Ft. Collins, Colo. Nov. 5-9
Amer. Assn. of Land Grant Colleges Meeting	Chicago, Ill. Nov. 13-15

THE BULLETIN REVIEW

Farmers' Bulletin 1325 - "Rural Planning - The Social Aspects."

Country planning deserves as much attentions as city planning and the results of some actual accomplishments in this field may stimulate more interest in the development of rural sections, and in the conservation of their natural beauty. This bulletin shows what has been done by rural people in their endeavor to create and improve their own institutions for recreation and trade and civic centers, and to conserve for permanent use those institutions of rural life which they already have. It is profusely illustrated with photographs of well-planned and planted roadways, picnic grounds, school yards, streets, parks, athletic fields, libraries, cemeteries and playgrounds from communities in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, California, New Jersey, Iowa and Arizona.

Department Circular 279 - "Greasewood as a Poisonous Plant."

The greasewood plant, sometimes known as "chico," is a shrubby plant very plentiful on the range in some parts of the West, and has been the cause of occasional large losses of sheep. This plant was listed as poisonous 25 years ago, but recent investigations made by the department have established that under most conditions this plant is a good forage for sheep, but care must be taken that sheep do not graze too long on greasewood when they are very hungry. Animals that once show the symptoms usually die; in other words, a quantity of the plant which will cause the symptoms will cause death.

Department Bulletin 1150 - "Accounting Records and Business Methods for Live-Stock Shipping Associations."

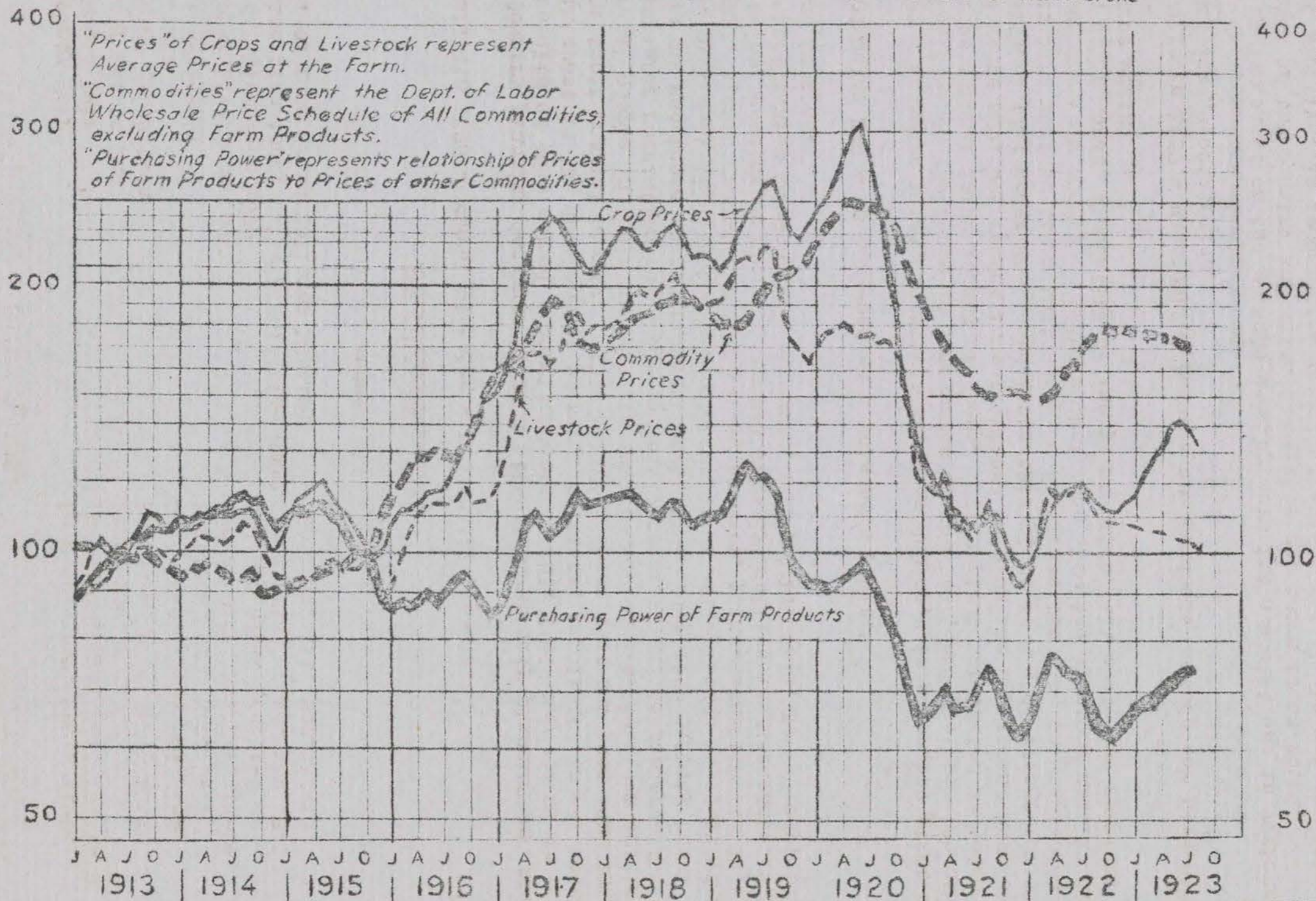
A system based on the methods used by shipping associations in various parts of the country and which experience has shown to be sound, practical and adaptive, is recommended to fill the need for simple yet complete accounting records. This system is specifically designed to meet the requirements of associations that make the shipping of live stock their main business and those which occasionally buy feed and other farm supplies unloaded directly from cars and paid for on delivery. The method can also be adapted for use by farmers' elevators or produce and supply associations which have a warehouse and carry a stock of supplies.

TREND OF PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

1913 = 100

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

October 15, 1923

Vol. 1 No. 4

PUTTING IT OVER THEM



NEVADA

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

Cecil J. Creel, Director

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization information collected by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada

October 15th, 1923

Vol. 1, No. 4

SOME GENERAL ITEMS

For one thing, help has been very scarce and day labor has commanded high wages. Farmers have generally reverted to the old-fashioned system of "exchanging work", that is, helping each other, job for job or day for day. In such fashion and with help from the women and children the summer's work has been done. Families thus get by with less cash outlay but at prodigal cost in terms of their own labor. One man who required thirteen men to do his thrashing "changed work" with twelve neighbors, being able to hire only a single hand. In repayment it was, of course, necessary for him to attend twelve other thrashings. It thus took about three weeks of his time working away from home in order to get his own thrashing done. This case, varying only in degree, has been duplicated in hundreds of instances. It has been the common thing this summer.

This shortage of labor has borne down upon farmers with a sort of dull discouragement. It is difficult to appreciate the feeling of impotence, of unequal struggle, that possesses a man who must plod away, by himself, at the heavy work of haying and harvest.

There are more empty farmhouses even than last year. Still stronger evidence appears in the occasional farm to be seen on back roads where no part of the land has been worked nor pastured this year. These things tell the tale of farm population gone. Presumably few of these idle places are actually abandoned for good. People will move back on them when the tide of prosperity again shifts. But meanwhile they are monuments to the economic disparity between labor on the land and labor in the factories.

Some revival of the movement of western farmers eastward is again apparent. Newcomers from the Central West are being pointed out in certain sections of New York and New England. This represents some reflex from Corn Belt depression of two years and more ago. It is an interesting evidence of the evening-up process which constantly works to maintain equilibrium over the country.

Farm people generally over the East feel a sense of handicap in their trading for manufactured products. No more painstaking economy was ever visible in any year. Of course men are buying absolute necessities both for their farms and families. But such talk as of farmers buying automobiles, for instance, needs to be discounted. The writer has lately inquired about a half-dozen new automobiles seen on different farms. Four of them proved to be the property of young fellows who worked for day wages. One belonged to a daughter who teaches school. Only one out of the six was the purchase of an actual farmer. Every car but the school teacher's was bought on the partial payment plan.

There is seemingly little actual cash in the country. Ready money is scarce. A doctor with wide country practice remarked that in the last five years it has grown harder every year to collect his bills, and that farmers who are men of considerable property are nevertheless bringing him meat and produce in lieu of cash. They are the type who pay debts but ready money is not available.

An example of the relatively high prices of industrial products - a case with far-reaching effects - is to be seen in building materials. This is partly transitory and partly a permanent change. Farm buildings have slowly but surely gone backward in the East during the last ten years. Many barns burned this summer, as happens especially in a dry year. A certain percentage of these barns can not be replaced. Where they are replaced it is usually with smaller and poorer barns. The bulk of farm buildings now in use were built from the virgin timber that grew right on the premises or in the near neighborhood. That timber is gone - gone forever. A new barn nowadays means a contract with highly paid carpenters and it means materials shipped the length of the country. The cost of a new barn now to make an average replacement is frequently more than the entire farm will sell for. As things stand the East does not and can not maintain its farm buildings. There needs to be some readjustment of insurance valuations, particularly on barns.

Transportation is going through a period of change. Motor trucks have taken over a considerable part of short-haul traffic, incidentally with material loss to the local, branch-line railroads. One effect of the spread of trucks has been to widen the marketing zone for "perishables". Milk is now very commonly collected from a given neighborhood and hauled to shipping station by a single truck. This has brought into the ranks of milk shippers numerous small farmers, and potentially many more, three or four miles from the railroad who used to make butter rather than hitch up and drive the long trip to station every morning with milk. It is now a common sight in any town to see a truckload of seasonable fruits or vegetables being disposed of, and the truck may have come fifty miles or more. The grower of perishables who owns a truck now commands markets over ten times the area of other days.

The program of road-building is amazing. New roads or surfaces and new bridges are going in everywhere. The highway work has attracted no small part of the floating rural labor supply. It makes one pause and reflect to see substantial farmers drop their farm work and go to work for wages on the highways, saying that they can make more money at the latter. That is an occurrence frequent enough this summer to be noteworthy.

The country community is, generally speaking, embarked on a considerable program of public improvements. Besides roads and bridges, new schools, court houses, and institutions are going up everywhere. As individuals, people are complaining about taxes. As communities, they are voting more public expenditure with every sunrise.

In fact, one gets the impression that while these times have not been good times for the individual farmers, nevertheless the community has been making steady progress. Men are forced to rigid economy on their own farms; but they travel over better roads, send their children to better schools, have better public buildings to use, live in closer touch with affairs, get better medical assistance, take better care of the orphans and aged, than in pre-war days. Physical equipment on the farms is scarcely being maintained. Physical equipment belonging to the community has been notably improved.

In general, it is inaccurate to paint too glowing a picture of conditions as yet. On the other hand, prices have strengthened and farmers are undoubtedly in better frame of mind than a year or two years ago. The general undertone is one of improvement. It is significant that thoughtful men - the community leaders - are now genuinely optimistic.

AVERAGE PRICES, AT THE FARM, OF REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCTS
 Month Ending September 1, 1923.

Actual prices received at the farm by producers. Average of reports covering the United States, weighted according to relative importance of county and State. Figures compiled by Division of Crop and Live-Stock Estimates of this Bureau. Quotations in dollars or cents.

Shows 1913, year ago, and latest available month.

	<u>Aug.</u> 1913	<u>Aug.</u> 1922	<u>July</u> 1923	<u>Aug.</u> 1923
Cotton, per lb.	¢ 11.8	21.1	23.5	24.1
Corn, per bu.	¢ 75.4	62.7	87.4	86.6
Wheat, per bu.	¢ 77.1	88.1	84.2	88.7
Hay, per ton	\$ 11.04	10.58	11.87	12.08
Potatoes, per bu.	¢ 75.3	88.0	122.7	119.0
Oats, per bu.	¢ 39.3	32.2	37.8	37.3
Apples, per bu.	¢ 75.8	109.8	131.2	111.4
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs	\$ 5.91	5.51	5.72	5.60
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.79	8.54	6.68	6.85
Eggs, per dozen	¢ 19.5	22.7	22.9	26.5
Butter, per lb.	¢ 25.9	33.5	36.8	39.1
Wool, per lb.	¢ 15.8	31.6	38.3	37.0
Veal calves, per 100 lbs	\$ 7.53	7.57	8.00	8.00
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.50	9.39	10.60	9.96

Significant upward trend in cotton and wheat prices.

Seasonal advances in hogs, eggs and butter. Declines in apples and potatoes.

Considered as broad groups, there was practically no price change in either crops or livestock during the month.

REGIONS AT A GLANCE

The East

Late crops shortened up by the prolonged drought and by early frosts. Milk production curtailed likewise. Farmers generally handicapped by feed and labor shortage, but cheered by somewhat higher prices.

The South

Wet weather finally hit the territory west of the River, increasing damage by insects and lowering grade of cotton that had opened. Cotton picking now well along. South disappointed at crop but optimistic over price outlook. Trade generally placing yield around 10 1/2 million bales.

Corn Belt

Hurt in many sections by sharp frosts last month. Corn harvest getting under way and generally a good crop. Fall grain sown. Feeders inclined to be encouraged by heavy domestic and export demand for pork. Corn Belt probably in best shape since 1919.

Wheat Belt

Still very pessimistic. Spring wheat country urging Government aid. The crop is now mostly threshed. Much low grade wheat; considerable is already being fed. The new sowing of winter wheat is in ground; already up in southern territory. General talk is smaller acreage sown than last year but definite estimates are still lacking.

Range Country

Range good except in localities in the North. Stock coming down from the high ranges. Cattle and sheep generally in good condition. Situation of cattle men still difficult. Sheep raisers generally looking forward to another favorable year.

Pacific Coast

Prune crop dried and raisin grapes mostly picked. Citrus fruits in good shape; oranges sizing well. Complaints of too hot weather in Washington for apples. North threshed out big wheat crop. Coast conditions continue relatively good.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

The Hog Marketing Situation

Hogs continue to arrive at public stock yards in record breaking numbers. Receipts during the first eight months of this year increased 7,768,000 head or 27.8% over those of a year ago. During the first three weeks in September receipts at 12 important markets showed an increase of 38% over the corresponding period in 1922. Every month since last February has established a new record for hog receipts for that month.

Average weights have followed a rather confusing course. For the United States as a whole average live weights of hogs slaughtered during the first four months of 1923 showed substantial increases over those a year earlier. In May, however, there was a decline and the same thing has been true ever since. The decrease in average weights, however, has not been uniform for all sections of the country. For several weeks past Chicago and Omaha have shown marked decreases in the average weight of hogs marketed at those points compared with a year ago, whereas Kansas City and St. Louis on the southern edge of the Corn Belt and St. Paul on the northern border have shown consistent increases in average weights.

It has been suggested that this apparent variation in swine husbandry between the heart of the Corn Belt and the regions to the north and south of it consists chiefly in a marked increase in the quantities of wheat being fed to hogs in the wheat growing regions and a marked tendency on the part of strictly Corn Belt feeders to stint on corn rations. The fact that pastures and forage crops of all sorts have been excellent this year has also undoubtedly had much to do with raising the average weight of hogs in those areas where such crops are largely relied upon for swine production.

Prices quite naturally have made some response to the overwhelming numbers of hogs being marketed. The market reached the low point to date around the middle of June when the top at Chicago was \$6.75. An exceptionally heavy demand both from domestic and foreign consumers, however, was responsible for prices turning sharply upward before the end of that month. By September 4 prices had advanced approximately \$3 per hundred, the Chicago top on that day being \$9.75. Since then, however, the market has turned rather sharply downward and on September 27 the top was \$8.30, a decline of \$1.45 per hundred pounds in about three weeks. The top on the corresponding day in 1922 was \$10.60 showing a net decline for the year of \$2.30 or 21.7%. Although top prices are now \$1.40 under the high point of the year they are still \$1.55 over the June low. How low they are destined to go during the next few months is problematical. Ordinarily the market reaches the lowest point in December or January when receipts are usually heaviest. Furthermore, the general long-time trend of the market seems to be downward. March 9, 1922 marked the culmination of an upward movement in hogs in which prices advanced approximately \$4.25 in less than three months. Since then the general trend has been downward, each low point dipping a little under the one preceding.

Domestic consumption of Federally inspected pork alone showed an average per capita increase of one pound per month during the first seven months of 1923. Exports also showed remarkable increases over those of a year earlier. We appear to be in a period of tremendously increased movements of all sorts. C.E. Gibbons, Division of Livestock Marketing.

Two Thousand Potato Growers Marketing Collectively.

Already over 300 carloads of potatoes of the early varieties have been handled by the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, Denver, Colo. As over 2,000 potato growers have signed the marketing contract the exchange expects to handle the larger part of the 1923 crop.

Cooperative Training School Has Twenty-Two Students

Twenty-two students are attending the Cooperative Training School conducted by the northern States Cooperative League in Minneapolis. The course is for five weeks and includes seven classes of 50 minutes each, every day, besides extra classes and home work. Instruction is given in bookkeeping and cooperative administration and management, also in the general history, theories and philosophy of the cooperative movement. Eight of the 22 students are from Minneapolis, eight from other points in Minnesota, and six from outside the State, one coming from Massachusetts. Four members of the school are women.

Connecticut Poultry Producers Organize to Market Eggs.

Twenty-five poultrymen with 8,000 birds signed a marketing agreement and formed the Western Connecticut poultry Producers, Inc., on July 9. Eggs are to be assembled in Waterbury, graded, candled and packed in cartons and offered for sale under the trade name, "Abuv all Eggs." Arrangements have been made with

a local dealer to attend to the actual selling.

Contract Between Two Potato Exchanges.

A contract has recently been made between the Maine Potato Growers' Exchange, Caribou, Me., and the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation, whereby the Maine association agrees to sell direct to Virginia growers 50,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes backed by the guarantee and trade mark of the Maine Exchange.

Michigan Potato Growers' Considering Reorganizing Their Exchange.

At its annual meeting August 15 and 16 the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Cadillac, Mich., passed a resolution outlining a new policy. The basic principles as given by the resolution are: (1) an acreage minimum; (2) an iron-clad binding contract; (3) a state-wide season pool; (4) organization under a long term contract. The proposed program is to be laid before the membership for consideration.

TIMELY HINTS

October in most sections of the country, usually brings the first frost. Cows have been brought up and are in their winter quarters; the stable has been repaired and made tight against the cold that cuts down the milk supply and endangers the health of the animals. Small grains are in the bins and the cribs are cleaned and made so that the rats cannot get in; corn husking time is at hand - in fact, the season is nearly over, and preparations for winter are being made.

Keeping the dairy stable in good repair so that there are no draughts on the cows cannot be overestimated as a means of getting the most milk for the food consumed. Silage, grain and hay are the fuels that maintain the heat of the animal's body. The less required the more nutriment there is for the cow to turn into milk. In making the stable tight, however, ventilation should not be overlooked. Fresh air without draughts is what makes cows healthy and productive.

The ranks of the dairymen who are breeding for fall calves are constantly growing larger. The advantages of calves born in October, November and December are that they get a good start on whole and skimmed milk in the fall, are gradually put on a grain and hay ration during the winter and are ready for pasture in the spring. At the same time the milk flow from the cows is largest when prices are highest.

Building operations on the farm during the late fall is confined principally to hog houses, poultry houses, implement sheds and other small buildings. Those that have concrete foundations or floors may be erected any time if the concrete is laid before the frost. These buildings are inexpensive, especially if the owner is handy with tools. Lumber dealers have plans and can supply bills of materials and estimates of cost, so that the owner will know pretty accurately what his expenditure will be.

Choosing a site for a hog house or poultry house requires care. A high, well drained spot is best, while the buildings should extend east and west and face the south. Convenience in caring for the hogs and poultry also should be

considered.

*

Autumn months appear to be especially favorable for the appearance and spread of hog cholera. The best method, of course, is to vaccinate the pigs against this disease. But if it appears a competent veterinarian should be called at once. The symptoms are arched backs, a tendency to hide and an appearance of the animal being chilled. Hog cholera spreads rapidly as it is highly contagious. The diseased carcasses should be burned to ashes or buried at least four feet deep. Pens and lots should be cleaned and care should be taken not to carry the soil from the infected areas.

*

A day or two spent getting the farm machinery under cover and in condition for winter are the most profitable a farmer can spend. A winter outdoors depreciates machinery 15 per cent. Figure that percentage of the cost of the machinery and implements and it will be readily discovered what wages the owner earns on the time spent. Implement sheds do not have to be elaborate or expensive buildings. Weather tight is the big thing, and a good cleaning and greasing of unpainted metal parts will carry the machinery through the winter in good shape.

*

Feed the sows and pigs carefully, especially just before and after farrowing time. Castrate the young pigs before cold weather sets in. Also give them an anti-hog cholera treatment.

*

A good ration for the pullets that are beginning to lay puts them into condition for winter egg production. A scratch ration twice a day with a mash in the self-feeder and plenty of fresh water are what they need to keep laying. At the same time they will be putting on flesh to withstand the winter's cold. Walk among the pullets carefully and handle them gently. Many a pullet has been scared out of laying.

*

When storing vegetables for winter put them on a slat platform an inch or two off the cellar floor. This gives the air a chance to circulate through the vegetables and keeps them in better condition.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Are hay inspectors trained by the Government?

A. Federal hay inspectors before being permitted to make inspections are required to take a course of training in the use of the Federal hay grades. This course is given at designated time and place by specialists of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The length of the course depends on the ability of the student, the training continuing until a high degree of accuracy is attained. In the case of men with considerable experience in handling and grading hay under old methods, the time required to complete the course is usually from three to four weeks. Less experienced men require a longer training period.

2. How does the Weather Bureau determine the speed and direction of the wind at different heights, in its upper air observation work?

A. Special balloons are used by the Weather Bureau observers. A balloon of finest rubber is filled with hydrogen and weighed. It is then sent up and watched until it breaks. Charts show the speed it travels. The tests can be made only in fair weather, as rain destroys the accuracy of the work. A new altitude record for balloons of this type was recently made when one of them went up 13 miles in two

hours and three minutes.

3. Is it possible to make a henhouse out of a piano box?

A. Two piano boxes would be better. Back Yard Poultry Keeping, Farmers' Bulletin 1331, tells how to construct a very satisfactory poultry house at small expense by placing two piano boxes back to back and covering them with tar roofing paper. Other bulletins issued by the department on the subject of poultry houses are Farmers' Bulletin 1113, Poultry Houses, and Farmers' Bulletin 574, Poultry House Construction.

4. Do soy beans make a satisfactory substitute for meat scrap in poultry feeding?

A. Soy-bean meal is not so good as meat scrap in a poultry feed, but in sections where soy-bean meal is raised extensively and where the price is considerably under the price of meat scrap it may be used to advantage and will give good egg production, but not quite so high as is generally secured with the meat scrap.

Soy-bean meal must be supplemented with a mineral feed to give satisfactory results, using 4 per cent of a mineral mixture in a mash. A good mineral mixture for this purpose may be made of 3 parts bone phosphate or ground bone, 1 part calcium carbonate or ground limestone, and 1 part common salt. The mash should contain about 22 per cent, or approximately one-fifth of soy-bean meal by weight, mixed with corn meal, wheat bran, and wheat middlings, or ground wheat can be used in place of the bran and middlings. This is fed to best advantage as a moist mash, which renders it more palatable than the dry mash form, or it may be fed as a dry mash supplemented with a light feed of moist mash.

Soy-beans do not make a good poultry feed in their whole form and should be ground to give the best results.

5. How is the tuberculosis eradication work being conducted at the present time?

A. Tuberculosis eradication work is under a cooperative plan between the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, the State live stock sanitary officials, county officials, and the live-stock owners. Other agencies not directly responsible for the work also lend assistance in furthering the project.

The State, county, and bureau officials detail inspectors to test individual herds at the request of the owners, or to test all the cattle in definite areas such as counties when the owners are ready for such a progressive step. The area movement is the predominating project. The Federal and State Governments cooperate in paying limited amounts of money as indemnity for animals reacting to the tuberculin test.

6. What is the annual damage done by forest fires in this country?

A. An average of 33,500 fires annually during the past six years has burned an average area of 7,088,000 acres to the annual immediate property loss of \$16,424,000.

7. How many dairy cattle are there in the United States?

A. There are more than 30,000,000 dairy cattle in the United States. These animals are cared for on about 4,500,000 farms, or approximately 70 per cent of all the farms in this country. Dairy cows produce vital food products which form

a large and important part of the diet of our entire population and for which consumers pay more than \$3,000,000,000 a year, or about \$30 per person.

COMING EVENTS

Washoe County Potato Day	Reno, Nev. Oct. 27
Pacific International	Portland, Ore. Nov. 3-10
American Royal Livestock Show	Kansas City, Mo. Nov. 17-24
International Livestock Show	Chicago, Ill. Dec. 1-8
Western State Livestock, Dairy & Nutrition Conf.	Ft. Collins, Colo. Nov. 5-9
Amer. Ass'n. of Land Grant Colleges Meeting	Chicago, Ill. Nov. 13-15

THE BULLETIN REVIEW

Farmers' Bulletin 1330 - "Parasites and Parasitic Diseases of Sheep"

Animal parasites contribute to most of the losses in sheep, mutton and wool. Bacterial diseases, on the other hand, cause comparatively little suffering to sheep. It is the sheepman's business to prevent disease, and as soon as an outbreak is noticed a competent veterinarian should be called in. A postmortem examination of one of the sick animals may disclose the trouble and save others. Parasitized animals usually do not have fever - they are unthrifty, and unthriftiness may go into emaciation with a fatal termination. Such measures as pasture rotation, use of forage crops, feeding from racks or bare floors, draining or filling swamps, and restraint of wandering dogs are recommended for parasitic control.

Farmers' Bulletin 1355 - "Blackleg: its Nature, Cause, and Prevention"

This disease, which is found in all climates and altitudes in practically all parts of the world is the cause of great losses in this country, particularly in the great cattle raising and feeding sections of the West. Immunization by vaccination is the only practicable and effective means of protecting animals against it and eventually ridding pastures of the infection. The nature of the malady and the characteristic symptoms are so described and compared with those of other diseases that there can be little danger of confusion. Cattle, especially young animals from 6 to 18 months of age, are most susceptible, but sheep and goats also are subject to it, and in exceptional cases hogs have contracted it. Although blackleg may occur at any time of the year, spring and fall are the seasons of greatest prevalence.

Farmers' Bulletin 1336 - "Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock."

This bulletin contains practical information covering all the essentials in the production of good dairy animals for breeding and milk production. It includes chapters of beeding before birth, weaning the calf, teaching

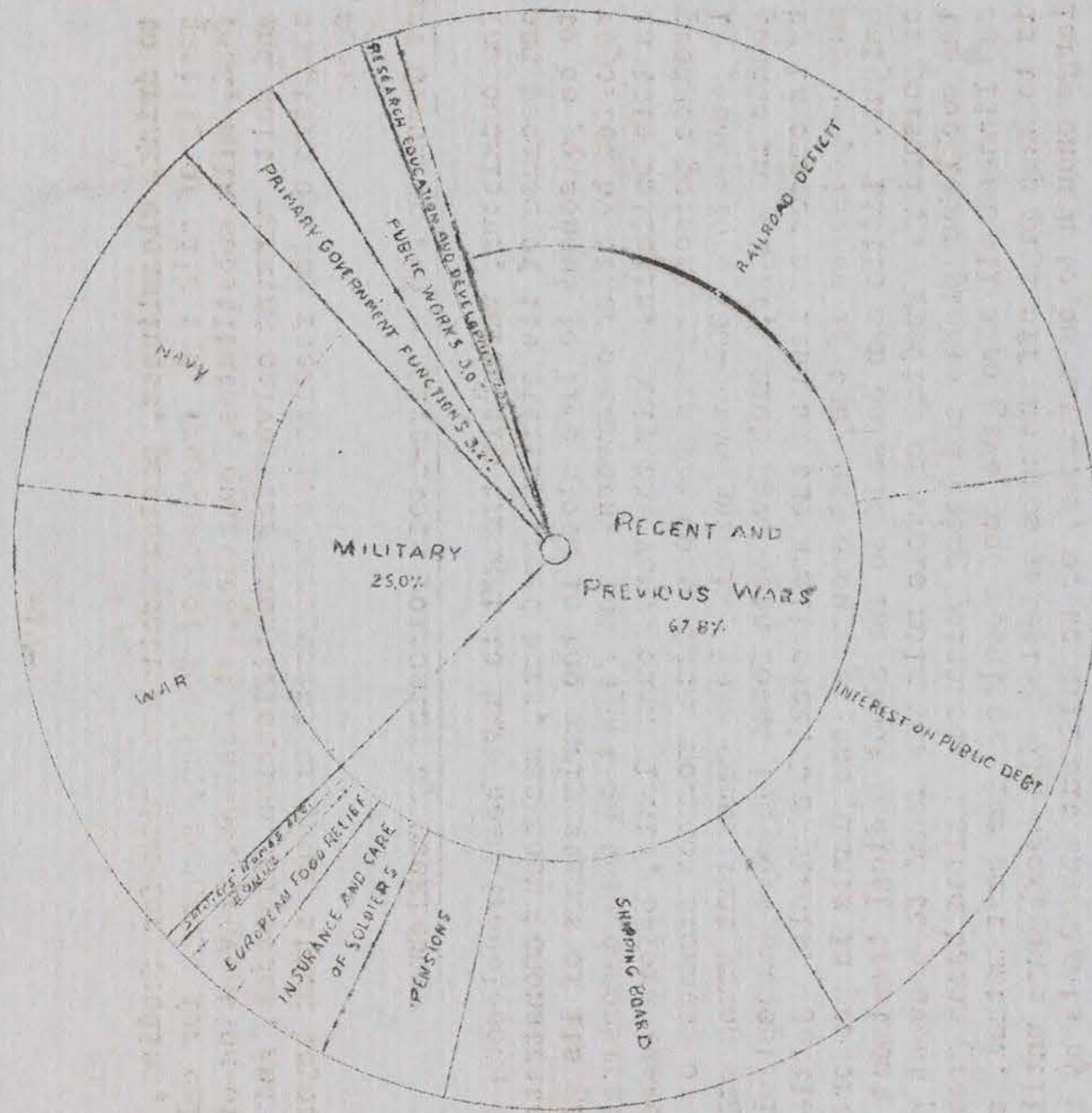
to drink, cleanliness, pasteurization of milk for feeding, quantity and quality of milk fed, frequency of feeding, roughage for calves, grain feed, milk substitutes, quarters, stanchions, prevention of horns, water and salt, marking calves for identification, diseases, and several chapters on the feeding and management of young stock beyond the calf age.

Department Circular 283 - "Live-Stock Poisoning by Cocklebur"

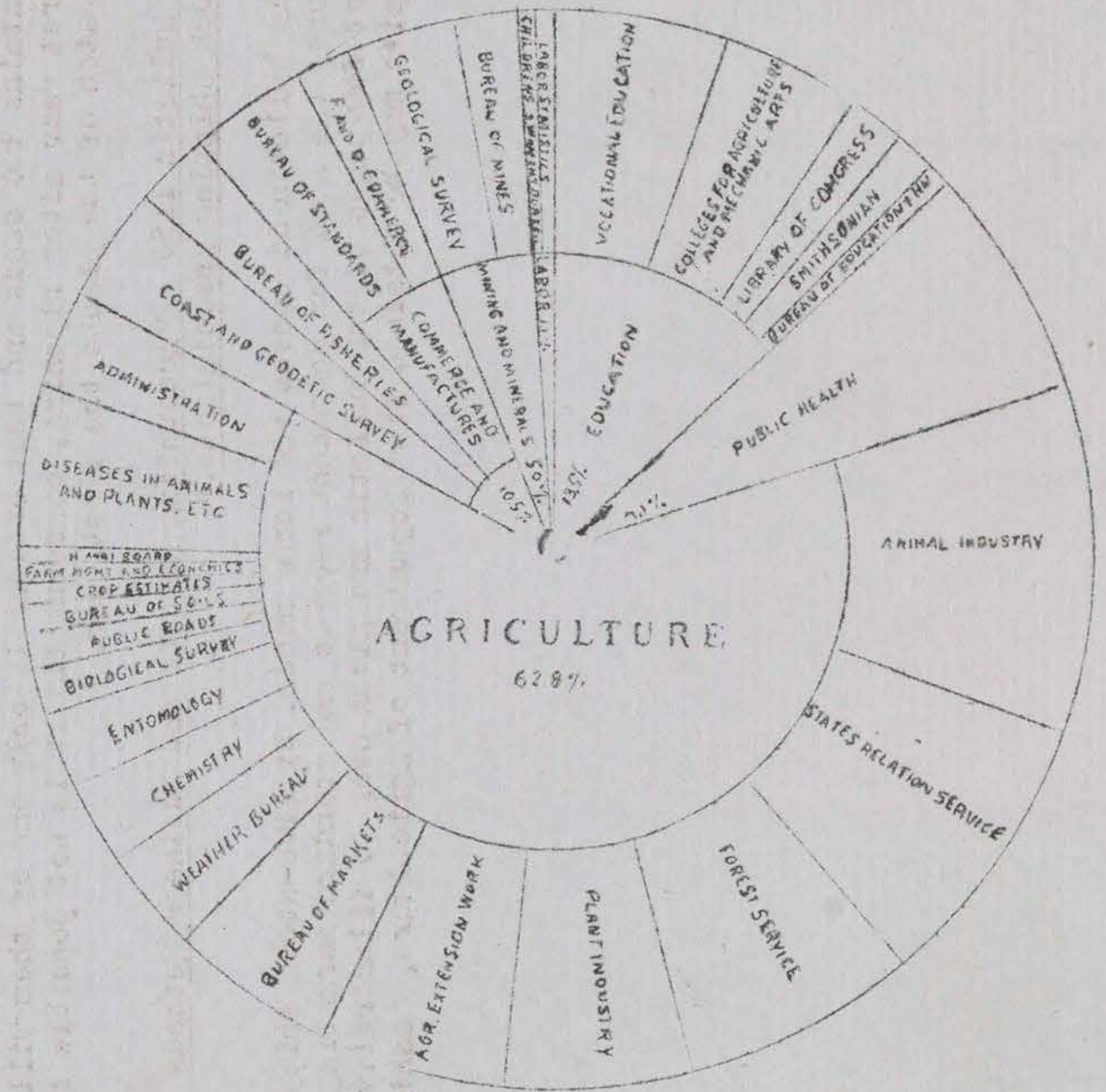
The cocklebur, variously thought to have been troublesome only as a weed and because of its stiffly armed burs, has been demonstrated definitely to be poisonous to live stock in the early stages of its growth, as was reported by other observers. The report on this demonstration is made in this bulletin. Only the very young plants, before leaves have formed, produce poisoning, and the dose which produces sickness or death is about $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds to a 100-pound animal. This means that young pigs up to 50 pounds in weight, which have been found the most susceptible, are poisoned by 12 ounces or less of the small cocklebur plants. Cattle or sheep also may be poisoned if they eat enough of the plants in proportion to their weight. Little can be said so far about medical treatment for this kind of poisoning. Feeding of whole milk was found to prevent pigs feeding on the cocklebur plants and being poisoned. Salted bacon grease, lard and raw linseed oil also gave good results. The best method, says the circular, is to keep pigs off pastures infested with cockleburs until the plants are large enough to be harmless, or to kill out the plants by mowing them before they seed. It must be remembered in this connection that each bur contains two seeds and that ordinarily only one of them will grow the first year after ripening, consequently it is not possible to kill out a patch of the plants the first year.

Department Bulletin 1150 - "Accounting Records and Business Methods for Live-Stock Shipping Associations."

This bulletin discusses the forms needed by live-stock shipping associations, the need for permanent records and standard marketing methods. The last few pages of the bulletin are given over to illustrative transactions. Copies may be obtained from Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.



DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR 1920
 Expenditures for recent and previous wars amounted to \$3,985,421,385.60, for War and Navy Departments \$1,424,130,670.57, for primary government functions \$181,987,225.41, for public works \$168,703,557.46, for research and education and development \$57,093,660.93. Self-supporting activities are not included.



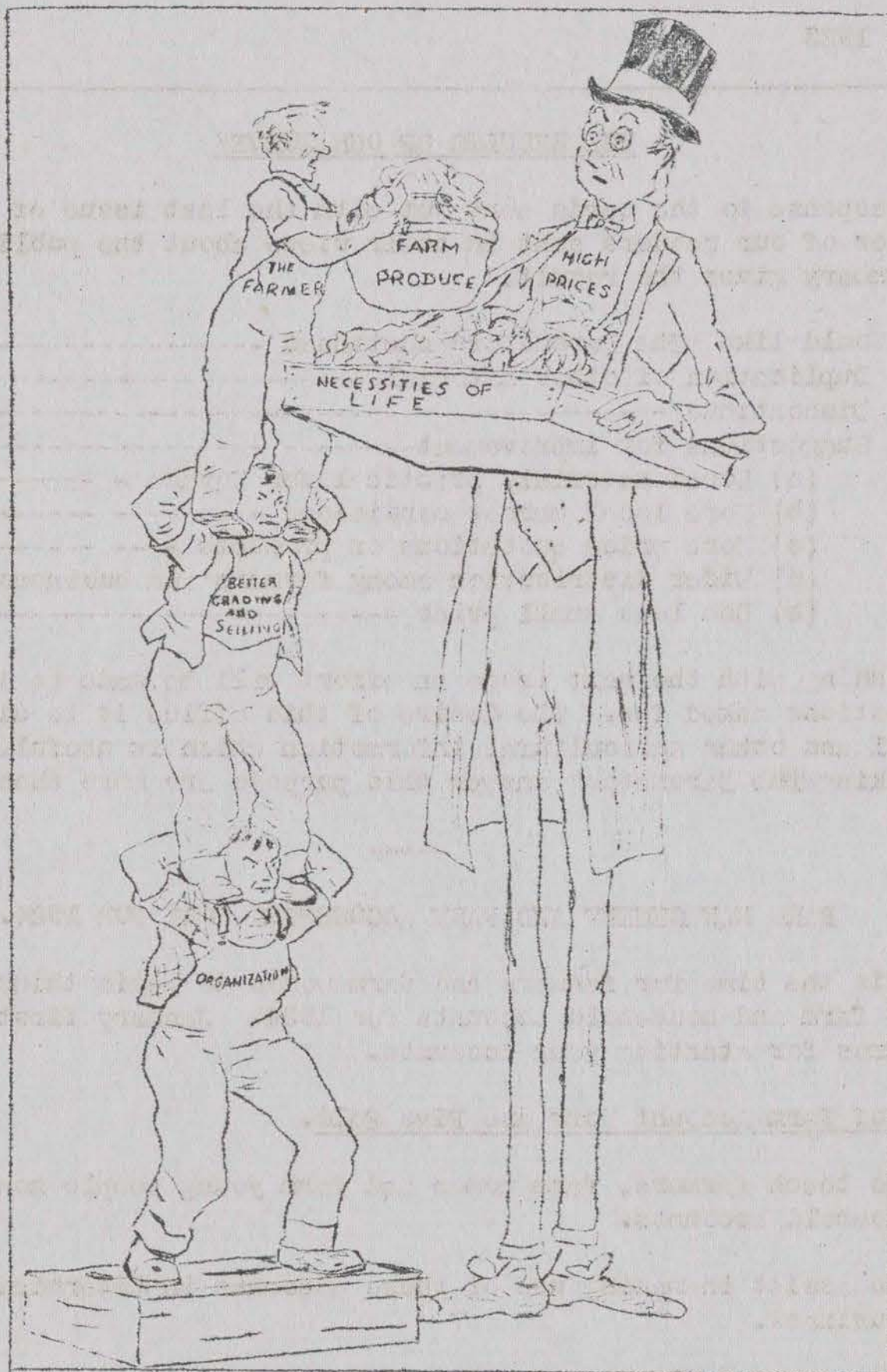
HOW THE 1 PER CENT OF R, E, AND D IS SPENT
 This circle represents the appropriations for research, education, and development.

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

November 15, 1923.

Vol. 1, No. 5

IT CAN BE DONE



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

Cecil W. Greel, Director.

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization information collected by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

November 15, 1923

Vol. 1, No. 5

THE RESULTS OF OUR SURVEY

In response to the cards sent out with the last issue of "The Barometer," a large number of our readers sent in their views about the publication. The following summary gives the result.

(1) Would like "The Barometer" continued -----	26
(2) Duplication of other material -----	8
(3) Discontinue -----	8
(4) Suggestions for improvement-----	19
(a) Local material, practical for Nevada -	11
(b) More local market conditions -----	2
(c) More price quotations on products ----	2
(d) Wider distribution among farmers and business men	2
(e) Use less small print -----	2

Beginning with the next issue an effort will be made to include some of the suggestions asked for. The desire of this office is to disseminate economic, legal and other agricultural information which is useful. Your suggestions for making "The Barometer" answer this purpose are more than welcome.

FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ACCOUNTING WORK FOR 1924.

Now is the time for farmers and farm women to begin thinking about opening a set of farm and household accounts for 1924. January first or March first are ideal times for starting your accounts.

The Objects of Farm Account Work are Five Fold.

1. To teach farmers, farm women and farm young people how to keep simple farm and household accounts.
2. To assist in making use of these accounts in determining changes in their farm business.
3. To assist in making an income tax report.
4. To assist in securing actual costs of production of certain enterprises.
5. To provide data that will serve as a basis for developing county programs of work.

How The Account Schools Are Conducted.

If six or more farmers, farm women or young people notify their county extension agent, dates can be arranged for holding a one-day account school in their community. These schools should be arranged for before December 30th and must be held before March first, depending upon when the books are to be started.

A specialist from the University will meet with the group for the entire day, practice work will be given to familiarize each person with the account book, after which new books will be started. The practice books are furnished, but the permanent books are charged for at their actual cost, which is not in excess of fifty cents.

For detailed information, ask your county agent or write the Agricultural Extension Division at Reno.

In addition to farm account work, four other lines of Farm Management work will be offered this year. Full information about each may be secured from the Agricultural Extension Division or your county agent.

The work is outlined as follows:-

1. Farm Management Tours.

(a) The object of which is to demonstrate the value of various good farm management practices, by showing their results on farms where they are followed.

2. Cropping Systems.

(a) The object of which is to secure data on the best cropping system for certain localities and secure their adaption on a few demonstration farms.

3. Farm Layout

(a) The object of which is to help farmers study their farm layout to secure better arrangement of fields, fences, etc., in order that production costs may be reduced.

4. To furnish Economic Facts.

(a) The object of which is to give farmers of the state, through a monthly publication, a better knowledge of the present economic situation regarding particular enterprises, with reference to supply and demand and the fluctuation of prices of these commodities.

A DISPARITY BETWEEN FARM AND CITY

The farm community, as a whole, in the United States is carrying 2,000,000 more children under ten years of age than the city community of an equal population.

put it this way. The farm population in round numbers approximates 30,000,000 persons. The urban population is close to 57,000,000 persons. Select now a representative number of cities whose combined population comes up to 30,000,000 and it will be found that there are 2,000,000 fewer children under ten

years of age in these cities than in the whole farm population.

Let us illustrate by a particular city. Take Minneapolis, Minnesota, for example. Here is a city of over 380,000 people. Take 380,000 of the farm population of Minnesota, and it will be found that this group contains 26,000 more children under ten years of age than the city of Minneapolis. Here is a significant fact.

What are some of the results which flow from this great disparity between farm life and city life? In the first place, every one will see that with 2,000,000 fewer producers than city industries in cities of an equal population, farming is carrying the burden of rearing and educating 2,000,000 more children - non-producers - than city industry. The full weight of this fact becomes apparent only when it is realized that the greater part of the human product is turned over at the producing age to the cities and to city industry, ready made, finished, educated. The farm people are feeding, clothing, carrying through the perils of infancy and childhood practically the equivalent of a small nation; then when the Nation arrives at an age when it can be productive, turns it over as a free gift to urban industry.

It is a pertinent question to ask: "What compensation to the farm community does the urban community render for this piece of human service?" What would Minneapolis think of adding the annual expense of 26,000 children to its budget until these children were educated and then handing them over to St. Paul; doing this, year after year?

There is more to farming than just getting a fair return for crops. There is a big unsolved mystery of population and institutions hanging about the farm community. - C. J. G., Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

REGIONS AT A GLANCE

The East

Potato and apple crops generally better than early expectations. Corn poor. Dairy production handicapped by drought and lack of good fall feed. General sentiment fairly good.

The South

Cotton harvest well along, though delayed by storms and bad weather. Generally good feeling among men who have been able to make a crop. South likely to have substantially larger income than last year.

Corn Belt

Corn harvest in full swing. New corn in market. Winter grain in ground and much of it up. High price of corn inspires optimistic feeling, but many men feel that the corn-hog disparity is not a sound situation. Considerable soft corn. Some uncertainty as to actual amount of available grain.

Wheat Belt

Winter wheat sown; coming up to good stands. Spring wheat territory in

distress and still trying to find some remedy. Also discouraged by low price of potatoes and incidental crops. Considerable talk of diversification, and especially more dairy stock.

Range Country

Grass held green longer than usual by rains. Dry weather needed to cure range through central region. Cattle and sheep being shipped out in steady stream. Cattle situation continues difficult. Sheep men optimistic; increasing flocks. Ample feed for this winter.

Pacific Coast

Southern regions in better spirits than north; latter depressed by low prices of wheat, cattle and fruit. Apple harvest as well as raisin drying hindered by bad weather. Coast perhaps a shade less optimistic than last fall.

CROP PRODUCTION

The following shows production of important crops in 1913, five-year average, last year, and estimates for this year. Compiled by Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, B. A. E.

Figures given to nearest million, six ciphers omitted.

Crop	1913	1917-1921	1922	1923	1923
	<u>Production</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Sept. Estimate</u>	<u>Oct. Estimate</u>
Wheat, bu.					
Winter	523	590	586	---	568
Spring	240	245	276	221	213
All	763	835	862	---	782
Corn, bu.	2,447	2,931	2,891	3,076	3,021
Oats, bu.	1,122	1,378	1,201	1,312	1,302
Barley, bu.	178	192	186	199	199
Rye, bu.	41	70	95	--	65
Cotton, bales	14.1	11.2	9.76	10.8	11
Potatoes, bu.	332	388	451	390	401
Hay, all, tons	64	99	113	98	103
Apples, bu.	145	160	201	190	191
Peaches, bu.	40	43	57	45	46
Flax, bu.	18	10	12	19	20
Tobacco, lbs.	954	1,361	1,325	1,551	1,462
Grain Sorghums, bu.	---	103	90	101	106

Composite condition of all crops on October 1, or at time of harvest, was slightly (1.6%) below ten-year average. Total acreage this year about 0.6% more than last year.

AVERAGE PRICES, AT THE FARM, OF REPRESENTATIVE PRODUCTS
Month Ending October 1, 1923.

Actual prices received at the farm by producers. Average of reports covering the United States, weighted according to relative importance of county and state. Figures compiled by Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of this Bureau. Quotations in dollars or cents.

Shows 1913, year ago, and latest available month.

	Sept. 1913	Sept. 1922	Aug. 1923	Sept. 1923
Cotton, per lb.	¢ 13.3	20.0	24.1	27.2
Corn, per bu.	¢ 75.3	61.6	86.6	85.7
Wheat, per bu.	¢ 77.9	90.4	88.7	93.2
Hay, per ton	¢ 11.45	10.78	12.08	12.42
Potatoes, per bu.	¢ 73.9	69.6	119.0	100.2
Oats, per bu.	¢ 39.6	34.5	37.3	38.6
Apples per bu.	¢ 81.0	109.6	111.4	115.1
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.92	5.44	5.60	5.70
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.68	8.23	6.85	7.81
Eggs, per dozen	¢ 23.4	30.5	36.5	32.4
Butter, per lb.	¢ 27.5	36.2	39.1	41.4
Wool, per lb.	¢ 15.8	31.6	37.0	37.1
Veal Calves, per 100 lbs.	\$ 7.73	8.10	8.00	8.34
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.51	9.43	9.96	10.28

Advances during month in cotton, wheat, hogs, eggs, butter, lambs. September is normally a peak month for hog prices.

Prices of crops as a group slightly higher than previous month and 28% higher than September a year ago.

Prices of livestock products, as a group, made the greatest gain of any month since February, 1922.

COOPERATION AND MARKETING

Moapa Valley Growers Complete Organization.

Growers representing eighty percent of the commercial vegetables to be grown in the Moapa Valley, Clark County, in 1924, have organized themselves into a non-profit Cooperative Marketing Association.

Four months ago the first marketing meeting of the Moapa Valley growers was held at Overton, with an attendance of over one hundred. At this meeting cooperative marketing plans were discussed and permanent committees appointed to draw up definite plans for organizing the growers into an association.

The plan of organization is a non-profit cooperative association of

growers only, without capital stock, incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. The term of contract is for three years and each grower will market through his association, all vegetables grown by him, during this period. Truck crops only will be handled, the bulk of which will be head lettuce, asparagus and cantaloupes.

The growers were organized with five directors and officers at Overton, Nevada. The 1924 vegetable crop consisting of several cars of early vegetables and cantaloupes will be handled by the association. Already much of the head lettuce crop, consisting of nearly sixty acres has been planted, and many acres of new asparagus will begin producing this year. Prospects are good for the first years work of the association and greater acreage of all vegetable crops will greatly strengthen the association another year.

At a meeting of all the growers, held at Overton, Nevada, Saturday, November 17th, the following Board of Directors were elected:

Bert Mills, Logandale; Wallace Jones, Kaolin; Edward Marshall, Overton; Elmer Bowman, Logandale; John Whipple, St. Thomas.

Do You Know:-

That for the five year period 1913-1919, Nevada stood first in the West on her acre yield of potatoes, it being 182 bushels, and stood second in the entire United States. Why not advertise this fact in inducing settlers to come to our State? Our land is productive and could support many more farm families than it does.

A Recent Supreme Court Decision Will be of Interest to Those in Nevada contemplating the formation of Cooperative non-profit or capital stock marketing organizations. The decision states that cooperatives or individuals cannot make and enforce a contract with aliens who are ineligible to citizenship in this country.

Cooperation During the Present Decade

"Cooperation in the United States during the Present Decade" is the title of a mimeographed statement of 19 pages recently issued by this bureau. This publication gives information relative to the beginnings of cooperation in the United States and its development to the present time. It also contains tables indicating the extent of cooperation in 1915, 1919 and 1923. Many of the larger associations now active are listed with data as to the part they are playing in the movement. Nevada farmers interested in cooperation may secure copies of this circular by writing to the Agricultural Extension Division, Reno.

Suits Against Members Won by Pacific Wool Association.

Over two million pounds of wool and mohair will be marketed this season for its 2,456 members by the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, Portland, Ore. This association draws its membership from Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California. It is stated that in the two years of operation the association has netted its membership from four to seven cents more than the outside prices.

Suits for breach of contract have been filed against members and in

every instance except one the defendants have settled on the association's terms prior to trial. Terms of settlement include liquidated damages, court costs and attorney's fees, also the entry for a decree of specific performance and injunction. In no case has a decision been rendered adverse to the association.

Nevada wool growers are ready to organize. Can't it be done this winter?

California Association Adopts Livestock Market Classification.

The Federal livestock market classification has recently been adopted by the California Cattlemen's Association as a basis of grading cattle for the association through its cooperative marketing system. Here seems an opportunity for Nevada cattlemen to get together and cooperate with their neighbors in California.

Grading Law Succeeding.

The greatest satisfaction is manifest by the farmers of Churchill as a result of grading all potatoes shipped out of the county this fall. The grading was done under the direction of Mr. Dinsmore, State Sealer of Weights & Measures, who is in charge of the administration of the State Grading Law fostered by the Nevada State Farm Bureau and passed at the last session of our State Legislature. Every cooperative or other group should become familiar with the new grading law and the standards being worked out thereunder. For information write direct to Mr. Dinsmore, Reno, Nevada.

Hints on Turkey Marketing.

A new circular received from Washington gives to farmers some practical hints on marketing turkeys. Copies may be secured from this office.

TIMELY HINTS

November brings Thanksgiving, the purely American day, inaugurated by the Puritans as a day to give thanks for a bountiful harvest. Thanksgiving day may be celebrated this year in much the same spirit as it was observed by the Puritans. There has been a bountiful harvest. The aggregate value of the 1923 crop is more than a half billion dollars greater than that of the 1922 crop. Unfortunately this excess is not evenly distributed, but it is encouraging.

*

The finish of the season is a good time to take stock of the results of the year's operations, and to begin to plan for next year. That is where a set of farm accounts are valuable. They tell the story far better than the memory can, and tell it accurately. If you have not kept books - really kept them - it is not too late to make a start. Farm accounting is not so difficult as it may seem. Your county agent can tell you of the simple systems that have been devised and will help you make a start. Your standing at the bank will be greatly enhanced if you can give figures on your farm operations.

*

When putting the farm equipment into winter quarters it is a good plan to take note of the repairs that will be needed before the machines are put into the field again. Parts ordered now give opportunity to make the repairs when there is plenty of time to do the job well.

**

Fall pigs will be weaned this month. Innoculation against hog cholera will insure their health. Their winter quarters should be clean, dry and in a building where plenty of light is admitted. The first freezing weather is the signal for butchering the meat hogs, which supply the fresh pork, sausage and hams and bacon that taste so good in winter.

*

Turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese that are to grace the family table or are to be marketed, will taste better or bring better prices if the fowl are penned for a couple of weeks and fed liberally. Poultry can be profitably finished, just as well as beef animals. Grain and milk are good fatteners.

*

Make the hens exercise for their grain feed by providing a deep litter of straw on the poultry floor. Plenty of fresh water and a balanced ration insure a better egg production in the cold weather. The house needs ventilation, but care should be taken that there are no draughts.

*

Ice cold water is not good for livestock. Unless there is some sort of artificial heat provided, the water in the tanks will freeze. Get the tank heater ready for the cold snaps that are soon to come.

*

Now is the time to build or repair the ice house. About 45 cubic feet of space is required for a ton of ice. One ton of ice a year is needed to cool milk from each cow. Besides, provision should be made for an excess for use in the home. Ice cold drinks and ice cream make life the more worth living in the hot days of summer.

*

Keep the manure going to the fields as long as the weather permits. The straw in the manure will have become pretty well rotted by spring, while the plant foods will have been soaked into the soil.

*

Feed the wheat that is not up to a good market standard. Grind it and mix with other grains to get the best results. One hundred pounds of wheat is equal to 120 pounds of corn in a ration for the livestock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. How does the United States Department of Agriculture render service to rural teachers and rural school pupils?

A. Through its division of agricultural instruction, the department prepares bulletins giving information adapted to rural schools for use in connection with instruction regarding the more common agricultural crops and domestic animals. It also publishes lists of sources of illustrative material available to teachers and loans sets of lantern slides on agricultural subjects to schools having lanterns. Its work is done in cooperation with the department bureaus, Federal Board for Vocational Education, State departments of education, and the agricultural colleges.

2. Has the department any publication showing how to build an ice house on the farm?

A. Farmers' Bulletin 1098, Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm, gives complete directions for building six different types of ice houses ranging from a simple

structure made of posts to a small concrete building. Directions are given for cutting and hauling the ice in the easiest way. Emphasis is laid on securing a supply of ice from clean, uncontaminated water. The space for storing ice should accomodate about 50 per cent more than is actually needed, to allow for shrinkage.

3. What is the tuberculin which is used in cattle tuberculosis eradication?

A. Tuberculin is a sterilized extract of the germs (tubercle bacilli) which cause tuberculosis. These germs are isolated from bodies of diseased animals by bacteriological methods and put in flasks which contain a specially prepared broth. After the flasks have been seeded with a small amount of these bacilli the latter grow on the broth for a couple of months. The flasks are then heated in steam sterilizers to kill the germs, after which the germs are filtered out. The remaining sterile fluid extract constitutes the tuberculin, which may be prepared in different forms for the use of the veterinarian.

4. Does the presence of national forests in a county interfere with the development of resources?

A. It prevents "boom" days followed by depression common where the timber is privately owned and no control of the rate or character of cutting is exercised. It contributes to the rational and permanent development of all the resources.

One of the best examples is the recent sale of the Bear Valley unit, 890,000,000 feet, in eastern Oregon. The sale of this timber will bring in a common carrier railroad 80 miles long and a sawmill and accessory manufacturing plants cutting 50,000,000 feet a year for all time. This will stimulate all business and particularly the full development of all agricultural resources by furnishing both transportation and a market.

5. What is the consumption of dairy products in the United States?

A. Statistics show that the average consumption of milk in 1922 was estimated at about 49 gallons per capita; that of butter, 16.1 pounds; and that of cheese was 3.8 pounds, all of which was an increase over previous years. Last year a little more than one-fifth of the total money paid for food was spent for dairy products.

6. On what basis is the allotment of Smith-Lever funds made to a State agricultural college?

A. There is directly appropriated the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which is paid annually to each State. All other Federal Smith-Lever funds are allotted annually to the States by the Secretary of Agriculture in the proportion which the rural population of each State bears to the rural population of all the States, but, to be available to any State an equal sum must have been appropriated for the work for the year by the legislature of the State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions within the State.

7. Along what main lines is the work of the department carried on?

A. The work of the department is carried on in four general fields - research, regulation, extension, and service. In the field of scientific research efforts are directed to more efficient production. In its regulatory work the department administers a large number of protective laws. In the extension field each new discovery is carried directly to the farmer both by individuals and the printed word. In the latter division of the department's work falls a vast number of services of great value both to the consumer and the producer.

8. What is sodatol?

A. Sodatol is the name that has been given to a high explosive that the department is distributing to State highway organizations for road construction and to individuals for land clearing. It is composed of sodium nitrate and T. N. T., both surplus war materials. Sodatol is put up in cartridges like dynamite, each cartridge weighing 7 ounces and having about the same explosive effect as an 8-ounce cartridge of 40 per cent dynamite. It is used in exactly the same manner and for the same purposes as is dynamite. Sodatol is being furnished to the farmer for land-clearing purposes at no profit to the department. The only charge made is the actual contract cost of preparing, cartridging, and shipping, and the cost of distribution.

COMING EVENTS

- American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo. - - - - - Nov. 17-24
- International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill. - - - - - Dec. 1-8
- First Nevada State Corn Show, St. Thomas, Nevada - - - - - Dec. 23-29
- National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado - - - - - Jan. 16-26

THE BULLETIN REVIEW

Farmers' Bulletin 1347 - "Standard Varieties of Chickens, The American Class"

The breeds now classed as American are the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Java, Dominique, Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island White, Buckeye, Jersey Black Giant, and Chantecler. The chickens of the American breeds are commonly called general-purpose fowls, as they are usually good egg producers and yield carcasses well suited to the table. They are especially well suited for farm flock and are in great favor with poultry packers. They are less active than the strictly egg breeds, but more active than the heavy kinds and are good foragers.

Farmers' Bulletin 1349 - "Increasing the Potato Crop by Spraying"

Spraying potatoes as a protection against insect pests and diseases has, with few exceptions, resulted in large gains in yield. Extensive experiments conducted in New York during a 10-year period and in Vermont during a 20-year period show an average gain of 60 bushels an acre in the former and an average gain of 105 bushels an acre, or 64 per cent, over the unsprayed in the latter. Records taken from a business point of view on a series of experiments of a 9-year duration conducted by farmers under the direction of the New York State Experiment Station show the increase in yield due to spraying was 36 bushels an acre, with a net profit of \$14.43 an acre.

Farmers' Bulletin 1317 - "Marketing Main-Crop Potatoes"

Good marketing of potatoes is based on careful planning, good handling, grading and packing, and full use of crop and market news. The harvesting, grading, packing, loading, and shipment, with reference to the conditions and methods in the great shipping sections are described. The principal markets for nine prominent producing regions are shown, also the conditions, requirements, business methods, and special features which are found in a dozen city markets. The inspectors are told how to avoid the faults usually found in shipments of potatoes and how to save freight on inferior and unsalable stock. The course of prices is shown to depend chiefly on acreage, total supply losses from rot, diseases, or freezing, the demand, and the competition, besides occasional changes according to weather and conditions of transportation.

Farmers' Bulletin 1363 - "Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens Eggs"

The time is fast approaching when farmers will be thinking again of hatching eggs for building up the poultry flock. This bulletin gives ample information regarding proper methods of setting the hen and care till chicks are hatched, or use and care of an incubator. See Farmers' Bulletin 624, 1107 and 1108 for information on brooding and care of baby chicks.

Farmers' Bulletin 1342 - "Dairy-Barn Construction"

In building a well-designed, attractive dairy barn the cost should not go beyond the point where the interest on the investment, plus depreciation, will become an excessive overhead load. Other factors to consider are climate, topography, drainage, location relative to other buildings, fire risk, materials available for construction, and local regulations covering the production, handling and disposal of milk. The bulletin considers these questions and also describes in detail the construction of the dairy barn itself.

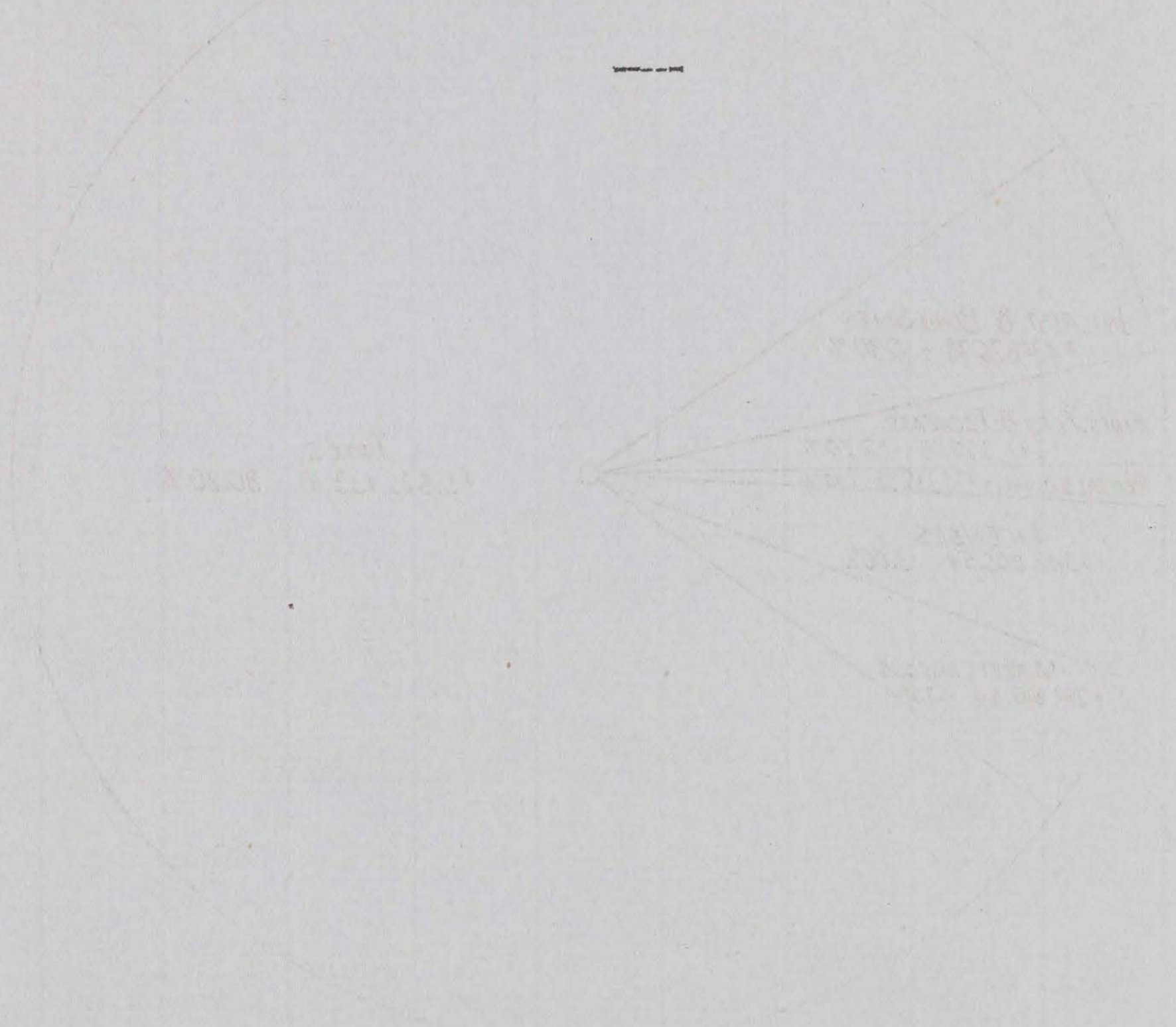
Department Circular 297 - "The Eelworm Disease; A Menace to Alfalfa in America."

The alfalfa eelworm disease has not been under observation in America long enough to permit its full capabilities of doing damage to become known. Where it has been observed, however, the disease has spread alarmingly from original points of infestation and is serious enough to cause general alarm. The organisms are spread in various ways--by irrigation water, infested hay, farm implements, wind, and birds. Prevention of the spread in any way possible is to be urged and is worth infinitely more than "a ton of cure." Eradication of the disease by plowing up infected fields and turning into other crops for a period of three years is the safest way. It has been found that clovers, buckwheat, rye, English pea, turnip, and even potatoes have been attacked and definitely injured by the alfalfa eelworm-- in fact, the entire list of

possible hosts has not yet been ascertained in America. Prompt and aggressive action is urged in dealing with this disease.

Circular No. 153 - "Purebred Rams are Profitable" - Extension Division, Kentucky College of Agriculture, Lexington.

Brief text and excellent illustration, bearing on the subject.



