

Administration

ADMINISTRATION



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

ANNUAL REPORT OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1923 - 1924

by

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION



ANNUAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

STATE OF NEVADA

FISCAL YEAR 1923-1924.



ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in Extension Organization.

A reduction in the field staff of from twelve to eleven agents, and the placing of five of these workers on a permanent district basis, to cover two or more counties, constitutes the most important change in extension organization made during the past fiscal year. This reorganization of the work has been made in the interests of economy and appears to be working out satisfactorily, with but slight, if any, impairment in the quality of extension work being done in the counties involved. The present field force is not only covering the nine counties mentioned in the previous report, but also two additional counties, Eureka and Lander, which organized Farm Bureaus during the fiscal year.

No important change in the plan of administering extension work has been made during the past two years. Since the reduction of the central staff to a Director and two Assistant Directors in 1922, the supervision of the extension program has been handled more effectively and with greater coordination than was ever possible under the plan of organization previously in effect.

Relationships.

The cooperative relations of the Agricultural Extension Division with other organizations engaged in similar lines of work continue most cordial. In addition to the organizations mentioned in the previous report, a close working contact has been developed during the

past year with the live stock men of the state, through the Nevada Land and Live Stock Association.

County Farm Bureaus.

The County Farm Bureaus, by legislative enactment, are made the official organizations through which agricultural and home economics extension work is conducted in the several counties of the state. The Agricultural Extension Division, therefore, has a very direct interest in the growth and welfare of these influential rural organizations.

During the past year, as in previous years, Farm Bureau officials and leaders have given most freely of their time and thought in the development of county and state extension programs, with the result that agricultural extension work has now become a vital factor in promoting the welfare and prosperity of practically every rural community in the state.

Sources of Revenue.

Revenue for the support of Cooperative Extension work in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was derived from the following sources:

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

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR EXTENSION WORK,
BY ITEMS OF EXPENSE AND SOURCES OF FUNDS, 1923-1924.

	Total	Smith-Lever		College & State	County	U. S. Dep't. Agri.
		Federal	State			
Personal Services - Salaries						
Director & Asst. Dir.	4000.00	4000.00				
State Supervising Agts.	6645.00	4295.00				2350.00
state-wide subject matter Agt.	1800.00	1800.00				
County Extension agents.	30554.50	1485.00	845.00		18187.00	10037.50
Clerical & other non-scientific						
- College	5415.00	4215.00	1200.00			
County	5669.14				5669.14	
Labor						
Daily and hourly	175.35		61.50	7.10	106.75	
Supplies & materials						
Stationery & office supplies	1993.91	364.74	258.33	8.69	1362.15	
Other	796.06	67.02	83.44	62.60	575.00	
Communication service						
Telegraph & telephone	1490.98	149.99	207.25	3.62	1131.02	
Postage	97.50	8.73	67.32	21.45		
Travel expenses						
Director & Asst. Dir.	1362.82		1005.35	357.47		
State Supervising Agts.	1760.03		1760.03			
State-wide subject matter Agt.	484.12	9.80	474.32			
County extension agents	17920.68	8.27	78.99		17833.42	
Transportation of things						
Freight	53.89	5.80	4.62	6.47	35.00	
Express	242.70	15.92	30.54	9.51	186.73	
Furnishing of heat, light, power, water and electricity						
	156.77	12.09	17.31	14.37	93.00	
Equipment						
Furniture and fixtures	1149.61	44.75	346.90	29.25	728.91	
Library	292.37	49.00	24.96	42.56	175.85	
Scientific	253.94		64.25		189.69	
Other equipment, vehicles, livestock, tools, machinery, etc	205.61				205.61	
Miscellaneous						
Rent of buildings	1863.40				1863.40	
Not elsewhere classified	129.30			129.30		
TOTAL	84474.78	16330.00	6530.11	694.39	48332.67	12337.50

Important Additions to Offices and Equipment.

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

- 1 Four drawer letter file
- 1 Cabinet file
- 1 Book case
- 1 Desk top
- 1 Stenographer's chair
- 2 Office rugs
- 1 Portable scales.

Changes in Personnel to June 30, 1924.

Appointments. Miss Ellen Le Noir, as District Extension Agent, Clark, Lincoln and White Pine Counties, effective August 1, 1923.

Resignations. Gardner L. Chism, as County Extension Agent, Lincoln County, effective February 29th, 1924.

Extension Staff, June 30th, 1924.

Administration.

- Cecil W. Cresal, B.S., Director Agricultural Extension.
- Robert G. Foster, B.S., Assistant Director Agricultural Extension.
- Mary E. Stilwell, B.S., Assistant Director Agricultural Extension.

Specialists.

- Vernar E. Scott, B.S., Specialist in Dairying and Poultry.
- Thomas R. King, B.S., Specialist in Rural Engineering*
- Cecil W. Cresal, B.S., Specialist in Entomology*
- Robert G. Foster, B.S., Specialist in Farm Economics*
- Mary E. Stilwell, B.S., Specialist in Nutrition*

County Extension Agents.

- G. A. Brennan, A.S., Elko County
- Flora E. McKinney, B.S., Elko County
- Jos. W. Wilson, B.S., Humboldt County
- Edward C. Reed, B.S., Lyon County

Thos. Erickson, B.S., Washoe County

Hazel Zimmerman, B.S., Washoe County.

District Extension Agents.

A. J. Reed, B.S., Churchill-Perishing Counties

Lessie Lane, B.S., Eureka, Lander, Lyon, Perishing Counties.

Ellen LeNoir, B.S., Clark, Lincoln, White Pine Counties

J. H. Wittwer, B.S., Clark, Lincoln Counties

Thos R. King, B.S., Eureka, Lander, White Pine Counties.

*part time specialists in addition to other duties.

Methods used in Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers.

Frequent visits of the Director and Assistant Directors to the Extension Agents in the counties, where suggestions based on first hand information, for improvement in their work can be made, are considered to be the most valuable means of increasing the efficiency of our field staff. Of almost equal importance are the State Conferences, where programs are developed and intensive training given in Extension methods.

Extension Specialists.

Extension work in Nevada still continues to labor under the handicap of insufficient specialist assistance. Only sufficient funds are available for the employment of a half-time specialist, it being necessary for him to divide this time equally between Dairy and Poultry work. Specialist assistance in other lines of agricultural and home economics work has been made available to a limited extent through the following members of the extension staff:

Director C. W. Creel, Range Live Stock Work, and Entomology.

Assistant Director R. G. Foster, Farm Management.

Assistant Director Mary E. Stilwell, Nutrition.

District Extension Agent T. H. King, Rural Engineering.

All specialist assistance has been furnished the counties as a part of the regular program of work, the specialists working through the Extension Agents.

PUBLICATIONS

Number and Character of Publications.

The following is a list of Extension Publications issued between July 1, 1923 and June 30th, 1924.

Bulletins

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
34	Poultry Correspondence Course - Lesson I, Incubation. By V. E. Scott.	4	1500
35	Poultry Correspondence Course - Lesson II Care of Baby Chicks. By V. E. Scott.	4	1500
37	Poultry Correspondence Course - Lesson IV Poultry Buildings. By V. E. Scott	4	1500
36	Poultry Correspondence Course - Lesson III Care of Growing Stock. By V. E. Scott	4	1500
38	Boys and Girls Club Work - Beef-Cattle Club Requirements. By R. G. Foster	2	500
39	Boys and Girls Club Work - Dairy-Calf Club Demonstration Requirements. By R. G. Foster	4	1000
40	Boys and Girls Club Work - Potato Club Demonstration Requirements. By R. G. Foster	2	1000
41	Boys and Girls Club Work - Poultry Club Demonstration Requirements. By R. G. Foster and V. E. Scott	4	1000
42	Boys and Girls Club Work - Sheep-Club Requirements. By R. G. Foster	2	1000

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title and Author</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Copies</u>
43	Boys and Girls Club Work - Vegetable Gardening Club Demonstration Requirements. By Mary E. Stilwell	4	1000
44	Boys and Girls Club Work - Food Club Demonstration Requirements. By Mary E. Stilwell	4	1000
45	Boys and Girls Club Work - Canning Club Demonstration Requirements. By Mary E. Stilwell	2	1000
46	Boys and Girls Club Work - Farm Management Demonstration Requirements. By R. G. Foster	4	500
47	Boys and Girls Club Work - Song Suggestions. Compiled by Mary E. Stilwell	16	2000
48	Boys and Girls Club Work - Corn Club Demonstration Team Outline. By R. G. Foster	2	500
49	Boys and Girls Club Work - Potato Club Demonstration Team Outline. By R. G. Foster		
50	Boys and Girls Club Work - Poultry Club Demonstration Team Outline. By R. G. Foster	4	500
51	Boys and Girls Club Work - Pig Club Demonstration Team Outline. By R. G. Foster	4	500
52	Boys and Girls Club Work - Dairy and Beef Calf Club Demonstration Team Outline. By R. G. Foster	4	500
53	Planning the Farm-House Vegetable Garden. By Mary E. Stilwell	4	1500
54	Nevada's Prize Vegetable Receipts. By Mary E. Stilwell.	16	2000

Plan for Securing, Reviewing and Editing Material.

The publications issued during the past year were written by members of the extension staff, and all have a direct bearing on certain phases of the program of work. All publications have been edited by the Director or Assistant Directors before being issued.

Methods used in Distribution.

The distribution of bulletins issued by the Extension Division during the past fiscal year has, with few exceptions, been limited to persons whose names were on selected subject-matter mailing lists, submitted to the Director by Extension Agents. As stated in last year's report, this

mailing practice is far more efficient and economical than distributing through a general mailing list, since only those persons actually interested receive the publications.

SUMMARY REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON PROJECTS.

The reports of Assistant Directors Foster and Stilwell, and Dairy-Poultry Specialist Scott 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 year ending October 31, 1924. It seems advisable, however, for the Director to supplement the reports of his Assistants and Specialist with a report of progress on the three Western Regional Projects adopted at the Ft. Collins, Colorado, Conference, also to submit a brief report covering the development of Junior Extension Work in the State.

WESTERN REGIONAL PROJECTS.

At a Conference of the Extension Services of the eleven western states held in Fort Collins, Colorado, November 1923, seven year regional programs were developed for the Range Livestock, Dairying, and Nutrition Projects. The following special reports are therefore submitted covering progress to date on these three important lines of work.

Range Livestock.

While adopting and endorsing the general regional program in range management and livestock improvement, the Nevada Extension Service, has paid particular attention, during the past two years, to problems of the beef producer. This has been only fair, considering the fact that of all the major agricultural enterprises, the cattle industry has been the slowest to recover from the existing depression.

During 1923, the use of pure-bred sires to improve breeding herds was stressed and cost of production studies were conducted on a number of ranches, to aid the cattle man in lowering their operating costs. In the

early spring of 1924, the U. S. Department of Agriculture detailed Mr. James K. Wallace to Nevada to assist the Extension staff in developing and carrying out the livestock program. Mr. Wallace gave lectures and conducted cattle grading and dehorning demonstrations in all the principal livestock centers of eastern and northern Nevada. He would have covered practically the entire state had not the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease in California made necessary the cancellation of all demonstrations scheduled for the western counties.

It is estimated, that the grading and dehorning practices advocated by Mr. Wallace and adopted by the stockman will, during the year 1925, mean not less than \$50,000 in increased market value to Elko County cattle alone. Humboldt County cattlemen in a like manner, will benefit to an amount of approximately \$9000.00, and when the practices become general throughout the state, not less than \$125,000.00 will be added to the annual income of our cattle industry.

In July 1924, because of drought conditions in Nevada, the Director made a special survey of the cattle markets and feed supply in the states of California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming. As a result of this survey only fat cattle were shipped to the California markets, stocker and feeder animals being shipped to Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, where feed was found to be abundant. In connection with this survey, Mr. F. M. Simpson, general manager of the Producer's Commission Association, Kansas City, Missouri, was induced to make a trip to Nevada and deliver a series of addresses on middle western market conditions.

Dairying.

The dairy program carried out by the Extension Division during 1923-1924, has sought to increase the output of dairy products through stressing the following major projects: Increase of Number of Good Cows: Increase

In Good Bulls; Improved Feeding; Silos; Elimination of Poor Producing Cows Through Herd Records, and Better Buildings and Care. Six hundred eighty three cows have been purchased through the assistance of the Extension Division, 30% of which were registered. Forty five registered bulls have been located. Records were kept on 1600 cows in 1923 and on 1200 cows in 1924. Calves were secured for 56 members of Boys' and Girls' Clubs. The silo campaign resulted in the erection of seven silos in 1923 and eighteen silos in 1924. There are now seventy one silos in Nevada where ten years ago there were only four. It is now noticeable that families who kept only one or two cows a few years ago, are now milking from ten to fifteen cows. Barring a serious drop in the price of butter fat, it is not too much to expect that the dairy cow population will increase from 26,000 to 40,000 animals by the end of 1925.

Nutrition.

The work in Nutrition is based upon evidence that a large porportion of the inhabitants of Nevada are not receiving the kind of food that will maintain good health, physical vigor, and normal resistance to disease. The resulting lowered physical condition is a constant menace not only to the health, but to the economic condition of the state. It is, therefore, closely related to our whole agricultural and industrial development upon which a permanent, prosperous population depends.

Working on the premise that the nutrition and health conditions of school children are good indices of the general nutrition of the community, and that the welfare of their children is the most powerful motivating force available for the average family; 33 community projects in Child Nutrition and Care have been carried on throughout the state. The preliminary survey showed that the percent of normal children was very low (from 10 - 25%) and that from 25 - 60% of the children were dangerously underweight. At the end of the two years we have succeeded in increasing the normal children 7% and decreasing those

dangerously underweight 9%.

To obtain these results, it has been necessary to secure the cooperation of the whole community, parents, children, school, civic and health organizations. In some communities more dairy cows are needed, and practically all over the state more home gardens are needed to furnish fresh fruits and vegetables. Upon these needs the services of the whole extension force have been focused. Much more work on this subject must be done before a majority of the population of this state realizes that the average Nevada diet of meat, potatoes, white bread and sweets needs to be liberally supplemented by a greater use of milk, fresh vegetables and fruits.

JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK.

The past biennium has seen a big development of interest in Boys' and Girls' Club Work. The number of members worked with has increased from 419 to 655, which is about eight percent of the rural farm population of boys and girls from ten to nineteen years of age. Every extension agent in the state is conducting club work as a part of their agricultural and home economics program.

The Junior Club Camp

In 1933, the first state camp of club members was held at the University Barn, August 8th to 11th. There were 155 boys and girls and 15 leaders present, representing Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon and Washoe Counties. In 1934, the second annual camp was held, August 12th to 16th, with an attendance of 323 boys and girls and 45 leaders, representing Clark, Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing, White Pine and Washoe Counties. A total of 56% of the state club enrollment was in attendance.

Fifteen class periods were held at which instruction in beef, dairy, swine, and sheep judging, dairy feeding, potato production, seed testing,

poultry culling, and feeding, culling, millinery, health and poisonous range plants, were conducted. Members of the University Faculty and Extension force gave the instruction. Organized games, swimming and various forms of recreation was provided along with county contests and tours to points of interest. The members went home feeling that they had had a wonderful time and look forward to entering the University upon graduation from high school.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company sent two men to Reno to take motion pictures of the camp activities. The result was a two reel film which has been permanently loaned to the Extension Division and which has now been exhibited in nearly every community of the state.

The State Farm Bureau at the last annual meeting, pledged itself to raise \$2000.00 for permanent camp equipment. The funds raised through this source supplied tents and miscellaneous equipment for the 1924 camp.

The total operating cost of the last camp was \$970.00. The members paid a fee of \$3.50 each, which amounted to \$670.00; a balance of \$50.00 was left from the camp budget of 1923, and the balance needed of \$250.00 was contributed by the University.

Awards and Scholarships.

The Nevada State Banker's Association at their last meeting passed a resolution which provides an appropriation of \$70.00 annually, for the purchase of club pins to be awarded to each club member completing work in the state.

The Montgomery Ward Company offers an annual prize of \$125.00 in cash to be awarded to the best Home Economics club girl in the state, for a trip to Chicago at the time of the National Club Congress held each year during the week of the International Livestock Exposition.

The Union Pacific System has put into effect a scholarship for club members in crops and livestock projects of Clark and Lincoln Counties. The scholarship amounts to free transportation from the home of the winner to

Ogden, Utah, and return and \$75.00 in cash, to be given when the member enters the College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada. Seventy-five percent credit is given on rank in club work and twenty-five for community activities.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Relations 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 Service.</u>
Office of Cooperative Extension Work Office of Motion Pictures	Program and Methods Furnished educational films to Extension workers.
Office of Demonstration on Reclamation Projects.	Cooperated on Live Stock Demonstrations on Newlands Reclamation project.
Bureau of Biological Survey	Rodent and Predatory Animal control demonstrations.
Bureau of Entomology Bureau of Animal Industry	Alfalfa weevil control demonstrations. Dairy development and improvement demonstrations.
Forest Service	Assistance with Range Live Stock Extension Program.

General Conditions and Outlook for 1925.

The year 1924 marks the close of the first decade of Agricultural extension work in Nevada. During this ten year period, in addition to showing concrete results, those engaged in the work have been obliged to sell the extension idea to the people of the state. Meeting at first an attitude of opposition, or at best, indifference, they have carried the work forward to a point where it is now receiving not only the enthusiastic support of the farmers and stockmen, but also the endorsement and approval of all other organizations in the state.

With extension work now generally recognized as a definite part of the state's educational system, the outlook for 1925 is most encouraging.

From a project standpoint, the Western Regional Program of Range Live Stock, Dairying, Crops and Nutrition will receive major emphasis. At the same time important state projects, such as Poultry and Home Improvement will continue to receive their full share of attention. In carrying out the above program, it will be the aim of the Extension Service to use Boys and Girls Club members as demonstrators wherever possible.

In addition to the regular project work, the Extension Service hopes, during the coming year, to be able to collect and organize such facts as will be needed to formulate a beneficial program for Nevada's agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION,

CECIL W. CREEL

DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

(Project 2-A)

for

1924

by

ROBERT G. FOSTER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

STATISTICAL REPORT

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State _____ County _____
Report of Robert G. Foster County _____ Agent.
(Name) (Title)
From _____ to _____, 1924.

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 _____ State Extension Director.

Junior

Home Economics

Library

Files

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
 - (a) Soils
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) { Horticulture
Home gardens
Beautification of home grounds } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (f) Animal husbandry
 - (g) { Dairy husbandry
Home dairy } (including diseases and insects).
 - (h) { Poultry husbandry
Home poultry }

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

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

	(Name.)	(Title.)	(Months of service this year)
	Robert G. Foster		

2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted.....	55
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned.....	44
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with—	
(a) Junior ¹	29
(1) Boys.....	9
(2) Girls.....	166
(b) Adult ¹	17
(1) Men.....	21
(2) Women.....	7
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work:	
(a) Junior ²	3
(1) Boys.....	1
(2) Girls.....	100
(b) Adult ²	78
(1) Men.....	3
(2) Women.....	100
6. Membership in above clubs:	
(a) Boys..... 208	(c) Men..... 100
(b) Girls..... 103	(d) Women..... 78
7. Number of club members completing:	
(a) Boys..... 132	(c) Men..... 3
(b) Girls..... 40	(d) Women..... 7
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years:	
(a) Boys.....	2
(b) Girls.....	

¹ Where the same local leader works with both boys and girls, or with both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.
² Where the same club includes both boys and girls, or both men and women, report only once under "junior," or "adult," as the case may be.

Administration

Agricultural

A

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained.....	32	9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members.....	4	10
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....	4589	11
12. Number of different farms visited.....	1581	12
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....	102	13
14. Number of different homes visited.....	76	14
15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	{ (a) Office..... 5334 (b) Telephone..... 3795 }	15
16. Number of days agent spent in office.....	795	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field.....	1248½	17
18. Number of individual letters written.....	11456	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{ (a) Community..... 2 (b) County..... 4 }	19
20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders.....	{ (a) Number..... 3 (b) Leaders in attendance..... 14 }	20
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{ (a) Number..... 782 (b) Attendance..... 7083 }	21
22. Farmers' institutes ² held.....	{ (a) Number..... 0 (b) Attendance..... 0 }	22
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	{ (a) Number..... 1 (b) Attendance..... 6 }	23
24. Junior club encampments held: (a) Number.....	4	24
(b) Attendance by club members.....	{ (1) Boys..... 50 (2) Girls..... 31 }	
(c) Total attendance.....	91	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{ (a) Number..... 643 (b) Attendance..... 7135 }	25
26. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{ (a) Lantern slides..... 7 (b) Motion pictures..... 38 (c) Charts..... 22 }	26

[Use space below to include other important data.]

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Number of local leaders assisting. ¹	Days specialists helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year. ²	Meetings at result demonstrations.		Method-demonstration meetings.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices. ²
						Number.	Attendance.	Number. ²	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry.....	6	7	2	14	6	2	27	8	134	3	74	218
27. Soils.....	11	6	17	48½	11	9	49	5	33	11	144	61
28. Farm crops.....	32	53	19	244½	90	39	328	101	620	211	1389	160
29. {Horticulture—home gardens.....}	15	10	4½	30½	22	15	55	19	87	10	166	94
{Beautification of home grounds.....}												
30. Forestry.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	65	4	154	-
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.....	16	22	4	93	30	6	55	25	139	4	120	286
32. Animal husbandry.....	28	22	47	226	22	14	550	47	1317	55	913	176
33. Dairy husbandry—home dairy.....	34	25	66½	244	29	29	477	60	766	94	1322	168
34. Poultry husbandry—home poultry.....	23	14	30½	80	30	6	34	29	324	28	331	89
35. {Rural engineering.....}	35	31	51½	116	55	18	143	27	458	39	389	120
{Rural engineering—home.....}												
36. Agricultural economics—home marketing.....	25	33	16	105½	16	63	123	35	140	47	827	54
37. Foods.....												
38. Nutrition.....												
39. Clothing.....	7	8	6	25	1	1	75	7	307	20	313	18
40. Home management.....												
41. House furnishings.....												
42. Home health and sanitation.....												
43. Community activities.....	16	33	10	47	-	-	-	-	-	15	278	-
44. Miscellaneous.....	19	3	14	532	46	46	189	23	2162	247	2148	161
Other Work.....	18	20	19½	101	-	-	-	4	100	27	308	-
TOTAL.....	279	280	305½	1893	352	246	2078	384	6518	822	9302	1387

FARM-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

SOILS.¹

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

45. Number of method demonstrations given	9	45
46. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	20	46
47. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	11	47
48. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations	225 $\frac{1}{10}$	48
49. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the use of commercial fertilizer this year	-	49
50. Tons involved in preceding question	-	50
51. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures this year	26	51
52. Number of farms using lime or limestone for the first time	-	52
53. Tons of lime or limestone so used	-	53
54. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for the first time	-	54
55. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under	-	55
56. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices, relative to the soils work reported on this page	61	56

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

Clark-Decidedly improved sentiment favoring adoption of improved practices thru manure - green and barnyard; estimated 27 farmers ready to purchase and apply commercial fertilizers until green and barnyard manures are available.

Elko - 7 farms adopt Campbell's Cultural methods of fall plowing, discing, then spring harrowing and seeding. Fall plowing rapidly becoming the general practice.

Humb.- Demonstrations in soil work are concerned with the proper tillage of the soil for the purpose of increasing the available plant food and for the conservation of moisture. Demonstrations just started are concerned with the winter wheat and the fall preparation of ground for grain and potatoes. Where it was difficult to secure one demonstration in this community in the spring of 1924 it has been easy now to find three demonstrators to till approximately 250 acres according to the Campbell system, the indications are that the demonstrations will change the tillage methods of nearly every grower of grain in the community.

Church.- Manure is sold for \$1.00 per ton at the farm and hauled by purchasing company.

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

CEREALS.¹

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

Item	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other. ²
57. Number of method demonstrations given	19	11	1	-	1	-
58. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	25	15	1	1	3	-
59. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	22	15	1	1	2	-
60. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	54	228	3	2	27	-
61. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	- bu.	32 bu.	5 bu.	- bu.	15 bu.	- bu.
62. Number of junior clubs ³	5	-	-	-	-	-
63. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	47	-	-	-	2
	(b) Girls					
64. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	38	-	-	-	1
	(b) Girls					
65. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing	33	-	-	-	-	-
66. Total yield of cereals grown by junior club members	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
67. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	37	5	1	-	2	-
68. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	-	1	-	-	-	-
69. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut for the first time	1	10	1	-	-	-
70. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the cereal work reported on this page	90	21	4	1	3	-
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]						
70a. Variety Tests	5	5	3	-	2	-
70b. Certified Seed Plots	-	1	-	-	1	-
¹ survey of wheat acreage and yield.						

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

² Indicate crop by name.

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
71. Number of method demonstrations given	52	-	1	-	-	-	71
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	32	-	2	-	1	-	72
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	26	1	1	-	1	-	73
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	625	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	74
75. Increased yield ¹ per acre on demonstrations	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons	75
76. Number of junior clubs ²							76
77. Number of members enrolled							77
(a) Boys							
(b) Girls							
78. Number of members completing							78
(a) Boys							
(b) Girls							
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing							79
80. Total yield ¹ of crops grown by junior club members	tons	bu. tons	tons	tons	tons	bu. tons	80
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time	2						81
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time	2						82
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time	2						83
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page	27						84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							
84a. Variety Tests	2	-					
84b. Seed Production	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Church. - 17 farm visits made in weevil survey.							
30 method demonstrations on labor.							
1 survey of alfalfa land and yield.							

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

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

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Field beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(m) Other. ¹
71. Number of method demonstrations given					1	
72. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way					6	
73. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year					6	
74. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations					30½	
75. Increased yield ² per acre on demonstrations	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons
76. Number of junior clubs ³						
77. Number of members enrolled						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
78. Number of members completing						
(a) Boys						
(b) Girls						
79. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing						
80. Total yield ² of crops grown by junior club members	bu. tons	bu.	bu.	tons	X X X	bu. tons
81. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time					6	
82. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time						
83. Number of farms inoculating for these crops for the first time						
84. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the legumes and forage crops reported on this page						1
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]						
84a. Emergency Hay						
Crops or ensilage.						
						1

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Irish potatoes.	(b) Sweet potatoes.	(c) Cotton.	(d) Tobacco.	(e) Other. ¹	
85. Number of method demonstrations given.....	21	-	1	-	46	85
86. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	10	-	1	-	3	86
87. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	10	-	1	-	3	87
88. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	224	-	60	-	660	88
89. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations.....	60 bu.	- bu.	- lbs. ²	- lbs.	-	89
90. Number of junior clubs ³						90
91. Number of members enrolled.....	1					91
{ (a) Boys.....						
{ (b) Girls.....						
92. Number of members completing work.....	1					92
{ (a) Boys.....						
{ (b) Girls.....						
93. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing.....	2					93
94. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members.....	400 bu.	bu.	lbs. ²	lbs.		94
95. Number of farms planting improved seed for the first time.....	12	-	-	-	1	95
96. Number of farms practicing seed selection for the first time.....	6					96
97. Number of farms treating seed for disease for the first time.....	3					97
98. Number of farms spraying or dusting for diseases and insects for the first time.....						98
99. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops reported on this page.....	13					99
[Use space below to include other important data relating to potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and other special crops.]						
99a. Seed Plots.....	3					
99b. Potato Show-and educational display.....	1					
99c. Seed Tests.....	7					
99d. Fertilizer Tests.....	1					
99e. Club Camp.....	4					

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Dairy

HORTICULTURE.