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SOURCES OF PUBLIC REVENUES, 1922

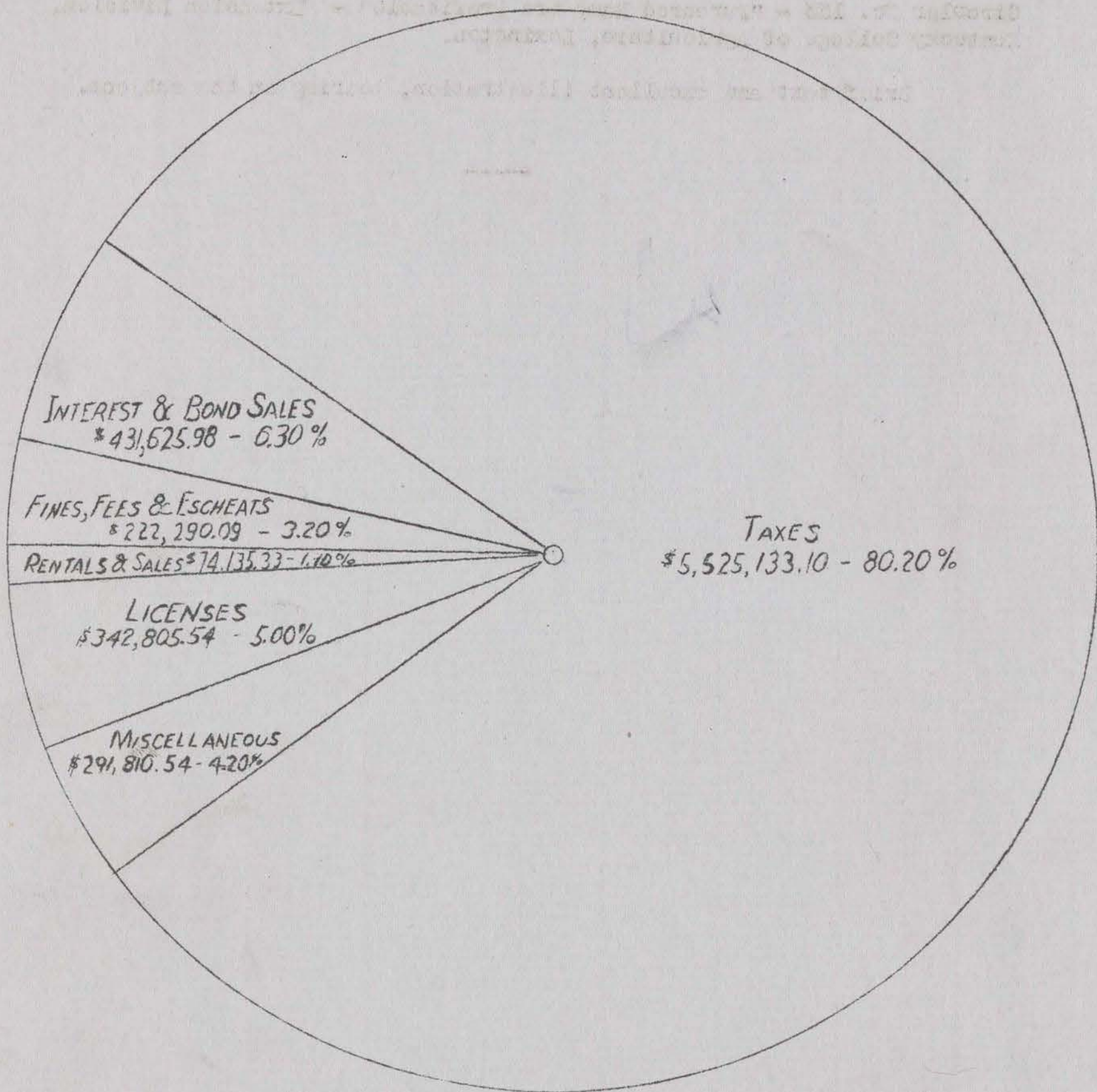


Chart showing sources of public revenues in Nevada in 1922, and the total amounts and percentages from the different sources including revenues of the state, counties, cities, towns, and special districts.
The aggregate amount is \$6,887,800.58

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

Dec. 15, 1923.

Vol. 1 No. 6

That Satisfied Feeling You Have When You Know Someone Will Meet You at the Station



NEVADA

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

THE AGRICULTURAL BAROMETER

A brief summary of Agricultural, Economic, Legal, Marketing and Organization information collected by the Agricultural Extension Division, University of Nevada. Reno, Nevada.

Dec. 15, 1923.

Vol. 1 No. 6

A WESTERN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

At a five day conference held at Fort Collins, Colo. November 5-9, inc., representatives from many branches of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and eleven Western states, met to discuss and outline a Western Agricultural Program, having special reference to Range Livestock, Dairying and Human Nutrition.

Nevada was represented at this meeting by Cecil W. Creel, Director of Agricultural Extension and Chairman of the Range Management and Livestock Improvement Committee, Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director of Agricultural Extension and a member of the committee on Nutrition, V. E. Scott, State Dairy Specialist and Professor Chas. E. Fleming, Range Management Specialist.

All farmers and livestock men in Nevada will be interested in the following program outlined at this meeting.

Range Management and Livestock Improvement

The eleven western states contain approximately 650,000,000 acres of land which can probably never be utilized except in ranging sheep and cattle. This condition establishes the production of range livestock as one of the basic industries of this great western country. Of this area 228,000,000 acres are in the public domain and not under adequate control. The remainder is included either in the national forests or owned privately. Range management will therefore always be one of the outstanding problems for an extension program.

I. Range Improvements.

1. Fencing
2. Roads and trails
3. Water Development
4. Rodent Control.

II. Range Management.

1. Deferred grazing.
2. Rotation grazing.
3. Revegetation.
4. Salting.
5. Herding.

(a) Bedding out system with sheep.

III. Livestock Management

A. Production.

1. Standardize breeding flocks and herds.
 - (a) Pure bred sires of high quality
 - (b) Culling of females.
 - (c) Uniform calf crop and lamb crop.
 - (d) Control breeding.

B. Feeding.

1. Supplemental feeding.
 - (a) Silage.
 - (b) Concentrates.
2. Fattening.
 - (a) Calves, yearlings, 2 year olds, over.
 - (b) Lambs, yearlings and ewes.

C. Marketing.

1. Shipping.
 - (a) Selection of market.
 - (b) Preparation and loading.
 - (c) Orderly movement.
2. Market services.
 - (a) Market news.
 - (b) Classes and grades: cattle, sheep, wool.
3. Methods and practices.

Cooperative organizations, for

 - (a) Shipping direct to feeders.
 - (b) Shipping direct to central market.
 - (c) Selling wool.

IV. Prevention of Losses.

1. Disease control and eradication.
2. Predatory animals.
3. Poisonous plants.
4. Exposure.
5. Animal parasites.

V. Ranch Management.

1. Cost of production studies.
2. Inter-relation of irrigated ranch and range.
3. Inter-relationship of cattle and sheep.

The chief means within the control of the rancher, of increasing the profits and insuring the permanency of the range industry are in the reduction of production costs. We believe that this can be most effectively accomplished by laying special emphasis on the following projects.

1. Increasing the percentage of calf and lamb crops.
2. Establishing better feeding and grazing practices.
3. Instituting improved breeding methods.

4. Saving young animals.
5. Keeping records of the ranch business to determine operation costs.

We recommend that the above program cover a period of seven years and that each state establish definite goals. In this connection we urge that commencing with 1924 at least one Range Livestock Project be carried out in every organized county producing range livestock.

In carrying out this program we suggest the adoption of the following methods:

1. Use of all existing state and federal experimental results as demonstration material.
2. Use of successful ranches as demonstrations.
3. Utilization of other specialists qualified to give assistance on range problems.
4. Employment of boys' and girls' clubs as a demonstration agency.
5. Preparation and utilization of exhibits as teaching agencies.
6. Publications and other publicity agencies.
7. Conduct tours to public and private demonstrations of approved practices.
8. Establish personal contacts with individual stockmen, and with grazing, livestock, and similar associations.

We recommend the action of the department and states in establishing range livestock councils, and believe that these councils have made a most valuable contribution to our extension program in coordinating the subject matter concerned for its early publication in a Range Livestock Handbook.

To assist the extension forces in carrying out this program we urge the appointment by the United States Department of Agriculture of a Range Livestock Specialist whose entire time will be devoted to the range states.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. Creel,
E. W. Sheets,
E. J. Iddings,
R. J. Evans,
A. E. Bowman,

Committee.

Western Dairy Program Outlined

The problem of dairy development is summed up by the committee as follows:

- (a) A proper conception of objective.
- (b) Wise and efficient leadership
- (c) Large volume of effort.

Assuming that the methods and leadership are correct, the increase in dairy efficiency in the West seems to rest in the main upon the amount of effort the states are willing to exercise in bringing about an increase in the dairying

efficiency. It is doubtful if the location of demonstrations is necessary in some of the major dairy projects. In most communities successful dairymen can be found who are already practicing successful methods of dairying and who can be utilized as object lessons for others who are less successful. In many sections the campaign method of dairy extension work can be used without first going through the test or demonstration stages.

According to the last census the eleven Western states had a population of 8,902,872. These states produced dairy products equivalent to 770,205,844 gallons of milk, or 6,623,770,258 pounds of milk. On the basis of an average consumption of 920 pounds of milk per capita in the United States, as reported by the 1922 year book of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total present consumption of milk, and milk products, of the present population in the Western states is 8,190,734,240 pounds. In other words, the western states apparently produce about 80 per cent of the milk products required for the consumption for the local population. It is therefore evident that an increase in dairying in the West can be made without involving distant markets or the difficulties of long transportation.

Many sections of the West are believed to be naturally adapted to the dairy industry. The production of alfalfa hay in irrigated regions and the luxuriant growth of pasture grasses in the Northwest make for an economic basis for dairying. It is likewise true that in the semi-arid regions of the West the limiting factors in the growth of agricultural crops are water and nitrogen. The development of the dairy industry in the cultivated districts of the Western states will make possible a more permanent type of agriculture than a system based upon crops rather than livestock.

This committee therefore concurs in the conclusions of the Washington Conference that a correct basis exists for the improvement and enlargement of the dairy industry in the West, and it recommends to the Extension Service of the Western States that widespread influence should be given to dairy projects during the coming years up to and including the year 1930. At that time the next census will again make it possible to survey the situation with regard to the balance between dairying and other agricultural industries. We suggest as a goal for the Western States as a region that by 1930 these states should produce a volume of milk sufficient to supply their own population. This goal is based upon the assumption that the Western states should be self-supporting in dairy products and that the population is certain of a relatively large increase during the next few years.

The Western states already have a large number of dairy projects in active operation. The following list is here given to indicate the wide range of present dairy extension work:

In Relation to Better Animals.

1. Cow testing associations.
2. Cow testing circles.
3. Purebred sires.
4. Better females.
5. Bull associations.
6. Bred heifer clubs.
7. Cow and calf clubs.
8. Dairy record clubs.

In Relation to Better Feeding.

- 1. Improved rations.
- 2. Silo Campaigns.
- 3. Tame grass pastures.
- 4. Young calf feeding clubs.

In Relation to Better Care and Health.

- 1. Better barns and milk houses.
- 2. Tuberculosis control.

In Relation to Better Marketing.

- 1. Quality campaigns in dairy products.
- 2. Organization of cooperative marketing associations.

The foregoing list of projects is comprehensive and intended to state broadly the general lines of work that are now operated in the several Western states. Your committee does not believe that it is desirable for any one state to stress a large number of projects at any one time. It recommends that each state should select two or three major projects and should concentrate attention upon those projects as the most feasible way by which to secure dairy improvement. It is believed that extension experience throughout America indicates that work upon one or two projects in a state-wide way is more desirable than work upon many projects. By that means mass action can be secured and all the agencies available to the Extension Service can be concentrated upon one or two ideas so that publicity agencies, affiliated organizations, and the public press can be more readily brought to bear upon the problem in hand.

Acting upon this same principle, it is the belief of the committee that the Western states should, if possible, likewise agree upon a limited number of projects which are to be stressed in the entire West in order that the combined action of the states may secure the result desired. In so recommending it is not felt that the other projects will in any sense be neglected, because the success of one or two major lines of work brings with it the desire upon the part of the dairyman for general improvement. Other practices will be adopted by him with less effort from the Extension Service than in the earlier and larger campaigns.

(Note: Tables showing projects carried by the various states are omitted.)

These tables show that of the eleven states reporting, eight states are stressing cow testing associations, purebred sires and better rations; seven states are stressing dairy club work and tuberculosis control; and five states are stressing the improvement in quality of milk and milk products.

In view of this survey your committee, therefore, recommends that the following seven projects be adopted as a general program for the Western states since half or more of the states are already doing major work upon these projects.

1. Improvement in the quality of animals through
 - (a) Cow testing associations.
 - (b) Purebred sires.
 - (c) Bull associations.

2. Improvement in the feeding of animals, by
 - (a) Better rations.
 - (b) Dairy clubs.

3. Improvement in the health of animals, by
 - (a) Control of tuberculosis.

4. Improvement in the marketing of milk, through
 - (a) Campaigns for the improvement in quality of dairy products.

In suggesting the above program it is recommended that all states adopt one or more of the above projects as major campaigns for the years 1924 to 1930, inclusive, and that the volume of effort hitherto expended upon dairy work be increased insofar as the resources of the Extension Service permit, and other interested agencies can be induced to cooperate. Attention is called to the fact that the Agricultural Extension Service in each state is only one of the numerous agencies interested in the increase in dairy production. It is recommended that each state invite other public and quasi-public agencies to cooperate in the dairy projects under way and outline with these various agencies their definite parts in the campaigns to be carried out. We further recommend that as rapidly as possible definite annual goals be set as a mark toward which the Extension Service and other cooperating agencies will be aiming in the years to come. We further suggest that the methods of procedure used in projects for the improvement of (1) quality of animals, (3) the health of animals, and (4) quality of products, that the drive or local campaign method of procedure should be used where drastic and immediate improvement is necessary.

The method to be used in the formation and maintenance of Cow Testing Associations will vary under the conditions found in the several states, but particular attention is called to the new method adaptable to regions with small herds whereby the dairyman himself takes the samples, thus lessening the work of the cow tester and making it possible for him, therefore, to test a larger number of cows. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that cow testing does not of itself improve dairying. It is only by the intelligent and continued use of cow testing records that improvement is made. We believe the Agricultural Extension Service should find some means whereby it will not be necessary for them to give so much attention to the reorganization and rehabilitation of Cow Testing Associations, thereby making it possible for more time to be given to the interpretation and analysis of cow testing records with the dairymen concerned. While striving for high herd records is commendable, the practice of leaving low producing cows out of the test in order to secure high averages for advertising purposes should be discouraged. We believe that the drive or campaign method of organization should be used, in organizing new associations.

In the introduction of purebred sires special attention is called to the fact that purebred sires may not of themselves be sufficient to create dairy improvement. It is only bulls that come from a known high producing ancestry that should be used in purebred sire work. It is believed that a standard of production should be determined and that no bulls from mature cows producing less than four hundred pounds of butter fat per year should be used in purebred sire

work. Bull associations have been a successful method of introducing purebred sires in regions where the herds are small, and at close proximity. The campaign or drive method of introducing purebred sires is recommended for regions where a large number of scrub bulls are used on dairy farms, or where the grade of purebred bulls are of a low producing ancestry.

Special opportunity exists in the West for the improvement of rations. Large numbers of dairymen in the Western country are not feeding intelligently. Probably the proper feeding of dairy stock is second in importance only to that of better blood. We call attention to the desirability of greater use of silos as stimulative in the growth of summer forage crops and as an aid towards a greater diversification of agriculture. In certain states the improvement of pasture methods is important.

The Dairy Calf Club is divided into three phases, each one of which naturally fits into the program of work of the Western states. These plans are:

- a. The Young Calf Feeding Club, whereby boys and girls raise and feed calves which are from one to six months of age.
- b. The Bred Heifer Club, which is not only a feeding but a breeding project and which takes the heifer from breeding to freshening.
- c. The Cow and Calf Club not only includes feeding and breeding, but also cow testing, and which covers one entire lactation period from the period of freshening.

A fourth and less prevalent phase of dairy club work is in the Dairy Management Club, whereby members undertake to keep the records on an entire herd of cows and to assist in their management.

In the foregoing club work we recommend that only high grade heifers, preferably from cows with testing and association records be secured. In certain cases pure bred sires may be purchased, but they are not recommended in any cases except where the project can be carried on at a profit to the member. Nothing but registered purebred bulls should be used on club heifers. We recommend that some form of team demonstration or exhibit demonstration be conducted by the club, and that club heifers be judged accordingly to merit and that awards be made accordingly.

On the Control of Tuberculosis, attention is called to cooperation with the regulatory authorities of the state. It is understood that the Agricultural Extension Service must exercise no regulatory measures but should only act in an educational capacity in informing farmers of the menace of the disease and of the accepted methods whereby it may be partially, or wholly, controlled. It is believed that Tubercular-Free-Areas may be extended in many portions of the West where tuberculosis is now wholly or nearly absent and thus prevent the spread of the disease.

In campaigns for the improvement of the quality of dairy products it appears necessary to show producers the economic importance of better products. We recognize that the payment for cream should be based upon quality, since some inducement should be offered to the producer for the extra labor, care, and equipment necessary in caring for the product. Inspection of farms should be done by creamery field men and dairy inspectors, with an examination of the final product

for quality at the factory. The use of score cards as permanent records is recommended whereby the increase or decrease in the quality of dairy products from the region concerned can be established.

We recommend that the United States Department of Agriculture compile definite data upon methods for the prosecution of the above projects and that where necessary special literature be published to meet the special conditions of the Western states. While dairy problems are somewhat similar in nature wherever they occur, yet such literature is more acceptable and useful to Western dairymen when it bears particularly upon their problems and where feeds and feeding are treated from a Western standpoint.

We recommend that the office of Exhibits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture prepare small portable exhibits to be used in connection with purebred sire campaigns, cow testing campaigns, etc., suitable in size for use in store windows of the towns. These exhibits should be relatively cheap in manufacture so that they could be made in quantity for use in many places at the same time.

We recommend to the Western Office of the Dairy Division at Salt Lake City that insofar as possible their efforts should be directed toward the prosecution of the seven projects outlined in this program of work and that the men in that office should be prepared to give assistance upon the extension methods involved in the above projects.

Don Magruder,
P. H. Ross,
Paul V. Maris
B. H. Crocheron.

Human Nutrition Presents Difficult Problems

The committee on human nutrition made the following report:

Problems Recognized.

1. Poor physical condition of the rural population as evidenced by a high percentage of deviation from the accepted range of weight for height and age in children of pre-school and school age and by a high incidence of physical defects and bodily maladjustment directly traceable to poor nutrition in adults as well as children.
2. A food supply inadequate for health in certain sections of many states, coupled with poor distribution of available food products.

Remedies Suggested.

1. Bring about a realization of the physical condition existing and of its significance.
2. Teach fundamental food habits that will correct this condition.
3. Develop an adequate food supply in the entire area reached by the conference, making each locality self-sustaining, insofar, as is economically feasible, through

- (a) Better distribution of available supply of fruits and vegetables through marketing channels.
- (b) Better distribution of vegetable production through the promotion of home gardens planned to meet the dietary needs of the family and to conserve the farm income.
- (c) Better conservation and timely distribution of the farm meat supply through the adoption of methods of canning, drying and curing, appropriate to the locality, and through the organization of meatings as needed.
- (d) Systematic provision for other food needs during the entire year through methods of food conservation appropriate to the locality.
- (e) Study of the adequacy of the milk supply and the development of a safe and adequate supply over the entire region represented. Education of the people in the use of dried or canned milk in sections where the supply is temporarily inadequate.
- (f) Training in the care and handling of milk and milk products for home and market use.
- (g) Promotion of the farm poultry flock and encouragement of the use of eggs and poultry products.
- (h) Utilization of a larger percentage of whole grain products in the diet and the encouragement of local milling of whole grain flour and breakfast foods where economically feasible.

Suggested Goals.

1. Definite improvement in the nutritive 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 conditions directly traceable to faulty food habits or adversely affecting nutritive status.

It is suggested that each state set for itself an increasing annual goal for the years 1924-29, in terms of a percentage increase in the number of contacts made, number of better food and living practices established, and number of persons improving in nutritive condition.

2. The assembling by each state of all available data regarding the nutritive condition of the rural population; the study of this data to determine its adequacy as a guide for future action, and the laying of plans to supplement this data as may be necessary.
3. We recommend the steps already taken toward working out a cooperative program with interested agencies and recommend that further efforts be made along this line.
4. We recommend that the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Research Divisions of the Land Grant Colleges direct increased attention and funds toward research in human nutrition.

Methods Recommended.

1. Study conditions.
2. Plan remedial measures in terms of points of view to be accepted.

and practices to be adopted.

3. State results to be expected from practices adopted.
4. Use demonstrations by adults and juniors to show the results of the practices recommended.
5. Measure progress by a survey of the community to learn the number of people to be reached, and successive estimates of people already reached.
6. Develop adequate state, county and community publicity.
7. Keep in close touch with experiment station and other research agencies.
8. Correlate work of the nutrition specialist and other specialists on the state staff.

It is suggested that in the development of the nutrition project-

- (a) Emphasis be laid upon the connection between food habits and physical condition.
- (b) The nutrition message be given to all members of the family.
- (c) The importance of positive health be stressed, and training be given in visualizing the characteristics of the healthy child.
- (d) The contribution of boys' and girls' clubs toward the nutrition program be utilized to the fullest possible extent through growth work, individual team demonstrations and achievement day programs. While the committee recognizes that demonstrational work with groups of school children has proved a valuable accelerant of the nutrition program both in the home and in the school, we believe that the most fundamental and far reaching results are to be obtained by arousing the intelligent interest of parents in the physical condition and the food and health habits of the entire family.

Suggested Research.

1. Study of appropriate methods of meat preservation in regions where canning is difficult.
2. Study of the adequacy, economy and sanitation of the local milk supply.
3. Cooperative study by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry and the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics on the substitution values in human nutrition of efficient protein foods, such as milk, meat, eggs, fish, etc.
4. Further study of adequate dietary standard.
5. Dietary surveys.
6. Establishment of a nutrition council in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and in the respective Land Grant Colleges.

C. F. Monroe
Rena B. Maycock
Mary E. Stilwell
S. B. Nelson
Miriam Birdseye

REGIONS AT A GLANCE

The East

Dairymen somewhat nonplused by heavy fall production costs accompanied by weakness in milk markets. Potato growers coming out rather better than expected; fall movement of the crop fairly heavy. Fruit growers generally in fair spirits, though crop was poor in sections. East probably in better shape, generally speaking, than last year.

The South

Cheered by price of cotton, but many sections discouraged at almost total failure of the crop. Cotton harvest was delayed by much bad weather but picking and ginning now near completion. Rice crop threshed out to generally good yields. Sweet potato yields fairly good though some rotting in fields. South stands to have substantially larger income than last year.

Corn Belt.

Corn husking and cribbing well along. Frequent reports of soft, chaffy corn with high moisture content and yields below expectation. Heavy run of hogs to market and prices low. Increasing reports of cholera and other diseases. As a region, the Corn Belt appears fairly optimistic, although the general corn-hog position is disquieting to livestock men.

Wheat Belt.

Still in the grip of discouragement and still canvassing possible remedies for low price situation. Winter grain showing good stands; furnishing considerable pasture in South. Area planted said to be somewhat below last year. Wheat Belt is the chief exception to general improvement.

Range Country

Livestock now on the winter ranges. Fall run of cattle to market about ended. Cattle and sheep generally going into winter in good condition and range is the best in years. Cattle men still pessimistic. Some leading sheep men beginning to sound a conservative note on further expansion. Sugarbeets harvested and good yields reported.

Pacific Coast

Citrus fruits doing well; orange movement under way. Raisin drying about completed. California suffered somewhat from dry weather. North not in very good spirits, due to low prices of apples, wheat and cattle.

COMING EVENTS

First Nevada State Corn Show	St. Thomas, Nev.	Dec. 28-29
National Western Stock Show	Denver, Colorado	Jan. 16-26
Nevada State Livestock Ass'n Meeting	Winnemucca, Nev.	Dec. 18-19
Annual County Extension Agent Conference	Reno, Nev.	Jan. 30-Feb. 5
Nevada State Farm Bureau Meeting	Reno, Nev.	Feb. 6-9

THE BULLETIN REVIEW

Farmers' Bulletin 1350. - "Beef-Cattle Barns"

This bulletin contains suggestions of value regarding the right types of barns for various conditions, the location, arrangement, ventilation, and construction. Several plans and alternate plans are given for general-purpose barns, feeding barns, sheds, and barns for housing breeding herds. Consideration is given to the requirements in severe climates and in regions where less protection is needed from the elements. There are 16 drawings showing elevations, floor plans, and cross sections. Emphasis is placed on the desirability for economizing as much as possible whenever added cost will increase the overhead with little advantage in convenience, durability, or comfort of the animals.

Department Bulletin 1190 - "Effect of Feeding Green Alfalfa and Green Corn on Flavor and Odor of Milk."

Extensive tests have shown that undesirable flavors and odors in milk produced by feeding green alfalfa or green corn may be prevented by giving these feeds at the proper time or they may be reduced through aeration of the milk. Experiments have proved that green alfalfa produces more pronounced "off" flavors and odors than does green corn. The final conclusion reached is that green alfalfa as a soiling crop should be fed immediately after milking, and that when it is used as a pasture the cattle should be taken off four or five hours before milking. Aeration will help to remove slight "off" odors and flavors. Green corn, at least up to 25 pounds at a feed, may be fed at any time.

Farmers' Bulletin 1311. - "Chrysanthemums for the Home."

The chrysanthemum is far famed for its variety of beauty and pleasing colors, ease of culture, and hardiness. It can be grown in almost the entire country, except in the extreme North, and even there if frost-proof storage space can be given. This bulletin describes the cultural methods that represent the better practice for the amateur by treating in a simple manner the preparation of the soil, summer pruning or stopping, fertilizing, staking, disbudding, shelters propagation, varieties and types of bloom. The home gardener in general will find the small-flowered or pompom varieties more suited to his purpose and easier of culture than the large commercial type.

IV. OUTLOOK

IV

IV OUTLOOK

1. The outlook for Agricultural work during 1924 is very promising. - There will apparently be a strengthening of the work in Southern Nevada and all other agents will be required to give closer attention to actual follow-up activities.

A continued effort will be made to increase the amount of Range Management work and continued efforts made to analyze other Dairy and Poultry Programs.

The main activities will be largely confined to:

- A. Livestock Improvement
 - (1) Range Cattle and Sheep
- B. Dairy Development
- C. Poultry Development
- D. Agricultural Economics
 - (1) Farm Organization thru Account Schools
 - (2) Cost of Production Studies
 - (3) Farm Management Tours
 - (4) Farm Credit
 - (5) Demonstration of Economic Information
 - (6) Marketing
- E. Farm Crops thru Seed Improvement
- F. Rural Engineering

2. Suggested Supervisory Program for 1924. - The Assistant Director will attempt to confine his activities to three major lines this year.

- A. Supervision of Agents
 - (1) Office and Field Records
 - (2) Program Determinations for more balanced Programs
 - (3) Follow-up Demonstration Activities
 - (4) Repeated Results of Demonstration
- B. Agricultural Club Work
 - (1) Standardization and Revision of Farm Literature
 - (2) Increased help in Club Organization
 - (3) Increased help in Club Follow-up
 - (4) Completion of State Award Program
 - (5) Increased efficiency of Club Completion by giving more time to Final Report
 - (6) Enlargement of scope of Club Camp Cooperating with the Assistant Director and all County Extension Agents and Farm Bureaus
- C. Agricultural Economics
 - (1) Farm Organization thru Account Clubs
 - (2) Cost of Production Studies and Farm Management Surveys
 - (3) Farm Management Tours
 - (4) Dissemination of Economic Information
 - (5) Printing of Farm Account Books
 - (6) Marketing
 - (7) Farm Credit Information

The supervision of agents' work needs more attention than given it during the past year, especially on their reports. Methods of organizing and presenting demonstrations is also greatly needed. This will be touched upon at the Annual Conference and follow up by field visits throughout the year.

A complete supervisory program will be prepared within the next month and forwarded with the first quarterly report.

3. Assistance Desired - From the standpoint of the writer, considerable more assistance along certain lines is desired from the Federal Office, than was received this past year.

A. Club Work - The assistance of Mr. George E. Farrell, Mr. Ivan L. Hobson and Gertrude L. Warren would be welcome to give some real help on problems confronting us in club planning and organization.

B. Agricultural Work - The services and assistance of Mr. H. W. Hochbaum were greatly appreciated during the time of our Club Camp and it is hoped that he can be available for field work with the Assistant Director and County Extension Agents. Mr. Loyd, made several visits to the state, but only on one occasion did the Assistant Director have an opportunity of seeing him, and then for only about an hour in the office. The visits of Mr. Loyd are very stimulating and the promise of his being with us at the time of our Annual Conference this year will add greatly to the strength and value of this conference.

C. Agricultural Economics - The assistance of Mr. H. H. Dixon has, during the past year, been greatly appreciated. Continued visits of greater length will be greatly welcomed.



V. JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

I. Organization of Junior Work

A. State Supervisory Force and Activities:- The two assistant directors have had charge of the Junior Extension work during 1923. At the beginning of the year it was thought best that one director should have charge of Home Economic activities and the other director Agricultural work. This plan has been followed and with a fair degree of success. The apparent weakness of the system is the lack of a definite head to club activities in the state and the possibility of duplication and working at cross purposes, if great care is not taken. There are many phases of the supervision and direction of Junior activities which cannot be divided on a subject matter basis.

The present scheme of organization, with the responsibility for club work placed upon the county extension agents rather than a single state worker, is far superior. There is a closer contact between the counties and state office, club demonstrations are more nearly fitting a need in the counties, there is eliminated duplication of supervision and the quality of work has been improved upon in many instances.

B. Relation of Club Work to the County Extension Organization:- As stated the county agents are responsible for the organization and conduct of all Junior work in their respective counties. This plan is tying club work up more closely with the community programs of work, and it is being thought of as an important extension agency, at the time of program development.

The general plan of organization has been about as follows:

- (1) Interesting the community in club work.
- (2) Selection of capable leadership.
- (3) Working out a definite written Club Plan.
- (4) Selection of members by leader, thru visits to homes and talks to boys parents.
- (5) Meeting of club to organize.
- (6) Sufficient follow up activities including tours, picnics, etc. to insure interest of members and others in the work.
- (7) Complete records and reports on work.
- (8) A completion and exhibit program, having for its purpose not the closing of the work, but rather an annual exhibit to the community of what has been done. A club group once organized should be a permanent institution in the community regardless of whether they continue the same line of work every year. For example, the corn club of Clark County will more than likely continue in the corn work, but add hogs to the program next year.

The leadership furnished by communities is sometimes difficult to get, but is necessary to insure success to the enterprise. In those

clubs where good local leadership has been first secured, success has usually resulted, while in many cases where the agent tries to handle the entire program himself, not as good results have been obtained unless the agent has given a large amount of personal time to it. Where an agent is handling a big program and in a large county, the local leadership factor becomes more essential.

II. Supervisory Program.

The general state plan adopted for Agricultural Club work at the beginning of the year is as follows:

(A) General Aim. Inasmuch as we are reaching less than 6% of the rural boys and girls of Nevada, thru Boys and Girls Club work, it is hoped that more extension work will be actually initiated and carried out with boys and girls. The primary aim should be efficient and effective work. A certain volume of work, however, is necessary in order to influence in a practical way the agriculture of the state. Best results seem to be obtained thru permanently established club demonstrations as opposed to short time contests. The contest should be a part of the work each year, but not its termination.

Goal for 1923- 300 completed demonstrations with juniors. (Both Home Economics and Agricultural Clubs).

(B) Proposed Supervisory Plan. Assistance from the University will be based upon results at different times of the year, to assist with four phases in the promotion of the work.

- a. Organization. Dec. 1, 1922 to June 1, 1923 (or at any other suitable time throughout the year)
- b. Subject Matter & Leader Training. April to September.
- c. Publicity and Promotion. July to September.
- d. Fairs, exhibits and achievement Program. Sept. to Dec.

(C) Objects. The object of this phase of extension activity is to instruct Nevada boys and girls in the best farm and home practices, interest them in farming as a vocation, and thru them demonstrate to others the things they learn.

(D) The Plan of Procedure. The general plan of organization has been briefly set forth in a previous section of this report and is printed in detail in Nev. Ext. Bulletin No. 31. Plans for organizing and conducting specific enterprises have been worked out but are undergoing complete revision at this time. They will be included in the 1924 plan of work.

E. Definite County Goals and Accomplishments.
Agricultural Clubs only*

	Goal in numbers for 1923	Actual Accomplishments	
		Enrolled	Completed
Clark	24	22	15
Churchill	50	48	18
Elko	50	50	42
Humboldt	15	4	4
Lincoln	20	5	5
Lyon	40	26	26
Pershing	10	15	15
Marshall	40	12	10
White Pine	12	0	
Total	261	182	135

*For report of Home Economics work see report of Miss Mary E. Stilwell.

F. Club Organization.

1. Agricultural Clubs. In order to make agricultural club work practical and effective, an endeavor should be made to insure the enterprises are-

- (a) Of such size as to warrant its financial success.
- (b) The demonstration of an established fact.
- (c) A proven financially successful undertaking.
- (d) Of educational value to the members and the community.

A summary of the actual supervisory work of the assistant director is given below. Altho not all was accomplished that was planned, a good start has been made and another year should bring very gratifying results.

- 1. Meetings with club leaders 13
- 2. Days on club organization 33
- 3. Club meetings, tours and festivals 32

The system of reports for junior work has not been worked out to the satisfaction of the writer. Considerable time will be spent this year, in lining up more suitable office and field records for club work.

An effort has been made this fall to include in programs of work, certain definitely planned club work. This should bring better results if carried to completion.

Subject matter assistance has been given by preparing material for club members, and particularly in the training of judging teams. This phase of the work has also received great stimulus by the help and time given by V. E. Scott, Prof. of Poultry & Dairy Husbandry, in the University of Nevada.

Publicity of club has been secured largely thru its endorsement by the State Livestock Association, and State Farm Bureau, articles in local papers and thru advertising secured as a result of the State Club Camp. A copy of the resolution of the State Bankers Association follows:

RESOLUTION.

Believing boys' and girls' work, as conducted by the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, to be an excellent incentive to farm boys and girls of the state, and believing this to be an excellent method of interesting rural young people in better practices in agriculture and home economics and appreciation of rural life, and believing in the value of the agricultural development of Nevada.

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Nevada State Bankers' Association, do hereby heartily endorse boys' and girls' club work and encourage all bankers of the state to cooperate in the financing of club members in the purchase of pure bred livestock.

State Farm Bureau Endorses Club Work. At the State meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, the following endorsement was given club work. The active cooperation of the Farm Bureau, Bankers' Association and other interests of the state has been very helpful in making club work function as successfully as it has.

Resolved: That the Nevada State Farm Bureau, through its Board of Directors, endorse boys' and girls' club work as fundamentally sound and practical in its purpose and that it is a challenge to the citizenship of the nation-- to take advantage of the privilege of assisting in instilling into the minds of our boys and girls of the rural communities-- who will be the men and women of our farms tomorrow-- the highest ideals of citizenship.

Club work equips our future men and women of the farms with a broader vision and clearer understanding of not only their individual responsibility, but also the causes and effect of economic influence upon the maintenance of a sound and prosperous agriculture. We know no better way towards gaining this end than by enlisting the best thought and effort of the young people of our rural communities.

We recommend the following action in the interest of our boys and girls club work:-

1. That provision be made in the budget of the State farm bureau or from its share of money derived from membership fees for prizes to reward club members for worthy achievements.
2. We recommend that the state farm bureau get behind the proposal of the extension service to have a summer camp for club members similar to the annual encampment of boys agricultural clubs at Davis, California, or the boys and girls club camp at Huntington Lake, California, and that the state farm bureau lend financial assistance if possible.
3. We recommend that the state farm bureau take up the matter of prizes for club work with the state bankers association and the Reno Chamber of Commerce.

Railroads Cooperate.

At the request of this office, the Southern Pacific Company gave a fare and a third round-trip rate to the State Club Camp, good for any number of members. This was also applicable to the Union Pacific lines which pass thru two Southern Nevada Counties. This piece of cooperation enabled many members to attend who otherwise could not have come.

Southern Pacific to Cooperate Further

At the request of the Southern Pacific officials, thru the National Committee on Club Work, the Extension Service was asked to submit a plan indicating how the railroad might further cooperate in the promotion of club work in Nevada. A plan was prepared and has been submitted to them for consideration.

Union Pacific Considers Scholarship for Nevada.

After negotiating with officials of the Union Pacific System, the Extension Service was requested to prepare a proposed scholarship plan similar in content to the Utah plan, for submission to the office of President Gray, for approval and endorsement. If this plan is finally offered, it will mean a big thing to the club boys and girls of Southern Nevada. A copy of the proposed plan follows:

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Office of the President.

Union
Pacific
System

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Union Pacific System offers to the boy or girl, between fourteen and twenty-one years of age ranking the highest in the Boys' and Girl's Club Work in corn, vegetable gardening, truck crops, potato, pig, dairy or beef animal, sheep, poultry or farm management projects in each of the following counties of the State of Nevada, a seventy-five dollar scholarship in the University of Nevada.

COUNTIES

Clark

Lincoln

In addition, the Union Pacific System will reimburse the student the railroad fare from his, or her, home to Ogden, Utah, and return over its lines.

SECOND

The winner will be determined on the following basis:

- (1) Seventy-five per cent. on rank in club work.
- (2) Twenty-five per cent. on activities of the boy, or girl in community affairs.

The winner shall be chosen from among the six boys, or girls, ranking highest in the County Club projects, as outlined by the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada.

The rank of these boys, or girls, in community affairs, and the county winner, will be determined by a committee of three, consisting of an Agriculturist of the Union Pacific System, one person appointed by the Director of Agricultural Extension of the University of Nevada, and the third to be chosen by the Executive Committee of the Nevada State Bureau.

THIRD

Scholarships will be awarded upon receipt of notice of registration at the University of Nevada and must be used within a year of the date of award.

FOURTH

It is proposed that one acre of corn, one fourth acre of vegetables, one acre of truck crops, one acre of potatoes, a sow and litter, four pure bred or high grade hogs, one dairy animal, one or more beef animals, four sheep, or twenty-five or more pure bred poultry, shall be grown, or farm records shall be kept on at least one enterprise for a period of twelve months by each person entering the above competition.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1924

The Union Pacific offers its hearty congratulations to all participants in this Agricultural Club Work, and hopes that this enlargement of the scope of the competition will create materially added interest in the co-operative extension work of the State College of Agriculture.

C. R. Gray,
President.

Omaha, Nebraska.

Montgomery-Ward Offer Accepted.

The offer of \$125.00 as a cash prize to the outstanding club girl in Home Economics in the state, for a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago, was accepted. This is the first time in the history of the state, a club member has received or taken an interstate trip. It is hoped that the livestock men of the state can be interested in sending a livestock member to the International next year. A detailed report of this state contest will be found in the report for Home Economics Club Work, prepared by Mary E. Stilwell.

Pressure Cooker Donated.

At the request of the assistant director, the Denver Cooker Company, awarded to the best canning club girl in the state, a family size 10 qt. pressure cooker. The award was made to Miss Margaret Peckham of Washoe County, by Miss Mary E. Stilwell, who is in charge of Home Economics Club work in the state.

STATE CLUB CAMP A SUCCESS.

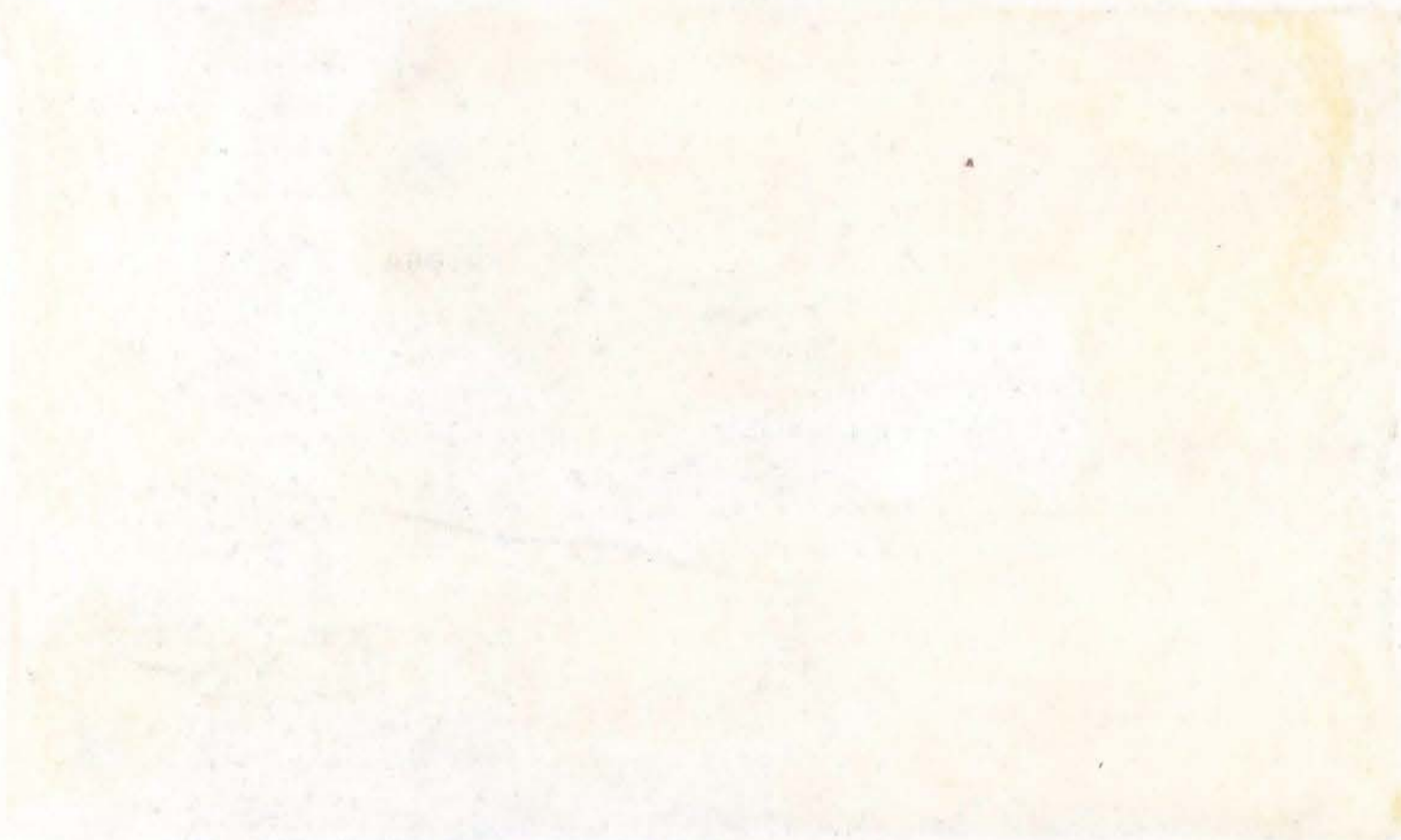
This year is the first time in the history of Nevada club work that an attempt has been made to have a centralized state club camp. Heretofore the members have been housed in various scattered quarters and have had their meals at restaurants and homes of local people.

This year an attempt was made to hold a camp at which all members would be under one command and on the grounds or supervised at all times, and meals served at the camp. The results have shown the wisdom of this scheme and plans are being made to enlarge and continue this type of camp.



-THE CLUB SITE CAMP-

Where all Members and Leaders lived for Three Days.



-THE CLUB SITE CAMP-

Where all Members and Leaders lived for Three Days.

How the Camp was Planned.

The two assistant directors, two extension agents from Washoe County, and Prof. V. E. Scott met several times to work out definite plans for the camp. These meetings were the means of perfecting a plan of work, delegating responsibilities to different persons, in carrying to successful completion the camp program. The following plans will give an idea of how the camp details were handled:

Work Plan for Junior Club Camp

FOSTER

Write for tents.
Secure Nails.
See Wilson regarding fixing toilets.
Will write Al Reed for motion picture outfit.
Will secure films - O.K. ordered. Zim to get Comedy.
Will arrange for making signs - Camp - toilet - automobile parking space.
Will bring club pins to Camp.
Will secure registration cards and box index for same.
Will purchase rope for flag pole, also a pulley.
Will secure flag and bugle from Col. Ryan or Joe Lynch (Tom to do this)
Will see Joe Lynch concerning securing Carl Horn's services for installing necessary pipe and water connections.
Will attend to Camp News - Carlson.
Will secure cards for judging.
Will secure prizes for events.
Will secure mimeographed programs of camp.
Will secure bulletin board.
Will write to counties for number of cars from each county.
Will get pennant signs for cars.
Will set 8 tables for camp.

BUCKMAN

Will secure cots.
Will secure light cords.
Will secure lamps.
Will arrange for power connection.
Will secure table from Ext. office for headquarters tent.
Will fix up washing quarters for boys.
Will secure 2 switches from Carl Horn.
Will see Col. Ryan regarding tables and benches and flag.
Will see that chef and assistant arrive at Camp August 7. Tuesday noon.
Will see Durham about truck.
Will see Chism about time for tour.
Will see Scott about tour.
Will send megaphone.

ZIMMERMAN

Will secure price on comedy film.
Will secure bugle and buglar if possible.
Will see that Fairy soap is on the ground.
Will secure playground equipment.
Will secure boiler for canning.

Will secure tickets for motion picture show.
Will build bon-fire (Assisted by Ed. Reed)
Will secure Tony - songs.
Will investigate possibility of white washing kitchen.
Will look after screens.
Will arrange for trip to Moana and return (swimming)
Will see about chairs.

STILWELL

Will fix up arrangements for girls' washing quarters.
Will secure washing soap.
Will secure mirrors - see Scott and Zimmerman.
Will secure fuel for cooking.
Will secure knives, forks, spoons, etc. (See Commercial Hdwe.Co)
Will about groceries, ice, toilet paper, etc.
Will secure broom and dust pan.
Will secure first aid kit.
Will secure whistles.
Will secure old canners for heating water.
Will secure physician.
Will secure dish towels.
Will secure marshmallows and sticks for roasting same.

SCOTT

Will take following tools to camp, sledge hammer, shovel,
hammer, saw, axe, tape line.
Will look up price of straw.
Will secure 6 trash cans from Alfred Peckham.
Will get pipe from Wilson for Flagpole and put up same.
Will transport kitchen equipment from dining hall to farm
and return same.
Will secure 6 or more chairs.
Will secure blankets for chef and assistant.
Will secure stove pipe for stove - 8 inch.
Will secure hose at farm.
Will supply 30 gallons of milk delivered twice daily, first
delivery Tuesday night - 5 gallons.
Will secure speakers platform.

ED. REED

Will lay out base ball diamond, track, etc.
Will attend to wiring.
Will assist Zimmerman in building bonfire.
Will arrange for trip to Moana and return (swimming)

AL. REED

Will act as boys' leader.
Will lead singing.

BRENNEN

Will look after transportation on trips.

MC ELHINNEY

Supervise serving meals.
Assist in first aid work.
Assistant Instructor canning.

LANE

Canning Instructor.

WILSON

Will prepare K. P. list - 5 boys and 5 girls, 3
times daily, beginning Wednesday noon.

Have Wednesday and Tuesday ready to announce
Wednesday night at supper and have Thursday
night and Friday ready Thursday noon, and
Friday night and Saturday ready Friday noon.

Will act as camp clerk
Will give instruction in raising hogs.

Publicity Circulars Printed.

In order to stimulate interest in the camp, and acquaint people over the state about the activities to be carried out in the camp program, a publicity circular was printed and distributed, thru the county workers, to many farms and business people of the state.

ANNUAL
Boys' and Girls' Camp

To be Held at

UNIVERSITY FARM
Reno, Nevada
August 8 - 11, 1923



This Club Camp will be held under the
Auspices of the
NEVADA STATE AND COUNTY FARM
BUREAUS
AND
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

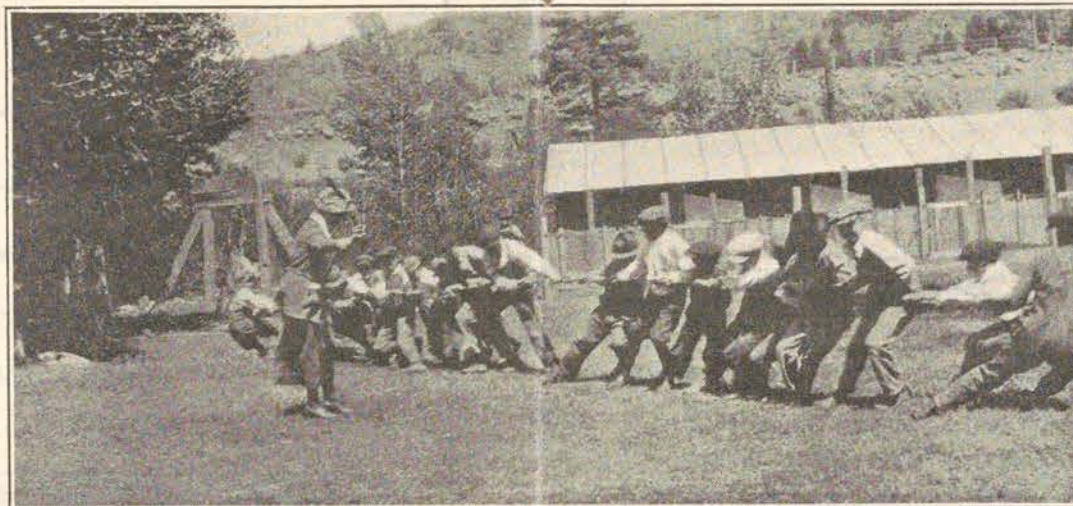


READ THIS PAMPHLET
SHOW IT TO YOUR FOLKS
DON'T LET THEM REST TILL THEY READ IT

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

STATE PRINTING OFFICE  JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPT.

**THE
CAMP YOU WILL
TALK ABOUT
FOR YEARS**



**AN
OPPORTUNITY
TO DEVELOP
LEADERSHIP**

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

THE AIM

An opportunity for boys and girls to combine recreation and education; a vacation that brings inspiration through contact with boys and girls from all parts of the county and State; a chance to hear some of the best experts on agricultural matters and to see demonstrations put on by the state agricultural specialists. These demonstrations have been particularly planned for the camp.

The program will consist of the three important points of "recreation," "education," and "inspiration."

Experience has shown that boys and girls who attend these camps return to their communities with a broadened view-point and acquaintance. For, while making new friends and having a good time, they also learn some practical things about farming and livestock raising.

THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. All members attending must register Wednesday morning, August 8. If you are a club member in good standing you are eligible to attend. Every person attending must live at the camp.

COST TO THE MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$2.50 to their local leaders at least two weeks before the date of the camp.

TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send. Every community should be represented. Send a carload with their local leader.

DISCIPLINE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

The camp will be under military discipline. A competent doctor and nurse will be present to attend to any one needing medical assistance. Your boys and girls will be as safe as if at home.

FOOD

A competent cook will prepare good wholesome food, and lots of it. A camp kitchen will be installed at the farm and every youngster will be guaranteed a "full" program during the camp.

SLEEP

Next to good meals, a tired youngster wants a good bed. Twenty 16x16 tents and cots have been obtained. Half the tents will be used for the girls' camp and half for the boys' camp. The Woman Extension agents and local leaders will see that the girls are properly taken care of.

"Ask Your County Agent"

"Ask Your County Agent"

EQUIPMENT

Each member who expects to attend camp will be given a list of equipment to bring before leaving home.

PRIZES

Prizes will be awarded for the best note-books, essay of camp, stock-judging, and club or county delegation putting best "stunt" on Thursday evening.

RECREATION

Amusement will be provided such that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Some of the features will be base-ball, track, swimming, etc. A special party by the Huffakers Community Center is planned, a big campfire, picture show, radio concert, and many other features.

THE DAILY PROGRAM

6:00 A. M.—Reveille
6:30 A. M.—Breakfast
7:30 A. M.—Camp Inspection
8:00 A. M.—Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations
12:00 M.—Lunch—Camp Kitchen
1:00 P. M.—Rest Hour and Leaders' Conference
1:45 P. M.—Assembly Period
2:30 P. M.—Recreation and Swimming
6:00 P. M.—Dinner—Camp Kitchen
7:30 P. M.—Social Period
10:00 P. M.—Taps.

EDUCATION

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"Ask Your County Agent"

Members Instructed what to Bring.

A list of personal accessories, bedding and other items was sent to each club member in the state, so that all would be provided with the comforts of camp life. The following list was prepared by the committee and all members who followed instructions were amply prepared.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP

University Farm, Reno, Nevada

August 8-11, 1923.

LIST OF REQUIREMENTS

1. An enrollment fee of \$2.50 will be charged for every person, club member or adult attending the camp.
2. The names of all persons who will attend the camp, together with their enrollment fee, must be sent to the State Extension office, by August 1st. The County Extension Agents will send the total list of names and fee for the entire county delegation at one time.
3. Have your name on all property brought to the camp - blankets, clothing towels, etc. - to avoid confusion and loss.
4. Time of arrival at camp.
 - a. Night of August 7th, or
 - b. Morning of August 8th before eleven o'clock.
5. Clothing for use at camp. (Boys)
 - a. Khaki coverall, dark shirt and overalls, 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.
6. Clothing for use at camp. (Girls)
 - a. Middy blouse, and bloomers or dark skirt.
 - b. A dark colored wash dress (gingham or similar material.)
 - c. Extra pair of cotton hose.
 - d. Handkerchiefs.
 - e. One change of underwear.
 - f. Heavy sweater or coat.
 - g. Low heeled shoes (heavy)
 - h. Do not buy anything especially for camp.
 - i. Do not bring more than called for.
7. Bedding.
 - a. Enough to keep warm in tent, two woolen blankets or a double blanket and quilt.
 - b. A sack is a convenient thing in which to carry bedding and camping outfit. Put your name on sack and all pieces of bedding, etc.
8. Personal Accessories.
 - a. Comb
 - b. Tooth brush and paste - soap.
 - c. Two towels, bath preferred, marked with name.
 - d. Swimming suit Sure.
 - e. A flash light will come in handy.
9. Note book and Pencil.
 - a. Bring note book.
 - b. Everyone takes notes on what is seen and heard.
 - c. Help edit "Camp Life", our daily camp paper, by keeping a good notebook.
10. Prizes to be offered.
 - a. For the best kept notebook.
 - b. Best club yell.
 - c. Best club song.
 - dd. Best county stunt. Thursday evening is "stunt" night.
 - e. Delegation traveling most miles to camp.
 - f. Stock judging.
 - g. Best demonstration team.

California Cooperates.

One of the finest pieces of cooperation that could be found anywhere was received from the State Adjutant General's office in California. Upon writing Gen. J. J. Borree, the Adjutant General, asking if tents, with poles and stakes, might be secured from that department, the following letter was received in reply:

State of California
The Adjutant General's Office
Sacramento.

1-7

May 3, 1923.

Mr. Robert G. Foster,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

My dear Mr. Foster:

In reply to your letter of April 30 please be advised that this office will be glad to aid you in any way possible in loaning such equipment as may be available in our arsenal.

We have a large number of pyramidal tents, 12x2, and I do not believe that we will be using them at the time mentioned in your letter as we plan to complete all of our encampments during the month of July.

We will not require you to furnish a bond for the tents feeling assured that they will receive the best of care and be returned to us as received. Nor is it necessary for you to furnish us with any reference as I am personally well acquainted with Lieutenant Governor Sullivan.

You may rest assured California is ever ready to extend its hearty cooperation to our Sister State, Nevada.

Cordially yours,

(signed) J. J. Borree,

The Adjutant General.

American Legion loans Cots.

Over seventy-five navy cots were loaned by the American Legion, and these together with plenty of clean straw provided ample sleeping facilities. Next year an effort will be made to secure more straw and perhaps more cots if available.



Headquarter's Tent.

American Legion loans Cots.

Over seventy-five navy cots were loaned by the American Legion, and these together with plenty of clean straw provided ample sleeping facilities. Next year an effort will be made to secure more straw and perhaps more cots if available.



Headquarter's Tent.



Boys' Quarters.



Girls' Quarters.



Boys' Quarters.



Girls' Quarters.

Complete Program Prepared.

In order to insure success to the undertaking, a detailed program was worked out for all activities. The attached copy shows the camp organization as it was actually planned and worked out. Following the organization sheet is given a complete chronological program of the camp activities. Following this is a program of boys' classes, girls' classes, and the itinerary for the tour. The entire camp program was carried out as planned, with the exception of the Friday Assembly period which was made a special Harding Memorial Hour.

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

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP,
University Farm,
Reno

ORGANIZATION

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	:R.G.Foster	:In general charge of Camp
Asst.Camp Director	:Al Reed	:In charge of boys and Camp singing
" " "	:Mary E.Stilwell	: " " " girls,girls instruction & meals
Camp Clerk	:Joe Wilson	:Handles mail,camp records,bank, etc.
Medical Director	:Dr.C.P.Knight	:To give health instruction to Boys
	:Dr.Vida Russell	: " " " " " Girls
Recreation Director	:Hazel Zimmerman	:In charge of play,athletics,entertainment
Asst. " "	:Mr. Elfrink	: " " " swimming
" " "	:Al Reed	:To assist with athletics
" " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " "
Work & Supply Director	:Tom Buckman	:In charge,work details,supplies,property
Asst.W.& " "	:V. E. Scott	:Will assist in work details
" " " " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " " "
Bugler	:Blaine Menke	: " blow all routine calls
Mess Director	:Mary E.Stilwell	:In charge of kitchen and meals
Asst.Mess Director	:Flora McElhinney	:Will assist with meals
First Cook	:Phil Arden	: " prepare all meals
Asst. Cook	:	: " assist Mr. Arden
Transportation Director	:Chester Brennen	:In charge,transportation for all trips
Camp Editor	:Eda L. Carlson	: " " "Camp Life" &articles for daily press
Asst. Editor	:Mary McMinemon	:To assist Mrs. Carlson
Instructional Staff	:Prof.F.W.Wilson	:Instructor in sheep & beef cattle
	:Prof.V.E.Scott	: " " poultry & dairy cattle
	:Tom Buckman	: " " potato production
	:Joe Wilson	: " " hog management
	:Lassie Lane	: " " canning
	:Flora McElhinney	: " " "
	:Mrs.C.W.Westover	: " " basketry
	:Mrs. V. Peckham	: " " "
	:Mrs. J.P.Raine	: " " "
	:Mrs. E. Hall	: " " "
	:Miss Luby	: " health and first aid
	:Miss Heinzelman	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. C.P.Knight	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. Vida Russell	: " " " " " "

Captain - Co. A	:	Al Reed	:	In charge of Company to see that members
" Co. B	:	Ed Reed	:	reach all classes and other meetings at
" Co. C	:	Chester Brennen	:	proper time and place
" Co. D	:	Lassie Lane	:	"
" Co. E	:	Flora McElhinney	:	"
" Co. F	:	Mrs. Bovett	:	"
	:		:	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All members arriving in Reno by train Tuesday night, August 7th, will be met and taken care of at Camp.
2. Breakfast will be served at Camp for those arriving Tuesday night.
3. Report to Camp Headquarters the first thing after breakfast Wednesday, August 8th, to register, and receive assignment to tents and companies.
4. For information, ask your Tent Leader.
5. Read your Program.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 8-11, 1923.

Reno, Nevada.

The Program

Wednesday, August 8th.

- 9:00 A. M. Arrive at University Farm, Reno, Nevada, to attend the Boys and Girls Camp.
1. Register at camp
(a) Receive registration card; club pin, copy of program of the camp activities, assignment to tents and companies.
- 11:30 A. M. Camp Inspection and Roll Call; Announcements.
- 12:00 M Lunch, Camp Kitchen.
- 1:00 P. M. Leave University Farm for inspection trip of -
1:25 Scott's Poultry Ranch 45 minutes
2:20 University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Farm. 45 minutes
3:15 Agricultural Building, University of Nevada . . 30 minutes
3:50 Veterinary Control Service, Univ. of Nevada . . 30 minutes
4:30 Chism's Ice Cream Factory 50 minutes
5:45 Arrive University Farm Camp
- 6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag
- 6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen
- 7:15 P. M. Assembly. (See special program attached:
1. Address of Welcome - Director Creel
2. Club Songs and Yells
3. Moving Pictures
4. Bon-fire - Marshmallow roast - songs.
5. Story telling.
- 10:15 P. M. Taps

Thursday - August 9th.

- 6:00 A. M. Reveille
- 6:25 A. M. Flag Raising
- 6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen
- 7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection
- 7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys section - Dr. C. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service
2. Girls section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service.

Thurs. August 9th - Cont.

- 8:00 A. M. Four hours of agricultural and home economics demonstrations.
(See special program attached)
- 12:15 M Lunch - Camp Kitchen.
- 1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)
- 2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
(1) General Round Table discussion on club work
a. Led by Miss Stilwell.
- 2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.
Write your folks a letter. They would like to hear from you.
- 2:30 P. M. Recreation Period - Miss Zimmerman in charge.
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track events.
- 4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge.
- 5:30 P. M. Return to camp.
- 6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.
- 6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen. Governor J. G. Scrugham in attendance.
- 7:15 P. M. Leave for Huffaker Hall - Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation
- 7:30 P. M. Arrive Huffaker Hall - Party given by Homemakers Club of
Huffaker Community Center
1. Music and dancing.
2. Talk - - Governor J. G. Scrugham
3. Stunts by County Delegations
(a) Judges, - Stunt Receiving loudest applause receives
first prize, etc.
4. Refreshments.
- 11:00 P. M. Leave Huffaker Hall for Camp
- 11:30 P. M. Taps - Everyone quiet and in bed.

Friday, August 10th.

- 6:00 A. M. Reveille
- 6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag
- 6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen
- 7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection
- 7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys Section - Dr. V. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service.
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service.

Fri. Aug. 10 - Cont.

8:00 A. M. Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations.
(See special program attached)

12:15 M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)

2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
1. General Round Table Discussion on club work
(a) Led by Miss Stilwell.

2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.

2:30 P. M. Recreation period - Miss Zimmerman in charge
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track Events.

4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge

5:30 P. M. Return to camp.

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen.

7:15 P. M. Picture Show - Reno - Leave Camp, Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation.

10:15 P. M. Taps.

Saturday - August 11th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille.

6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag.

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys section - Dr. C. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. (Livestock Barns)
(see special instructions attached.)

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. - Miss Stilwell in charge.

12:15 P. M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen. (Last meal)

1:00 P. M. Washoe County Farm Bureau Picnic

2:00 P. M. Program
a. Awarding Club Prizes.
b. Talks - Music, etc. (See special program.)

2:30 P. M. Camp adjourned.

ITINERARY FOR TOUR

Wed., Aug. 8, 1923

1:00 P. M.

Leave Univ. Farm 1:00 P.M. for Scott's Poultry Ranch

Arrive Scott's Poultry Ranch - 7.5 miles at - - - - - 1:25

Inspection of Poultry Plant - -45 Minutes - V. E. Scott in charge

Leave Scott's Poultry Plant for Univ. Exp. Farm at - - - - - 2:10

Arrive Univ. Exp. Farm - 3 miles at - - - - - 2:20

Inspection of Univ. Exp. Farm - 45 minutes - Mr. Fleming in charge

Leave Univ. Exp. Farm for Univ. of Nev. - - - - - 3:05

Arrive Univ. of Nev. - Agr. Bldg. - 1 mile - - - - - 3:10

Inspection of Agr. Bldg. - Prof. Lehenbauer in charge, 30 min.

Leave Agr. Bldg. for Vet. Control - - - - - 3:45

Arrive Vet. Control Service Bldg., 1/10 mile - - - - - 3:50

Vet. Control Work, Dr. Records in charge, 30 minutes

Leave Vet. Control Service for Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:20

Arrive Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:30

Tour of Plant, 50 minutes, Mr. Chism in charge - - - - -

Leave Chism's for Univ. Farm Camp at - - - - - 5:20

Arrive Univ. Farm Camp - - - - - 5:40

Supper - Camp Kitchen - - - - - 6:00

Program for Boys' Classes

Thursday

8:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Judging - Professor E. W. Wilson

Company C - Hog Management - Joe Wilson

10:00 A. M. Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott.

Company C - Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Hog Management - Joe Wilson

Company C - Sheep Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Friday

8:00 A. M. Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

Company A, B; Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Beef Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Potato Production - Mr. Buckman

10:00 A. M. Company C - Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Potato Production, Mr. Buckman

Company C - Beef Judging - Professor Wilson

Saturday

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. All are eligible.

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. All are eligible.

Program for Girls' Classes.

Thursday

8:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.

9:00 A. M. Company F - - Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.

Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.

10:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall

11:00 A. M. Company D, E - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall

Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott

Friday

8:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.

9:00 A. M. Company D, E, - Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.

Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott

10:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall

11:00 A. M. Company F - - - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall

Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.

Saturday

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest; Open to all.

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest; Open to all.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM
BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP
Thursday, August 9
Hazel Zimmerman, in Charge

12:00 - 1:00 Special Music - Tony Pecetti
1:00 - 2:00 Assembly Period
Community Singing - Leaders - (A. J. Reed
(Mrs. F. Bovett
Pianist - (Mrs. F. Armbruster

Welcome - Mrs. J. S. Lyons, President of Homemakers'
Department of State Farm Bureau.

Talk - Superintendent W. J. Hunting

Song - W. R. Ralston, State Club Leader, University
of California

Talk - J. M. Fulton, General Agent, S. P. Company

Talk - Congressman C. L. Richards

2:30 - 4:00 Boys' Indoor Baseball Game - E. C. Reed in charge
Girls' Indoor Baseball Game - A. J. Reed in charge
Volley Ball
Group Games

4:15 Hike to Moana Springs
4:20 - 5:30 Swimming - Mr. Elfrink of the Y. M. C. A. in charge
5:30 - 5:45 Hike to University Farm
7:30 Auto Ride to Huffakers' Hall
8:00 - 11:00 Recreational meeting at Huffakers' Hall
Committee in charge - Mrs. C. W. Westover
Mrs. James Peckham
Mrs. J. S. Lyons
Miss Hazel Zimmerman

The Program

Welcome - Governor J. G. Scrugham
The Need of Community Recreation - Miss M. Stilwell
Song "Rhyme of the Plowman", W. R. Ralston, Club
leader, University of California
Stunts - Each County Delegation
Awarding of prizes - R. G. Foster
Song - Mrs. F. Green
Virginia Reel - Called by E. H. Beemer
Tony will play
Refreshments

11:00

Taps

Publicity given by Paper

Every issue of both morning and evening papers in Reno, gave a write-up of some special phase of the club camp activities. Credit is due to Mr. Buckman for managing the publicity program.

Special Reporter Sent

One of the papers sent a special reporter to stay at the camp for a full day and night, that he might write a special feature article on the camp for the Sunday edition of the paper. A copy of the article is attached to this report.

Camp Publishes Paper.

A big hit of the camp was the publication of a camp paper called "Camp Life." After the first edition each tent selected a publicity agent to be on the staff of "Camp Life." The members took great interest in preparing material for the camp publication, and it is hoped that this feature can be continued. Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, chief clerk in the extension office, should be given great credit for her effort in making the paper a success. Only for her expert preparation of the cover pages, and faithful work throughout the camp, was it possible to put out the publication.



CAMP LIFE



Vol. 1 - No. 1

August 9, 1923.

University Farm

Camp, Nevada.



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

CAMP LIFE

Vol 1 No. 1

August 9, 1923.

WELCOME EVERYONE !!

The sun peeped over the top of the mountains yesterday morning with a smile as it looked down on the twenty white tents pitched in military array on the grounds of the University Farm - two long lines of tents guarded at one end by the "Headquarters Tent", and at the other by the "First Aid Tent". And the sun's smile grew broader and broader as the boys and girls began to appear from the tents in their khaki outfits, or middies and dark skirts, and with the happy smiles beaming on their bright faces.

The "Headquarters Tent" was kept busy all morning as a constant line of young people streamed in to register and be assigned to tents and receive their meal tickets. At the close of the day the total registration reached 151.

It is the hope of those in charge that all of the 151 of this large family will become well acquainted before the camp breaks up on Saturday. At the noon assembly hour a number of the "Bosses" were introduced, but there were a lot of folks who forgot their note books so we will tell you about them again so you wont forget.

First of all you will want to know the Camp Director "Robert G." Foster. He's in charge and will do most anything for you except lend you money - there's a reason - he just returned from a vacation. The following telephone conversation was overheard the other day:-

Bank Director - "Good morning, Mr. Foster, we just want to let you know that your bank account is overdrawn 8¢."

"Robert G". -(after a thoughtful pause) "Gosh, do you have to have it right away."

Besides being Camp Director, "Robert G." is Assistant Director of the University Extension Division.

California Club Leader Visits Camp

W. R. Ralston, Assistant State Leader of agricultural club work in California is attending the Junior Farm Bureau Camp. Mr. Ralston has for many years been connected with club work in the State of California where some of the finest work in the country has been conducted. The annual club convention for agricultural club members held at Davis, California, each year is one of the many excellent pieces of work which Mr. Ralston and the California club folks are doing. We are glad to have Mr. Ralston with us and we hope that he will like us as well as we like him. The club members of Nevada issue a standing invitation to Mr. Ralston to visit us at any time.

"Mary E" Stilwell is assistant camp director and has charge of the girls and their instruction. Best of all, she is in charge of the meals and the first two meals enjoyed thus far show that she is proficient in that line. She should

be though for she is Nutrition Specialist at the University Extension Division, as well as Assistant Director. There is one other thing that "Mary E." is quite proficient in, and that is, preserving a youthful appearance. Will some of the grown folks try to persuade her to tell the secret? It's breaking all rules to reveal personal information gleaned from the registration cards - but we can't help doing it. "Mary E." has registered - 190 years of age. Please tell us "Mary E." is it Nutrition, Exercise, or Monkey Glands?

"Flora E." McElhinney assists with the meals. She is County Extension Agent in Elko County. She is also a trained nurse and knows all about the proper temperature of a room. The first morning of camp, after a chilly night, she hunted up "Thomas" Buckman, Agent in Washoe County, the big tall fellow who is responsible for the work of erecting the tents and in charge of the work details, and indignantly said "Don't you know that sleeping quarters are not healthful unless the thermometer registers 70 degrees". Thomas (already worked to a frazzle) "And I suppose you think I haven't anything else to do but go around and shake the thermometers up."

It's time for the camp guards to get busy. One boy reports that the girls "swiped" all the mirrors from the boys' tents.

Everyone should know "Joseph W." Wilson by now. He is the modest, trustworthy looking chap at headquarters tent. Camp Clerk is his official title while at camp and he will look after any of your valuables for you. "Joseph W. is in charge of Extension work in Humboldt County - and he is unmarried! It is told that there is a reason that he didn't do like some of the other county agents. Like "Al" Reed for instance, Agent in Churchill County. He is in charge of the boys and is a regular canary for singing and will lead all the other little songsters in the camp. And like Thomas Buckman whom we have already introduced. And like "Ed" Reed, in charge of the work in Lyon County, who will assist with the athletics.

All of these Agents no sooner acquired their title than they also acquired a wife. Not so with "Joseph W." He a modest and sensitive young man and dreads above all else a rebuff. He fell desperately in love with a most beautiful girl but hesitated proposing for fear she would turn him down. At last, when he could stand the suspense no longer, he was struck by an inspiration. Hastily seizing a pen, he wrote her an anonymous letter asking her to marry him.

"Zim - Oh Zimmie!" you hear all over the grounds. She is County Extension Agent in Washoe County and her full name is Hazel Zimmerman. A certain measure of deference should be shown her for she is always "A very present help in trouble." Zim is in charge of play, athletics and entertainments and the boys and girls are having a mighty good time. Of those who were brave enough to tell their ages, Zim is the youngest - perhaps that is why she was chosen to be the play director. The only other one who might be younger is Lassie Lane, Pershing County. She is the youngest of the Extension workers, or baby Agent. She is so young she hasn't had a birthday - her age is left blank on the registration card. Dr. Knight or Dr. Russell have you planned to open a nursery?

The Honorable Lieutenant and Red climbed the fence to borrow some apples from the next door neighbor - published by tent 17.

V. E. Scott is another one of the University force and serves as Specialist in Poultry and Dairying. He is helping with the work details about camp. He went out to milk the cows last evening, but a few moments later he reported to "Robert G." that the flies were so bad that the cows would not stand still long enough to be milked. Foster looked at his watch and then replied: "Wait about half an hour."

till supper time. The flies will all be around the camp table then and you can milk in peace."

Gene High Hat (Hyatt) wants his name changed because he wears a short hat.

Notary public-
George E. Mam
Donald Perry

Witness

I. Ketchem
U. Eatum

But if you are going to hear anything about the Tour we'll have to stop the introductions. However, if you hear anything interesting about any of the folks, report it to headquarters and it will be published in another issue.

At one o'clock Wednesday all the club delegates started on a tour to visit the interesting points nearby. It was an impressive sight to see the twenty-two cars start out in one long procession. "Chester" sure handled the transportation in fine shape. But we forget "Chester" hasn't been introduced. He is Agent in Elko County and has charge of transportation at the camp. He had his troubles in getting the cars lined up and started. As usual many foolish questions were asked, and when someone asked "what's wrong with my car. It squeaks dreadfully", Chester replied, "Can't be helped, there's pig iron in the axles. At each point of interest on the tour a competent person was in charge to guide and instruct. They were not like the guide on an excursion party heard of recently. The members of the party gathered around the guide eager to hear any legends of the mountain which they had been climbing. "They call this yere bluff "Lover's Leap", he said. "I sorter forgot just why; but 'pears like the story goes that an old maid proposed to a fellow on this spot and he gave a yell and jumped off".

But now about the Tour. After the cars were lined up preparatory to the trip, the boys and girls were assigned to the different cars with the orders that they were to stay with the car assigned them. The long line of cars then moved to the Scott Poultry Farm where an interesting demonstration of how to care for baby chicks and much valuable information was given. After the delegation examined Mr. Scott's buildings and yards, Mrs. Scott served the crowd with delicious refreshments. Three rah's were given Mrs. Scott and the procession moved on to the University Experiment Farm. There the alfalfa weevil, the weevil sprayer, ensilage, the ensilage cutter, and the best kind of pastures and how to use them were thoroughly discussed. Next the club members went to the University grounds to examine the treasures preserved there.

Last but not least by all means, the club members visited the Ghism Ice Cream Company where they were shown how the delicious ice cream gets its quality. Eskimo Pies were served to the crowd and they journeyed back to the camp.
Bert Holbrook.

Will someone tell "Ye Editor" whom Joseph W. Wilson was thinking of when he filled the kerosene lamps with gasoline - or did he just want a "Hot time in the Club Camp last night?"

Last evening the boys and girls all joined in a rousing good time. "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All here", club songs, and nationally known airs were sung. The girls routed the boys during the vocal contest that followed but the boys say they are coming back stronger tomorrow evening.

The singing was extra good and "America" was sung better than any assemblage of adults heard in many a day.

Director Creel made everyone feel good with an appropriate address.

W. R. Ralston, Assistant Club Leader of California, held the attention of everyone with a discussion of club work, and at the finish of his talk he was given a rousing cheer.

An interesting picture show, directed by Al Reed, followed, and at its finish, the tired, happy boys and girls went to their tents.

Christanca Westergard wishes to announce the arrival of a happy family of eight little pigs from a pure bred sow which she purchased last year.

CAMP LIFE

By - H. R. Holbrook.

The club camp life is the life for me
On the University Farm,
Lots of sport and plenty to eat
And all things safe from harm.

The big long trip that we took today
Was full of inspiration
And the interesting things we saw
Produced a real sensation.

If we'll all pay attention and watch our step,
We can learn a lot of things,
And everyone will be repaid
For their work and many pains.

Roster of Delegates.

CHURCHILL COUNTY

A. J. Reed -
Jack Chester
Ralph Conner
Clayborn Douglas
Thos. Fulkerson
Stephen Fulkerson
Echo Morgan
Chrissie Norcutt
Darrel Norcutt

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Lois Callahan
Fernina Echevarria
Merna Fitchen
Evelyn Foster
Aquilina Gastanaga
Mrs. G. W. Brady
Joseph Wilson.

LYON COUNTY

Earl Allum
Charlie Altman
Angelo Diazzi
Homer Allen
Harland Barrett

LYON COUNTY - Cont.

Elaine Fulstone
Helen Gonder
Eugene Hyatt
Mirian Perry
Donald Perry
Claude L. Keema
Mercedes Lugea
Zada Lane
Glenna Lang
Herbert Mathews
Geo. Mann
Howard McGowan
Jack McGowan
Madeline Mathews
Wilson McGowan
Dave Menesini
Eugo Menesini
Harry Nagel
Virginia Olds
Edward Olds
Ernest Perry
Marguerite Fulstone
Mrs. Lee Perry
Lee Perry
Mrs. L. B. Olds
L. B. Olds
R. J. Hill
J.D. Bookman
Edward C. Reed

PERSHING COUNTY

Peter anker
 Carroll Biddleman
 Verner Biggs
 Bonnie Biggs
 Frances Christensen
 Gertrude Christensen
 Charles Dotta
 Inez Holstrom
 Tova Hansen
 Frances McCulloch
 Mary McCulloch
 Evelyn Munk
 John Smith
 Fanny Smith
 Eric Sebbas
 Olga Sebbas
 Hans Thomsen
 Ruben Talcott
 Ane Thomsen
 Harold Westfall
 Christenca Westergard
 Mrs. Wm. Thorne
 W. N. Biggs
 Lassie Lane

ELKO COUNTY

Robert Algee
 Leland Black
 Joe Capriola
 G. R. Davis
 Ida Drown
 Philip Ferrin
 Irwin Griswold
 Ruth Griswold
 Ellamay Goodale
 Grover Hopkins
 Durk Holbrook
 Austin Powers
 Elvin Smiley
 Mary Thurston
 Dora Walther
 Louis Walther
 Ida Wells
 Eva Ryan
 Flora E. McElhinney
 C. A. Brennan

WASHOE COUNTY

Billy Arden
 Gracie Armbruster
 Frances Armbruster
 John Armbruster
 Alice Bisagno
 Mildred Bisagno
 Carol Brooks
 Gordon Bovett
 Hazel Conley

WASHOE COUNTY - Cont.

Margaret Dallimore
 Catherine Dallimore
 Lena Del Grande
 Herbert Drake
 Elaine Fairchild
 Thelma Gault
 Dorothy Gault
 Angelina Gardella
 Harold Hall
 Nellie Heinzelman -U.S. Public Health
 Kenneth Hall
 Doris Johnson
 Lois Johnson
 Velma Laughton
 Ruth Lyons
 James Lyons
 Olga Laiola
 Blain Menke
 Valborg Olsen
 Douglas Olsen
 Lila Parsons
 Margaret Peckham
 Thomas Plumb
 Paul Raine
 Dorothy Rose
 Ruth Sauer
 Esther Sauer
 Myra Sauer
 Jean Sauer
 Jeanne Stevenson
 Mary Taber
 Owen Taber
 Beulah Wedekind
 Paulina Westover
 Helen Wedekind
 Opal Young
 Katherine Luby, U.S. Public Health
 Mrs. J.S. Lyons
 Mrs. F. Armbruster
 Florence B. Borett
 Eda L. Carison
 Hazel Zimmerman
 Mary E. Stilwell
 Robert G. Foster
 Thomas Buckman
 V.E. Scott
 F. W. Wilson
 C.W. Creel
 L.D. Creel,

CALIFORNIA

W. R. Ralston

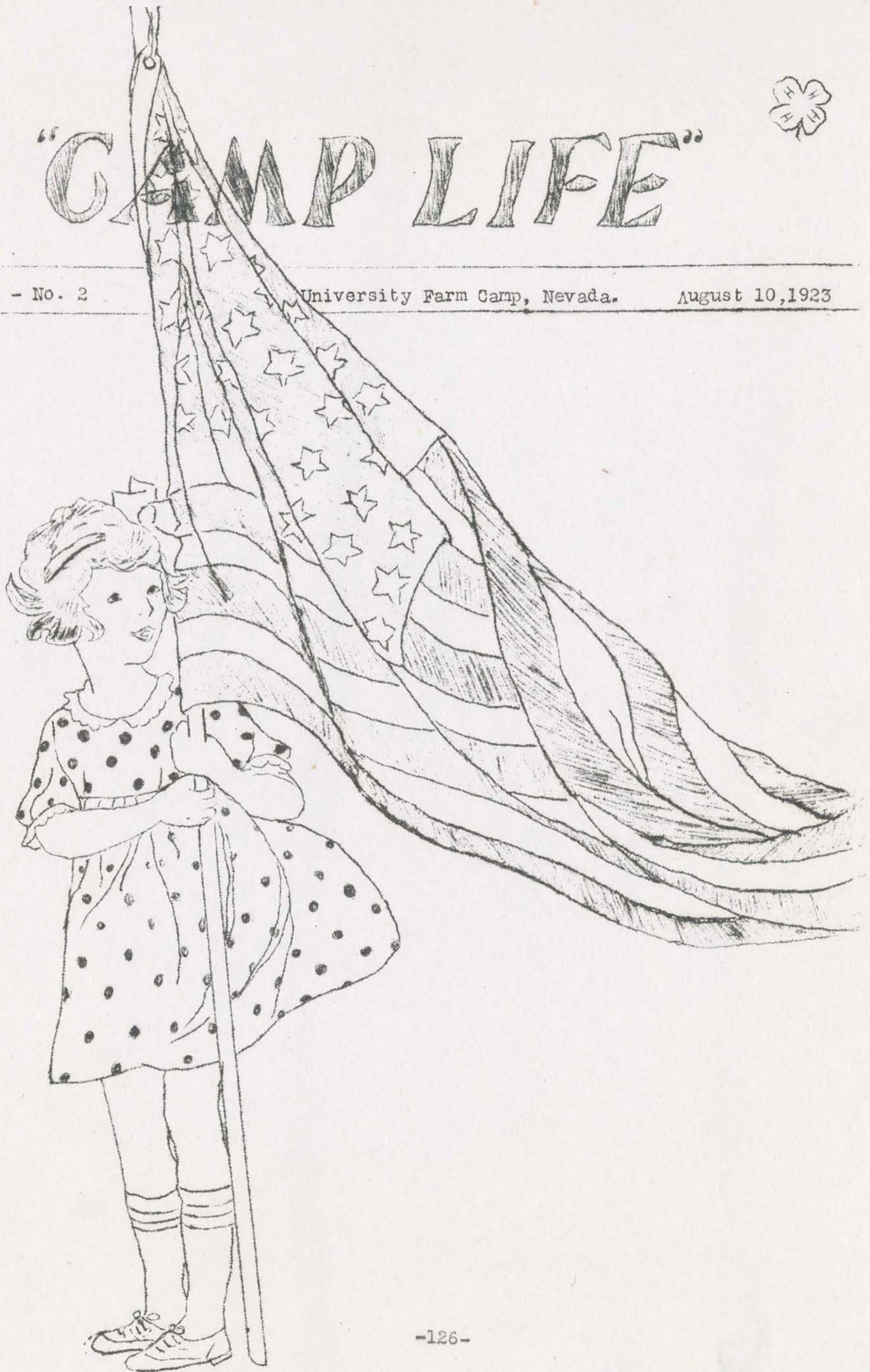


"CAMP LIFE"

Vol. 1 - No. 2

University Farm Camp, Nevada.

August 10, 1923



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

CAMP LIFE

Vol. 1 No. 2

August 10, 1923.

NEW EDITORIAL STAFF APPOINTED

A new editorial staff for the Camp Life has been appointed. You will have to help them make a success of the paper by seeing that they are furnished with plenty of material.

The names of the new editors are as follows:

Tent 1 - Vivian Olds
" 2 - Jeanne Stevenson
" 3 - Thelma Gault
" 4 - Doris Johnson
" 5 - Elaine Fairchild
" 6 - Olga Laiola
" 7 - Ella Gordon
" 8 - Inez Holstrom
" 9 - Madeline Mathews
" 12 - George Davis
" 13 - Paul Raine
" 11 - Blaine Menke
" 14 - Charlie Dota
" 15 - Douglas Olsen
" 16 - Ralph Conners
" 17 - Wilson McGowan
" 18 - Claude Keema

After the raising of the flag, setting up exercises, and a very satisfying breakfast, Companies A and B had three very interesting classes. The first one was on sheep. Professor Wilson explained the different points of a sheep on which to score.

Four different breeds of sheep were brought in to the scoring room. They were Corriedale, South Down, Shropshire and Hampshire. Then the individuals of the class were requested to pick the breed they wished to score on. After the scoring was over the class was called to the dairy cows where Professor Scott showed the different points and how to score and take off points. He illustrated to the class with a Guernsey cow and a heifer showing the weak and strong points in both.

As soon as this class was over the companies were called to a hog class where Mr. Joe Wilson showed how to tell the good and bad points in a pig. The class was then called upon to tell which between two pigs was the best. Immediately after class the companies marched to camp.

Virginia I. Olds.

Attention Boys in Camp 18!

Do not even breathe a whisper before bugle - Mr. Hill has lost so much sleep he is getting noticeably thin

If you want to know anything about the why of mosquitos, ask Mr. Buckman.

A poultry meeting was held this morning under the trees of the University Farm. Mr. Scott gave a talk about the different parts of the hen and taught each member how to hold the hen. Companies D and E attended. After class adjourned the companies made baskets. - D Fanny Smith - Mary McCulloch - Carrie Biddleman.

HOW ABOUT TENT 13?

With a Smiley crowd we journeyed to Kenneth Hall. Along with us we had a sour Plumb which was picked by a Holbrook in a torrent of Raine. Taber and Arden chaperoned the crowd. - H.R. Holbrook.

Merle Hardy presented Ida Wells with a box of candy. Ida shared her candy with Burt Holbrook. - Tent 12.

Echo Morgan said she wanted to listen to the music when I was beating her in horse shoe. Tent 16.

The club girls received valuable instruction in canning under the direction of Miss Lane. Peaches were canned in the pressure cooker and fine results were obtained. Mr. W. N. Biggs wanted to see how the pressure cooker worked so joined the class too.

Cook: "What is the matter" This is the 10th plate of grub I've given you today".

Boy: "Well I'm trying to get something I can eat."

Jos. Wilson: "Would you give me a bite?"

Miss Stilwell: "Sure - Here Towser, here Towser" (then a dog came running out.) He chased Joe Wilson around the house two or three times; then a man came in the gate and said to Mr. Wilson "Do you want any help?"

Mr. Wilson: "Yes, for pity sake open that gate."

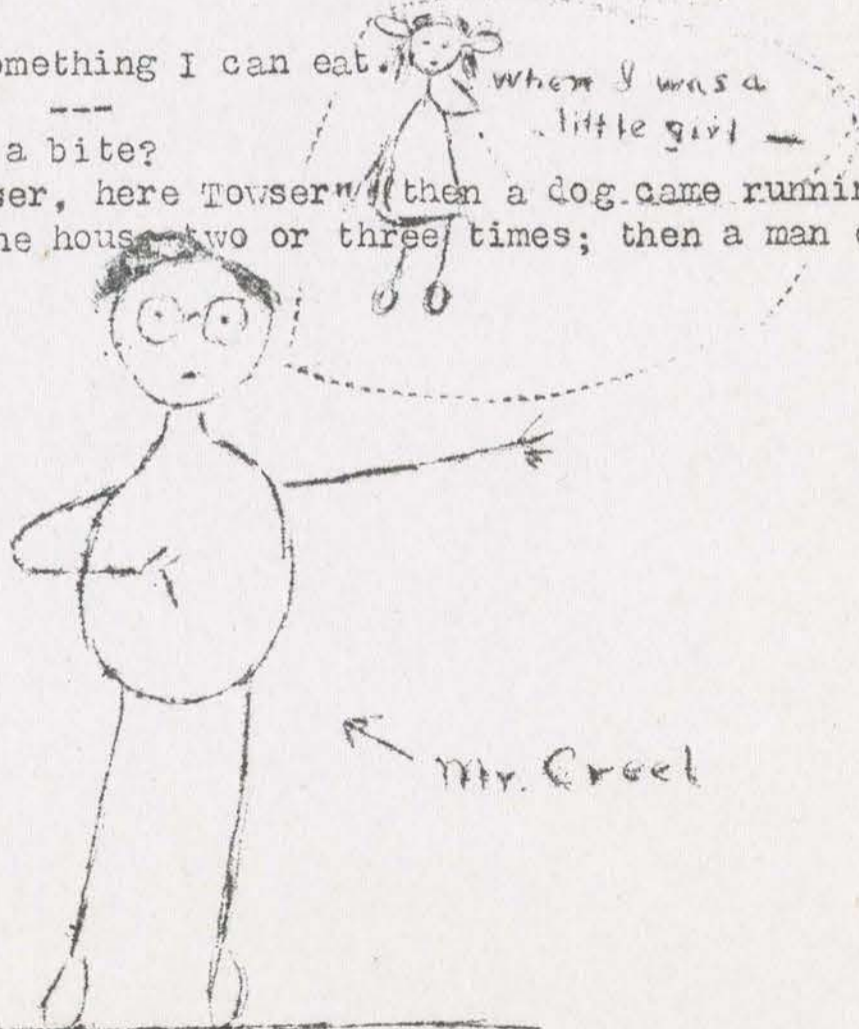
All of the Mason and Smith Valley boys are going to put in 25¢ apiece to buy E. Hyatt a new hat. - C. Keema, E. Perry.

Heard in Camp 2 - "A burglar broke in last night and robbed me of my sleep."

Mr. Foster will not be a tosser, he will be turkey in the judging contest. - Velma Laughton

Zimmie: "Billy A, What is steam."

Billy A. "Why steam is water gone crazy with the heat. - Tent 13.



We would like an explanation

The class in basketry proved of much interest to the girls. The class was not confined to girls, however, Mr. Ralston was also a member and a very apt member too. He beat the girls all hollow and completely finished a beautiful basket in just the one lesson.

"Can a leopard change his spots?"

"Sure, when he gets tired sitting on one he changes to another."

Contributed by one of our honored guests.

Tom P. "Hey, you bugler, you'd make a better door than a window.
Bugler; "Why I thought you could see through me. I have a pain in my back. - Tent 13.

Say, Kids, wasn't that some treat Tony gave us? We did want him to keep on playing, but I suppose he wanted to hear us sing. Either too many mosquitoes or too much dinner made us dumb, because no one made much noise except Superintendent Hunting who did more than his share.

And we did like Mrs. Lyons "Garden of Memories." It was like a poem with a true old-fashioned sweetness.

I thought Superintendent Hunting was rather heartless in suspecting us of building bonfires for the purpose of roasting our speakers so as to keep them from talking. We're glad it didn't stop him, for he told us many interesting things about the development of agriculture in our state..

The camp is "musically inclined", as was shown by the applause following Mrs. F. Green's solo.

The girls agree with Mr. Stewart, Dean of Agriculture. The vote was in favor of discarding all husbands who resemble in anyway their substitutes. Mr. Stewart also told us we'd be better off on our farms than in the city. He told us the grass would look greener over the fence, but once inside again, we'd be mighty glad to get back.

Congressman Richards spoke of the spirit of reciprocation and the spirit of co-operation as necessary factors in farm life. (Borrow somebody's dictionary if you don't know what it means.)

Here's a hint for your own good. Pay attention to Mr. Foster's announcements and obey his orders. He looks as though he could get riled enough to chase you up one of those big trees.

We enjoyed the program very much, yet we weren't so very sorry when Miss Zimmerman told us to "trot along to your tents and keep quiet."

Olga Laolo.

Editor's Note: An error was made in yesterday's paper in listing Mercedes Lugea, Zada Lane, and Glenna Lang in Lyon County. They belong in Elko County. Also there was accidentally omitted from the list, the names of Mrs. Frances Green, Washoe County, and Dagmar Hansen, Pershing County.

Visitors in the camp yesterday were as follows:- Charles L. Richards, Supt. and Mrs. Hunting, Tasker L. Oddie, P. A. Lehenbauer, Robert Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. Creel, Mrs. Robert G. Foster, Miss Vida Holt, Miss V. Larson, Miss Bonnie Larson, Mr. & Mrs. Reemer, Miss Rose Mitchell, Miss Mary McMenamin, C. A. Carlson, Jr.

Dr. C. P. Knight, and Dr. Vida Russell gave health instruction to the boys and girls; and Miss Heinzelman and Miss Luby, U. S. Public Health nurses were on hand to give First Aid.

If your jokes or write-ups aren't in this issue, look for them tomorrow.



"CAMP LIFE"

University Farm Camp, Nevada.

Vol. 1- No. 3

August 11, 1923.



CAMP LIFE

Vol. 1 No. 3

August 11, 1923.

FAREWELL!

Today marks the last day of camp and it is with many regrets on the part of both the club members, and the older folks, that it must come to an end. The days were filled with so many good things that the time has passed only too quickly. But all good things must come to an end.

This issue marks the end of the publication of "Camp Life" also, and the Editor's office has been nearly swamped with items today. We hope you have enjoyed the paper, and we thank you for contributing to it.

THE CLUB STUNTS AND YELLS.

Thursday night at Huffaker's Hall the club members met to enjoy the feats of the evening. Dancing and singing were enjoyed until the stunts were performed and the yells were given. Many well prepared yells were given and the prize was awarded to Pershing County.

Next came the club songs which were extremely good. Churchill County carried off the prize for the best song.

Elko County started out with the stunts by walking on their heads. Next came Lyon County with their stock judging contest! This was very good.

Washoe County wound up the stunts by putting on the best one of the evening. They caused much excitement and received a great deal of applause by proving which could get to town and back the quickest, the boys or girls of Washoe.

Burt Holbrook.

After returning from the dance last night our camp leader, Mrs. Brady, suddenly discovered a light streaming in the tent, and not realizing that Velma Laughton was asleep, said, "What in the world is that?" Velma sleepily replied, "Moon Shine". Mrs. Brady, a sheriff's wife, in great excitement said, "Moon Shine? Where?" Tent 5.

"Oh, I can't thread this needle, ma"
Was little Bessie's cry.
"Just as the thread is going through
"The needle winks its eye?"

The companies D, F and E, were called to assembly and proceeded to the dining tables which were used by the different clubs in canning.

We were given a most interesting as well as instructive discussion on how to can fruits, vegetables and meat and the correct methods in sealing the various types of jars. The class seemed greatly interested. After the lecture company B continued the canning under the able instruction of Miss McElhinney, while companies D and F proceeded to the opposite camp to study the best methods in Poultry raising. Each morning these classes just changed places in order to permit each member interested in these two subjects to have the instructions.

The first vegetables which our teacher took up were the canning of beets and carrots. First the tops were cut off, then the vegetable scraped after which they were thoroughly washed. This process over, they were cut in slices and

dropped into a hot, sterilized jar, a half teaspoon of salt being added. They were then cooked forty minutes in the pressure cooker and again placed in jars after which they were sealed. We surely appreciate the pains-taking manner in which the teachers have taught us and feel that we have learned many things. We intend going home with a resolution to boost the work being done by the Extension Division and sincerely hope in our work at home, to be a credit to the teachers and our County Agent who has been so patient and has assisted us so kindly to come and enjoy this splendid vacation.

Tom Plumb: "Did you hear about the holdup last night?"

Herbert Drake: "No, why what happened?"

Tom Plumb: "Two clothespins held up a shirt."

A new Fad.

If you want to be in style, girls, lose your toothbrush. It's all the fad. If you want to know just how to do it inquire at Tent No. 1

A word must be said in favor of our cook and his assistant. In one respect they are like the old woman in the shoe who had so many children she didn't know what to do. But they were not like her in the last phrase "she didn't know what to do", for they have never been flustered or at a loss, but have always had plenty to eat and it has always been of very fine quality. Everyone has been well fed and perhaps that is what has kept them so happy.

Easy Dishwashing.

Dishwashing is getting easier for the girls. When it is girls' day more boys volunteer to help the girls than there are girls. Girls, the ungrateful creatures, never help the boys as much as the boys help them.

Virginia I. Olds.

Mrs. Green, tent leader of tent No. 4, deserted her tent last night for tent No. 3. She took a good square look at the occupants, turned around and went back.

Tent No. 3

Basketry.

On the morning of the ninth we were instructed to go to the tables to make baskets. We were introduced to the instructors Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Peckham, and Mrs. Raine, who told us to take seven and one half long spokes and split three. Insert the four and one-half spokes into the three that were split and weave around them with reed. The class closed for that day.

On the morning of the tenth we went again to work on our baskets. This morning the girls began to weave the reed up the sides of the basket. After the sides were finished an edging was put on the top and a handle was put over the top with which to carry it. The baskets can be used for plants. This work proved very interesting and the baskets turned out very wonderful. - Thelma Gault.

Old Bony Scrub.

Good bye, old Brindle, bony scrub
The time demands a better breed
You eat enough, but there's the rub
You never pay for half your feed
So after all these years we part
But pray remember as you go
If this should break your bovine heart
You broke my purse long, long ago.

In Memory of Warren G. Harding.

Our memorial service for Warren G. Harding began with an invocation delivered by Professor Thompson of the University. Following this everyone joined in the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Professor Thompson then read a Scriptural selection, and as he said, nothing sad but something well suited to Warren Harding's nature. This also was followed by the singing of "America the Beautiful."

Mr. Creel then presented Mayor Roberts and Emmet Boyle, who delivered their farewell tribute to our late president. These addresses were followed by a solo by Mrs. Bovett, "Lead Kingly Light."

We were fortunate enough to have Governor Scrugham and Justice Saunders address us.

After a short talk by Mr. Creel and the singing of "America", the services were concluded with benediction and the sounding of "taps." - Olga Laolo.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the first annual Junior Farm Bureau Camp held at the University Farm in Reno has been a splendid success, we the members of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Nevada do hereby present the following resolutions in appreciation of the efforts of all those who have contributed to its success;

BE IT RESOLVED:-

That we deeply appreciate the generosity and interest of President Walter E. Clark of the University in making the camp possible.

That we extend our hearty thanks to Professor F. W. Wilson and Mr. Hancock of the University Stock Farm who have so generously carried out their position as hosts in looking out for the welfare, comfort, and entertainment of all in camp.

That we thank the faculty who helped instruct and entertain the boys and girls during the encampment.

That we appreciate and thank Chef Phil Arden and his assistant for their most valuable services.

That we thank the Reno Chamber of Commerce and Managing Director Boyle for the entertainment they provided.

That we express our appreciation to the Homemakers' Clubs of Washoe County for their help in providing for the comfort and entertainment of the camp.

That we express our hearty thanks to the Extension Division, who have made possible our trip to the camp, for the splendid time we have had.

That we appreciate the assistance of the State Farm Bureau.

That we thank the State of California for their interest and assistance.

That we thank Jim Scott and Chism's Icecream Co. for their instructive assistance. We particularly thank Ed Chism and Mrs. Scott.

That we thank the Reno Auto Dealers for transportation furnished during the camp and Mr. Berrum for our swimming party.

The First Aid nurses have been on the job and have administered several doses already. Some have taken their medicine cheerfully and some with a great deal of hesitation, but here is - "The Bravest of the Brave"

He sits alone in a darkened room,
Alone in the fading light,
Why is his brow so heavy with gloom
And his cheeks so deadly white?

But though his heart is faint with care,
His courage never flinches.
His eyes are fixed in a glassy stare
What is it his firm hand clinches?

"A little courage", he murmurs,
A little, and all is won.
A choking gurgle more or less,
A gasp, and the deed is done!

Without a shudder or eyelid wink -
Ah! It makes the heart recoil
That he should so quietly and calmly drink
A dose of castor oil!

Miss Stilwell:- "Jim L. what is two and two.
Jim L. - "Why don't you know? - - - - Kenneth Hall.

Things looked bad for our young lady chaperone, when we left Elko they showered her with rice - Camp. 12.

Drake (Tent No. 16) found a gold ring and gave it to Echo Morgan.

Drake seems to be a pretty good duck - Tent 15.

This morning as the train whistle blew, Charlie Altman said, "Hear the Aeroplane whistle". - Eugo Menesini - Harlan Barret - Tent.11.

Although Echo Morgan said she wanted to listen to the music when I was beating her in horse shoes, she can beat Gene Hyatt. - Tent 16.

Specials by Claude Keeman
Reporter for Tent 18.

MYSTERY - Two boys in Tent 18 are trying to rent Mr. Hills car for Saturday afternoon -
- What's the big idea?

One boy wishes to know how far Paradise Valley is from Yerington.

Henry Nagel was called that "Good looking boy" by one of our speakers this morning.

Ernest Perry wishes to know who put the napkin in his chocolate this morning.



A Gentle Hint for Farmer Kids.

"Oh, Hubby dear, Johnny ate a green caterpillar".

"Well, Wifey, I always told that kids shouldn't eat anything that is not ripe."

A dirty boy is like flannel - it shrinks from washing.

The Swim.

We all appeared to have a good time in swimming. Some of the girls went on the rings and dove while others just swam around. The slide was in great use most of the time. - Echo Morgan.

The Drake's been picking around with the chickens for corn most of the time since he's been here in camp. -Echo Morgan.

Notice:- We suggest that Tent 14 open a shooting gallery. Free shots at the nigger-babies! - Tent 6, 7, and 8.

Herbert Drake was fighting for Echo Morgan. R E M E M B E R !
Thos. Fulkerson - Darrel Norcutt.

He has also been swimming with her - Tent.16.

Specials by Tent 4

Reporter Doris Johnson.

Lois J. "Gee! my flash light was on all night. I left it beside my watch.
Dorothy R. "Maybe the hands turned it on."

Eleventh Commandment:- Thou shalt not sit upon a bee for thou shalt immediately arise again. Ask Zimmie she knows.

"Nothing really exciting happens in Tent 4, only scratch, scratch, scratch!"

Specials by Tent 17

Reporter - Wilson McGowan.

One boy in camp 17 reports buying a box of apples from a small boy peddler for 10 cents.

The boys in 17 and 18 should keep their heads inside the tent or they will get stepped on.

One of the boys tried to march double quick down the hill this morning and fell into the ditch.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND - Key - Chevrolet or perhaps Chandler car key. - Headquarters.

FOUND - Story from somebody's note book - Headquarters.

FOUND -- Note Book with name Earl Allum - Headquarters.

FOUND - Black ribbon neck piece, beaded - Headquarters

FOUND - Small nail file - Headquarters.

LOST - Fountain Pen - Return to Headquarters or Thomas Buckman.

LOST - A horse shoe game by Echo Morgan - Tent 15.

Many Prominent Speakers Present

Many prominent persons from over the state were in attendance at the Club Camp. Of those who attended, many spoke briefly at the camp assemblies to the delight of the club folks. While it is not possible to list the names of all who attended, we wish to express our appreciation to them and to the speakers especially,- among whom were:

The Honorable Tasker L. Oddie, U. S. Senator
from Nevada.

The Honorable Charles L. Richards, U. S. Con-
gressman from Nevada.

The Honorable Governor James G. Scrugham
Ex-Governor Emmet D. Boyle, President Reno
Chamber of Commerce.

Judge J. A. Saunders, Justice of the Supreme
Court of Nevada.

Lieutenant Governor Maurice Sullivan
Mr. W. T. Hunting, State Superintendent of
Public Instruction.

Mr. W. A. Hardy, President Nevada State Farm
Bureau.

Mrs. J. S. Lyons, President Nevada State Homemakers
Clubs.

Mr. Charles Durham, Chairman Washoe County Commissioners.

Mr. W. R. Ralston, Assistant State Club Leader-
Southern Counties, California.

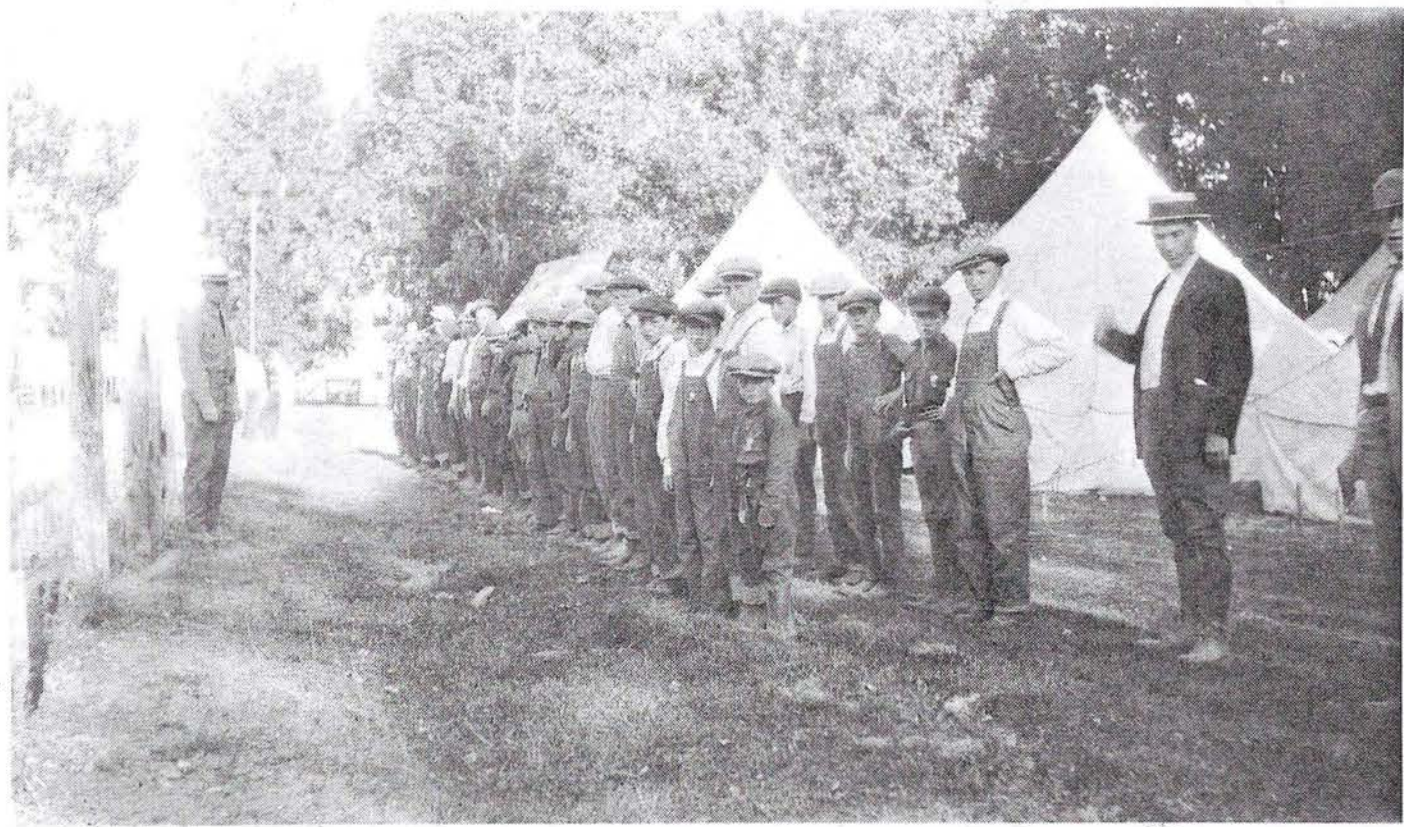
Mr. Cecil W. Creel, Director Agricultural Extension
Division, University of Nevada.

Military Organization Emphasized.

In order to handle the group of 150 boys and girls successfully, the camp was divided into six companies- three of boys and three of girls. Mr. Al Reed of Churchill County was put in charge of the boys' camp, and Miss Stilwell was put in charge of the girls' camp. The leaders appointed a captain for each company, and in turn a leader for each squad or tent was chosen. This greatly facilitated the handling of the crowd and all formations for flag salute, announcements, classes and meals were quickly made at the sound of the bugle.



Lining Up for Inspection.



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Instruction Given

The cooperation of the Nevada Public Health Association enabled us to have a nurse on the grounds at all times. In addition, Dr. C.P.Knight and Dr. Viola Russell, both of the Federal Public Health office, gave health lectures each morning to the boys and girls, respectively.

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Professor Fred W. Wilson, professor of rural husbandry and Professor V. C. Scott, professor of poultry and dairy husbandry had charge of the major part of the agricultural instruction at the camp. Classes in beef, cattle, and sheep management, dairy and poultry judging and management, were given by these men.

Mr. Thomas Buckman and Joe W. Wilson gave instruction in potato and swine work, while outside assistance was given by Mr. J. W. Hicks, on potato seed selection and diseases.

The following pictures show the various classes in session--



Local Leaders from Washoe Co. give Basketry Work.



Prof. Scott teaches Poultry Culling.

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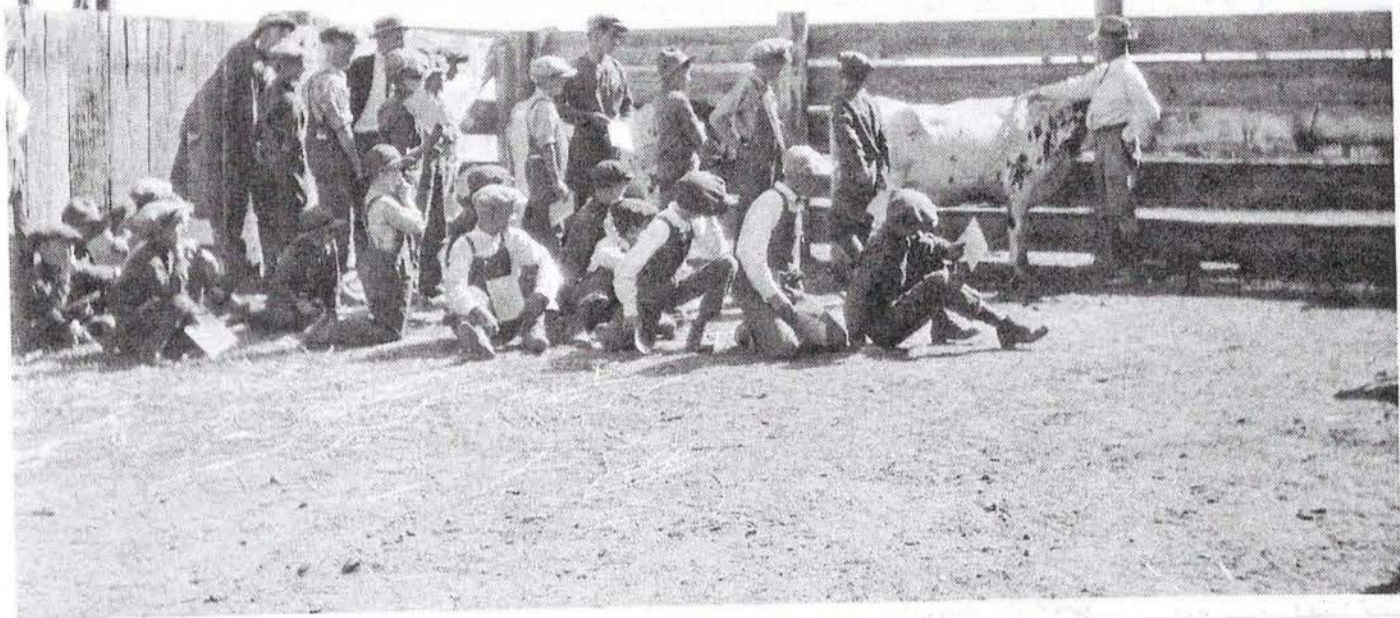
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Dairy Judging Class.



The Four Starts.



Dairy Judging Class.



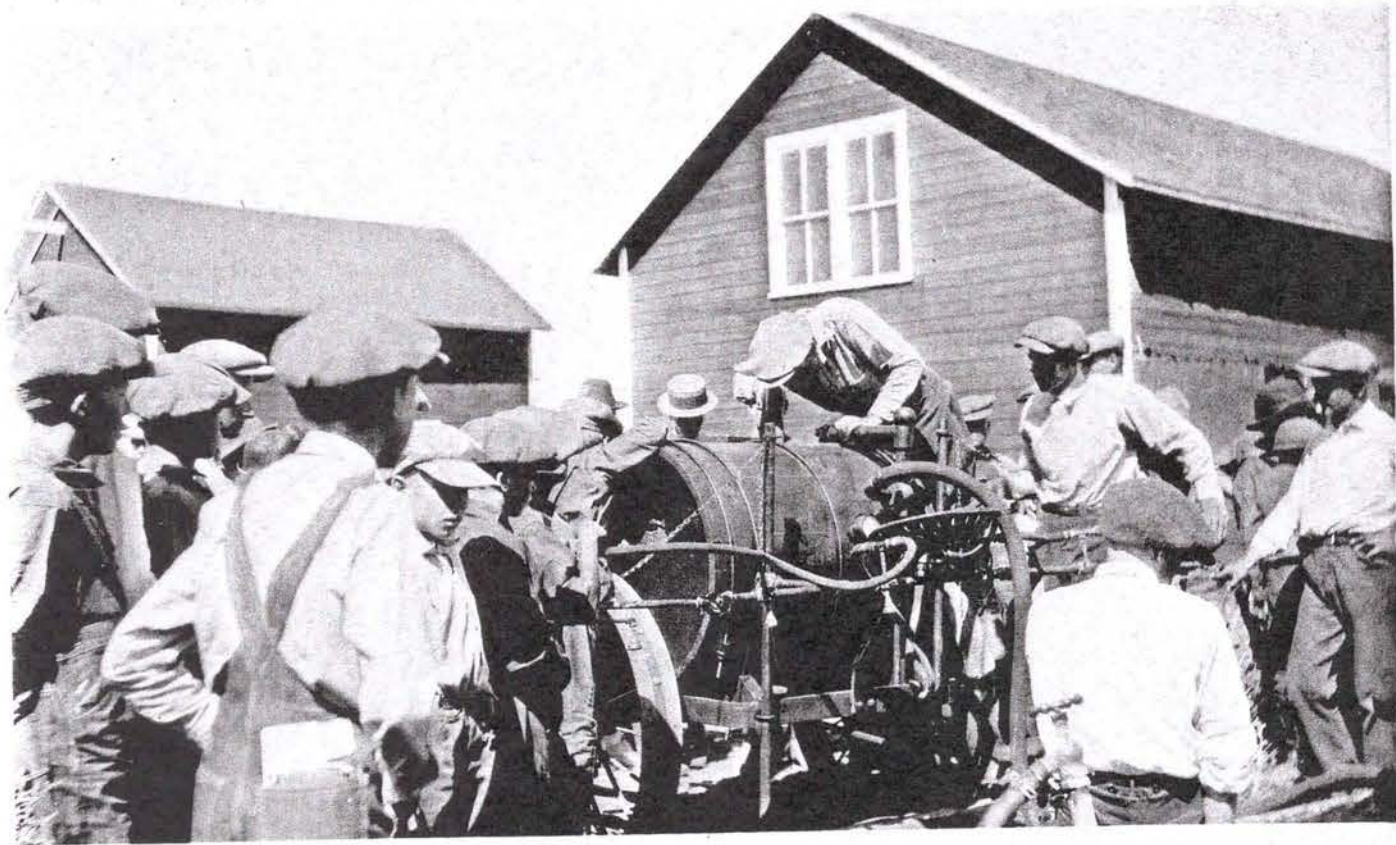
The Tour Starts.



Alfalfa Spray-Outfit Demonstrated.




At the U. of N. Experiment Farm.



Alfalfa Spray-Outfit Demonstrated.



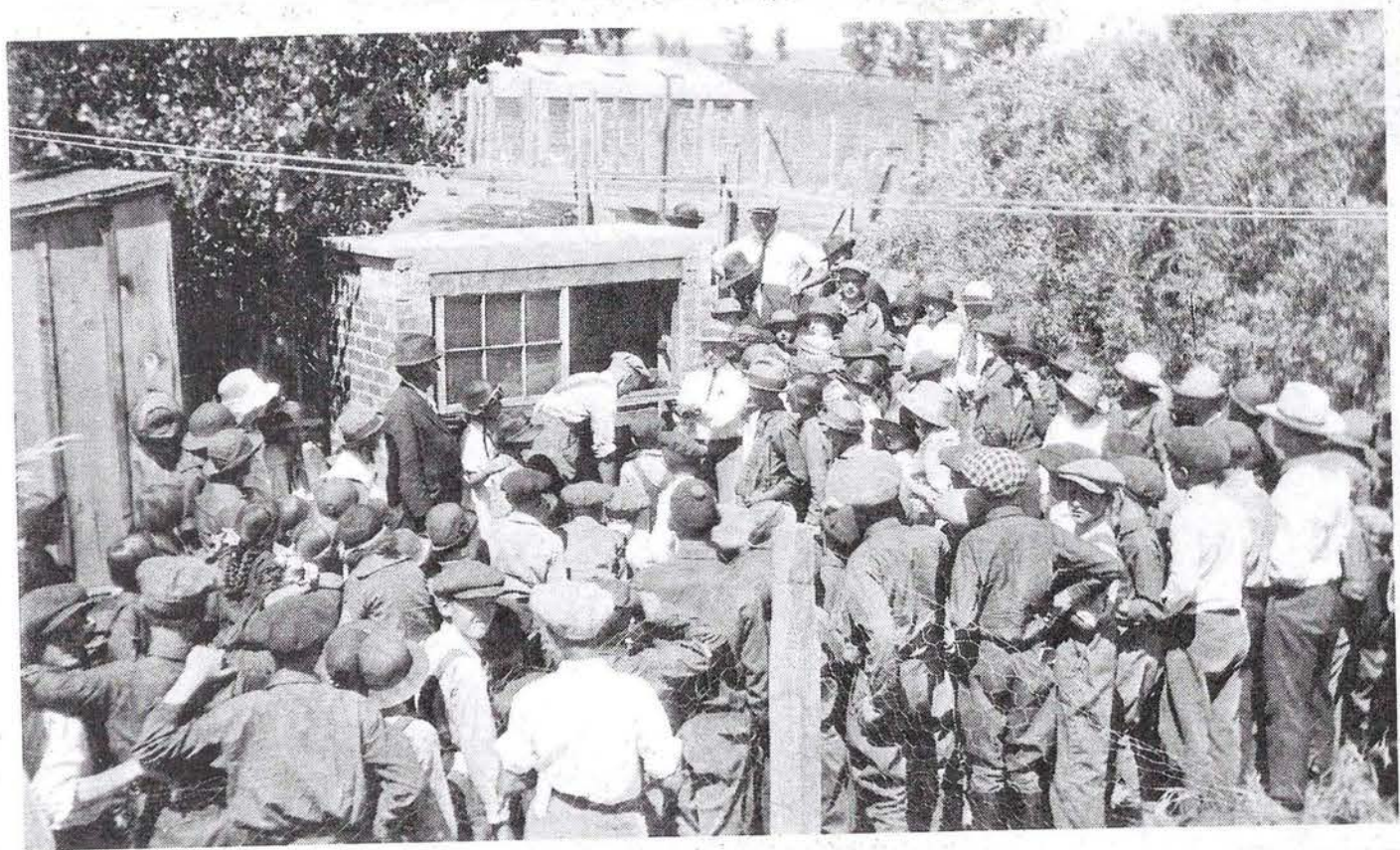
At the U. of N. Experiment Farm.



At Scott's Poultry Farm
(The Tour)



Members Visit Agricultural
Bldg.



At Scott's Poultry Farm
(The Tour)



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Bldg.

Two Demonstration Teams Trained.

Two demonstration teams were trained and put on splendid demonstrations at the camp. The Canning team from Washoe County was awarded first and the Poultry team from Pershing County, second place.



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Recreation Successful

With Miss Hazel Zimmerman in charge of recreational features, a splendid program was arranged. The assembly periods were interesting and the afternoon games and swimming were the hit of the camp. Every one was ready to hit the water at four o'clock each afternoon. Of special interest was the entertainment provided by the Haffaker Homesteaders' Club at which the members spent a wonderful evening. A copy of this program is attached to the general program in the front part of this report. Mr. Elfrink, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. was kind enough to take charge of the group during the hour of swimming. Many were taught how to swim as a result of his splendid assistance.

Judging Contest

The last morning of the camp, fifty members took part in the livestock judging contest. Great interest was manifested. Five classes of stock were judged, beef cattle, sheep, dairy cattle, hogs and poultry. The Nevada Holstein Friesian Association gave ribbon prizes for the best judges in each class and the Washoe County Farm Bureau gave a silver loving cup as a prize to the best all around judge. This was won by Elko County.

Members Travel Many Miles.

The delegation which traveled the most miles came from Metropolis, Nevada, a distance of about 400 miles. Many others drove over two hundred miles to get to camp and everyone along the way knew where they were from and where they were going.

Some of the Groups



Watching an Interesting Game

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Churchill County Delegation.



Humboldt County Sewing Club,-Local Leader and County Agt.



Churchill County Delegation.



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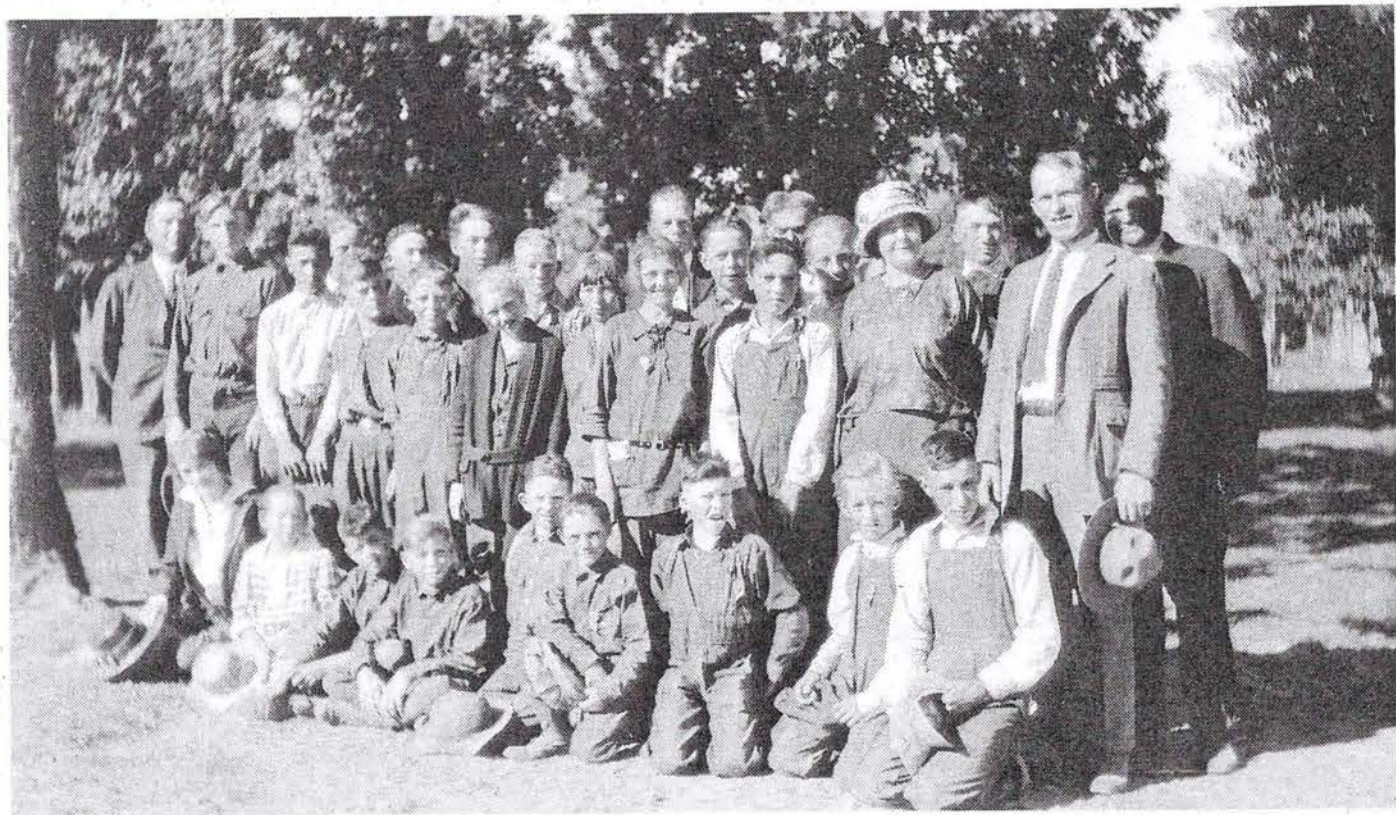
Pershing County Brought a Big Crowd.



Lyon County Clubbers.



Pershing County Brought a Big Crowd.



Lyon County Clubbers.



The Delegation that came the Farthest.

Splendid Meals Served

Miss Mary E. Stilwell had charge of planning and serving all meals. This was one of the most pleasant parts of the camp activities. In addition to providing a wide variety of good things to eat and plenty of them, the cost was cut to the very minimum. The entire group was fed for an amount not in excess of fifty cents per day, for each person. These costs included not only actual food costs, but costs for services of chef and assistant and a number of other details. All meals were served on time and by serving cafeteria fashion it was very easy to handle the entire group in a very few minutes.

How the Camp was Financed

In order to finance the camp considerable planning was necessary. After several meetings of the committee the following budget was prepared:

Income

1. Nevada State Farm Bureau - - - - -	100.00
2. University of Nevada - - - - -	125.00
3. Agricultural Extension Division - - - - -	125.00
4. Registration fee (Each member \$2.50) - - - - -	375.00
Total - - - - -	725.00



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Estimate Expenditures

1. For meals - - - - -	-350.00
2. For labor, transportation of tents & cots -	-200.00
3. Purchase of permanent equipment - - - - -	-100.00
4. Misc. Expenses (prizes- pictures- etc)- - - -	<u>75.00</u>
Total- - - - -	-725.00

After the camp was over, and all bills were paid, a balance of \$62.85 was left. This cash balance is available in addition to about \$100.00 worth of permanent equipment, which can be used for several years.

What the Survey Shows

Attached to each program was an information sheet. Each member was asked to fill in the information asked for, and return the sheet to their tent leaders. A total of 99 out of 150 members handed in blanks from which information could be obtained.

A summary of this information brought out some very interesting information regarding club work. A copy of the summarized information follows:

Club Camp Information Summary

1. No. club members in attendance - - - - -	135
2. No. local leaders in attendance - - - - -	17
3. No. state and county extension agents in attendance - -	8
4. No. visitors staying at camp - - - - -	5
5. No. persons visiting at camp - - - - -	-500
6. No. columns publicity in local papers before camp opened	4
7. " " " " " " during camp	12
8. Number of blanks turned in - - - - -	99

Summary of Information Sheet Questions

Ques. 2. Are you in High or Elementary school?

1. Elementary school	72	
2. High School	24	
3. University	1	
4. Blanks	<u>2</u>	
	99	Total

Ques. 3. What grade or year in school?

1. Third	1	11. University	1
2. Fourth	6	12. Blank	<u>3</u>
3. Fifth	11	13. Total	99
4. Sixth	17		
5. Seventh	13		
6. Eighth	24		
7. Ninth	8		
8. Tenth	12		
9. Eleventh	3		
10. 12th	1		

Ques. 4. Age last birthday?

1. Eight years	2
2. Nine "	5
3. Ten "	10
4. Eleven "	15
5. Twelve "	25
6. Thirteen "	11
7. Fourteen "	14
8. Fifteen "	8
9. Sixteen "	5
10. Seventeen "	1
11. Eighteen "	1
12. Nineteen "	2
Total	99

Ques. 5. What size Farm do you Live on?

1. Blanks	22
2. Under 20 acres	3
3. From 20 to 40 acres	4
4. From 40 to 80 acres	18
5. From 80 to 120 acres	5
6. From 120 to 200 acres	21
7. From 200 to 500 acres	7
8. From 500 to 1000 acres	7
9. From 1000 to 5000 acres	5

Ques. 6. How many hours per day do you work on your farm during school term?

1. From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. per day	33
2. From 2 to 4 hrs. per day	30
3. From 4 to 6 hrs. per day	19
4. Blanks	17

Ques. 7. How many cows do you milk each night or morning?

1. None or blank	53
2. One to 5 cows	30
3. Five to 10 cows	7
4. Ten to 15 cows	5
5. Fifteen to 20 cows	2
6. Over twenty cows	2

Ques. 8. What Club Contest did you complete last year?

1. Clothing	21
2. Swine	18
3. Dairy calf	8
4. Garden	5
5. Cooking	3
6. Poultry	2
7. Blanks	42

Ques. 9. Did you make any money from Club Work?

1. Yes	33
2. No	55
3. Blanks	11

Ques. 10. Have you ever attended the University Camp before?

1. Yes	13
2. No	83
3. Blanks	3

Ques. 11. How many years have you been a Club Member?

1st year members	59
2nd " "	13
3rd " "	7
4th " "	6
5th " "	7
6th " "	1
Blanks	6

Ques. 11-a Do you have a room of your own at home?

1. Yes	60
2. No	34
3. Blanks	5

Ques. 12. How many Pigs do you own? Are they Purebred?

1. No.pure bred pigs owned	147
2. No.grade pigs owned	240
3. No.members reporting P.E.pigs	27
4. Average No. P.B.pigs per member	5.4
5. No. members reporting P.B.pigs	11
6. Ave. no. Grade pigs per member	21.8

Ques. 12-a Is there a Sunday School or Church in your County?

1. Yes	63
2. No	27
3. Blanks	9

Ques. 13. How many cows or calves do you own?

1. Number of pure bred calves owned	22
2. " " grade " "	148
3. No. members reporting P.B.calves	15
4. No. members reporting grade calves	28
5. Av. no. P.B. calves per member	1.4
6. Av. no. grade calves per member	5.2

Ques. 14. How many acres of Land do you own?

(a) No. members reporting	9
(b) Total acreage reported	281
(c) Av. acreage per member reporting	31.2

Ques. 15. How many Chickens do you own?

(a) No. members owning chickens	27
(b) No. chickens owned	3436
(c) Av. no. owned per member reporting	126
(d) No. owning under 100 birds	19
(e) " " 100 to 500	6
(f) " " 500 to 1000	2

Ques. 16. If in H. S. do you take Agriculture?

1. No. taking agriculture	4
2. No. not taking "	16
3. Blanks	79

Ques. 16-a If in H. S. are you taking Home Economics?

1. No. taking Home Economics	7
2. No. not taking " "	14
3. Blanks	78

Ques. 17. Do you intend to go to college?

1. No. who intend going	69
2. No. who dont intend to go	9
3. No. indefinite	12
4. Blanks	9

Ques. 18. Do you have a bank savings account?

1. No. who do have	55
2. No. who do not have	35
3. Blanks	9

Ques. 19. Has club work been interesting and worthwhile to you?

1. Yes	94
2. No	0
3. Blanks	5

Ques. 20. Do you intend to stay in club work next year?

1. Yes	89
2. Indefinite	2
3. No	3
4. Blanks	5

Ques. 21. How many days vacation (away from your farm) do you have each year?

1. No. who have vacation	65
2. " " do not have vacation	0
3. " having less than 1 week	13
4. " " " " 2 weeks	19
5. " " " " 3 "	22
6. " " " " 1 month	7
7. " " 1 month or more	7
8. " indefinite answers	5
9. Blanks	29

III. Junior Project Activities and Results.

A. Farm Crops.

The only crops club work conducted this year was a corn club of 22 members in Clark County. The activities and methods used in this club, prove that systematic careful planning and follow up work pay. While only 15 members actually completed their work, the other seven did not drop out because of lack of interest but because livestock got into their fields and ate their corn off while young, ruining their chances to complete their work.

Considerable work should be initiated along lines of potato production with club members, and there are good possibilities for truck crops work on a commercial basis in Southern Nevada. An effort will be made next year to have at least 2 potato clubs in the state in addition to the continuation of the present corn club in the Moapa Valley.

B. Animal Husbandry.

It is very difficult under our range conditions to conduct beef and sheep club work. Anything of sufficient size to work a real demonstration is expensive and difficult to handle, and the orphan lamb proposition is not practical.

There was one successful beef calf club conducted in Elko County, and in Humboldt a successful pure bred sheep club was begun. At the outset it was thought that 10 boys could be secured, but only four could be financed.

The following write up from the report of Joseph Wilson, Humboldt County Extension Agent, published in the Humboldt County Star shows something of the value of this demonstration:

Paradise Boys Raising Improved Sheep.

Edmund Recanzone, Joe Boggio, Johnny Ferrero and Olympia Recanzone, are members of the first pure bred sheep club in the state.

The boys started in the work in June and in a year from now will have pure-bred lambs of the Rambouillet breed for sale. The boys were fortunate in getting a good foundation; some of the sheep being sired by a ram that cost the owners \$3,000.

The wool, from the boys' pure-breds was sent to Reno and graded medium fine, and was valued at \$1.25 per pound scoured. The wool from their grade sheep graded $\frac{1}{4}$ blood with a scoured value of \$0.80 per pound. These boys will be a factor in the future in the improvement of sheep in Humboldt County, if they continue to study sheep and keep their flocks pure.