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

Administration

Agricultural

Item.	(a) Tree fruits.	(b) Bush and small fruits.	(c) Grapes.	(d) Market gardening, truck and canning crops.	(e) Home gardens.	(f) Beautification of home grounds.
100. Number of method demonstrations given	9	-	-	5	2	-
101. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	11	-	-	11	1	-
102. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	11	-	-	11		
103. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations	24 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	X X X	X X X
104. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations	- bu.	- qts.	- lbs.	7.5% bu.	X X X	X X X
105. Number of junior clubs ¹						
106. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys			2		
	(b) Girls					
107. Number of members completing	(a) Boys			1		
	(b) Girls					
108. Number of acres grown by junior club members completing				$\frac{1}{2}$ a.		X X X
109. Total yield of crops grown by junior club members	- bu.	- qts.	- lbs.	- bu.	- bu.	X X X
110. Number of farms planting improved stock or seed for the first time			9	7	-	15
111. Number of farms pruning for the first time	9	-	-	-	-	-
112. Number of units involved in preceding question	55 trees	- acres	- acres	X X X	X X X	X X X
113. Number of farms spraying or otherwise treating for diseases and insect pests for the first time	1	3	-	4	-	-
114. Number of units involved in preceding question	2 acres	$\frac{3}{4}$ acres	- acres	4 acres	X X X	X X X
115. Number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the horticultural work reported on this page.	22	3	9	45	-	15
[Use space below to include other important data relating to horticulture.]						
113a. Insect Pests						
shade & fruit trees	10	5	25	1	5	

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

A

FORESTRY.

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

116. Number of method demonstrations given.....	2	116
117. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	65	117
118. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....		118
119. Number of acres included in these completed demonstrations.....		119
120. Number of junior clubs ¹		120
121. Number of members enrolled.....		121
{ (a) Boys.....		
{ (b) Girls.....		
122. Number of members completing.....		122
{ (a) Boys.....		
{ (b) Girls.....		
123. Number of acres handled by junior club members.....		123
124. Number of forest or wood-lot plantings made this year.....		124
125. Acres involved in preceding question.....		125
126. Number of farms assisted in wood-lot management this year.....		126
127. Acres involved in preceding question.....		127
128. Number of farms planting windbreaks this year.....		128
129. Number of farms attempting to control white-pine blister rust for first time.....		129
130. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....		130
131. Total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to the forestry work reported on this page.....		131

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

Item.	(a) Rodents.	(b) Other animal pests. ³	(c) Grass- hoppers.	(d) Other insects. ³	
132. Number of method demonstrations given.....	13	-	15	-	132
133. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	12	-	15	3	133
134. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	12	-	15	3	134
135. Number of acres in these completed demonstrations.....	15,020	-	10,625	$\frac{3}{4}$	135
136. Total number of farms cooperating in control measures this year.....	175	20	88	3	136
137. Number of acres involved in preceding question.....	90,490	600	15,625	-	137

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
138. Number of method demonstrations given	77	23	2	9	34	3	
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	41	11	9	2	30	8	
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	29	10	4	-	30	8	
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations	565	15560	17	35000	6729	191	
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations	150	42250	48	30000	500	10000	
143. Number of junior clubs ²	4	-	3	2	-	9	
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	85	5	37	10	9	7
	(b) Girls	12	2	6	2	7	-
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys	52	1	17	10	5	1
	(b) Girls	7	1	4	2	3	-
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed	69	2	179	28	522	-	
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year	70	5	6	2	3	1	
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year	20	-	10	-	30	-	
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time	8	11	-	-	17	-	
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks	380	205	55	7	9285	57	
151. Number of animals discarded	20	-	-	-	1372	-	
152. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year	1	-	1	-	1	-	
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc	33	-	2	-	6	-	
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year	-	-	1	-	-	-	
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs	-	-	11	-	-	-	

¹ Indicate by name.

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

LIVESTOCK—Continued.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle.	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
156. Number of cow-testing associations organized or reorganized during the year	1	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	156
157. Number of members in these associations	6	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	157
158. Number of farms not in associations testing cows for production	31	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	158
159. Number of cows under test by such associations and individual farms	485	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	159
160. Number of farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year	9	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	160
161. Number of farmers feeding better-balanced rations for the first time	32	7	17	-	31	-	161
162. Number of farmers controlling insect pests for the first time	1	-	-	-	12	-	162
163. Number of farmers directly influenced to test animals for tuberculosis this year	2	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	163
164. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate animals for blackleg this year	22	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	164
165. Number of farmers directly influenced to vaccinate swine for cholera this year	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX	XXX	165
166. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the livestock work reported on pages 14 and 15	167	102	31	16	78	27	166
[Use space below to include other important data relating to livestock.]							
156a. Milk Testing Circle	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Foot & Mouth Disease		Seventeen days time.					
Church.- 23 conferences regarding foot and mouth disease.							
375 letters sent out explaining cream testing situation.							

¹ Indicate by name.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

RURAL ENGINEERING.

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

Administration

Agricultural

167. Number of method demonstrations given.....	13	167
168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	22	168
169. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	22	169
170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year.....	-	170
171. Acres drained.....	-	171
172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year.....	2	172
173. Acres irrigated.....	30	173
174. Number of farms constructing terraces or soil dams this year.....	-	174
175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented.....	-	175
176. Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	3	176
177. Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	5	177
178. Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-	178
179. Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-	179
180. Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-	180
181. Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-	181
182. Number of farms on which buildings other than dwellings were constructed or remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	19	182
	(a) Barns.....	3
	(b) Hog houses.....	-
183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question.....	(c) Poultry houses.....	20
	(d) Silos.....	13
	(e) Other.....	-
184. Number of farms clearing land of stumps or boulders this year.....	2	184
185. Acres of land so cleared.....	40	185
186. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	94	186

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

186a. 2 radios for community use installed by Engineering Special
Affects approximately 40 families.

A

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given.....	10	187
188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year.....	32	188
189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year.....	10	189
190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts.....	6	190
191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts.....	-	191
192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations.....	14	192
193. Number of junior farm-account clubs ¹	1	193
194. Number of members enrolled.....	5	194
(a) Boys.....	-	
(b) Girls.....	-	
195. Number of members completing.....	5	195
(a) Boys.....	-	
(b) Girls.....	-	
196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year.....	36	196
197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year.....	5	197
198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year.....	11	198
199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page.....	54	199
187a. Result demonstrations completed.....	14	

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service.....	-	200
201. Membership in above associations.....	-	201
202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit.....	8	202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given.....	7	203
204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized <i>during this year</i> upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service.		204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Churchill County Farm Bureau, cooperative with Nevada State Farm Bureau, secured \$10.00 reduction per car on cantaloupes to Chicago						\$1900
1.5 reduction per ton meal (not used)						
Bershing Co. F.B. 105 Hay					350,000	Can't estimate.
TOTAL, Thran 1 Wheat				30	495	\$30

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

W. S. Hoefler 1 P.B.H.F. heifer \$250

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
Moapa Growers Inc.	27	Crates-Seed	\$ Not available			\$
TOTAL						

[Use space below to include other important information relating to agricultural economics.]
Cooperative shipment of hay to Kansas City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Item.	(a) Insect Beekeeping. Pest	(b) ¹ Market- ing.	(c) ¹ Cattle ship- ments.
206. Number of method demonstrations given.....			
207. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....		97	2
208. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....		46	2
209. Number of units in these completed demonstrations.....			7 - cars
210. Number of junior clubs ²			
211. Number of members enrolled.....			
	(b) Girls.....		
212. Number of members completing.....			
	(b) Girls.....		
213. Number of units involved in junior club work completed.....			
214. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....	46	97	
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			

¹ Indicate name over column.

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Principles

Administration
Agricultural

FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

- 228. Number of project clubs or groups ¹

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	228
(b)	Juniors.....	-----		
- 229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	229
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 230. Number of members completing

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	230
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 231. Number of method demonstrations given
- 232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	232
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	233
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	234
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year

(a)	Women.....	-----	}	235
(b)	Girls.....	-----		
(c)	Boys.....	-----		
- 236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....
- 237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....
- 238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:

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

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

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

NUTRITION.

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

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pink

CLOTHING.

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

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	-	} 252
	(b) Juniors.....	7	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women	-	} 253
	(b) Girls.....	74	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
254. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women	-	} 254
	(b) Girls.....	23	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....		16	255
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women	-	} 256
	(b) Girls.....	1	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women	-	} 257
	(b) Girls.....	1	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women	-	} 258
	(b) Girls.....	24	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women	-	} 259
	(b) Girls.....	10	
	(c) Boys.....	-	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women	-	} 260
	(b) Girls.....	5	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women	-	} 261
	(b) Girls.....	-	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	-	} 262
	(b) Girls.....	-	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	-	} 263
	(b) Girls.....	-	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	-	} 264
	(b) Girls.....	-	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		18	265
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women	-	} 266
	(b) Girls.....	-	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women	-	} 267
	(b) Girls.....	-	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women	-	} 268
	(b) Girls.....	36	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women	-	} 269
	(b) Girls.....	5	

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

Administration

Agricultural

- 283. Number of project clubs or groups ¹
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Juniors.....

- 284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 285. Number of members completing
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 286. Number of method demonstrations given.....

- 287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year
 - (a) Women.....
 - (b) Girls.....
 - (c) Boys.....

- 292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....
 - (a) Bedrooms.....
 - (b) Living rooms.....
 - (c) Dining rooms.....
 - (d) Other rooms.....

- 293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....

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

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

A

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

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

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....		300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card.....	(f) Care of skin and hair.....	
(b) Good posture.....	(g) Home nursing.....	
(c) Prevention of colds.....	(h) First aid.....	
(d) Good elimination.....	(i).....	
(e) Care of teeth.....	(j).....	
302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	{ (a) Yes..... (b) No..... }	302

SANITATION.

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

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

307.	Number of method demonstrations given.....	19
308.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	33
309.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	33
310.	Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	-
311.	Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	-
312.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	1
313.	Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	1
314.	Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-
315.	Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	-
316.	Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	1
317.	Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	26

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

A

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Primer

HOME POULTRY.

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

343. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	343
	(b) Juniors	
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(a) Women	344
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
345. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women	345
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....	(a) Women	346
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women	347
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women	348
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women	349
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(a) Women	350
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(a) Women	351
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....		352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....		353
354. Number of birds discarded.....		354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....		2 6 355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	(a) Women	356
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....		357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	(a) Women	358
	(b) Girls	
	(c) Boys	
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....		11 359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....		360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....		11 361

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

HOME DAIRY.

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

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

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

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

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

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

HOME MARKETING.

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

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

- 375. Number of method demonstrations given _____ 375
- 376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. _____ 376

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

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

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

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

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	(a) ¹	(b) ¹	(c) ¹
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²			1
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....			18
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....			
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....			
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....			
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations com- pleted or carried through the year.....			
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....			
{ (a) Women.....			
{ (b) Girls.....			
{ (c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....			18
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]			
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¹ Indicate name over column.
² States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

NARRATIVE REPORT

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

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Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

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Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pin

I. ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKIntroduction

The accomplishments in Agricultural Extension Work for the year 1924 are summarized in statistical form. In addition to the State report, outlined in accordance with the suggested outline submitted by the office of Cooperative Extension Work, the county extension agents' reports have been cited, where particular methods of outstanding pieces of work have been done.

I. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES.A. Change During Year.

The State office has made only one minor change in the organization during the past year. At the close of 1924, it was felt advisable to place the responsibility for the conduct of junior work in the hands of one of the Assistant Directors, both however, to continue responsible for the whole junior program. This was done and results seem to favor the continuation of this plan. At the present time two State workers besides the Director have been able to supervise and direct the activities satisfactorily.

There are many things that cannot be done with so small a force, especially since little specialist assistance is available. It has been felt, however, that by concentrating upon a few fundamental things more would be accomplished in the long run. There has been during the year a closer coordination of club work with other agricultural projects, a feeling of interest in and responsibility for junior work by all agents and a much more concentrated program than ever before.

The personnel changes have been few, but the work has been broken into considerably by the necessity of redistricting certain parts of the State. The following comparison is of the personnel as it existed December 1, 1923, and as it is at the present time.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

December 1, 1923

December 1, 1924

Cecil W. Creel, Director
Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director

Cecil W. Creel, Director
Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director
Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant Director

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

J. H. Wittwer, Clark Co. Ext. Agt.
 *G. L. Chism, Lincoln Co. Ext. Agt. - $\frac{1}{2}$ time
 Tom King, White Pine Co. Ext. Agt.
 Chester Brennen, Elko Co. Ext. Agt.
 F. E. McElhinney, Elko Co. Ext. Agt.
 Joe W. Wilson, Humboldt Co. Ext. Agt.
 Lassie Lane, Pershing Co. Ext. Agt. - $\frac{3}{4}$ time
 Lyon Co. Ext. Agt. - $\frac{1}{4}$ time
 A. J. Reed, Churchill Co. Ext. Agt. - $\frac{3}{4}$ time
 Pershing Co. Ext. Agt. $\frac{1}{4}$ time
 Ed. C. Reed, Lyon County Ext. Agent
 Thos. Buckman, Washoe Co. Ext. Agent
 Ellen LeNoir, District Ext. Agent for
 Lincoln, Clark, and White
 Pine Counties.
 Hazel Zimmerman, Washoe Co. Ext. Agt.

Elko County - C. A. Brennen
 - Flora E. McElhinney
 Humboldt County - Jos. W. Wilson
 Lyon County - Edward C. Reed
 Washoe County - Tom Buckman
 - Hazel Zimmerman

DISTRICT EXTENSION AGENTS

Al. J. Reed - Churchill and
 Pershing Counties.
 Lassie Lane - Pershing, Lyon,
 Eureka, and Lander
 Counties.
 Ellen LeNoir - Clark, Lincoln,
 and White Pine
 Counties
 J. H. Wittwer - Clark and Lincoln
 Counties
 Thos. R. King - Eureka, Lander,
 and White Pine
 Counties.

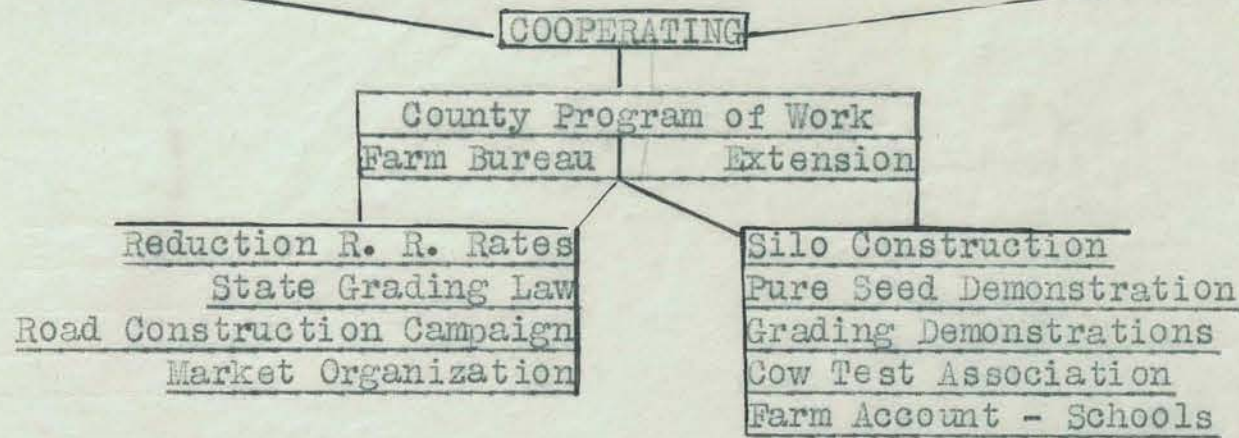
B. Type of Organization.

The type of organization and methods used during 19²⁵ has varied practically none from the year previous. Each county has its peculiar situation to meet and for this reason not every time can a similar method be used.

The county farm bureau is the legal organization through which all county extension work is organized and conducted. By law, each county must have a board of five members, who form the executive committee of the organization. This group, consisting of three men and two women, are selected because of their fitness to lead the five major lines of work undertaken, viz., livestock - farm and range - farm and community economics - home and community welfare - sanitation and hygiene. This committee works with the extension agents throughout the year and approves all bills in the county.

In each community where extension work is conducted, various committees, selected by the extension agents, work cooperatively for promotion of work. In addition to these extension committees, there are also local farm bureau officers, elected by the community centers, who function in much the same manner as the county executive committee, only their activities are confined to the local community.

Co.	F.	B.	Exec.	Com.	County Extension Agents	
L.	F. & R.	F. & C. E.	H. & C. W.	S. & H.	Men	Women



As pointed out last year, the agent consulting with the local people develops his program for extension work. This is developed in such form that definite goals set can be checked up with actual accomplishments at the close of the year.

C. Assistance Rendered.

The assistant director spent most of his field time this year in giving assistance in program development and studying the club program in the State. Many local committees were met and follow-up meetings attended. Every county has been visited at least three times and some as many as six times. A complete record of the year's supervisory work will be given under a subsequent heading.

D. Community Program Development.

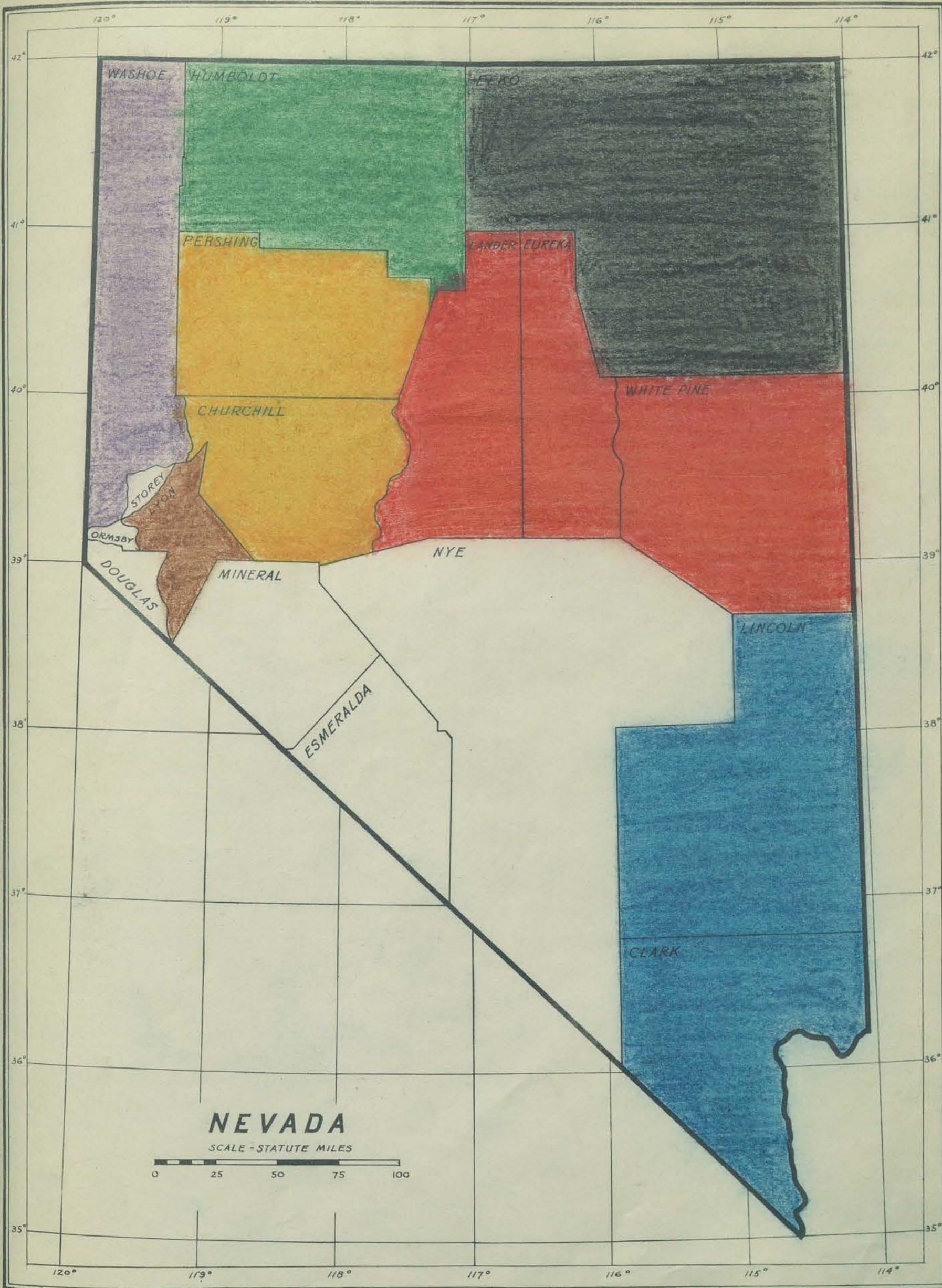
During 1924 agricultural extension work has been conducted in 56 communities, an increase of six over last year. The total number of possible communities in which the work can be conducted is limited and an increase equal to ten percent is a fairly good expansion. While extension programs are usually developed on a community basis, many of our projects are county wide because of the small units involved in dealing with separate communities. The following is a typical program in brief, showing how an effort is being made to concentrate on fewer major projects and make each agent's work more specific.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Miner

WORK PLANNED AND PROGRESS MADE
1924

:GOAL	RESULT	:
:		
:		
: <u>Farm Crops</u> :		
:		
:10 demonstrations in control of alfalfa weevil	20 given	:
: 3 silage crop tests	3 secured	:
: 3 demonstrations control of smut in wheat by dusting .	6 secured	:
: 4 wheat variety tests	5 secured	:
: 4 oat variety tests	3 secured	:
: 3 test plots Grimm alfalfa	2 secured	:
: 1 test white clover for seed	1 secured	:
: 5 seed potato plots	3 secured	:
: 5 farms select better seed potatoes	3 secured	:
: 4 barley variety tests	2 secured	:
: 1 Potato Show	1 held	:
: Investigation of celery as commercial crop	1 dem.	:
: 2 potato grading demonstrations	1 held	:
: 2 field meetings potato diseases	2 held	:
: 1 certified seed wheat plot	1 secured	:
: 1 survey of county's grain production	Incomplete	:
:		
:		
: <u>Livestock</u> :		
:		
: 1 livestock survey of Washoe county	Incomplete	:
: 1 beef cattle grading demonstration	2 lectures	:
: 1 cow testing association formed	1 testing circle	:
: 2 boys' and girls' livestock clubs organized	2 formed	:
: 5 pure bred dairy sires located on dairy farms	7 located	:
:		
:		
: <u>Poultry</u> :		
:		
: 5 new poultry houses constructed or old ones remodeled	8 dem.	:
: 5 accredited flocks	2 established	:
: 5 culling and feeding balanced ration demonstrations .	12 secured	:
:		
:		
: <u>Orchard Improvement</u> :		
:		
: 1 spray ring organized	Incomplete	:
: 1 Apple Show	1 held	:
:10 demonstrations pruning and spraying	2 held	:
:		
:		
: <u>Boys' and Girls' Club Work</u> :		
:		
: 1 club encampment held on University farm as in 1923	1 held	:
:20 agricultural club members	32 secured	:
: 2 livestock judging teams trained	3 trained	:
: 1 agricultural demonstration team trained	1 trained	:
: 1 achievement day program	1 held	:
:		
:		
: <u>Rural Engineering</u> :		
:		
: 1 investigation of proposed power site	1 made	:
: 6 radio demonstrations	2 made	:
:		
:		
: <u>Agricultural Economics</u> :		
:		
: Secure better loading facilities for potato shippers		:
: on Virginia & Truckee Ry.....	Secured	:

The methods used in carrying to completion projects in the program of work is well illustrated by the report of the Clark County Extension Agent for 1923 and 1924. The project leader and agent draw a written and signed plan of work and the agent keeps a chronological record of each step as the work progresses. Demonstrators in many cases keep reports which are turned in at the close of a particular demonstration.

1. Demonstrators' Records - See Page 68, Annual Report, Thomas Buckman, Washoe County, Nevada, 1924.
2. Program development and Follow-up Records - see pages 9 to 20, Annual Report, J. H. Wittwer, Clark County, Nevada, 1924.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

II. SUPERVISORY

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Spine

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM.

A. Central Office.

A continued effort has been made to better systematize the central office and under the direction of Mrs. Eda L. Carlson, the whole office procedure has been made more efficient. All correspondence files have been centralized, stenographic and other office work pooled under her direction, bulletin files and stacks have been systematized, and club literature has been standardized for ease of handling.

B. Supervisory Plan of Assistant Director, Robert G. Foster.

The following plan has been interrupted somewhat, due to the absence of the assistant director for six weeks at summer school, during the period of the foot and mouth epidemic. The work of many of the agents was necessarily curtailed at this time because of the withdrawal of funds from several county budgets for emergency quarantine work. The plan which follows, outlined, December 1, 1923, has for the most part, been the guide for the year.

1. Plan of Work, 1924.

The work of supervision for 1924 is planned on a basis of from fifty to sixty percent of the Assistant Director's time in the field and forty percent in the office. The work to be done is based upon the results of study of the needs of each county, conferences with each agent and analysis of the last year's annual reports. The major effort will be spent upon Junior Extension work and cost survey work on range cattle and sheep ranches. In addition to such work on program analysis; meetings with community and county committees; program development; club leaders training schools; farm account schools; fairs and publicity work, including tours, field meetings, etc., will be given some thought.

Supervision by Counties.

The following table gives pretty definitely work planned for each county during the year.

County	Clark	Churchill	Elko	Lincoln	Lyon	Pershing	Humboldt	White Pine	Washoe	Totals
Meeting with Community Committees and Club leaders	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	4	22
Meetings with Board of Directors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Office Organization	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 days
Program Analysis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 "
Program Development	3	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	3	24 "
Club Organization (days)	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	18 "
Club meetings, Tours - Field Meetings	5	10	10	2	5	5	2	1	5	45 "
Fairs and exhibits	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6 "
Reports	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 "
Farm Account Schools	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	6 "
Farm Center Meetings	3	10	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	37 "
Annual Meetings	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5 "
State & District Conferences										
Totals										

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Supervision by Types of Work

I. Office Organization

There has been quite an improvement in the office and field records which the agents are keeping, but there is still need for assistance and attention along these lines. One day will be devoted to this phase of supervision during the year, in each county.

II. Program Analysis

An attempt will be made to make a complete analysis as to progress being made, on planned programs, about the middle of the year. The present project plans for 1924 will be used as a basis for checking up on progress of work. A total of nine days has been set aside for this type of work.

III. Program Determination

More time this fall, will be given to program determination in each county. A more careful study of conditions in each county is needed, in order that the agent will be better able to advise and direct programs of work. Twenty-four days will be spent in this type of work.

IV. Committee Meetings

An attempt will be made to meet with 22 committees in the different counties, to give assistance in this work. Already one meeting of all club leaders was held for an entire day, at which club methods were discussed. More frequent meetings with the different project committees should be a help in strengthening the work.

V. Directors' Meetings

The Assistant Director will meet at least once with each County Board of directors during the year. It is felt that contact of this sort is beneficial to the Assistant Director and makes possible a better understanding of the work between the counties and the State office.