Swine work was very gratifying in the entire state. Pershing County particularly had a good lot of pigs to begin with, and the general interest of the members was excellent. It has been thought by many that hog raising on Nevada's irrigated farms is not a profitable undertaking. It has been proven, in at least three counties where feed is raised, to be profitable from the standpoint of fat hogs for market and breeding stock. Pig club work increased from 41 members enrolled to 80, and 46 completed their work. In one county, only 18 members finished but this was due largely to neglect on the part of the county agent rather than anything else.

C. Dairy Husbandry.

Great stimulus has been given dairy development throughout the state owing to the large surplus of alfalfa hay which cannot be moved, due to the alfalfa weevil quarantine, and as a result of the offer of the Brooks and Peckham Dairy to give to every calf club of 10 members in the state, a purebred registered bull Holstein calf.

In 1922 there were just 4 boys completing dairy club demonstrations. This year 48 members completed their work and are continuing for work next year. Over \$3600 worth of calves was placed with the boys and girls, all of which were from high producing cows whose records show 8000 to 12000 lbs of milk annually.

D. Poultry Husbandry.

Three counties in the state did poultry club work. In Elko ten members began work and seven completed. The Pershing County Club of five girls did good work and sent a culling demonstration team to the state camp. The big handicap to poultry work has been the small size of some of the individual demonstrations. The writer is of the opinion that this phase of club work should be confined largely to members over fourteen years of age, and that not less than 100 baby chicks should be used to begin with. In Clark County plans are now being made to organize three poultry clubs of from six to ten members, having 200 baby chicks each to begin with.

E. Farm Account Club.

An attempt was made to conduct a farm account club at Metropolis. At the present time this club is still working, all five members having kept accounts on their home farms throughout the year. The summarization of these accounts will take place at a meeting during January or February.

Several meetings were held at which the accounts were checked over, and discussions were held. At one meeting a field trip was taken to study farm layout on specific farms. As a club for older members, over 10 years of age, this type of activity has great possibilities.

F. Summary

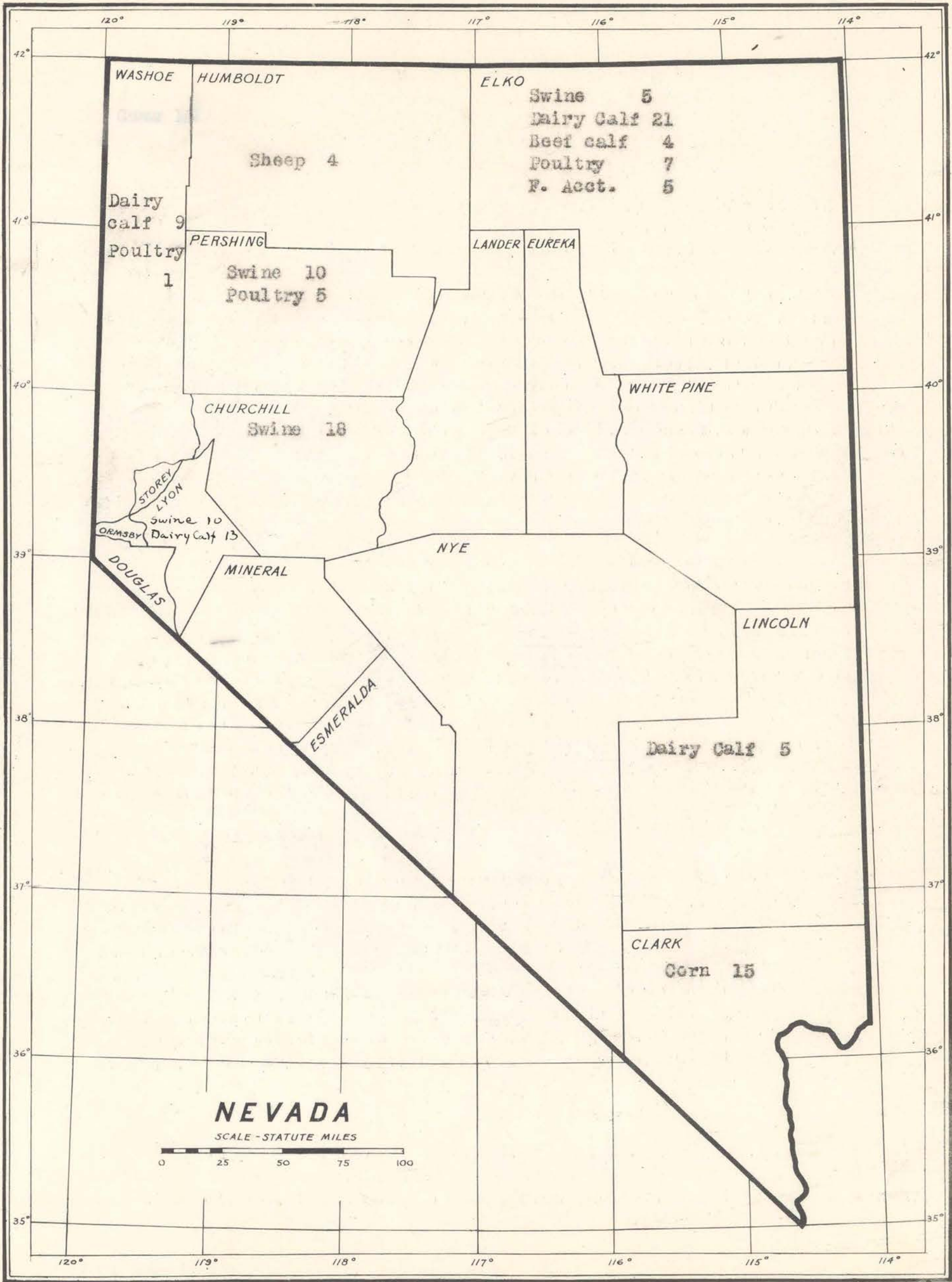
(1) Distribution of Work over State. There were seven different types of agricultural club work conducted this year. In all counties but one the agents did work with juniors, and in this one county,

work is being planned for 1924.

The map following shows the distribution of the work by project and by counties.

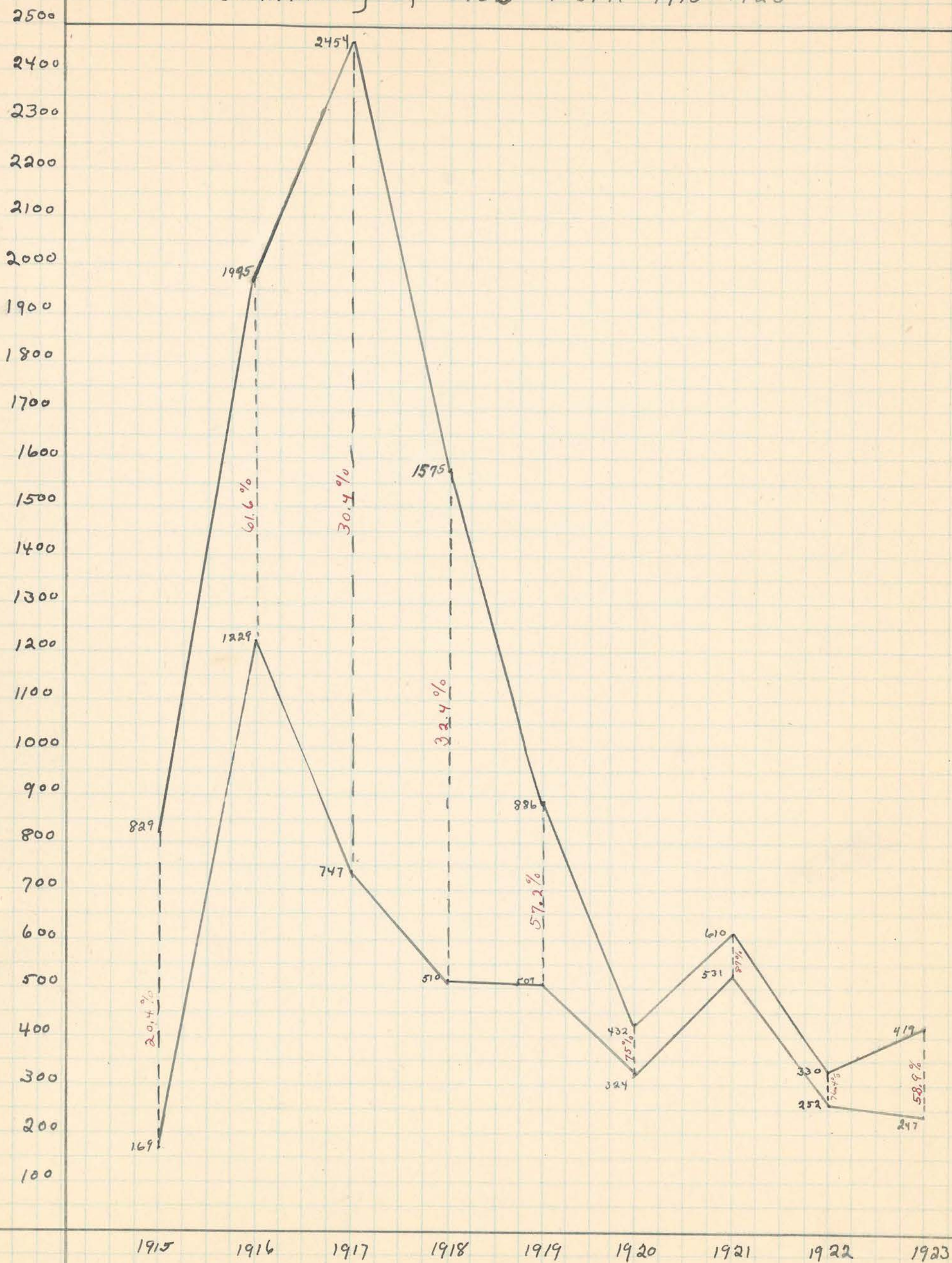
(2) Comparison of Work by years. The chart following the state map is an attempt to show graphically the enrollment, completion, and percentage completing work, since 1915.

(3) Comparison of Reports Submitted December 1 1922 and December 1 1923. It is always interesting to compare results of one year with another even though changing conditions and times cause failures, which cannot be shown statistically. For this study the following chart and tables have been made, to show the enrollments and completions in agricultural club work for 1922 and 1923 by project, by county, and a composite county and project sheet for 1923 only.

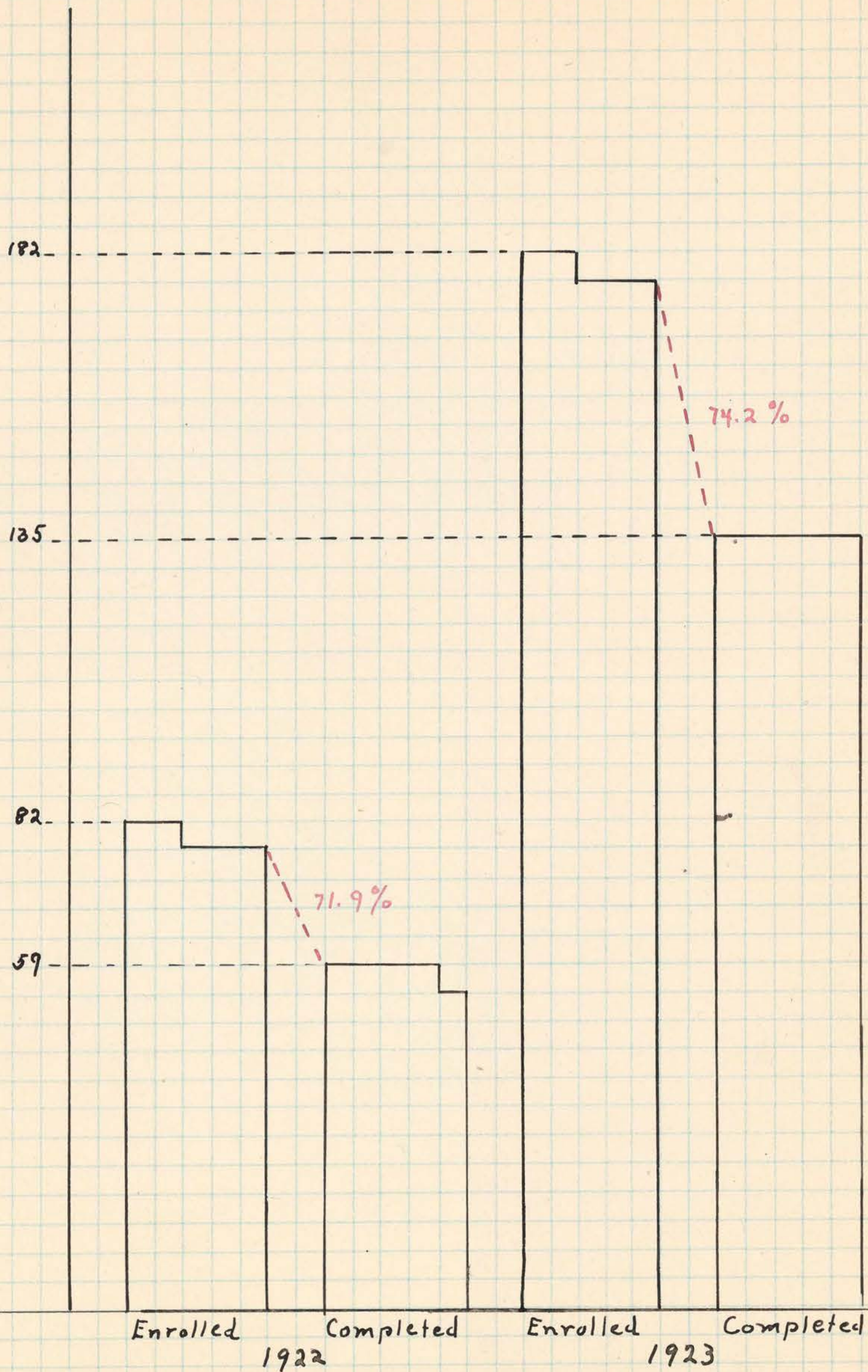


AHOEN & CO LITHO BALTO MD.

Summary of Club Work 1915-1923



Summary of Agricultural Club Work 1922-1923



Scale - \square = 1 member

1922

1923

Club Demonstration	Members Enrolled	Completed	Club Organized	Members Enrolled	Compl'd	Value of Work	Rep't costs	Rep't and Estimated Profits
Swine	41	36	7	80	46	3222.00	992.80	2229.20
Beef Calf	2	2	1	4	4	200.00	136.77	63.23
Dairy Calf	9	4	6	48	48	3669.32	2696.00	973.32
Sheep	4	3	1	6	4	420.88	320.00	100.88
Poultry	10	6	3	17	13	1075.65	421.50	654.15
Corn	0	0	1	22	15	1125.00	300.00	825.00
Farm Account	0	0	1	5	5	No Value Shown	No Value Shown	
Potatoe	10	5	0	0	0			
Garden	(6)	(3)	0	*	*			
TOTAL	82	59	20	182	135	\$9712.85	\$4867.07	\$4845.78

* For Garden see Report of Mary E. Stilwell.

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK
Comparison by Counties
1922-1923

County	Enrolled 1922	Enrolled 1923	Completed 1922	Completed 1923	Totals 1923		Number known to be continuing in Club Work
					Enrolled	Completed	
Clark	6	22	3	15	22	15	15
Lincoln	0	5	0	5	5	5	5
White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko	39	50	22	42	50	42	?
Humboldt	0	4	0	4	4	4	4
Pershing	0	15	0	15	15	15	10
Churchill	7	48	7	18	48	18	
Lyon	30	26	27	26	26	26	13
Washoe	0	12	0	10	12	10	9
TOTAL	82	182	59	135	182	135	

Agricultural Club Work
Nevada 1923.

County	Pig		Sheep		Beef Calf		Dairy Calf		Poultry		Corn		Farm Account		Total	
	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.	Enr.	Comp.
Churchill	48	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	18
Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	-	-	22	15
Elko	9	5	1	-	4	4	21	21	10	7	-	-	5	5	50	42
Humboldt	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Lyon	13	13	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Pershing	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	15	15
Washoe	-	-	1	0	-	-	9	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	12	10
White Pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	80	46	6	4	4	4	48	48	17	13	22	15	5	5	182	135

(4) Special Methods

To illustrate the methods used in organizing and conducting agricultural work in the state, the following plan, used in Clark County in connection with the corn club, is suggestive of the general procedure attempted.

Not in all cases has the result been as gratifying as shown here, but the results lead us to the conclusion that this plan is the most successful one yet tried. The plan of organization was really used as a demonstration of method.

WALLACE JONES, PRESIDENT
KAOLIN

MILTON EARL, VICE-PRESIDENT
OVERTON

NEPHI LEE, SEC'Y-TREAS.
KAOLIN

CORN CLUB LEADERS

EDWIN WELLS, Logandale
MILTON EARL, Overton
DAVID CONGER, Kaolin
HARRY FREHNER, St. Thomas

The Moapa Valley Corn Club

OUR MOTTO:
"MAKE THE BEST BETTER"

COOPERATING AGENCIES

Nevada College of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Clark County Farm Bureau
Moapa Valley Community Centers

MEMBERS

Vernon Mills
Lloyd Mills
Lester Mills
Mads B. Jorgensen
Edwin G. Wells
Dee Whipple

Cecil Bunker
Merlin Bunker
A. Ralph Leavitt
T. K. Cooper
John Lewis
M. S. Earl

Wallace Jones
Nephi Lee
Ellis Roseberry
Lewis Conger

Lee Frehner
Vivian Frehner
Lester Sypus
Berkley Bunker

COMMUNITY

Logandale, Nevada

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Overton, Nevada

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Kaolin, Nevada

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St. Thomas, Nevada

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Work to be done by	Date	Local Corn Club Leader	County Agent	Smith Hughes	State Office	Members	Specialist.
1. Selection of club members who will serve as demonstrators	Feb. 17 to May 15	Will complete survey of his community, report members at meeting of Mar 14	Will assist each community leader		Will furnish application blanks	each will sign application card.	
2. Organization meeting	Mar. 15	Be present with club members. Adopt rules	Supervise organization of group in a club	Be present and assist	Will furnish minute books & Club outline	Attend organize adopt rules	Crop Spec. Hardman will assist selection of variety.
3. Corn Club Meeting. a. complete and adopt rules. b. Seed supply. Testing demonstrations. c. Cash Prizes. d. Corn Show Date	Apr. 25	a. complete membership list and report to Sec. Nephi Lee. b. Make survey of premium finances and report. c. Make seed corn	Furnish each community leader with copy of rules and plan of work	Conduct seed testing demonstrations	State Leader be present and assist.	Attend. determine and adopt rule and plans	Spec. Hardman will be present and assist in seed work.
4. Selection of plots by	May 15	a. Oversee and assist each member make his selection on fair lease or rent basis. Report signed agreement to C.A.	Check on selections with every club leader		Furnish form of agreement	Cooperate in selection of plot and sign agreements	Soil Survey determine soil type
5. Personal visits	During season	Visit each club member with parent at least each month	Visit each leader each month each member once during yr.		Visit County Agt. club leaders and members	Be home to meet club leader	
6. Corn Club Tour Tentative date determined April 25	During season	Will cooperate with Farm Bureau in arranging Tour to see Corn plots.	Will assist leaders in organization & conducting tour.	Cooperate with Co. Agent	Be present and assist if possible	Attend and have record up to date	Assist in discussions.
7. Results and Reports	Oct. 20 to Nov. 10	Oversee harvesting for yield and check each members record keeping and report to Co. Agt.	Check over all records with each club leader		Assist if possible Co. Agt. and leaders	Assist in all work and reports	
8. Exhibit of work	Dec. Corn Show	Cooperate in arranging for corn show. Assist club members prepare exhibit.	Asst. leader in organizing & conducting Corn show score cards	Cooperate with F. B. & Co. Agt.	Furnish Judges	Prepare Exhibits	Give demon. in selecting exhibit. Judge Exhibit.
9. Judging Contest	Dec. Corn Show	Coach respective community club members in judging 10 ear exhibit, and arrange for ribbon premiums.	Furnish local lea. score card and assist in coaching	Assist leaders & members	Furnish Co. Agt. Score cards	Study & practice from score cards	Conduct judging demonstrations

- Feb. 3 With leading men of Moapa Valley discussed desirability and feasibility of conducting Boys and Girls Club Work. Sentiment favorable if carefully conducted; arrangements for meeting Feb. 8 on Club Work.
- Feb. 8 Two meetings in Overton, Nevada with Mr. Foster, leading school and Farm Bureau workers in Moapa Valley; and worked out tentative plans for adoption by prospective parents and club members. Total attendance 25.
- Feb. 9 One meeting in Bunkerville with 4 men, 3 women, 2 boys, 4 extension representatives including Mr. Foster on Club Work. Tentative plans worked out, adopted and Boys Club Leader selected.
- Feb. 10 With Mr. Foster visited seven farmers, secured promise of four community center leaders; Harry Frehner, St. Thomas; Dave Conger, Kaolin; Overton leader uncertain. Advertised valley wide meeting for Sunday Feb. 11th.
- Feb. 11 Forenoon conference with Mr. Foster and Miss Barker. Tentative plans for presentation at afternoon meeting. Valley wide meeting representative prospective club member-parents Attendance 21. Adopted accompanying tentative plans (after some modifications later date.)
- Feb. 13 Examined S. H. Wells Mexican Giant Field Selected Seed Corn for Club Work.
- Feb. 15 Meeting with Bunkerville Corn Club Leader on securing Club members.
- Feb. 16 Meeting in Overton with two Club Leaders, one prospective father member of Corn Club and School Supt. to determine adopted policy of Club prizes. Survey for membership adopted.
- Feb. 19 With Overton Community Center President secured Milton Earl, Corn Club Leader for that center.
- Feb. 20 At Las Vegas office discussed corn varieties, exhibits, details of determining factors in outcome of corn club work with Mr. Hardman and Mr. Merrill.

- Feb. 21-22 Visited seven farmers in Las Vegas valley, one banker to determine sentiment concerning Corn Club Work.
- Feb. 24 Office meeting with the farmers, Mr. Hardman discussing feasibility of Corn Club work in Las Veggas valley. Questionable.
- Feb. 27 Club leaders meeting in Overton adopted more specifically program of work for presentation to Club members and parents, March 15. Securing finances for Club work planned.
- March 6. Meeting in Bunkerville with 8 present. Concluded that Boys Corn Club lacked sufficient support to justify trial.
- March 8 Meeting with St. Thomas Community Center committee(2) for appointment of finance committee. Everet Syphus, Harry Frehner leader selected.
- March 14 Worked out with Hardman standards of Corn judging for Corn Club exhibit.
- March 15 Moapa Valley Wide Corn Club meeting, attendance 20. Club organized. Adopted following Rules and Regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MOAPA VALLEY
CORN CLUB PROJECT.

1. All members must complete their project.
2. The size of project: Ages 10-14 inclusive, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre or 1 acre plot.
Ages 15 or upward, 1 acre, no more nor less.
3. Record: Each member is to keep a full record of receipts, expenditures, labor or other items connected with the project.
4. Exhibit: Each member will make an exhibit at the close of the season of:-
 - (1) Ten ears of seed corn
 - (2) Three hills cultivated, or six stalks of corn.
5. Management and proceeds: Each member must have control over

the entire project and all proceeds above expenses to go to them at completion of their work.

6. Awards: The following basis will be used for awarding premiums:

- (1) State pins to all completing project.
- (2) Ribbons to be given in
 - a. Each Community Center - first for best on light sandy soil.
First - for best on heavy type soil.
 - b. Valley wide: First for best on light sandy soil.
First for best on heavy type soil.
 - c. Grand prize for best ten ears.

Note 1: Premiums to be limited to club members only.

Note 2: An entrance fee of 50 cents for each club member under 15, and one dollar for each club member over 15 will be charged.

Note 3: The U. S. Bureau of Soil Survey classification shall be the basis of classifying the soils as may be necessary in this project.

Note 4: Cash premiums will be given, final details of which will be determined at meeting of April 25th.

7. Basis of judging:

(1) According to standard of perfection of such types grown, according to the following points.

- (1) Final report and story30
- (2) Exhibit.20
- (3) Yield per acre25
- (4) Cost per bushel.25

8. Final report is to be made and turned in to the County Agent five days before exhibit. (Note: the time of the exhibit to be determined tentatively at meeting of April 25th.)

9. Determining Yield:

- (1) Alternating method of securing harvested part:-
 - (a) Times across the plot to be determined by layout--
e.g. -- In a square plot, or nearly so, 10 feet of each alternating row, 1st. time across at the upper end of field take the even number of rows.
2nd. time across at the lower end of field take the odd number of rows.

Long Plot: Ten feet of each alternating row, 3 or more times across the field, the first at the upper end of the field, the second in the middle part, and the third at the lower part of the field. The amount harvested shall equal to at least 5 percent of the total number of feet in the total number of rows of corn. From the total amount of part in feet husked, the yield of the whole number of corn crop in rows will be determined as follows:

- (a) Set aside all of crop so harvested and husked for drying out, for such time as may be determined by the organization at the subsequent meeting.
- (b) The final yield shall be determined by measuring the dry husked corn by weight at the rate of 70# per bushel corn on the cob.
- (c) Each local club leader shall oversee the harvesting and weighing of each member's crop and report results to County Agent. County Agent shall check with each local leader each club member's records, report of yield and cost per bushel.

10. Each Club leader shall report the amount of cash on hand and all present shall determine the method of distribution of same for premiums at the meeting of April 25th.
11. Each local Club leader shall act as a seed committee for his community club members. He shall report at the meeting of April 25th, amount of seed available and the amount necessary to be secured for such supply as may be needed by his respective community center club members.
12. The meeting of April 25 shall be the next Valley wide meeting of all project leaders and club members.
13. As a part of the program, a corn seed testing demonstration will be given by the Overton High School Smith-Hughes Instructor (Agricultural) with his agricultural class.
14. Each Local Corn Club Leader shall report to the secretary of the Corn Club, Nephi Lee, signed up application cards by not later than April 1.
15. The program thus far outlined for the meeting of April 25 will consist of:
 - (1) Memberships signed up- by each leader.
 - (2) Report finances- by each leader
 - a. Determine: Place of Corn show and date.
 - Division of premiums.
 - Set aside small fund for expenses.
 - Adopt Executive Committee Recommendations.
 - (3) Report Seed Corn Supply.
 - (4) Seed Testing Demonstration.
 - (5) Date of next meeting.
 - (6) Remarks - - - Mr. Foster (Record keeping.)

- March 16 Corn Club Executive Committee meeting in Overton: outlined specifically its work.
- April 2 Two leaders, 3 Corn Club member's fathers visited on membership, seed corn varieties and corn plots.
- April 3 Meeting with two members, Executive Committee determined distribution of premiums and program of meeting of April 25.
- April 4 Mailed each Club Leader Corn Bulletin and Corn Club Record for each member. Following data mailed out in letter to each Leader and each community center president by Club Secretary:

April 4, 1923

Presidents Community Centers
 Community Center Corn Club Leaders,
 Logandale, Overton,
 Kaolin, St. Thomas.

Dear Cooperators:

The following action has been taken by the Executive Committee to enable our expediting matters pertaining to the work of this Corn Club, and we shall appreciate your working our your local needs accordingly that same may be adopted at the meeting of April 25th, to the end that most of the time of that meeting might be given over to the educational features outlined below:

1. That all funds collected for premium purposes in the four centers be pooled for distribution to community and Valley wide exhibits.
2. That 50% of all funds collected and reported at meeting of April 25 be reserved for 1st (8) prizes in each Community Center.
3. 25% be reserved for 1st (2) Valley wide prizes.
4. 25% be reserved for Grand Prize of best 10 ears.
5. That place for holding Corn Show be determined by such part of valley contributing the highest amount of funds for premiums. That for the purpose of determining such place of show, that part including all parts of the valley above and including Overton shall constitute the upper division, and that part including everything below Overton shall constitute the lower division.
6. That these funds must be report and in hands of the Corn Club Secretary, Nephi Lee, Kaolin, not later than Saturday evening of April 21st.

As a reminder to avoid delays permit us to urge your being able to report in full at the meeting of April 25 the needs of each of your club members in matter pertaining to seed supply. Also put forth every effort toward having a full attendance of club members with as many fathers present at that meeting. We are now assured of having

Letter Presidents Community Centers - cont'd.

Mr. Foster, Assistant Director and State Leader of Club Work.

Other important features of the evening's program will be the seed corn testing demonstration by the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Class under the direction of Instructor Eldon Wittwer, and the corn judging demonstration by Mr. George Hardman of the University of Nevada.

For a better Corn Crop

THE MOAPA VALLEY CORN CLUB

By Nephi Lee
Secretary-Treasurer.

- April 11 Alvin Reber withdrew as Corn Club Leader in Logandale Center. Edwin Wells selected to replace him.
- April 24 With Mr. Foster visited and checked up Corn Club work with High School on Corn Testing Demonstration. Three Corn Club leaders.
- April 25 Corn Club meeting, attendance 20. Outlook favorable. Corn judging demonstration by Mr. Foster. Seed corn testing demonstration by Eldon Wittwer. First State Corn Show idea hatched.
- May 5-7 Visited each of four Corn Club Leaders on seed supply, plots membership. Executive meeting.
- May 15 Executive meeting, adopt official letterhead- O.K'd by County Farm Bureau President. Placed order for 1000.
- June 12-14 Visited each Club Leader and with each leader visited Club member with parents. Two plots planted in Logandale. Meeting with Leaders and executive committee plan for Valley wide Farmer's excursion last week in August: Set Dec. 27-28 for First State Corn Show at St. Thomas.
- June 15 Copies of accompanying blanks for records sent out to respective leaders and club members, also Secretary.
- July 2 Visited Berkley Bunker's acre plot, St. Thomas. Recommended harrowing again to improve mulch and seed bed.
- July 23 Visited six Logandale Corn Club members' plots with Leader Edwin Wells. Recommended cultivation, replanting where necessary, and record keeping.
- Aug. 1- Berkley Bunker, his father, club corn plot and Smith-Hughes "Sow and litter" pigs visited. Corn plot in fine shape. Sow

and litter doing fine. Vivian Frehner one half acre plot excellent. Lee Frehner corn and cultivation very good but thin stand. Lester Syphus unavoidably unable to seed plot owing to impossibility of water supply at right time. Lewis Conger, Kaolin, learned that he might have increased his yield from 10 to 16 per cent at slight cost, had he replanted missing stalks. Fine plot anyway.

Aug. 2

With leader, Milton Earl of Overton, visited 5 club members' plots. Recommended Bunker, father and son, plots (2) be thinned; but damaged John Lewis's plot, keep lookout for this pest, avoid recurrence. Leaders plot thin, replanting to improve it. "Bud" Cooper's fine shape, rows little too far apart, correct another year. Ralph Leavitt not at home. Cultivation generally good. Keep up records.

With leader, Dave Conger of Kaolin, visited 3 plots. Ellis Roseberry and Lewis Conger plots very good. Nephi Lee wanted to withdraw plot because of damage by range stock but concluded to stay with it.

Aug. 15

Checked up with all club leaders and members for Corn Club Day, August 20th.

August 20

Corn Club Excursion.

Attendance: Club Officers, Club Leaders, members, 100%
6 out of 14 fathers.

Visitors 3:

1. R. G. Foster, Assistant Director and State Club Leader.
2. Geo. Hardman, Agronomist, U. Of Nevada.
3. J. H. Burtner, Agriculturist, U.P. System.

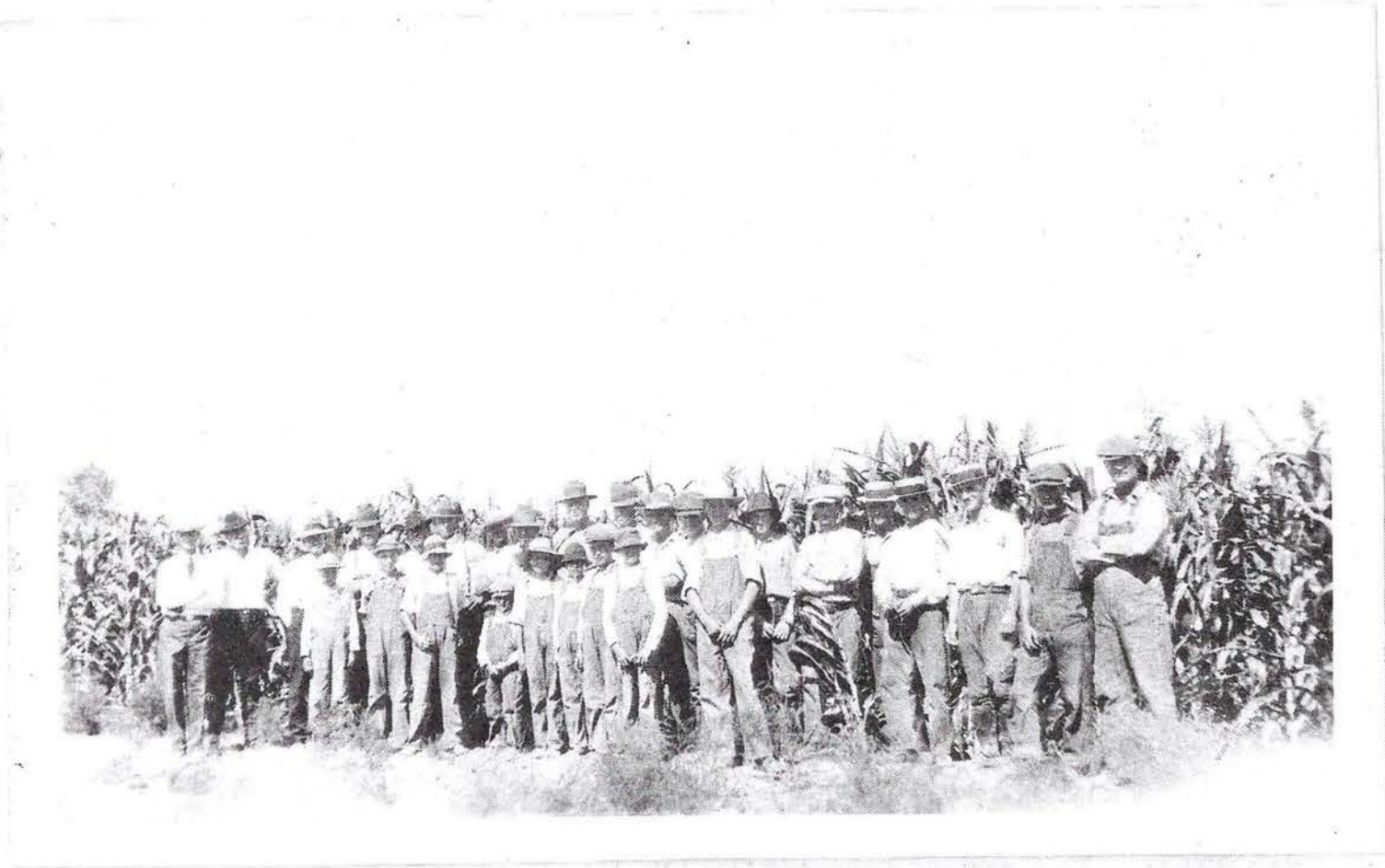
Eldon Wittwer, Agricultural Instructor M.V.H.S.

Total attendance - 30.

Visited 10 plots, then a "Melon Bust."



The Start, Logandale, Lester Mill's plot in background.



The Start, Logandale, Lester Mill's plot in background.

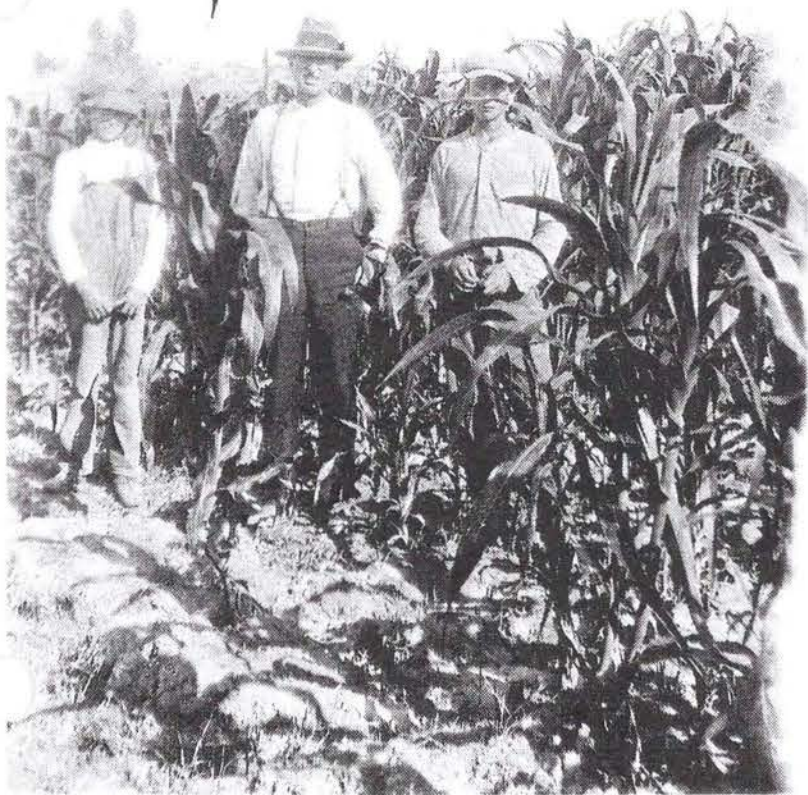
Excursion continued.



J. M. Bunker and Sons,
Cecil - Merlin.
Father standing on the
dividing line of boy's
plot.

"Bud" Cooper with his father,
Club Leader, Milton Earl.

Excursion continued.



J. M. Bunker and Sons,
Cecil - Merlin.
Father standing on the
dividing line of boy's
plot.



"Bud" Cooper with his father,
Club Leader, Milton Earl.

Excursion Continued - Kaolin.



Lewis Conger Plot - Kaolin.

The last stand:

Mr. Burtner, in foreground, telling the boys that even big concerns such as the Union Pacific System are interested in more and better corn, better hogs, and last but not least, better farmers - and that for the boy or man who endures to the end, who makes the best of what he has and intelligently - the "Union Pacific" will arrange somehow, as it has done in other states to provide for scholarships to a short course in an Agricultural school as an award of meritorious effort.

- August 23 Edwin Wells, Club Leader, Logandale, secures his "leave of absence" from the Club to attend University of Nevada at Reno.
- Sept. 18 Club decided to make Corn Club exhibit at the Southern Nevada Fair, Oct. 17-19th. According to well worked out plan as part of Moapa Valley Exhibit.
- Oct. 5 Corn Club Field Seed Selection Demonstration.

Excursion Continued - Kaolin.



Lewis Conger Plot - Kaolin.

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Mr. Burtner, in foreground, telling the boys that even big concerns such as the Union Pacific System are interested in more and better corn, better hogs, and last but not least, better farmers - and that for the boy or man who endures to the end, who makes the best of what he has and intelligently - the "Union Pacific" will arrange somehow, as it has done in other states to provide for scholarships to a short course in an Agricultural school as an award of meritorious effort.

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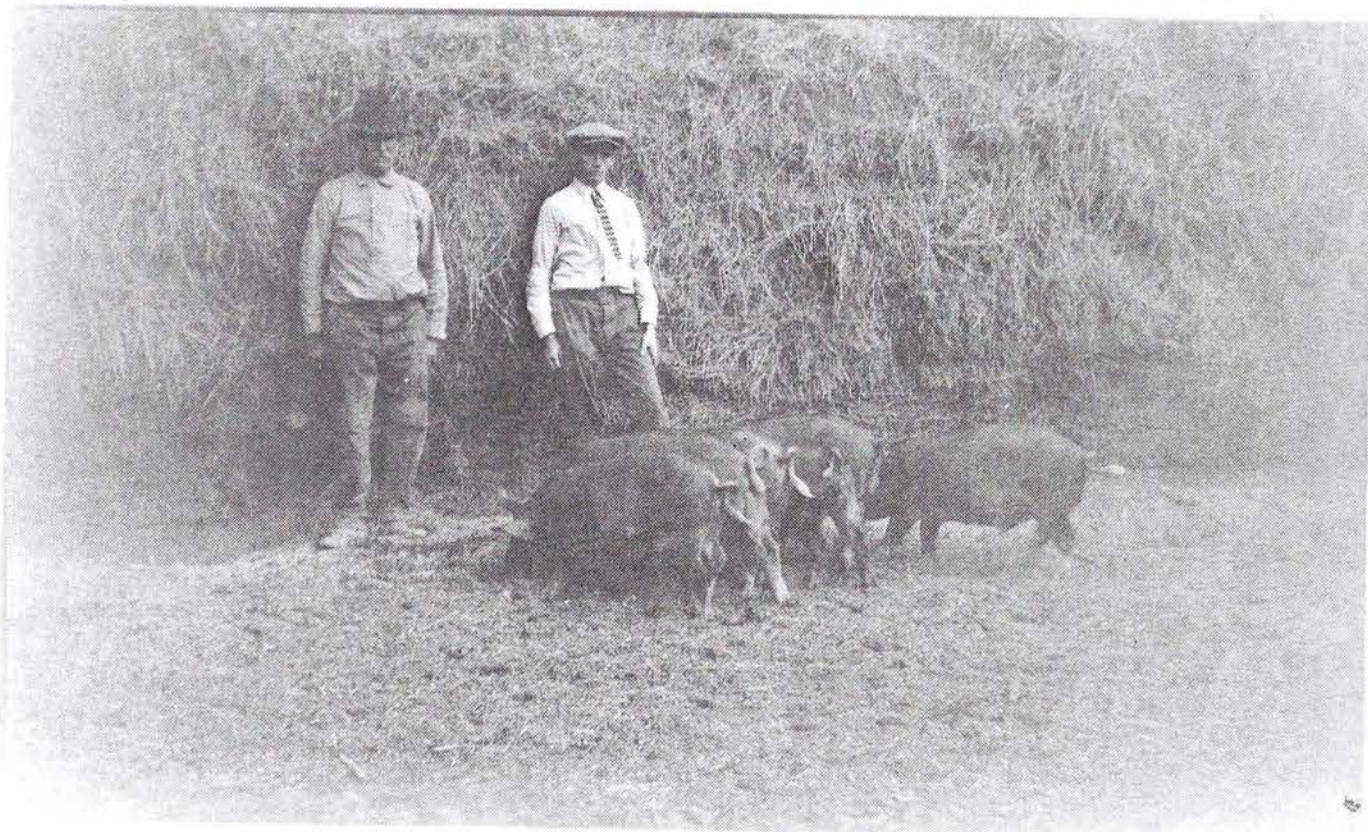
In cooperation with M.V.H.S., Agricultural Department.
Attendance - 20.



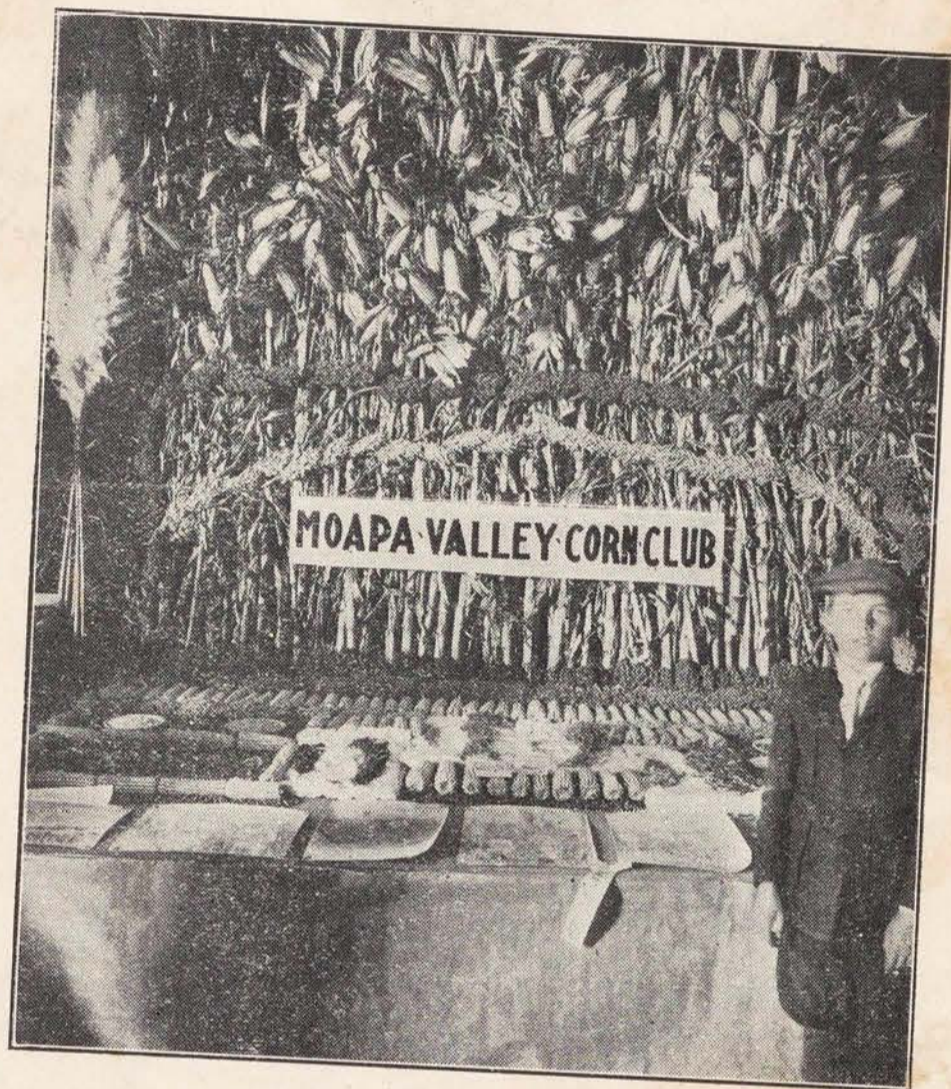
Berkley Bunker with his father, St. Thomas Corn Club member who will see part his Club corn plot to this litter of pigs under the direction of the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Instructor, Moapa Valley High School.



In cooperation with M.V.H.S., Agricultural Department.
Attendance - 20.



Berkley Bunker with his father, St. Thomas Corn Club member who will see part his Club corn plot to this litter of pigs under the direction of the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Instructor, Moapa Valley High School.



Moapa Valley Corn Club Exhibit at the Southern Nevada Fair, Oct. 17th-19th, 1923. Material in this exhibit was assembled by Corn club leaders and members, placed in position under direction of Wallace Jones, President of Club. 10 ear, white corn exhibit won First prize here and at "Aggie Day" celebration at University of Nevada, Reno, Oct. 26 and 27th. First Prize for Best Field Crop exhibit.

Nov. 2 Corn Club meeting with Mr. Foster, outline definitely
First State Corn Show under auspices of Corn Club, Dec.
28th and 29th at St. Thomas, Moapa Valley, Nevada.

Tentative Program includes:

I. Exhibits:

1. Corn Club members from plots and records.
2. State Wide entries, 10 ear exhibit.
3. Winter Truck Garden Crops.
4. Poultry.
5. Hogs.

II. Demonstrations:

1. Poultry Culling, Feeding, Housing.
2. Seed Selection and Testing.

III. Judging Contests:

1. Corn
2. Poultry
3. Hogs

IV. Achievement Program

V. Amusements:

1. Horse racing
2. Junior sports
3. One Lyceum course number
4. Dancing

FIRST STATE CORN SHOW

DECEMBER 28 AND 29, 1923

St. Thomas, Nevada

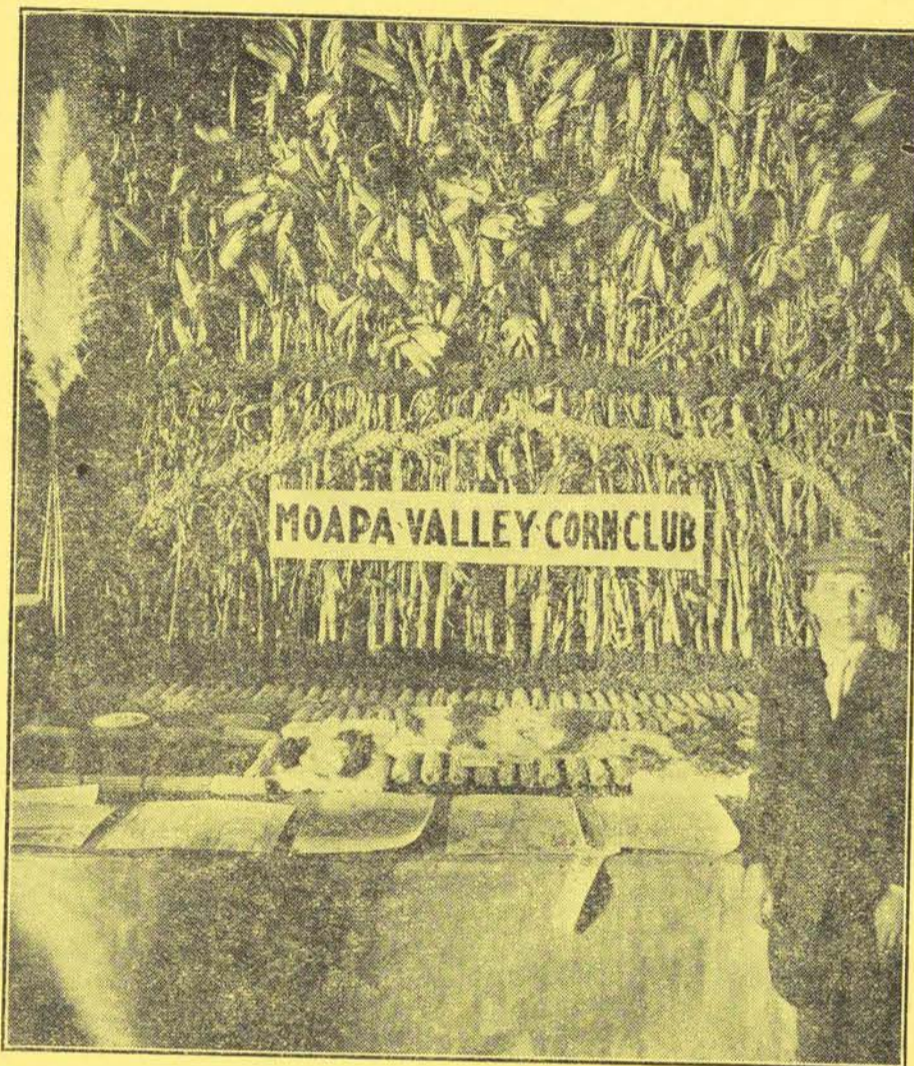


Exhibit at the Southern Nevada Fair, 1923

PROGRAM AND PREMIUM LIST

Under the Auspices of

THE MOAPA VALLEY CORN CLUB

—Logandale, Overton, Kaolin, St. Thomas Community Centers; Moapa and Virgin Valley High Schools, Clark County Farm Bureau, U. of N. Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture Co-operating.

IV. OUTLOOK

The general outlook for agricultural club work in 1924 is bright. More interest is being manifested by boys and girls over the state, and the different farm bureaus are becoming very much interested in this phase of extension work. Constant effort on definite plans, follow up publicity, and completion of good work will be continued throughout the coming year. No supervisory plan has as yet been worked out. Among the things to be emphasized, however, are bigger demonstrations, more completed work, reaching more boys and girls, training more demonstration and judging teams and holding more local achievement programs.

Assistance from Mr. Geo. E. Farrell, Ivan L. Hobson or Gertrude L. Warren on club work would be greatly appreciated. The visit of Miss Warren last fall was a very big help to us, and the inspiration of those actually engaged is worth a great deal to the state workers, especially those who are not giving their entire time to the club program. Special help would be welcome on the subject of literature preparation and in outlining the club demonstration for 1924 and subsequent years.

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

HOME
ECONOMICS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

STATE SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS for HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

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

State NEVADA County _____
Report of Mary E. Stilwell ~~County~~ Assistant Director ~~Agent~~
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1922 to December 1, 1923.

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.



Approved:

Date _____
State or District Supervisor.

Date _____
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 secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people 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. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—distinctive features.
 - (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 } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry }
 - (e) Animal husbandry }
 - (f) Dairy husbandry } (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry }
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) 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 it is 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, 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 DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.

Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.

Under *result* demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. 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.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A STANDARD CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is one in which certain State or National standards for club organization and procedure are met.
9. A COMMUNITY CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is a club in which the classified clubs, such as corn, pig, canning, poultry, etc., are federated into one large community club.
10. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone 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.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to start, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. 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.
19. 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. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college and usually for a longer period of time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

Mary E. Stilwell Assistant Director
(Name.) (Title.) (Period of service.)
Laura McElhinney, and Hazel Zimmerman, County Agents.
Leah Barker, Marjorie Mann, Lassie Lane, Ellen LeNoir, District Agents.

2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work.....	48	2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned.....	41	3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program.....	125	4
(a) Adult work.....	39	
(b) Junior work.....		
5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work <u>Farm Bureau</u>	-	5
6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work.....	33	6
7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work.....	504	7
8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work.....	618	8
9. Number of different farms visited.....	247	9
10. Total number of home visits made on extension work.....	1553	10
11. Number of different homes visited.....	539	11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work.....	1982	12
13. Number of days agent spent in office.....	281½	13
14. Number of days spent in field.....	775½	14
15. Number of individual letters written.....	3078	15
16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out.....	247	16
17. Total number of copies of such circular letters.....	10602	17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers.....	113	18
19. Number of community buildings established.....	-	19
20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people.....	1	20
21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	5	21
22. Training meetings* held for local leaders.....	17	22
(a) Number.....		
(b) Attendance.....	108	
23. Demonstration meetings held.....	565	23
(a) Number.....		
(b) Attendance.....	9408	
24. Farmers' institutes* held.....	-	24
(a) Number.....		
(b) Attendance.....	-	
25. Extension schools* and short courses held.....	-	25
(a) Number.....		
(b) Attendance.....	-	

* See definition on page 3.

26. Junior club encampments and rallies held.....	(a) Number.....	1	26
	(b) Attendance by club members.....	153	
	(c) Total attendance.....	153	
27. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	(a) Number.....	719	27
	(b) Attendance.....	18856	
28. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	(a) Lantern slides.....	4	28
	(b) Motion pictures.....	24	
29. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....		29	29
30. Number of above clubs which are standard* clubs.....		17	30
31. Number of above clubs which are community* clubs.....		3	31
32. Number of members enrolled, all clubs.....	(a) Boys.....	13	32
	(b) Girls.....	208	
33. Number of members completing†.....	(a) Boys.....	13	33
	(b) Girls.....	104	
34. Number of demonstration teams trained.....	(a) Boys.....		34
	(b) Girls.....	2	
35. Number of members continuing in club work.....		197	35
(a) One year.....	(1) Boys.....	12	
	(2) Girls.....	72	
(b) Two years.....	(1) Boys.....		
	(2) Girls.....	92	
(c) Three years.....	(1) Boys.....		
	(2) Girls.....	6	
(d) Four years.....	(1) Boys.....		
	(2) Girls.....	13	
36. Number entering college this year as result of club work.....		1	36
37. Number of junior judging teams trained.....		1	37

[Use space below to include other important data.]

* See definition on page 3.
 † If the club project involves more than one year's work, "members completing" should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.

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.)

Title of project. (Illustrative entry.)	Number of communities participating.		Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of method demonstrations.	Number of result demonstrations.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
	Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.	Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Poultry	6	7	15	2	14	3	6	8	184	5	74	
Organization	3	15	40	6	47	4	701	123	3982	72	1642	
Nutrition & Health	30	32	80	48	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	96	33	530	77	3162	
Food Preservation	13	15	15	2	52	32	30	1	12	13	79	
Gardens	7	8	10	1	20	19	144	41	718	63	3533	
Home Improvement	10	17	54	5	63	53	206	120	1318	46	214	
Clothing	19	24	125	5	117	72	258	49	1121	67	3018	
Community Recreation	11	11	48	3	36	22	10	34	617	31	1533	
Community Improvement	17	25	49	3	53	10	104	105	1022	21	2687	
Fairs & Exhibits	7	50	25	40	40							
Club Work	21	26	69	7	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	104	105	1022	126	946	
Miscellaneous†	5			4	21			9	36	75	1186	
Days' leave					50							
Annuals & Sick												
TOTAL	143	223	515	79	789	541	1539	515	9156	591	17,900	

* See definition on page 3. † Miscellaneous includes emergency and other work which can not be anticipated in advance.

SOILS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrators).....	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question.....	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer.....	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question.....	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice.....	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed.....	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures.....	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice.....	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice.....	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	51

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

* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and since one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.

CEREALS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other.*	
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							52
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year							53
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							54
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices							55
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							56
57. Number of members enrolled							57
58. Number of members completing							58
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing							59
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members							60
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	61
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	62
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)							63
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63							64
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed							65
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale							66
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination							67
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut							68
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							

* Indicate crop by name. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							71
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							73
74. Number of members enrolled							74
75. Number of members completing							75
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing							76
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	79
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators)							80
81. Acres involved in question 80							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale							83
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

* Indicate whether yield is bushels of seed or tons of cured forage. † See footnote on page 7.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(l) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							73
74. Number of members enrolled.....							74
	(a) Boys.....						
	(b) Girls.....						
75. Number of members completing.....							75
	(a) Boys.....						
	(b) Girls.....						
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							76
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.....							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	79
80. Total † number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....							80
81. Acres involved in question 80.....							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

* Indicate crop by name.

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

‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other.*	
85. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....						85
86. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....						86
87. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....						87
88. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... lbs.	..... lbs.		88
89. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....						89
90. Number of members enrolled.....						90
	(b) Girls.....					
91. Number of members completing work.....						91
	(b) Girls.....					
92. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....						92
93. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	..... bu.	..... bu.	..... lbs.	..... lbs.		93
94. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	94
95. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	95
96. Total † number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of these crops (include demonstrators).....						96
97. Acres of these crops involved in question 96.....						97
98. Number of farms planting improved or certified seed.....						98
99. Number of farms growing improved or certified seed for sale.....						99
100. Number of farms treating seed for disease.....						100
101. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects.....						101
102. Number of storage houses constructed this year.....						102
103. Total capacity of these storage houses.....						103
104. Number of crop improvement associations organized during past year at suggestion of extension service.....						104
105. Membership in above associations.....						105
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						

* Indicate crop by name.

† Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

‡ See footnote on page 7.

HORTICULTURE.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck, and canning crops.	(e) Vegetable gardens.	(f) Flowers, shrubs, and home grounds.
106. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					35	106
107. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....					32	107
108. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....					3 1/8	108
109. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	424 bu.	109
110. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					2	110
111. Number members enrolled.....					5	111
112. Number of members completing.....					9	112
113. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....					4	113
114. Total yield of crops grown by club members.....	bu.	qts.	lbs.	bu.	60 bu.	114
115. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 128.53	115
116. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 13.89	116
117. Total* number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to change practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....					118	117
118. Acres involved in question 117.....					1 1/8	118
119. Number of farms planting selected or improved stock or seed.....					3	119
120. Number of farms pruning.....						120
121. Number of farms thinning.....						121
122. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests.....						122
123. Number of farms following other improved cultural practices.....						123
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]						
Community Gardens.....					Campaign Contest	
Adult Dem. Gardens.....					4 1	
					Value Cost	
					1089.10 101.80	

* See footnote on page 7.

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

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FORESTRY.

Report only the results of extension activities that are supported by records.

124. Number of adult demonstrations started or under way.....	124
125. Number of adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	125
126. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....	126
127. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	127
128. Number of members enrolled.....	128
129. Number of members completing.....	129
130. Number of acres handled by club members.....	130
131. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to forestry (include demonstrators).....	131
132. Acres involved in question 131.....	132
133. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made.....	133
134. Acres involved in question 133.....	134
135. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management.....	135
136. Acres involved in question 135.....	136
137. Number of farms planting wind-breaks.....	137

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

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* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
138. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							138
139. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year							139
140. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations							140
141. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices							141
142. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							142
143. Number of members enrolled							143
144. Number of members completing							144
145. Number of animals involved in club work completed							145
146. Total value of animals raised by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	146
147. Total value of products produced by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	147
148. Total cost of such animals and products	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	148
149. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrators)							149
150. Number of animals involved in question 149							150
151. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires							151
152. Number of pure-bred sires secured							152
153. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females							153
154. Number of pure-bred females secured							154
155. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time							155
156. Number of farms culling flocks or herds							156
157. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year							157
158. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.							158

* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
159. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year							159
160. Number of members in these associations or clubs							160
161. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year							161
162. Number of members in these associations							162
163. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production							163
164. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms							164
165. Number of homes assisted in the making of butter and cheese							165
166. Number of farmers feeding better balanced rations							166
167. Number of farmers controlling insect pests							167
168. Number of farmers testing animals for tuberculosis							168
169. Number of animals tested							169
170. Number of herds accredited this year for the first time							170
171. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for blackleg							171
172. Number of animals vaccinated							172
173. Number of farmers vaccinating animals for cholera							173
174. Number of animals vaccinated							174
175. Number of farmers controlling other live-stock diseases							175
176. Number of animals involved in question 175							176
[Use space below to include other important data relating to live stock.]							

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

177. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	2	177
178. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	1	178
179. Acres or other units involved in these completed demonstrations		179
180. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices		180
181. Number of farms installing drainage systems		181
182. Acres drained		182
183. Number of farms installing irrigation systems		183
184. Acres irrigated		184
185. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams		185
186. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented		186
187. Number of dwellings constructed according to plans furnished		187
188. Number of dwellings remodeled according to plans furnished		188
189. Number of sewage disposal systems installed	1	189
190. Number of water systems installed	16	190
191. Number of heating systems installed	7	191
192. Number of lighting systems installed	32	192
193. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished		193
194. Number of buildings involved in preceding question		194
(a) Barns		
(b) Hog houses		
(c) Poultry houses		
(d) Silos		
(e) Other		
195. Number of farms assisted in the care and operation of machinery (tractors, power sprayers, milking machines, etc.)		195
196. Number of farms clearing land		196
197. Acres of land so cleared		197

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS* INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	Rodents.	Other animal pests.†	Grass-hoppers.	Other insects.†
198. Number of result demonstrations started or under way				198
199. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year				199
200. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations				200
201. Total saving or profit on demonstrations resulting from better practices	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$..... 201
202. Total number of farms adopting control measures				202
203. Number of acres involved				203
204. Number of pounds of poison bait used				204
[Use space below to include other important data relating to rodents and miscellaneous insect and animal pests.]				
.....				
.....				
.....				

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

205. Number of farm account books distributed	205
206. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year	206
207. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts	207
208. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts	208
209. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, live-stock, or complete farming systems according to recommendations	209
210. Number of boys' and girls' farm account clubs	210
211. Number of members enrolled.....	211
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
212. Number of members completing.....	212
(a) Boys.....	
(b) Girls.....	
213. Number of farmers advised relative to leases	213
214. Number of farm management and farm account schools held	214
215. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records	215

LABOR.

216. Number of farmers making better use of labor	216
217. Number of farmers securing tractors, sprayers, milking machines, or other machinery to economize labor	217

* Do not include work reported under "Crop" and "Live Stock" headings.

† Indicate by name.

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and numerical value. Includes rows 247-253 regarding child feeding demonstrations and children involved.

[Use space below to include other important data relating to child feeding and care.]

Handwritten table with 4 columns: Item, (a) Fruits, (b) Vegetables, (c) Meats and fish, (d) Other.*. Includes 'Weighed and measured' and 'Tonsils'.

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Main table for Food Preservation with columns (a) Fruits, (b) Vegetables, (c) Meats and fish, (d) Other.†. Includes rows 254-263 detailing adult and club member demonstrations and preserved products.

* See footnote on page 7. † Indicate by name. ‡ Amount refers to finished product. C-Communities * Jellies & Jams.

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

Table with 5 columns: Item, (a) Fruits, (b) Vegetables, (c) Meats and fish, (d) Other.*. Includes rows 264-266 regarding home canning and drying methods.

[Use space below to list principal canning products standardized for market and the number of containers of each packed.]

CLOTHING.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Main table for Clothing with columns: Item, Selection, Construction and remodeling, Renovation, Millinery, Other.*. Includes rows 267-280 detailing clothing demonstrations and member participation.

*Indicate by name. †See footnote on page 7.

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

.....

HOME HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

281. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	26	281
282. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	26	282
283. Number of homes given instruction in home nursing and first aid.....	94	283
284. Number of homes installing home medicine chests.....	10	284
285. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to adopt better sanitary practices.....	12	285
286. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses.....	0	286
287. Number of homes screened.....	14	287
288. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects.....	10	288

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

Scales - 9 pair

.....

*See footnote on page 7.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

Item.	(a) Budget and accounts.	(b) Equipment.	(c) Kitchen arrangement.	(d) Work planning.	(e) Furnishing and decorating.*	
289. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....		104	32	2	72	289
290. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....		89	24	2	78	290
291. Number of boys and girls clubs.....		1				291
292. Number members enrolled.....						292
		(a) Boys.....				
		(b) Girls 15				
293. Number members completing.....			Organized Nov. 1923			293
		(a) Boys.....				
		(b) Girls.....				
294. Number of articles of household furnishings made or refinished by club members completing.....						294
295. Total value of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	295
296. Total cost of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	296

297. Total† number of homes influenced by adult and junior extension work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators).....	199	297
298. Number of homes keeping accounts.....	10	298
299. Number of homes making changes in ways of living as a result of expense records.....	5	299
300. Number of kitchens rearranged.....	25	300
301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering).....	91	301
302. New equipment involved in question 301:		302
(a) Hand-washing machines.....	8	(g) Kitchen cabinets..... 15
(b) Power-washing machines.....	14	(h) Wheel trays..... 13
(c) Fireless cookers.....	9	(i) Iceless refrigerators..... 11
(d) Pressure cookers.....	40	(j) Mops & Wringers..... 45
(e) Hand sweepers.....	5	(k) Dish Washers..... 12
(f) Power vacuum cleaners.....	14	(l) Misc. articles.....
303. Number of homes repairing and refinishing furniture.....		303
304. Number of homes redecorating or refurnishing one or more rooms.....		304

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

8 sinks, 12 dishwashers, 7 sewing machine motors, 16 electric irons, 8 gas irons, 22 Dilver sieves, 9 churns

*Includes "Own-your-own-room" clubs. †See footnote on page 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Report only results of extension activities that are supported by records.