VI. Publicity

Continued effort will be made to secure more tours and demonstration meetings and a larger attendance at them. While good publicity has been given most phases of the work through the public press, more actual sight publicity by farmers themselves is needed. A total of fifty-one days will be given to this phase of supervision, including 6 days at fairs and exhibits.

VII. Reports

A plan will be tried this year which we hope will secure more accurate and complete Annual Reports. A day will be spent with each agent on annual reports, prior to his making out his county report. Thus going over what is wanted in the statistical and narrative reports, should bring good results. Nine days will be given to report work during the year.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Hins

VIII. Farm Economics

Because of the lack of funds and time, it is not possible to do a great deal of this type of work. Six farm account schools have been planned and cost surveys on four ranches. This, together with a small amount of agricultural survey work, constitutes about all the work planned for 1924. (See special plan of work attached).

IX. Junior Extension Work

The state plan for Junior Extension work follows this supervisory report and gives in detail, what we are working toward in that phase of extension activity. The Assistant Director will devote a large portion of his time this year on building up our Junior Extension System.

FARM ECONOMICS

Plan of Work 1924.

I. The Problem.

The proposed work in the field of farm economics, contemplates the following activities.

1. Farm Account Schools
 - (a) Continuation of 1923 members
 - (b) Beginning accounts on new farms
2. Range Cost of Production Studies
 - (a) Beef Cattle
 - (b) Sheep
3. Publish Farm Account Books
 - (a) Publish Cost Account Records
 - (b) Publish Time Book Records
4. Agricultural Economic Survey

II. Economic Background.

1. Farm Account Schools - In 1923 the first farm account schools were held in the State. About fifty farms kept accounts and of this number about fifty percent actually completed their year's work in an adequate way.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Hine

There is a lack of any kind of information regarding farm profits and costs in Nevada. Many farmers are interested in studying their farm businesses, to determine ways and means of increasing the efficiency of their farm unit. With this in mind all farm account work aims to summarize with each group the results of each year, and secure if possible improvement in the farm businesses studied.

2. Cost of Production Studies - The financial condition of the range cattle industry in Nevada has called for considerable attention the past year. Demand has come from both cattle and sheep men for studies in costs of production in Nevada. As a result a plan has been developed for obtaining several representation cost surveys on cattle and sheep ranches during 1924. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is cooperating in this work by furnishing cattle cost survey books and giving assistance in summarizing the accounts at the end of the year.

3. Farm Account Books - There is a need for a farm and ranch account book suitable to Nevada conditions. The book which has been used for two years is adapted to middle western conditions. With this in mind, a book has been prepared to meet more adequately our conditions. The publication of this book is contemplated during the year.

The cost account books and time record books are needed to supplement the general Farm Account Book. These have been prepared but not yet published.

4. Agricultural Economic Survey - The lack of basic agricultural information makes desirable and necessary a careful survey of the agriculture of the State. In cooperation with Eugene Merrit, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, Director C. W. Creel and the Assistant Director are making plans for a survey of Nevada.

III. Goals Set for 1924.

1. Farm Account Schools

- (a) Continue 30 completing members from 1923
- (b) Conduct 6 additional schools with 30 members

2. Range Cost of Production Studies

- (a) Secure 4 Range Cattle Cost Records
- (b) Secure 4 Sheep Cost Records.

3. Publications

- (a) Publish general Farm and Ranch Account Book
- (b) Mimeograph Crop Cost Book
- (c) Mimeograph Time Record Book

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

4. Agricultural Economic Survey

- (a) Assist Director Creel in making Agricultural survey of the State.

IV. Methods.

1. Farm Account School

- (a) See plan of work attached.

2. Cost of Production

- (a) Use route method of visiting ranches and securing data from records available. Use Bureau of Agricultural Economics book for cattle costs.

3. Agricultural Economics Survey

- (a) Cooperate with Eugene Merritt, C. W. Creel in making agricultural survey of State. Cost survey will be made to supplement data already available.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Hins

Farm Management Demonstration

General Statement

1. 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.

11. Procedure:

A. The State Extension Division will -

- (1) Hold one-day farm account schools on request of 6 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 Cooperator will -

- (1) Attend the 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 3 other farms in community besides his own.

Specialist in Farm Management

Cooperators:

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Wines

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

STATE OF NEVADA

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING FARM MANAGEMENT EXTENSION WORK

Phase: Furnishing State, Regional and County data to be Used
in Developing Economically Sound Programs of Extension
Work

Objects:

1. To promote the development of county extension programs along sound economic lines.
2. To assist in the correlation of extension work along various subject matter lines.

Procedure:

1. Summarize and analyze census and other statistical information. With this data as a basis and with the advice of the other departments, divide the State into its various principal agricultural type areas. Carefully determine outstanding trends of agricultural development in each area.
2. These various type areas of agriculture and the trends of agricultural development in these areas having been determined, bring this information to the attention of the extension forces of the State.
3. Analyze data from groups of farm records kept in various counties in the representative farming areas to show the most profitable combination of various kinds of crops and livestock and the problems in connection with each of these.
4. Secure supplementary information on farm practices that will aid in the analysis of particular problems in the handling of crops and livestock.
5. When records of the entire farm business are not available from account books, regular farm management surveys including supplementary data may be conducted to secure the necessary information.
6. After this information as to the particular problems of the various farm enterprises has been secured from farm records or special surveys, bring it to the attention of the supervisors of extension and through them to the specialists and county agents particularly concerned, in order that everyone may have a full understanding of the problems in the particular type areas or in the particular counties and that all may work effectively toward their solution.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

7. Bring this material for particular counties to the attention of county committees who in the light of this information and their knowledge of local conditions will agree on the principal problems of the county and decide on lines of extension work that will be most effective in solving these problems.

Functions of Various Agents

The farm management demonstrator or farm management research department will:

1. Prepare maps showing the agricultural type areas in the State and information regarding each.
2. Bring this material to the attention of all extension forces in the State.
3. Analyze information from available farm records, cost of production records and other research material to bring out facts that will show the problems of specific counties.
4. Conduct surveys to secure farm business records and supplementary information in counties where it is decided to follow this method of developing a program and where records from account books are not available.
5. Confer with extension agents, who will present county material to the county committees.

The county agent will:

1. Be responsible for local arrangements regarding special surveys.
2. Make local arrangements for county committee meetings where data may be presented and programs outlined.
3. Present these county recommendations for indorsement at meetings in each community in the county.

Other extension specialists will serve as follows:

1. Subject matter specialists will:
 - a. Become familiar with agricultural type areas.
 - b. Meet with county committee where this seems desirable to help analyze the situation and determine lines of work for their particular subjects.

ROBERT G. FOSTER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

STATE OF NEVADA

I. The Problem.

There are 3163 farms in Nevada on which there are over ten thousand boys and girls under twenty-one years of age. The average length of tenure on Nevada farms is not over fifteen years. This means that 210 persons are needed as new farm operators and managers in our state each year. For each farmer there will be needed a wife, or 210 more persons. Where are these 420 new farmers and wives coming from each year? Are they to be as good farmers and homemakers as those who are leaving our farms, or possibly a little better? If so, where are they to get their training? We know that farming is learned thru the apprentice system, and unless we can secure a larger number of Nevada farm boys and girls as demonstrators or apprentices working under skilled direction there will continue a shortage of efficient farmers and capable homemakers. The average rural school in Nevada is not attempting to give complete agricultural instruction to its pupils. Besides this, a large percentage of our farm population under twenty-one years of age, probably 33 per cent, are not in schools.

Therefore when we consider that 90 per cent of all our present farmers were farm reared, and that 80% of our farm boys and girls follow the occupation of their parents, the problem confronting extension workers in Nevada is apparent. The average boy or girl 15 years of age has an expectancy of life of 45 years. That of a farmer at fifty is 20 years. The youth is more easily directed and absorbs new ideas more readily. Here is a field in which all rural workers may profitably spend a large portion of their time.

II. The Objects.

The object of this phase of extension work is to instruct Nevada farm boys and girls in the best farm and home practices, interest them in farming as a vocation, and thru them demonstrate to others the practices they have learned.

III. State Goals.

1924

400 actual complete demonstrations with juniors, 8 Agricultural and 8 Home Economics Demonstration teams, 12 judging teams, 15 Achievement programs, 2 local leader training conferences, 175 members attending State Club Camp, 300 exhibitors at local, county or state fairs.

County	Members		Dem. Team		Judg. Teams		Ldr. Tr. Sch.	Achvt. Programs	Mem. at camp
	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.			
Churchill	50	-	3		3		1	2	20
Clark	20	25	2		2	1	1	3	5
Elko	40	40	1	2	1	2	1	3	20
Eureka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	10	15			1			1	5
Lander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	25			-	1	-	-	5
Lyon	40	10			3			1	25
Pershing	15	15			1			1	25
Washoe	20	75		2	2		1	3	80
White Pine	20	50		2	-			1	5

1925

500 actual completed demonstrations with juniors, 16 Agricultural and 16 Home Economics demonstration teams, 16 Judging teams, 30 Achievement programs, 5 local leader training conferences, 200 members at State Club Camp, 400 exhibitors at local, county or state fairs.

County	Members		Dem. Team		Judg. Teams		Ldr. Tr. Sch.	Achvt. Programs	Mem. at Camp
	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.			
Churchill									
Clark									
Elko									
Eureka									
Humboldt									
Lander									
Lincoln									
Lyon									
Pershing									
Washoe									
White Pine									

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

1926

600 actual completed demonstrations with juniors, 20 Agricultural and 20 Home Economics demonstration teams, 20 judging teams, 25 Achievement programs, 5 local leader training schools, 250 members attending State Club Camp and 500 exhibitors at local, county or state fairs.

County	Members		Dem. Team		Judg. Teams		Ldr. Tr. Sch.	Achvt. Pro-grams	Meml. at Camp
	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.	Agr.	H. Ec.			
Lincoln									
Churchill									
Clark									
Elko									
Eureka									
Humboldt									
Lander									
Lyon									
Pershing									
Washoe									
White Pine									

State Goals for Club Work

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Members	243	400	500	600
Demonstration Teams - Agricultural	0	8	16	20
Home Economics	2	8	16	20
Judging Teams	8	12	15	20
Achievement Programs	6	15	20	25
Local Leader Training Schools	0	2	3	5
State Camp Membership	150	175	200	250
Exhibitors at Fairs	125	300	400	500

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IV. Phases of Work with Juniors

1. Agricultural Clubs.

The major lines of effort should be centered around the following fields of demonstration work:

(a) LIVESTOCK CLUBS

- (1) Dairy
- (2) Sheep
- (3) Poultry
- (4) Beef
- (5) Swine

(b) CROPS CLUBS

- (1) Potato
- (2) Corn
- (3) Miscellaneous as demand arises

(c) FARM MANAGEMENT

(Boys 16 or over)

2. Home Economics Clubs

The major lines of Home Economics Club work are:

- (a) Food Selection and preparation
- (b) Gardening
- (c) Clothing
- (d) Keep Growing
- (e) Canning
- (f) Hot Lunch.

V. Procedure

Suggestions for procedure in club organization and follow up work are outlined in detail in Extension Bulletin 31 attached to this plan.

VI. Suggestive Requirements for Club Demonstration

1.	Swine	(attached)	Extension Bulletin-	- - 32
2.	Sheep	(in press)	" "	- - 42
3.	Poultry	"	" "	- - 41
4.	Dairy	"	" "	- - 39
5.	Beef	"	" "	- - 38
6.	Potato	"	" "	- - 40
7.	Corn	(preparing)	" "	- - . .
8.	Farm Mgt.	(in press)	" "	- - . .
9.	Food Selection & Preparation	(in press)	" "	- - . .
10.	Canning	(")	" "	- - 45
11.	Clothing	(attached)	" "	- - 33
12.	Hot Lunch	(preparing)	" "	- - . .
13.	Garden	(in press)	" "	- - 43

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VII. Club Literature

There are in preparation bulletins to be used for general subject matter information for each of the major club demonstrations. Until this material is available, such state and government publications as are available will be used.

Each club booklet is made up complete including subject matter instruction, instructions for record keeping and record blanks. Financial summaries will be sent out as in 1923 but after this year they will be printed in duplicate and included in the booklets. A complete set of club booklets will be mailed to each county office the first of each year.

VIII. Reports

1. Club Member

The club member will keep a record of time and receipts throughout the duration of the demonstration, keep supplemental data on time of planting crops, weight of animals, etc., as required in the record sheets and final report summaries.

2. The Extension Agent

(a) Use enrollment cards for securing Junior demonstrators and file same for current year in County office. (Form 26 attached)

(b) Use enrollment blank for sending to state office and local leader names of members and other data requested. (Form 27 attached)

(c) Use permanent record card at the end of each year for transferring information regarding each member's work, and file as a permanent club record in the county office. (Form 20 attached)

(d) Final club members reports should be given to members, and assistance and instruction given in getting the proper information from each member.

(e) There should be included in the annual extension report, results and summaries of all club activities in each county. Final report blanks from each member completing should be mailed to the State office at the time annual reports are sent in.

IX. Publicity

In order that the junior work may be of greatest value to the members and the community, definite plans should be made between every agent and their local leader for certain publicity features connected with the work, the object being to secure the interest of the community and particularly of other young people in the community.

1. In the Community

(a) Articles in local newspapers.

(b) Use of demonstration teams at adult meetings.

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- (c) Tours and field meetings at opportune times.
- (d) Local exhibits showing results of work.
- (e) Picnics or other social features.
- (f) Achievement programs at which results are established and recognition given for outstanding work by members and leaders.
- (g) Offering of medals and other prizes as reward for good work done.

2. In the County

The methods used in the community should be used, in so far as possible in the county. The possibility of county tours in connection with adults, and the junior exhibit at the county or district fair should not be overlooked. Here is a real opportunity to show by demonstration, thru contrast exhibits and by trained teams, good agricultural and home economic practices.

3. In the State

In the state some of the same methods will be used as in the counties and communities. Prizes consisting of educational trips, medals and other suitable articles will be secured. The use of demonstration and judging teams will be particularly stressed as a means of bringing to various state organizations the work of club members.

The state club camp should be the climax of club work in a state wide way. Every county should endeavor to secure the support of local interests in sending county winners and demonstration and judging teams to the camp. Local leaders should be encouraged to come where possible. Provision is being made to care for 200 at the camp in 1924, 250 in 1925 and 300 in 1926.

Several state organizations have signified their willingness to cooperate and the railroads are considering a plan to assist in securing a large attendance.

X. Special Methods.

1. In Organizing.

- (a) Decide upon demonstrations that
 - (1) Will meet a need in the community.
 - (2) Will be the demonstration of an established fact.
 - (3) Will be of such size as to warrant its financial success.
 - (4) Will be of educational value to the members and the community.
 - (5) Will be a proven financially successful undertaking.
- (b) Secure a local leader who has a knowledge of the subject matter of the particular club and with an interest in your people.
- (c) Have definite written plans with local leaders similar to the attached. (Exhibit A).
- (d) Where possible have a one day local leader training conference, getting all local leaders in a county together.

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XI. Supervision

1. By Local Leader and Agent

- (a) Regular monthly club meetings.
 - (1) At homes, school or community hall.
 - (2) Field or demonstration field meetings.
 - (3) Tour or itinerant meeting.
- (b) Personal visits once each month to each member to -
 - (1) Help and encourage member.
 - (2) To see his or her work.
 - (3) To see records of work.
 - (4) To see parents.

2. State Office

- (a) Organization
- (b) Subject Matter and Local Leader Training.
- (c) Publicity and Promotion.
- (d) Achievement Programs and Completing Work.

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Task to be done by	Date	Local Corn Club Leader	County Agent	Smith-Numbers	State Office	Home	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 & Corn Show Date	Apr. 25	a. Complete membership list and report to Secty. Nephi Lee. b. Make survey of premium finances and report. c. Make seed corn survey	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 & 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 year		Visit County Agr. club leaders & 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. Ag.	Check over all records with ea. 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. D. & 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 Corn exhibits	Furnish local Lea. score card and assist in	Assist leaders & members	Furnish Co. Agt. Score cards	Study & practice	Conduct judging demonstrations

- Feb. 3 With leading men of Hoopa 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 Hoopa 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 Vegas 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.

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- 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.

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7. Basis of judging:

- (1) According to standard of perfection of such types grown, according to the following points.

(1) Final report and story	30
(2) Exhibit.	20
(3) Yield per acre.	25
(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 measure 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

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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,
Keolin, 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 out your local needs accordingly that some 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 measures outlined below:

1. That all funds collected for premium purposes in the four centers be pooled for distribution to community and Valley wide exhibits

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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 reported 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 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 MOIRA 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 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. |

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- 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, Hilton Earl of Overton, visited 5 club members' plots. Recommended Bunker, father and son, plots (2) be thinned; bug damaged John Lewis's plot, keep lookout for this pest, avoid recurrence. Leaders plot thin, replanting to improve it. "Dud 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. Nophi 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.
- Aug. 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 H.V.H.S.
Total Attendance = 30
- Visited 10 plots, then a "Melon Bust".

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- 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 Hoapa Valley Exhibit.
- Oct. 5 Corn Club Field Seed Selection Demonstration.
- 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, Hoapa 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

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

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RENO, NEVADA, 1922

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Its Organization, Supervision, and Conduct

By MARY E. STILWELL, Asst. Director Agricultural Extension; ROBERT G. FOSTER,
Asst. Director Agricultural Extension

INTRODUCTION

Each generation brings to the farm boys and girls many new opportunities for educational and social development. This is only another way of saying that boys and girls today have a better chance than their fathers and mothers had. Their biggest job is the opportunity they will have to manage the farms and farm homes of the country so that there will be a permanent, prosperous, contented and intelligent family on each.

The following material has been prepared for the purpose of setting forth the aims of Junior Extension Work, its relation to the community program, and certain approved methods that may be used for organizing and conducting the work.

I. Aim.

In promoting club work for boys and girls the aim is—

1. To interest boys and girls in farm, home and community problems, and create a desire among them to help in solving these problems.
2. To train boys and girls in better methods of farm and home practices.
3. To assist them in demonstrating these practices for the benefit of the community.
4. To encourage boys and girls, through ownership in property and partnership in work, in a stronger belief in and liking for rural life, and the business of the farm-home.
5. To develop in them the true spirit of rural leadership, community cooperation and upright citizenship, thus improving the rural life of the present and the future.

II. Relation to Community Program.

Club work should be regarded as a fundamental part of each community and county program of work, from the time such programs are planned until they are carried to completion. Club work is really a

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method of solving problems rather than a separate project. There are phases of many problems which can be solved more effectively by boys and girls in their club demonstration work than by any other means. Therefore, some definite part of a real live problem should be selected as the special problem of the boys and girls, and their interest and pride aroused by a sense of their responsibility in carrying out this particular piece of work. Adult leadership should be furnished by the community organization; and the helpful relationship between the adult and club work kept constantly in mind by a progress report at each community center meeting.

III. Organization Procedure.

1. *Selection of the specific demonstrations in which club work can be most helpful.*
 - a. This should be done at meetings of the community committee or at a community center meeting, with as many of the boys and girls present as possible.
2. *Selection of adult club leader or advisor by community center meeting or project committee.*
 - a. Some one well versed in the problem.
 - b. Really interested in young people.
 - c. Thoroughly reliable as to attending meetings and giving real leadership and advice.

3. *Plan of Work.*

To be drawn up between community project leader, local club leader (these may be the same person), and county extension agent; later submitted to community center for ratification.

4. *Preliminary organization.*

After the demonstration or demonstrations have been decided upon by the community committee and the local club leader has been secured; preliminary organization should be carried on as follows:

- (1) Arrange a group meeting of boys, girls and parents, preferably held at once at community center meeting.
- (2) Discuss requirements for the work.
- (3) Give out enrollment cards to boys and girls to be signed by both child and parent (these cards may be secured from County Extension Agents).
- (4) Arrange time and place of permanent organization meeting.
- (5) The local leader and members secured at this meeting will get as many other boys and girls as possible for the permanent organization of the club.

5. *Permanent organization meeting.*

Meeting opened by local club leader.

- (1) Discuss club requirements.
- (2) Elect officers—President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- (3) Select name for club.
- (4) Adopt specific problem under demonstration selected by community committee, and set goal for the year's work.

— 3 —

- (5) Make out program of meetings for the year or appoint committee to do this by time of next meeting.
- (6) Apportion demonstration work among various members.
- (7) Decide upon time and place for meetings.
- (8) Appoint committee on Constitution and By-Laws to report at next meeting.
- (9) Select program committee for next meeting.

IV. Cooperation in the Conduct of the Work.

The following agencies are mutually responsible for the success of the club work.

1. *The community center organization:*
 - a. In selecting the demonstration.
 - b. Securing right local leader.
 - c. Stimulating interest and spread of influence through joint meeting, exhibits, prizes, tours, etc.
2. *The local leader—through:*
 - a. Whole hearted interest and devotion to the work.
 - b. Attending all meetings.
 - c. Faithfully carrying on the follow-up work.
 - d. Making careful reports to community center and to county extension agent.
3. *The county extension agent—by:*
 - a. Assisting in planning and outlining suitable demonstration.
 - b. Furnishing subject-matter bulletins, record books, etc.
 - c. Visiting each club demonstrator at least twice during the year.
4. *Specialist—by:*
 - a. Advice in outlining project.
 - b. Giving assistance in special problems.
5. *State extension office—by:*
 - a. Furnishing general organization plans, bulletins, etc.
 - b. Assisting in publicity.
 - c. Cooperating in achievement programs, exhibits, etc.

V. Follow-up Work.

Club work can succeed and produce real results only when the follow-up work is carefully and faithfully done.

The following suggestions will be helpful to the local club leader:

1. Visit members at least four times during year. At the time of each visit:
 - (a) Look over the demonstration work carefully. Advise regarding it.
 - (b) Examine the records carefully.
 - (c) Talk over work with parents and secure their cooperation.
 - (d) Encourage the member and plan with him the work he is to do until visited again.
2. Hold regular meetings—Invite leading farmers and homemakers to instruct your club regarding methods. Always inspect record books at this time each month.
3. Visit all demonstrations as a club.
4. Keep club scrap-book.
5. Keep the community aware of what your club is doing by a

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report at each community center meeting, demonstrations, talks by club members, etc.

6. Keep in touch with Extension Agents and State Extension Office, and secure from them the instructions and help you need.

VI. Recreation.

Loyalty to club work comes from enjoyment rather than from a sense of duty. All work and no play *does* make Jack a dull boy. Therefore, recreation should be a definitely planned part of all boys and girls club work. At every club meeting songs, games, and yells should be a real feature. Public exhibits, picnics, county or district camps for one or more days and pageants, all make club work a real joy by giving a wholesome outlet to a natural desire for group recreation. It is the one sure way to keep boys and girls healthy, happy and contented. Recreation features need as careful leadership as does the actual demonstration work, if they are to be truly successful.

For the sake of the country children, that none of them shall be drudges but that all of them shall have schools and schooling and the chance to play, the economic problems peculiar to farm life must be solved. They are the problems of farm tenure, of rural credits, of cooperative enterprises, of profitable marketing, of better agriculture and better schools. The country must teach health; the country must teach play; the country must teach knowledge of all the needs and problems of rural life; the country must answer the vocational needs of country people. Unless they learn to play together they can never learn to work together.

VII. Publicity.

To sell the practice demonstrated.

A demonstration is not completed until the practice is demonstrated to as large a part of the community as possible. Various methods of securing this necessary spread of influence are:

1. *Fairs and Exhibits*—Encourage this work by prizes, etc.
2. *Demonstration and Judging Teams*.
3. *Achievement Day Programs*—Where a review of demonstration is made, methods of work demonstrated, results exhibited and conclusions actually proven.
4. *Field Meetings*—Where outside folks may see and hear about what is being done.
5. *Tours*—To each demonstration by the rest of the club, community committee, club leaders and general public.
6. *Posters*—Made by club members and displayed at community meeting, school, postoffice, store, etc.
7. *Press Articles*—Stories telling of work. Local press, State publications, etc., will gladly cooperate.

CONCLUSION

Rules and requirements for demonstrations covering many phases of Agriculture and Home Economics have been outlined for the use of Boys and Girls Clubs. Those interested in any line of work may secure specified information by writing or visiting their County Extension Agent or Agricultural Extension Service, Reno, Nevada.



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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

PIG CLUB DEMONSTRATION REQUIREMENTS

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Asst. Director Agr. Extension

What Is a Pig Club?

A Pig Club is a group of boys and girls organized for the purpose of learning and teaching to others, through practical demonstrations, good methods of swine feeding, breeding, and management; increasing interest in farm life through greater social activities and the development of habits that make for better farmers and citizens.

Why Join a Pig Club?

One of the things every farmer should do, is keep up the fertility of his soil. Raising a few hogs on every farm will help do this. Diversification is becoming more and more necessary. Even in the livestock industry some thought is being given to raising more than one class of live stock.

A small investment may start a young farmer in the swine business. Hogs produce rapidly and there are four ways by which the surplus can be disposed of. Sell the best for breeding stock; sell the culls as stockers, fatten for home use or market. There is no animal that will produce more meat for a given amount of grain than the hog.

In joining a Pig Club the members learn the best ways of feeding and management. Through their meetings they learn cooperation. Through tours, exhibits, demonstration teams, and achievement-day programs, others learn from them about the methods and results of club members' work. The club job is a big one. It is a measure of one's worth. How do you measure up?

Club Requirements:

The phase of work undertaken will be determined largely by local conditions.

(a) GENERAL PIG CLUB RULES:

1. It is the plan that all pig-club members will carry on their demonstrations for a full year and remain in the work for several years in order to learn swine-raising in all its phases.

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2. Each member will receive instructions as to the best ways of feeding and managing their enterprise. These instructions will be given through bulletins, letters, talks, meetings, demonstrations, tours, and personal visits. Each member will be expected to follow, as far as possible, the suggestions given.
3. Each member will keep a record of receipts, expenditures, labor, and other items in connection with the work. Instructions are given for record keeping in the club booklet.
4. Each member is expected to work with pure-bred pigs only. In sow and litter clubs, the *culls* should be fattened and sold on the market or used at home, but *not for breeding purposes*.
5. Each member should learn how to judge swine.
6. An exhibit and achievement day should be held each year. All or part of the animals raised by all members in a club or group of clubs should be exhibited.
7. Each member will make a final summary of the year's record, write a story of how the work was carried out, and hand both to the local leader or county agent, when called for.
8. Members must be the sole owners of the entire enterprise and all proceeds above expenses go to them at the close of the year's work.
9. It is urged that each member procure seed and raise part of the feed for his live stock.
10. All animals should be immunized against hog cholera. This costs very little and may save your hogs from death.

(b) SPECIFIC RULES:

I. *Demonstration 1.*

- (a) Each member is required to feed and care for one or more registered gilts for a period of six months. Pigs should be about eight weeks old at the start of the work, or
- (b) Raise and fatten one or more pigs for market or home use.

II. *Demonstration 2.*

- (a) Members must continue to feed and care for their registered gilt, breed her to a registered sire and care for the sow and litter until eight weeks after farrowing, or
- (b) New members may secure a bred gilt and proceed as above in their care and management, or
- (c) Old members may raise and fatten five or more pigs for market or home use.

III. *Demonstration 3.*

- (a) Members will select two of their best gilts raised the year before, (the old sow and one gilt may be chosen) have them registered, bred to registered sire and manage them until eight weeks after farrowing. All culled out as unfit for breeding purposes will be fattened for market or sold for market purpose only, or
- (b) Members may raise and fatten eight or more pigs for market or home use.