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

Item.	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)*	(e)*
	Basketry	Recreation			
305. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	40	14			305
306. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	40	14			306
307. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....					307
308. Increase per unit on demonstrations due to better practices.....					308
309. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					309
310. Number of members enrolled.....					310
{ (a) Boys.....					}
{ (b) Girls.....					
311. Number of members completing.....					311
{ (a) Boys.....					}
{ (b) Girls.....					
312. Number of units involved in club work completed.....					312
313. Total value of products grown or made by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	313
314. Total cost of products grown or made by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	314
315. Number of farms or homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices.....					315
316. Total units involved in question 315.....					316
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]					
3 Community Halls					
5 Magazine Clubs					
1 Rural Free Delivery Route					
5 Fair Exhibits					
2 Community libraries					
1 Restroom established					

* Indicate name over column.

U N I V E R S I T O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ADULT WORK

-in-

(Home and Community Projects)

-for-

1 9 2 3

by

Mary E. Stilwell,

Assistant Director.

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THE ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK

I. The General Plan. Officially the general plan of extension organization in Nevada has remained the same as that outlined in our last annual report; that is the old division of men's, women's work and club work were discarded in favor of a unified program of work based upon the needs of the farm family. Acting under Director Creel there are two assistant directors, a man to supervise the agricultural projects and give special attention to the organization problems of boys and girls club work, and a woman to supervise the home and community projects who spend about one-third time acting as nutrition subject matter specialist. There are also a half time subject matter specialist in dairying and poultry, and a part time rural engineering specialist who have work in both agricultural and home problems.

In organization problems the two assistant directors were supposed to share together the problems and responsibilities of field supervision, conferring with either or both agents as the occasion required. During the first half of this year the plan seemed to work out very well. Much duplication of effort was avoided and a considerable saving in time and money effected by this joint responsibility and cooperation. I believe this success would have continued throughout the year if it had not been for the appearance of the new annual report blanks.

The agents and supervisors had been led to expect a unified report using the county and state as a basis, rather than individual reports from the men and women agents. As soon as it was realized that there were to be separate reports the old antagonism was again revived and our plans of unified supervision began to miscarry.

II. County Organization remained practically the same as that used during the latter half of 1922. The farm family is the basis of work; with the men and women agents held jointly responsible for the success of the unified program of work throughout the year. In the various counties this worked out very well. However, when it came to making out the Annual reports, there was some difference of opinions as to whose report should receive credit for a piece of work upon which both the man and woman agents had worked. This is an unfortunate condition as it creates a tendency with both men and women agents to put their best effort only on those projects for which full credit can be secured for the next annual report. This does much to disrupt the spirit of whole hearted cooperation for which we are all earnestly and honestly striving.

Joint Reports a Possible Solution. If annual statistical reports were made on the basis of the county work instead of the work of the individual agent, this problem would be entirely eliminated. I believe that same thing holds true of state reports. Unified statistical reports of results accomplished

in both county and state would enable men and women to eliminate this unfortunate personal rivalry and would foster whole hearted, unselfish cooperation for the benefit and honor of the territory served by both.

III. A Fifty Percent Turnover in Personnel. The most serious organization problem with which we have had to contend is a fifty percent turnover in the personnel of our agents.

In the southeastern district, (White Pine, Lincoln and Clark Counties) matrimony took our very efficient district agent, Miss Leah Barker. She had been in the state 6 years and in this district fourteen months; and had just become familiar with its rather complicated problems and personally acquainted with the people. Miss Barker came in to the Women's work from club work and we both strived very hard so that she should acquire the additional technique needed. In the nutrition project alone, I spent over half of the entire time allotted to the work in training Miss Barker so that her far off district would have the benefit of exact knowledge and right method. I was looking forward with keen satisfaction to this year when her training would be so complete that I could direct my energies to other districts. And then she went and got married to one of her county commissioners. County Commissioners have been accused of doing many heartless things to Extension Work; but marrying a well trained agent just when she comes into real usefulness is the most subtle form of persecution yet devised. The only redeeming feature is that Mrs. Leah Barker Cashman still lives in the district, will always be an ardent extension supporter, and is now acting as an assistant community leader in nutrition.

The statistical results of Miss Barker's work for this first half of 1923 are relatively very small. This is a new district of small, widely scattered communities and relatively untrained local leaders. As a result of Miss Barker's project groups were unable to weather the period without an agent; therefore, it was impossible to secure records of the work accomplished, altho some excellent work was done. On the nutrition project, where the assistant director acted as a specialist and put in a large amount of extra time during the transition period, the projects were entirely completed and excellent result records turned in. The club work, with an enrollment of 95 in the clothing project was ~~a complete~~ almost loss as far as statistical results. This is a Mormon district with some antagonism towards the girls club work from the organization side as conflicting with the church activities. As a result, none of the local club leaders fulfilled their obligations of getting the club reports in, altho the actual sewing work was done in two of the counties.

We scoured the country over two months before and two months after Miss Barker's resignation before we

secured an agent with the thorough training, wide experience, good personality and excellent physical health that alone would suffice for this large and difficult district. Florida's loss was our gain when Miss Ellen LeNoir came out to Nevada and took over the southeastern district. She has adapted herself to the changed condition better than we dared hope. She has spent three months in White Pine County, and is just completing two months work in Lincoln County. She has already greatly strengthened the organization and started some definite project work in poultry and standardization of canned products; has definite projects under way for next year to secure a decided increase in the home grown food supply, and has interested a few in the local marketing of farm products in the nearby mining camps. There are very few results to show as yet for all this hard work; but the state office feels more than satisfied with the outlook for another year; that is, if matrimony or other mishaps do not occur to rob us of our worker and the fruits of her efforts.

In the Northwestern district of Pershing and Humboldt Counties, the agent suddenly lost interest in her work due to sickness at home, outside interests, etc.; and by mutual consent discontinued her work in Pershing County the first of February and in Humboldt County the first of March. The last four months she was with us she did wretchedly poor work and so left the field work in a very grave condition; which remark is not intended as a pun but as a sad statement of fact.

Finances in both these counties were in a depressed condition due to livestock reverses, so we were forced to drop the woman agent from Humboldt County for the rest of the year. The man agent in Humboldt County made a valiant effort to keep up the nutrition, garden demonstrations, sewing club and community work. He did mighty well considering his lack of technical knowledge, thus proving that a man agent, if interested, can weigh children, inspect sewing club work, supervise home garden demonstrations, and carry on general community work. The assistant director in charge of these projects gave all the extra assistance her crowded schedule would permit to help this praise-worthy attempt. As a result of this joint effort, sufficient interest has been maintained so that the coming year's budget for this county contains an allotment for a one-quarter time woman agent; and we hope to see the work re-established by the middle of the year.

The work in Pershing County was carried on from the first of February to the first of June without a woman agent. The assistant director made frequent trips into the county, met with the organization committees, continued the nutrition work and helped the girl club leaders to remain faithful to their work. Again the general agricultural depression had seriously decreased our expected appropriation and there were only funds to have one full time and one part time agent. The County Farm Bureau voted to have a full time woman agent. It proved very hard to secure one well enough trained to do justice to all the county problems. We finally obtained the services of Miss Lassie Lane, recently of Wyoming, and work was established June 1.

Miss Lane has charge of all organization work in the county, meets with all committees, draws up the project agreements, does the follow up work and is responsible for results. She has had help in the subject matter of her agricultural projects from our poultry and dairy specialist, one assistant director in nutrition, clothing foods, garden clubs, and from the other assistant director in farm accounts, big club work, etc. and one-quarter time assistance of the county agent from Churchill County, who spends one week a month in Pershing County, acting as agricultural assistant.

Lyon County. On the other hand, Miss Lane, since October 1, spent half time in Lyon County, acting as subject matter assistant in home and community problems. This has been too much time to spend away from her county, but it was necessary in order to bridge a financial deficit and to meet the demands of the women of that county. Beginning with January 1, 1924, Miss Lane will only give one week a month to Lyon County.

Miss Lane also devotes one day a month to Churchill County in supervising one nutrition project. This year's plan has been only a make-shift but has at least saved the home work of two counties and has helped four counties bridge their financial difficulties. The 1924 plan as outlined above will give Pershing County a three-quarter time woman agent and a one-quarter time man agent; will give Lyon County a full time agent and a one-quarter time woman agent; and will enable Churchill County to reduce its budget to meet its severely depressed condition by having a three-quarter time man agent.

Again as in the other district, this change of agents slowed up the work a great deal till the new agent

got to know the problems of her district and her people. However, she has very materially strengthened her community and county organizations; has put club work on a firm basis; and has made definite progress in nutrition work, both in changed food habits and in increased interest in growing a larger proportion of the family food supply. Her agricultural projects will be discussed by the other assistant director.

The organization in Elko and Washoe Counties have remained the same as last year. Both of these well trained women agents are still with us, altho they both have received a number of offers to go elsewhere. In Washoe County there was a change in men agents and Miss Zimmerman, the woman agent, spent considerable time in helping the new agent become acquainted with the county and the people. She was glad to cooperate in this way, believing as we all do, that whatever strengthens one side of the work reacts favorably throughout the work. This has surely been the case in Washoe County.

The organization work in Washoe County has distinctly strengthened during the year. The Homemaker's clubs are taking a more active interest in the farm Bureau center organization, in fact have practically full charge of recreation, refreshments, and the raising of extra funds for community center expenses, through bazaars, socials, etc. In fact there seems to be too great a tendency to leave all this work upon the shoulders of the women. But their results have been quite apparent in the strengthening of the community and county organization.

In Elko County, on the other hand, there has been a decided weakening in the community center organizations. In this county the man agent does not believe in community center meetings; preferring to do all his work through strictly project groups at irregular intervals. The woman agent did not feel like forcing the matter to an issue, so as a result many of the community center organization are in a very dormant condition. The results are causing serious concern in the County Farm Bureau Board regarding membership and even project activities. The Homemakers group have gone right ahead, holding regular meetings, including a little recreation, with the result of steady growth - three new groups being added this year.

Churchill County. An effort was made in Churchill County to establish women's work by giving them a home improvement project under the leadership of this assistant director and Miss Zimmerman, the Washoe County Agent, acting as Specialist. A fair sized group of women representing all the surrounding districts was organized in Fallon and took an active interest in the work, with prospects of some real results. The women made every effort to secure a permanent one-quarter time worker to carry on the work.

But there was a severe financial condition on the Newlands Project at that time, and the men members of the Farm Bureau Board refused to allow a note to be taken out for the required amount, even when the various women groups stood ready to pledge themselves to raise money enough through socials, dances, suppers, etc. to cover the full deficit for both men and women's work, and so allow a full time man agent and one-quarter time woman agent. The whole effort came to nothing.

However, at the present time we are carrying on one community nutrition demonstration at Hazen. Miss Lane has to pass through Hazen en route between Pershing and Lyon counties and can do the work without additional expense, and she has volunteered to do so. We also stand ready to help with the hot school-lunch work any place in the county, and hope to have at least two home garden demonstrations in the county next year. When finances on the project improve we believe the women will be able to put through an appropriation for at least a one-quarter time woman agent.

In Lyon County a small amount of work was started from the state office and resulted in the hiring of a one-quarter time woman agent, sharing with Pershing County. Nutrition, food preparation, and clothing club work are now being carried on in this county, by the woman agent from Pershing County.

Preparations for expanding into new territory, Upon the request of certain residents of the north central section of the state, Director Creel, assisted by the White Pine County agent and this assistant director made an exploratory trip through Eureka and Lander counties to determine the general attitude toward organizing for Extension work. We found a very favorable sentiment throughout the district. The women were particularly anxious to secure the work as many of them had visited in Elko County and observed the work that is being done there. However, the depressed condition of the live stock industry and the very small population may prevent actual organization until late in 1924. In the meantime, we are planning to give a small amount of help from the state office in these two counties.

Organization Summary - Home and Community work during 1923 has been carried on in

1. Southeastern District - White Pine, Lincoln and Clark Counties, with a change of woman agent and a lapse of one month between agents.

2. Northwestern District - Reorganized. Humboldt County woman agent dropped after March 1. Some projects completed by the man agent.

3. Pershing County work was resumed by a woman agent in June. She has charge of all work in the county with the assistance of a one-quarter time man agent.

4. Lyon County restarted work October 1 after a lapse of two years, having a one-quarter time woman agent.

5. Washoe County remained unchanged, a full time woman agent.

6. Elko County remained the same, a full time woman agent.

7. Churchill County tried to re-establish home and community work and failed because of lack of funds, but is carrying on one nutrition project.

8. Lander and Eureka Counties had preliminary conferences regarding the work and will try to start in 1924.

Organization Summary. This means that home and community work has reached all of the nine counties now organized for extension work; that it is permanently established in seven of the nine counties; Lyon County was added, Humboldt County temporarily dropped and a special project put on in Churchill County where permanent organization failed through lack of funds.

There is a fair chance of organizing a new district for both the agricultural and home work. This would enable Humboldt County to re-establish the home work, would take in White Pine County and so relieve the crowded schedule in the southeastern district and would bring in the two new counties of Eureka and Lander. This would make necessary another woman agent, but would distribute the work on a much better basis from the standpoint of local conditions and transportation. The establishment of this new district depends entirely on the financial condition of this part of the state.

IV. Program Development. This assistant director met with the various county Farm Bureau Boards, project leaders and some project groups early in 1923 and helped them determine their year's program of work and also discussed methods of strengthening their organization work. This fall, similar work has been done for 1924. We believe that altho each community chooses its program, that considerable guidance is necessary to make small isolate communities see project problems from a state wide view-point, and to assist them to distinguish vital problems from those that are merely interesting. The results of

this work are gradually appearing in the greater number of communities choicing as their major project- nutrition, home food productions, food preparation and home improvement in place of clothing, millinery, etc. as was formerly done. Considerable work has also been done in limiting the number of projects an agent may carry on in any community.

Overcrowded schedules a danger. I believe the greatest fault in extension is the starting of more than an agent can systematically follow up and bring to a definite conclusion. It is sometimes very hard for an agent to refuse an earnest plea for a larger amount of work. But the state office occupies an impersonal position and can effectively act as a check on over ambitious programs. With our very small force, our immense distances, and scattered population, it is absolutely necessary to limit the amount of work attempted. We believe that one or at best, two home projects is all an agent should carry on in any community; altho she may give advice, subject matter material, etc. to project leaders for one or two other minor projects if she has well trained project leaders. These home and community projects programs are determined usually in the women's meetings and then taken before the farm bureau center for discussion and ratification.

The following is an example of a complete set of county and community Programs of Work taken directly from the files of the Washoe County office and illustrates the manner in which this material has been handled throughout the state.

WASHOE COUNTY PROGRAM OF WORK

1923.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
ANDERSON		
1. Home Improvement Kitchen Improvement	:1. Secure better kitchen equipment. 2. Better kitchen arrangement. 3. Make the kitchen more attractive. 4. Save at least 2 hours a week by using improved labor saving devices. 5. Establish 15 home demonstrations in conservation of time and labor.	: 4 Homes refinished furniture :10 Redecorated or refinished one or more rooms. 4 kitchens re-arranged. 2 Sinks installed. 40 Pieces of labor saving devices purchased. 18 Home demonstrations in conservation of time and labor. 12 meetings held.
2. Magazine	:1. To read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. :2. To read at least two good magazines a month. :3. To keep 12 magazines in circulation.	:Each member took two or more magazines. 14 Magazines kept in circulation. 12 Meetings held.
3. Nutrition	:Start "Keep Growing" project in Anderson school	:30 School children carrying out project.
4. Recreation for young people	:1. To provide better recreation for young people of rural communities of Washoe County.	:Assisted in carrying out county recreation project. 12 meetings held. Assisted with Boys' and Girls' Club Camp project. Taught basketry, furnished cars, refreshments, etc.
5. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables for winter use. 2. Can surplus poultry.	:22 Women reported work.
6. Garden	:Establish 1 garden demonstration.	:1 Demonstration established.
7. Poultry	:Interest 3 women in poultry work.	4 Reported work.
BROWNS-HUFFAKERS		
1. Home Improvement Kitchen Improvement	:1. Secure better kitchen equipment. 2. Better kitchen arrangement. 3. Make the kitchen more attractive. 4. Save at least	:4 water systems installed. :5 homes refinished furniture :9 " redecorated or refurnished. 6 kitchens re-arranged. 38 pieces

COMMUNITY PROJECTS	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
Kitchen Improvement Cont'd	:2 hours a week by using improved labor saving devices. 5. Establish 15 home demonstrations in the conservation of time and labor.	:labor saving devices installed. 15 home demonstrations established in conservation of time and labor. 40 pieces of luster.
2. Magazine	:1. Read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. :2. Read at least two good magazines a month. 3. Keep 10 magazines in circulation.	:Each member read 2 magazines a month. Ten magazines kept in circulation. Nine meetings held.
3. Community Recreation	:1. To provide better recreation for young people of rural communities of Washoe County. :(See county project)	:Assisted in carrying out county recreation project. :Assisted with Boys' and Girls' Club Camp. :See county project.
4. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables for winter use. 2. Can surplus poultry.	:20 Women reported.
5. Nutrition	:1. Start "Keep Growing" project in Huffakers and Browns schools. :Establish hot lunch	:41 children in Huffakers school and 21 in Browns school carrying on this work. Hot lunch served in Browns' school during winter
6. Garden	:Establish 1 garden demonstration.	:1 Demonstration established.
7. Poultry	:Interest 6 women in poultry work.	5 Reported work done.
RIVERSIDE		
Home Improvement	1. Make 2 living rooms more attractive by making a study of curtains, refinishing old furniture, etc.	:8 Homes redecorated. :3 Homes refinished furniture :1 Kitchen re-arranged. :20 Pieces labor saving devices purchased. 1 canning outfit purchased. 40 pieces of luster work done.
Kitchen "		
2. Magazine	:1. Read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. :2. Read at least 2 good magazines a month. 3. Keep 8 magazines in circulation.	:8 Meetings held. Each member subscribed for 2 magazines. Eight magazines kept in circulation.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
3. Recreation for young people.	:1. To provide better entertainment and recreation for the young people of rural communities of Washoe County.	:See report of county work.
4. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables for winter use. 2. Can surplus poultry.	:14 members canned sufficient fruit, vegetables, and poultry for winter use.
5. Garden	:1. Establish 3 garden demonstrations.	:3 reported carrying out project.
6. Poultry	:1. Interest 3 women in poultry.	:3 women interested.
7. Clothing	:1. Remodel hats. 2. Make dress forms. 3. Learn to use sewing machine attachments. 4. Modify commercial patterns. 5. Fit garments. 6. Make plain summer dresses	:Community completed work. Anderson community also completed this project.
NORTH TRUCKEE		
1. Kitchen Improvement	:1. Secure better kitchen equipment. 2. Better kitchen arrangement. 3. Make the kitchen more attractive. 4. Save at least 2 hours a week by using improved labor saving devices. 5. Establish 10 home demonstrations in conservation of time and labor.	:2 water systems installed. 3 homes refurnished - re-decorated. 2 homes re-finished furniture. 2 kitchens re-arranged. 25 pieces of labor saving devices purchased. 10 home demonstrations established
2. Magazine	:1. To read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. 2. To read at least 2 good magazines a month. 3. To keep 6 magazines in circulation.	:6 Meetings held. 6 Magazines exchanged.
3. Clothing	:1. Remodel hats. 2. Make dress forms. 3. Learn to use sewing machine attachments. 4. Modify commercial patterns. 5. Fit garments. 6. Make plain summer dresses.	:Community completed work.
4. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables for winter use. 2. Can surplus poultry.	:15 Members reported supply canned.
5. Recreation for young people.	:1. To provide better entertainment and recreation for young people of rural communities of Washoe County.	:5 meetings held.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
VERDI		
1. Clothing	:1. Remodel 8 hats. 2. Make :6 dress forms. 3. Learn to :use sewing machine attach- :ments. 4. Modify commerci- :al patterns. 5. Fit gar- :ments. 6. Make plain summer :dresses.	:10 Hats made. :12 Dress forms made. :24 Women learned use of : sewing machine attach- : ments. :24 Women learned to remodel : patterns. :18 Women learned to fit : garments. :24 Garments made. : 2 Days clothing school held
2. Magazine	:1. To read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day :2. To read at least 2 good :magazines a month. 3. To :keep 12 magazines in :circulation. 4. Start small Library.	:3 Meetings held. Project :not completed. 1 community :library started.
3. Recreation for young people.	:1. To provide better enter- :tainment and recreation for :young people of rural com- :munities of Washoe County.	:1. Children's picnic held. :2.6 Shows and entertain- : ments given. :3.9 Community parties and : dances given.
4. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply :of fruit and vegetables :for winter use. 2. Can :surplus poultry.	:14 women turned in reports :of canning work.
5. Home Improvement Conveniences	:1. Secure better kitchen :equipment. 2. Better kit- :chen arrangement. 3. Make :the kitchen more attractive :4. Save at least 2 hours a :week by using improved :labor saving devices. 5. :Establish 8 home demonstra- :tions in conservation of :time and labor.	:2 water systems installed. :4 homes refinished furniture :4 redecorated or refurnish- :ed 1 or more rooms. :1 sink installed. :15 pieces of labor saving : devices purchased. :8 Home demonstrations : established.
6. Poultry	:Interest 2 women in poultry	2 women reported work.
VYA		
1. Community Recreation	:1. Provide better recrea- :tion for people of rural :communities.	:6 magazines exchanged. :1 library started. :6 recreation meetings held
2. Food Preservation	:1. Can sufficient supply :of fruit and vegetables :for winter use. 2. Can :surplus poultry.	:9 women reported.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
3. Home Improvement Conveniences	:1. Secure better kitchen equipment. 2. Better kitchen arrangement. 3. Make the kitchen more attractive. 4. Save at least 2 hours a week by using improved labor saving devices.	:2 Water systems installed :2 Kitchens rearranged. :2 Sinks installed. :20 Pieces of labor saving devices purchased.
4. Nutrition	:Start "Keep Growing" project.	:13 children in the Vya school carrying out this work.
5. Clothing	:1. Remodel hats. 2. Make dress forms. 3. Learn to use sewing machine attachments. 4. Modify commercial patterns. 5. Fit garments. 6. Make plain summer dresses.	:Community completed work.
WASHOE VALLEY		
1. Home Improvement Conveniences	:1. Save $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. 2. Devote time saved to more important phases of home making. 3. Establish 12 demonstrations in conservation of time and labor.	:2 Water systems installed. :3 Heating systems " :2 Homes refinished furniture :3 Homes redecorated or re-furnished 1 or more rooms :4 Kitchens rearranged. :1 Sink installed. :60 Pieces of labor saving devices purchased.
2. Magazine	:1. Read $\frac{1}{2}$ hour a day. 2. Read at least 2 good magazines a month. 3. Keep 10 magazines in circulation	:11 meetings held. :10 magazines kept in circulation.
3. Recreation for young people.	:Provide better entertainment and recreation for young people of rural communities of Washoe County.	:See county project.
4. Food Preservation	:1. Can a sufficient supply of fruit and vegetables for winter use. 2. Can surplus poultry.	:14 women reported work.
5. Nutrition	:1. Help solve the family feeding problems in 10 homes. 2. Arouse an intelligent community interest in the nutrition problem particularly as it applies to the growth and well being of small children. 3. Bring underweight children to normal weight. 4. Keep other children normal.	:10 homes worked on family feeding problem. :15 children in nutrition work. 14 adults in nutrition work. 8 meetings held. Work covered. Normal family feeding, Underweight children and adults, Weight control, constipation, Health Habits, Food after Fifty, Advice to mothers.

Community Projects	GOALS SET	RESULTS OBTAINED
Reno	:1. Remodel hats. 2. Make :dress forms. 3. Learn to :use sewing machine attach- :ments. 4. Modify commercial :patterns. 5. Fit garments. :6. Make plain summer :dresses.	:Work in progress.
County	:Clothing Project	:Some work done in all :communities.

Development of County Project Committees. Washoe County is the only district where it is possible to carry on regular county project committee work. In this county a paved trunk highway and railroads make it possible for county committees to meet and really function. These project committees are composed of the project leader from each community with a woman member of the County Farm Bureau board acting as chairman. They meet, study the problem from a county standpoint, map out their project plans, hold project leaders training classes and return to their own communities and put over the work in some projects all by themselves; in other projects, with the technical assistance of the extension agent. Clothing, handwork, food preservation and recreation have been successfully handled in this way.

Long Distances a Handicap In the other parts of the state distances ranging from 50 to 150 miles, poor roads, and a very few railroads, make it impossible for project committees to get together; and no busy ranch woman can spare the time for voluminous correspondence. There are two women members on most county Farm Bureau boards and the home and community problems are usually divided between them to suit their qualifications and interests. A few of these women have gone out with the agent to boost for their projects, and have also made a few trips by themselves; but distances, expense, and heavy home duties make these trips exceptional. They do usually help in getting in reports when the agent moves on to another district and represent their side of the work at the annual meetings.

In a few instances where the assistant director has come into the county on a particular project and could only spare time to attend one meeting, these women have come in long distances at great expense to themselves to get the benefit of the work. However, if project leaders are to last more than one year, great discretion has to be exercised not to impose too much upon them.

Expense a Big Problem. Expense is a big barrier to county committees for home and community projects. A man feels justified in spending thirty to fifty dollars coming in to attend a dairy project committee meeting for the importation of dairy stock or a hay marketing committee for the shipping of hay; but he rarely sees sufficient reason for letting his wife spend an equal amount to come in and attend a county nutrition meeting.

We hope this coming year to develop a state-wide Nutrition Committee with every county represented. This will meet this February and again in a year and carry on a small amount of investigation in their own

counties and pass on considerable publicity sent out by the State Extension Office.

County Program Development. In Washoe, Elko, and Clark Counties, the County programs of Work for 1923 were founded upon the community programs of work that were brought in to the annual county meeting, looked over, compared, in some cases reduced, and a sensible county program made up. This is the ideal plan toward which we are all working. It is secured only when there are far seeing county agents, excellent cooperation between the man and woman agent, and when the local community is really functioning. When men are meeting in their own project groups and women meeting in their's, and there is no real live community center organization there can be no intelligent county program of work that truly represents the just needs of the community or county.

In the other counties, the county program was theoretically determined at the county annual meeting and then taken out and more or less super-imposed on the community. Sometimes they took it and sometimes they did not. This is a phase of pioneer work that it will take a long time for some of our localities to outgrow. It takes patience and tact on the part of a far sighted persistent agent who stays in one county long enough to get permanent results, though developing real community leaders who can study the needs of their community.

SUPERVISION.

Supervisory plans and their results. In some ways I am far from satisfied with the supervisory work which I have been able to do this year. A 50% change in the personnel of agents is liable to upset the best laid plans. To hold the work in the districts involved, and to complete the one big nutrition demonstration that we had started in the southeastern district, it was necessary for the assistant director to get out in the field and practically do the work of the two missing agents. Naturally the field supervision suffered. Thanks be, the vacancies did not occur at the same time or I'm afraid the results would have been almost fatal. However, we saved the organization from going to pieces and completed the nutrition demonstration; but it was at the sacrifice of many other plans. It is not what one wants to do but what one must do under such circumstances.

1. Summary of Supervisory Program as outlined at the beginning of year with results accomplished.

Goal 1. To stimulate local responsibility by holding at least one meeting with each county board, and with community officers or leaders in at least three communities in each county.

Results: Elko County. Met with the County Board twice and held four conferences with board members. Board very critical of agents, tried to have them substitute constructive criticism. Only partially successful. Met with five community project groups. Lack of real leadership in two communities. The rest of the women's groups all over the county doing very well indeed. The local leaders hold a meeting a month without agent, help with records, publicity etc. Local community officers are not functioning because community meetings have been dropped in a majority of communities due to the attitude of the man agent. This has a detrimental affect of all the county work, but the woman agent is helpless when the man agent just wont do his part in this phase of the work.

White Pine 2 board meetings, 6 personal conferences, 7 community project leaders meetings, carried on nutrition and garden work in the absence of agent due to the change of agents. The project leaders for adult projects did excellent work, but the club leaders failed to carry on during the change of the agents. They are doing much better under the new agent.

Lincoln County. Conferences with three board members. Too scattered to hold County Board meetings. Conferences with six community project groups. This county is just beginning project leader work. They are very timid and a bit

suspicious. Nutrition project leaders did very well. The rest, during change of agents, simply did nothing. This county will need much patience and training, but will have some good material two or three years from now. Till then, they need individual instruction from the agent.

Clark County. One conference with Board, five (5) conferences with individual members, 12 conferences with project leaders. They are assuming fine responsibility in the nutrition project. In the other projects they are still untrained and the change of agents was very discouraging. Here the many activities of the Mormon church make such heavy demands upon the capable women that it will take time and patience to interest them in Extension Organization work.

Washoe County. Met with County Board once; had 5 conferences with Board members. Met with three county projects groups. In this county they are doing excellent work. Carry on nearly half the meetings in the county without the agent and are a very big help in getting in reports, securing demonstrators, etc. Without exaggeration we can say the project leaders and county board are really fulfilling their functions in this county.

Pershing County. Met with the County Board twice and with project leaders and local officers six (6) times, mostly during the interval between agents. This is a most difficult county as it is split into two factions. The club leaders and two board members did splendid work. The rest did very little. The new County Board president is a woman and their best club leader, and we expect a big improvement.

Humboldt County. Met with Board once and project leaders four times. One club leader did excellent work and one nutrition leader fair work. The home work was dropped March 1, so the rest of the projects simply evaporated. However, two Board members are still fighting hard to get home and community work re-established.

Lyon County. Met with Board once. They were not all favorable to home and community work. The new board will be much better. Held four conferences with community officers and project leaders. They assumed responsibility splendidly in working up sentiment for a woman agent and are now giving the new agent the best of support.

Churchill County. Met with Board once and with county project group twice. The Board was actively antagonistic and the man agent not very interested and the local group

untrained because of never having a local woman agent. However, they made a valiant fight to obtain an agent. But low finances and the opposition of the men proved too much. There is good material here but untrained; but until a larger county appropriation is made we can do nothing.

Results. As a whole I believe the ideal of local responsibility has decidedly increased throughout the state. A few real leaders are being developed in each community and this bit of yeast will react upon the rest of the population. At least these few people are beginning to study their local situation and are gradually developing co-operation among the others and are assuming real responsibility for the spread of the work.

Conservation of leaders a vital problem. Any group of people change very slowly and we have barely started on work that will take from 15 to 30 years to complete. Only one or two percent of the population are now capable of real leadership. Therefore, the problem of conserving this material and keeping it working year after year is a very real one. The Extension Service faces the necessity of making a real study of the following factors:

a. Demonstration and other instruction methods, so we can eliminate all non-essentials and concentrate on the few fundamental and feasible practices that are necessary to bring about the desired results. Too much of our local leaders' energy is now spent in non-essentials.

b. Simplify reports. Local leaders, club members and the lay public just naturally hate reports. We must have statistics to give concrete proof of the value of the work, but they can be much simplified and still remain effective. In club work I believe our elaborate reports, and particularly the individual club members stories are a great detriment, and keep many out of the work. I believe elaborate reports are an unnecessary handicap to the work and shall do my best to eliminate some of them during the coming year.

Goal 2. To Improve Demonstration Methods, through study of ^{methods of} conducting established demonstration as regard goals, progress records, and spread of influence.

I can confess to only partial success in carrying on this work because of conditions within the organization and also lack of time due to the change in agents. However, I have made a partial study of the demonstration methods of the woman agents and feel fairly certain of a few factors.

a. Most demonstrations are too complicated, and try to put over too much at one time.

b. Practically all demonstration records are too involved.

c. Follow up work is not systematically carried on, every demonstration should be visited once a month to keep up interest and maintain the standard of work. This should be done by the agent in most cases. Occasionally a very well trained project leader who has gone around once with the agent may make an intervening visit.

d. Publicity methods are much slighted. Sign boards, newspaper articles, statistical reports, reports at community meetings, achievement exhibits, and inspection tours are not used sufficiently by agents or local leaders. Because of this neglect on the part of the agent the value of demonstrations frequently just evaporates with little or no spread of influence. In Nevada, good demonstrations mean fewer demonstrations for a time at least, and conscientious follow up of these few.

e. Demonstration statistics are needed in Nevada. I believe that the fundamental reason for our haphazard demonstration methods is a lack of standards among all the extension force. If the agents' attention was focused directly upon their own demonstration methods and means taken to have them review each of their demonstration series at the end of the year and actually score themselves on the methods they had used, I believe that they would realize the existing defects and make a real effort to remedy them. It has been suggested that this matter be given consideration at our Annual Extension Conference in January.

Demonstration Studies Made. A study was made of three types of demonstrations carried on in home problems this year. They were:

a. Nutrition - Keep Growing demonstrations.
 9 community demonstrations started.
 8 satisfactorily completed
 1 allowed to lapse because of resignation of woman agent.

Of the eight demonstrations completed all had 5 or more follow up visits by the agent or assistant director. All the local leaders kept up their monthly weighing and construction of the children with fair regularity. An average of 5 newspapers

articles appeared in the county papers giving the original condition, the progress and results. This reached a large proportion of the population in the three counties involved. An average of 4 reports were made by local leaders before community meetings and this did much to keep up interest and secure spread of influence. In all eight communities an achievement meeting was held reaching nearly every man, woman, and child in the small communities and a large proportion of the mothers in the one large community. Posters, plays, songs, etc. were used at these meetings to drive home the vital points involved. A booth at the district fair gave a final district summary for the whole demonstration.

The demonstrations this year have resulted in all 8 communities re-establishing the work as part of the regular school work under the care of the local leaders we have trained, and with only occasional supervision from our agents. 7 pairs of scales have been purchased by communities for use in the work. 7 new communities in this district have started the demonstration and 28 communities in 7 other counties have also taken up the work. This spread of influence in other counties is the direct results of the definite results we could show from this year's work and the way these results were broadcast throughout the state. Mimeographed reports of this demonstration were sent to community officers, local leaders, teachers, district school supervisors, church officials and boards of county commissioners in the counties involved and to extension agents in other districts to use as illustrative material when considering programs of work.

We can conscientiously say that we believe that this series of demonstrations were well carried out and the main factors in the success were that:

- (a) That the demonstration reached the whole family.
- (b) Involved only a few concrete practices.
 - A good breakfast including cooked mush.
 - A quart of milk.
 - 2 green vegetables.
 - 10 hours sleep
- (c) Very simple record blanks were used
- (d) Follow up work was systematically carried out.
- (e) There was a specific method of determining results, i. e. actual weight gains of children.
- (f) Extensive publicity was utilized.

DISTRICT SUMMARY STATISTICS

Total number of children examined - - - - -941
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - -853 - 90.6%
 (only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	234	27.4	370	43.4
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	246	28.8	254	29.8
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	131	15.3	90	10.5
Dangerously Underweight (10%&Up)	218	25.5	103	12.1
Seriously Overweight (16% & Up)	24	3.	36	4.2
		<u>100.0</u>		<u>100.0</u>

Total number of children gaining - - - 657
 Total amount gained - - - - -2567 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 3.9 lbs.

B. Special Nutrition Demonstrations, such as weight reduction, constipation, child feeding. 72 specific demonstrations were carried on in these problems, under the direct supervision of the assistant director. Specific printed instructions and personal conferences started the demonstrations. A few printed report blanks were filled out but by not more than 25%. Busy ranch mothers just wouldn't bother with report blanks. But oral monthly reports before the project group were regularly given. These were excellent publicity and an average of 3 other persons adopting the practices were reported. Public achievement meetings and newspaper publicity are here ^{impossible} because of the very personal nature of the work. This is an unavoidable handicap, inherent in the project, as far as I can see. But the women agents and project leaders report that these demonstrations are really functioning by securing others to adopt the practices.

C. Home Garden Demonstrations. This is a new demonstration introduced this year, with no specialist assistance. There are many serious faults in planning it for which I am chiefly responsible. I simply had not studied the subject enough to be able to eliminate the non-essentials. The report blanks were too complicated and kept many from technically finishing the work, altho their gardens had been quite successful. It was an abominable season for gardening. Very late frosts and grasshoppers did their worst. Only one man agent showed any interest and half our women agents resigned. Despite all of these handicaps, we had some excellent gardens. These, however, do not explain why only nine demonstration signs were put on the premises of demonstrators, or why so few visitors were enticed by fair means or foul, to inspect these demonstrations, or why so few newspaper articles were written, etc.

Three women and one man agent carried on this demonstration this year and despite the many handicaps made an appreciable change in the public opinion regarding the feasibility of home grown foods, particularly green leaf vegetables.

Demonstrations started-----	36
Demonstrations completed-----	26
Report sent in fairly complete-----	7
Partially complete----	18
Visits by agents-----	58
Other Vistors-----	51
Demonstration Meetings-----	1
Cooperators Secured-----	14
Area of Gardens-----	3 acres
Cost-----	\$178.80

Products used at home)	
Products sold)	Statistics too indefi-
Net Profit)	nite to compile.

These statistics look quite discouraging, but that the gardens were of a very real value to the families and communities involved, is indicated by the following quotations from narrative reports sent in:

"Mrs. L. F. Johnson, Verdi, Washoe County.

I canned in addition to the vegetables already mentioned, beets, carrots, string beans, swiss chard and vegetable soup. I made strawberry, raspberry, plum, apricot and apple jams and preserves and canned peaches, apricots, pears, raspberries and plums, about 450 quarts in all.

We have potatoes, cabbage, sauer kraut, hubbard squash, several sacks of onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, and apples stored for winter use, all from our own ranch. The cull cabbage and beets will be used for the chickens and the extra carrots will be fed to the pigs. We have celery stored in a frost proof pit that will last till February.

I have given away a great many vegetables to neighbors who did not have a garden and have sold about \$25.00 worth of fruit and vegetables throughout the summer.

My husband and I are never sick and I like to think it is partly because we live mainly on fresh eggs and milk and good wholesome fruit and vegetables."

"Mrs. Ella Riddell, Star Valley, Elko County.

My garden plot measures about 20x40 feet, and the cost to us was for seed, amounting to about \$2.00. The finished products, peas, lettuce, onions, spinach, swiss chard and turnips, would amount to \$50.00 at least estimate, besides the vegetables were of the finest quality."

"Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Elko County.

Following is the report of a small farm garden: Size of garden, 30x40 feet. As to expense in growing this garden is very little - cultivating, care and irrigation of garden I do myself. Only expense is the cost of seed, amount \$2.50. Total value \$75.00 Besides the living for the family and hired help during the harvest season, we still have enough vegetables for winter use. My motto - IT PAYS TO HAVE A GARDEN"

"Mrs. David Marquardson, Jarbirdge, Elko County.

My garden was a splendid success. Wish you could be here to enjoy the strawberries. Cost of it was only \$10.00 and valued at \$200.00. You know all the Club canned out of my garden - swiss chard, spinach, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, peas and beans. I also had lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, raspberries, strawberries - all the season through blackberries, currants and gooseberries."

"George C. Gardner, Lund, White Pine County.

Lots to sell, besides to store for twelve in the family."

"W. H. Ivins, Lund, White Pine County.

Sold \$107 worth, used \$100 worth and there are many bushels unharvested to sell and to store for winter use."

This coming year we are earnestly going to try to get every agent in the state to carry on at least two such demonstrations with a much simplified report blank; and secure at least three cooperators to continue the work in every community that had a demonstration this year.

Goal 3. Program Determination. As outlined under "Organization" considerable work was done in helping county and community officers, project leaders, and project groups to clarify their thoughts regarding their programs of work. We felt last Fall that program determination was left till so late in the year that the local people had little time to really think upon the subject. Frequently, they just passively accepted whatever was suggested by project leaders or county agent; then went home and criticised the results, feeling that it was "their program" instead of "our program." Quoting from my Spring supervisory plan,--

"The whole problem of securing effective determination hinges on the education of the County Board and the three or four far seeing men and women in each community to a realization of what are their fundamental problems; and then getting them to gradually build up public sentiment in the right direction considerably before the annual community and county meetings. We believe that more can be done by personal and small group conferences with officers and project leaders than in any other way and a considerable portion of the field time will be devoted to this work."

To further the above plan, we started 1924 programs of work with the county agents early this summer and suggested that arrangements be made for conferences between the assistant director and County Boards, or Board members, project leaders and others who mould public opinion in the district. This work must be done quietly, tactfully and unobtrusively in order not to arouse local resentment and a feeling that the state office is trying to assert undue authority. This is particularly true in the newer districts where leaders are untrained and still jealous of their own prerogatives. With the County Boards the subject has usually been brought up incidentally while meeting officially for some other purpose. With the local leaders we find the friendly intimacy of the farm supper table an excellent opening. In Elko and Washoe Counties where trained leadership has been developed, notices were sent out that the assistant director would discuss programs of work at special county and community meetings called for this purpose and asking each group to bring in tentative plans and suggestions. The results were quite gratifying. The assistant director's efforts were focused on helping

the local groups to determine their fundamental problems and insisting that no more work be attempted than could be systematically followed up and satisfactorily completed. The specific numerical goals were left for the local people and the agent to determine later.

We believe this effort has resulted in a much better feeling throughout the local communities. The quiet suggestions grew and spread quite unconsciously, until the local folks are positive these were always their thoughts and are proud of "our program." It has also resulted in a large increase in the number of communities taking up the nutrition project and its allied problems of home food production and food conservation; and this surely is Nevada's fundamental home problem.

Supervisory Summary.

Goal 1. To increase local responsibility, Considerably increased throughout the state and definitely accomplished in Washoe County.

Goal 2. To study demonstration methods. A partial study made of demonstration methods in two types of nutrition demonstrations and in the home garden demonstration; with definite suggestions worked out to be presented to the agents at the annual conference.

Goal 3. To assist in Program Demonstration. Help given in program determination with the County Board and more than 3 communities in each of the nine agricultural counties.

Time Allotment to Field Supervision.

1. Program determination and analysis with local organizations, project leaders, agents.

Goal - 1/8 field time.

Results about 1/16 field time, sandwiched in with other field work and so made just as effective as originally planned.

2. Community project methods. Training of local officers and project leaders in carrying on their work.

Goal - 1/8 time.

Results about 1/16 time, combined with specialist assistance and other supervisory work, concentrated in the districts changing agents. Results beyond expectation. Little direct work with community officers because of pressure of other work due to changes in agents.

3. Demonstration methods. Study of existing methods and help in strengthening the same.

Goal - 1/8 time.

Results - 1/8 time. Visited a majority of garden demonstrations. Visited every nutrition demonstration at least three times. Suggested improved methods of publicity. Will make detailed report before annual extension conference.

4. Subject matter assistance. Specialist work in nutrition, sanitation and home improvement.

Goal 1/4 time.

Results - over 1/3 time. Good results in nutrition, and home improvement started. Very little done on sanitation due to waiting for report from Public Health Survey, also general financial condition.

5. Organization of new district and training personnel (one, possibly two new agents.)

Goal 1/4 time.

Results - 1/4 time. One district organized, one county dropped, one county added with 1/4 time agent, another county given one community demonstration and one club project. Two agents resigned and two new ones installed. Two new counties given preliminary work preparatory to organization.

6. Publicity - tours, fairs, special publicity, meetings, etc.

Goal 1/8 time.

Results - 1/8 time. 4 fairs judged and special educational exhibits made, no tours, a number of publicity meetings, etc.

II. Office Organization. The pressure of field work due to the 50% turnover in women agents and to our efforts to firmly establish the nutrition project and start the home and garden demonstrations has prevented an adequate amount of time being spent on the supervision of office organization, records and reports, etc.

Stenographic help a real problem. Of the two district agents, one is entirely without office help and the other only has a part time assistant for two-thirds of the year. With the very heavy field work necessitated by these large districts, I marvel that the agents carry on their office work as well as

they do. The two county agents are supposed to have a half share in the office clerk employed in each county office. However, neither of them receive this amount of help. Quite unconsciously and unintentionally the men agents' work frequently takes precedence and the women's work has to be done afterwards. The clerks are kept so busy that they just cannot get the woman agent's work done. They often come back to the office at night and work over time trying to catch up but seldom succeed in doing so. Therefore, the filing systems, etc. of the women agents is sadly in need of revision. I believe that the only satisfactory settlement of this problem is to allot each agent a definite number of hours of clerical work per month and insist that each agent organize the work so as to keep within the allowance. This is really a serious problem and must receive attention early in the coming year.

Throughout the state, the office clerks are supposed to take dictation, correspondence, do mimeograph work, filing, attend to phone calls and handle callers in the absence of the agents. Both men and woman agents have so much work that each could easily keep a stenographer busy, but funds are not available for more than one clerk in an office and so we must plan to meet these conditions.

During the latter half of this year some of the agents have grown somewhat slack in keeping up their daily record of work done and felt the effect quite plainly when the time came to prepare the annual report. This matter will receive considerable attention at the annual conference and must be more carefully checked up next year.

Office Improvements. In the southeastern district the Las Vegas office has been much improved by the addition of a small demonstration kitchen. This room was partially equipped during the war emergency demonstration work, but later was abandoned and used as storage space. Last May, Miss Barker and the assistant director cleared out the accumulation of years, had the room cleaned and repainted, made and put up attractive curtains, etc. and installed a small amount of demonstration equipment. When the work is resumed in the district this winter, this room should be of real assistance. Miss Barker and the assistant director also drew plans for rebuilding the interior of the rest of the Las Vegas office, making an attractive community rest-room that may be used for rural families who must come into Las Vegas from all over the county for shopping, medical attention, etc., and also for meetings of the local Farm Bureau. Private offices for the Extension Agents and the district veterinarian will also be made. This remodeling is just started and when completed will make an attractive and efficient office for this district as well as for Clark County.

State Office. The office of the assistant director has been improved by the addition of a book-case and additional file, and a new filing system for subject matter material will soon be installed.

Motion Pictures have been used only in the southeastern district. Here they were useful in opening up new communities but not of apparent help in actual project work. We have had great difficulty in getting film strictly on time when they would be seasonable and useful. Our machine is old-fashioned and cumbersome and so there has been no real success with this method of illustration.

III. Maintenance and training of personnel. With a 50% turnover in women agents, much time was consumed in this phase of supervision. We had great difficulty but very good luck in filling our vacancies. Few seemed willing to attempt work under our pioneer conditions and fewer were qualified to handle our complicated problems. However, we are more than satisfied with the two women agents we finally secured. As each woman agent came into the district this assistant director met her, went over the problems in detail, introduced her to the county board and project leaders, etc. A sample book containing filled-out copies of all report blanks, expense accounts, etc. was prepared for these agents and they have expressed much satisfaction at the help this material has been to them. It has certainly saved the state office many times the labor spent in preparing it, and many mistakes by new agents.

No district or general summer conferences were held this year. Our summer season is so short here that we felt it unadvisable to interrupt the work. Personal conferences and field trips with the individual agents have taken the place of district conferences. During these visits to the different districts, considerable time was spent in reviewing the progress of the county program of work and checking on the results obtained.

IV. Subject Matter Assistance. A little over one-third of the assistant director's time has been spent in subject matter assistance, especially in nutrition, altho some time was spent on home improvement. In both these projects subject matter material and methods are steadily improving. Miss Zimmerman, Washoe County agent cooperated in the home improvement project and got out considerable subject matter material which is now being used all over the state. Further discussion of the nutrition project will be given under a separate report.

V. Publicity. The publicity methods used by three of the four agents in the field has steadily improved. These three agents systematically use the county paper for news articles, subject matter instruction and progress reports. Many of the project leaders now act as reporters for the county papers and use this chance very skillfully. Two of the agents have a

special column in the county weekly. The third agent has not improved much in this respect. She is an excellent field agent but just lacks that ability to turn extension propaganda into the kind of community news articles that the editor will only too willingly accept. She really has tried but just has not this particular gift. We are now searching through her county for some local women who can and will take over this work.

The County Farm Bureau publication was discontinued last January for lack of funds and the loss has been keenly felt. We are in very real need of some instrument of state wide publicity. I believe we should get out a mimeograph extension summary each month, giving a digest of the monthly narrative reports sent in by the field agents and occasional state office propaganda. Such a publication sent to all county and community officers, project leaders, county commissioners, and agents would be a potent avenue for needed publicity.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The major home and community projects carried on in Nevada are briefly summarized below:

I. Nutrition

1. Keep Growing community demonstrations carried on in eight (8) communities in the southeastern district for a full year and a wide spread of influence.

This Fall the same demonstrations are being started in 28 communities in 7 counties, reaching a total of over 2000 children. We believe this to be the best planned home and community demonstration we are carrying on in the state.

Two modifications of this demonstration were tried in Pershing and Washoe Counties, one community in each; children were weighed at project meeting instead of at the school. This method is too hard on both children and mother. It is only to be recommended where the cooperation of the school is impossible to secure.

In Humboldt County the same demonstration was started with 22 underweight children, with not nearly as good results. And this method has been definitely abandoned.

The regular demonstration was started in Paradise Valley, another community of Humboldt County, but was only partially successful owing to the discontinuing of work of the woman agent. Great credit is due the man agent for his effort to keep this project going.

Work with school children was also carried on in Elko County with 266 children. Their method consumed more time and did not yield as definite statistics. This Fall they are taking up the "Keep Growing" demonstrations.

2. Nutrition project groups supplemented by specific demonstration in individual problems carried on in

White Pine County	-----	3	communities
Elko County	-----		"
Washoe County	-----	1	"
Pershing County	-----	1	"

Lyon County started in one community; dropped because of poor leadership and crowded schedule of the assistant director.

A total of 72 demonstrations in corrective feeding were completed in such problems as weight control, constipation, food for the elderly, and the need of expectant mothers.

There is a much larger demand for this project than we can possibly fill because of the crowded schedule of the assistant director who is also nutrition specialist. From now on it will be used only in districts where the woman agent needs specific nutrition training. The same subject matter and demonstration will be combined with a two year course in food selection and preparation, to be given by the woman agent, supplemented by occasional lectures by the assistant director.

3. Hot Supplement to School Lunches.

Elko County -----	1	community
Washoe County -----	1	"
Lincoln County -----	1	"

This work will be extended as rapidly as the demand justifies. It will be started only where there is evidence of strong local and school cooperation. It is much needed in the northern part of the state. We are planning to prepare a bulletin on this this coming year.

4. State Vegetable Cookery Contest. The resident University Home Economics Department and the Smith-Hughes State Department, cooperated with the Extension Division in conducting a state wide vegetable cookery contest. Much favorable publicity was obtained. The best of these recipes, supplemented by recipes from the three cooperating agencies will be printed in a vegetable cookery bulletin early in 1924. This is, we believe, a practical method of getting more vegetables into our state diet.

5. Home garden demonstrations were carried on in 6 counties. The results have been previously discussed.

The biggest result was the increased interest in the production of home grown foods as a needed dietary supplement and as a method of reducing the cost of living. We were keenly disappointed that more of the agents did not take up this work, but are hoping next year that every agent in the state will carry on at least two home garden demonstrations. The demonstration blanks are to be completely revised and much simplified and this we hope will be an added incentive. Nevada's crying need is for more home grown foods, both for the sake of health and the family pocket book.

This Fall, project groups in food selection and preparation are being carried on in 5 counties as a practical method of changing the present food habits. It is too early to state what results will be obtained.

General summary of the Nutrition project. As a whole we are more than satisfied at the way the nutrition project is growing. From now on our aim must be to simplify our procedure so as to reach a larger percentage of the population by

- a. Keep Growing Demonstration.
- b. Home garden demonstrations.
- c. Hot school lunch projects.
- d. Food selection and preparation groups.
- e. Milk campaigns.
- f. Special individual demonstrations in corrective feeding.

II. Home Improvement

Our home improvement project includes building, re-modelling, labor saving equipment, time and labor studies, interior decorating, etc., anything that will make the home more healthful, restful and attractive.

Miss Zimmerman, Washoe County Agent, is specializing in this project and has prepared a series of mimeographed project sheets. The work has been carried on as a major project in Washoe and Elko Counties and individual demonstrations in Clark and White Pine Counties. We hope to see this project steadily grow, but much depends on the general financial condition.

III. Health and Sanitation

1. Nursing course. A new project, home nursing, was started this year in Elko County. It was given in 6 communities and a total of 109 homes specifically affected. The agent in this county is a trained nurse as well as a graduate of a Home Economics course. She has prepared some good material on this subject which will be revised during the coming year and made ready for use by the other agents.

2. Public Health Survey. Cooperation was given to the Public Health survey now being carried on throughout Nevada by a unit of the United States Public Health Service, cooperating with the Nevada Public Health Association, the Child Welfare division of the State Board of Health and the University Extension Division. The Extension Division has made most of the preliminary arrangements of community clinics, meeting places, securing of local and county committees to assist in the work, etc.. Clark, Lincoln, White Pine and parts of Elko and Washoe County have been covered. The rest of the work will be completed in 1924. The data secured will be of real value in our Nutrition work.

IV. Rural Engineering

A small amount of work on rural engineering as it affects the home has been done. Four town water systems were

planned in the Fall of 1922, but financial depression and local politics delayed the work.

In Caliente, Lincoln County, bonds have been voted and the contract just let for a town water system that will serve about 150 families, giving safe water, fire protection and saving much household drudging. The plans of the Extension Department were not followed, local influence bringing in a commercial concern with more elaborate and expensive installations; but the incentive, original investigation and plans were made by our rural engineering specialist and the follow up and persistent propoganda was put across by the Homemakers Clubs under the direction of the Extension Department.

Plans, etc., for water systems in Preston and Lund, White Pine County, failed because of local financial depression and the fact that the local county commissioner had the only running water system in the district and so was actively opposed to securing a general system. Therefore, these two communities continue to obtain all their domestic water supply from open ditches that run thru cattle corrals and are exposed to all sorts of contamination. However, the women of the two communities are fully aroused to the dangers of the situation and have pledged themselves to keep up the struggle till safe community water systems are actually installed.

Elko County has also installed a home water system. The rest of the state was too hard up to afford to make many installations, altho a number of plans are under way.

Washoe County secured the extension of an electric power line, thereby giving electric power and lights to ten new homes, and a few were put in other counties.

The success of the rural engineering project is largely dependent on the general financial condition, particularly as regards water, heat and lights for domestic purposes.

V. Clothing

This project has been relegated to a minor position, altho it will always be a major project in new districts and receive some attention each year in all districts. Work has been carried on in 21 communities in 7 counties with a total of 9368 specific practices adopted.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Purpose - To improve the efficiency, convenience, comfort and attractiveness of farm homes, to provide social recreation, and to make the community a better place in which to live.

No. Community Projects Adopted.....	143
No. Method Demonstrations Given.....	541
No. Result Demonstrations Completed.....	1539
Lectures and Demonstrations Given.....	515
Attendance at Same.....	9156
No. Other Meetings in Relation to Projects.....	591
Attendance at Same.....	17900
No. Home Visits Made.....	2171

Nutrition and Health Project.

1. Food Selection and Preparation.

No. Communities Demonstrations Completed.....	15
No. Other Individual Demonstrations Completed.....	250
No. Homes Influenced by this Work.....	1119
No. Homes Using More Fruit.....	283
No. Homes Using More Green Vegetables.....	1040
No. Homes Using More Dairy Products.....	824
No. Homes Using More Meat.....	10
No. Homes Using More Eggs.....	20
No. Homes Using More Unrefined Cereals.....	594
No. Homes Using More Water.....	23
No. Corrective Feeding Demonstrations Completed....	72

2. Child Feeding and Care.

No. Community Demonstrations Completed.....	10
No. Other Individual Demonstrations Completed.....	132
No. Children Weighed and Measured.....	1925
No. Homes Taking up Definite Work in Child Care....	625
No. Children involved in this Work.....	1225
No. Children Completing Keep Growing Demonstration.	853
No. Children Gaining.....	657
Total Number Pounds Gained.....	2567
No. Physical Defects Removed.....	108

3. Home Food Production.

No. Result Garden Demonstrations Carried on.....	45
No. Homes Influenced by this Work.....	118
No. Acres of Land Involved.....	4
Estimated Increase in Yield.....	

No records are available for previous years upon which to base an estimate of increased yield, but there was a very marked increase in the amount of green leafed vegetables and a decided increase in root vegetables and berries.

4. Food Preservation.

No. Result Demonstrations Completed..	220		
No. Homes Influenced by this Work....	378		
No. Quarts Fruit Preserved.....	13705	Value	\$6352.10
No. Quarts Vegetables Canned.....	6574		2099.90
No. Quarts Meat Canned.....	460		230.00
No. Quarts Miscellaneous Products Canned.....	9595		3358.25
No. Quarts Brined Products.....	992		345.35
No. Pounds Meat Cured.....	2300		920.00
Total Value.....			\$13303.60

Clothing Project.

No. Result Demonstrations Completed..	459		
No. Homes Influenced by this Work....	544		
No. Articles Made, Dresses, Hats, etc	2179		
Total Saving on the Same.....			\$ 3756.60

Home Improvement Project.

No. Result Demonstrations Completed..	188
No. Homes Influenced by this Work....	199
No. Kitchens Rearranged.....	25
No. Water Systems Installed.....	16
No. Heating Systems Installed.....	7
No. Lighting Systems Installed.....	32
No. Power Washing Machines Installed.	14
No. Hand Washing Machines Installed..	8
No. Pressure Cookers Installed.....	40
No. Fireless Cookers.....	9
No. Power Vacuum Cleaners.....	14
No. Hand Sweepers.....	5
No. Kitchen Cabinets Installed.....	15
No. Wheeled Trays Installed.....	13
No. Utility Tables Installed.....	11
No. Iceless Refrigerators Installed..	11
No. Mops and Wringers Installed.....	45
No. Sinks Installed.....	8
No. Dish Washers Installed.....	12
No. Churns Installed.....	9
No. Vacuum Freezers Installed.....	12
No. Silver Sieves.....	22
No. Sewing Machine Motors Installed..	7
No. Electric Irons.....	16
No. Gas Irons.....	8
No. Miscellaneous Small Equipment....	344
No. Homes Repairing and Refinishing Furniture.....	37
No. Homes Redecorating one or more Rooms.....	47

Recreation.

No. Community Recreation Demonstrations	14
No. Community Halls Established.....	3
No. Rest Rooms Established.....	1

No. Magazine Clubs Established.....	5
No. Community Libraries Established.....	2
No. Rural Free Delivery Routes Secured.....	1
No. Motion Picture Demonstrations.....	24

Sanitation Project.

No. Result Demonstrations Completed.....	26
No. Homes Given Instruction in Home Nursing and First Aid.....	94
No. Homes Influenced by this Work.....	112
No. Homes Installing Medicine Chests.....	10
No. Homes Screened.....	14
No. Homes Using Control Methods for Flies, Mesquitoes, etc.....	10
No. Sewage Disposal Systems Installed.....	1

OUTLOOK

We hope that 1924 will be a period of steady uninterrupted growth in which we can persistently further the few projects that we are trying to emphasize. If Nevada can keep all four of the present women workers in their districts, and have a full year's work from each, we ought to be able to accomplish a good deal.

Hopes of a new district. If financial conditions improve there is hope of a new district, comprising Humboldt, Lander, Eureka and White Pine Counties. If the livestock industry prospers this will be possible, otherwise not.

Supervisory Plans. The assistant director plans to spend a much larger part of her time in real supervisory work, i. e.

1. Stimulation of community center activities and local responsibility.
2. Program determination - concentration on a few fundamental problems.
3. Subject matter assistance. With the present force less actual field help in nutrition will be necessary and more time can be spent in the preparation of subject matter material (bulletins and mimeographed material).

This year we hope to publish two, possibly three bulletins.

- a. Hot School Lunch
- b. Vegetable Cookery
- c. Milk Utilization

We will also reorganize the garden demonstration material.

4. Assist in establishing better demonstration methods, using the garden demonstration as a special project in this respect.
5. Strengthen office work, closer supervision of the daily record habit, use of stenographic help, filing, etc.
6. Strengthen club methods by conferences with agents and local leaders.
7. Study ways and means of conserving the health and strength of our women agents. Under Nevada conditions this is a serious problem.

More time in the office. The preparation of needed subject matter material will necessitate spending about half time in the office, but believe it is the best assistance I can now give to the work. Not having to do so much actual field work will make it possible to concentrate the supervisory work into a shorter space of time. Plan to hold more office conferences in the districts and spend less time in long field trips.

The program of work in the order of its relative im-

portance is as follows:

I. Nutrition.

1. Keep Growing Demonstrations.
2. Home food production and conservation.
 - a. Home gardens
 - b. Conservation of fruit, vegetables and meats to meet the food budget requirements.
 - c. Food selection and preparation.
 - d. Milk campaigns.

II. Home Improvement.

1. Labor saving equipment - water, power, light, heat, power machines, efficient small tools.
2. Conservation of time and energy through planning work.
3. More restful homes:
 - a. Remodelling and building plans.
 - b. Refurnishing and rearrangement plans.
4. Home grounds beautification, shrubs, flowers, etc., project.

This whole depends largely on the financial condition of the state.

III. Recreation.

1. Community meeting programs.
Songs, games, dramatics, etc.
2. Children's parties, club achievement days.
3. Libraries, magazine clubs.

IV. Clothing.

A minor project in adult work.
A major project in club work.

V. Home Industries

Helping girls and women develop a source of additional income, i. e. canning, gardening, poultry, handicrafts. This is largely individual work, but upon its success depends the success of the Home Improvement project.

TRANSPORTATION

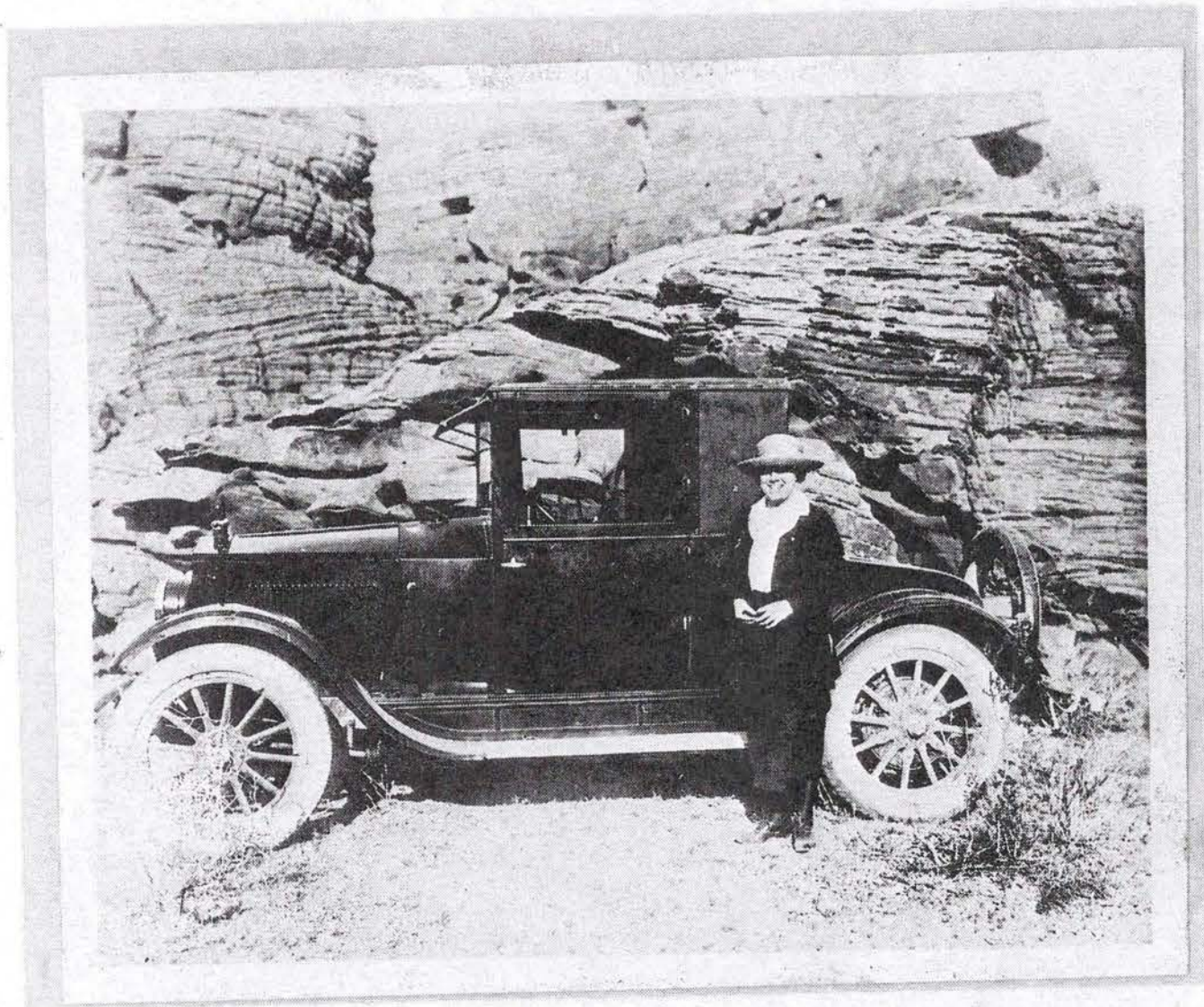


This is the way we like to Travel.
(At last a Car for the Southeastern District)



But this is the way we sometimes have to travel.
The Northern End of Washoe County.

TRANSPORTATION



This is the way we like to Travel.
(At last a Car for the Southeastern District)

*Photo missing
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But this is the way we sometimes have to travel.
The Northern End of Washoe County.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.



A Project Leader Training Class



And Two of the Project Leaders

Conducting a Project Group Demonstration.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.



A Project Leader Training Class



And Two of the Project Leaders

Conducting a Project Group Demonstration.

RECREATION



Amateur Dramatics in Washoe County
A Big Help in Building up Loyalty to the Community
Organization.



The Assistant Director putting on a Game Demonstration
at a Club Picnic.

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Group Games in Elko County --
Notice the Mother who acts as Project Leader,
and helps supervise at recess.



Tiny Tots at Project Meeting are a big problem in Nevada-
Now each mother takes turns at bringing games, cut-outs, etc., and
acting as recreation director, while the project class is in progress.



Group Games in Elko County --
 Notice the Mother who acts as Project Leader,
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NUTRITION PROJECT WORK
"KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS"

CARRIED ON DURING 1922 - 1923
BY THE
EXTENSION DIVISION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

MARY E. STILWELL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

NARRATIVE.