IV. *Demonstration 4.*

(a) Continue Demonstration 3 and increase size of enterprise, if conditions permit. Each member will keep enterprise accounts to determine actual cost of production on some phase of the work. In this demonstration it is suggested that the members take over and manage the entire swine enterprise on the farm.

What the Club Members Demonstrate:

In addition to raising pigs and keeping records, each member or club will endeavor to demonstrate at least one fact. A club member does not let his pig rustle for himself. Good care and feeding make the best animals. The pig-club member demonstrates to himself and others the following:

1. Good pure-bred hogs are more profitable than scrubs.
2. Profits come only as a result of right feeding and care.
3. A business record makes success more certain.
4. It is more profitable to grow feed for producing pork.
5. Value of a single breed to a community over many breeds. Better hogs will result and buying and selling can be done to better advantage.
6. Value of certain feeds in producing pork.
7. Cost of producing market pork.
8. Cost of raising a litter of pigs.
9. Home mixing of feeds.
10. The best way to maintain and increase fertility is to feed live stock and use the manure.
11. Use of home-made equipment.
12. Judging swine and preparing for show.
13. Proper housing.
14. Home utilization of pork products.
15. Disease control.

Team Demonstrations and Judging:

Every standard club should train demonstration teams. These consist of two or more members who are trained especially to give demonstrations in public. Through competition, the best team in the county may be chosen. The members may appear before public meetings of all sorts. The farm center meeting is a good place to put on club demonstration team work. The team may demonstrate mixing feeds, removing blind teeth and tusks, ridding pigs of lice, judging, etc. Demonstration team and judging contests will be held each year.

How to Become a Member:

Before actually enrolling as a member, each boy or girl should decide the following things:

1. Do my parents favor the work?
2. Can I get the required pig or money with which to purchase it?
3. Will I remain on the farm most of the summer?
4. Am I fixed at home for taking care of the animals I may get?
5. Can I secure seed and the use of enough land to raise part of my feed?
6. Will I stick to the job until it is finished, even though I have poor luck?

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If a boy or girl can answer yes to the above questions, then they should look forward to becoming a full-fledged club member.

Any boy or girl in Nevada, who has reached his or her tenth birthday, may become a member by filling out an enrollment card and giving it to the local leader or mailing it to their county extension agent. All cards must be signed by parent or guardian before mailing. Enrollment cards can be secured from the local leader, a farm bureau member, or the county extension agent.

Reorganizing the Club:

If there has been a club in the community the past year, then new members may be taken in in fall or spring, at which time the club will elect new officers. New members must qualify by agreeing to carry out all rules of the club. Old members should try to secure new members so that the club will grow from year to year.

Organizing:

Any group of boys and girls in a community may secure a local leader and organize themselves into a pig club. It is understood that this club will run the year around, hold regular meetings, conduct tours, and make exhibits of their work. It is best to have five or more members in a club, but where distance or scarcity of population prevent this, an individual boy or girl may enroll, carry out the work as outlined and complete in all regular club contests in the State.

Persons in Charge of the Work:

The county extension agents are in charge of all club work in the county. In each community there are local leaders who work in cooperation with the county extension agents. These local leaders are usually older club members, or adult farmers or farmers' wives, resident in the community. The local extension organization in the county is the agency through which the clubs are organized. Cooperation with all agencies in rural communities interested in the education and improvement of rural life is urged.

Members and Leaders Instructions:

Bulletins, letters, and circulars have been prepared giving feed rations and all other instructions for the care and management of your enterprise. Members will study these and leaders will use them for a guide and as a basis for discussion at meetings. These instruction booklets will be supplied to each member at the organization meeting.

Meetings:

As soon as the club is organized, a committee should be appointed to work out with the local leader a year's program.

Usually at the first meeting officers are elected, committees on constitution, by-laws, and program, are appointed, instructions given for starting the home work and instruction leaflets and record sheets supplied each member with instructions for using them. Other meetings may consist of regular business, talks, demonstrations by members or leader, and recreation. Special meetings, field meetings, tours, etc., are held from time to time, as planned in the year's program. The record sheets should be brought to every meeting and a report of progress made by each member.

Personal Visits and Tours:

County and local leaders should visit personally the home of every member at least six times a year. Remember, a personal visit has four objects:

1. To see and encourage the members.
2. To see and seek the cooperation of the parents.
3. To see and give suggestions on the demonstration.
4. To see the record of the demonstration.

A field trip or tour may be one where all members of a club visit the demonstration of every other member. Or it may be a trip to visit pure-bred livestock breeders. Both kinds are valuable. Every club should hold a tour of their own work during the season, and take the other trip if practicable to do so.

The Club Record:

Each member should keep an accurate record showing an initial inventory, all receipts, quantity and cost of feeds, hired labor, material, and other services. The member's own time shall be kept but no charge be made for it. The record is one of the most important parts of your work.

The Story of "Keep Growing Demonstration Record":

Every member must write a brief story telling, "How I raised my pig." Or they may keep a record of their own weight for a period of six months and follow the instructions as outlined in Extension Service Form.....

Standard Clubs:

Every club in Nevada should strive to become a National Standard Boys and Girls Club.

Every club cannot become a standard club, but should work toward that end. The requirements for a standard club are:

Standard Club Requirements:

1. A standard club shall have a membership of at least five working on the same demonstration.
2. There shall be a local club leader in charge during the club year.
3. There shall be a local club organization with the necessary officers and duties.
4. There shall be a definite club year program of work.*
5. There shall be held at least six regular club meetings during the club year. The secretary shall be required to keep definite record of these meetings and also the progress of each member.
6. A club exhibit shall be held annually.
7. There shall be a demonstration team which must give at least one public demonstration in the community.
8. At least 60 per cent of the members must complete the demonstration and file a final report with the State Club Leader.
9. A judging team shall be chosen by competition between the members.
10. An achievement day shall be held during the club year.

*When the first four requirements have been met a standard club charter will be issued. When all the requirements have been met a National Seal of Achievement will be awarded.

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Exhibiting:

Every member should prepare his animal for show and exhibit it at a local, county, or state fair. One fat pig in the market class, one gilt in the breeding class, and the sow and one of her litter from this class are required for the exhibit.

Basis of Award:

The following basis of awards will be used in selecting winners in the different demonstrations:

<i>Fat Class</i>		<i>Registered Gilt Class</i>	
Best pig for the block.....	50	Best gilt for breeding purposes.....	50
Best labor income.....	30	Best labor income as per value of pig.....	30
Best record and story.....	20	Best record and story.....	20
Total		Total	
	100		100

Sow and Litter Class

*Best conditioned brood sow and one of her pigs.....	25
Best litter according to number and weight at ten weeks old.....	25
Best labor income on demonstration.....	30
Best record and story.....	20
Total	
	100

Achievement Day:

This is the day when all club members show to the rest of the community the results of their work. This program may be held in conjunction with a farm center meeting. Members should tell of their individual work, a summary of all the work should be made by the local leader, a leader's pin awarded to all leaders who successfully finish their club activities, and to each completing member.

Other Awards:

The highest scoring members each year in each county are entitled to attend the week's club round-up at the University. The round-up is an annual event where members from over the entire State receive instruction and celebrate the past year's work.

The best club in the State will receive a pennant from the Extension Service each year.

Seven Tests of a Successful Club Member:

1. He knows the best method of feeding, care, and management of swine.
2. He has records and knows what it costs him to do business.
3. He is a good judge of swine.
4. He can instruct others on this phase of agriculture.
5. He can conduct a business meeting.
6. He can cooperate with others.
7. He knows the value of play, recreation, and social life in the community and can play as whole-heartedly as he can work.

*Due consideration will be given as to whether sow is being fattened for market or being retained another year as a brood sow.

Seven Tests of a Successful Club:

1. Holds at least six regular meetings a year.
2. Demonstrates some practice and "sells" the results to as many others as possible.
3. Keeps growing from year to year.
4. Interests its members in farm, home, and community life.
5. All members complete their work.
6. Produces local leaders for future community activities.
7. Teaches cooperation in work and play.

References for Study:

- Feeds and Feeding—Henry & Morrison.
 Breeds of Swine—F. B. 765.
 Swine Management—F. B. 874.
 Self Feeder for Hogs—F. B. 906.
 Hog Houses—F. B. 438.
 Swine Judging Suggestion—(Circ. 83.)
 Pork on the Farm—Killing, Curing and Canning—F. B. 1181.
 Productive Swine Husbandry—Day.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Clothing Demonstration Requirements

By LEAH BARKER, District Extension Agent

I. CLUB REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOTHING DEMONSTRATION WORK.*

1. Each member shall complete the problems outlined in the demonstration selected.
2. Each problem, when completed, should be submitted to the local leader for approval or scoring.
3. All patterns used by members should be approved by the local leader.
4. Each member shall carry on specific home work and report on same.
5. Each member shall keep a record of her work in the record book furnished. When the year's work is completed, record books should be sent to the County Extension Agent.
6. Each member shall exhibit her garments at a local or county exhibit.

II. OUTLINE OF CLOTHING CLUB DEMONSTRATION.

The problems listed in each demonstration are suggestions for a year's clothing club work.

The work in each demonstration is outlined so as to give each member an opportunity to select the garments best fitted to her needs and ability in sewing.

The local leader should assist the members in selecting the problems to be taken up.

Problems better suited to the needs and ability of individual members may be substituted in each case upon the advice of the local leader.

*See Club Circular No. 1 for Methods of Club Organization.

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Clothing Demonstration No. I

(40 hours Home Work Required)

PROBLEM 1—*Gift*. Suggestions for simple useful gifts—guest towel, dish towel, needle book, pin cushion, cap, or handkerchief.

PROBLEM 2—*Utility Bag*. Suggestions for utility bags—sewing bag, shoe bag, laundry bag, or clothes pin bag.

PROBLEM 3—*Apron*. Suggestions for aprons—sewing apron, cooking apron, or fudge apron.

PROBLEM 4—*Darning*. To darn one pair of stockings.

Clothing Demonstration No. II

(60 hours Home Work Required)

PROBLEM 1—Inventory of season's undergarments, recorded on inventory form provided.

PROBLEM 2—Select one of the following: Bloomers and camisole; nightgown; petticoat.

PROBLEM 3—*Outer Garment*. One of the following is suggested: Simple wash dress; bungalow apron.

PROBLEM 4—*Patching*. To patch a cotton garment using a hemmed patch; to patch a cotton or silk garment using the overhand patch.

Clothing Demonstration No. III

(80 hours Home Work Required)

PROBLEM 1—Inventory of season's wardrobe on inventory sheets provided.

PROBLEM 2—Select one of the following: Pajamas; combination suit; princess slip; kimona.

PROBLEM 3—Select one of the following: Skirt and middie or blouse; summer dress; wool dress.

PROBLEM 4—Care and use of sewing machine.

PROBLEM 5—To patch and darn table linen.

Clothing Demonstration No. IV

(80 hours Home Work Required)

PROBLEM 1—Something for the home. One of the following is suggested: Table linen; luncheon set; pillow cases; dresser scarf.

PROBLEM 2—Renovation and remaking of a woolen garment; darning a woolen garment.

PROBLEM 3—Study of care of clothing; pressing; sponging; dry cleaning; stain removal.

PROBLEM 4—Clothing budget and accounts for year's clothing for self and family.

PROBLEM 5—Use of sewing-machine attachments. Applied on garments.

III. SCORE CARD

The article of every club member should be scored. (1) It is advisable that each club member know how to score and judge garments; (2) that each completed article should be scored by girl with the assistance of local leader. The following score card will be used:

— 3 —

Score for Garments

Workmanship:

Stitches	35
Seams and Hems.....	15
Bindings and Facings.....	15
	— 65

Materials:

Suitability to purpose.....	10
Colors	10
	— 20

General Appearance:

Neatness of wrong side.....	5
Cleanliness	5
Pressing	5
	— 15

Total	100
-------------	-----

Scoring Basis

Stitches—Small, even, and straight.

Seams and Hems—Even in width; stitching straight.

Bindings and Facings—Neatly finished; even, straight stitches.

Materials—Suitable to purpose of garment.

Colors—Harmonious.

Basis of Award for Year's Clothing Work

At the time of the local or county exhibit when each girl exhibits her sewing work, she is scored according to the following basis of award:

BASIS OF AWARD

Exhibit	20
Quality of work.....	30
Report	15
Story or "Let's Grow Demonstration".....	10
Home Work.....	25
	—
Total	100

Exhibit—The number of pieces on exhibit; the general appearance of articles on exhibit.

Quality of Work—The sum total of grades secured on articles made during the year divided by the number of articles.

Report—Completeness of record book; accuracy and neatness of record book.

Story—Completeness of story—"Let's Grow Demonstration." Interesting account of year's work.

Home Work—Number of articles made, over and above those required; quality of work done on these extra articles. A minimum amount of home work in clothing is specified for each demonstration. By home work is meant any home-clothing work not specified in the demonstration that is approved by the local leader; *i. e.*, family stocking darning, mending, renovation, sewing for self or other mem-

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bers of the family. Samples of such home work must be brought in for inspection upon request. The report of such work must be countersigned by the mother to signify that it has been well done.

Suggested Demonstrations for Club Meetings

The following are suggestive demonstrations to be carried on by club groups. Each group should carry on at least one of these:

1. Laying of patterns on cloth and cutting.
2. Making of buttonholes and sewing on of buttons.
3. Taking inventory of season's wardrobe.
4. Specializing on one garment for sale.
5. Removal of stains and spots from garments.
6. Methods of clothing repair work.
7. Methods of finishing garments.
8. Use or care of sewing machine and attachments.

TEN CLOTHING-CLUB MAXIMS

Every clothing-club member should not only be familiar with the ten maxims here given, but should diligently follow them throughout the whole period of her clothing work. As has been stated, their maxims should be a part of her club creed. It is recommended that club members acquire habits of right dressing in a way that is interesting. It may be done through enlisting a spirit of play:

1. Remember that a girl's character is reflected in the neatness of her clothing, the cleanliness of her person, and the tidiness of her hair.
2. Keep clothes well brushed and pressed.
3. Mend rips or tears as soon as they appear. Darn holes in stockings and strengthen worn places promptly.
4. Remember that a pin is not a proper substitute for a button.
5. Air clothes well before putting away. Hang outer garments on hangers to preserve their shape.
6. Remove stains while fresh.
7. Mend clothes carefully before beginning to wash.
8. Launder clothes promptly and well.
9. Polish shoes often to preserve their surface and to give a good appearance.
10. Fasten shoes neatly and have worn-down heels leveled promptly. When not in use, keep on shoe-trees to preserve shape.



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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Beef-Cattle Club Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

What It Is—A Beef-Cattle Club is a group of boys and girls organized for the purpose of learning better practices of beef cattle feeding and management, and how to demonstrate the progress of club work. Club work develops habits of thrift, industry, and good business practices as well as community organization and leadership.

How to Secure Membership—Any boy or girl who has reached his or her tenth birthday may become a member by filling out an enrollment card and sending it to the County Extension Agent.

Club Requirements—Local conditions will determine largely the type of club to organize.

(a) General Club Rules

Each member shall own a beef animal, and feed and care for it during the period of the demonstration. Each member must keep a complete copy of operations involving feeding, caring, and management of the animal on forms which will be provided. Each club member agrees to study the instructions sent him from the County Extension Agent, and to give a report of his work to the agent before November 1.

(b) Demonstration I—Baby Beef Club

1. Secure a junior yearling heifer or steer.
2. Weigh calf at beginning and end of demonstration. Weigh calves before November 1 or earlier if desired.
3. Members may combine calves into several 250 lb. lots.

(c) Demonstration II—Pure-Bred Beef Club

1. Secure a pure bred heifer calf.
2. Weigh heifer to registered bull when from 15 to 27 months of age.

(d) Demonstration III—New-Born Calf

This work will consist of feeding and caring of cow and calf. The calf will start when the heifer freshens. Records will be kept on the cost of feeding cow and calf and upon amount of milk.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Beef-Cattle Club Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

What It Is—A Beef-Cattle Club is a group of boys and girls organized for the purpose of learning better practices in beef-cattle feeding and management, and how to demonstrate the practices to others. Club work develops habits of thrift, industry, and good business practices as well as community organization and leadership.

How to Secure Membership—Any boy or girl who has reached his or her tenth birthday may become a member by filling out an enrollment card and sending it to the County Extension Agent.

Club Requirements—Local conditions will determine largely the type of club to organize.

(a) General Club Rules

Each member shall own a beef animal, and feed and care for it during the period of the demonstration. Each member must keep a complete copy of operations involving feeding, caring, and management of the animal on forms which will be provided. Each club member agrees to study the instructions sent him from the County Extension Agent, and to give a report of his work to the local leader by November 1.

(b) Demonstration I—Baby-Beef Club

1. Secure a junior yearling heifer or steer.
2. Weigh calf at beginning and end of demonstration. Work begins January 1 or earlier if desired.
3. Members may combine calves into carload lots for shipment.

(c) Demonstration II—Pure-Bred Beef Calf Club

1. Secure a pure-bred heifer calf.
2. Breed heifer to registered bull when from 18 to 27 months of age.

(d) Demonstration III—Bred-Heifer Club

This work will consist of feeding and managing of cow and calf. It will start when the heifer freshens. Records will be kept on the cost of feeding cow and calf and upon gains of the calf.

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(e) Demonstration IV—Beef-Cattle Club

This work will be a continuation of Demonstration III with the view of building up a herd of beef cattle.

Basis of Award

Best exhibit of animal raised.....	40
Best record and story of work.....	20
Best labor income from work.....	40
	100





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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Dairy-Calf Club Demonstration Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension,
and V. E. SCOTT, Dairy Specialist

What Is a Dairy Club?—A Dairy Club is a group of boys and girls organized for the purpose of learning and teaching to others, through practical demonstrations, good methods of dairy management. Like all other club work, it develops good habits, and makes farm work more attractive and profitable.

Why Join a Dairy Club?—A dairy herd helps to maintain fertility of the soil. Dairy cows return more for every ton of hay consumed than any other farm animal. Profit in dairying requires, first, good stock; second, good management; club work teaches both. Dairying brings in a regular income which is necessary for the prosperity of any community.

Club Requirements—The phase of work undertaken will be determined by local conditions.

(a) General Dairy Club Rules

1. It is the plan that all dairy-club members will carry on their demonstrations for a full year and remain in the work for several years in order to learn dairy raising in all its phases.
2. Each member will receive instructions as to the best ways of feeding and managing their enterprise. These instructions will be given through bulletins, letters, talks, meetings, demonstrations, tours, and personal visits. Each member will be expected to follow, as far as possible, the suggestions given.
3. Each member will keep a record of receipts, expenditures, labor, and other items in connection with the work. Instructions are given for record-keeping in the club booklet.

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4. Each member is expected to work with pure-bred or high-grade stock only.

5. Each member should learn how to fit animals for exhibition.

6. An exhibit and achievement day should be held each year. All or part of the animals raised by all members in a club or group of clubs should be exhibited.

7. Each member will make a final summary of the year's record, write a story of how the work was carried out, and hand both to the local leader or county agent, when called for.

8. Members must be the sole owners of the entire enterprise and all proceeds above expenses go to them at the close of the year's work.

(b) Specific Rules

I. DEMONSTRATION 1—Each member is required to feed and care for one calf for a period of six to ten months, depending upon the age of the calf.

II. DEMONSTRATION 2—Continue (1) with the same calf or purchase a yearling. Feed and care for yearling for six months to twelve months, depending on time when demonstration begins. The demonstration should end November 1.

III. DEMONSTRATION 3—Care and management of heifer from breeding-time to freshening. Club members may start with an 8-months-old heifer or may continue with the calf raised in Demonstrations 1 and 2. This demonstration will cover a period of ten months if the demonstrator uses the calf which he has raised, but a member may start with a bred heifer, providing he starts the demonstration not later than the 1st of January. This demonstration ends the 1st of November.

IV. DEMONSTRATION 4—Care and management of a dairy cow. Time, 10 months. The member will keep a record of production and cost of feed beginning the sixth day after freshening. The cow may be the animal which has been raised in Demonstration 3 or any high-grade or pure-bred cow.

V. DEMONSTRATION 5—The member assumes the management of the farm dairy in keeping a record of the production and cost of feed of the entire herd over a period of one year.

Special instructions will be given by visits from the County and State Extension Agents, and by bulletins and letters.

Further information on club work in general is given in Bulletin 32, pages 3 to 7.

Basis of Award

DEMONSTRATIONS 1, 2, 3

Best conditional animal for breed.....	50
Best record and story of work.....	30
Completing all demonstration requirements.....	20
Total	100

DEMONSTRATIONS 4, 5

Best exhibit of cow and calf.....	30
Best labor income for 12 months.....	40
Best record and story of work.....	30
Total	100

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Potato Club Demonstration Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

What It Is—A Potato Club is a group of boys and girls organized for the purpose of learning better practices in potato culture and how to demonstrate these practices to others. The club work develops habit of thrift, industry, and good business practices as well as community organization and leadership. It enlarges the horizon of the boy or girl, and fits them for increasing usefulness as citizens.

How to Secure Membership—It should be the aim of every club member to raise good potatoes. Potato-seed stock runs out rapidly and can only be kept up by a seed plot.

Any boy or girl in Nevada who has reached his or her tenth birthday may become a member by filling out an enrollment card and giving to local leader or sending to the County Extension Agent.

Club Requirements

The Potato Club is worked out on the basis of four years with the idea of developing in the minds of the members the necessity of providing good strong seed by use of a seed-plot, and eventually becoming a certified seed grower.

Each club member is required to keep a record of his potato-club business on blanks provided. A final-report blank is to be filled out later.

DEMONSTRATION 1—Raise one-quarter acre or more of potatoes from seed selected from bin, using care to get typical tubers of uniform size and shape. Treat seed with corrosive sublimate, and apply cultural methods as instructed. Field select seed for second year.

DEMONSTRATION 2—Raise one-half acre or more of potatoes from treated seed, selected in first year's work. Field select seed for third year's work. Surplus may be sold as improved seed.

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DEMONSTRATION 3—Raise one acre or more of potatoes from treated seed, selected in second year's work. Field select seed for fourth year. Apply for inspection and certification.

DEMONSTRATION 4—Raise five acres or more of potatoes from treated seed, selected in third year's work. Apply for inspection and certification.

Demonstrations of Good Practices

It is expected that each member will demonstrate a good potato practice learned as a club member. The following are suggested:

- Treating seed for disease.
- Identification of potato diseases.
- How to select good seed.
- Methods of cutting seed.
- Mixing sprays.
- Grading potatoes.
- Judging potatoes.
- Preparing an exhibit.

Basis of Award

Best exhibit of one peck of potatoes.....	40
Best labor income for enterprise.....	40
Best record and story of work.....	20
Total	100



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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Poultry Club Demonstration Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension
and V. E. SCOTT, Poultry Specialist

What Is a Poultry Club?—A Poultry Club is a group of boys or girls organized for the purpose of learning and teaching to others, through practical demonstrations, good methods of poultry feeding and management, and, like all other club work, developing good habits and making farm work more attractive and profitable.

Why Join a Poultry Club?—The farm flock in many instances is the one source of ready money throughout the season. When hay is still in the stack, when cattle are still in the feed lot, and money is tied up, the hens still bring in enough to supply the table with groceries, and the flock is always a source of fresh food for the table.

It takes a comparatively small investment to start in the poultry business. The sale of cockerels for friers and broilers often pays the initial cost of baby chicks and feed for the first three months.

Work with poultry is interesting; the fluffy little chicks attract any one from the start; the sale of surplus cockerels brings a money return within three months after starting the work; a person can start on a small scale and gradually grow into a very profitable industry.

Club Requirements—The phase of work undertaken will be determined largely by local conditions.

(a) General Poultry Club Rules

1. It is the plan that all poultry-club members will carry on their demonstrations for a full year and remain in the work for several years in order to learn poultry raising in all its phases.
2. Each member will receive instructions as to the best ways of feeding and managing their enterprises. These instructions will be given through bulletins, letters, talks, meetings, demonstrations, tours, and personal visits. Each member will be expected to follow, as far as possible, the suggestions given.
3. Each member will keep a record of receipts, expenditures, labor, and other items in connection with the work. Instructions are given for record-keeping in the club booklet.

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4. Each member is expected to work with pure-bred chicks only. Any standard breed may be selected.

5. Each member should learn to judge and cull poultry.

6. An exhibit and achievement day should be held each year. All or part of the poultry raised by all members in a club or group of clubs should be exhibited.

7. Each member will make a final summary of the year's record, write a story of how the work was carried out, and hand both to the local leader or county agent, when called for.

8. Members must be the sole owners of the entire enterprise, and all proceeds above expenses go to them at the close of the year's work.

9. It is urged that each member procure seed and raise part of the feed for his live stock.

(b) Specific Rules

I. DEMONSTRATION 1—

(a) Each member is required to secure four settings of eggs from some pure-bred strain of poultry; set the four settings at the same time. Raise chicks to age of $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

(b) Separate cockerels at age of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months and prepare them for market.

(c) Care for pullets through fall and winter, keeping record of production and feed expense.

II. DEMONSTRATION 2—

(a) Secure 100 baby chicks of some standard breed; brood either with hens or artificial brooder.

(b) Separate cockerels at age of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months and prepare them for market.

(c) Care for pullets through fall and winter, keeping record of production and feed expense.

III. DEMONSTRATION 3—

(a) Starting with year-old hens, cull poor producers and care for remaining good hens through the summer, culling again in June, July, and August. Keep record of production and cost.

(Demonstration 3 may be combined with 1 or 2 the second year as an enlarged project.)

IV. DEMONSTRATION 4—

Assume control of the farm flock. Use methods required in Demonstrations 1 and 2.

What the Club Member Demonstrates

The club member demonstrates to himself and the rest of the community the following:

1. Pure-bred poultry is more profitable and more pleasing to handle than scrubs.
2. Profits come only as a result of good management.
3. A record puts the work on a business basis.
4. The cost of producing eggs and poultry products.
5. Judging poultry.
6. Culling nonproducers.
7. Proper housing.

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8. That the poultry industry is one of the most profitable of intensive farm projects.

(The remainder of the directions for poultry-club work is similar to that of pig-club work and can be found in Bulletin 32.)

Basis of Award

DEMONSTRATIONS 1, 2

Best exhibit (3 birds).....	60
Best record and story.....	20
Completing demonstration outlined.....	20
Total	100

DEMONSTRATIONS 3, 4

Best exhibit (3 birds, 1 doz. eggs, poultry records).....	40
Best record and story.....	20
Highest labor income from enterprise.....	40
Total	100

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Sheep-Club Demonstration Requirements

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

The Boys and Girls Sheep Club is divided into three divisions, as follows:

Division I—Orphan Lambs

The hand-raising, care, and management of one or more orphan lambs, pure-bred or grade, for a period of five months.

Division II—Ewe and Lamb

The care and management of four or more bred ewes for a period of six months. Secure only pure-bred stock.

Division III—Farm Flock

(Designed for Club Members intending to establish a permanent flock)

The care and management of ten or more ewes, either pure-bred or grade for a period of twelve months. Project renewable each year. Begins when the ewes are bred. Includes the raising of wether lambs for market, the ewe lambs for increasing the flock, and the shearing and marketing of wool.

NOTE—Divisions I and II may terminate at the end of five months or may be conducted with a view of entering Division III at a later date.

General Rules To Be Observed

(1) *Feeding*—When not on pasture, the lambs and sheep must be fed separate from all other live stock in order that an accurate record of all feed may be kept as required on the Feed-Record Card. The club member must feed and care for them without assistance except in emergency, and should build as much of the shelter, enclosure, etc., as he can without help.

(2) *Pasture*—The sheep may be pastured either separately or with other farm live stock, but an accurate record, with dates, of the time on pasture must be kept.

(3) *Docking*—All lambs should be docked when two or three weeks old, and male lambs, unless valuable for breeding purposes, should be altered to wethers when about the same age. Such surgery should be performed by some experienced person.

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(4) *Literature*—Club members in Division I should follow strictly the instructions given in our Leaflet No. 3, "Orphan Lambs," by Professor Frederick W. Wilson, in the hand-feeding of young lambs. Literature about the care and handling of lambs and sheep will be supplied club members in all the divisions. This should be studied and so far as it applies put into practice.

(5) *Records and Reporting*—You will receive, after forwarding your application card designating which division you wish to undertake, all necessary blanks for record-keeping.

From time to time you will receive report-cards asking for information about your project. These must be filled out and mailed us so that we can keep a record of your work in the Extension office.

The Sheep-Project Record-Book must be filled out in the manner stated and mailed to us at the end of the work.

(6) *Marketing*—Lambs, sheep, and wool may be marketed whenever profitable, and an accurate record kept of weights and receipts from sales.

(7) *Weights*—Lambs in Divisions I and II must be weighed the day the project begins and at the close of the project, unless sooner marketed, when the weight on day of sale must be entered.

(8) *Exhibits*—Whenever possible, each club member will be expected to exhibit one or more of his lambs or sheep at the local, county, or state fair, directions for which will be given later.

Basis of Award

Record and story.....	20
Exhibit	30
Profit	30
Completion of demonstration as outlined.....	20
Total	100



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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Vegetable-Gardening Club Demonstration Requirements

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GARDENING DEMONSTRATION WORK

By MARY E. STILWELL, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension

1. Each member shall complete the work outlined in the demonstration selected.
2. Each member shall keep a record of all expense and receipts on the record-blanks provided. When the year's work is completed, the record-books should be sent to the County Extension Agent.
3. Each member shall make a standard exhibit of each available variety of vegetable grown, at a local or county exhibit.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The following garden demonstrations are planned for the purpose of supplying a farm family with an adequate variety of fresh vegetables and supplying vegetables for canning purposes.

Garden Demonstration I

For beginners in gardening.

1. Minimum size.....1 square rod
2. Minimum varieties.....2 green-leaf vegetables
 - Lettuce
 - Spinach
 - Cabbage
- 2 root vegetables
 - Carrots
 - Rutabagas
 - Turnips
- 2 miscellaneous vegetables
 - Onions
 - Tomatoes
 - Squash

3. Utilization.
 - Keep family supplied during growing season.
 - Winter storage of two varieties.

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Garden Demonstration II

For members with little gardening experience. Adequate for small-sized family.

- 1. Minimum size.....5 square rods (16x80 ft.)
- 2. Minimum varieties.....3 green-leaf vegetables

- Lettuce
- Spinach
- Swiss chard
- Cabbage
- 3 root vegetables
- Carrots
- Rutabagas
- Turnips
- Beets

- 1 pod vegetable
- Peas
- Beans

- 3 miscellaneous vegetables

- Onions
- Tomatoes
- Celery
- Peppers
- Squash

3. Utilization.

- Canning of two varieties.
- Keep family supplied during growing season.
- Winter storage of two varieties.

Garden Demonstration III

For those with some previous experience with gardening.

- 1. Minimum size.....10 square rods (32x80 ft.)
- 2. Minimum varieties.....4 green-leaf vegetables

- Lettuce
- Spinach
- Swiss chard
- Kale
- Cabbage
- Asparagus
- 3 root vegetables
- Carrots
- Rutabagas
- Turnips
- Beets

- 2 pod vegetables
- Peas
- Beans
- Lima beans

- 3 miscellaneous vegetables

- Onions
- Tomatoes
- Cucumbers
- Peppers
- Squash
- Pumpkin
- Celery

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(4) Literate the instruction Professor Pres literature abe supplied abe it app

(5) Reports your reports take all necessary

(6) Exhibits expected to set society, or state

Record cost Exhibit Profit Completion Total

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3. Hotbed.

4. Utilization.

Keep family supplied during growing season.
 Winter storage of three varieties.
 Canning of three varieties.

Garden Demonstration IV

For fairly skilled gardeners; to supply family, but commercial idea may also be developed to make the occasional surplus profitable.

1. Minimum size..... $\frac{1}{8}$ acre

2. Minimum varieties—Varieties and quantity sufficient to give a complete year's supply of vegetables to meet food requirements of family, including canning budget. As much more can be grown for commercial purposes as desired.

Must have ten varieties, including... 4 green-leaf vegetables
 3 root vegetables
 3 miscellaneous vegetables,
 including tomatoes and onions

3. Utilization.

Daily record of vegetables used by family required; also canning budget and record of vegetables marketed.

Winter storage, 4 vegetables.
 Canning budget and record.
 Pressure canning.

Basis of Award

Completion of demonstration as outlined.....	40
Exhibit judged as to quality and value.....	40
Record and story of work.....	20
Total	100

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Food Club Demonstration Requirements

I. CLUB REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD CLUB DEMONSTRATION

By MARY E. STILWELL, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension

1. Each demonstration listed shall be given before the club group, with club members assisting.
2. Each member shall carry on specific home work and report on the same. Each recipe is supposed to be repeated at home at least twice.
3. Each member shall keep a report of her work in the record-book furnished. When the year's work is completed, record-books should be sent in to the County Extension Agent.
4. Each member shall exhibit a sample of her cooking work at a local or county exhibit, preferably through meal served to the mothers or others in the community. This is a good way of raising club funds.

II. OUTLINE OF COOKING CLUB DEMONSTRATIONS

The following cooking demonstrations are planned to give skill in preparing the simple foods required for the good health and efficiency of the ordinary family:

Each club member should be given ample opportunity to demonstrate before her club group and before visitors.

Two or more demonstrations teams should be trained to give at least one demonstration apiece.

Where local conditions require, slight changes in the year's program of work may be made on the recommendation of the local leader and with the consent of the County Extension Agent or State Extension office.

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Food Club Demonstration No. 1

(40 hours home work required)

1. Milk Utilization—any two:
 - (a) Milk beverages: cocoa, milk shakes, etc.
 - (b) Milk-vegetable soups.
 - (c) Milk desserts: junket, custard, etc.
2. Cereals for Breakfast or Supper—one of each:
 - (a) Breakfast cereals: any cooked cereal served with fruit.
 - (b) Supper cereals: rice, corn-meal porridge, milk toast, etc.
3. Vegetable Cookery—one of each:
 - (a) A root vegetable: carrots, turnips, etc.
 - (b) A green-leaf vegetable: spinach, beet-tops, asparagus, etc.
4. Quick Breads—one of each:
 - (a) Biscuits.
 - (b) Muffins.
5. Table Service—any two:
 - (a) Table setting.
 - (b) Care of glass and silver.
 - (c) Simple home table service.
6. Lunch-Box Preparation—one of each.
 - (a) Preparation of suitable lunch-box foods, sandwiches, fruit, etc.
 - (b) Home-packed lunch-box prepared at home entirely by girl, brought to school community exhibit or picnic. These may be scored and auctioned off for club funds.
7. Preparation of a Simple Breakfast or Supper at Home:
 - (a) Planning the menu.
 - (b) Girl to do entire work.
 - (c) Record of work.
 - (d) Mother's report of results.

Food Club Demonstration No. 2

(60 hours of home work required)

1. Milk Utilization—any two:
 - (a) Escalloped dishes, scalloped vegetables, macaroni, etc.
 - (b) Cottage cheese—making and use.
 - (c) Milk desserts—gelatine milk desserts, ice-cream, etc.
2. Egg Cookery—one each:
 - (a) Breakfast dishes—boiled, poached, scrambled, etc.
 - (b) Supper dishes—Omelet, plain or fancy, Golden Rod eggs, etc.
3. Vegetable Cookery—any two.
 - (a) Vegetable-milk purees—pea, asparagus, etc.
 - (b) Dinner vegetables, root and greens.
 - (c) Simple salad, French or cooked dressings.

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4. Quick Breads—any two:
 (a) Fancy biscuits or muffins.
 (b) Shortcake.
 (c) Cottage pudding, etc.
5. Meat Cookery—any two:
 Pan-broiling, broiling, boiling, stewing of any meat or fowl.
6. Time and Fuel Saving in Cookery—any one:
 (a) Use of fireless cooker.
 (b) Use of pressure cooker.
7. Simple Meal Preparation:
 (a) Planning of a day's menu for family.
 (b) Serving of meal.
 (c) Record of results.

Club as a group should serve a meal to mothers or others in the community.

Girls at home should prepare and serve the equivalent of at least two days' meals.

Basis of Award

Record of work and story.....	30
Exhibit of work.....	20
Home work	20
Completing demonstration	30
Total	100

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Canning Club Demonstration Requirements

I. CLUB REQUIREMENTS FOR CANNING DEMONSTRATION WORK
 By MARY E. STILWELL, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension

1. Each member shall complete the problems outlined in the demonstration selected.
2. Each member shall carry on specific home work, and report on the same.
3. Each member shall keep a record of her work in the record-book furnished. When the year's work is completed, record-books should be sent to the County Extension Agent.
4. Each member shall exhibit a sample collection of her canning products at a local or county exhibit.

II. OUTLINE FOR CANNING CLUB DEMONSTRATIONS

The following canning demonstrations are planned for the purpose of supplying a family with an adequate variety of canned products to use during the winter months when there are no fresh garden products.

The demonstrations are planned so as to give each member an opportunity to select food products best suited to her family's needs and to the locality.

Local leaders should assist members in selecting suitable food products so that all types of necessary foods are represented.

Canning Demonstration No. 1
 (40 hours home work required)

This demonstration is beginning-work, suitable for girls who have not had any canning. The requirements are 25 jars (pints or quarts), including at least 1 berry, 2 soft fruits, 1 hard fruit, 1 root vegetable (carrots, turnips, etc.), tomatoes, and 1 pod vegetable (peas and beans).

An exhibit of at least 6 jars of different products shall be shown at a local or county exhibit.

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Canning Demonstration No. 2

(60 hours home work required)

The requirements are 50 jars (pints or quarts), including at least 1 jelly, 2 soft fruits, 2 hard fruits, 2 root vegetables, 2 pod vegetables, and 2 green-leaf vegetables (beet-tops, Swiss chard, spinach, or cabbage).

An exhibit of 8 jars of different products shall be shown at a local or county exhibit.

Canning Demonstration No. 3

(80 hours home work required)

The requirements are 100 jars (pints or quarts), including at least 2 jellies, 1 preserve, 2 berries, 2 soft fruits, 2 hard fruits, 3 root vegetables, 2 pod vegetables, 4 green-leaf vegetables, 2 miscellaneous vegetables including tomatoes, 2 kinds of meat or fish. An exhibit of 10 jars of different products shall be shown at a local or county exhibit.

Canning Budget for Member's Family—A plan is required for the following year to include enough vegetables and fruits to last through the winter months until fresh products can be obtained.

Canning Demonstration No. 4

(100 hours home work required)

Canning Budget—The purpose of this year's demonstration is a canning budget suited to the needs of the member's family, with particular emphasis placed on supplying sufficient vegetables and fruit to insure an adequate diet during the winter months.

The requirements are 200 jars (pints or quarts), including at least 1 jelly, 1 preserve, 1 pickle, 1 relish, 1 berry, 1 soft fruit, 1 hard fruit, 3 root vegetables, 2 pod vegetables, 4 green-leaf vegetables, 2 miscellaneous vegetables including tomatoes, 3 meats or fish, 1 soup, 2 dried products, 1 brined product. An exhibit of 15 jars of different products shall be shown at a local or county exhibit.

A record shall be made showing how near each member's work meets her family's canning-budget requirements.

Basis of Award

Completion of work as outlined.....	30
Record and description of work.....	30
Extra home work.....	20
Exhibit	20
Total	100



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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Farm-Management Demonstration Requirements

Object—To provide training and instruction to those young people on Nevada farms, over 15 years of age and under 25 years of age, in keeping and interpreting farm business records and accounts.

Membership—No clubs with less than 5 nor more than 12 members will be organized. Any person living on a farm or ranch, under 25 years of age and over 15 years of age, may become a member. Members under 19 may enter regular club contests. Members over 19 will be entered in special contests.

Enrollment—Time of enrollment will be fixed by local club leaders. (Not later than January, and previous to the first meeting.)

Work—Each member will keep a record of inventories, sales, and expenses on the farm. A map will be made of the present plan of the farm. A second map will be made showing such changes as will increase the efficiency of its operation. A brief story will be written setting forth the advantages of the second plan.

Program—The first meeting can best be held in January, but may be held in December or as late as February. Club officers will be elected and a program of six or eight meetings outlined for the year. Records will be started at this first meeting, and problems in connection with them will be discussed at the succeeding meetings during the year. A county club picnic may add to the interest of the work.

Prizes—It is recommended that a county contest on record-books, maps, and stories be arranged for, preferably in connection with the county fair. A state contest and exhibit will be held in connection with the State Farm Bureau meeting, and several prizes offered for club members ranking highest.

Basis of Awards—The following basis of awards will be used:

Record-book	55
Original map	10
Revised map	10
Story for reason for change.....	25
Total	100

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Book and Instructions—Farm business record-books and mimeographed instructions on the details involved in carrying out the work will be furnished by the Agricultural Extension Division.

Publicity—Stories of county winners should be given publicity in the local press. Stories of the state contest winners will appear in the farm journals.

Demonstrations—The work will not be considered as complete until the club member has given a demonstration, either before his own club or at farm center meeting, of the results obtained from his record.

PROGRAM FOR FARM-MANAGEMENT CLUBS

Preliminary Meeting (November and December)

The first meeting shall be a joint session at which the local leader, the prospective club members, and their parents will be present. The object and plan of work will be thoroughly discussed, so that the club member may be fully informed of his obligation, and so that the parents may develop a sympathetic attitude to the cooperative feature.

An enrollment blank will be handed each family represented. This blank will provide a place for the member's name and a tentative list of the live stock, feed, and machinery on the home farm. When filled out, the boy or girl signing is a member of the Farm-Management Club and eligible to attend the first regular meeting.

First Meeting of Club (January or February)

At the first meeting of the club the organization will be perfected by the election of officers and the adoption of a program of work for the entire year. The inventory will then be completed and checked, and instructions will be given on figuring the per cent of the amount invested in land, buildings, live stock, feed, and machinery. Each member will figure the distribution on his own farm before the second meeting, and report same at that time.

Second Meeting of Club (April or May)

At the second meeting one of the first things considered will be a report by each member of the percentage of total capital invested in land, buildings, live stock, feed, and machinery on his own farm.

The record-book will be checked, and the problem of farm layout and the standpoint of field arrangement will be discussed. Illustrations of good and poor plans will be presented, and the principles involved in making changes will be outlined. Directions will be given each member on how to draw two maps, one showing his home farm as it is and a second the same farm with such changes in organization as he thinks practical. Each member will write a story telling why he made changes.

Third Meeting of Club (June or July)

The third meeting will include reports on the farm - plans drawn by the members and the stories written by them. A problem in the use of horse labor will be assigned to be reported on at the fourth meeting.

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Fourth Meeting of Club (October or November)

A report will be given by each member showing the number of hours of horse labor used on his farm during one month previously assigned. The method of determining depreciation will be discussed and the summarization of the record will be considered.

Fifth Meeting (December or January)

Each member will bring his summarized record, and the analysis of the records will be carefully worked out and discussed.

Sixth Meeting (January or February)

At the final meeting each member will demonstrate to the club from his own record how the profits of the home farm can be increased.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

SONG SUGGESTIONS

FOR

COMMUNITY AND CLUB MEETINGS

Compiled by
MARY E. STILWELL
 Assistant Director

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1. JOIN IN THE SONGS

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne—F 4/4)

We're here for fun right from the start;
 Pray drop your dignity;
 Just laugh and sing with all your heart,
 And show your loyalty.
 May other meetings be forgot;
 Let this one be the best;
 Join in the songs we sing today;
 Be happy with the rest.

2. AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL. (C 4/4)

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.

3. 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 gray-hewn mountains echo where our vibrant voices ring,
 For we love thy tree-lined campus, and thy 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. —*Chorus.*

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4. NEVADA FARM BUREAU

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic—C 4/4)

We are working in the morning of a great and glorious day;
We are planting for the harvest we will gather on the way;
We shall come with joy and gladness while with thankful hearts we say,
Our work is marching on.

Chorus

Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! Nevada Farm Bureau!

We shall work and not be weary; we shall toil and still be strong,
There are willing hands to cheer us, helping all the journey long,
So we'll press with courage onward, as we sing our happy song,
Our work is marching on. —*Chorus.*

We will treasure all the sunshine for the reaping by and by;
We'll not mind the clouds that gather now and then across the sky;
We will labor, we will conquer, and we'll shout our battle-cry,
Our work is marching on. —*Chorus.*

5. BOOST FARM BUREAU

(Tune: Good Night, Ladies—C 4/4)

Boost Farm Bureau;
Boost Farm Bureau;
Boost Farm Bureau;
For we are in to win.

Chorus

Merrily we march along,
March along, march along;
Come and join our happy throng;
Nevada Farm Bureau.

Pigs and cattle;
Hens and turkeys;
Corn and taters;
We're farmers all, you see. —*Chorus.*

Sewing—mending;
Washing—sweeping;
Canning—baking;
Home-makers all are we. —*Chorus.*

'Rah for club work;
We learn by doing;
We'll show you grown-ups
Club-work wins the day. —*Chorus.*

6. A PLEDGE TO SERVICE

(Tune: Believe me if all those endearing young charms—E flat 3/4)

Oh, friends, as we gather once more to renew
Our hope and our faith in our task,
May our failures all fade as the mists and the dew,
While strength for new duties we ask.
We must work with new zest
We must all do our best
In building this State that we love,
Then—let's all join hands;
Go forth for the test
To render the service we can.

Administration

Agricultural

7. IT ISN'T ANY TROUBLE

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic—C 4/4)

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'll only take the trouble
Just to g-r-i-n, grin.
3. It isn't any trouble just to l-a-u-g-h (etc.).
4. It isn't any trouble just to giggle, giggle, gee (etc.).
5. It isn't any trouble just to ha-ha-ha-ha-ha! (etc.).

8. LET EVERY FAMILY OWN A COW

(Tune: Yankee Doodle—A 2/4)

Oh, father, won't you buy a cow
And turn her in the pasture
To feed the baby and the pig,
And see which grows the faster?

Chorus

Let every family own a cow;
She'll pay her way twice over;
Buy a good one, buy her now;
She'll help you live in clover.

The father scratched his old bald head,
And said, "I can't afford her."
Then Ma, she said, "Pa, if you will,
I'll take another boarder." —*Chorus.*

The teacher said, "I've got a hunch,
I do not think I'm fooled, sir;
We'll use the milk in our hot lunch,
And have a better school, sir." —*Chorus.*

The doctor said, "This child needs milk;
That's why it keeps on crying;
On milk 'twill fatten in a month
Instead of nearly dying." —*Chorus.*

The creamery said, "Dear Mrs. Jones,
We need good cream for butter;
We cannot meet the calls we have,
And prices are much better." —*Chorus.*

The neighbor said, "My friend, be sure
And do not buy a scrub, sir,
She eats as much and gives much less;
Good stock's the only thing, sir." —*Chorus.*

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Hins

9. GARDEN SONG

(Tune: Auld Lang Syne—F 4/4)

Let every woman on the farm,
A garden plant this spring,
With cabbage, beans, tomatoes, peas,
Parsley and everything,
For everything we raise at home
'Twill save having to buy;
And that is what we want to do
While money is so shy.

We must not say that times are hard,
Nor pessimistic talk,
For we have meat to keep us fat,
'Till beans come on the stalk;
We must not let our face be long,
For it will surely bring
Sad hearts with which to plant and work
Our gardens during spring.

10. NURSERY RHYMES

(Tune: Polly Wolly Doodle—F 4/4)

Mary had a little lamb;
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
She threw him out the window,
The window, the window; she threw him out the window.
And everywhere that Mary went
She threw him out the window.

Jack and Gill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown
And threw it out the window,
The window, the window; he threw it out the window.
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And threw it out the window.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard, etc.

Hi-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle, etc.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner, etc.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary, etc.

Old King Cole is a merry old soul, etc.

Old (*first and last name*) is a jolly old soul—
A jolly old soul is he;
You help me and I'll help you,
And we'll throw him out 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.

11. OLD MacDONALD HAD A FARM (G 4/4)

Old MacDonald 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,
Everywhere a chick-chick;
Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

— 7 —

Old MacDonald 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 MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald 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 MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald 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 MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Old MacDonald 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 MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Poultry

12. **OUR CLUB WILL SHINE** (F 4/4)

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.

13. **GIVE HIM A HAND**

(Tune: Our Club Will Shine Tonight—F 4/4)

Give him a hand tonight, give him a hand;
That 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.

14. **BOOSTING CLUB WORK**

(Tune: Bubbles—F 3/4)

We're forever boosting club work;
Club work's always on the square.
Our aim's so high, till we reach the sky
It is no dream, to fade and die.
Good things always waiting,
We find them everywhere.
We're forever boosting club work;
For our club work's on the square.

We're forever doing club work;
Better club work is our goal,
We work and try; we will do or die,
Then all our dreams come true; that's why
We're forever working;
Hard work is our role,
We're forever doing club work;
Better club work is our goal.

Head, hand, heart, and health;
We will pledge these four for work.
We'll make better of the best,
Before we play or rest,
Then all our members will stand the test.
We're forever winning
On spuds and canning, too.
We're forever doing club work;
Better club work is our goal.

15. **WE'RE HERE TO SEE THE CAMP**

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic—C 4/4)

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.

— 9 —

You may think to win in club work is an easy thing to do;
That the road that leads to vict'ry is quite easy to pursue;
But, believe me, it's a tussle from the start till we get through,
To win and come to Camp.

—Chorus.

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.

—Chorus.

When we started in the club work, we went in to do or die;
Now we're here while 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.

—Chorus.

16. THE CLUB-WORK TRAIL

(Tune: There's a Long, Long, Trail—A flat 4/4)

There's a long, long trail a-winding
On to the future's misty way.
The grown-ups of tomorrow
Are the boys and girls today—
Will you grown-ups help to make us
All strong and brave and true
So we'll be a credit and a pride
To our dear Red, White and Blue?

There's a long, long trail a-winding
On to the farms of the State,
Where the boys and girls are gardening,
Just to help to make it great.
There's a long, long trail a winding
Into our poultry-yards, too,
And the chickens there are growing,
Just to do their share, too.

There's a long, long trail a-winding
Into the State of our dreams,
Where the boys and girls in club work
Have their demonstration teams;
Where there's lots of drill in canning
And in the stock-judging, too;
Where we're going to show the public
What our boys and girls can do.

17. THE 4-H CLUB-MOBILE

(Tune: The Old Gray Mare—C 4/4)

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.

Chorus

For many long years to come,
For many long years to come,
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.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

18. **STYLE ALL THE WHILE** (G 3/4)

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.

19. **OH ME! OH MY!** (G 4/4)

Oh me! Oh my!
We'll get there by and by;
If anybody loves their club work,
It's I, I, I, I, I.

Oh my! Oh me!
We're happy as can be;
If anybody loves their club work,
It's we, we, we, we, we.

20. **HAIL! HAIL! THE CLUB'S ALL HERE**

(Tune: Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here—G 4/4)

Hail, hail, the club's all here;
Do we like our club work?
Yes, we like our club work,
Hail! Hail! we're full of cheer.
Do we like our club work—yes!

21. **4-H CLUB WORKERS**

(Tune: Juanita—E flat 3/4)

When, in our club work,
We have learned to cook and sew,
The work's a pleasure,
More like play, you know.
And when some one 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.

Pig comes a-grunting;
Rubs his nose against my shoe.
"Ugh-ugh"; he's hungry;
Now I've work to do.
I'll raise corn 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,
Pledged to do their share.

22. WE HAVE A CLUB

(Tune: Liza Jane—E flat 2/4)

We've a club down where we live,
 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.

Farmers must be business men,
 That well we know;
 Club work teaches us to think
 As well as hoe. —*Chorus.*

Head and heart and hand we pledge,
 Then health will glow;
 Let 4 H's be our sign,
 Where'er we go. —*Chorus.*

23. EATS

(Tune: Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here—G 4/4)

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.

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.

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.

FISH! FISH! We must have FISH!
 We don't want it bony,
 Nor a little phoney.
 FRESH FISH! We won't eat STALE—
 Any kind of fish but whale.

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.

24. CAMPING TONIGHT

(Tune: We're Tenting Tonight—F 4/4)

We're camping tonight on the club camp-grounds—
 We'll give a song and cheer
 For home and friends, for boys and girls,
 In club work we love so dear.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Chorus

Many club members are wishing tonight,
Wishing that they were here.
Many club members are planning tonight,
How they can come next year.
Camping tonight, camping tonight,
Camping on the club camp-grounds.

While we're camping tonight on the club camp-grounds,
We're thinking of club-work done;
Of the judging and canning, the meetings held,
And this outing we have won. —*Chorus.*

25. TODAY IS MONDAY (G 2/4)

Today is Monday;
Today is Monday;
Monday we hoe a row;
All ye garden folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Tuesday;
Today is Tuesday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
All ye sewing folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Wednesday;
Today is Wednesday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
Wednesday we feed the pig;
All ye pig-club folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Thursday;
Today is Thursday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
Wednesday we feed the pig;
Thursday we can a can;
All ye canning folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Friday;
Today is Friday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
Wednesday we feed the pig;
Thursday we can a can;
Friday we raise a hen;
All ye poultry folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Saturday;
Today is Saturday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
Wednesday we feed the pig;
Thursday we can a can;
Friday we raise a hen;
Saturday we bake a bun;
All ye bread-club folks,
We wish the same to you.

Today is Sunday;
Today is Sunday;
Monday we hoe a row;
Tuesday we sew a seam;
Wednesday we feed the pig;
Thursday we can a can;
Friday we raise a hen;
Saturday we bake a bun;
Sunday we go to church;
All ye good club folks,
We wish the same to you.

26. FOUR-H SONG

(Tune: Keep the Home Fires Burning—B flat 4/4)

Keep the gardens growing;
Keep the canners glowing;
Plant the trees and hive the bees,
Before they roam.
Can the beans and berries;
Dry the corn and cherries;
Boost the club work day and night,
Till we "live at home."

Administration

Agricultural

27. PARTING SONG

(Tune: A Perfect Day—F 3/4)

We are nearing the end of a perfect 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.

CLUB YELLS

1. Nevada Yell

N-E-V — A-D-A,
 N-E-V — A-D-A,
 N-e — V-a-d-a,
 N-e — V-a-d-a,
 Nevada, Nevada,
 Neva — DA!

2. America Yell

A-M-E-R-I-C-A
 Club Work—Club Work
 U. S. A.!

3. Sagebrush State Yell

Nevada—Nevada, Sagebrush State.
 Boys and Girls Club Workers
 We Dem-on-strate! (demonstrate).