This report, regarding our Keep Growing Demonstration, is submitted as a piece of experimental work in Extension methods and in Nutrition procedure. The general aims were:

1. To arouse a large proportion of a scattered rural population to a realization of existing conditions.
2. To secure definitely measurable results in improving these conditions.
3. To concentrate effort on the really essential factors involved, in order to reduce the time and expense to the lowest minimum because of the lack of trained workers and limited funds.
4. To permanently establish this work under local responsibility with a minimum of future assistance from the University Extension Service.

Last year, using one Extension Agent and some Specialist assistance, the work was carried on in three (3) counties, reached eight (8) communities and 1000 children.

This year, using four (4) Extension Agents and about one-half of the Specialist's time, we hope to cover seven (7) counties and reach approximately twenty (20) communities and 2000 children.

The communities affected by this work seem to feel that the results obtained justify the time, effort and money expended, and that it is advisable to continue the present methods in seeking to solve this one of Nevada's outstanding problems.

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

NUTRITION PROJECT REPORT

Clark, Lincoln &
White Pine Counties

Mary E. Stilwell, Specialist

A "Keep Growing Demonstration" was carried on in all the grades of your school during the past year. The aims of this demonstration were:

1. To show each child just where he stood in physical development as compared to the average child of his age and height.
2. To induce each child to bring himself up to the standard as soon as possible and thereafter maintain a normal rate of growth.

Miss Leah Barker, your local Extension Agent, assisted by the Nutrition Specialist of the University Extension Division, went into each schoolroom, measured and weighed each child, and explained to him personally just where he stood in physical development as compared with the average child of his age and height.

Normal physical growth is a basic indication of positive good health and any radical variation from the normal is an indication of wrong living habits or some serious physical defect. A variation of from 6% below normal to 15% above may be considered a personal variation due to family characteristics or slightly abnormal living habits regarding food or sleep. But when a child is found to be more than 6% under weight, we know that he is not developing normally and something should be done about it at once.

When a child was found to vary seriously from the normal as much time as necessary was taken to find out just what he was eating, how many hours he was sleeping, and if there was any physical defect, such as infected tonsils or bad teeth, to account for his subnormal condition.

Much emphasis was laid on the fact that it is every child's first duty to "Keep Growing" all the time and that to grow normally the average child needs:

A QUART OF MILK EVERY DAY.
TWO VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.
A SENSIBLE BREAKFAST INCLUDING COOKED MUSH.
AT LEAST TEN HOURS SLEEP EVERY NIGHT.

In practically every case where a child was decidedly under weight we found that he was neglecting one or more of these essentials for normal growth. One after another these skinny children acknowledged that "I don't like milk"; "I don't eat green vegetables"; "I eat coffee and bread or hot cakes for breakfast". Hardly 10% of these children were getting more than seven or eight hours sleep and many even less.

It is fortunate that in every room there are some beautifully healthy children that we can hold up for admiration as examples.

of what children should be. Praising bright eyes, pink cheeks, shiny hair, erect posture, does for the health ideal just what praising high marks does for reading, spelling and arithmetic. Before the hour was over ambition to excel physically as well as mentally was pretty firmly implanted in a majority of the children's minds. Then they readily agreed:

1. To see how many in their room could learn to eat milk, vegetables and mush.
2. To sleep ten hours every night so as to "Keep Growing" every day.

Nearly every month from then until June, your local Extension Agent returned to reweigh the children and record their gains or losses on their class room chart. A system of honor stars for the best gain in each room for reaching normal, etc. was used. In every room there was keen interest to see who was gaining. In a large majority of cases a decided and steady improvement was noted. There were some almost startling cases of habitually skinny children, who had been the despair of parents and teacher, who know that their personal ambition was awakened, made themselves do the things that they had previously refused to do, and therefore, began to gain back to normal at a surprising rate.

Too much credit cannot be given to the teachers for their whole hearted cooperation in keeping up interest between weighing period. They expressed the feeling that the improved scholarship resulting from the improved physical condition was ample compensation for their effort. However, we feel that these results could never have been obtained without the splendid cooperation of the teachers.

Valuable assistance was also rendered by your local project leader, who not only assisted in the actual classroom work, but helped by arranging meetings with the mothers. She also, by her active support of the work throughout the community, created a mass of favorable public opinion that was invaluable to the success of the project.

The interest spread into the homes and in a vast majority of homes every effort was made to encourage the children to "Keep Growing". Meetings were held with the mothers to explain the work and make effective their cooperation, and in a small number of particularly difficult cases, home visits were made.

Holding up to the whole community this idea of normal growth as an indication of positive good health, brought noteworthy response from both children and adults. With the children, their personal pride in the ability to "Keep Growing" was a potent incentive to acquire sensible habits regarding food and sleep so as to insure normal growth and good health. The results were soon apparent in increased vitality, better school work, improved disposition, happier, healthier children.

This "Keep Growing" Demonstration consumed about one hour's time each month in each class room. We believe the results are well worth the time involved. The accompanying statistics give a summary of the results and show a very real improvement in the general health level. But to really appreciate the change that has been effected you should go and look at some of the children and then recall how they looked and acted at the beginning of the work.

There is still much that can be and should be done to make this work of permanent benefit. The University Extension Division, through your local Extension Agent, assisted by the Nutrition Specialist, stands ready to again cooperate with your community if you desire to continue this work.

Very truly yours,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

Mary E. Stilwell

Mary E. Stilwell
Assistant Director.

MES-R

NUTRITION PROJECT

Preston Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Aug. 1922 to June 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 48

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 33

(Only these are included in the statistics given below).

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	3	9.09	14	42.42
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	8	24.21	12	36.36
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	2	6.06	2	6.06
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	20	60.61	3	9.09
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	0	0.0	2	6.06
		<u>99.97</u>		<u>99.99</u>

This means that of the 33 children completing the demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 33.33%

Slightly Underweight children was increased - - - 12.15%

(Due to seriously and dangerously underweight children growing up into this class)

Seriously Underweight remained relatively the same

Dangerously Underweight was decreased - - - - - 53.55%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 32

Total amount gained - - - - - 240 lbs.

Average amount gained - - - - - 7.5 lbs.

(This is a very unusual improvement and is due to the splendid cooperation of children, parents and teachers).

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Preston Community

White Pine County

1922 - 1923

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Apr.	May	Jun.	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 Bradley, Louise		9	50	45				53 $\frac{3}{4}$			57	8.75	-21.2	- 6.5
2 Funk, Eugene		5	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	41			46 $\frac{1}{2}$				47	5.50	-12.7	- 1.
3 Jensen, Oris		5	44	36 $\frac{1}{2}$			42 $\frac{1}{2}$				45	6.	-19.	- 5.5
4 Hermansen, Christie		6	44 $\frac{1}{2}$		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$					44	2.50	- 5.7	- 2.8
5 Jensen, Erma		7	45	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		42 $\frac{1}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	43 $\frac{1}{4}$		47	5.75	-20.2	- 8.
6 Henry, John		8	48		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{3}{4}$			55	7.25	-13.6	N
7 Peterson, Della		8	52	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		55 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	8.75	-26.2	-12.3
8 Whitlock, Ray		8	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50		53 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$			57	6.50	-12.3	N
9 Hermansen, Royce		9	52		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{3}{4}$		70 $\frac{1}{2}$			64	9.75	- 5.1	+10.1
10 Jensen, Lena		9	53	56 $\frac{1}{2}$		61	63	64 $\frac{3}{4}$		63 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	7.25	-15.7	- 4.8
11 Bradley, Milton		10	57		71 $\frac{2}{4}$	76 $\frac{2}{4}$	75	78		77 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	5.50	-11.4	- 4.6
12 Jensen, Blanche		11	60	81			87 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$		95	94	14.	-13.8	+ 1.1
13 Whitlock, Vonda		11	61	94	87	95		106 $\frac{1}{2}$			99	12.50	- 5.	+ 7.6
14 Bradley, Sherman		12	58	72 $\frac{1}{2}$		74	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$			86	11.75	-15.7	- 2.
15 Funk, Leo		12	60	85	74		86 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$		97 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	12.75	- 8.6	+ 5.1
16 Welch, Eldon		15	61		92 $\frac{3}{4}$		99				104	6.25	-10.4	- 4.8

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NUTRITION PROJECT

Lund Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Sept. 1922 to June 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 74

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 66

(Only these are included in the statistics given below).

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	7	10.61	35	53.03
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	19	28.78	18	27.07
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	9	13.63	4	6.06
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	29	43.94	4	6.06
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	2	3.03	5	7.57
		<u>99.99</u>		<u>99.99</u>

This means - that of the 66 children completing the demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - -	42.32%
Seriously Underweight children was decreased - -	7.57%
Dangerously Underweight children was decreased -	37.88%

Total number of children gaining - - - - -	64
Total amount gained - - - - -	431.50 lbs.
Average amount gained - - - - -	6.7 lbs.

(This means that in the nine months that this demonstration was carried on, these children made an average gain that is considerably more than the usual average for the whole year).

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Lund Community

White Pine County

1922-1923

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Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Apr.	May	Jun.	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 Smith, Vonda	1	7	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-13.3	+ .5
2 Horsley, Francis	2	7	47				47	49 $\frac{1}{4}$			52	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9.6	- 5.3
3 Oxborrow, Beth	2	8	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	47		53	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		53 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-18.3	- 4.9
4 Gardner, Florence	3	7	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$		49	49	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11.2	N
5 Gubler, Thelma	3	8	50 $\frac{1}{2}$				50	53		54	57	4	-12.3	- 5.2
6 Vance, Laverna	3	9	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$			51 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	9	-13.4	+ 2.7
7 Gardner, Sarah	4	9	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		61	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-16.4	- 5.7
8 O'Donnell, Robert	4	11	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$		72	9	-17.3	- 4.8
9 Ashby, Edith	5	11	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$			59 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$		63	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8.7	+ 1.
10 Smith, Belva	6	11	54	67			74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	76 $\frac{1}{2}$		71	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5.6	+ 7.7
11 Ashworth, Donald	7	12	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	77	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	84			83	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-11.7	+ 1.2
12 Sinfield, LaPearl	7	12	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		69	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$		80	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	-19.	- 8.4
13 Carter, Harriett	H.S.	14	60	84 $\frac{3}{4}$	89		94 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	97		99	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-14.4	- 2.1
14 Carter, Helen	H.S.	14	63	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	103		105 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	110		113	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	-15.7	- 2.6

NUTRITION PROJECT

Las Vegas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Dec. 1922 to May 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 356

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 326

(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	$\frac{\#}{\%}$	$\%$	$\#$	$\%$
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	98	30.06	135	41.41
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	91	27.91	91	27.91
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	57	17.49	38	11.66
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	73	22.39	52	15.95
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	7	2.15	10	3.07
		<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>

This means - that of the 326 children completing this demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 11.00%
 Seriously Underweight children was decreased - - 5.83%
 Dangerously Underweight children was decreased - 6.44%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 259
 Total amount gained - - - - - 786 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 3 lbs.

(This means that in the six months of the year when the least gain is usually made, these children made an average gain which is considerably greater than the average for the Fall months which is the usual gaining season.)

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Las Vegas Community

Clark County

1922 - 1923

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 DeLaCruz, Mercedes	1A	8	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$		53 $\frac{1}{2}$		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	10.	-23.2	- 5.0
2 Law, Orpha	1A	6	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$		51 $\frac{3}{4}$		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	3.	- 7.8	- 2.2
3 Hanford, Gerard	1B	6	50	47 $\frac{3}{4}$		50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$		57	4.50	-13.2	- 8.3
4 SantaCruz, Louis	1B	10	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{4}$		63 $\frac{3}{4}$		63 $\frac{1}{2}$		65	10.75	-21.9	- 2.7
5 Snyder, Christina	1B	8	52	54			55 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$		63	5.75	-14.3	- 5.1
6 Boyd, Victor	2	8	50	53 $\frac{3}{4}$		56 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	58		59	4.25	- 8.9	- 1.7
7 Park, John Wm.	2	7	48	50		52 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	54		54	4.	- 7.4	N
8 Campbell, Earl	3	10	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$			67 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$		68	6.25	- 8.1	+ 1.1
9 Tate, Alice	3	8	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	55		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	60 $\frac{1}{4}$		57	5.25	- 3.5	+ 5.7
10 Zeuler, Anna	3	9	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$		67	9.25	-23.1	- 9.3
11 Vasquez, Doria	3	12	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	113 $\frac{1}{4}$		115	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$		79	-3.	+43.3	+39.5
12 Laub, Mable	5B	11	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	73		77 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		82	10.25	-10.9	+ 1.5
13 Clark, Paulina	7	12	62	88 $\frac{1}{2}$		100	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$		106	15.	-16.5	- 2.3
14 Dutton, Robert	7	13	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	76		78 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		87	4.50	-12.6	- 7.4
15 Krazier, George	7	13	63	90		94 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$		109	7.25	-17.4	-10.8
16 Moeock, Mary	8	12	64	99 $\frac{1}{2}$		102	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106		115	6.50	-13.5	- 7.8

NUTRITION PROJECT

St. Thomas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Nov. 1922 to May 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 57

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 55
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below).

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	21	38.16	27	49.09
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	17	30.90	19	34.54
Seriously Underweight (7-9%) :	5	9.09	2	3.63
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	9	16.36	4	7.27
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	3	5.46	3	5.46
		<u>99.99</u>		<u>99.99</u>

This means - that of the 55 children completing this demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 10.83%
 Seriously Underweight children was decreased- - 5.36%
 Dangerously Underweight children was decreased- 9.09%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 41
 Total amount gained - - - - - 120.75 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 2.9 lbs.

(This means that in the six months of the year when the least gain is usually made, these children made an average gain which is considerably greater than the average for the Fall months which is the usual gaining season.)

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

St. Thomas Community

Clark County

1922 - 1923

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 Syphus, Eleanor	1	6	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	50	56	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	51	13	-15.9	+ 1.7
2 Chadburn, Mildred	2	7	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	57	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	59	2	- 3.4	N
3 Murphy, Geneve	4	9	52	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{4}$		62 $\frac{1}{4}$		60	64	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-19.5	- 6.2
4 Whitmore, Opal	4	10	53 $\frac{1}{4}$			59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$		62	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	5	-12.5	- 5.1
5 Browning, Rosemary	5	11	54 $\frac{1}{2}$		67 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	68 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	71	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4.6	N
6 Hannig, Vera	5	10	53		66 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	69	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	3	- 1.8	+ 2.6
7 Roesberry, Edith	5	10	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		58	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-10.8	- 4.2
8 Conger, Bculah	6	11	59		88 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1.7	+11.7
9 Prince, Euzell	6	11	62 $\frac{1}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	85	86	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3	- 15.5	-12.5
10 Roesberry, Louis	6	13	63 $\frac{3}{4}$		102 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$		106 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	109	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5.7	- 1.8
11 Sellers, Glen	6	12	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		68	70			71	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-10.5	- 6.9
12 Browning, Elizabeth	7	13	59		95 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	99	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	5	+ 3.	+ 8.3
13 Gibson, Catherine	7	12	63		91 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	7	-17.6	-11.3
14 Strasser, Myrtle	7	12	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		68	71	72	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	91	4	-25.2	-20.9

NUTRITION PROJECT

Overton Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Dec. 1922 to May 1923.

Total number of Children examined - - - - - 138
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 124
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	38	30.65	51	41.13
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	45	36.29	45	36.29
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	21	16.93	13	10.48
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	18	14.52	15	12.09
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	2	1.61	0	0
		<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>

This means - that of the 124 children completing this demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 10.48%
 Seriously Underweight children was decreased - - 6.45%
 Dangerously Underweight children was decreased - 2.43%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 68
 Total amount gained - - - - - 172 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 2.5 lbs.

While this average gain is not as great as that secured in some other communities in Clark County, we believe it is fairly good, considering the fact that a large number of the seriously and dangerously underweight children are handicapped on serious physical defects, such as infected tonsils and bad teeth. In spite of this the general health level was decidedly raised.

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Overton Community

Clark County

1922 - 1923

58

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 Robinson, Rula	1	6	47	45		47 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$		46	49	1	- 8.2	- 6.1
2 Marshall, Harry	1	7	50	55 $\frac{1}{4}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$		57	58	2.25	- 4.7	- 1.7
3 Allsop, Glen	3	8	51	56 $\frac{3}{4}$			58 $\frac{3}{4}$		58 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	1.75	- 7.	- 4.1
4 Huntsman, Emma	3	10	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$		57	53	.50	+ 6.6	+ 7.5
5 McDonald, Ila	4	10	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$		62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64		61 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	2.	-12.5	- 9.5
6 Huntsman, Flora	5	10	58	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		86 $\frac{1}{4}$	87		85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	3.	- 5.3	- 1.7
7 Huntsman, Lee	5	13	65	111 $\frac{1}{2}$		117 $\frac{1}{2}$	119			120	7.50	- 7.1	- .8
8 Robinson, Rose	5	13	61	86 $\frac{1}{4}$		93 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$		94 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	8.25	-13.4	- 7.3
9 Averett, Ada	6	11	57	72		78 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$		79	82	7.	-12.2	- 3.4
10 Batty, Orlo	6	14	64	107 $\frac{1}{2}$		114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		115 $\frac{1}{4}$	117	7.75	- 8.1	- 1.5
11 Lytle, John	6	11	55	70 $\frac{3}{4}$		76 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$		74 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	3.25	- 5.7	- 1.
12 Ovard, Helen	6	11	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	74		79 $\frac{1}{4}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	5.25	- 9.7	- 5.8
13 Johnson, Clarence	8	14	64	109		115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$			117	6.50	- 5.9	- 1.3
14 Perkins, Howard	8	14	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$		99 $\frac{1}{2}$			109	106	10.75	- 7.3	+ 2.8
15 Tobler, Irvin	8	14	67	128		132	132 $\frac{3}{4}$		131	131	3.	- 2.3	N

NUTRITION PROJECT

Bunkerville Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Dec. 1922 to May 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 97
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 96
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	27	28.12	40	41.67
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	27	28.13	21	21.87
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	15	15.63	21	21.88
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	21	21.87	8	8.33
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	6	6.25	6	6.25
		<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>

This means - that of the 96 children completing this demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 1.69%
 Slightly Underweight children was decreased - - - - - 6.26%
 Seriously Underweight was increased - - - - - 6.25%

(Due to a number of dangerously underweight children gaining enough to remove them into this class).

Dangerously underweight children decreased - - - - - 13.54%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 57
 Total amount gained - - - - - 208.25 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 3.65 lbs.

This means that in the six months of the year when the least gain is usually made, 57 of the 96 children made an average gain of 3.65 lbs. which is considerably more than the usual gain.

A large number of the children who did not gain had serious physical handicaps, such as infected tonsils and bad teeth, which we feel was a large factor in preventing a gain.

There is also a very real need for the greater use of milk, vegetables and cooked cereal in the diet.

However, for the first year's work we feel that fair results were obtained.

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Bunkerville Community

Clark County

1922 - 1923

Mrs. Mary Leavitt, Local Leader

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.
1 Bunker, Edith	2	7	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	55	57		57	56	59	5.	-13.4	- 5.1
2 Bowman, Mada	2	7	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$		53	54	54	4.50	-10.6	N
3 Nagley, Lloyd	1	6	46	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$		47	48	49	6.25	-12.7	- 2.
4 Hafen, Pearl	1	6	48		42	54 $\frac{1}{2}$		53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	10.50	-17.6	+ 2.9
5 Waite, Denzel	3	8	50	53	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60			59	7.	-10.1	+ 1.7
6 Adams, Durell	4	9	52	57		64	68	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	9.50	-10.9	+ 3.9
7 Bunker, Reva	4	9	51	53 $\frac{1}{2}$		54	56	56	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	2.75	-12.3	- 7.8
8 Bunker, Wanda	6	11	57	75		76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	5.50	- 8.5	- 1.8
9 Cottom, Rulon	6	11	59	81 $\frac{1}{2}$		87	84	84	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	5.	- 7.3	- 1.7
10 Wittwer, Maurine	6	12	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$		101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	8.	- 3.4	+ 4.4
11 Leavitt, Lee	7	15	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	107		111	112			118	5.	- 9.2	- 5.1
12 Reber, Leali	7	10	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	104		108	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	107		112	3.	- 7.1	- 4.4
13 Knight, Ben	8	13	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	111		120	124	122 $\frac{1}{2}$		115	11.50	- 3.5	+ 6.5
14 Leavitt, Adele	8	14	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$		102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	100		113	4.50	-15.5	-11.5
15 Witwer, Ellis	8	14	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	105		132	132	129 $\frac{1}{4}$		135	24.25	-22.2	- 4.2
16 Witwer, Lalla	8	14	60	88 $\frac{3}{4}$		92 $\frac{1}{2}$	94			99	5.25	-10.3	- 5.0

NUTRITION PROJECT

Caliente Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Oct. 1922 to May, 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 98

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 85
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	Original Statistics		Final Statistics	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	19	22.3	29	34.1
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	17	20.0	33	38.8
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	15	17.6	6	7.0
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	33	38.8	15	17.7
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	1	1.2	2	2.3
		99.9		99.9

This means - that of the 85 children completing this demonstration, the number of

Normal children was increased - - - - - 11.8%
 Slightly Underweight children was increased - - - - - 18.8%
 (Due to gains made from the Seriously and
 dangerously underweight groups)
 Seriously Underweight children was decreased- - - - - 10.6%
 Dangerously Underweight children was decreased- - - - - 21.1%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 71
 Total amount gained- - - - - 312.25 lbs.
 Average amount gained - - - - - 4.4 lbs.

(This means that during the eight months, from October to May, in spite of the severe cold weather, these children made a greater gain than most children do for the entire year. We believe this unusually good gain is largely due to the increased use of fresh milk, particularly in the 1st and 2d grades, where milk was served at school during the morning recess.)

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Caliente Community

Lincoln County

1922-1923

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	N+W.	Lbs Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
1 Anderson, Gerald	1	5	41	37	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39	2	- 5.1	N
2 Cook, Leonard	1	6	45	42		46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.6	+ .6
3 Mackelprang, Geneva	1	6	45	38	43	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{4}$		47	6	-19.2	- 6.2
4 Culverwill, Louise	2	8	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53	4	- 7.5	N
5 Duffin, Pres	2	6	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	4	- 7.1	+ .1
6 " Tom	2	7	50	52	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	59	59	57	58	5	-10.3	- 1.7
7 Foremaster, Harold	2	8	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	69	8	- 8.7	+ 2.9
8 Cook, Ashley	3	9	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	5	-10.2	- 2.3
9 Carson, Ida	5	10	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	82				89	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-16.3	- 8.
10 Denton, Lester	5	12	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$		72 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-15.	-10.3
11 Pace, Lawrence	5	10	54	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-13.3	- 4.6
12 Jeffs, Alta	6	11	58	72	76	80 $\frac{1}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	85	9	-15.3	- 4.7
13 Mackie, Craig	6	12	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	86	7	- 9.3	- 1.2
14 Corkish, Robert	8	14	60	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		95	97	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.8	- 2.6
15 Dunlap, Gussie	8	13	66	103	114	117 $\frac{3}{4}$		117 $\frac{3}{4}$	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	121	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-14.9	- 6.8
16 Liston, Reeves	8	15	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$		110 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-12.8	- 1.4

NUTRITION PROJECT

Panaca Community

Lincoln County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION STATISTICS

Oct. 1922 to May, 1923.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 73

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 68
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Original Statistics</u>		<u>Final Statistics</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	21	30.9	39	57.4
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	22	32.1	15	22.0
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7	10.3	4	5.9
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	15	22.0	2	2.9
Seriously Overweight (16% & up)	3	4.5	8	11.7
		99.8		99.9

This means - that of the 68 children completing this demonstration, the number of

- Normal children was increased - - - - - 26.5%
- Slightly Underweight children was decreased - - - - - 10.1%
- Seriously Underweight children was decreased - - - - - 4.4%
- Dangerously Underweight children was decreased - - - - - 19.1%

Total number of children gaining - - - - - 65
 Total amount gained - - - - - 296.25 lbs
 Average amount gained - - - - - 4.56 lbs

(This means that during the eight months, from October to May, in spite of the severe cold weather, these children made a greater average gain than most children do for the entire year.)

Panaca Community

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Lincoln County

1922 - 1923

Name	Grade	Age	Ht.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Feb.	Apr.	May	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var.	Final % Var.
1. Hansen, Elsie	1	7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	42		45		48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-20.7	- 8.5
2. Lee, Leona	1	5	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		38		40	39	43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-12.8	- 9.3
3. " Ula	1	6	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	45		48 $\frac{1}{4}$		51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.	+ 3.
4. Goodman, Manuel	2	8	48	53		56 $\frac{1}{4}$		61	60	55	7	- 3.6	+ 9.1
5. Wadsworth, Don	2	7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$		50 $\frac{1}{4}$		52	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6.5	- 1.4
6. Lee, Murray	3	9	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	57	58	55	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4.5	+ 5.4
7. Gentry, Gerald	4	10	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	68	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	4	- 2.2	+ 3.7
8. Mathews, Vera	4	10	56 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	72	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	77	77	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-12.3	N
9. Wadsworth, Glen	4	9	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	74	70	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6.4	+ 5.7
10. Mathews, Sam	5	14	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	113	114	120	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	126	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.3	- 5.9
11. Wadsworth, Frank	5	15	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	115	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	12	-11.4	- 1.3
12. Edwards, Eva	6	10	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	77	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-12.3	- 6.5
13. Adair, Clarissa	7	14	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-23.7	-18.4
14. Mathews, Jay	7	12	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	84	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5.8	+ 1.7
15. Long, Elmo	8	15	66	111	112	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	114	115	118	127	7	-12.6	- 5.5
16. Wadsworth, Jay	8	13	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	126	132	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	125	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6.8	+ 5.6

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION CHART

Name Leo Funk

Age 13 years 14 years

Demonstration Starts Aug 1922

Sept
Ends June 1923

Height 60 ins.

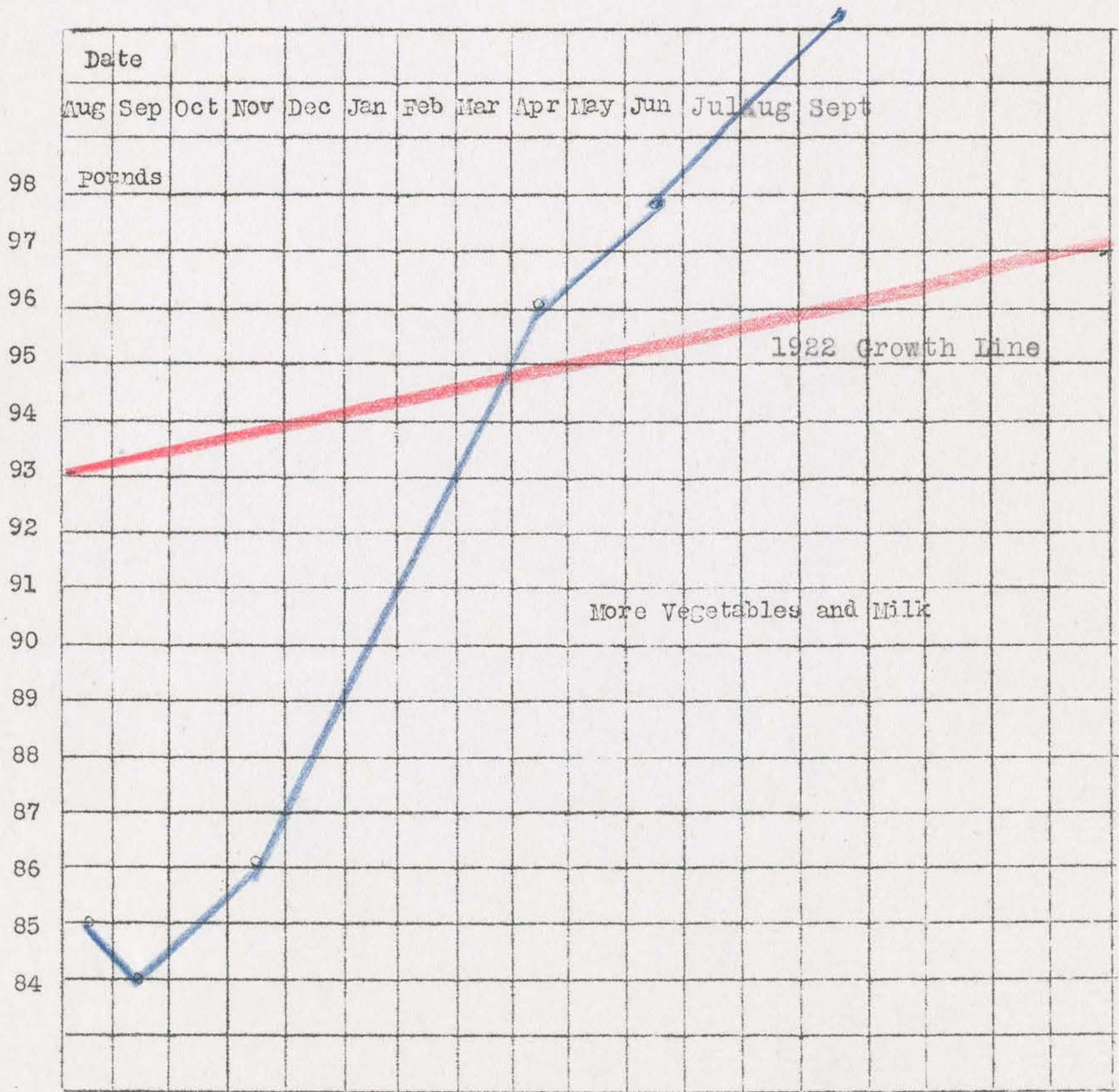
Height 64 $\frac{1}{2}$

Weight 85 lbs

Weight 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs 101 $\frac{1}{2}$

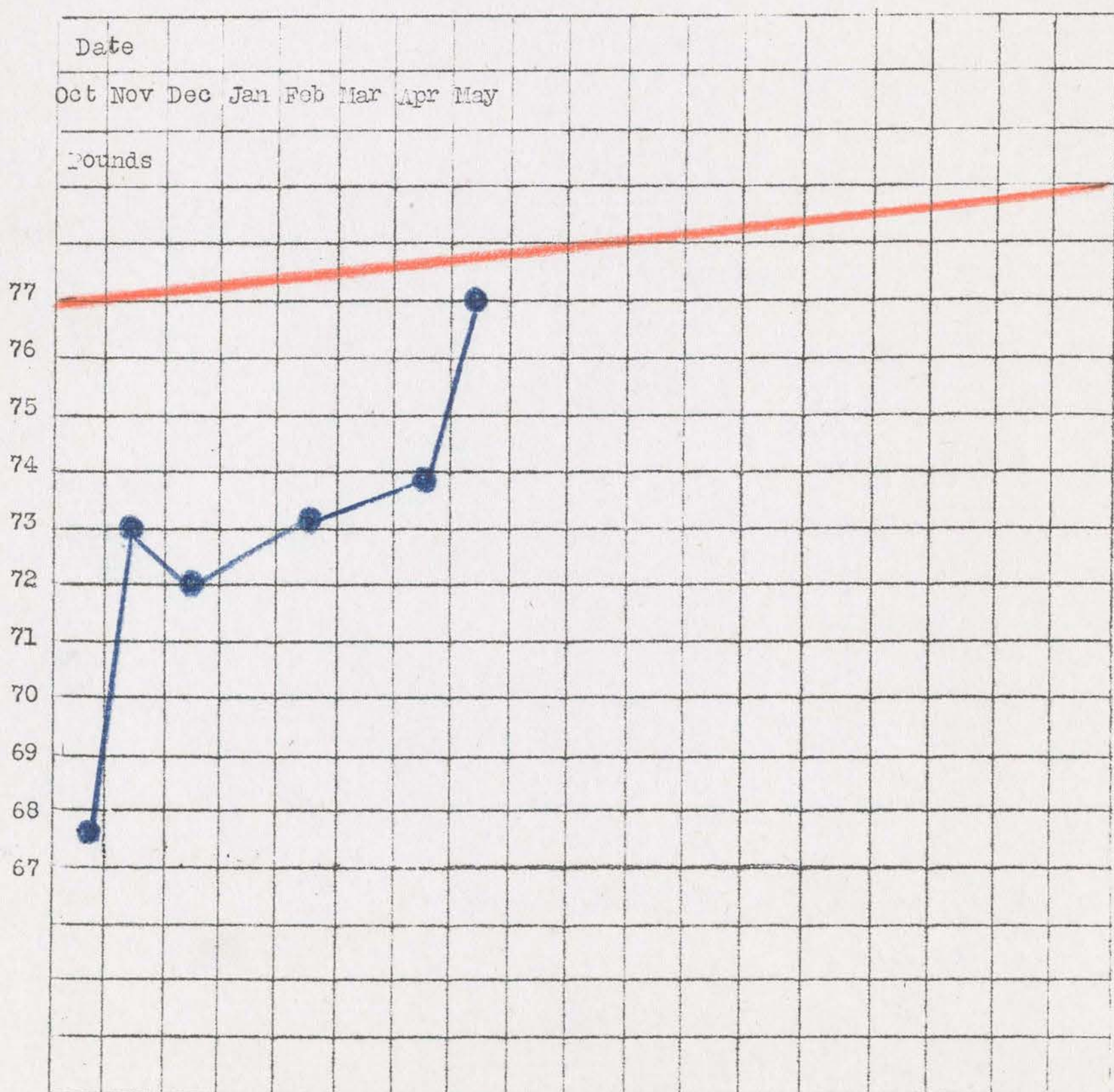
Percent from normal -8.6

Percent from normal ~~-5.1~~ 12.1



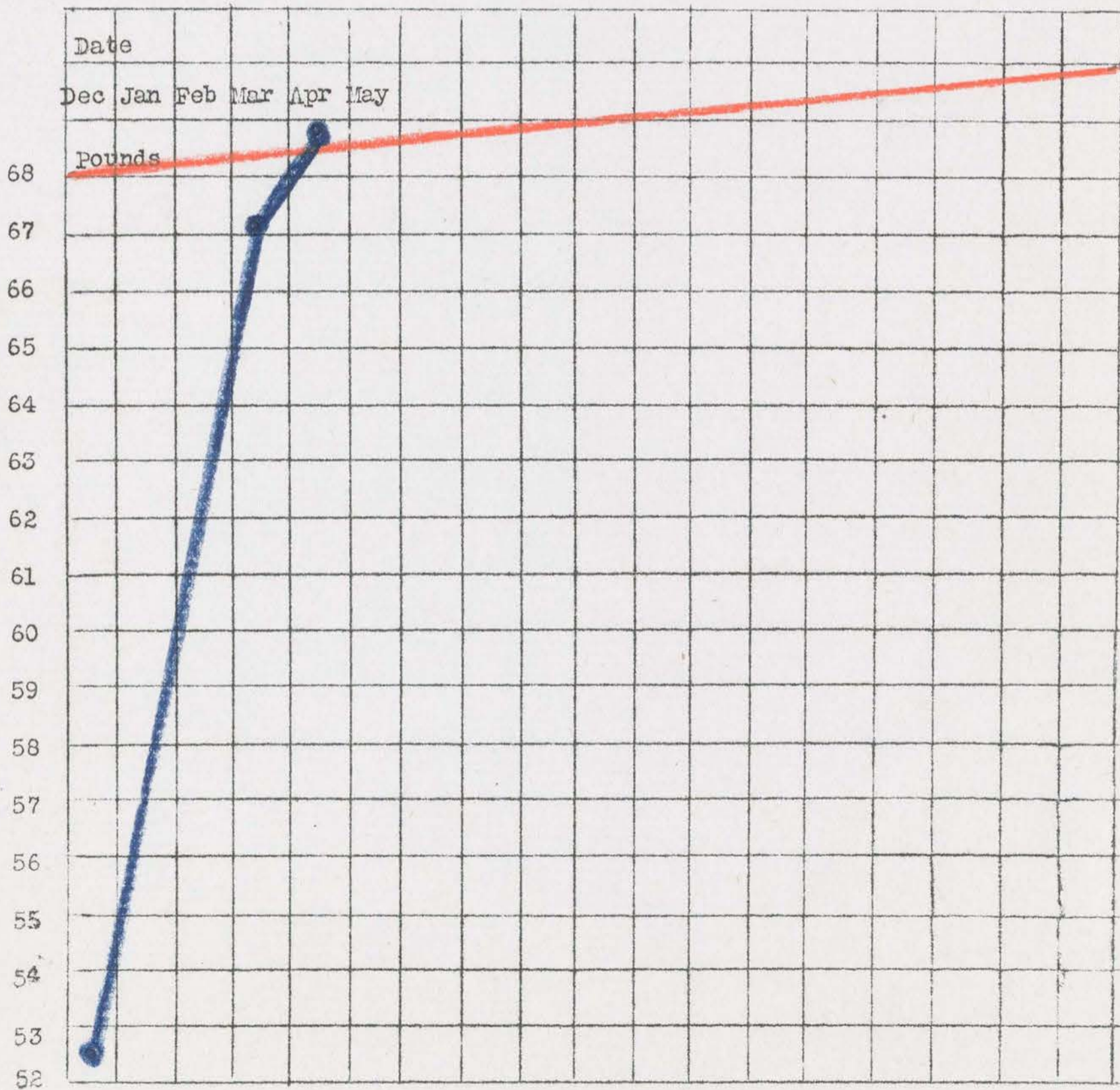
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION CHART

Name Vera Mathews Age 10 years
 Demonstration starts Oct 1922 Ends May 1923
 Height 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Height _____
 Weight 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Weight 77 lbs.
 Per cent from Normal -12.3 Per cent from Normal Normal



KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION CHART

Name Earl Campbell Age 10 years
 Demonstration starts Dec 1922 Ends May 1923
 Height $53\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Height _____
 Weight $52\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Weight $68\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Per cent from Normal -8.1 Per cent from Normal +1.1



KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION CHART

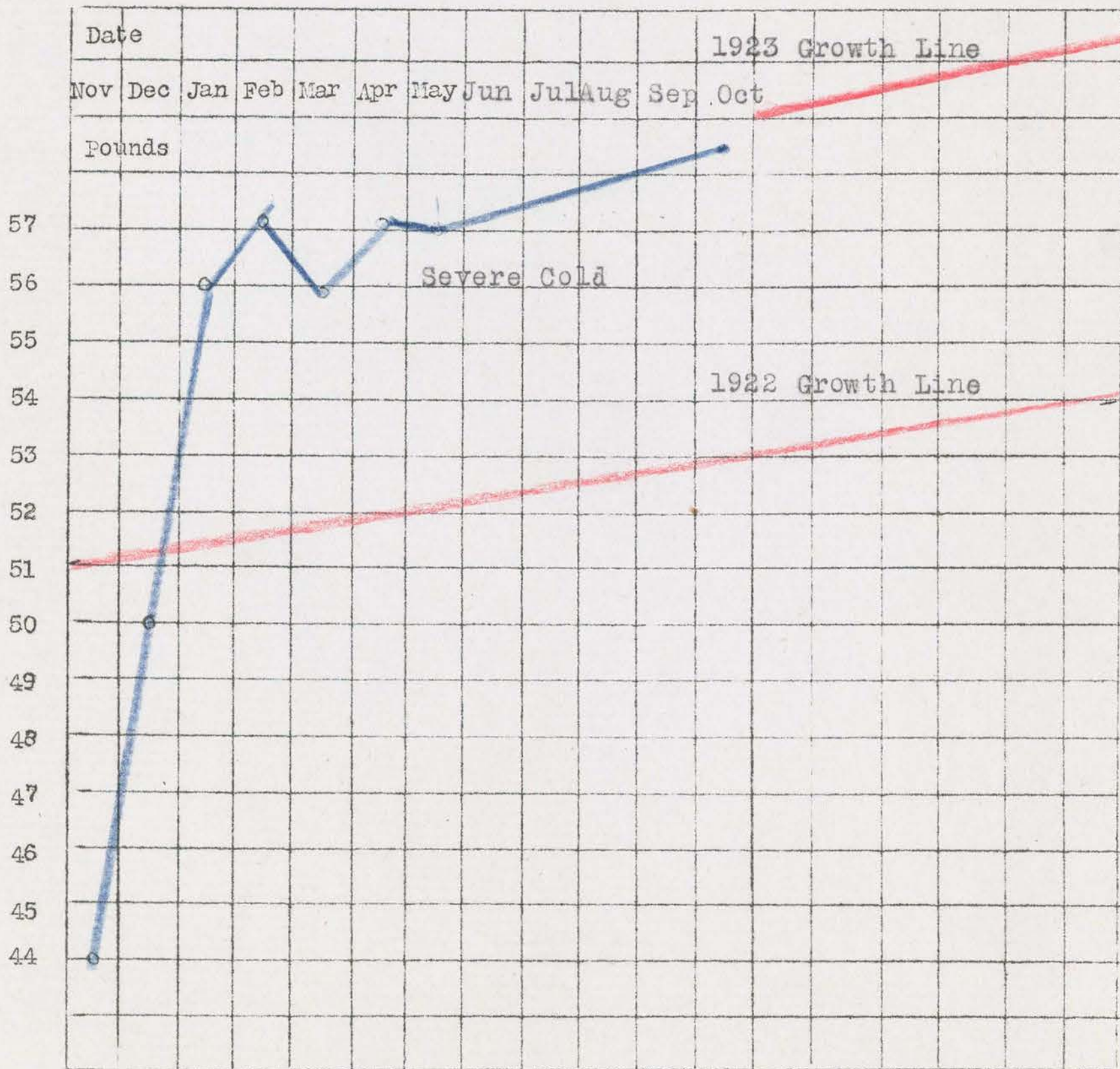
Name Eleanor Syphus Age 6 years

Demonstration starts Nov 1922 Ends ~~October~~ May 1923

Height 48½ ins. Height 50

Weight 44 lbs. Weight 57 lbs.

Per cent from Normal -13.9 Per cent from Normal +11.7 - .8



NUTRITION PROJECT
KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION SUMMARY

Community _____

County _____

Grade	Number Examined	Number Normal	Slightly Underweight	Seriously Underweight	Dangerously Underweight	Seriously Overweight
TOTALS						

%

- Normal (N & up to 15% above)
- Slightly Underweight (1-6%)
- Seriously Underweight (7-9%)
- Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)
- Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)

(Date of examination)

(Examined By)

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

_____ Community

_____ County

_____ Grade

_____ Local Leader

NAME	Age	Ht.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var.	Final %Var.

72

MONTHLY HEALTH REPORT

Name _____ Age _____

Weight _____ Height _____

Should Weigh _____

Gained _____ lbs. Lost _____ lbs.

Physical Defects: _____

Suggestions: _____



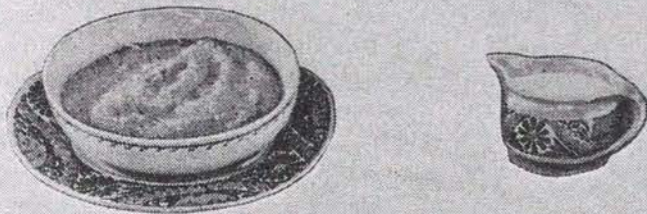
74

Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

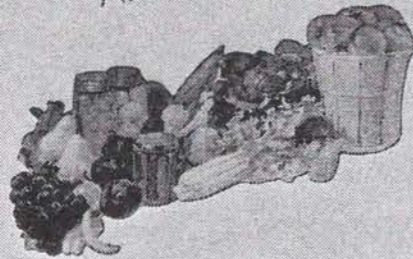
NUTRITION PROJECT



A TYPICAL MALNOURISHED CHILD WHO DID NOT
"KEEP GROWING"



ANTIDOTE



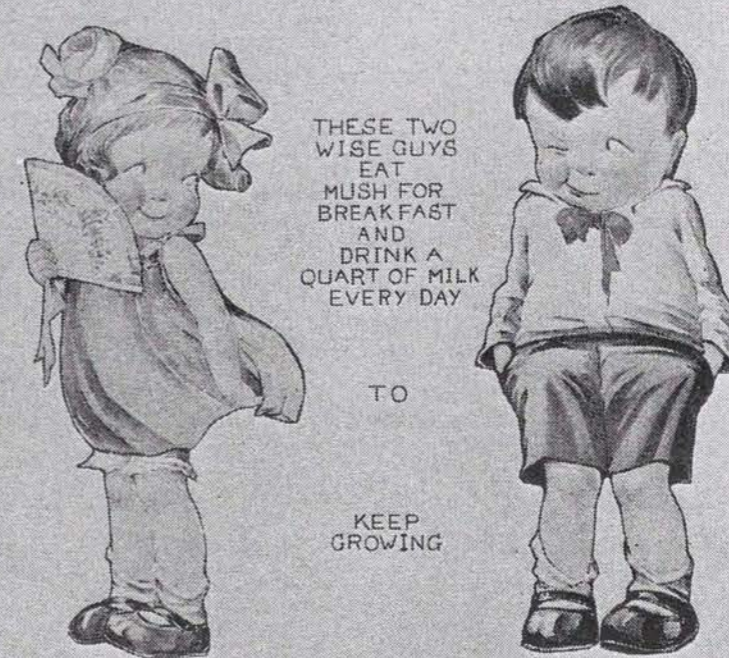
**KEEP
GROWING**



COOKED MUSH FOR BREAKFAST
SURE MAKES US
KEEP GROWING

DEMONSTRATION

**KEEP
GROWING**



THESE TWO
WISE GUYS
EAT
MUSH FOR
BREAKFAST
AND
DRINK A
QUART OF MILK
EVERY DAY

TO

KEEP
GROWING

DEMONSTRATION

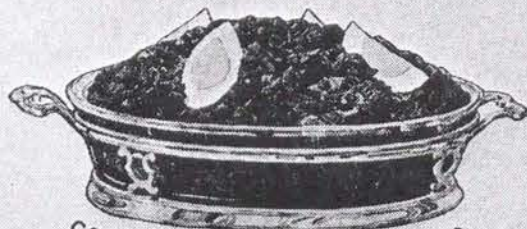
Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

74



Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations .

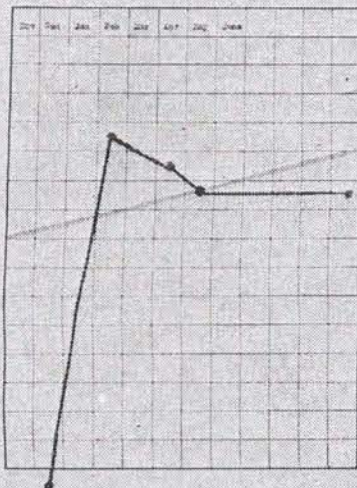
KEEP GROWING



GREEN VEGETABLES HELP US TO
KEEP GROWING

DEMONSTRATION

NAME: Pearl DeFoe
AGE: 4 years
WEIGHT: 44 lbs.
HEIGHT: 41 in.
VARIATION: -1.0

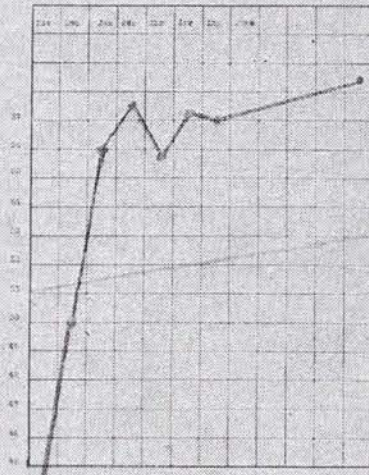


KEEP GROWING



DEMONSTRATION

NAME: Robert Miller
AGE: 2 years
WEIGHT: 28 lbs.
HEIGHT: 34 in.
VARIATION: -1.0

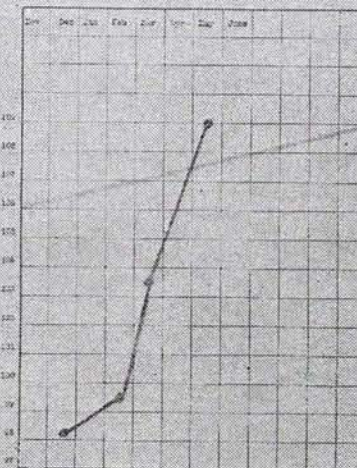


HIT I CAN LICK ANY
COFFEE KID IN THE
NEIGHBORHOOD
BECAUSE
- I DRINK MILK -



DEMONSTRATION

NAME: Robert Miller
AGE: 2 years
WEIGHT: 34 lbs.
HEIGHT: 34 in.
VARIATION: -1.0



Fosters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

0

0



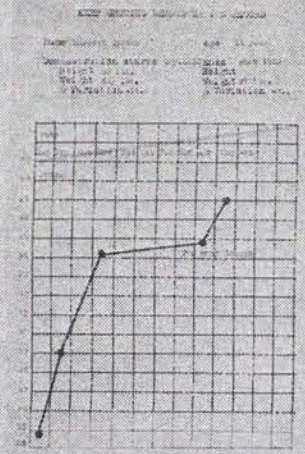
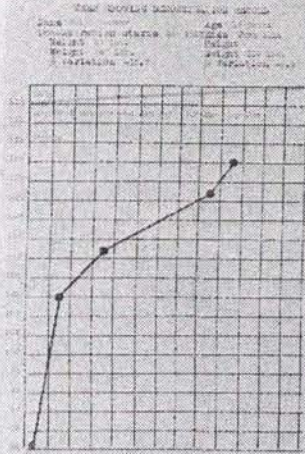
76

Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

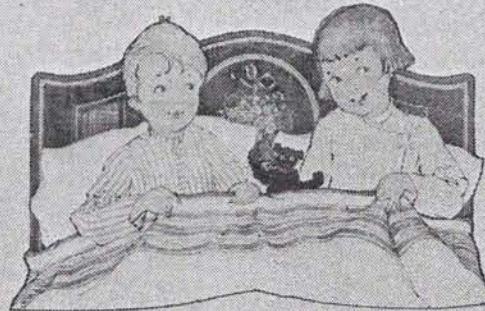
**KEEP GROWING
DEMONSTRATION**



WHERE'S MY
COOKED MUSH
AND MILK



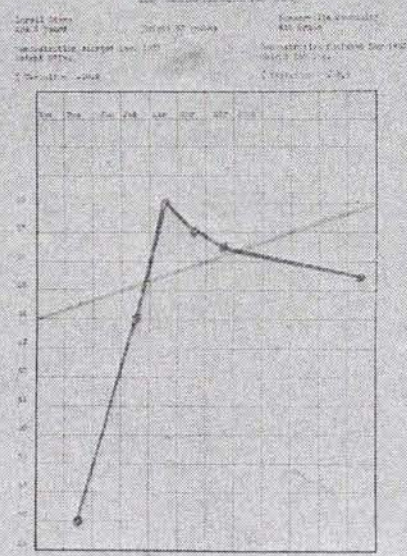
KEEP



TEN HOURS SLEEP EVERY NIGHT HELPS
US
KEEP GROWING



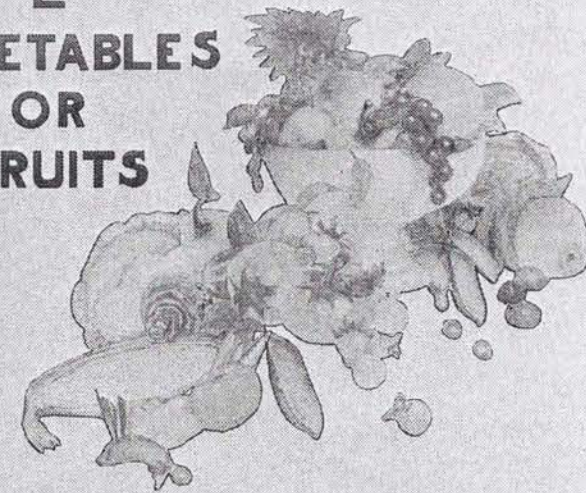
DEMONSTRATION



GROWING

NEVADA'S GOAL

**2
VEGETABLES
OR
FRUITS**



AND



**A
QUART OF MILK**

**EVERY DAY
FOR
EVERY PERSON**

Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

0

0

77

Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

KEEP GROWING



SAMMY SMART
GOT THE
GOLD STAR
BECAUSE
HE KEPT JUST
THE
RIGHT WEIGHT

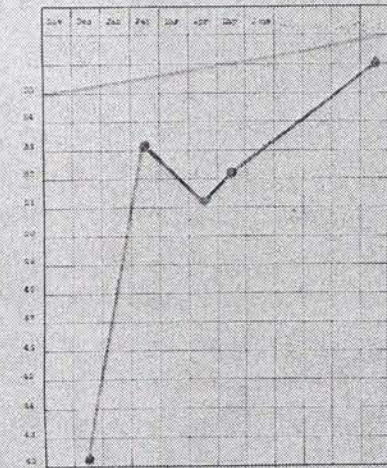
BRUSH YOUR TEETH
TAKE YOUR BATH
DRINK YOUR MILK
EAT ALL YOUR NICE FOOD
PLAY IN THE NICE FRESH AIR
GO TO BED EARLY
AND GO RIGHT TO SLEEP
THEN YOU WILL BE SPRY AND
CHILDREN



DOLLY DINGLE
GOT THE
SILVER STAR
BECAUSE
SHE GAINED
THE
MOST WEIGHT
IN
HER CLASS

DEMONSTRATION

Sammy Smart, 4 years, 40 lbs. 10 mos. 1932
Dolly Dingle, 4 years, 45 lbs. 10 mos. 1932



KEEP GROWING

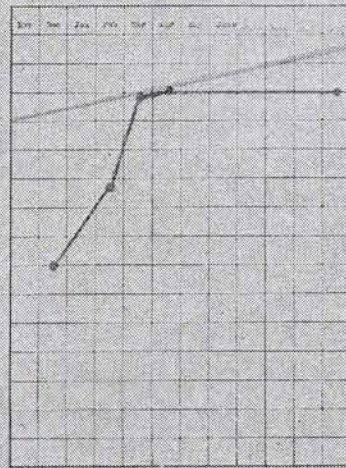
IM A WISE GUY
I EAT
A GREEN LEAF VEGETABLE
A ROOT VEGETABLE AND
COOKED MUSH AND I
DRINK A QUART OF MILK
EVERY DAY
TO KEEP GROWING



DEMONSTRATION



Wise Guy, 4 years, 40 lbs. 10 mos. 1932



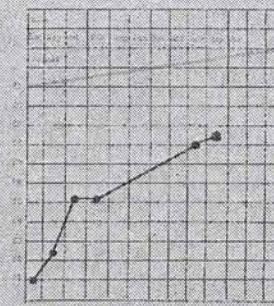
KEEP GROWING



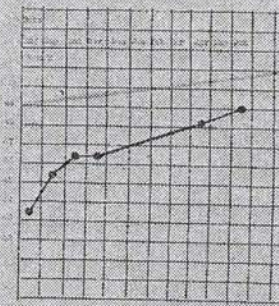
DEMONSTRATION



Child, 4 years, 40 lbs. 10 mos. 1932



Child, 4 years, 45 lbs. 10 mos. 1932



Posters Used in Nevada Keep Growing Demonstrations

Nevada's Nutrition Project
A First Grade That Kept Growing

In Caliente, Nevada, a little railroad town, with about a hundred children and one dairy of 5 cows. The rest was canned milk or coffee.

October 1922 - All of the 1st grade children were underweight and eight of them dangerously underweight, i.e., more than 10%.

They were given a big cup of hot milk at each morning recess, the money for which was donated by the Odd Fellows and the Homemakers' Club.

Results - December 1922

6 children up to standard weight and none are dangerously underweight - and

The dairyman has had to import 5 new cows.

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Nevada's Nutrition Project



Little Vegetable Men

At a "Keep Growing" Achievement Day

Health plays are a big factor in selling nutrition facts to the general public.

All of our 8 community "Keep Growing" Demonstrations held an Achievement Day with a program by the children.

Nevada's Nutrition Project



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Nevada's Nutrition Project
Corrective Feeding Demonstrations



"Eat and Grow Thin" in Preston, Nevada.

We lost $27\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 6 months substituting
vegetables and fruit for pies and cake.



"Eat and Grow Fat" in Preston, Nevada.

We gained 35 lbs. in 6 months by drinking
milk and taking more sleep - and we did it in spite
of spring cleaning and gardening, and everything.

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 Corrective Feeding Demonstrations



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 of spring cleaning and gardening, and everything.

U N I V E R S I T Y O F N E V A D A

Agricultural Extension Division,

Cecil W. Creel,

Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CLUB WORK

-in-

(Home and Community Projects)

-for-

1 9 2 3

by

Mary E. Stilwell,

Assistant Director.

CLUB WORK.

During 1923 club work has made two improvements:

1. Broadening the scope of work. Before 1922 practically the only girls' club work done in Nevada was in the clothing project, with a very little cooking. The reason given for this was that all the club work was carried on by state workers from the main office and that the clothing club project was the easiest to carry on in this way. During 1922 little or no change in the type of work was possible due to the assistant director being unfamiliar with the condition within the state.

During 1923 the Home Economics club work has been expanded to include clothing, food preparation, canning, and gardening; and poultry. However, during the latter part of the year poultry has been taken over as the agricultural project. I believe this is a mistake for poultry in Nevada is not generally a farm industry like hay, potatoes and dairying, but is primarily for the home production of food as a means of furnishing women and girls with the pin money necessary to achieve their goals in such projects as home improvement, clothing and recreation.

The "Keep Growing" demonstration as a club project was tried in 1 community this year and failed as a club project altho the demonstration was actually completed due to the change in the women agents. The rest of the Keep Growing demonstrations were carried on as community demonstrations in which parents, children, and schools, all cooperated. This cooperation is, I believe, vital to this demonstration but can be secured in a club demonstration in small communities where not more than 20 or 30 children are enrolled. The Keep Growing demonstration as a club project will be tried out again in Washoe County this year.

2. Better club organization work. The few clubs that have been carried on have been conducted in a more business like and systematic manner, giving the children much better training in carrying on meetings, keeping records, putting on project demonstrations, achievement days, etc. The clubs, as organizations, have received community recognition through their demonstrations and achievement days and have displayed real organization ability in raising money to send their members to the Club camp.

Project leaders in most cases have really functioned altho it will still take time and patience to outgrow the feeling prevalent throughout the state, that the state office will take full responsibility for club work and really do the local leaders work. In most districts we shall refuse to organize

clubs in communities where there is not a willing and responsible local leader, able to meet with the club twice a month (once when the agent is not there) and even to carry on the club for two or three months when the agent is out of the district. We have improved in this respect in most parts of the state, but there is room for more improvement.

There was a high percentage of completion in club work except in those districts where a change in personnel of agents has occurred, and a change is a very real handicap in club work. In the southeastern district Miss Barker worked hard on club work in the Fall of 1922 and the spring of 1923. She enrolled 95 club members and spent considerable time in training project leaders so they could carry on the work when she left for work in other parts of the district. But her resignation and the long interval without an agent were quite disastrous. In White Pine and Lincoln Counties, the girls did the actual work. Then the organization went to pieces and few official records were sent in, altho the project work was actually done. In Clark County, after an excellent training school for club leaders, nothing came of the work, because Miss Barker's personal influence was removed. The state office was at fault in not placing the responsibility for this follow up work on the shoulders of the very capable agent of this county and he was diffident about volunteering in the matter. It is another case where a unified program and joint responsibility was needed. The two agents in this county are now working much more closely together on club projects.

In the northwestern district when the woman agent resigned, the man agent volunteered to assume responsibility for the clothing club work and carried it on very successfully, even under the handicap of a change in local leaders and only a small amount of help from the assistant director.

Nevada's First Annual Club Camp. An annual club camp was inaugurated this year to take the place of the former club roundup. This time was changed from May till July to enable rural school children from the northern part of the state to attend. The place was changed from the University Campus to the University Farm, three miles south of Reno.

Big tents were used to accommodate the club members and they hugely enjoyed the camp life. Semi-military discipline was maintained with flag raising, morning inspection, etc. The mornings were devoted to project group instruction and the afternoons to sight seeing, swimming, visiting the university, etc.

Livestock, poultry and potatoes, were the agricultural projects, and canning, health, and basketry, the home projects taken up. The girls put on two team demonstrations in poultry and canning. Instruction was given by

University instructors, Extension Agents, project leaders, and officers of the Public Health Unit.

Project leaders conferences were held during the children's rest period each day and many interesting questions brought up.

The commissary was in charge of the woman assistant director and the University chef reigned in the little old cook house. Army style service was used and wholesome but simple menus were served, including all the food the points emphasized in our Keep Growing demonstrations, i. e. cooked mush for breakfast, two vegetables a day, and a quart of milk. A rule was made that everybody, adults as well as children, had to take some of everything. When the camp started about two-thirds of the children protested against vegetables and half of them did not want milk; but the assistant director stood at the end of the serving table and kept an eye on the serving line. A little firmness regarding "no vegetables, no dessert," etc. and the example of the crowd worked wonders. By the end of the camp all but about 6 children had been won over and were for once in their lives eating as they should; and the grown ups managed to survive without coffee.

Songs, yells, games, bonfires, a dance, motion pictures, swimming, an automobile tour, and the daily camp paper all played their part in the camp recreation.

Our camp was an excellent publicity feature and soon became the most popular place in the state. All the notables from the Governor down was anxious to come out and speak to the club members. A most impressive service was held on the last day as a Memorial for the late President Harding.

There was an attendance of 130 boys and girls and 9 project leaders, representing 6 of the 9 agricultural counties. The southeastern district was unable to send any representative because of the long distance and large expense. But this year we hope that at least one club delegate can come from each of these counties.

Altogether the club camp was a big stimulus to club work and we plan to continue it on much the same plan for another year.

Suggestions for next year.

1. Records need to be simplified. I believe that in spite of all our efforts our club records are still too complicated in one respect- that is the club story now required. Practically none of our club work is done in cooperation with

the schools. Many of our club members are foreign children. The majority of children are younger than is usual in other states. All these factors make it very difficult to secure stories that are of real value in publicity. On the other hand children dread the story writing so much that they frequently stay out of club work or drop it before the end of the year rather than face the ordeal of story writing.

In Nevada we are trying to change living habits through practical club demonstrations. The story is no real help in this work. I therefore make the following suggestions:

1. That the individual club story be omitted as a requirement for individual completion.

2. That a collective story be substituted, written on behalf of the club, by a committee of one or more members, and that this club story be a requirement of the standard club, and also for individual completion, that is, no individual record shall be accepted as complete unless the club story is written. What children want do for themselves they will do for the benefit of their club. I believe this will give us better publicity material than we are now receiving and will remove an impeding factor in club work.

CLUB REPORT IN HOME ECONOMICS PROJECTS FOR 1923.

	Clothing		Meal Preparation		Hot School Lunch		Keep Growing		Canning		Garden		Totals	
	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C	E	C
Clark	24	0							13	0			37	0
Lincoln	13	0	Change of Agents										13	0
White Pine	45	28											45	28
Elko	33	20			4	1			4	4	9	9	50	34
Humboldt	10	8											10	8
Pershing	12	12	5	4							5	4	22	20
Washoe	45	44			1	1			14	5			60	50
Totals	182	112	5	4	5	2			31	9	14	13	237	140

Total Enrollment - - - - - 237

Total Completion - - - - - 140

% Completed - - - - - 59

% Completion, omitting
District where agent
was changed - - - - - 78.8

E - entered

C - completed

PRIZES AWARDED

A state club contest in Home Projects was conducted this Fall. Four (4) entries were made, consisting of exhibits of individual work, club record book, and story.

The first prize given by Montgomery Ward Company, was \$125, to be used in a trip to the National Club Conference held at Chicago, December 1 - 7. This prize was won by Esther Sauer of Washoe County, with an entry in the Sewing Project. The rest of the money necessary to defray Esther's expenses was raised by a community party, given by Esther's community center.

A prize of a Denver Pressure Cooker, given by the Denver Pressure Cooker Company, was awarded for the best work done in the canning project. This went to Florence Peckham, also of Washoe County.

We hope to have similar prizes for each one of the Home Projects this coming year.

"MY HAPPY DAYS IN THE SEWING CLUB."

I began my sewing club at the age of 13 years and I wish to say that these were the happiest hours of my school days.

First of all we organized our club and elected officers and I am very proud to say that the girls elected me as President. After the election of officers we then decided to call our club the "Thimble Club."

The first article we made was an applique pillow top being made on unbleached muslin with a sun-bonnet girl appliqued on with colored materials. We also made a fugde apron, bloomers, camisole and bungalow apron.

After school closed we discontinued our club work for the summer vacation and in closing our work we had a demonstration between the two Starr Valley clubs. Each girl entering all her work. The articles were then judged and prizes awarded. Ella Goodale winning first prize in the C.I.Y.C. Club and myself in the Thimble Club which entitled us our trip to Reno.

Ella Goodale and myself left for Reno Aug. 5 with Miss McElhinney in her little dodge roadster, going as far as Elko the first day. We left Elko the next morning and we ate our lunch by the roadside. That night we spent at Winnemucca in the New Humboldt Hotel, arriving in Reno August 7 being the first delegates to reach camp. I enjoyed every minute at the Farm Bureau Camp especially the lectures that were given. After retiring from the camp we went to Lake Tahoe seeing very beautiful scenery. The most interesting thing I saw was the boat as I had never seen one before. We left Lake Tahoe at 4:30, arriving back to camp. The next morning we ate our breakfast at the camp then we lunched at the cafe with Miss Stillwell. After lunch we started on our homeward journey. I enjoyed the trip home as much or more than the one going down as we saw more beautiful scenery. The first night we stopped at Austin, a little mining town. The next night at Jiggs. The third day we arrived at home and on our arrival mother had a lovely chicken dinner.

Zada Lane, Deeth, Elko County, Nevada.
(Age 15 Yrs.)

MY GARDEN CLUB STORY.

I am a club member because I like to work in the garden and watch the little plants grow up. I like to be in the garden in Spring to see the little plants break the ground, and to look down the rows and see the little plants just peeping out of the ground.

I just started in the Garden Club this year.

I was interested in club work because I like to work with the other girls and boys to see which can have the best garden, calf, poultry or whatever they have.

I planted my garden in the spring. Then I watered it. When the plants began to grow weeds began to grow too, so I had to pull the weeds out. While the plants were growing I watered it quite often. After my carrots and beets were quite large I had to thin them out because they were too thick. When the vegetables got large enough to use we used some in the house and I sold some at Wells. When the corn was ready I dried all I had. Then I harvested all the rest of my things for winter.

When the things were about half grown the grasshoppers bothered quite a lot so I put grasshopper poison around and killed them. There was a little black bug that bothered too but I couldn't get anything to get rid of them so I couldn't handle them and they took quite a lot of my garden.

I dug my things and got them ready for market and then I took them to Wells and sold them. I learned what you can do with celery and Swiss chard and how to raise them.

I won nine prizes at the fair. I took over six different kinds of vegetables and won nine prizes.

Jetta Terry, Metropolis, Elko County, Nevada.
(Age 13 Yrs.)

A COOKING CLUB STORY.

I am a member of the cooking club because I not only love all kinds of club work but because I think the club work will help me when I am older. I will know all about cooking when the time comes that I should or have to. The club also brings the children of the state together and in that way we will have our share of the pleasure side of life.

The first meeting of the club, which was at Mrs. Damm's was merely to get the members together, see how many we had and learn what duties were expected of us at each meeting.

A special meeting was called at the Court House where we elected the officers and planned what we were to do at the next meeting.

The next meeting we settled down to work. We first discussed the topic of naming our club. Several suggestions were made when Mrs. Damm suggested the Sunshine Club. We liked that and so The Sunshine Club it was.

We then started on our cooking. I learned to make white sauce, toast, mashed potatoes and creamed potatoes.

We were very hungry when we had finished so we ate all that we cooked. It tasted so good that I told mother I would have to make some so that she might taste it. I made each dish twice before the next meeting.

We had planned in our previous meetings that we should have a big exhibit at the fair that was to be in September. The one big thing, then, to look forward to was this exhibit, and ever since we have been working hard that we might have it.

At the next meeting we prepared a luncheon of egg sandwiches and ice cocoa. We enjoyed it very much and intended to make each before the next meeting but I did not as I was at home very little between meetings.

To raise money for our trip to Reno we gave a basket social at the school house. We made about thirty dollars and everyone who intended to go were not disappointed.

We had such a good time that we returned reluctantly to our work but when we got started it was so interesting we forgot our reluctance and started to work for the fair.

At the next meeting we prepared fried chicken, cream gravy, lettuce salad and string beans. After luncheon we talked about the fair and what we were to do.

The last cooking meeting we have had so far has been the best, I think. We made ice cream and plain

cake that was simply delicious.

The other meetings we have had have been entirely devoted to the doings at the fair. We have completed our plans and we hope it will be a success.

In the parade we are to have a float with the first ways of cooking, that is when the Indians cooked their meals by heating stones and put them in the kettles of meat or whatever they were cooking, and the latest way, that is cooking in an up-to-date kitchen with a steam pressure cooker.

At the fair grounds we are to have a barroom and sell buttermilk, milk, coffee and rolls and doughnuts over the bar.

Evelyn Munk, Lovelock, Pershing County, Nevada.

(Age 12 Yrs.)

A CLUB STORY.

"Friendship Sewing Club."

On February 17, 1923 the girls of Paradise Valley organized a club for the benefit of the growing girls. We first met at the Paradise Hotel to organize our club with the assistance of Miss Mann. She gave us our club books and told us what we were to do. We also elected our officers as follows:

President - Lina McHevarria, Secretary and Treasurer - Aquilina Gastanaga. There were eleven girls who enrolled as members when we organized our club. After we did this we started on our garments which was a night gown and after we did this we played games and this adjourned our meeting for then. We met in alphabetical order. We were to meet at the home of Miss Violet Bradshaw for the next meeting so we could finish our gowns and we also named our club the "Friendship Club."

At the next meeting the Secretary read the minutes of the meeting before and the meeting was taken in regular order. The Club was to meet at the Paradise Hotel the next time because Miss Stillwell was to be with us.

She gave us songs to sing and examined our nightgowns. The next garment to be made were bloomers. Mrs. J.W. Ward was our leader at the time. We got done with these and

the next article to be made was an apron. By this time many of our members had dropped out and the President resigned so the Vice President was elected President. Mrs. J.W. Ward moved away from here so we chose Mrs. J.P. Harvey for our leader. We finished our aprons and then decided to make a camisole or a petticoat. Every time we finished a garment we decided to have a social party and do nothing but have a grand and glorious time. (We always did this too.) Miss Stillwell met with us several times and so did our County Agent, Joe Wilson. At one time when Miss Stillwell was up here she told us there was to be a "Junior Farm Bureau" camp at Reno in August and that we were to send delegates from our club and of course this got us all excited and we were wondering who were going to go and she said we were to raise money enough to send these delegates so we got busy and gave a dance on the Fourth of July and one about the 28th of July. We made enough for two or three delegates and now were more excited than ever to find out who was going and we all couldn't go because we didn't raise enough money so they decided to send the three oldest which were, Fermina Echevarria, Aquilina Castanaga and Merna Fritchen.

We were to go with Mr. Wilson. We were to be there from the 8th to the 11th. We were thrilled with joy, though we couldn't all go. We left here August 7th and got back home all tired out but words cannot express of the wonderful time we had while there and it will always be remembered by those who went and it will be something for us to look back in the future and see it and we cannot say we have not had one good and glorious time for we most certainly did have then. We had something to say when we came back. I can say this and so can the others and I hope we can all go next year. We will all try our best. It was a wonderful lesson to us. There are only eight of us in our club now but we hope to organize another years club work and hope that more of the girls will join for it certainly has been a great improvement for us girls. This ends my story for the present time and we hope to have another years good work.

Fermina Echevarria, Paradise Valley, Humboldt Co., Nevada.
(Age 15 Yrs.)

My Prize Trip to Chicago.

By Ester Sauer.

Washoe County, Nevada

A trip to Chicago was offered by the Montgomery Ward and Company for the girl winning the first prize in Club Work in the State of Nevada.

There were four contestants. All of us, did our best in sending an exhibit, a record book and a story about our club work into the state office to be judged. After the judging closed I happened to be the winner; although it has been the only time I have ever been lucky.

After about a month's preparation for the trip I left Thanksgiving night with the State President of the Homemaker's section of the Farm Bureau.

We missed most of Nevada as the next morning we were within several miles of the Utah line. The first sight which attracted our attention was the Great Salt Lake. As we continued on thru Utah we passed thru many beautiful mountains, green in color and some were snow-capped.

In Wyoming the mountains were red, and had all sorts of gullies in them as they had been flooded.. They formed all sorts of figures, as a teakettle, houses and others.

The next morning we were in Nebraska. This country was level with dry fields and little haystacks scattered here and there.

The third morning we were in Illinois. The farms were close together, each had a windmill. It looked like a prosperous farming country.

At nine o'clock we arrived in Chicago. It was Sunday and as most people are at church or at home, and with all the high buildings it gave one the impression that it was a dark and gloomy place.

On Monday morning Chicago was livelier and didn't seem so gloomy. We registered and received our badges to the Boys and Girls Club Congress. We went out to the stockyards where the new boys and girls club building was dedicated. After viewing the exhibits we were taken to a show at three o'clock. It was in the Chicago theatre, it is a beautiful building.

In the evening the club members held their own banquet at the Morrison Hotel. Many states gave their yells and songs during the banquet. Several speeches were given by various men interested in agriculture.

The next morning everyone gathered at their respective meeting places and left for the packing plants. Part of them went thru Swift and Company and the rest thru Armour and Company. I went thru Swift and Company. We saw them kill pigs their average being one

thousand pigs per hour. We saw the pigs after they came out of the scalding water then they were scraped; running on electric cables to where they were cleaned. They were inspected and stamped by the United States Inspector. We saw them killing beef also. After that they went thru about the same process as the pigs. We were thru their cooler where there were pigs, lambs and beef hanging. It was decorated with Japanese lanterns with fern hanging around. Lunch was served in their lunchroom in cafeteria style. We had some of their ham to eat.

We went thru Libby, McNeil and Libby Company where we saw the canning of all kinds of meat.

The boys were taken to other packing plants while the girls were given a meat cutting demonstration by some lady of the Home Economics Department. We also had a moving picture, "The Texas Trail to Your Home", showing cows running on the range until you were eating them in your homes.

In the evening we were given a dinner by Wilson and Company. They also provided a special entertainment for the club members, consisting of a moving picture, a magician, several speeches, music and vaudeville.

Then we went to the Stock Show received a pennant with the name of the state on it and marched around the arena in the amphitheatre.

The next day was loop day. We went to the Field Museum where we saw relics of many of the races. We saw statues and stuffed animals. The animals were of the present time and they had some skeletons of prehistoric ones.

Afterwards we marched to the Chicago Board of Trade. We were all thru the building letting the employees look us over. At the door we had a Curtain Raiser lunch consisting of an apple and a doughnut.

All the Montgomery Ward girls and Battalion II went to Montgomery Ward and Company, the rest went to Sears Roebuck and Company. We saw the way they packed their goods for shipment and all their store. We had lunch there. The Montgomery Ward girls had their picture taken and received a Boston Cook Book with their name and the state from which they came, in the front.

In the afternoon we heard the Chicago symphony orchestra play at Orchestra Hall.

The fourth day we went thru the International Harvester Company. We saw them pouring molten iron into molds to form parts of machinery.

We left in cars for Lincoln Park where we saw lions, tigers, birds of paradise, monkeys, ostriches, all kinds of birds, a hothouse where all kinds of tropical ferns and trees were growing, besides many other things.

In the evening eight Chicago railroads entertained with a banquet. Songs and yells were given by various states. Speeches

were made and the trophies, medals, ribbons and honors were presented.

The last day we took a forty mile trip up the North Shore on the Chicago, Milwaukee electric railroad to visit the American Steel and Wire Company. We saw them make plain wire, copper wire, woven wire and nails.

In the afternoon we visited Kimball Hall where we heard several selections on different instruments and a talk upon the construction of pianos and pipe organs.

Later we went to Lyon and Healy where all the different kinds of instruments were displayed and talks were made upon their construction.

This ended the Boys and Girls Club Congress but as I was with the President of the Homemakers from our state, I had to stay over to the American Farm Bureau Convention the next week.

In the meantime we visited other points of interest in Chicago.


Coming home we came around by Kansas City, Denver, north to Boise, Wyoming, Ogden and home.

We stopped over in Denver for a day where we visited the state capitol, Colorado State Museum, Cathedral, the largest department stores and took a drive thru the parks and residence districts.

The rest of the way home was the same country as we saw going.

We were gone three weeks lacking a day but it didn't seem that long as we saw interesting things every moment.

Elko County
Garden Club member
and her flowers -
She also raised
vegetables.



Pershing County Poultry Demonstration Team
Receiving Instructions from the Poultry Specialist.



Elko County
Garden Club member
and her flowers -
She also raised
vegetables.



Pershing County Poultry Demonstration Team
Receiving Instructions from the Poultry Specialist.

Hot School Lunch Clubs.



Elko County.

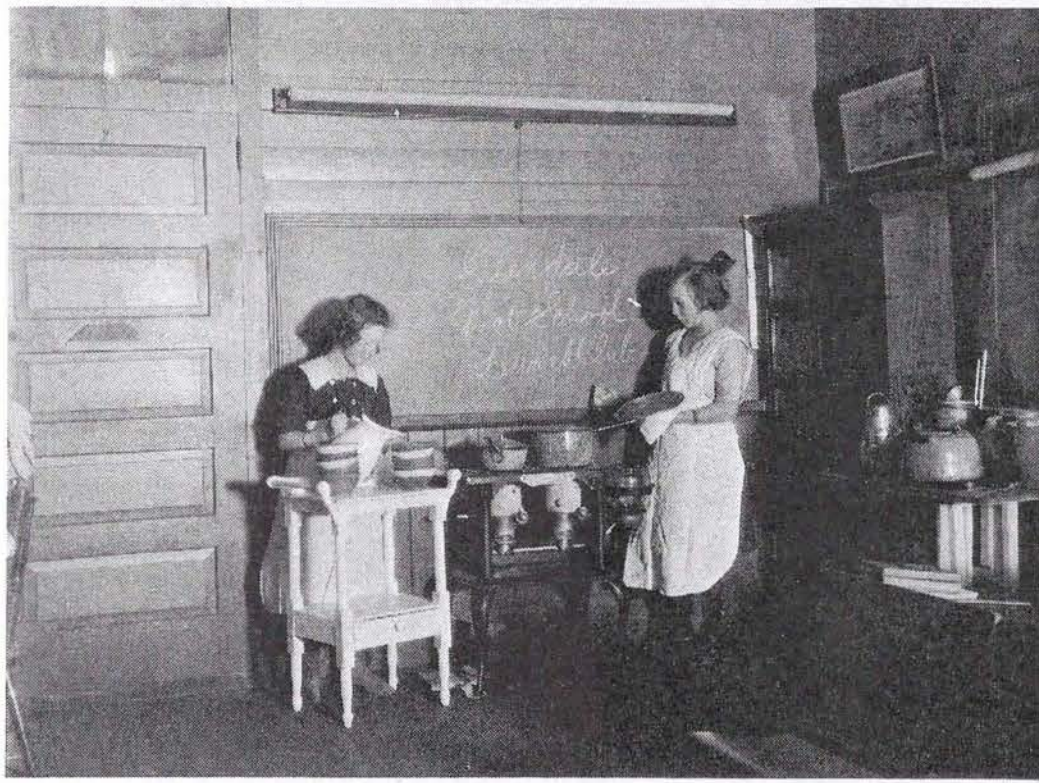


Washoe County.

Hot School Lunch Clubs.



Elko County.



Washoe County.

Joint Sewing Clubs Achievement Day
At Community Center Hall - Star Valley Elko Co.

Sewing Club Girls
Celebrate
The Completion
of a Garment.

17
CLUB WORK.



Joint Sewing Clubs Achievement Day
At Community Center Hall - Star Valley Elko Co.



Sewing Club Girls
Celebrate
The Completion
of a Garment.

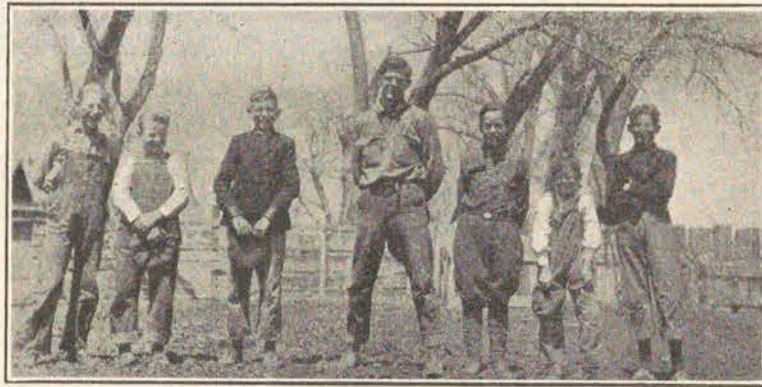
ANNUAL
Boys' and Girls' Camp

To be Held at

UNIVERSITY FARM

Reno, Nevada

August 8 - 11, 1923



This Club Camp will be held under the
Auspices of the
NEVADA STATE AND COUNTY FARM
BUREAUS
AND
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

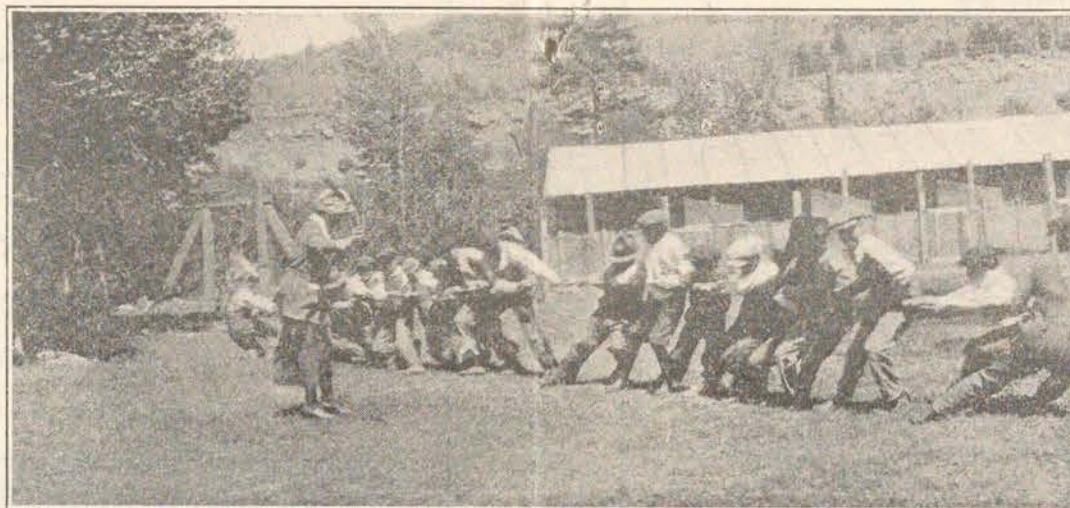


READ THIS PAMPHLET
SHOW IT TO YOUR FOLKS
DON'T LET THEM REST TILL THEY READ IT

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

STATE PRINTING OFFICE  JOE FARNSWORTH, SUPT.

THE
CAMP YOU WILL
TALK ABOUT
FOR YEARS



AN
OPPORTUNITY
TO DEVELOP
LEADERSHIP

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

THE AIM

An opportunity for boys and girls to combine recreation and education; a vacation that brings inspiration through contact with boys and girls from all parts of the county and State; a chance to hear some of the best experts on agricultural matters and to see demonstrations put on by the state agricultural specialists. These demonstrations have been particularly planned for the camp.

The program will consist of the three important points of "recreation," "education," and "inspiration."

Experience has shown that boys and girls who attend these camps return to their communities with a broadened view-point and acquaintance. For, while making new friends and having a good time, they also learn some practical things about farming and livestock raising.

THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. All members attending must register Wednesday morning, August 8. If you are a club member in good standing you are eligible to attend. Every person attending must live at the camp.

COST TO THE MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$2.50 to their local leaders at least two weeks before the date of the camp.

"Ask Your County Agent"

TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send. Every community should be represented. Send a carload with their local leader.

DISCIPLINE AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

The camp will be under military discipline. A competent doctor and nurse will be present to attend to any one needing medical assistance. Your boys and girls will be as safe as if at home.

FOOD

A competent cook will prepare good wholesome food, and lots of it. A camp kitchen will be installed at the farm and every youngster will be guaranteed a "full" program during the camp.

SLEEP

Next to good meals, a tired youngster wants a good bed. Twenty 16x16 tents and cots have been obtained. Half the tents will be used for the girls' camp and half for the boys' camp. The Woman Extension agents and local leaders will see that the girls are properly taken care of.

"Ask Your County Agent"

EQUIPMENT

Each member who expects to attend camp will be given a list of equipment to bring before leaving home.

PRIZES

Prizes will be awarded for the best note-books, essay of camp, stock-judging, and club or county delegation putting best "stunt" on Thursday evening.

RECREATION

Amusement will be provided such that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Some of the features will be base-ball, track, swimming, etc. A special party by the Huffakers Community Center is planned, a big campfire, picture show, radio concert, and many other features.

THE DAILY PROGRAM

6:00 A. M.—Reveille
 6:30 A. M.—Breakfast
 7:30 A. M.—Camp Inspection
 8:00 A. M.—Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations
 12:00 M.—Lunch—Camp Kitchen
 1:00 P. M.—Rest Hour and Leaders' Conference
 1:45 P. M.—Assembly Period
 2:30 P. M.—Recreation and Swimming
 6:00 P. M.—Dinner—Camp Kitchen
 7:30 P. M.—Social Period
 10:00 P. M.—Taps.

EDUCATION

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"Ask Your County Agent"

NEVADA 1st ANNUAL CLUB CAMP

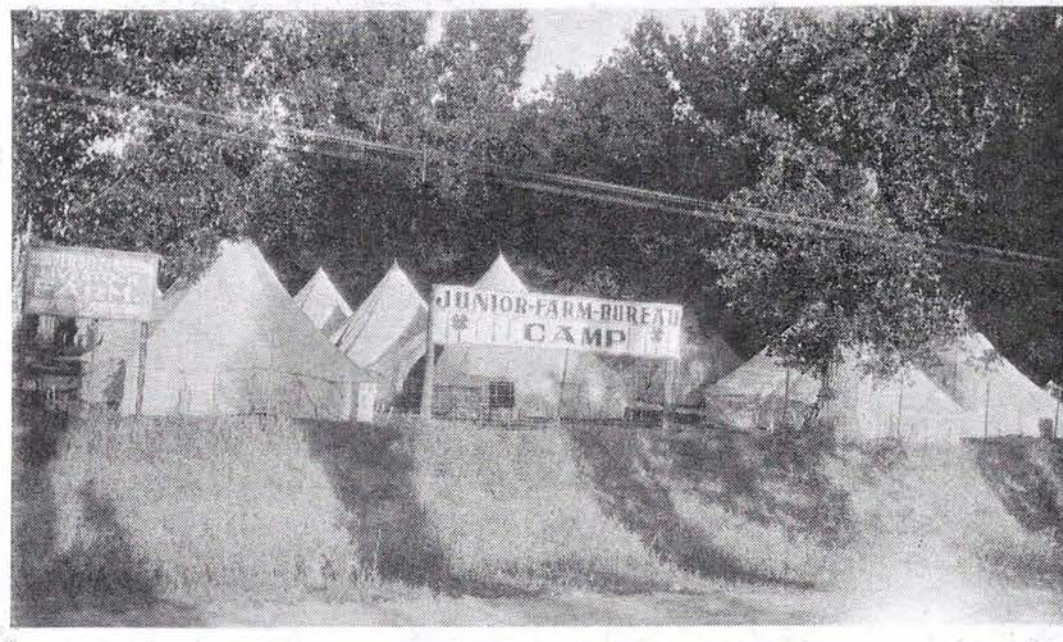


At University Farm, 3 miles south of Reno.

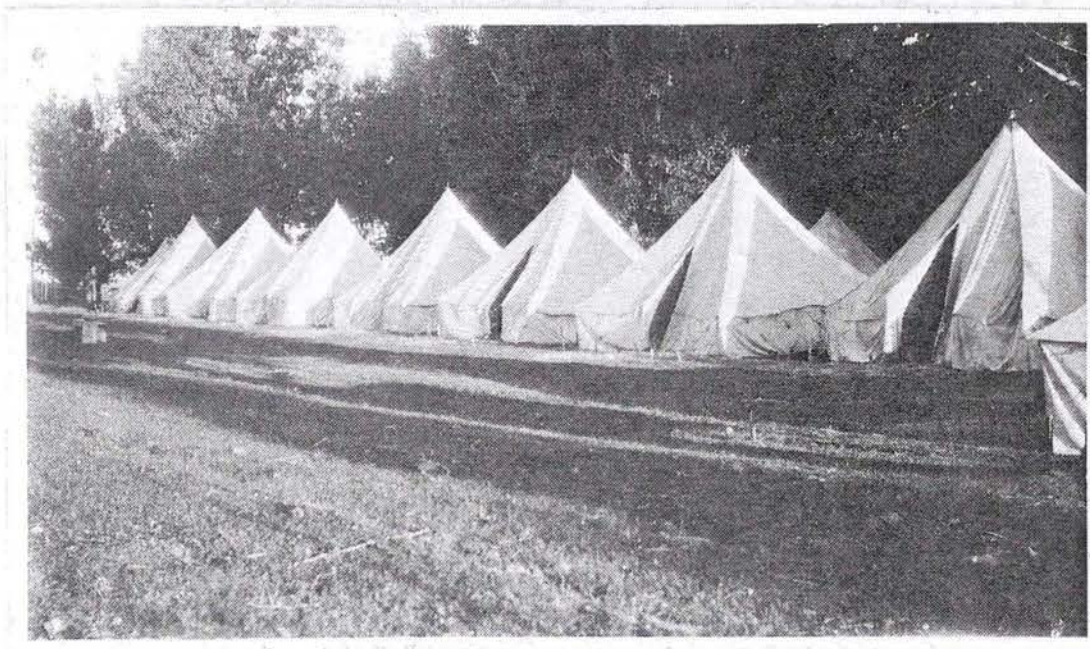


The Girls' Tents.

NEVADA 1st ANNUAL CLUB CAMP



At University Farm, 3 miles south of Reno.



The Girls' Tents.

Club Delegates to Club Camp

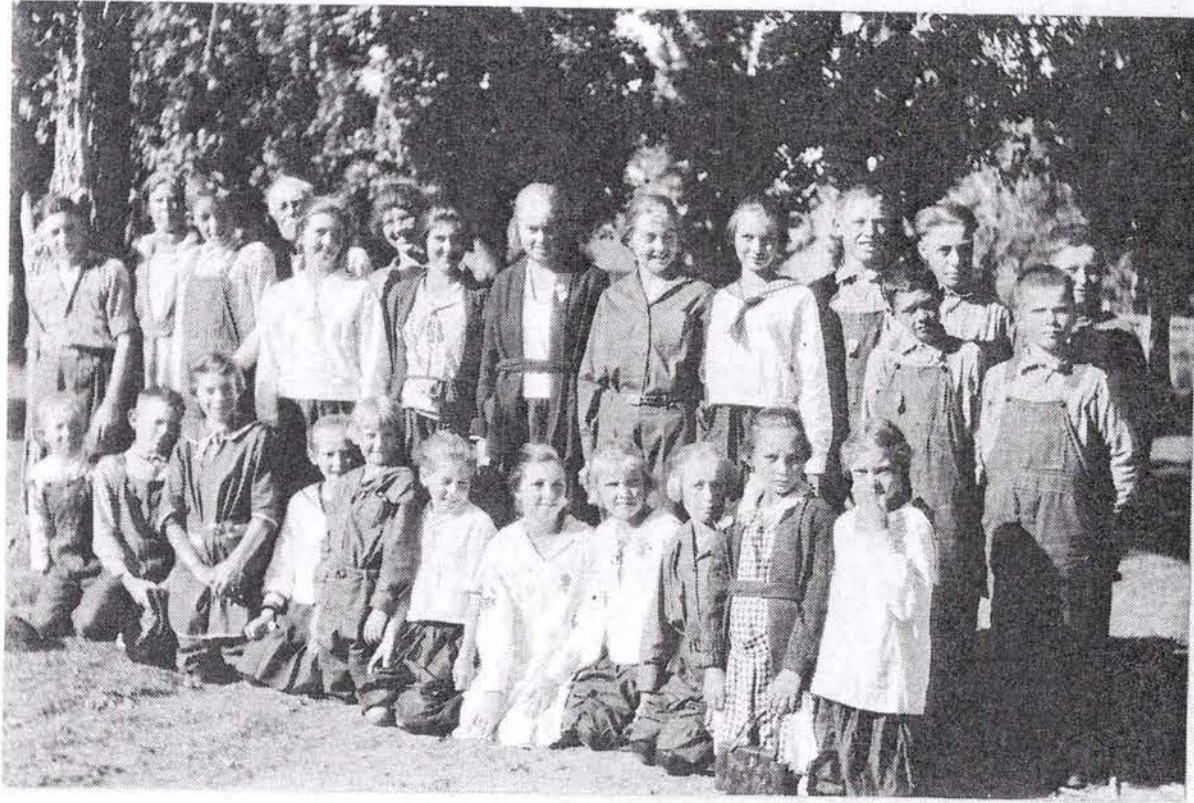


Pershing County

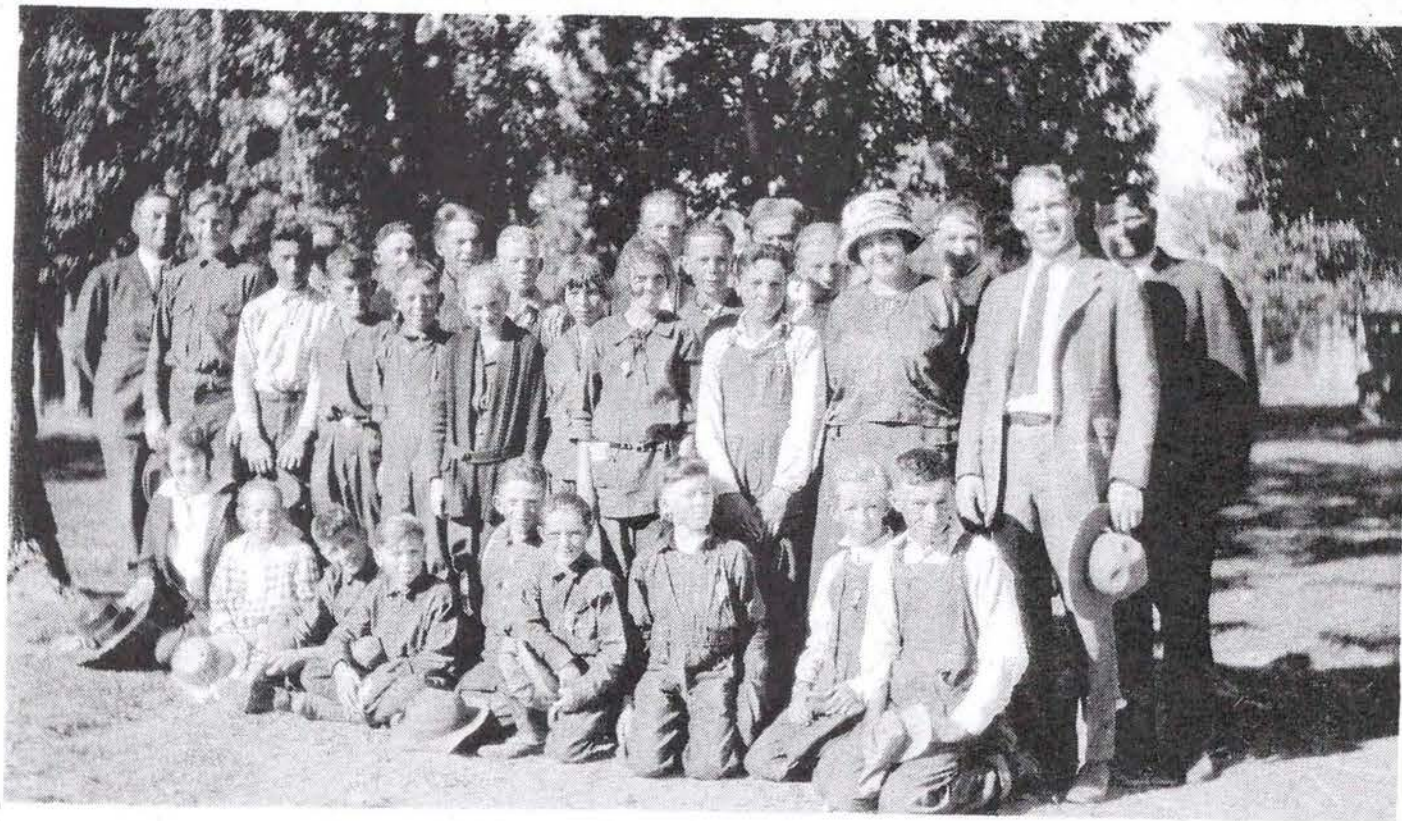


Lyon County - Note the Project Leaders.

Club Delegates to Club Camp



Pershing County



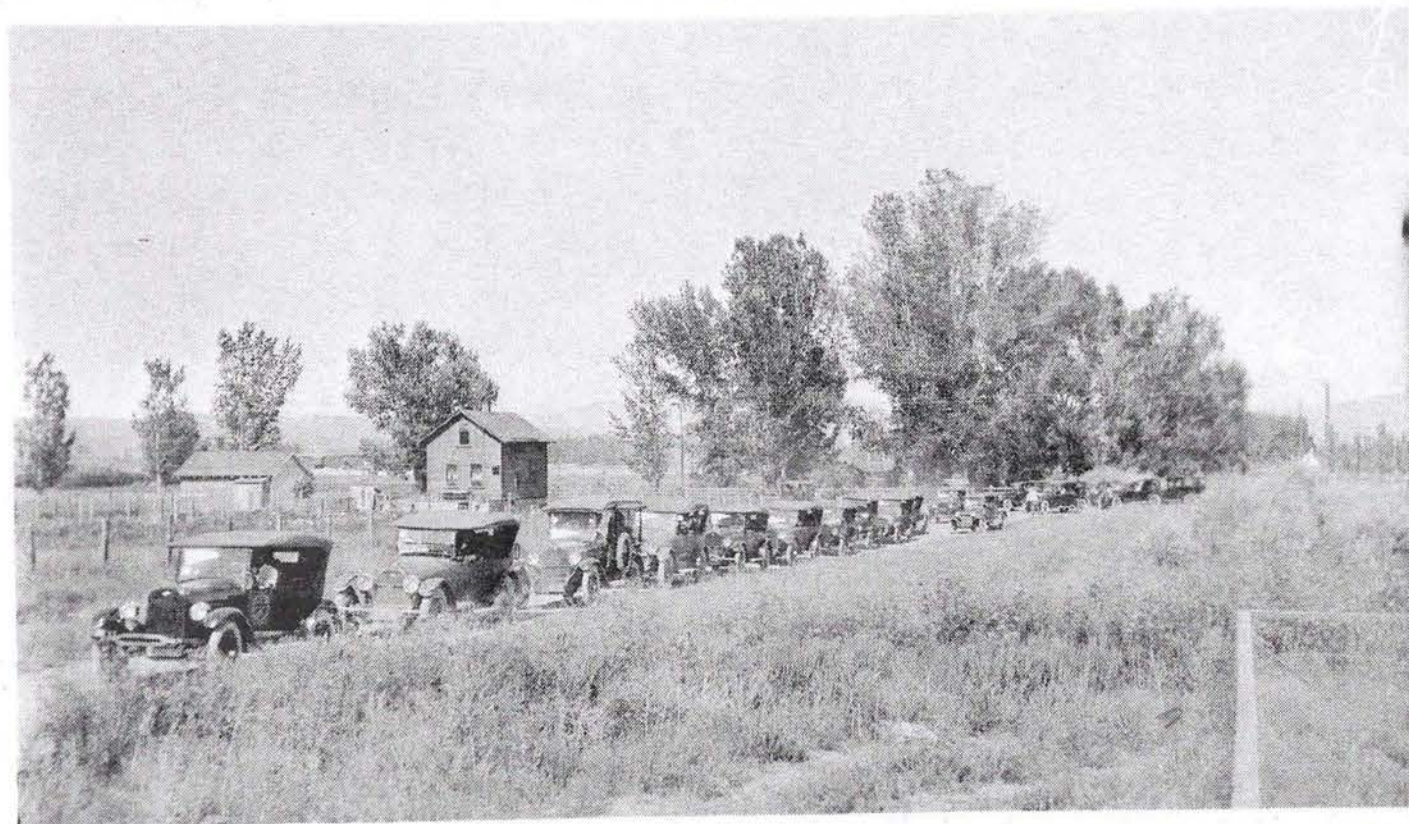
Lyon County - Note the Project Leaders.



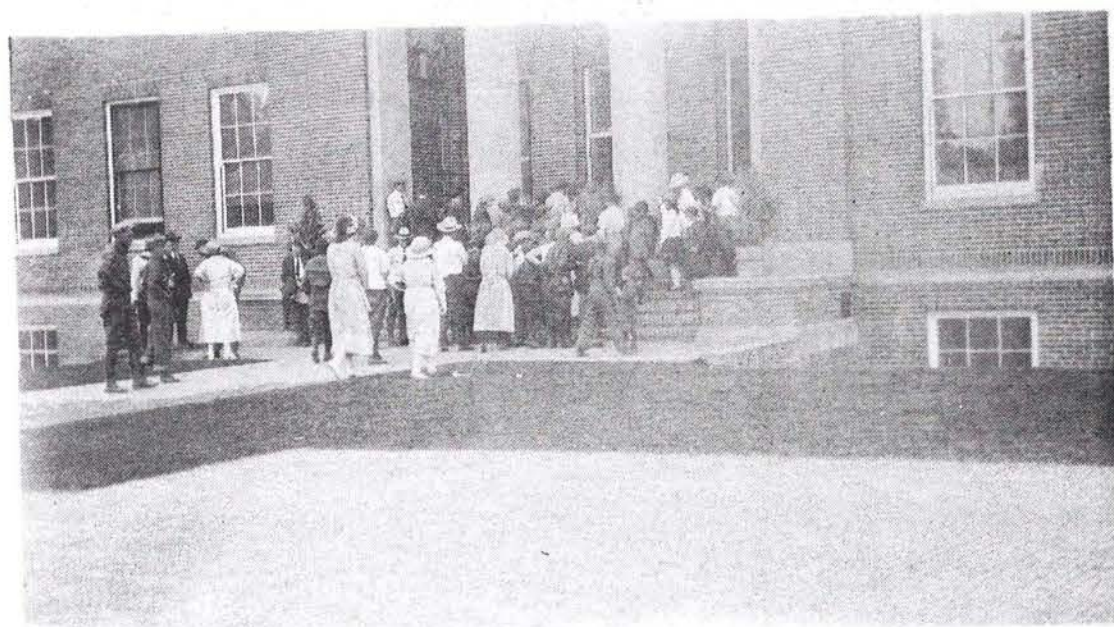
Auto Tour visiting Dairy and Poultry Farms.



Visiting the University of Nevada.



Auto Tour visiting Dairy and Poultry Farms.



Visiting the University of Nevada.

Project Classes.



Basketry Class
in our "Dining Hall".

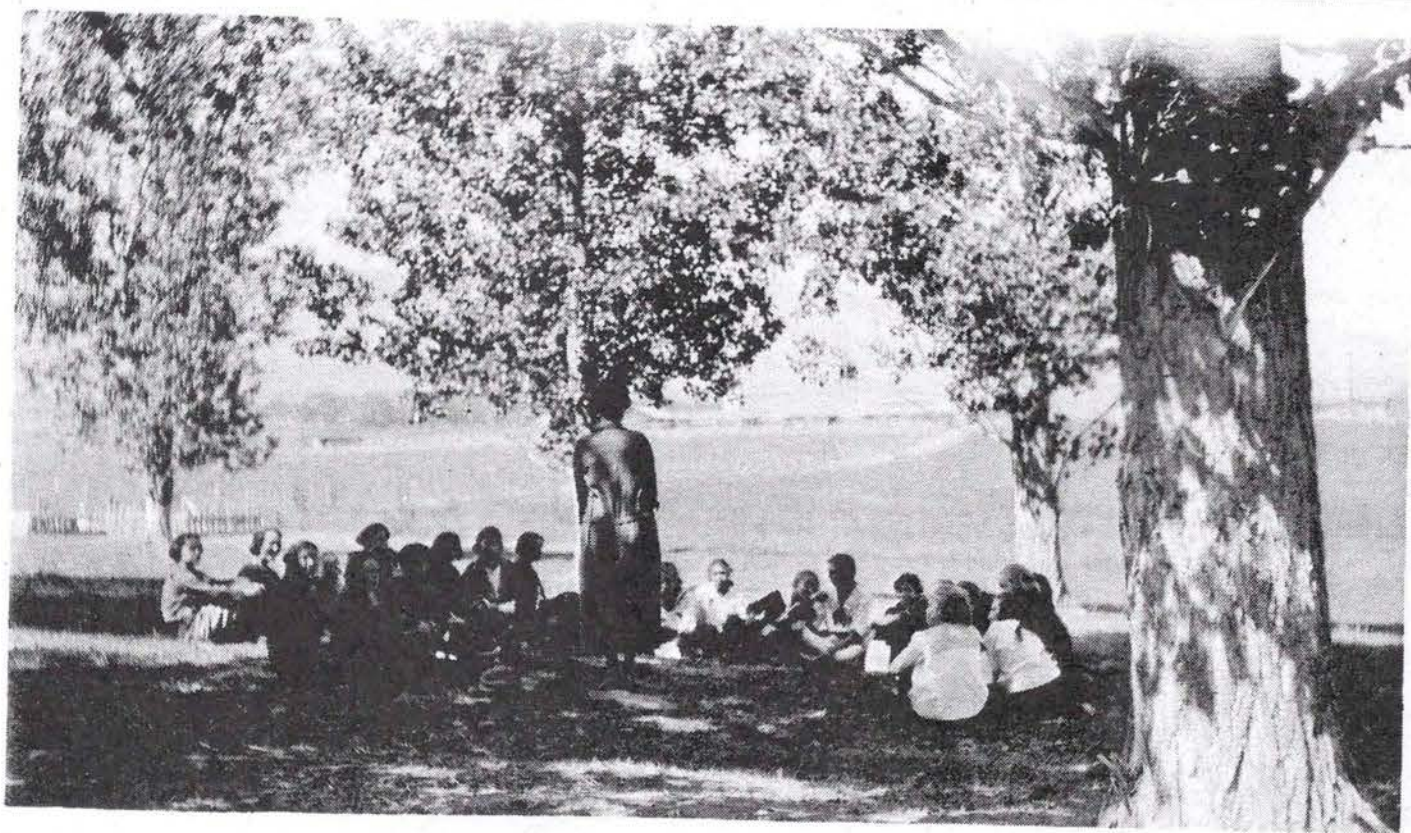


Health Instruction for Girls given by a
Woman doctor from the U. S. Public Health Survey Unit.

Project Classes.



Basketry Class
in our "Dining Hall".



Health Instruction for Girls given by a
Woman doctor from the U. S. Public Health Survey Unit.

Demonstration Teams



Canning Team - Washoe County.



Poultry Team - Pershing County.

Demonstration Teams



Canning Team - Washoe County.



Poultry Team - Pershing County.

Line up for inspection and meals



Girls' Squad

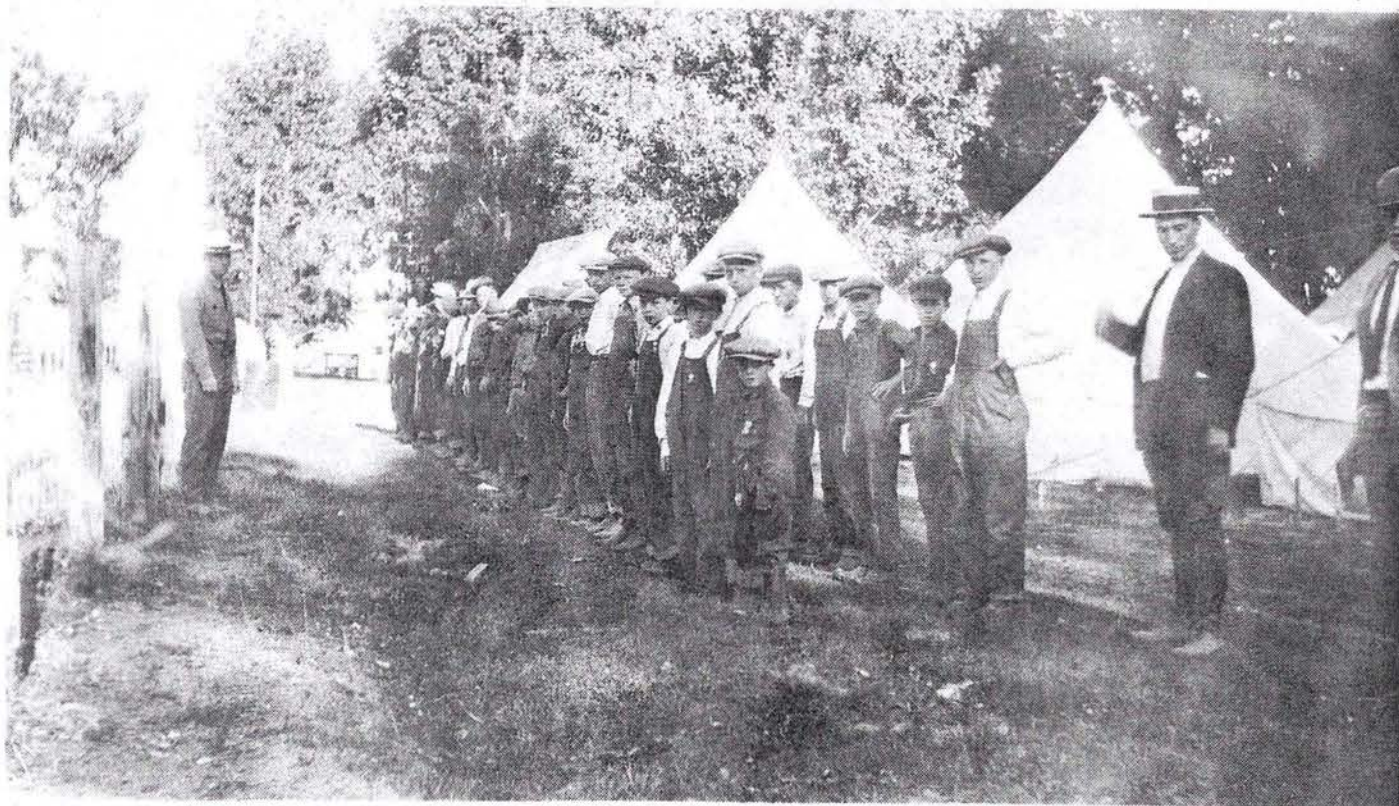


Boys' Squad

Line up for inspection and meals



Girls' Squad



Boys' Squad

The Commissary.



The Cook
The Little Cookee
The Cook House
and
The Serving Table



The Assistant Director
Bossing Extension Kit-
chen.
Here hot water for
dishes, pressure cooked
vegetables, and well
cooked mush were pre-
pared.
That stock feed cooker
borrowed from a Farm
Bureau director sure
could cook mush.

The Commissary.



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Recreation.

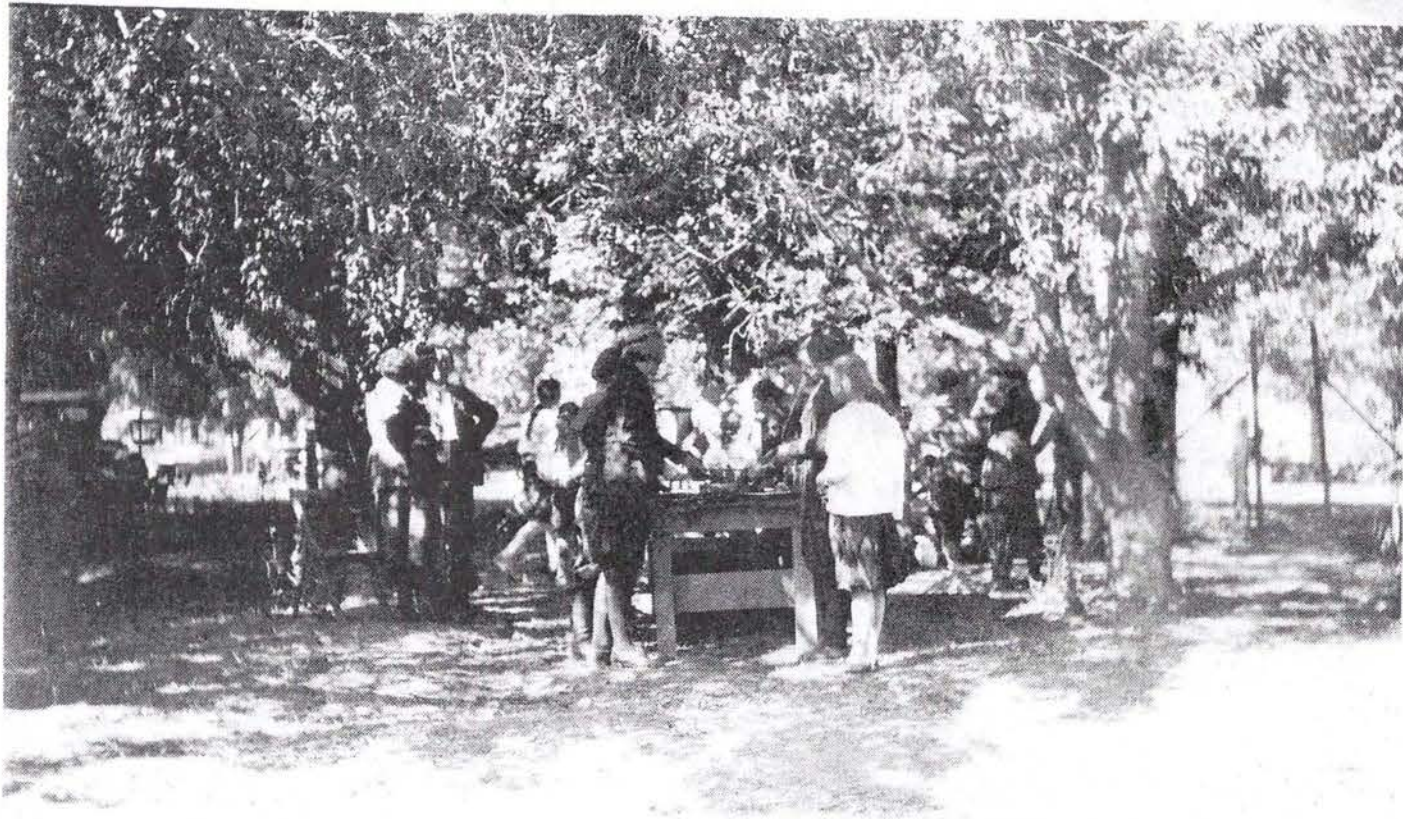


The K. P. Squad Washing Dishes.



Lining Up for a Ball Game.

Recreation.



The K. P. Squad Washing Dishes.



Lining Up for a Ball Game.

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

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP,
University Farm,
Reno

ORGANIZATION

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	:R.G.Foster	:In general charge of Camp
Asst.Camp Director	:Al Reed	:In charge of boys and Camp singing
" " "	:Mary E.Stilwell	: " " " girls,girls instruction & meals
Camp Clerk	:Joe Wilson	:Handles mail,camp records,bank, etc.
Medical Director	:Dr.C.P.Knight	:To give health instruction to Boys
	:Dr.Vida Russell	: " " " " " Girls
Recreation Director	:Hazel Zimmerman	:In charge of play,athletics,entertainment
Asst. " "	:Mr. Elfrink	: " " " swimming
" " "	:Al Reed	:To assist with athletics
" " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " " "
Work & Supply Director	:Tom Buckman	:In charge,work details,supplies,property
Asst.W.& " "	:V. E. Scott	:Will assist in work details
" " " " "	:Ed Reed	: " " " " "
Bugler	:Blaine Menke	: " blow all routine calls
Mess Director	:Mary E.Stilwell	:In charge of kitchen and meals
Asst.Mess Director	:Flora McElhinney	:Will assist with meals
First Cook	:Phil Arden	: " prepare all meals
Asst. Cook	:	: " assist Mr. Arden
Transportation Director	:Chester Brennen	:In charge,transportation for all trips
Camp Editor	:Eda L. Carlson	: " " "Camp Life" &articles for daily press
Asst. Editor	:Mary McMinemon	:To assist Mrs. Carlson
Instructional Staff	:Prof.F.W.Wilson	:Instructor in sheep & beef cattle
	:Prof.V.E.Scott	: " " poultry & dairy cattle
	:Tom Buckman	: " " potato production
	:Joe Wilson	: " " hog management
	:Lassie Lane	: " " canning
	:Flora McElhinney	: " " "
	:Mrs.C.W.Westover	: " " basketry
	:Mrs. V. Peckham	: " " "
	:Mrs. J.P.Raine	: " " "
	:Mrs. E. Hall	: " " "
	:Miss Luby	: " health and first aid
	:Miss Heinzelman	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. C.P.Knight	: " " " " " "
	:Dr. Vida Russell	: " " " " " "

Captain - Co. A	:	Al Reed	:	In charge of Company to see that members
" Co. B	:	Ed Reed	:	reach all classes and other meetings at
" Co. C	:	Chester Brennen	:	proper time and place
" Co. D	:	Lassie Lane	:	"
" Co. E	:	Flora McElhinney	:	"
" Co. F	:	Mrs. Bovett	:	"
	:		:	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. All members arriving in Reno by train Tuesday night, August 7th, will be met and taken care of at Camp.
2. Breakfast will be served at Camp for those arriving Tuesday night.
3. Report to Camp Headquarters the first thing after breakfast Wednesday, August 8th, to register, and receive assignment to tents and companies.
4. For information, ask your Tent Leader.
5. Read your Program.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 8-11, 1923.

Reno, Nevada.

The Program

Wednesday, August 8th.

9:00 A. M. Arrive at University Farm, Reno, Nevada, to attend the Boys and Girls Camp.

1. Register at camp

(a) Receive registration card; club pin, copy of program of the camp activities, assignment to tents and companies.

11:30 A. M. Camp Inspection and Roll Call; Announcements.

12:00 M Lunch, Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. Leave University Farm for inspection trip of -

1:25 Scott's Poultry Ranch 45 minutes

2:20 University of Nevada Agricultural Experiment Farm. 45 minutes

3:15 Agricultural Building, University of Nevada . . 30 minutes

3:50 Veterinary Control Service, Univ. of Nevada . . 30 minutes

4:30 Chism's Ice Cream Factory 50 minutes

5:45 Arrive University Farm Camp

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen

7:15 P. M. Assembly. (See special program attached;

1. Address of Welcome - Director Creel

2. Club Songs and Yells

3. Moving Pictures

4. Bon-fire - Marshmallow roast - songs.

5. Story telling.

10:15 P. M. Taps

Thursday - August 9th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille

6:25 A. M. Flag Raising

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction

1. Boys section - Dr. C. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service

2. Girls section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service.

Thurs. August 9th - Cont.

8:00 A. M. Four hours of agricultural and home economics demonstrations.
(See special program attached)

12:15 M Lunch - Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)

2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
(1) General Round Table discussion on club work
a. Led by Miss Stilwell.

2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.
Write your folks a letter. They would like to hear from you.

2:30 P. M. Recreation Period - Miss Zimmerman in charge.
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track events.

4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge.

5:30 P. M. Return to camp.

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen. Governor J. G. Scrugham in attendance.

7:15 P. M. Leave for Huffaker Hall - Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation

7:30 P. M. Arrive Huffaker Hall - Party given by Homemakers Club of
Huffaker Community Center
1. Music and dancing.
2. Talk - - Governor J. G. Scrugham
3. Stunts by County Delegations
(a) Judges, - Stunt Receiving loudest applause receives
first prize, etc.
4. Refreshments.

11:00 P. M. Leave Huffaker Hall for Camp

11:30 P. M. Taps - Everyone quiet and in bed.

Friday, August 10th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille

6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys Section - Dr. V. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service.
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service.

Fri. Aug. 10 - Cont.

8:00 A. M. Four hours of Agricultural and Home Economics Demonstrations.
(See special program attached)

12:15 M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen.

1:00 P. M. General Assembly (See special program attached)

2:00 P. M. Conference, Camp Personnel and Local Club Leaders.
1. General Round Table Discussion on club work
(a) Led by Miss Stilwell.

2:00 P. M. Rest Half-Hour for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet.

2:30 P. M. Recreation period - Miss Zimmerman in charge
1. Indoor Baseball
2. Group Games
3. Track Events.

4:00 P. M. Swimming, Moana Hall - Mr. Elfrink in charge

5:30 P. M. Return to camp.

6:10 P. M. Lowering of Flag.

6:15 P. M. Dinner - Camp Kitchen.

7:15 P. M. Picture Show - Reno - Leave Camp, Mr. Brennen in charge of transportation.

10:15 P. M. Taps.

Saturday - August 11th.

6:00 A. M. Reveille.

6:25 A. M. Raising of Flag.

6:30 A. M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen

7:15 A. M. Camp Inspection

7:30 A. M. Health Instruction
1. Boys section - Dr. C. P. Knight, U. S. Public Health Service
2. Girls Section - Dr. Vida Russell, U. S. Public Health Service

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. (Livestock Barns)
(see special instructions attached.)

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. - Miss Stilwell in charge.

12:15 P. M. Lunch - Camp Kitchen. (Last meal)

1:00 P. M. Washoe County Farm Bureau Picnic

2:00 P. M. Program
a. Awarding Club Prizes.
b. Talks - Music, etc. (See special program)

2:30 P. M. Camp adjourned.

ITINERARY FOR TOUR

Wed., Aug. 8, 1923

1:00 P. M.

Leave Univ. Farm 1:00 P.M. for Scott's Poultry Ranch
Arrive Scott's Poultry Ranch - 7.5 miles at - - - - - 1:25
Inspection of Poultry Plant - -45 Minutes - V. E. Scott in charge
Leave Scott's Poultry Plant for Univ. Exp. Farm at - - - - - 2:10
Arrive Univ. Exp. Farm - 3 miles at - - - - - 2:20
Inspection of Univ. Exp. Farm - 45 minutes - Mr. Fleming in charge
Leave Univ. Exp. Farm for Univ. of Nev. - - - - - 3:05
Arrive Univ. of Nev. - Agr. Bldg. - 1 mile - - - - - 3:10
Inspection of Agr. Bldg. - Prof. Lehenbauer in charge, 30 min.
Leave Agr. Bldg. for Vet. Control - - - - - 3:45
Arrive Vet. Control Service Bldg., 1/10 mile - - - - - 3:50
Vet. Control Work, Dr. Records in charge, 30 minutes
Leave Vet. Control Service for Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:20
Arrive Chism's Ice Cream Plant - - - - - 4:30
Tour of Plant, 50 minutes, Mr. Chism in charge - - - - -
Leave Chism's for Univ. Farm Camp at - - - - - 5:20
Arrive Univ. Farm Camp - - - - - 5:40
Supper - Camp Kitchen - - - - - 6:00

Program for Boys' Classes

Thursday

8:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Sheep Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Hog Management - Joe Wilson

10:00 A. M. Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott.

Company C - Sheep Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Hog Management - Joe Wilson

Company C - Sheep Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Friday

8:00 A. M. Company C - Dairy - Professor Scott

Company A, B; Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

9:00 A. M. Company A, B; Beef Judging - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company C - Potato Production - Mr. Buckman

10:00 A. M. Company C - Beef Management - Professor F. W. Wilson

Company A, B; Dairy - Professor Scott

11:00 A. M. Company A, B; Potato Production, Mr. Buckman

Company C - Beef Judging - Professor Wilson

Saturday

8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest. All are eligible.

10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest. All are eligible.

Program for Girls' Classes.

Thursday

- 8:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
9:00 A. M. Company F - - Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.
10:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
11:00 A. M. Company D, E - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott

Friday

- 8:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
9:00 A. M. Company D, E, - Canning - Miss McElhinney - Miss Lane.
Company F - - Poultry - Professor Scott
10:00 A. M. Company D, E, F; Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
11:00 A. M. Company F - - Basketry - Mrs. E. L. Hall
Company D, E - Poultry - Professor Scott.

Saturday

- 8:00 A. M. Livestock Judging Contest; Open to all.
10:30 A. M. Demonstration Team Contest; Open to all.

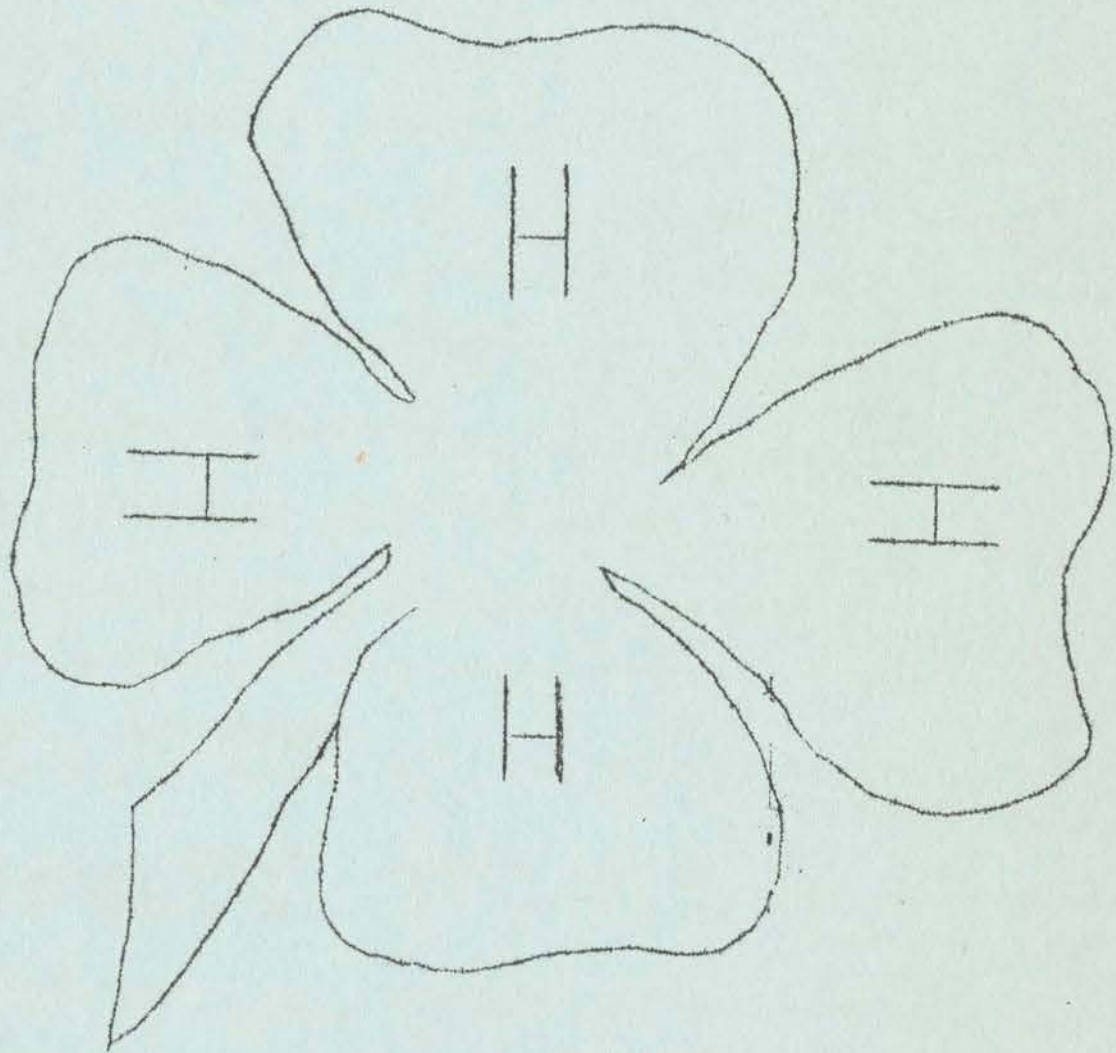
UNIVERSITY FARM CAMP
Aug. 8-11, 1923.
Reno

INFORMATION SHEET

1. Name _____ County _____
Address _____ Name of School _____
2. Are you in High or Elementary School? _____
3. What grade or year? _____
4. Age at last birthday _____
5. What size farm do you live on (number of acres)? _____
6. About how many hours per day do you work on the home farm during the school term? _____
7. How many cows do you milk each night and morning? _____
8. What club contest did you compete in this year? _____
9. Did you make any money out of your club work? (Yes or No) _____
10. Have you ever attended the University Camp before? (Yes or No) _____
If so, in what year? _____
11. How many years have you been a club member? _____
- 11-a. Do you have a room of your own at home? (Yes or No) _____
12. How many pigs do you own? _____ are they purebred (Yes or No) _____
- 12-a. Is there a Sunday School or Church where you live? (Yes or No) _____
13. How many cows or calves do you own? _____ are they purebred (Yes or No) _____
14. How many acres of land do you own? _____
15. How many chickens do you own? _____ are they purebred? (Yes or No) _____
16. If you are in High School, do you take agriculture? (Yes or No) _____
- 16-a. " " " " " " " " " Home Economics? (Yes or No) _____
17. Do you intend to go to College? (Yes or No) _____
If so, in what year will you enter? _____
18. Do you have a bank savings account? (Yes or No) _____
19. Has club work been interesting and worth while to you? (Yes or No) _____
20. Do you intend to continue as a club member next year? _____
21. How many days vacation (away from your farm) do you have each year? (Answer in days) _____

4 5214

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB SONGS AND YELLS



University of Nevada,
Agricultural Extension Division,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

Cecil W. Creel, Director.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB SONGS & YELLS

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No. 1.

NEVADA, MY NEVADA

University Song

Nevada, My Nevada, to thy colors we'll be true,
In the starlight lies thy Silver, in the Heaven's vault thy Blue.
From the eastern fertile valleys, to the rock-bound western sky,
Our love burns strong, Nevada, and its embers never die.

- Chorus -

Nevada, My Nevada, thy praises we will sing,
Let the grey hewn mountains echo where our vibrant voices ring,
For we love thy tree-lined campus, and they spirit staunch and true,
All the symbols that God gave thee, wrought in Silver and in Blue.

Our hearts are thine, Nevada; our prayers to thee shall rise
Across the copper desert, where the painted sunset lies;
And the massive mountain ranges, where the silence calls to you,
Shall stand a guard of glory for the Silver and the Blue.

-----0-----

No. 2.

WE'RE HERE TO SEE THE CAMP

(Tune - Battle Hymn of the Republic)

1 - We're members in the club work from the counties of the State;
We have worked all through the summer, now we're here to celebrate;
We have left the other members hanging on the garden gate,
While we came to the Camp

- Chorus -

Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Yes, we came to the Camp.

2 - You may think to win in club work is an easy thing to do,
That the road that leads to victory is quite easy to pursue,
But, believe me, it's a tussle from the start till we get thru,
To win and come to Camp.

3 - We are farmer lads and lassies and we know just how to toil,
We are always up and doing, making profit from the soil,
We raise winning pigs and chickens and can fruit that will not spoil,
So we can come to Camp.

4 - When we started in the club work, we went in to do or die,
Now we're here while all the others are lamenting with a sigh,
And we'll have fun here at Club Camp or we'll know the reason why,
While we are here at Camp.

No. 3 HOW DO YOU DO MR.

(Tune - Here's to Good Old Yale)

How do you do, Mr.
How do you do?
Is there anything that we can do for you?
We'll do the best we can,
We'll stand by thru thick and thin
How do you do, Mr., how do you do?

-----0-----

No. 4. MR. HERE'S TO YOU

(Tune - Boola, Boola)

Mr., Mr.
We are singing,
Praises ringing,
We shall never,
Know your equal
Mr., Here's to you.

No. 5. LITTLE TOM TINKER

Little Tom Tinker
Got burned on a clinker
And then he began to cry,
M-a! M-a!
Poor Little Innocent Boy.

No. 6. Brother John

Are you sleeping, are you sleeping?
Brother John, brother John?
Morning Bells are ringing,
Ding, ding, dong,
Ding, ding, dong.