4. Hammer on a Tin-Can Yell

Hammer on a tin can,
 Shiny up a tree,
 Nevada State Club Work.
 Rah! Rah! Ree!

5. Spinach Yell

Spinach—Lettuce—Turnips—Beets—
 We're the ones that grow the eats—
 Can the berries,
 Cook the spuds,
 Rah! Rah! Rah! Nevada Clubs!

HOW TO PRACTICE CLUB YELLS

Appoint a yell leader. Make every club member memorize the yell. Then form a compact group facing the yell leader. Give the yell slowly at first till each word is clear and distinct. Then work up the speed.

ORIGINAL CLUB YELLS

Make up an original yell for your club, bringing in the club name and the kind of work you are doing.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Fine

SUGGESTIONS FOR GROUP SINGING AT COMMUNITY AND CLUB MEETINGS

1. At the beginning of a community or club meeting, sing two or three familiar songs to break the ice and get the group into a pleasant, cooperative frame of mind.
2. Learn one new song each meeting. Sing it through two or three times to smooth out the rough places.
3. The song leader should be thoroughly familiar with a song before attempting to teach it to the group; so that his attention can be given to leading the group and not to the song-book.
4. Very little training and experience are needed to develop good song leaders. Many good leaders haven't strong voices and need the help of two or three strong voices placed near the piano and facing the audience.
5. Group the audience close together. Fill up the front seats. A scattered audience is very hard to lead, and loses half the fun.
6. Have a song-book for every two persons, and see that the lights are good and bright. Folks can't sing well unless they can read easily.
7. The accompanist should be placed so that she can see the song leader and vary her time to suit his wishes.
8. If you haven't the music, play chords. This makes a very fair accompaniment. The key and time are indicated in parentheses with each song.



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RENO, NEVADA, 1924

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Corn-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

A demonstration is simply showing by actual work, with proper explanation, some practical but definite phase of a club project.

A demonstration team may be composed of two or more club members, each having a definite part to show and explain in the demonstration.

The following demonstrations are suggested for the corn-club project:

1. Seed-corn testing for germination.
2. Seed-corn grading for planting.
3. Methods of cultivation.
4. Detasseling seed-stalks.
5. Seed-corn selection in the field.
6. Preparing corn exhibit.
7. Judging ten-ear samples, etc.

PROCEDURE

Suppose "Testing seed corn for germination" is being demonstrated. In this case germination should be started in two or more kinds of testers six to ten days before the team puts on its work. Then the demonstration can be completed at one and the same meeting. If the germination has not been started, then a part of the demonstration can be done at one meeting and finished a week later. The former method of procedure is preferred.

Materials needed are as follows:

1. A wooden box 18 by 24 in. and 3 or 4 in. deep.
2. Enough sand, sandy soil, or sawdust to fill this box.
3. Enough tacks or small nails, driven 2 in. apart on the ends and 3 in. apart on the sides, and enough string to weave back and forth crosswise and lengthwise to mark the tester into rectangles 2 by 3 inches. This will mark the tester into 48 spaces, one for each ear of corn to be tested.
4. Several ears of corn—all numbered consecutively.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Dairying

Administration

Agricultural

5. Some water to wet the sand and a gunny sack or cloth to cover the tester.
6. It is well to have a few strips of cloth, 12 in. by 36 in. marked off into squares and numbered for "rag-doll" testers. A few strings will be needed to tie the rag dolls and a bucket with a little water in it to wet them.

First Stage of Procedure

The club leader now introduces the team of three members. No. 1 explains the making of testers, while No. 2 fills the sand-box and marks it with the tacks and string, and No. 3 marks off a rag-doll tester.

After a short explanation of how to make the testers, No. 1 continues, giving reasons for testing seed corn. (See corn club circular.) This completes the first stage of procedure.

Second Stage of Procedure

No. 2 now explains how to select and take the kernels from the ears of corn, while No. 1 works at the sand-box and No. 3 at the "rag-doll," placing the corn kernels in their proper places. (See corn club circular.)

Having placed the kernels, No. 1 covers the sand-box with the wet cloth or gunny sack and No. 3 rolls the "rag-doll," ties it, wets it, and places it in the bucket with the others that have been started. No. 2 tells about keeping testers in a warm place and how long to wait for germination. No. 2 calls for questions and closes second stage of procedure.

Third Stage of Procedure

No. 3 now explains how to examine the testers and get the count of germination. He also reviews the reasons for testing the seed before planting.

A discussion may now come up as to whether it will pay to test the seed or not. This will bring out some of the points in growing good corn.

The club leader closes the meeting.



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RENO, NEVADA, 1924

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Potato-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

A demonstration is simply showing by actual work, with proper explanation, some practical phase of a definite piece of work.

A demonstration team may consist of two or more club members, each having a definite phase of the procedure to explain and show.

The following demonstrations are suggested for the potato project:

1. Treating seed potatoes for scab and black scurf.
2. Cutting potatoes for planting.
3. Methods of planting and cultivation.
4. Spraying for insect and disease control.
5. Selecting seed from the field.
6. Selecting for exhibit, etc.

TREATING SEED POTATOES

1. For scab.
2. For black scurf and scab.

PROCEDURE

1. Team of three club members dressed ready for work.
2. Material to be used:
 - (1) Potatoes—some clean, some diseased.
 - (2) Four ounces of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), powdered form; also one pint of formalin 40% strong.
 - (3) A water-barrel or large stone jar. (Do not use bichloride of mercury in zinc tubs.)
 - (4) A quart measure and a glass measure marked ounces.
 - (5) A tub of clean water.
3. Club leader introduces the team and states the purpose of the demonstration.

First Member—"You can readily see the difference between a clean, healthy tuber and a scabby one." (Holds up an example of each and passes some around for inspection.) "If you had your choice, which would you buy? There is a great loss from the thick peeling of a scabby potato besides being ugly in appearance."

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

"The scab is a bacterial disease which lives and grows on the skin of the potato. If the diseased potato is planted, the disease spreads to the new potatoes.

"There is also a disease known as 'black scurf' or Rhizoctonia, which attacks both the tuber and stem of the potato. This disease appears on the skin of the potato as small black spots or wart-like growths. These spots vary from the size of a pinhead to that of a dime. The disease lives in these spots from one season to another, and will spread to the new potatoes unless the seed potatoes are treated before planting.

"One treatment for both scab and black scurf is found in a solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate). When treating for scab alone, a solution of formaldehyde will do the work.

"But it will do no good to treat the seed potatoes if they are to be planted in diseased fields. The treatment simply prevents these diseases from starting in clean fields. Infected fields can be cured only by rotation of crops. The best practice is to plant the treated potato seed on new land each year, or land which has not grown potatoes for three or more years.

"My team-mate will now make up the solution of mercury (or formaldehyde) and will tell you how to use it."

Second Member—"As bichloride of mercury prevents both scab and 'black scurf,' we will first make that solution.

"The proportion to use is 4 ounces of the bichloride powder to 30 gallons of water. This amount will treat from 12 to 16 bushels of potatoes. I am using a smaller quantity." (State how much.)

"The mercury is slow to dissolve in cold water, so we dissolve it in a little hot water and add enough cold water to make the desired strength.

"Since the bichloride of mercury is very corrosive to metals (hence the name 'corrosive sublimate'), we must use wooden or earthen vessels. A good way is to have a 50-gallon barrel with only 30 gallons of the solution in it. Then a whole sack of potatoes can be treated at a time.

"Now, I will make a formalin solution, which is effective only for the scab disease. This solution is made by using 1 pint of the formalin, 40% strong, to 30 gallons of water. This is about 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water. This should be kept covered to prevent the fumes escaping.

"These solutions are both very poisonous, and should be handled carefully. Any questions? If not, my team-mate, No. 3, will now show you how to treat the potatoes in these solutions."

Third Member—"You have heard that these two solutions are poisonous—one made from corrosive sublimate, and the other from formaldehyde—so I shall not ask you to drink them to test their strength.

"The mercury solution is about 1 to 1,000 parts by weight, and the formaldehyde is about 1 to 250. Either of these solutions will treat all the potatoes it will cover at one time. The mercury solution will treat four batches before losing its effectiveness and the formaldehyde is good as long as there is any of it, provided it is kept covered.

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“The potatoes should be treated before they are cut. They should be clean, and it is well to wet them before putting into the mercury solution. It is also best to treat the seed before the potatoes begin to sprout. We now leave the potatoes to soak for one and a half hours. Those in the mercury solution should be rinsed off to prevent the poison from concentrating in the eyes of the potatoes, where it may cause injury. If the potatoes are then sprouted before planting, the weak or injured potatoes may be discarded.

“The potatoes soaked in the formalin solution should be simply dried off before they are cut and planted.

“If an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, we would advise the farmers to treat their seed potatoes before planting. Are there any questions?”

Caution—*Do not feed treated potatoes to live stock.*

Bichloride of mercury is very poisonous.

The club leader may now close the meeting with a general discussion, adjourning it as the interest demands.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS

Other demonstrations in the potato may be worked out, using the above as a guide. It is not intended that this outline be memorized by the members of the team. Each member should know the facts about his part of the demonstration and then give these facts as he proceeds with his work. Give time for questions at the end of each division.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Poultry-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

There are a number of things about a poultry-club project which can be best taught by demonstration. The following are suggestive:

1. Setting the hen.
2. Testing eggs for fertility.
3. Feeding young chicks.
4. Feeding for egg production.
5. Culling the flock or selecting the layers.
6. Killing and dry picking.
7. Cutting up a frier.
8. Preparing a pen of poultry for exhibit.
9. Judging an exhibit.
10. Preparing eggs for market.

Select one of these subjects or some other phase of the poultry project, and have a club team of three put on a demonstration.

Suppose we select "Setting the hen" for our poultry demonstration. The meeting-place is at a club member's poultry yard, and the following materials and equipment have been arranged for:

1. The hen.
2. The setting of eggs.
3. A box for the nest and some fine straw to line it.
4. A box of louse-powder to dust the hen.

A team of three poultry members has been chosen to do the work and explain the reasons.

PROCEDURE—FIRST STAGE

The team is introduced by the leader and the subject announced. No. 1 begins explaining about making the nest, while No. 2 and No. 3 do the work.

"The natural place for the hen to make her nest is on the ground. The ground should be moist, but the nest must be located where it will not be flooded by the rains. If there is no suitable place for making the nest on the ground, then we take a box about 18 inches square and 12 inches deep and fill this one-third full with moist dirt.

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We pack the dirt and round up the corners, making a slight depression in the center of the nest. We line this one inch deep with finely cut straw. We do not use excelsior or other coarse material. We now place the box in a secluded place which is slightly darkened. The nest is now ready for the eggs.

"Are there any questions on making the nest?"

Questions—Why make the nest on moist dirt? If ground is dry, what do you do? Why pack the corners of the box? Why not use excelsior or rags to line the nest? Why have the nest in a dark, secluded place?

"If there are no further questions my team-mate will explain how to select eggs for hatching."

PROCEDURE—SECOND STAGE

No. 2 now speaks and No. 1 and No. 3 do the work.

"1. The first requirement for eggs for hatching is that they must be fertile.

"2. The eggs should be uniform in size, shape and color. The size should be medium; weight not less than 2 ounces. The shape should be evenly rounded, not short and thick nor long and slender. The shell should be smooth and evenly thick all over—no ridges nor wart-like rough places on it. The color should be that of the particular breed wanted.

"3. The number of eggs for a setting varies with the size of the hen and the temperature of the season. For a medium-sized hen, 13 eggs are enough for early sitting and 15 for late sitting.

"The nest and the eggs are now ready for the hen. Have you any questions or criticisms on what has been done?" (Give time for questions.)

"My team-mate will now tell you how to prepare the hen."

PROCEDURE—THIRD STAGE

No. 3 talks, and No. 1 and No. 2 do the work.

"It is a good idea to prepare the nest where you want the hen to sit, put in a nest-egg, and try her out for a day or so to see if she is willing to stay on the job. If she shows good faith, then place the eggs as we have done. If the nest is prepared late in the afternoon and the hen set on at night, she will usually hold to her nest.

"The hen must be healthy and comfortable if she does good work. If mites get into the nest or if the hen is lousy, she may leave the nest and spoil the hatch. To prevent this, it is best to dust her well before putting her on the nest for good. Take her by the feet and shake louse-powder all around on the underpart of her body and up under her wings. Work the powder down into the fluffy feathers with your fingers. She is now ready for the nest.

"On the ninth day repeat the dusting and on the eighteenth day do the same thing. Then the chicks will not be molested by lice." (Place the hen on the nest.)

"The hen should be taken off the nest once a day after the second day, and given a little dry grain feed and fresh water. She will usually take five or ten minutes exercise and enjoy wallowing in some dust-hole. She should be watched and guided back to the proper nest. The noon hour is the best time to water and feed the sitting hen.

“Are there any questions?”

A few minutes are given to discussion, and the leader closes the meeting.

Leaders will please note that this outline is only suggestive and is not to be memorized and given by the members of the team. Each member of the team should become familiar with the facts, and then give these facts in his own words.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Pig-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

A good demonstration, briefly explained and pointedly put, will drive home a fact more forcibly than volumes of lecturing.

Three live pig-club members are sufficient to make up a pig-club demonstration team. They should be dressed for work and not for posing.

Select for the demonstration some phase or activity that is vital to the pig-club project. The following are suggested:

1. Pig feeds and feeding.
2. Ridding pigs of lice.
3. Vaccinating pigs to prevent cholera.
4. Removing blind teeth and tusks.
5. Disinfecting pens, etc.
6. Preparing pigs for exhibit.
7. Judging pigs.

To illustrate the procedure of a demonstration, let us choose the subject of "Feeds and Feeding." If this seems too long and difficult, then we will choose a shorter one.

Materials needed:

1. Ten ears of corn, or 1 gallon of shelled corn; or 1 gallon corn chop, or 1 gallon of maize chop.
2. One gallon of skim-milk or buttermilk and some fresh water.
3. Two pounds of tankage.
4. Four pounds of wheat middlings.
5. A quart measure, a pair of hand-scales, a bucket, a stirring-paddle, and a feed trough.

PROCEDURE—FIRST STAGE

Let us suppose there are three club members on the demonstration team and that "feeding pigs" is the subject under consideration.

The club leader introduces the team and tells what is to be shown. Demonstrator No. 1 begins with a brief outline on the general

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principles of feeds and feeding. The following information, adapted from "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison, may be helpful:

1. A ration is enough food to supply the animal for 24 hours, no matter how many times it is fed.
2. A balanced ration is one that has the right proportion of food elements in it to supply every portion of the body properly.
3. These food elements are:
 - (a) Protein, or that which chiefly forms milk, muscle, hide, hair, hoofs, etc.
 - (b) Carbohydrates, or that which produces heat, energy, and fat; and
 - (c) Minerals (chiefly lime and phosphorus), which build the bones and teeth.
4. Milk contains all the food elements and in the right proportion for nourishing the bodies of young animals; nothing is better for pigs than their mother's milk. Milk contains a high percentage of protein. Before weaning-time, the pigs should have access to those feeds that will keep them growing steadily after weaning. Growing pigs need some kind of pasture to help balance their rations and to keep them vigorous and healthy.
5. Mature hogs need a heavier grain ration than growing pigs in order to put on fat and become finished for market.

"My team-mates will now make up rations, both for growing pigs and for more mature hogs, and will show you the proper amount of different feeds to use in order to balance the rations."

PROCEDURE—SECOND STAGE

No. 2 explains: "The first thing to know is 'How much will a pig eat?' The answer might be, 'Enough to make a *hog of himself*,' and that is just what we want him to do. The following table gives average weight of pigs, pounds of feed consumed daily, pounds consumed for 100 pounds of live weight, the average daily gain per pig, and amount of feed required for 100 pounds of gain. Six pounds of skim-milk is rated equal to 1 pound of concentrates:

TABLE NO. 1

Average weight of pigs	Weight of daily feed	Daily feed per 100 lbs. live weight	Average daily gain per pig	Feed required for 100 lbs. gain
35 lbs.	2.1 lbs.	6.0 lbs.	0.8 lbs.	293 lbs.
75 lbs.	3.2 lbs.	4.3 lbs.	0.8 lbs.	400 lbs.
125 lbs.	4.7 lbs.	3.8 lbs.	1.1 lbs.	437 lbs.
175 lbs.	6.1 lbs.	3.5 lbs.	1.2 lbs.	482 lbs.
225 lbs.	6.5 lbs.	2.9 lbs.	1.3 lbs.	498 lbs.
275 lbs.	7.5 lbs.	2.7 lbs.	1.5 lbs.	511 lbs.
325 lbs.	7.8 lbs.	2.4 lbs.	1.4 lbs.	535 lbs.

(Copy this table in large figures and put it where all can see.)

- NOTE 1—The daily ration increases with the weight of the pig.
 NOTE 2—The feed per 100 pounds of live weight decreases as the pigs get older and heavier.
 NOTE 3—The daily gain per pig increases with weight of pigs.
 NOTE 4—The amount of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain increases rapidly with the weight of pigs.

"What age and weight of pigs produce the most economical gains?"
 [This is an important question.]

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“Table No. 2 gives the comparative values of corn and skim-milk, when milk is used to supplement the corn in the ration.”

TABLE No. 2

<i>Price of corn per pound</i>	<i>Value of skim-milk per 100 pounds</i>
1 cent	30 cents
1½ cents	45 cents
2 cents	60 cents
2½ cents	75 cents
3 cents	90 cents

(Copy this table in large figures for exhibit.)

“I shall now make up a ration for a weaned pig which should weigh about 35 pounds at 10 weeks old. I shall use:

(1) “Skim-milk (or buttermilk) and corn-meal. Proportion: 6 pounds skim-milk to 1 pound corn-meal.

“Since 6 pounds of skim-milk equals 1 pound of concentrates, the 6 pounds of milk and 1 pound of corn-meal are about right for a daily ration.

“The corn may be fed on the cob or shelled instead of being ground. For young hogs just as good or better results are obtained without grinding the corn. In that case 2 good ears, or 3 small ones, and 3 quarts of skim-milk will about make the ration of a 35-pound pig. If milk is plentiful, feed more milk and less corn.

“Milo and kafir may be used for the grain, but it should always be ground to get the best results.”

(2) “In the second ration I shall use tankage to balance the ration in the place of milk. One and one-half pounds of corn and one-fourth of a pound of tankage will do, but this is slightly low in protein and a little high in carbohydrates, making a nutritive ration of 1 to 6. The milk and corn ration is about 1 to 4. By decreasing the corn to 1¼ pounds and increasing the tankage to ½ pound, the proportion of protein to the carbohydrates will be about 1 to 3. This ration is very narrow.”

(3) “For a third ration, let us use 1 pound each of corn and wheat middlings and ¼ pound of tankage. This ration is about 1 to 4, or the same as the first.

“We should remember that good results can be obtained by feeding less amounts of these concentrates if the pig has access to alfalfa, rape and rye, or some other good pasture.

“Are there any questions? If nothing further, my team-mate will give you the rations for fattening more mature hogs.”

PROCEDURE—THIRD STAGE

No. 3 speaks: “Corn is considered the one great fattening feed for hogs. But it has been proven by actual experiment that corn alone is not an economical feed for putting on gains. Corn is high in carbohydrates and fat, but low in protein and mineral matter. Then a corn ration needs some rich protein feeds like milk, tankage, wheat middlings, linseed meal, soy-bean meal, etc., to supplement it. The hogs also need lime and other minerals to make bone and help digestion.

“If skim-milk, or buttermilk, is used to supplement the corn ration, 3 pounds of milk to 1 pound of corn gives the best results for fattening mature hogs. Some wheat middlings and tankage to go with the

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milk and corn will get still better results. Hogging down the corn which has been planted to rape or cow-peas is an economical way to feed.

“For feeding hogs in a dry lot, it has been found that self-feeders, having enough compartments to hold the varieties of feedstuffs, are helpful in making quick gains. The hogs soon learn to balance their own rations and do so without waste.

“Since a pig weighing 200 to 250 pounds needs 6 to 7 pounds of dry matter per day, which should contain $\frac{6}{10}$ to $\frac{7}{10}$ of a pound of digestible protein in a ration of 1 to 6, or 1 to 7, the following materials will make up the ration: (make it up) 5 pounds corn, 2 pounds wheat middlings, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tankage, or 5 pounds corn and 3 pounds of wheat middlings, leaving out the tankage.

“It depends largely on the cost of the different feeds as to what feeds to use and how much of each. When corn, kafir, and milo are cheaper than middlings, then it is economical to use more grain. If tankage, testing 55% protein, can be bought for \$4 and \$5 per 100 pounds, when grain is \$2.50 to \$3, it may be economical to narrow down the ration by using some tankage.

“Any questions? If not, we thank you for your presence and trust the demonstration has been helpful.”

The club leader makes his announcements and closes the meeting.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Dairy and Beef Calf-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

The interest of every calf-club member centers around the calf. He likes to show his calf to be best advantage.

A demonstration on some phase of the calf-club project will deepen the interest and stress the importance of caring for the calf. The following subjects are suggested for calf-club demonstration team work.

1. Feeding the calf.
2. Parasite control.
3. Vaccination.
4. Disinfecting.
5. Marking.
6. Dehorning.
7. Dairy records.
8. Use of the Babcock test.
9. Judging—

(a) Dairy cows; (b) Beef cattle.

Choose the subject of "Parasite control," for example, and appoint three calf-club members to clean up a calf.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 1/2-lb. can of "Black Leaf 40."
- 1 quart measure.
- 1 pair of scales that weighs ounces.
- 1 tub, 1 bucket, 1 stirring paddle or spoon.
- 1 whitewash brush, 1 stiff brush for rubbing animal down.
- 10 gallons of soft water.

NOTE 1—Creso Dip No. 1 may be used for washing the animal instead of "Black Leaf 40." Dilute and use dip according to directions on the can.

NOTE 2—Equal parts of cottonseed oil and kerosene applied on the infested parts of the animal with brush or rag.

NOTE 3—A mixture of 1/2 pint of kerosene with 1 pound of lard applied evenly and moderately on infested parts will kill the lice.

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PROCEDURE—FIRST STAGE

No. 1 speaks while No. 2 and No. 3 look the animal over carefully for parasites and rub it down to make it gentle:

"Cattle lice are widely distributed and cause a great deal of loss. Lice and ticks are parasites, and feed upon the cattle, causing irritation, loss of flesh and milk, and sometimes death.

"There are two kinds of biting lice—the short-bill and the long-bill—and one kind of sucking louse. The biting lice are usually found on the back and withers and around the root of the tail. The sucking lice are usually found on the sides of the neck and under the thighs.

"These lice live their life cycles on the animal, but some fall off and infest the bedding and corrals where the animals stay.

"No animal can do its best work of putting on flesh or producing milk while infested with ticks and lice. It costs more to feed the ticks and lice than it does to kill them.

"Different materials may be used for killing the lice on the cattle—namely 'Black Leaf 40,' creso dip, coal oil and lard, etc. These treatments kill the lice by contact with their bodies and not because the lice eat the poison. The parasites are either poisoned through the pores of their bodies or the pores are stopped up with the grease and they die for want of air.

"Are there any questions?" (Give time for discussion.)

"My team-mate will now tell you how to make up the different treatments."

PROCEDURE—SECOND STAGE

No. 2 speaks while No. 1 makes up a treatment and No. 3 holds the animal:

"We might use a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of coal oil to 1 pound of lard, or equal parts of cottonseed oil and coal oil, or even cylinder oil and coal oil—in fact, any kind of grease will kill lice if you can rub it on them.

"We might use creso dip No. 1 mixed with water at the rate of 1 part of dip to 60 or 70 parts of soft water in which a little laundry soap has been dissolved. If the animal is washed thoroughly with this treatment, the lice will disappear. Today we are using 'Black Leaf 40,' which is very effective, not only against ticks and lice, but against the disease of 'scab' as well.

"The 'Black Leaf 40' is a very concentrated solution of tobacco with 40% nicotine. It is very poisonous and should be handled with care.

"The proportion to use for dipping is always given on the container. A half-pound can will make 47 gallons of dip. It might be made slightly stronger for a wash such as we are using today. We are using 1 ounce of the liquid to $5\frac{3}{4}$ gallons (23 quarts) of the mixture. This mixture is now ready to be applied to the infested animal.

"Are there any questions?" (Give time for answering questions.)

"If there are no further questions, my team-mate will tell you how to apply the wash."

PROCEDURE—THIRD STAGE

No. 3 speaks, No. 1 holds the animal, and No. 2 applies the wash:

“If we had a large herd of cattle, or if there were several small herds in the community that needed to be cleaned up from diseases or parasites, scabies, ticks and lice, we could get together and build a dipping vat, fill this with a warm solution of ‘Black Leaf 40’ and drive the cattle through it. For treating large numbers of cattle, dipping is the easiest, cheapest, and most effective way of ridding the cattle of parasites.

“When we have only a few cattle to treat, we can apply the remedy with a hand-spray, brush, or rag. If the washing is well done, the effect is quite satisfactory. But you must be sure to cover every part of the animal.

“This washing or dipping should be done on a warm, sunny day, so the animals will dry off quickly and avoid injury from colds or pneumonia.

“There is no doubt about the economy of dipping cattle and ridding them of parasites. As to how much it will pay per cow, depends on the degree of infestation.

“Are there any questions on any part of the demonstration?”
(General discussion may follow.)

The leader then closes the meeting.

NOTE—This is not to be memorized and given by club members. Let them learn the facts and give them in their own words.

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BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB WORK

Sheep-Club Demonstration Team Outline

By ROBERT G. FOSTER, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

Sheep production is one of the most important agricultural enterprises in Nevada. Both on the range and in feeder sections large numbers of sheep are grown every year. Members of sheep clubs can demonstrate many valuable phases of their work through demonstration teams. The following are suggestive types of demonstrations which members of sheep clubs may give:

1. Shearing, wool tying, and grades.
2. Home mixing of feeds.
3. Judging sheep.
4. Wool grading.
5. Methods of docking and castration.
6. Value and use of pastures.
7. Feed racks.
8. Preparation for exhibit.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

1. Equipment in first-class condition is necessary to assure success in this demonstration.
2. A sheep for clipping should be chosen with a view of making a speedy operation.
3. Charts may suggest themselves to the team and its leader which will make the demonstration more attractive.
4. Team members should not hesitate to venture an opinion as to the grade of wool shorn, even if the members of the audience may later question the judgment.
5. Team-mates will call each other by their first names during the demonstration.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

1. One flexible-shaft two-man sheep-clipping machine with close-fitting plates.
2. Ball of paper twine for tying fleeces.
3. Box containing wool samples.
4. Wool-grading machine.
5. One sheep.

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To illustrate the procedure of a demonstration, let us choose the subject of "Shearing, Wool Tying, and Grades." The following procedure is only suggestive, and should be changed at the will of the leader training the team:

PROCEDURE

Stage I

- Captain No. 1. Introduces members of the team, tells where the team is from and the purpose of the demonstration.
- Captain No. 2. Stands in place and acknowledges the introduction.
- Captain No. 3. Stands in place and acknowledges the introduction.

Stage II

- Captain No. 1. States the status of the wool industry in Nevada, the present price of quarter and three-eighths blood wools as shown by the market report.
- Captain No. 2. Brings sheep on platform and holds in place for further demonstration. Places one hand under neck and the other in rear of animal in holding.
- Captain No. 3. Brings in the flexible-shaft clippers, oils the working parts and assembles.

Stage III

- Captain No. 1. Calls attention to the oiling process, also method of holding sheep. Cautions audience about catching and holding sheep by wool because of injury to animal. Explains the position of animal being held by companion and the ease with which sheep may be placed in that position and conveniently handled. Calls attention to the clipping process, explains in detail method being used by companion. Reviews methods of clipping sheep; shears, hand-clippers, and power machine. Gives preferences of certain operators, time required, etc.
- Captain No. 2. Swings animal into position for shearing; starts clipping.
- Captain No. 3. After sheep is placed in position for shearing, takes proper position with machine, so as not to interfere with the view of the audience, hands clippers to companion, and starts to operate the machine.

Stage IV

- Captain No. 1. Relieves companion No. 3 at the machine and continues operating.

Stage V

- Captain No. 1. Receives clippers from companion, disengages them from machine, cleans and puts them away. Removes the machine to the rear of the platform.
- Captain No. 2. When clipping is finished, hands clippers to captain and removes sheep to place of security.
- Captain No. 3. Gets ball of paper twine and exhibits to audience, explains its composition, use and desirable features. Cuts suitable length of twine (8 to 10 ft.) for tying fleece and lays aside the remainder.

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Stage VI

Captain No. 1. Receives twine from companion, folds in the center, and lays it down on the platform near where companion is rolling fleece and in plain view of the audience. Places the two strands parallel and about eight inches apart. Assists companion in arranging the wrap and tie as the method is being explained by the other member of the team.

Captain No. 2. Returns to the fleece, lays it out flesh side down, removes badly soiled tags, folds and rolls together according to directions. When companion gets the twine in place, lifts the bundle of fleece and lays it across the two strands in the middle. The two strands will then lie about one-third the distance from the ends of the bundle. The two ends are brought together on the top of the bundle, the loose ends passed through the closed end and passed oppositely around the bundle at right angles to the original strand. The bundle is then inverted and tied.

Captain No. 3. Hands the cut pieces of twine to captain. Explains the process of laying out and rolling, being demonstrated by companion. Explains the process of tying, including such points as gaging the length of twine according to the size of fleece to be tied, laying out the twine before placing the fleece, and the method of tying.

Stage VII

Captain No. 1. Gets the wool-sample case and places it in position to be plainly seen by the audience. Opens and arranges case in a secure position. Assists companion in determining the quality and grade of fleece recently clipped.

Captain No. 2. When sample case is opened, examines wool samples to see that all are in proper place, and then takes up discussion of wool grades. Explains that sheep differ very much in the amount and quality of wool they produce and that wools are priced according to quality at the market. Reads the current market prices on such grades as are shown in the sample case (market reports are published in the various papers.) Points out the various samples of wool in the case, explaining the percentage of Nevada wools selling under each grade at some large wool-buying market. Shows how breeding will raise the quality of the fleece; also the importance of care in handling so as to prevent reject fleeces. Asks companions their opinion as to grade of fleece recently shorn. Invites audience to inspect samples and fleece at close of demonstration.

Captain No. 3. Moves the properly tied fleece to one side and takes out a sample of wool from the shoulder section for comparison with wool samples in the case. Compares sample of fleece with those in case to determine as well as possible the grade in which it is likely to fall when placed on the market.

Stage VIII

Captain No. 1. Summarizes the demonstration as presented, emphasizes care and breeding in order to improve grades of wool, asks

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for questions, and answers those regarding the handling and shearing of a sheep. When questions seem to have all been answered, asks the audience to be free to examine the wool samples at the close of the meeting, expresses appreciation of their interest and announces that the demonstration is closed. Bows to audience.

Captain No. 2. Makes ready to answer questions, relating to wool grades, the possible grade of the fleece recently shorn, and the improvement in wool grades by improved breeding and handling. Bows and smiles in unison with companions.

Captain No. 3. Answers such questions as relate to paper twine, the proper method of rolling together a fleece, and the process of tying. Bows and smiles in unison with companions.

SOME POINTS THE DEMONSTRATOR SHOULD KNOW

1. Where may paper and twine be obtained, and what does it cost?
2. Why is the best part of the fleece rolled to the outside?
3. Is it profitable to invest in a clipping machine where there are only twenty sheep in the flock?
4. Can closer clipping be done with clippers than with hand-shears?
5. Is one fleece divided into more than one grade?
6. How much wool does the average Nevada sheep shear?
7. How much do burs lower the value of the fleece?
8. Value of Nevada's wool crop?
9. Number of sheep in Nevada?

Form 22



CLUB RECORDS

HOW TO KEEP YOUR DAILY RECORD

DATE—Date everything done on your Club Demonstrations.

1. Put year at top of column only ; as, 1920.
2. Put month and day for every entry ; as, 3/5, 4/15, 6/30, etc.
3. Give date when you make or **BUY** something, **SELL** something, **USE** something at home, **GIVE** something away, **RECEIVE** something, when you **WORK**, **HIRE** work done, **EXCHANGE WORK** or when parents **HELP**.

ITEM—Under this heading you name everything done :

1. Kind of work you do or hire done, exchange work or parents' help.
2. Kind of things you make, buy or sell, use at home or give away and those given to you.

QUANTITY—Quantity means **HOW MUCH** or **HOW MANY**. Put under this heading how much or how many of everything you make, buy, sell, use at home, give away, or have given to you.

TIME—Put here the **TIME** (hrs. min. as 2-15) of all the work you do, hire done or that is done in exchange or by your parents.

RECEIPTS—In this column put the price of everything you sell. Value the products used at home and given away at their market price ; and also put this down under "receipt" column.

EXPENSE—Put under this column the **COST** of everything you make, buy, rent or hire, whatever is given you, estimate cost at the market prices. Charge actual cost for hired help, 20 cents per hour for parent help. **DO NOT CHARGE FOR YOUR OWN LABOR NOR FOR LABOR EXCHANGED.** If you "swap work" that is the same as doing it yourself.

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State

CHARGES TO MAKE

I. IN LIVESTOCK DEMONSTRATIONS, CHARGE FOR :

1. All kinds of grain and other feeds at cost or market price.
2. Pasture grass at 60 cents per month per calf.
3. Pasture for pigs, alfalfa at 50 cents and grass at 30 cents per month, per pig.
4. Calf running with cow at \$2.50 per month.
5. Skim milk for stock at 40 cents per 100 pounds. Slops, no charge, but keep record of kind and quantity.
6. Disinfectants, dips, sprays, etc., at cost.
7. One-fifth cost of coops, pens, feeders, etc.

II. IN FIELD CROPS AND GARDENING, CHARGE FOR :

1. Rent of land at cost or \$5 per acre for field crops and \$10 per acre for garden crops.
2. Manure at \$2 per two-horse load; other fertilizer at cost.
3. Seeds, sprays, etc., at cost. Tools one-fifth.
4. Hired help at cost and 20c per hour for parent help. **NO CHARGE FOR YOUR OWN OR EXCHANGED LABOR.**
5. Horse labor at 5 cents per hour per horse, or actual cost.

III. IN COOKING, CANNING, AND SEWING :

1. In cooking count up cost of each recipe. Charge cost or market value for flour, meal, milk, fat, sugar, eggs, potatoes, fruits, nuts, etc. Estimate small charge for yeast, salt, soda, baking powder, flavors, etc.
2. In canning, charge cost of all raw products, sugar, rubber rings, lids, etc., and one-fifth cost of fruit jars.
3. In sewing charge for all materials used, bought or given to you.

RECORD OF BEGINNINGS

1. LIVESTOCK—Pig, Calf, Sheep and Poultry Clubs.

Name of Demonstration Phase.....
 Breed..... Sex..... Reg. No.
 Date secured..... Age..... Wt..... Cost \$.....
 Date bred..... Young born..... Date.....
 Wt. at 10 weeks old..... Days in contest.....
 Wt. at close Gain.....

2. POULTRY.

Breed..... Date set..... No. eggs.....
 No. hatched..... No. raised to 8 weeks old.....
 No. chicks bought..... Age..... Cost \$.....
 No. lost by disease..... By accident..... Total loss.....

3. GARDEN CROPS.

No. of people in family.....
 Names of varieties planted.....

 Source of seed

Draw diagram of garden to show size and plantings.

4. FIELD CROPS.

Name of crop Variety.....
 Source of seed Date obtained.....
 Date tested Per cent good

Size of field (acres).....

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE LAND-GRANT COLLEGES COOPERATING

8-3923

.....
(Enterprise)

.....
(Kind of demonstration)

I hereby make application for membership in the above Boys and Girls Club demonstration. I will do my best to follow instructions, complete my work, and hand in a final report.

Name.....

.....
(Member)

.....
(Community)

.....
(Postoffice)

.....
(County)

.....
(Date enrolled)

.....
(Age)

.....
(Grade in school)

When this card has been signed by the parent and sent to the County Extension Agent the above applicant will be considered an active 4-H Club member.

.....
(Parent's signature)

Form 28



Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

FIELD CROPS
Final Report Blank

Name of member _____ Age _____
Name of crop _____ Variety _____
Source of Seed _____ % Test _____ Certified _____
Size of plot _____ Length _____ ft. Width _____ ft. Acres _____

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Selected seed for next year _____ lbs. Value. \$ _____
Main part of crop _____ lbs. Value. \$ _____
Inferior part, refuse, forage, etc. _____ lbs. Value. \$ _____
Total receipts and values \$ _____

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES

Hired help _____ hrs. Cost \$ _____
Horse labor _____ hrs. at 10¢ per \$ _____
Rent, fertilizer, seed, marketing etc. etc. \$ _____
Total Expenses \$ _____

Net income from demonstration (receipts minus expenses) \$ _____
No. of hours labor by club member _____
Labor income per hour (divide net income by hours of labor
by club member \$ _____

Years of club work now completed _____

Signed by member _____ County _____

P.O. _____ P.D. or St. No. _____ Date _____ 192

(The above report of my _____ is true and correct)
(son or daughter)

Signed by _____
(Parent)

Witness _____
(County Extension Worker) (Title)

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

C. Extent of Supervisory Accomplishments.Summary of Field and Office Work

	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Result</u>
Meetings with community committees ----	22	30
Meetings with Board of Directors -----	9	4
Farm Account Schools -----	6	5
Farm Center Meetings -----	37	30
Annual meetings -----	9	4

Office Organization -----	9	5
Program Analysis -----	9	10
Program Development -----	9	8
Club work organization -----	24	30
Club meetings, tours, etc. -----	45	25
Fairs and exhibits -----	6	5
Reports -----	9	6
Miscellaneous, field work -----m		3

111 - 92

Days in field - 108 or 38% Average days per county - 10.2
 Days in office - 175 or 62% Average visits per county - 3.3
 Counties visited - 9 Average days per visit - 3.0

Meetings with extension committees ---- 37
 Attendance ----- 260
 Other meetings ----- 48
 Attendance -----3409

1. Office Organization - 5 days

Individual improvement has been made by all agents in the completeness of their field and office records. This is shown by an inspection of each individual office as well as by a study of their annual reports for 1924. There is a tendency for the systems to become too complicated in some offices, although this has not reached a point to become troublesome. All agents have some stenographic assistance and there are five county offices with full time office help. It has been necessary in two instances to divide office time between agents in a county, in order to make the best use of the stenographic time. The report of the county agent committee of 1923 on office organization and reports is still being followed. (See page 22, Director C. W. Creel's report for 1923.)

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

2. Program Analysis - 10 days

A total of ten days were spent on program analysis with the different agents. At all visits into the counties, the program of work is discussed from the standpoint of goals set at the beginning of the year. An effort was made to get each agent to chart his program of work at the first of the year and keep a chart record on the office wall. A copy of one office chart of this kind is reproduced on page 51 of the Washoe County Annual Report for 1924, prepared by Mr. Thomas Buckman, County Extension Agent. This proved not only helpful but attracted the interest of many office callers.

3. Program Determination - 8 days

In most counties all community programs were developed prior to the annual extension conference, held in Reno the last of January. At this time the program of the western state extension conference held at Fort Collins, was the basis of the entire Nevada Extension Conference discussions. All county programs were tried up as far as possible and definite stress placed upon Range Livestock, Dairying, and Human Nutrition. The results of a summary of the county reports this year shows some very definite results along these lines. (See "Report of Committees County Agent Annual Conference" on file in office of W. A. Lloyd, office of Cooperative Extension Work, Washington, D.C.)

4. Community Center and Committee Meetings - 60 attended.

The visits to communities has entailed considerable committee work. An effort was made to visit all community committees this year, but it was not possible to get into every organized community. The result of meeting with thirty community committees, among which number were several local club leader groups, has greatly strengthened the work. More leadership meetings are planned for next year. Two successful all day club leader training schools were held. This is the first time since schools have been held. The interest was good and more will be held this coming year. Thirty regular community center meetings were attended at which talks were given on extension activities.

5. County Directors' Meetings - 4 attended.

It was not always possible to plan work so as to be in each county at the time of the regular monthly directors' meetings. Four in all were attended. It would greatly strengthen the work if these meetings could be held regularly each month in each county, and be attended several times during the year, by one of the members of the State Extension Force.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Hins

6. Publicity - 30 days

Under this head comes all work both with junior and adult, dealing with demonstration meetings, tours, achievement programs, club exhibits, and public press articles. Thirty days were spent in this type of work, with good results. Our newspapers have cooperated splendidly over the entire State and a growing interest is manifest in field towns and demonstration meetings. For good illustration of newspaper publicity, see the club section of this report and the following county extension agents' reports for 1924.

Clark County - J. H. Wittwer - pp. 39, 40, 51, 58.
 Lincoln County - J. H. Wittwer - pp. 19, 41, 43, 45.
 Elko County - C. A. Brennen - pp. 13, 14, 15, 22.
 Washoe County - Tom Buckman - page 49.

7. Reports - 6 days.

A day was spent with each agent this fall, at which time the annual reports were gone over carefully and any question arising cleared up, in so far as they could be, in view of the inconsistencies found in some sections of the statistical report. The club part of the annual report was very confusing to all agents.

8. Farm Economics - 5 farm account schools - 1 ranch cost study - 1 power survey - 1 farm home economics survey.

An attempt to publish a Nevada farm and ranch account book was abandoned because of lack of funds. The book was prepared but not published. Books were purchased from North Dakota and used in the schools held. One ranch was visited and a day spent with the owner getting data on his entire ranch costs during the past year. A summary of specialist work done in farm economics occupied a separate division in this report, where goals and accomplishments are summed up in detail. (See page 91)

9. Junior Extension - 45 days

A total of 45 days was spent in field supervision of club work, and as much as half of the total time of the assistant director was devoted to this phase of the work, as planned at the beginning of the year. All agents have spent from thirty to ninety days of their time on junior work.

10. Maintenance and Training Personnel.

One resignation occurred during the year and no appointments were made. During the week of January 30 to February 4, 1924, the annual extension conference was held in Reno. All agents were present and a very comprehensive volume was published, covering 130 pages, giving in detail the project plans of all committees of the conference. Copies of this report were sent to the Washington office earlier in the year. Because of the size of this report, it is not herewith attached.

The program of extension conference follows. The work of Mr. W. A. Lloyd, of the Federal Office of Cooperative Extension work, added great strength to the work of all committees during the conference.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Honey

Program
for
Annual Extension Conference
Reno, Nevada
January 30th to February 4, 1924.

Wednesday, January 30th.

- 9:30 A. M. 1. Address - President Walter E. Clark,
University of Nevada.
2. Address - "Making the Western States Program of Extension Work Vital in your State and County." - Mr. W. A. Loyd, in charge Western Division, Extension Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3. Address - "The Present Status of Extension Work in Nevada." - Mr. Cecil W. Greel, Director of Agricultural Extension.
- 12:00 P. M. Lunch.
- 2:00 P. M. 1. Appointment of Committees.
- (a) Range Livestock - Tom King, Chairman
Jos. W. Wilson.
Chester A. Brennen.
- (b) Dairying - Jos. W. Wilson, Chairman
Lassie Lane.
Chester A. Brennen.
- (c) Nutrition - Flora E. McElhinney, Chairman
Edward Reed.
Ellen Le Noir.
- (d) Crops - Thomas Buckman, Chairman
Edward Reed
J. H. Wittwer.
- (e) Poultry - Ellen Le Noir, Chairman
Thomas Buckman.
Lassie Lane.
- (f) Home Improvement - Hazel Zimmerman, Chairman
Thomas King
Flora McElhinney
- (g) Records and Reports - Thomas Buckman, Chairman
Flora E. McElhinney
Al. Reed

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Home

- (h) Extension Methods - J. H. Wittwer, Chairman
Hazel Zimmerman
A. L. Reed.

2. County Reports. (10 minute verbal report from notes)

- (a) Clark County
- (b) Churchill County
- (c) Elko County
- (d) Humboldt County
- (e) Lincoln County
- (f) Lyon County
- (g) Pershing County
- (h) Washoe County
- (i) White Pine County

5:00 P.M. Adjournment.

6:30 P.M. Dinner Conference - Golden Hotel.

8:00 P.M. Conference on Junior Extension Work - Reno Chamber of Commerce.

- (a) Methods and Programs.
- (b) Home Economics Clubs.
- (c) Agricultural Clubs.

Thursday, January 31st.

9:00 A.M. 1. Conference of all Committees (At Extension Office)

12:00 M. Lunch

2:00 P.M. 1. Committee Conferences Continued.

5:00 P.M. Adjournment.

6:30 P.M. Dinner Conference - Golden Hotel.

8:00 P.M. Committee Conferences.

Friday, February 1st.

9:00 A.M. 1. Committee Conferences Continued.

12:00 M. Lunch

2:00 P.M. 1. Committee Conferences Continued.

5:00 P.M. Adjournment.

6:30 P.M. Annual Extension Banquet - Golden Hotel.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Saturday, February 2nd.

9:30 A.M. General Program-

Paper- "How Shall we Measure Results of Extension Work
in Nevada?"--

R. G. Foster, Assistant Director,
Agricultural Extension.

10:00 A. M. Talk- Agricultural News Writing --

A. L. Higgenbotham, Instructor in
English, University of Nevada.

10:30 A. M. Talk- Cooperation of Public Schools and the Extension Service.

W. J. Hunting, State Superintendent of
Public Instruction.

11:00 A. M. Talk- Factors affecting the Permanency of Nevada Homes --

Miss Sarah Lewis, Professor of Home
Economics, University of Nevada.

11:30 A. M. Talk- Sales Methods applied to Extension Work--

J. H. Morse, Assistant Professor of
Economics & Business, University of Nev.

12:00 M. Lunch

2:00 P. M. Extension Conference.

1. Extension Rules and Regulations.
2. Specialist itineraries.
3. Extension Reports and Terminology.

5:30 P. M. Adjournment.

Sunday Free.

Monday, February 4th.

9:00 A. M. 1. Reports of Committees and discussion.

12:00 M. Lunch.

1:30 P. M. 1. Reports of Committees Continued.

5:00 P. M. Adjournment.

7:30 P. M. 1. Reports of Committees continued.

Tuesday, February 5th

1. Open for unfinished business and conferences with
Extension and University Staff.

Wednesday, February 6th

1. Opening of Nevada State Farm Bureau Conference.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU, INC.

Agricultural Building, University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

February 6, 7, 8, 1924

February 6th

- 9:30 A. M. Registration
- 10:00 A. M. Address of welcome, Walter E. Clark, President,
University of Nevada.
Address: Hon. J. G. Scrugham, Governor of Nevada
President's Address: W. A. Hardy, President,
Nevada State Farm Bureau.
Address: Mrs. J. S. Lyons, President State Homemakers'
Club Section.
- 2:00 P. M. Address: "Intermediate Credits", R. T. Evans, Manager,
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Berkeley, Cal.
Address: C. W. Creech, Director Agricultural Extension,
University of Nevada.
- 8:00 P. M. Reception to delegates and extension workers by president
and Mrs. Walter E. Clark, President's Residence,
University Campus.

February 7th

- 9:00 A. M. County Reports.
Address: E. D. Boyle, Manager Reno Chamber of Commerce
Address: "Health as an Economic Factor", Dr. Edith Lowry,
U. S. Public Health Service.
Address: "Junior Extension Work", Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension,
University of Nevada.
Address: "Cooperation Between Town & Country Homes,"
Mrs. D. E. Erickson, President Nevada State
Federation of Womens' Clubs.
- 1:30 P. M. Address: "Feeding hens for egg production"
"The benefits of purchasing bred-to-lay chicks"
Mr. Max Kortum, Poultry Specialist,
Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Address: "The California Cattle Market", R.M. Hagen, Secty
California Cattlemens' Association,
San Francisco, California.
Address: "Quarantine Regulations" Dr. Edward Records,
State Quarantine Officer.
- 8:00 P. M. Reception to delegates and extension workers by Washoe
County Farm Bureau at Moana Springs.

February 8th

- 9:00 A. M. Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
Report of Committees.
Vote on State Funds.
New Business.
Election of Board of Directors.
Report of Election of Homemakers' Club Section.
Election of Officers.
Unfinished Business.
Adjournment.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

In order to present the actual total accomplishments of extension work in Nevada, a summary of all annual agricultural extension reports has been made and is summarized below in two ways, first by counties, and second by project.

A. Summary of 1924 Agricultural Extension Work by Counties.

CLARK AND LINCOLN

1. Soil Improvement.

Pot experimental work with seven series of soils under way. Conducted follow up work with melilotus Indoca and melilotus alba as soil improvement crops.

Experimental work with moth beans as green manure crop.

Commercial fertilizer purchased and experimental demonstration tests conducted for truck and field crops.

2. Crops.

Five corn clubs - 44 members.

"The First State Corn Show" conducted.

Extended corn club work into two additional communities.

Conducted field seed selection contest demonstrations.

Eighteen farmers planting improved seed for first time.

Secured favorable results in variety corn test - elimination of two varieties, introduction of one new variety, and demonstrated the fact that continued work of testing varieties is necessary.

3. Horticulture.

1000 Athel (Tamerisk) cuttings planted.

275 roots new variety grapes planted.

Seven growers set out 15½ acres asparagus roots.

Twenty-four growers seeded asparagus for 1925 root planting.

Conducted one pruning demonstration.

4. Rodents.

Extended Gopher Control Demonstrations in two additional communities.

One successfully conducted English Sparrow Control Campaign in one community.

Rotation of crops "put over" in four communities as one necessary means of pest control.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Honey

5. Livestock.

Planned and built one set all metal silo forms.
 Conducted 2 range cattle demonstrations.
 Two surveys on cost of producing range cattle under way.
 13 farmers feeding better balanced rations to dairy cattle.
 6 farmers feeding better balanced rations to beef cattle.
 One dairy circle --- 33 members.
 Two communities cooperated in purchase of one pure-bred Jersey Sire.
 43 farmers secured purebred dairy sires.
 2 farms adopted improved practices in sanitary production and care of milk.
 One grading demonstration.
 One community Jersey Dairy Sire purchased.

6. Poultry.

Increased winter laying pullets and hens from 490 in 1923 to over 1500 in 1924.
 Three poultry houses remodeled.
 Organization of an adult poultry club to practice culling, feeding, egg grading, etc.
 Twelve farmers feeding better balanced rations.

7. Rural Engineering.

Four radios installed.
 Three trench silos excavated - two filled.

8. Agricultural Economics.

Assisted in establishing system of grading vegetables and cantaloupes.
 Conducted asparagus crop survey.
 Two farmers keeping cost of production record.
 27 crates seed purchased cooperatively.
 Approximately 39 cars mixed vegetables, cantaloupes, and melons shipped by Moapa Growers' Association.
 Conducted farm account school - 5 members.
 One survey on costs of starting and managing orchards, vineyards, and alfalfa fields.

CHURCHILL1. Farm Crops.

Thirty and one-half acres permanent pasture grass planted.
 Fifteen acres improved variety corn planted.
 Two tests made to determine shipping quality of Hearts of Gold cantaloupes.
 Four farmers treated seed grain for smut.
 Eight farms planted improved corn and wheat seed for first time.
 One alfalfa weevil survey conducted.
 Four acres sweet clover planted, crop test.
 Four method demonstrations given in screening potatoes.
 Two potato surveys made, acreage and yield.
 Two demonstrations in growing melons with new growers, 600 acres.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Economics

2. Horticulture.

Three method demonstrations in spraying fruit.
Two method demonstrations in pea growing, crop test.

3. Rodents.

Twenty acres treated for rodents.
Ninety acres treated for grasshoppers.

4. Livestock.

One farm secured pure-bred sire.
Two pure-bred boars sold.
One grading demonstration in beef steers given.
Twenty farms vaccinated for blackleg or abortion.
One pure-bred boar secured for use of three farmers.
One farm secured pure-bred ram.
A one-ton litter project started.
Two farms secured pure-bred boars.
One farm secured pure-bred sow.
Six farmers feeding better balanced rations for swine.

(Dairying)

Ten farms secured pure-bred dairy sires.
Three farms secured pure-bred dairy cows.
One farmer testing for tuberculosis.
Twenty farmers vaccinating for blackleg.
Four result demonstrations in removing after birth.
Two result demonstrations in sterility in bulls.

5. Poultry Husbandry.

One turkey marketing survey made.
One demonstration on earlier maturing quality Nargansett underway.
One community correspondence course completed.
Two poultry houses built.
Three farmers feeding better balanced rations.
Two farmers controlling insect pests.
Fifteen farms secured pure-bred females.

6. Rural Engineering.

Two radios built and installed.

7. Agricultural Economics.

Two cars coal purchased cooperatively.
Two carloads corn purchased.
Four farmers assisted in obtaining credit.
Three farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records.
Five farmers advised relative to leases.
Five farmers adopting cropping livestock or complete farming systems.
Seven cars surplus cattle shipped to Reno.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

PERSHING1. Farm Crops.

One survey of wheat acreage and yield.
 One survey on alfalfa acreage and yield.
 Fifteen-hundred acres beets planted.
 One farmer planted improved cantaloupe seed.

2. Horticulture.

One analysis of lawn soil.

3. Rodents.

Poison distributed to 27 farmers to control grasshoppers,
 1500 acres poisoned.

4. Animal Husbandry.

a. Dairy.

Six adult demonstrations started in the milk testing circle.
 One pure-bred registered Holstein-Freisian female imported.
 One cow testing circle organized.
 One farmer feeding better balanced rations.

b. Beef.

One beef judging demonstration given.
 One farmer feeding cottonseed cake to beef steers in pasture.

c. Swine.

Two method demonstrations in opening pus sacks on lower jaw of pigs.
 Eight farmers purchased pure-bred females.
 Three farmers purchased pure-bred sires.
 Eleven farmers feeding better balanced rations.
 One Poland China Club organized for the selling of pigs.
 One Boar Circle organized.

d. Sheep.

One sheep judging demonstration given.

5. Poultry.

Two farmers feeding better balanced rations.
 One vaccination for chicken pox given.

6. Agricultural Economics.

Ten farm account books distributed.
 Two farmers adopting cropping livestock or complete farming systems.
 One farm management school held.
 Six farmers keeping cost of production records.
 Four farmers assisted in obtaining credit.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Economics

1. Crops.

Nine farms adopted proper tillage methods for potatoes.
 Nine farms planting improved seed.
 Three certified potato seed candidates received.
 Two farms treating potato seed for disease.
 Initiated Campbell's grain culture methods on three farms.

2. Horticulture.

Nine farms pruning for the first time.

3. Rodents.

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons poison grain spread, 88,960 acres.