No. 7. CLUB ROUND

(Tune - Row, Row, Row Your Boat)

1 - Hoe, hoe, hoe your row,
Steadily every day,
Merrily, merrily, cheerily, cheerily,
Half our work is play.
2 - Can, can all you can,
Everything comes our way,
Merrily, merrily, cheerily, cheerily,
Half our work is play.

No. 8 OUR CLUB WILL SHINE

Our club will shine tonight,
Our club will shine.
We'll shine with beauty bright
All down the line.
We're all dressed up tonight;
That's one good sign.
When the sun goes down
And the moon comes up,
Our club will shine.

No. 9. THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB FOR ME

(Tune - Smiles)

1 - There are boys that bake to banking,
There are boys that like the law;
There are boys that think the busy doctor
Is the one whose life has not a flaw -
There are boys that strive to make big fortunes
But for us you need not feel alarm.
For the boys that we want in the future,
Are the boys on the good old farm.

2 - There are girls that think the city
Is the only place to go;
There are girls that do not care for cooking,
Who have never time to knit or sew,
There are girls that think the joy of living
Is an auto or a dress so fine;
But the girls that we want in the future,
Are the girls with the 4-H sign.

3 - There are clubs for girls in sewing,
There are clubs in canning, too;
There are clubs that teach us to feed poultry
As the best of poultry breeders do -
There are clubs for raising corn and taters,
Feeding pigs, or sheep, or baby beef;
All these clubs to make us better farmers,
Are the clubs of the 4-H leaf.

4 - There are clubs to spend your money;
There are clubs to join for fun;
There are clubs to chase along the cattle,
Or with clubs sometimes a game is won -
There are clubs so often swing for dumbbells;
There are clubs that father took to me;
But the finest club you e'er could mention
Is the Boys' and Girls' Club for me.

No. 10.

4 H CLUB WORKERS

(Tune - Juanita)

1 - When in our Club Work,
 We have learned to cook and sew,
 The work's a pleasure,
 More like play, you know.
 And when someone calls us,
 "Come and help your mother now"
 We will never grumble,
 For we know just how.

-Chorus-

Workers, 4-H workers,
 Tell me why you look so gay!
 Leader, 4-H leader,
 Now our work is play.

2 - Pig comes a grunting,
 Rubs his nose against my shoes,
 "Ugh-ugh" he's hungry,
 Now I've work to do.
 I'll raise maize to feed him,
 Treat the seed and grow the best,
 Keep my record daily,
 And he'll beat the rest.

-Chorus-

What fun, to be a producer,
 Working for our county fair,
 Head, Heart, Hands and Health pledges,
 Each to do his share.

No. 11

IT ISN'T ANY TROUBLE

(Tune - Battle Hymn of the Republic)

1 - It isn't any trouble just to s-m-i-l-e,
 It isn't any trouble just to s - m-i-l-e,
 So laugh when you're in trouble,
 It will vanish like a bubble
 If you only take the trouble
 Just to s-m-i-l-e.

2 - It isn't any trouble just to g-r-i-n, grin,
 It isn't any trouble just to g-r-i-n, grin,
 So laugh when you're in trouble,
 It will vanish like a bubble
 If you only take the trouble
 Just to g-r-i-n, grin.

(Cont. on next page)

No. 11 (Cont.)

IT ISN'T ANY TROUBLE (Cont.)

3 - It isn't any trouble just to l-a-u-g-h, (etc.)

4 - It isn't any trouble just to ha-ha-ha-ha-ha (etc.)

No. 12.

4-H CLUB-MOBILE

(Tune - The Old Gray Mare)

Let's take a ride in the 4-H Club-Mobile,
 4-H Club-Mobile, 4-H Club-Mobile,
 Let's take a ride in the 4-H Club-Mobile,
 For many long years to come.

(The second stanza is as follows;)

With our Club Leaders to guide this Club-Mobile, etc.

(The third stanza may be as follows:

With _____ to guide this Club-Mobile, etc.

No. 13.

VICTORY SONG

(Tune: Eliza Jane)

1. We've got a club down in our school
 We're on the go,
 We raise calves, and pigs and corn,
 Just watch us grow.

-Chorus-

Oh! Come on in, Club work is fine,
 We are the workers, Fall right in line.

2. Boys and girls need more food,
 Big folks too,
 We must feed the hungry world,
 It's up to you.

3. Farmers must be business men,
 That well we know,
 Club work teaches us to think
 As well as hoe.

4. Head and hand we pledge,
 Then health will flow,
 Let 4-H's be our sign,
 Where ere we go.

No. 14.

EATS

Tune - Hail! Hail! The gang's All here)

1. SOUP! SOUP! We all want SOUP!
Tip your bowl and drain it
Let your whiskers strain it
HARK! HARK! The funny noise
Listen to the gurgling boys.
2. MILK! MILK! We must have MILK!
Drink it for your health, sir
Make you strong and well sir,
MILK! MILK! The Children say
Drink a quart of MILK each day.
3. GREENS! GREENS! We want our GREENS!
Spinach and your beet greens,
PARSLEY, CABBAGE, STRING BEANS,
LETTUCE, we like that fine,
That's the way we club folks dine.
4. FISH! FISH! We must have FISH!
We dont want it BON-Y
Nor a little PHON-Y
FRESH FISH! We wont eat STALE
Any kind of fish but whale.
5. MEAT! MEAT! Bring on the MEAT!
Fresh and juicy cow meat:
HAM and PICKLED PIGS FEET!
LAMB CHOPS and PORK CHOPS too
Any kind of meat will do.
6. PIE! PIE! We want our PIE!
COCOANUT and CHERRY
PEACH and HUCKLEBERRY
MINCE PIE is MIGHTY fine
That's the way we club folks dine.

No. 15.

GIVE HIM A HAND

(Tune - Our Club Will Shine Tonight)

Give him a hand tonight, give him a hand;
The man's a speaker boys, best in the land,
That man can tell 'em boys, to beat the band,
The best old speech I ever heard,
Give him a hand.

No. 16

NURSERY RHYME

Hi-diddle-diddle the cat and the fiddle
The cow jumped over the moon
The little dog laughed to see such sport
He threw them out the window
The window, the window,
He threw them out the window,
The little dog laughed to see such sport
He threw them out the window.

Jack and Jill went up the hill, - etc.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary, - etc.

Little Jack Horner, - etc.

Old Mother Hubbard, - etc.

Mary had a little lamb, - etc.

Little Miss Muffett, - etc.

Old King Cole was a jolly old soul
A Jolly Old Soul was he,
You help me and I'll help you
And we'll throw him out of the window
The window, the window,
We'll throw him out the window
You help me and I'll help you
And we'll throw him out the window.

No. 17

AULD LANG SYNE

1. Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brot to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?

-Refrain-

For auld lang syne, my dear,
For auld lang syne;
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

2. We twa ha'e run about the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wandered mony a weary foot
Sin' auld lang syne.

(See next page)

3. We twa ha'e sported i' the burn
 Frae mornin' sun till dine;
 But seas between us braid ha'e roared
 Sin' auld lang syne.

4. And here's a hand, my trust frien',
 And gie's a hand o' thing;
 We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet
 For auld lang syne.

No. 18.

PARTING SONG

(Tune - A Perfect Day)

We are nearing the end of a Club Camp Day
 Which will long remain in our thoughts;
 It should send each member or guest away
 With the joy that the day has brought,
 For Club Work means Service at work and play,
 And friendships that never fade;
 So we grasp at the end of a Club Camp Day
 The hands of the friends we've made.

No. 19

HYMN TO AMERICA

(Tune - America the Beautiful)

- O Beautiful for spacious skies,
 For amber waves of grain,
 For purple mountain majesties
 Above the fruited plain
 America! America!
 God shed His grace on thee
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea.
- O beautiful for pilgrim feet
 Whose stern impassioned stress,
 A thoroughfare for freedom beat
 Across the wilderness.
 America! America!
 God mend thine every flaw,
 Confirm thy soul in self-control,
 Thy liberty in law.
- O beautiful for patriot's dream
 That sees beyond the years
 Thine alabaster cities gleam
 Undimmed by human tears.
 America! America!
 God shed His grace on thee
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea.

No. 20

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
 Over the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
 And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
 Oh, say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Oh, thus be it ever when free men shall stand
 Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
 Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
 Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto, In God is our trust,
 And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

No. 21

AMERICA

My Country, 'tis of thee,
 Sweet land of liberty,
 Of thee I sing;
 Land where my fathers died,
 Land of the pilgrim's pride,
 From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
 Author of liberty,
 To thee we sing;
 Long may our land be bright
 With freedom's holy light;
 Protect us by Thy might,
 Great God, our King.

God save our noble men,
 Send them safe home again,
 God save our men
 Chivalrous, Glorious,
 From work laborious,
 Send them victorious
 God save our men!

(Continued on next page)

No. 22

STYLE ALL THE WHILE

They say Mister
 He ain't got no style;
 He has style all the while,
 He has style all the while,
 They say Mister
 He ain't got no style;
 He has style all the while, all the while,
 all the while.

No. 23

OLD MAC DONALD HAD A FARM

Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.
 On his farm he had some chicks, E-I-E-I-O.
 With a chick-chick here,
 And a chick-chick there;
 Here a chick, there a chick,
 Ev'rywhere a chick-chick,
 Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.
 On this farm he had some ducks, E-I-E-I-O.
 'Twas a quack-quack here
 And a quack-quack there,
 Here a quack, there a quack,
 Everywhere a quack, quack;
 Chick-chick here,
 Chick-chick there;
 Here a chick, there a chick,
 Everywhere a chick-chick;
 Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.
 On this farm he had some turkeys, E-I-E-I-O.
 'Twas a gobble-gobble here,
 And a gobble-gobble there,
 Here a gobble, there a gobble,
 Everywhere a gobble; gobble;
 Quack-quack here, quack-quack there,
 Here a quack, there a quack,
 Everywhere a quack, quack;
 Chick-chick here
 Chick-chick there,
 Here a chick, there a chick,
 Everywhere a chick, chick;
 Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

(Continued on next page)

No. 23 (Cont.)

Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.
 On this farm he had a mule, E-I-E-I-O
 (Twas a hee-haw here, and a Hee-haw there,
 Here a hee-haw, there a hee-haw,
 Everywhere a hee-haw, hee-haw;
 Gobble-gobble here, gobble-gobble there,
 Here a gobble, there a gobble,
 Everywhere a gobble; gobble;
 Quack-quack here, quack-quack there,
 Here a quack, there a quack,
 Everywhere a quack, quack;
 Chick-chick here, chick-chick there,
 Here a chick, there a chick,
 Everywhere a chick, chick;
 Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.
 On this farm he had a Ford, E-I-E-I-O.
 'Twas a rattle-rattle here,
 And a rattle-rattle there,
 Here a rattle, there a rattle,
 Everywhere a rattle; rattle;
 Hee-haw here, Hee-haw there,
 Here a hee, There a Haw,
 Everywhere a hee-haw;
 Gobble-gobble here, gobble-gobble there, here a gobble, there a
 gobble, everywhere a gobble, gobble;
 Quack-quack here, quack-quack there, here a quack, There a quack;
 Everywhere a quack-quack;
 Chick-chick here, chick-chick there; Here a chick, There a chick;
 Everywhere a chick-chick;
 Old Mac Donald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

No. 24

WELCOME

(Tune - Smiles)

We're so glad you came this evening,
 We're so glad to have you here,
 And we'll try to entertain you nicely,
 Can't you see our faces full of cheer?
 _____ We're so glad to have you,
 _____ Smiling full of glee,
 _____ sure it's grand to see you,
 We're as happy as we can be.

No. 25

NEVADA YELL

N-E-V ---- A-D-A
 N-E-V ---- A-D-A
 N-e ----- V-a-d-a
 N-6 ----- V-a-d-a
 Nevada, Nevada,
 Neva--Da!

No. 26

AMERICA YELL

A-M-E-R-I-C-A
 Club Work - Club Work
 U. - S. - A.!

No. 27.

SAGEBRUSH STATE YELL

Nevada, - Nevada, - Sagebrush State,
 Boys and Girls Club Workers
 We Dem- on - strate! (Demonstrate)

No. 28

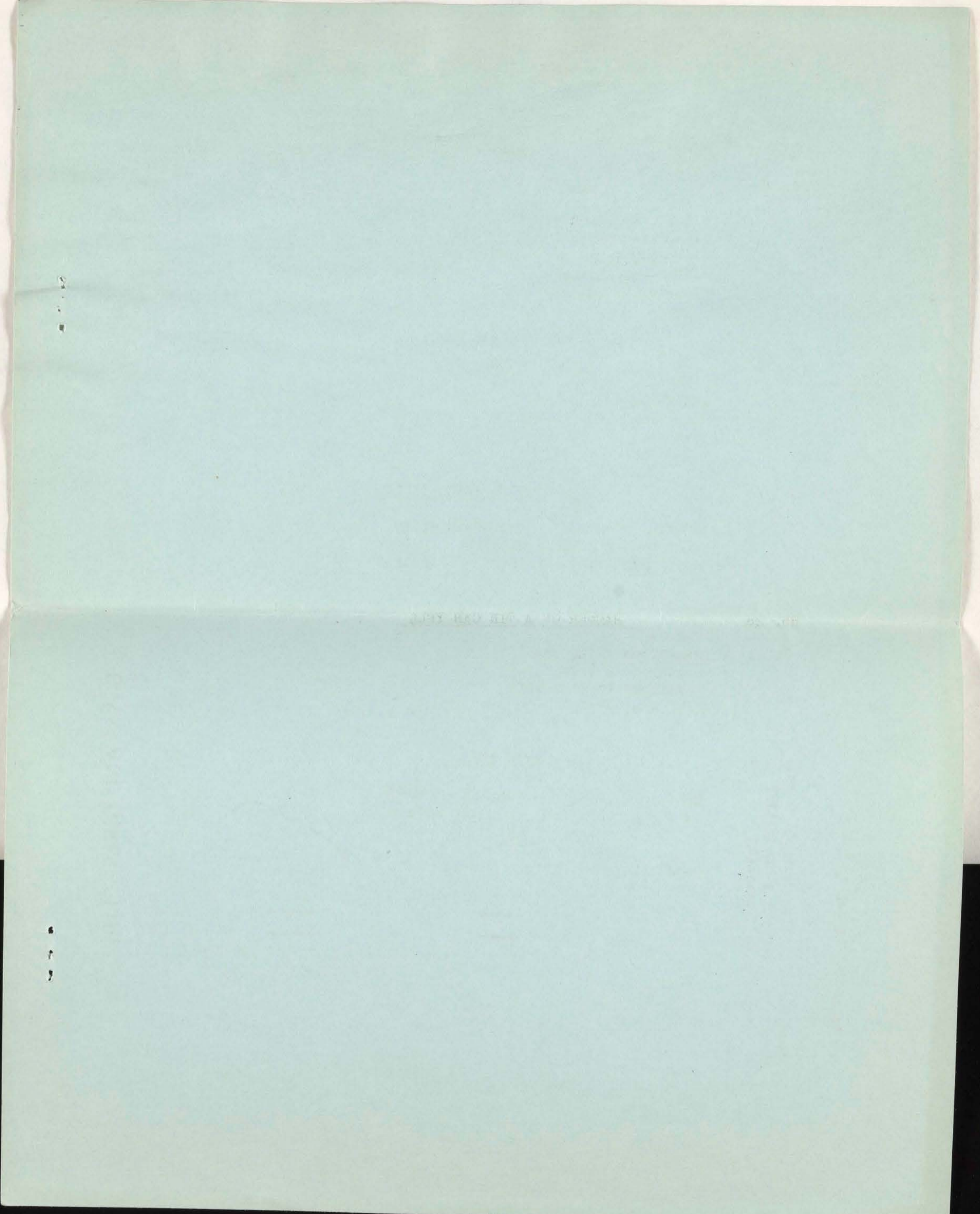
HAMMER ON A TIN CAN YELL

Hammer on a tin can
 Shiny up a tree
 Nevada State Club Work
 Rah! Rah! Ree!

No. 29

SPINACH YELL

Lettuce - Lettuce - Turnips - Beets
 We're the ones that grow the eats -
 Can the berries
 Cook the spuds -
 Rah! Rah! Rah! Nevada Clubs!



POULTRY

Poultry

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Crook

Director

ANNUAL REPORT
of
POULTRY SPECIALIST
for
1923
by
V. E. SCOTT

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to

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ANNUAL REPORT
of
Poultry Specialist.

1. State Extension organization as it relates to Poultry. There is one part time poultry specialist. The Professor of Dairying is employed half time by the College of Agriculture and half time by the Agricultural Extension Division. Part of this half time is devoted to dairying and part to Poultry.
2. There is no experimental work in poultry. The Veterinary science department of the Experiment station and Live Stock Sanitary Board handles all cases of poultry diseases. The professor of dairying who is poultry specialist also teaches two courses in poultry.
3. 1923 program of work.
 - A. The chief problems in Poultry in Nevada are as follows:
 - (a) To increase the number of producing hens in the state.
 - (b) To improve housing and feeding conditions so that all the hens in the state will lay as well as those owned by specialists, or professional poultrymen.
 - (c) To assist in the production of turkeys and in the profitable marketing of the same.
 - (d) Ultimate goals and goals for the year.
 - (1) To increase the number and producing ability of hens to such an extent that we have a surplus at all times of the year.
 - (2) To have sanitary, draught free but well ventilated and well lighted poultry houses on every farm.
 - (3) To have every egg which is produced for market infertile.
 - (4) To have every flock of turkeys headed by a pure bred tom.
 - (5) To so arrange the marketing of turkeys that the market will not be glutted at any one time. The pre-holiday season is a better market season than during the holidays.
 - B. Five year Goal:
 - (1) To have all breeding flocks in the state eligible to accreditation.
 - (2) A bred to lay flock on every farm where 25 or more hens are kept.

- (3) At least five poultry houses each year be constructed or remodeled under farm bureau plans.
- (4) At least five persons each year be induced to feed a balanced egg-making ration.
- (5) Lectures to be offered in each organized community on grading eggs and on the production of infertile eggs.
- (6) Pure bred toms heading each turkey flock.

C. Methods of teaching subject matter and organizing phases of the poultry work.

Teaching has been done by lectures, demonstrations, personal visits, telephone calls, and correspondence classes.

As an inducement to breeders to use bred to lay males on well selected hens, certificates of accreditation have been offered.

The most effective lesson was taught through the girls culling team trained by the Pershing county agent for the Junior Farm Bureau camp. These girls practiced at home and at the neighbors and really did a lot of good teaching.

D. Extension Agencies contributing toward the Poultry Project.

- (1) County Agents: in Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon and Clark Counties the County agents have handled the poultry project. In Elko, Washoe and Lincoln counties the county agent and home demonstration agent have each taken a part in this work, though in Lincoln county the agent has been able to pay closer attention.
- (2) Home Demonstration Agents: in Pershing county and in White Pine county the home demonstration agents have handled the poultry project.
- (3) Boys and Girls Club Agent. The assistant director who is State Club Leader has assisted in organization of clubs and in encouraging more and better work.

E. Results secured and extent to which goals have been reached.

- (1) Accredited Breeding flocks.
Clark County has two accredited flocks, one R. I. Red and one Barred Rock; Lincoln County has one Barred Rock; Elko County has two R. I. Red; Pershing County has one Barred Rock; Washoe County has two white Leghorn, one White Wyandotte, one barred Rock.
- (2) Bred to lay flocks.
No estimate is made on the number of bred to lay flocks in the State but the following data indicates

that the majority of flocks come under this classification: The chicks put out by the Western Hatchery, Reno, Nevada are from three flocks, one has an average production of 185 eggs per year. This means more than it appears to. In the fall when pullets begin to lay account is made of all stock. During the year an accurate account is kept of all eggs produced. Hens are culled throughout the year but the average production is based on the original count so the chicks that come from the yearling hens are pretty sure to be from 200 egg or better stock. Another of the flocks has 180 egg average and is headed by cockerels from hens which have produced 75% or better during the first 120 days. According to authorities on egg production these hens would produce between 250 and 300 eggs per year. The third flock that this hatcher gets its eggs from is composed of hens that laid 75% during the first 120 days of their pullet year and from cockerels of practically the same class of hens. This hatchery puts out 90,000 baby chicks each spring and most of them go to poultrymen in Nevada. About 90,000 baby chicks are shipped into Nevada from accredited hatcheries in California, hence it is believed that the great majority of flocks are bred-to-lay stock.

- (3) Poultry Houses: Washoe County reports five poultry houses built and one remodeled; Elko County reports four houses built and three remodeled; Lincoln County reports one poultry house built.
- (4) Feeding balanced rations: The balanced ration is now a common practice among those who are keeping 500 or more hens, and even on the farms where a few years ago only wheat was fed, the skim milk from the increasing dairy herds is balancing the poultry feed. Dry mash feeding in self feeding hoppers is quite common. In each community there are at least one and usually several demonstrators of proper feeding. While these people have not been enrolled as demonstrators, they are nevertheless filling that capacity.
- (5) Lectures on production of infertile eggs and egg grading: The Nevada Packing Company agreed to send out a man at their own expense to demonstrate egg grading and lecture on production of infertile eggs. Only two meetings were held for this purpose, one at Lovelock and one at Northam. But literature has been sent out to most shippers of eggs.

- (6) Pure bred toms heading each turkey flock: A larger number of turkeys than ever has been raised this year. The market reports that they seem to be well bred birds from the standpoint of well placed meat. There are good flocks producing pure bred toms for sale in Pershing County, Churchill County, Washoe County, and Lincoln County. No report has been made on the number sold as breeders. The project has not received much attention from the poultry specialist principally on account of a lack of definite knowledge on turkey culture.

F. Description of specific pieces of work:

- (1) Training poultry culling team. Three girls, members of the Pershing County Poultry Club, were selected by the county agent and project leader. At first much culling was done by the girls coached and corrected by the specialist until they were familiar with the principles involved. Then definite parts were assigned to each of the three, No. 1 demonstrating the good hen, pointing out the deeper fluff, thin pelvic bones, wide apart and long between the pelvic bones and the point of the breast bone, bright comb and pale shanks. No. 2 demonstrating the poor layer indicated by hard muscular abdomen, thick pelvic bones close together and short between pelvic bones and breast bone. No. 3 summing up the whole demonstration and the three culling several hens. Practice was given the team both by the specialist and by the leader and agent preparing them for a demonstration at the Junior Farm Bureau camp, at which they performed with credit to themselves and their instructors.
- (2) Correspondence Course in Poultry: Due to the great distance into Southern Nevada, and the inability to make frequent visits to assist the county agent, it was agreed that the Specialist should devote the time allotted to Clark County to work on a poultry correspondence course. Four lessons have been prepared and have met with considerable demand. One hundred mimeograph copies of each lesson have been sent out upon request from the county agents. Farm bureau members have formed clubs for the study of the lessons or to be more exact clubs already formed have taken this work as a part of their programme. The clubs answer the questions as a group getting the advantages of discussion. Other lessons will be sent out this winter and when the course is completed it is planned to have the group printed.
- (3) Bred-to-lay flocks. A list of recommended hatcheries has been gotten out each year. The list is compiled from recommendations made by M. D. Collins former poultry

specialist, recommendations from California, and from the present state specialist. 1000 copies are sent out to those interested. Conversation with farmers indicate that selections are usually made from these lists.

(4) Miscellaneous and Emergency work: Poultry judging has been done at the Elko County Fair, Pershing County Fair, Winter show at Metropolis, and poultry show at Lamelle. Assistance has been given to poultrymen in cases of incorrect feeding and miscellaneous poultry troubles. Usually the Veterinary Department handles cases of sick poultry and always when there is an outbreak of contagious disease.

(5) Outlook: There will be very little change in the program for the coming year. The three projects that will be emphasized will be the bred-to-lay flock, better housing, and better feeding. One of the home demonstration agents, Miss LeNoir, has done considerable poultry work elsewhere and will carry on this project in Clark, Lincoln and White Pine counties. The poultry correspondence course will be continued and enlarged, each member of the class being expected to keep a record of cost as well as production.

(6) Assistance desired from the Department of Agriculture.
 (a) Personal. If there is a department extension poultryman we would be very glad to get in touch with him. We need help in methods of carrying on poultry extension in scattered communities.
 (b) We need bulletins on turkey culture, not experimental bulletins but popular and easily read material.

Statistical Summary

Number of Meetings addressed by specialist	12	Attendance	205
" " Demonstrations conducted by "	24	"	122
" " Conferences with farm people	10	"	21
" " Farm visits	30		
" " days in field, dairy and poultry	130		
" " " travel (dairy & poultry)	44		
" " " office, library, laboratory, conferences with executive office	36		
" " leave of absence	14		
" " correspondence clubs	5		
" " lessons sent out	100		
" " circulars sent out recommending breeders	1000		
" " judging teams trained	1		
Approximate number of laying hens in state			90000

LESSON I.

Maintenance of the Flock.

To maintain a healthy, vigorous, and productive flock of hens, it is necessary to keep young stock, seldom more than two years old, raised from vigorous, high laying ancestry. Much attention should be paid to the breeding stock. The hens used for breeding should be two or three year old hens that have laid well during their pullet year. Last November I visited one of the most successful breeders in Nevada. His pullets were laying about fifty per cent, but stepping into the house where the prospective breeders were kept we found them producing daily one egg from three hundred hens. The owner said he would be satisfied when he no longer found any eggs in that coop. He wanted the hens to have a complete rest before they began the breeding season. The rest would give them greater vigor and insure greater hatchability in the eggs as well as greater vigor in the chicks.

During the pullet year the hens are fed meat, milk, and forcing feeds, but when preparing them for breeding they should not be forced. A scratch feed composed of wheat, corn, oats, a little Egyptian corn and kaffir corn, together with a dry mash composed of mill run or bran and middlings mixed, is a good feed for the breeders. Even when you want them to begin laying it is better to feed dry mashes, rather than wet.

Selection -- You have already selected the hens that laid best throughout the pullet year. Now select those which are vigorous, strongly built, with bright combs and eyes, beaks that are short and strong, shanks that are sturdy, toes well worn off by much scratching. A hen with long toenails is either sick or lazy. Mate the hens with vigorous cockerels out of hens that have produced well. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the vitality of the parent stock, both male and female. A lack of vigor in the breeders will cause weak chicks, poor hatching and often poor production. Even though a hen has been a good layer, if she is droopy, sick, off weight, pale in comb when breeding season begins, she should be eliminated from the breeding flock. The male bird should also show vigor. He should be strongly built, with bright plumage, a bright eye, strong, short beak, and a fiery, courageous spirit.

Incubation -- Being assured that the eggs are from strong stock, the next thing to consider is proper incubation. The method of hatching may be responsible for lack of vigor in the chicks. If the eggs are overheated or chilled the chicks are likely to be weak and you will have trouble in brooding and will not get the production you should.

Natural and Artificial Incubation -- There are advantages and disadvantages in both systems of incubation. Incubation by means of hens can easily be practiced where a comparatively small number of chicks are to be hatched, but when a thousand or more are needed it is less labor to use the incubator. Again, the most popular hens are

the nonsitting varieties, hence the incubator becomes practically a necessity.

Hatching with hens -- If natural incubation is practiced several hens should be set at the same time so when the chicks are hatched they may be grouped with a smaller number of hens. Set from twelve to fifteen eggs with each hen, depending upon the size of the hen, and brood between fifteen and twenty chicks per hen according to weather conditions. Broody hens should be dusted with insect powder, sodium fleuride is good, and put into clean nests on artificial eggs for a day or two before the real eggs are placed under them. After seven to ten days dust again with insect powder. Sitting hens should be given a small enclosed run, about three feet long and one and a half wide connected with the nests so they can get out and exercise and eat without going far away.

The nest -- The nest should be about 12 x 12 x 14 inches in size. First put a layer of three inches of dirt in the bottom hollowed out slightly in the center, then add straw, shavings or chaff to cover the dirt about an inch and a half when packed. The dirt holds moisture and prevents too rapid evaporation from the eggs.

Feeding -- Feed the sitting hens all they will eat of corn or wheat, provide plenty of clean water and a very small amount of green feed. A mash is not only unnecessary, it is objectionable since it keeps the bowels too open.

Eggs should be the normal size and shape for the breed. Select fresh eggs; the longer eggs are kept before setting the poorer the hatch. Candle the eggs at the end of seven days, removing those that are infertile and may be kept to feed the baby chicks. Those having a dark spot with no blood rings are dead germs and should be destroyed. Candle again on the fourteenth day destroying all dead germs. When the eggs are tested, if enough infertile eggs or dead germs are removed the good eggs may be put under a smaller number of hens, making it possible to start one or more of the sitters with fresh eggs.

Artificial incubation -- Full directions for operation are sent with each incubator. The eggs should be selected the same as for natural incubation. The brooder house should be well ventilated but insulated so the range of temperature is slight, not more than ten degrees is recommended. Well ventilated cellars are often used but frequently a cellar does not get enough fresh air.

Temperature -- Start the incubator at $102\frac{1}{2}$ degrees two days before the eggs are put in; gradually warm the eggs up by setting them on top of the incubator for several hours before putting them in the incubator.

Moisture -- The correct moisture content of the air in the incubator can be learned by the use of a wet bulb and dry bulb thermometer. A wet bulb thermometer is a thermometer on which the bulb of mercury is wrapped with wicking. One end of the wick rests in water and as it comes up around the bulb it evaporates, thus cooling the thermometer. When the dry bulb thermometer is at 103

degrees the wet bulb thermometer should register 88 degrees. If the wet bulb registers lower than 88 water should be supplied to the machine, otherwise it is not necessary.

Professor Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural College has determined by experiment the correct percentage of loss in weight during the first eighteen days of incubation. This may be used as a guide instead of using the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

Mark a dozen eggs and weigh them every six days. At the end of the first six days the loss should be three and a half to four percent of the original weight. At the end of the second six days four and a half percent loss and at the end of the eighteenth day four and a half to five percent loss.

Methods of Supplying Moisture -- A tray of sand in the bottom of the incubator may be moistened whenever moisture is necessary. On the eighteenth day the tray should be removed and a burlap tray inserted so the chicks will have a dry floor on which to rest as they come out of the incubation chamber and drop down below.

REFERENCES:

Poultry Breeding and Management by James Dryden, Chapter 14.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the importance of vitality and vigor in parent stock.
2. What hens should be used for breeders.
(a) age; (b) other qualifications; name six.
3. Describe the qualifications of a male bird for breeding.
4. How should you feed breeding hens.
5. How should you feed sitting hens.
6. Describe the size and preparation of the nest.
7. How should you prepare the hen for sitting.
8. State the kind of eggs to select.
9. (a) How often should you test the eggs during incubation; (b) what eggs do you remove?
10. What is the correct temperature; (a) dry bulb; (b) wet bulb, for hatching?
11. What other means may be used for determining the correct moisture content in the air of the incubator?

LESSON II.

Care of Baby Chicks.

In Lesson I, we have discussed the means of producing vigorous baby chicks. In spite of every effort there are likely to be a few chicks hatched that are not strong. The first chicks out of the shell are the best and those which come along at the last are the poorest. Deformed chicks and those that are droopy from the start are not worth raising, for they will not make good layers and will cost as much to raise as the good ones.

Brooding -- The term brooding applies to the period during which the chick requires assistance to keep warm. The length of this period varies according to weather conditions, but is usually six weeks.

Hen brooding -- When chicks are brooded by hens, about all the care needed is (1) see that the hens are free from lice; (2) see that the brooder house is clean and free from mites; (3) that the hen has no more chicks than she can cover. If the weather is not severe, a good mother hen will take care of twenty chicks.

Artificial brooding -- Three important things to look after in artificial brooding are, heat, ventilation, and sanitation. Before the chicks are placed in a brooder, it should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and heated to 95 degrees. The temperature of the egg chamber in the incubator is 103 degrees. The nursery in the bottom of the incubator is a few degrees colder. As soon as the chicks are dry, they work toward the front of the incubator and drop down into the nursery. Here, they become accustomed to a little colder environment. As soon as the hatch is completed, the temperature of the incubator should be lowered to about 100 degrees. To accomplish this, open the door a little. This will cool the incubator and also give the chicks a little more air. The chicks are the best index to the correct temperature. If they pant, they are too warm and need more air. If they bunch together, they are too cold.

The bulb of the thermometer should be placed an inch above the floor of the brooder. Beginning with 95 degrees, the temperature should be gradually reduced to 90 degrees at the end of the first week, 85 at the end of the second week, 80 at the end of the third week, 75 the fourth week. When the chicks are six weeks old, if the weather is good, the heat may be discontinued. The gradual reduction of heat hardens the chicks and makes them more vigorous. In places where the days are warm and the nights cold, the heat can sometimes be shut off for a few hours in the daytime, but it should be started early enough so the chicks will not begin to pile up.

After the chicks are six weeks old and the heat has been removed, care should be taken to give plenty of ventilation. Many broods have been raised successfully to this age only to have them smothered, for the brooder which was large enough at first does not supply air enough for the grown chicks.

Fireless brooders -- If a person has plenty of time to fuss with his chicks, the fireless brooder is successful, and it has several advantages. It is cheap, there is no danger of fire, the chicks are usually more vigorous. Care must be taken to either reduce the number in each hover or increase the size of the hover as the chicks grow larger, for they need more air as they increase in size. While teaching the chicks the use of the hover, it is sometimes easier if a jog of hot water is set inside. The warmth attracts the chicks. This type of hover should not be used for more than fifty chicks. If you have a large number of chicks, use more hovers. Feed often and as soon as the chicks begin to show that they are cold, drive them into the hover. This extra care is necessary for about one week after which the chicks will know enough to seek the hover when they are cold.

Directions for Making a Fireless Brooder.

1. Make a box $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet square and 1 foot high with hinged cover.
2. Within the first box place another box 2 feet square and 11 inches high. The cover to the inner box should consist of a light pad stuffed with feathers or cotton and weighted down in the center with a little sand. The pad should be adjustable so it can be raised as the chicks get larger. At first, the pad should be just high enough so the center or sagged part will touch the backs of the chicks.
3. Ventilation - Half inch holes should be made 4 inches apart all around the inner box about two inches from the top and around the outer box 1 inch from the bottom. This gives ventilation without draft. The corners of the inner box should be rounded to prevent the chicks from piling up and crushing each other. This brooder will accommodate 50 chicks and a larger number even though in a larger brooder will cause greater loss.

Brooders with Artificial Heat -- There are a large number of brooders on the market with various types of heat generators. In general, it is believed that small groups of chicks (fifty to two hundred) will come through with less mortality than large groups. The large brooder houses heated by hot water pipes or by underground hot air pipes are separated off into small compartments for this reason. There are several brooders using oil, coal, and sometimes electricity, which are set in the center of a large room reflecting the heat to the floor by means of a large conical reflector. So far as heat is concerned, these are as good as any brooder, but their capacity being 1000 or more makes the losses greater than with those types in which the chicks are separated into smaller flocks.

The Brooder Floor -- The floor of any brooder should be covered with about an inch of clean sand which can be easily cleaned out and replaced. The floor of the cold room or scratching room should also be covered with sand and in addition should have a thin layer of chaff or cut alfalfa or clover or alfalfa leaves.

Brooder Houses -- While it is possible to operate small brooders in the open it is more economical and less dangerous to use a brooder house. The majority of brooders are built only for use in a house. On the farm where a small house can be hauled from place to place a colony brooder house is good, but where the house is not going to be moved about, a permanent structure with concrete floors is desirable. A house eight feet wide and twelve feet long will accommodate 500 baby chicks, then when the cockerels are large enough to separate from the pullets, the house is large enough for the pullets throughout the summer. For the sake of economy, this house may be used through the fall and winter for a laying house for 25 to 30 hens or if you hatch your own chicks, this house is good for the breeding flock.

Feeding Baby Chicks -- Very few people feed baby chicks according to a set rule, but there is a similarity in the practices of most successful poultrymen. The following groups of feeds have proven successful at various experiment stations and in poultry plants. They are classified as:

1. Starting feed, soft feed used early in the life of the chick.
2. Scratch feed, feed to be fed in litter so the chicks will have to scratch for it.
3. Mash, Mash mixtures are given in the dry form and fed either dry in a hopper or moistened with sour milk, buttermilk, or water according to available material.

Starting Feeds

1. Wheat bran mixed to a crumbly mass with soft boiled or raw egg
2. Bran and corn meal half and half mixed as in (1)
3. Stale bread mixed with sour milk and squeezed dry.
4. Corn bread mixed with egg or sour milk
5. Roasted oats, bread crumbs, bran, in equal quantities moistened with sour milk or egg.
6. Bran, corn meal equal parts, $\frac{1}{4}$ as much fine beef scrap, $\frac{1}{10}$ part linseed meal, moistened with water.
7. 4 parts bread crumbs, 1 part hard boiled eggs mixed into a crumbly mass.

Scratch Feeds

1. Wheat hulled oats, corn, finely cracked, equal parts.
2. Cracked wheat, cracked corn, equal parts.
3. Wheat, cracked corn, steel cut oats, equal parts, $\frac{1}{10}$ part cracked peas, $\frac{1}{10}$ part cracked kaffir or egyptian corn.

Mash

1. 3 parts wheat bran, 3 parts corn meal, 3 parts wheat middlings, 1 part beef scrap, $\frac{1}{2}$ part linseed meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ part bone meal.
2. 3 parts bran, 1 part middlings, 1 part oat meal, 1 part corn meal, 1 part beef scrap.
3. Equal parts bran and corn meal, $\frac{1}{10}$ as much beef scrap.

When sour milk or buttermilk is used to moisten the mash, it will need very little beef scrap.

Systems of feeding -- First feeding 36 to 48 hours after the chicks are born. Starting feed five times a day what they will eat in 15 minutes. After first day, dry bran with 10% charcoal in self feeders, sour milk in drinking cups, clean water in drinking cups. After fifth day, moist mash twice a day, scratch feed in a litter of alfalfa or clover leaves twice a day, grit and fine oyster shell at will, bran and charcoal mixture in self feeder, green stuff once a day. After sixth week, moist mash once a day, scratch feed morning and evening, grit, oyster shell, bran and charcoal, sour milk at will, green stuff once a day or on range.

Variations -- Some people feed scratch feed successfully from the start, twice a day. Sour milk curd is used as starting feed. Onions chopped fine for green stuff.

Timely Suggestions

Let milk sour before feeding, do not feed sweet allowing it to sour in the dishes.

Feed small amounts and often

Chicks that are busy scratching are not so likely to peck each other's toes.

Onions and bright grit help to keep chicks from pecking each other's toes.

Overheating or chilling are causes of indigestion.

Sour milk is a corrective feed for indigestion or diarrhoea.

Arrange for convenience of operation, for if the work is inconvenient it may be neglected.

Poor ventilation is often responsible for lack of vigor in chicks and hence low egg production in the grown fowl.

Keep chicks growing, pullets of the small breeds should start laying in five to six months, those of the medium breeds in 6 to 7 months.

Retarding development reduces the yield of eggs.

Cleanliness, sunlight, and fresh air are essential to health and vigor.

White Diarrhoea

Symptoms - Appearance droopy, elongated wing feathers, abdomen protruding, looks as if the vent were pushed forward, crop empty or partly filled with slimy food, intestines only partly filled.

If the abdomen is cut open, the egg yolk which should be absorbed in from 48 to 50 hours is found to be only partly absorbed, sometimes black often surrounded by an ill smelling watery fluid, sometimes it looks yellow, and sometimes green.

Treatment - Feed sour milk, keep droopy chicks away from the rest of the flock, keep everything clean.

QUESTIONS

1. Which chicks are best, the first or the last of the hatch?
2. What is the meaning of the term "Brooding"?
3. What precautions if brooding is done with hens?
4. " " " " " " artificially?
5. Starting heat of a brooder?
6. How fast should the heat be reduced?

7. How will the chicks show whether it is too warm or too cold?
8. How long should artificial heat be necessary?
9. What is a fireless brooder? How many chicks should one accomodate?
10. How should you treat the floor of a brooder?
11. How large should a brooder house be for 1000 chicks?
12. What economical use can be made of a brooder house when it is not used for the chicks?
13. Give examples of (1) Starting feed, (2) Scratch feed, (3) Mash.
14. Tell how to feed a group of 50 hour old baby chicks for one day.
15. What is a good feed to help prevent and also to help cure digestive trouble?
16. How soon should Leghorn pullets lay?
17. Is it a good plan to retard the development of pullets thus increasing their size before they begin to lay?

These questions should be answered and sent to the State Specialist in Poultry, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, or if the work is taken up in clubs, the secretary of the club should send in a combined answer made out at the club meeting.

The answers will be graded and any error noted and sent with the next lesson.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN POULTRY

Lesson 3

CARE OF GROWING STOCK.

As suggested in lesson 1, the brooding stage for chicks will last until the weather conditions are such that the chicks need no more artificial heat or until the chicks are old enough to require no heat. The age will vary from 6 weeks to 2 months. Occasionally chicks need no brooder at four weeks.

The best conditions for growing the chicks from this stage on is free range. The colony house as mentioned in Lesson Two will care for the pullets as soon as the cockerels have been removed. The free range gives the pullets exercise and also gives them a large amount of meat in the form of grubs and worms. The range should not be over stocked but on most of our farms there is little danger of this. The colony house may be moved to the pasture or to the grain field after the crop is harvested. The corn field makes a fine run for growing pullets, for it furnishes shade.

Size of flocks: The pullets do best in lots of about 100 to the house. The houses may be near together in order to make it more convenient for feeding. Care should be taken not to crowd too many into a small house. This is often the cause of weakened constitution and sometimes the death of many pullets.

Feeding: There should be no sudden change from the brooding ration to that of the growing pullets but if the chicks are used to feeding from a hopper the ration can be gradually changed without affecting the pullets. Keep a hopper of dry ground grains or mash before them all of the time. In the morning feed wheat and cracked corn or kaffir corn. Scatter it out well. In the evening again feed wheat and corn or wheat oats and corn and do not scatter it so far for they will eat and go directly to roost. The dry mash may consist of ground corn and wheat bran with a little meat scrap. When there are a large number of grasshoppers and grubs they will not need so much meat. When the range is pretty well picked over add about 20 pounds of meat scrap to every 100 pounds of bran and corn meal. This gives the pullets about 10 pounds of meat to every 100 pounds of grain. If there is plenty of skim milk the meat may be omitted. In addition to the mash there should be a hopper of grit and of ground bone. During the growing period lime is very essential and the chicks are not likely to pick up enough without having it before them in quantities. If it is desired to crowd the pullets they may be fed a moist mash made from the same material as

the dry mash and moistened with milk. Feed enough for them to clean up in half an hour. Cockerels to be kept for breeders should be handled like the pullets both to be kept as vigorous as possible.

Culling-

Weak pullets should be marketed with the cockerels for they will be late in developing and never will produce profitably. Try to mature pullets at the right age according to the breed. Small egg laying breeds $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, Medium breeds $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 months heavy breeds 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ months. Dryden of the Oregon station says that pullets that mature in 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ months if handled properly will lay 200 eggs in a year and those that do not mature early will lay for only a short time. It is an erroneous notion that the late maturing pullets will make good summer layers. Usually the early maturing pullets in the same hatch are better throughout the year. The Oregon experiment station has reported some very useful data on the relation of time of maturing to total production. They have observed that pullets that lay 30 or more eggs during November, December and January will lay 200 eggs or more during the year, and those lay less than 12 eggs during these three months will not lay enough during the year to pay for their feed. Of course this refers to pullets that were hatched in April and early May. By trapnesting or watching closely during the first three months of the laying period pullets may be culled intelligently for the whole year and thus save feed.

Feeding other young poultry, (ducks, turkeys) See supplement for club work.

Lesson four will deal with types of poultry houses, a plan which has worked nicely in Utah will be sent with each lesson. In the meantime, let each sketch roughly a type of house that he thinks would suit his conditions and when the lesson comes, criticise both the plan sent you and your own sketch.

- 1- What is the best yard condition for growing pullets?
- 2- Why is free range better than yard?
- 3- What will govern the amount of meat to be fed?
- 4- What precaution should be taken when chicks are housed in small quarters?
- 5- Name feeds for pullets, (a) scratch feed. (b) dry mash (c) supplementary feeds.
- 6- What pullets should be culled early in the season?
- 7- At what age should pullets begin to lay? If they do not lay at this age what can you expect in the way of production?
- 8- What is the relation of the first three month's production to the whole year's production?
- 9- How does the feeding of young ducks differ from the feeding of young chicks, of young turks?

LESSON III_I

POULTRY BUILDINGS

Purpose of Poultry Buildings:

Under wild conditions, poultry produce their eggs during the spring and early summer. It is then that there is an abundance of the right kind of feed, grains, green stuff bugs and worms; also it is then that the weather is right, not too warm and not too cold. All the poultry that have survived the winter hardships are vigorous and ready to produce quite a number of fertile eggs. Our purpose under domesticated conditions is to keep the fowls vigorous throughout the year and make the environment such that the hens will lay when we want them to and that is usually during the coldest and stormiest months. If you get from fifty to sixty percent production during the cold stormy months and when eggs are the highest price you probably have the right kind of house and you are probably feeding properly. It is for those who do not get maximum production at the right time that books are written and the experiences of successful operators told.

Principles of Poultry house construction:

Authorities do not agree exactly on the type of house that is best adapted to maximum production but there is a general agreement on the principles which make for high production:

- 1st- Make your building such that the fowls will keep vigorous and healthy.
- 2nd- See that there is ample space and opportunity for exercise.
- 3rd- Dampness and lack of ventilation are more injurious than low temperatures.
- 4th- Opportunity for frequent complete change of air without draught on the fowls.
- 5th- Less ventilation space is required in cold climates than in warm, hence less ventilation space in winter than in summer.
- 6th- The amount of fresh air required for 1000 pounds of hens is three times as much as that required for 1000 pounds of the larger animals.

Methods of Ventilation:

Barns can be sufficiently ventilated by a system of circulation from indirect openings produced by the heat of the animal body, but hens require so much more air than other animals that there must be some direct openings. The open front or partially open front house seems to have given the best results. Where it is possible to keep part of the front open all winter it should be done, but where the weather is cold, temperature below zero and stormy, muslin curtains can be used to good advantage.

In addition to the open front, further ventilation is obtained by ceiling the roosting closet leaving an opening at the back under the dropping board and up the back and top of the roosting closet. The ceiling of the roosting closet should extend out into the room about a foot farther than the perches. One advantage of the semi-monitor poultry house is the opportunity to open the top windows allowing the air to circulate under the dropping boards and up through the back and top and out of these windows. With this circulation taking place the air in the roosting closet will be changed without a direct draught striking the fowls. Another advantage in this type of house is the opportunity to ventilate more thoroughly in the summer by opening the ventilators at the back.

Light:

Another important item to consider in constructing a poultry house is an abundance of light. Get all the direct sunlight you can then get more light. The open front gives light for a large space but the vertical windows in the semi-monitor house allow the light to strike back into the house. In the A type of roof this light is obtained by means of sky lights. No matter what type of roof you construct be sure and put lights under the dropping board. Hens scratch with their head to the light and all the litter piles up in the dark corners. With lights under the dropping boards the litter is kept fairly even all over the floor. Besides, in the summertime these windows may be opened for greater ventilation.

Nests:

No matter how many nests you have some hens will persist in crowding into the same nest with some other hen. You know humans can never decide for themselves what they want but want awfully bad the thing someone else has obtained. It is the same with animals and hens are no exception. Still it is best to provide sufficient nests. About one nest to five hens is sufficient. Usually it is recommended to place the nests in such a position that they will be darkened. This is to prevent the egg eating habit. Some advise putting the nests in a row under the dropping board. There is one disadvantage to this, it darkens the scratching space under the dropping board and makes it hard for the attendant to clean out the litter. A very good plan has been installed by Mr. Jepson, Reno, Nevada. Mr. Jepson sets his nests and feed hoppers back to back about six feet in front of the dropping boards and raised about two and a half feet from the floor. The nest facing the dropping boards and the feed hoppers facing the front of the house. The nests and the hopper have a slanting top and from the center a piece of wire netting is strung to prevent the hens roosting on top. The board in front of the nests as well as the board in front of the feed hopper is suspended on hinges so it can be let down for the hens to jump up on or it can be turned up to close the nest and prevent contrary chickens from roosting in the nests. The hinged board at the base of the feed hopper makes it possible to shut the hens from the dry mash when ever you wish. This position of the nests and feed hopper allows light to shine in both from the open front and from the high windows, or skylights as the case may be.

Broody Coop:

No house is complete without a broody coop. A cage is built having wire netting for its walls and lath placed about an inch apart for the floor. As soon as a hen goes broody, put her in the cage where she has no place to smuggle down, and give her all the good egg making food she will eat and she will soon go to laying again. Treat her roughly, starve her, duck her in water and she will become weaker and more broody.

Roosts:

The roosts should be made of light material usually 2 x 2 material is used but some prefer 1 x 3 set up edgewise. The first roost should be placed eight inches from the back and the remaining roosts 11 inches apart. A very good scheme has been devised by some poultryman to prevent roost eggs from getting dirty and to keep the hens from running and scratching over the manure. The roosts are fastened together by means of a light joist. The joist is fastened to the back of the closet by hinges and in front by a short leg to the floor of the closet. One inch mesh wire netting is stretched on the bottom of the roosts and down the front edge of the roosts. When you want to clean the dropping board, raise the roosts up and hook them to the top of the closet.

Bill of material for Semi-monitor house, to accomodate 135 hens. This is taken as a unit and if you wish to have space for more hens simply add to the length.

Foundation:

4 in. wall, 1 ft. high. Contains 1 yard of material. 4 sacks of cement, 23 cu. ft. of coarse gravel or crushed rock and sand.

Studding, rafters, framing material:

12 pcs.	2	4	x	16.
13 "	"	"	"	14
6 "	"	"	"	12
5 "	"	"	"	10

Roosts:

8 pcs. 2 x 2 x 10.

Roofing:

500 ft dressed common, or, (sometimes second grade flooring can be purchased as cheaply.)
5 squared 3 ply roofing.

Siding:

500 ft. rustic or shiplap (sometimes a tongue and groove material can be sued more cheaply and covered with 2 ply roofing.)

Wire Netting:

1 in. mesh
for open front, 14 ft. long x 2' 9" wide.
for bottom of perches, 20 ft. long x 4' 6" wide.

Trimming boards, corners etc,

1 pc. 1x6x12 dressed.
2 " 1x6x14 "
1 " 2x6x6 "

Doors:

Make from same material as siding. (Material included in estimate of siding.)
Two sets strap hinges.
Two latches.

Windows:

Make frames using 2x4 for top and bottom and 2x4 for uprights,
4 sets of hinges for windows. 1,3,4,5, (see sketch).
10 windows, 6 lts. each 8" x10"

Muslin Curtain frames:

5 pcs. 1x2x12.

Curtain,

5 yds. 1 yds. wide. Cheapest muslin.

Roosting Closet:

Ceiling and floor, 230 ft. second grade flooring.
2x4's (Including with frame)

Ventilator in back:

2 pcs. 1x8x10.
4" 1x4x10

Nests and feed hopper:

5 pcs. 1x12x16 select common dressed.
1 " 1x 8x 8 " " "
1 " 1x 4 x8 " " "
1 " 1x 6x16 " " "
3 " 1 x3x16 " " "

Miscellaneous:

40 ft. sash cord
4 small iron pulleys
10 # 8d nails
10 # 10D nails
10 # 20D "
40 ft. door stop material.

Questions on Poultry Course No. 4

- 1-What is the purpose of housing poultry?
- 2-If trees are preferred by poultry, why not do away with houses?
- 3-Under natural conditions, or wild condition, when will hens lay?
- 4-Which is worse for poultry, cold or dampness?
- 5-Compare the amount of air needed by poultry with that needed by larger animals?
- 6-With question 5 in mind, can you make a house as warm for poultry as you can for larger animals without using artificial heat?
- 7-Where is the most important ventilator of a poultry house situated.
- 8-What other means can be used to help with the rapid change of air?
- 9-Of what importance is sunlight?
- 10-How can plenty of light be obtained without too much exposure?
- 11-Ordinarily, poultry houses are built to face the South. If the prevailing winds are south west, what direction should the house face?
- 12-Of what value are the windows in the back of the house?
- 13-In your opinion, where should the nests be placed ?
- 14-What is the principle of the broody coop? Why not shut the broody hens in a dark box with little ventilation so she will be punished for the sin of broodiness?
- 15-What size of roosts should be used?
- 16-How can you prevent hens from walking over the accumulated manure getting their feet dirty?
- 17-Using the bill of material sent with this lesson, get local prices on material.
- 18-By using home devices for walls, dome, or 4 inch concrete walls could you cheapen the building?

Note:

The plan accompanying this lesson does not include material for floor. a 3" concrete floor would cost about \$30.00.
4 yd. mixed crushed rock and sand.
16 sacks cement.

DAIRYING

Dairying

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. SHEEL

Director

ANNUAL REPORT
of
SPECIALIST IN DAIRYING

for

1923

By

V. E. SCOTT

to

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIALIST IN DAIRYING

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State Extension organization as it relates to Dairying.

1. One district specialist, Mr. L. E. Cline employed by the Federal department for the irrigation project in Churchill County.
2. One part time State Specialist. This specialist is employed by the extension division for half time and this time is divided between dairying and poultry.

Experimental Work.

There is no experimental work in dairying at the University of Nevada. The Professor of Dairying is employed half time by the College of Agriculture and half time by the Agricultural Extension Division.

Program of Work.

The chief problems in this line of work in Nevada are:

1. To increase the number of good dairy cows through:
 - a. Purchase of good cows
 - b. Use of good bulls
 - c. Elimination of poor cows
 - d. Better feeding and management
 - e. Better buildings and care
2. To improve the dairy product through:
 - a. Better sanitation and care of cream on the farm
 - b. Better methods in creameries

The large surplus of alfalfa hay which is due to the falling off of the beef feeding industry and to the invasion of our alfalfa fields by weevil and the accompanying quarantine, makes the dairy cow the logical means of disposing of the hay. The continued good price for butterfat also adds to the attractiveness of dairying.

The increase of good bulls, elimination of poor cows, improvement of feeding and housing all depend upon the primary need of more and better cows, hence these sub-projects have grown out of that need.

Attempts to improve the quality of dairy products both on the farm and in the creameries must continue to be made as long as there is a changing population and as long as the keen competition among creameries induces some creameries to accept poor quality material.

Goals

1. Ultimate Goal:

- a. A cow testing association in each dairy community.
- b. One hundred percent registered dairy sires.
- c. Enough dairy cows in the state to stabilize the price of alfalfa hay, to supply the state with all her dairy products, with a surplus for the thickly settled cities of the coast.
- d. A tuberculosis free state.

2. Five year goal established in 1922.

- a. A cow testing association in each dairy county.
- b. A reasonable increase of registered dairy sires.
- c. Forty thousand dairy cows in 1927.
- d. A dairy calf club in each dairy community.
- e. A silo on fifty percent of the farms operating twenty or more cows.
- f. A hundred percent of Nevada creameries cooperating regularly with scoring contests.

3. One year goal for 1923.

The following sub-projects in furtherance of the long time goals were adopted:

A. Herd Improvement including:

- (1) Herd records
- (2) Cow testing associations
- (3) Official testing of registered cows
- (4) Certificates of merit
- (5) Increase of bulls
- (6) Bull associations
- (7) Purchase of dairy cattle
- (8) Calf clubs
- (9) Herd management

B. Silos and dairy buildings, construction, plans, silage crops.

C. Dairy manufacturing, including:

- (1) Butter scoring
- (2) Cream scoring
- (3) Home demonstrations in cheesemaking

Methods of teaching subject matter and organizing Dairy Projects.

In general the sub-project deals with such a small number of people in each community that the idea is put over by personal contact. A sub-project such as cowtesting club, or dairy calf club is decided upon by the community center; then the county agent, dairy committee men and specialist solicit individuals to cooperate in the work.

In Washoe county the drive or campaign method of organization was employed with success.

The Farm Bureau tour has been used as a means of increasing interest in and teaching methods of feeding, filling silos, construction of silos, and effects of better breeding.

Extension Agencies contributing toward the dairy project.

1. County Agents. With the exception of work with creameries, the county agent has contributed the most to dairy projects. Work with creameries has been by direct contact on the part of specialist.
2. Home Demonstration Agents. These agents have taken no active part in organization of dairy projects but thru their nutrition projects they have greatly stimulated the interest in dairying. Exception to this general rule is to be noted in connection with the work of the agent in Pershing county. Miss Lane, who in addition to her work with women, does much general county agent work. She has arranged for cheese demonstrations in her county and conducted cheese demonstrations in Lyon county.
3. District Specialists. The agriculturist located at Fallon, in the Newlands Project, has given special attention to cowtesting association work during the past year. Thru his efforts, an association has successfully carried on a years work and reorganized for the second year. During 1923 this association has tested approximately 1000 cows. Only 600 cows are now signed up for 1924. The success of this project shows the value of confining our effort to a smaller number of projects. While Mr. Cline has been busy with numerous other things, his main project this last year has been the Newlands Project Cow testing Association.
4. Federal Specialists. Mr. Murdock, cow testing association specialist from the Western Office at Salt Lake, called at the State Extension office, and assisted Mr. Cline in organizing the Newlands Project Cow testing Association. Mr. Dorman has

visited our office and encouraged us in our work as well as giving us valuable advice along all dairy extension lines. Mr. Chris Johnson, specialist in Creamery work from the same office has spent eight days in Nevada working on improvement of butter. In addition to these visits, the Western Dairy Division has assisted our creameries a great deal thru the monthly butter scoring conducted at Salt Lake City.

5. Boys and Girls Clubs. Mr. Robert Foster, Assistant Director and in charge of boys and girls club work has assisted in the organization of clubs and in keeping up the morale of the clubs.
6. The State Veterinary department cooperating with federal agents has taken care of tuberculosis eradication and control of contagious diseases. These agents have also supported the general dairy program.
7. Other Cooperating Agencies: The Nevada Holstein Association has given its support, both moral and financial, to the furtherance of dairy projects. Brooks & Peckham, breeders of Holstein Cattle, gave three registered Holstein bulls as premiums to Holstein Calf clubs.

Results secured, extent to which Goals have been reached.

1. Cow testing. A real cowtesting association has been successfully carried on in two counties. Testing clubs have been carried thru the year in two other counties. Spasmodic testing has been done in another county. With the exception of Churchill county and Elko county the testing has been done as a means of finally working up to an association. As such, these other counties can be considered as approaching the goal set for 1927. It has been demonstrated however that the high cost of testing where there is no form of subsidy, is the big factor in delaying the organization of real associations.

The Smith Valley testing club has failed to complete the year for two reasons. First, the State Specialist in Dairying was to do the testing for this club and due to many other duties the bottles were not returned to the farmers promptly. Second, the cooperating farmers lost interest after the cows began to drop off in production and failed to send the samples in. I think testing work requires the continued effort of someone in the field.

2. Dairy Sires. Reports of the county agents combined with data received at the office of the dairy specialist show 20 registered bulls replacing grade bulls in the state. In

addition to this number, Mr. Cline reports that 75% of the real dairy herds in the Newlands Project are headed by registered bulls. The mere increase in the number of registered bulls is rapidly passing out of the field of extension workers and being taken up by breeders. We have 18 breeders of registered dairy cows in the state who have herds of from 10 to 150 head. Besides these larger breeders there are about 30 farmers owning from 1 to 10 registered females. The problems for extension workers now is to look to the quality of registered bulls that are placed, hence testing either through associations or through the National Breeders associations must receive much attention. Since official testing of registered cows is little known in Nevada it will be advisable to continue to make this work a part of the specialist's program.

3. Increase in dairy cattle. The importations of dairy cattle this year were not so great as last but there was a larger percentage of registered cattle brought in. Out of 480 head brought into the state 207 were registered.

One of the most important importations and in some respects the most important, was the shipment made into White Pine County. The people in Preston and Lund have been running a creamery with less than 100 cows. In November a committee went to Wisconsin and purchased 41 registered cows and 13 grades. Most of these cows will freshen in January and February making it possible to continue the creamery all winter. There is an opportunity for considerable expansion in dairying in these two communities. The cities of Ely, McGill, Ruth and Kimberly are isolated and make a good home market until the dairy industry is big enough to get out and compete successfully with older dairy sections.

The present tendency is to raise a large number of the heifer calves. The Newlands project has 52% as many non-producing young heifers as it has cows. This means approximately a saving of 20% of the calves each year. At this rate natural increase alone will bring the dairy cow population up to 40,000 in 1927.

4. Dairy calf clubs. Clubs were organized in four counties- Washoe, Lyon, Elko, and Churchill. Six heifers were shown at the state fair and seven were shown at the Elko County fair. Early last spring a local breeder of Holsteins agreed to give a bull calf to each club of ten members providing the calves purchased by these members came up to requirements advocated by the Extension Service. The requirements decided upon were as follows:

The sire of the calf must be a registered Holstein bull whose dam or whose daughters have produced five hundred pounds or more of butterfat. The dam must be either a registered or a high grade Holstein which has produced enough milk and butterfat to entitle her to a State Certificate of Merit. Three such bulls have been given away. One in Washoe county, one in Elko County and one in Lyon county. Probably a similar arrangement can be made with the State Holstein association this year and an attempt will be made to secure similar premiums for Ayrshires and Jerseys.

5. Silos. Monolithic concrete silos have been constructed in four counties as follows: Clark, four, and Elko, Washoe, and Lincoln, one each. Lincoln county Farm Bureau owns a patented metallic silo form which is rented to farmers. Clark county farmers purchased material and built homemade metallic forms; Elko County Farm Bureau owns a set of home made wooden forms which is loaned to individuals. In Washoe county construction is on an individual basis. Clark County has made a real live project out of the need for cement. Two carloads of cement were purchased cooperatively for use in silo, cistern, and headgate construction.
6. Butterscoring project. A report from the office of Western Dairy Extension shows that in January 1923, two of our creameries sent samples to the scoring contest and received an average score of 90.5% and in November, 1923, five creameries sent samples receiving an average score of 91.3. The criticisms sent to the creameries have been helpful in every case. At the Preston creamery the patrons were inclined to criticize the butter-maker but when the criticism came back from the Western Dairy Division stating that defects were due entirely to old cream the patrons began to look to their own end of the business. All of the nine creameries except one have participated in the scoring somewhat irregularly this year and they are as a rule satisfied that it is a needed piece of work.

Miscellaneous work not mentioned in State Goals. A great deal of time is spent each year on work which cannot be properly classified under set goals, though it is a part of the general dairy project and its success has a direct influence on the success of the definite goals. Under this general classification the following work has been done: Two new dairy barns constructed

capacity eighty cows, four dairy barns remodeled capacity 50 cows, two milk houses constructed; four cheese demonstrations given by specialist, attendance 54, cheese made as a result-60 pounds; two demonstrations given by district agent, Miss Lane. Instruction was given in judging dairy cows at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp; dairy stock was judged at the Winter Stock Show, Metropolis; The State Fair; Elko County Fair and Pershing County Fair. Assistance was given to the Washoe county agent in making a dairy survey. It was found that there were 3500 dairy cows available for a milk condensery and that over two thousand more would be added if a condensery were established. Assistance has been given to three creameries in manufacturing and in judging butter and to one creamery in scoring cream.

Descriptions of Specific Pieces of Work.

Cream scoring at Lovelock Creamery. The dairy specialist spent two days scoring cream at the Lovelock creamery and another day visiting farmers whose scores should be improved. When the cream was delivered at the creamery samples were taken and scored for flavor- percentage of acid, percentage of fat, appearance of can, gas development. From the score an estimate was made as to what farms needed personal visits. Copies of the scores were mailed to all patrons and visits were made to those whose cream showed lack of care. The principal incorrect practices noted were as follows: letting warm cream flow into the same can with cool cream until the can is full; setting the cream can in a close cellar where it is contaminated with root odors; insufficient stirring when cream is added to the storage can; cream held too long before delivery. These were all faults that could be easily remedied and in most cases were promptly looked after, with the result that customers were much better pleased with Lovelock butter.

Outlook for the work in dairying for the coming year. The outlook for work in dairying is good. There is a tendency for dairymen, who are gradually being forced out of the high priced lands in the fruit belts of California, to find locations in this state. The increasing difficulty in finding markets for hay is also causing farmers to look toward dairying as a means of disposing of the hay at living prices.

The county Farm Bureaus are adopting practically the same program of work as last year. This year we will put on testing association campaigns in two counties, a purebred bull campaign in one county, and continue the creamery work in all counties. Cream scoring will be carried on in at least four creameries.

Assistance desired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1. Personal- We would like to have:

- a. The services of the specialist in creamery work for about three weeks.
- b. Bull association specialist about two weeks.
- c. Cow testing association specialist three weeks.
- d. Cheese making specialist one week.

Application has already been made to the office of Western Dairy Extension for the services of these specialists.

2. We are very glad to use the subject matter bulletins published by the department. Most of the department bulletins are kept on file in the State Extension office where the Dairy Specialist can get them at any time.

3. We would be very glad to get information from the Department as to how to keep up the interest in cow testing associations after the first year has been completed, also how to prevent the need of a reorganization of the associations.

Statistical Summary

Number of meetings addressed by specialist	13	Attendance	241
" " demonstrations conducted	6	"	60
" " conferences with farmers	12	"	18
" " general conferences attended	2		
" " farm visits by specialist	75		
" " creamery visits by "	14		
" " days spent at dairy field work	102*		
" " " " " instruction (college)	106		
" " " " " poultry field work	28*		
" " " " " travel	44		
" " " " " in office, library, laboratory, conferences with director	36		
" " days leave of absence	<u>14</u>		
	Total-days-----		320

* The time spent on dairy and poultry projects cannot be definitely separated since some work in each was done on nearly every trip.

Number of testing associations and clubs-----	5
" " cows on test -----	1265
" " bulls placed -----	20
" " registered cows purchased-----	207
" " grade cows purchased-----	273

Probable increase in dairy cattle, principally young stock, natural increase---- 4000
Number of silos built ----- 7

Number of dairy barns built	2
" " " remodeled	4
" " milk houses built	2
" " creameries built	1
" " cooperating in butter scoring	6
" " fairs at which specialist has judged stock	4
" " miles travelled by rail	9160
" " " " " automobile	2370
" " " " " railway pass	6160