4. Livestock.

65% of 1925 market cattle dehorned.
 Five Yokum demonstration dehorning chutes and squeezers constructed.
 Ten homemade chutes built or remodeled.
 Six farms obtained pure-bred dairy sires.
 Four farms obtained pure-bred beef sires.
 One farm obtained pure-bred stallion.
 Five farms obtained pure-bred dairy cows.
 Government stallion project conducted.
 Fourteen farms culling herds.
 Seven farms adopting improved practices in the sanitary production
 and care of milk.
 Three farms feeding better balanced rations to dairy cows.
 Two farmers vaccinating for blackleg.

5. Poultry.

One farm secured purebred cockerels.
 Five poultry houses constructed.
 Two farms culling flocks.

6. Rural Engineering.

Three springs developed.
 Three two-thousand gallon concrete tanks constructed.

7. Agricultural Economics.

Located pasture, hay and concentrates at reduced figures.
 Issued regular Market News letter during season.
 Seven farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming
 systems.
 Three farmers advised relative to leases.
 Seven cars cattle shipped.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

HUMBOLDT1. Soils and Crops.

Six demonstrations on methods and results of proper handling of soil.

One farm treating seed wheat for smut.

Introduced certified seed wheat and corn on eight farms.

Two farms practicing seed selection, alfalfa.

Conducted variety test for growing alfalfa.

Humboldt County potatoes won three first prizes at Nevada Potato and Apple Show.

2. Horticulture.

One farm spraying fruit trees.

3. Rodents.

1480 acres treated for rodents.

3000 acres treated for grasshoppers.

4. Livestock.

Six grading and dehorning demonstrations.

Patent dehorning chute introduced.

Livestock cooperative marketing association introduced.

Two farms testing dairy cows for production.

Assisted in locating supplies of cottonseed cake for livestock men.

500 tons of hay located for stockmen.

Fourteen farmers feeding better balanced rations to dairy cattle.

One farm testing dairy cattle for tuberculosis.

Sent out over 500 letters quoting local prices on livestock and feed.

Two dairies started with 77 cows.

One junior livestock team organized and instructed.

5. Poultry.

One model poultry house constructed.

Saved two poultrymen \$600.00 on poultry disease control.

6. Rural Engineering.

Advised five farmers on regulation of irrigation pumps and engines.

Two irrigation systems installed.

Two farms clearing land of stumps or boulders.

7. Agricultural Economics.

Five farm account books distributed.

Twenty-two farmers advised relative to leases.

8. Miscellaneous.

\$347.00 raised toward the purchase of fire equipment.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Fire

LYON1. Crops.

Fifteen acres Minnesota Field corn planted.
 Two acre plots Wisconsin twenty-five planted.
 Three acres sugar beets planted.
 Thirty exhibitors at Western Nevada Potato Show.

2. Rodents.

\$12,000 in saving in grasshopper control campaign, 9000 acres.

3. Livestock - Dairy.

Two farms securing pure-bred dairy sires.
 One farm securing pure-bred dairy cows.
 One farm feeding better balanced rations to dairy cattle.
 One cow testing circle organized and operating; 29 members,
 325 cows.

4. Poultry.

Two bred-to-lay poultry flocks started.
 Two flocks culled (700 hens).
 One poultry house constructed.

5. Rural Engineering.

One pumping plant put into operation.

6. Agricultural Economics

Fifteen farm account books distributed.
 Ten farmers keeping farm accounts.
 Six farmers summarizing accounts.
 Three farm account schools held.

WHITE PINE1. Crops.

Two farms innoculating for crops.
 Four farmers planting improved corn seed.

2. Horticulture.

Three farms spraying for disease or insect pests.

3. Livestock.

Two farms obtaining pure-bred dairy sires.
 Two farms obtaining pure-bred dairy cows.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

4. Rural Engineering.

One pumping plant completed.
 One 6" centrifugal pump installed.
 Dry farm well rejuvenated and horse power pump installed.
 Changes made in one pumping plant.
 Wood saw installed to power plant.
 Grindstone installed to power plant.
 Twenty-three radios built and installed.
 Spring pump enlarged and 3" horizontal centrifugal pump installed.
 Humboldt County.*
 Overhauled six pumping plants. - Humboldt County.*
 One spring developed. - Elko County.*
 One home water system and sewer system completed. - Elko County.*
 One laundry house with electric motor for operating washing machine, wringer, and electric irons installed as adjunct to water power plant. - Nye County.*
 One laundry house with line shaft and belts for driving washing machine and wringer installed. Electric irons purchased - running water piped into laundry house. - Nye County.*

*Agent in White Pine County also acted as Engineering Specialist for State.

WASHOE1. Soils.

One test plot fertilizer potatoes 1/10 acre.

2. Farm Crops.

Three silage crop tests made.
 One emergency test of oats and vetch for hay or silage.
 Six demonstrations dusting seed wheat with copper carbonate, 125 acres.
 Five varieties of wheat tested.
 Five varieties of corn tested.
 Two varieties of barley tested.
 Three oat variety tests made.
 One test Japanese Millet for hay.
 Two tests Grimm alfalfa.
 One certified seed wheat plot (eligible for certification).
 One certified barley seed plot (eligible for certification).
 Three farms selected better seed potatoes.
 One farmer treating seed potatoes for disease.
 Two farms start practice of growing own seed potatoes.
 One potato grading demonstration made.
 Twenty demonstrations control of alfalfa weevil by spraying, 600 acres.
 One experiment dusting as a method of controlling alfalfa weevil.
 Two rye tests - winter vs. spring planting - 1 plot plowed under for green manure crop on potato ground.
 One test plot white clover for seed.
 Eight tests of seed potatoes from Nevada, California, and Idaho.
 One Potato Show held.
 Two loading platforms constructed by railroad for potato shippers.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Mining

3. Horticulture.

One celery demonstration as commercial crop, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.
 Two pruning demonstrations held.
 One Apple Show held.

4. Rodents and Miscellaneous Insect and Animal Pests.

One grasshopper control demonstration - 35 acres.

5. Livestock.

Seven farms secured pure-bred dairy sires.
 One milk testing circle organized - 42 cows.
 Sixty dairy cows under official test.
 Two boys and girls livestock clubs organized.
 One milk testing team trained.
 One farm secured pure-bred boar.
 One farm secured pure-bred ram.

6. Poultry.

Eight poultry houses built and remodeled.
 Two accredited flocks established.
 Two farms secured pure-bred cockerels.
 Fourteen cooperators enrolled in a poultry culling and feeding project.
 One survey made of baby chick importations into state and county, 1924.
 Two poultrymen furnished with a balanced ration for baby chicks.
 Fifteen cases of poultry diseases submitted to Dr. Vawter for examination.
 Three flocks numbering 2700 hens given tobacco treatment for round worms.
 Ten poultrymen advised to use sodium fluoride.

7. Rural Engineering.

Two radio demonstrations given.
 One radio set constructed.
 One radio set remodeled.
 One power site investigated.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Poultry

B. Summary of 1924 Agricultural Extension Work by Projects.SOILS

Pot experimental work with seven series under way.
 Conducted follow-up work with melilotus indica and melilotus alba as soil improvement crops.
 Experimental work with moth beans as green manure crop.
 Commercial fertilizer purchased and experimental demonstration tests conducted for truck and field crops.
 Six demonstrations on methods and results of proper handling of soil.
 One test plot fertilizer potatoes one-tenth acre.

FARM CROPS

Five corn clubs - 44 members.
 "The First State Corn Show" conducted.
 Extended corn club work into two additional communities.
 Conducted field seed selection contest demonstrations.
 Forty-eight farmers planting improved seed.
 Favorable results secured in variety corn test - elimination of two varieties - introduction of one new variety.
 Five varieties of wheat tested.
 Five varieties corn tested.
 Thirty-two acres improved variety corn planted.
 Two varieties of barley tested.
 Three varieties of oats tested.
 Conducted variety test for growing alfalfa.
 Thirty and one-half acres permanent pasture grass planted.
 Two tests made to determine shipping quality of Hearts of Gold cantaloupes.
 Six demonstrations dusting seed wheat with copper carbonate, 125 acres.
 Five farmers treated seed grain for smut.
 Three farmers treated seed potatoes for disease.
 Three acres sugar beets planted.
 Four acres sweet clover planted - crop test.
 One potato grading demonstration.
 Four demonstrations in screening potatoes.
 One alfalfa weevil survey made.
 Two surveys made, acreage and yield.
 One wheat survey made, acreage and yield.
 One alfalfa survey made, acreage and yield.
 Twenty demonstrations control of alfalfa weevil by spraying, 600 acres.
 One experiment dusting as a method of controlling alfalfa weevil.
 Two demonstrations in growing melons with new growers, 600 acres.
 1500 acres beets planted.
 Nine farms adopted proper tillage methods for potatoes.
 Three certified potato seed candidates received.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Two farms start practice growing own seed potatoes.
 One certified seed wheat plot (eligible for certification).
 One certified barley seed plot (eligible for certification).
 Eight tests of seed potatoes from Nevada, California, and Idaho.
 Initiated Campbell's grain culture methods on three farms.
 Two farms inoculating for crops.
 Three farms selected better seed potatoes.
 Two farms practicing seed selection, alfalfa.
 Potato show held.
 Humboldt County potatoes won three first prizes at Nevada Potato and Apple Show.
 Three silage crop tests made.
 One emergency test of oats and vetch for hay and silage.
 One test Japanese Millet for hay.
 Two tests Grimm Alfalfa.
 Two rye tests - winter vs. spring planting - 1 plot plowed under for green manure crop.
 One test plot white clover seed.
 Two loading platforms constructed by railroad for potato shippers.

HORTICULTURE

1000 Athel (Tamerisk) cuttings planted.
 275 roots new variety grapes planted.
 Seven growers set out fifteen and one-half acres asparagus roots.
 Twenty-four growers seeded asparagus for 1924 root planting.
 Three pruning demonstrations.
 Nine farms pruning for first time.
 Three demonstrations spraying fruit.
 One farm spraying fruit trees for the first time.
 Three farms spraying bush or small fruits.
 One celery demonstration as commercial crop, one and one-half acres.
 Two demonstrations in pea growing, crop test.
 One Apple Show held.
 One analysis of lawn soil.

RODENTS

Extended Gopher Control Demonstrations in two additional communities.
 One successfully conducted English Sparrow control campaign.
 Rotation of crops "put over" in four communities as a necessary means of pest control.
 1500 acres treated for rodents.
 102,585 acres treated for grasshoppers.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Pork

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Two range cattle demonstrations conducted.
 Two surveys on production costs of range cattle under way.
 Range bull improvement project under way.
 Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association introduced.
 Two grading demonstrations.
 Six grading and dehorning demonstrations - one county.
 65% of 1925 market cattle dehorned - one county.
 Six Yokum dehorning chutes and squeezers constructed.
 Two homemade chutes built or remodeled.
 Assisted in locating supplies of cottonseed cake for livestock men.
 500 tons hay located for stockmen.
 Sent out over 500 letters quoting local prices on livestock and feed.
 Two dairies started with 77 cows.
 Two milk testing teams trained.
 Four dairy circles - 110 members.
 Nine farms adopted improved practices in sanitary production and care of milk.
 Two communities cooperated in purchase of one pure-bred Jersey Sire.
 One other community purchased Jersey Dairy Sire.
 Seventy farmers secured pure-bred dairy sires.
 Twenty-one farms secured purebred dairy cows.
 Two farms testing dairy cows for production.
 Four demonstrations in removing afterbirth.
 Two demonstrations in sterility in bulls.
 One community bull association formed.
 One boar circle organized.
 One Poland-China club organized for selling of pigs.
 Two pure-bred boars sold.
 One pure-bred boar secured for use of three farmers.
 Five farms secured pure-bred beef sires.
 Two farms secured pure-bred rams.
 Six farms secured pure-bred boars.
 Nine farms secured pure-bred sows.
 Forty-two farmers vaccinated for blackleg or abortion.
 Two farmers testing for tuberculosis.
 One farm secured pure-bred stallion.
 Government stallion project continued - one county.
 Eighteen farmers feeding better balanced rations to dairy cattle.
 Seventeen farmers feeding better balanced rations to swine.
 One beef judging demonstration given.
 One sheep judging demonstration given.
 A one-ton litter project started.
 Nineteen farms culling herds.
 Two demonstrations in opening pus sacks in lower jaw of pigs.

Junior

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Increased winter laying pullets and hens from 490 in 1925 to over 1500 in 1924 - one county.
 Organized adult poultry club to practice culling, feeding, egg grading, etc. - one county.
 Fourteen cooperators enrolled in a poultry culling and feeding project - one county.
 Twenty poultry houses built or remodeled.
 Two farmers controlling insect pests.
 One vaccination for chicken pox given.
 Saved two poultrymen \$600.00 in poultry disease control - one county.
 Fifteen cases poultry diseases submitted to Dr. Vawter for examination.
 Three flocks numbering 2700 hens given tobacco treatment for round worms.
 Ten poultrymen advised to use sodium flouride.
 Nineteen farmers feeding better balanced rations.
 Three farms secured pure-bred cockerels.
 Fifteen farms secured pure-bred hens.
 Two bred-to-lay poultry flocks started.
 Two accredited flocks established.
 Four farms culling flocks.
 One turkey marketing survey made.
 One demonstration on earlier maturing quality Nargansett underway.
 One community correspondence course completed.
 One survey made of baby chick importations into state and county, 1924.

RURAL ENGINEERING

Two irrigation systems installed.
 Three - 2000 gallon concrete tanks constructed.
 Four springs developed.
 Two farms clearing land of stumps or boulders.
 Advised five farmers on regulation of irrigation pumps and engines.
 One pumping plant put into operation.
 One pumping plant completed.
 One power site investigated.
 One 6" centrifugal pump installed.
 Dry farm well rejuvenated and horse power pump installed.
 Charges made in one pumping plant.
 Wood saw installed to power plant.
 Grindstone installed to power plant.
 Spring pump enlarged and 3" horizontal centrifugal pump installed.
 Overhauled six pumping plants.
 One home water system and sewer system completed.
 One laundry house with electric motor for operating washing machine, wringer, and electric irons installed as adjunct to water power plant.

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Poultry

Poultry

One laundry house with line shaft and belts for driving washing machine and wringer installed. Electric irons purchased - running water piped into laundry house.
 One set all metal silo forms planned and built.
 Three trench silos excavated - two filled.
 31 radios constructed or remodeled.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Eight farmers assisted in obtaining credit.
 Eleven farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records.
 Thirty farmers advised relative to leases.
 Fourteen farmers adopting cropping, livestock or complete farming systems.
 Four farm account schools held.
 One farm management school held.
 Six farmers summarizing accounts.
 Two carloads coal purchased cooperatively.
 Two carloads corn purchased.
 Located pasture, hay, and concentrates at reduced figures.
 Issued regular market news letter.
 Twenty-seven crates seed purchased cooperatively.
 Approximately 39 cars mixed vegetables, cantaloupes, and melons shipped by Moapa Growers Incorporated.
 Fourteen cars cattle shipped.
 Assisted in establishing system of grading vegetables and cantaloupes.
 Conducted asparagus crop survey.
 Conducted survey on costs of starting and managing orchards, vineyards, and alfalfa fields.

MISCELLANEOUS

\$347.00 raised toward purchase of fire equipment.

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Poultry

Pine

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

PROJECTS	Number of counties conducting this project									
	Ch.	Cl.	E.	H.	Li.	Ly.	P.	Wa.	W.P.	Total
1. Soils		1		1				1		3
2. Farm Crops	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
3. Horticulture	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	7
4. Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Rodents, pred. animals, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		7
6. Animal Husbandry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	8
7. Dairy Husbandry	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	8
8. Poultry Husbandry	1	1	1	1		1	1	1		7
9. Rural Engineering	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	8
10. Agricultural Economics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7
11. Junior Extension Work	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1*	

*Not agricultural

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Home Economics

C. Narrative of Accomplishments by Project.

1. Soil Improvement

Maintenance of soil fertility by the use of green and barnyard manures is a serious problem in southern Nevada. Investigations show a need of more humus and nitrogen in the soils of those sections, particularly where winter vegetable crops are being grown. In northern Nevada a great mistake is being made, in shipping out of the State such a large proportion of the manure produced. While soil fertility is not an immediate menacing problem, the indications are that half the manure shipped away could be profitably left on the farms of the State. The only section confronted with serious soil problems is Clark County, located in the extreme southern part of the State. For full information as to the problems and examples of work being done there, see the annual reports of J. H. Wittwer, County Extension Agent, Clark and Lincoln counties, for 1923 and 1924. Since only one county has done a major piece of work in soil improvement it does not seem necessary to recopy from this, when the information is available in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work. Two counties in all conducted soil work in 1924.

Summary Soils Work

Pot experimental work with seven series under way.
 Conducted follow-up work with melilotus indica and melilotus alba as soil improvement crops.
 Experimental work with moth beans as green manure crop.
 Commercial fertilizer purchased and experimental demonstration tests conducted for truck and field crops.
 Six demonstrations on methods and results of proper handling of soil.
 One test plot fertilizer potatoes one-tenth acre.

2. Farm Crops

All nine counties of the State have conducted demonstrations in farm crops this year. Without any apparent drive having been made, forty-one result demonstrations and thirty-two method demonstrations were conducted with cereals, forty-one result demonstrations and fifty-four method demonstrations with legumes and forage crops, and sixty-seven method and fourteen result demonstrations with miscellaneous crops. Much more emphasis has been placed upon planting pure seed and seed certification than formerly. As a result, more farmers have given special care to seed selection.

In comparing 1923 and 1924, in so far as the reports are comparable, we find a decrease in the actual number of demonstrations for all cereals, but an increase in the Junior work and in the total farms adopting improved practices for the first time. There is a noticeable increase in the number of alfalfa demonstrations, due in part to more attention being necessary, to control the alfalfa weevil, by spraying.

Home Economics

Poultry

Hins

Under miscellaneous crops, potatoes is most important, although considerable work has been done with new crops to find better or new varieties more adapted to Nevada conditions.

While the total demonstrations reported do not equal those of last year, it is possible that this year's figures, backed up by actual reports and having closer supervision, will be more effective. For example, last year with a total of 118 result and 252 method demonstrations, only 93 meetings with an attendance of 900 persons, were held. This year with fewer result and method demonstrations, 140 meetings were held.

For examples of the best pieces of crops work in the State, refer to the following reports of the county extension agents:

- J. H. Wittwer, Clark County, 1924- Page 26.
 J. H. Wittwer, Lincoln County, 1924 - Page 21.
 Thomas Buckman, Washoe County, 1924 - Pages 7-11; Pages 18-25
 Page 68.

Summary Crops Work

- Five corn clubs - 44 members.
- "The First State Corn Show" conducted.
- Extended corn club work into two additional communities.
- Conducted field seed selection contest demonstrations.
- Forty-eight farmers planting improved seed.
- Favorable results secured in variety corn test - elimination of two varieties - introduction of one new variety.
- Five varieties of wheat tested.
- Five varieties corn tested.
- Thirty-two acres improved variety corn planted.
- Two varieties of varley tested.
- Three varieties of oats tested.
- Conducted variety test for growing alfalfa.
- Thirty and one-half acres permanent pasture grass planted.
- Two tests made to determine shipping quality of Hearts of Gold cantaloupes.
- Six demonstrations dusting seed wheat with copper carbonate-
125 acres.
- Five farmers treated seed grain for smut.
- Three farmers treated seed potatoes for disease.
- Three acres sugar beets planted.
- Four acres sweet clover planted - crop test.
- One potato surveys made, acreage and yield.
- One wheat survey made, acreage and yield.
- One alfalfa survey made, acreage and yield.
- Twenty demonstrations control of alfalfa weevil by spraying
600 acres.
- One experiment dusting as a method of controlling alfalfa weevil.

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Two demonstrations in growing melons with new growers.
 1500 acres beets planted.
 Nine farms adopted proper tillage methods for potatoes.
 Three certified potato seed candidates received.
 Two farms start practice growing own seed potatoes.
 One certified seed wheat plot (eligible for certification)
 Eight tests of seed potatoes from Nevada, California, and Idaho.
 Initiated Campbell's grain culture methods on three farms.
 Two farms innoculating for crops.
 Three farms selected better seed potatoes.
 Two farms practicing seed selection, alfalfa.
 Potato show held.
 Thirty exhibitions at Western Nevada Potato Show.
 Humboldt County potatoes won three first prizes at Nevada
 Potato and Apple Show.
 Three silage crop tests made.
 One emergency test of oats and vetch for hay and silage.
 One test Japanese Millet for hay.
 Two tests Grimm Alfalfa.
 Two rye tests - winter vs. spring planting - 1 plot plowed
 under for green manure crops.
 One test plot white clover for seed.
 Two loading platforms constructed by railroad for potato
 shippers.

3. Horticulture

Seven counties reported horticultural work during 1924. Similar to last year, most of this work was done in Clark County. Here, winter vegetables, vineyard and fruit are the major crops. The other six counties reporting horticulture, conducted a few scattered pruning and spraying demonstrations. The only exception is in Washoe County, where a credible potato and apple show in cooperation with the agricultural college and county farm bureau was held. This was a splendid educational exhibit, the details of which will be found on pages 18 - 26 in the 1924 annual report of Thomas Buckman, Washoe County, Nevada.

SUMMARY of Horticultural Work

1000 Athel (Tamerish) cuttings planted.
 275 roots new variety grapes planted.
 Seven growers set out fifteen and one-half acres asparagus roots.
 Three pruning demonstrations.
 Twenty-four growers seeded asparagus for 1924 root planting.
 Nine farms pruning for first time.
 Three demonstrations spraying fruit.
 One farm spraying fruit trees for the first time.
 Three farms spraying bush or small fruits.
 One celery demonstration as commercial crop, one and one-half acres.
 Two demonstrations in pea growing, crop test.
 One Apple Show held.
 One analysis of lawn soil.

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Poultry

Hiring

CROPS EXTENSION WORKNEVADABackground

Prior to the passage of the Smith - Lever Act no systematic Agricultural Extension work had been conducted in the State of Nevada. The specialists of the Agriculture College and, as well, of the Experiment Station, for many years had carried on more or less demonstrations among farmers and had held meetings in the rural community for lectures and discussions on Agricultural topics. This work was neither very extensive nor organized along any defined lines, but was intended more particularly to meet the calls of farmers and stockmen who happened to be confronted with problems on which they desired special assistance.

In none of the agricultural communities were there any farmers' organizations, such as granges, farmers' institutes and the like, for cooperative agricultural improvement. When the Smith-Lever law went into effect it will be seen that the agricultural communities in the state offered a virgin field, and that the working out of an effective system of administering the provisions of the law presented some difficulties. The state is one of the largest in the Union with the rural communities separated by long distances. The problems presented in many instances are peculiar to the state and extremely complex. The climatic range is from the sub-tropical in southern Nevada through the mild temperate to the bleak and rigorous climate of certain valleys of high altitude in northern Nevada. The state is the most arid in the Union, yet there are scattered localities where crops may be successfully grown by conserving the precipitation by dry farm methods. Ordinarily, however, agriculture is dependent upon irrigation.

As the rural population represents farmers operating their farms under all these varied climatic conditions, with an extreme range of crop varieties, it will be seen that the agricultural problems are very diverse. The livestock industry represents the dominant phase of agriculture in the state. There are approximately 332,000 range cattle and 880,600 sheep subsisting on the natural flora of the uncultivated range lands. In connection with which, problems of range re-seeding, range livestock breeds and breeding, and the control of communicable diseases of livestock, both on the ranges and on the farms, presents important fields of work for an effective Extension Service.

The agricultural development and prosperity of the state, being conditioned by its range of crops, geographical position, transportation and markets to the production and export of livestock and livestock products, effective Agricultural Extension work in the state, it would seem, must be directed primarily along such lines. That is to say, breed improvement, animal disease control, care and handling of livestock, feeds and feeding, dairying, and farm and range management.

However, the soil and climate in certain localities in the state

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present opportunities for the profitable cultivation and marketing of certain specialized crops not related to the livestock industry, such as potatoes, wheat and other grains, cantaloupes, alfalfa seed, celery, onions, and orchard fruits; and a field of profitable and desirable Extension work is presented along these lines.

Work of Experiment Stations

Crops experimental work has been conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Station in Reno since 1888. The following 29 published bulletins have been issued, which deal with crops and related subjects.

Bulletin No.

2. Investigation of Interdependence of Plant Life and Climatic Conditions of Nevada -----	1888
8. The Codling Moth -----	1890
10. The Pear and Cherry Slug-----	1890
11. Plant Lice Infesting the Apple -----	1890
12. Sugar Beet Culture -----	1891
14. Potato Experiments -----	1891
15. Dodder -----	1892
20. Potatoes -- Tobacco -----	1893
25. Irrigation -----	1894
27. Grain - Thick and thin seeding Potatoes - Different Dates of Planting -----	1894
30. Wheat -----Cutting at different dates -----	1895
47. Clover Seeds and Their Impurities -----	1900
55. Summer Ranges of Eastern Nevada Sheep -----	1903
57. Grasshoppers in Alfalfa Fields -----	1904
58. Ground Squirrels and Other Rodent Pests in Nevada -----	1905
76. The Potato Eelworm -----	1911
81. Water Hemlock -----	1915
90. Potato Culture in Nevada -----	1918
91. Silage Crops for Nevada -----	1918
92. Irrigation of Wheat in Nevada -----	1918
93. Irrigation of Alfalfa in Nevada -----	1918
94. One Night Camps vs. Established Bed Grounds on Nevada Sheep Ranges -----	1918
95. Range Plants Poisonous to Sheep and Cattle in Nev. -----	1918
96. Irrigation of Field Crops in Nevada -----	1919
97. Don't Feed Fox-tail Hay to Lambing Ewes. -----	1919
98. Arrow-grass. A New Stock Poisoning Plant -----	1920
99. Milkweed -----	1921
100. Water Hemlock -----	1921
101. Death Camas -----	1921

An experimental farm was established in 1906 on the Newland's Reclamation Project at Fallon, Nevada. Since that time annual reports have been published, giving the result of their work; B.P.I circular No. 78, W.I.A. circular No. 19, 23; W.S.I.A. circular No. 80 -136 -267.

Extension Program

Very little was done in Crops Extension work in Nevada prior to 1917. From the Annual Extension Reports from 1918 to 1923 inclusive, the following table is made, giving the results of crops extension activities.

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Poultry

Minerals

Number of Crops & Related Demonstrations Estab. -- 1832
 " " " " " " " " Compl. -- 1753
 Total Meetings held in relation to Crops Projects-- 836
 " attend. at " " " " " " " " -- 8684
 Total Units involved -- 450,328 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,-- 2610 bushels, --
 3 tons, 800 lbs., 8 orchards

CHART SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF CROP PROJECTS
 IN EXTENSION WORK FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
<u>CROPS PROJECTS</u>								
Corn								
Variety	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Seed Selection		2	2	1	4	3	-	
" testing for germination		1	1	-	1	-	3	
Silage Growing		1	2	-	-	-	-	
Improved methods used		1	1	-	4	2	4	
Root Worm Control		1	-	-	-	-	-	
Smut Control		1	-	-	-	-	-	
Planting Selected seed		-	-	-	-	5	5	
Growing improved seed		-	-	-	-	-	4	
Club Work		-	-	-	-	-	1	
Wheat								
Smut Control		1	1	3	5	4	4	
Improved methods used	1	4	3	-	4	1	4	
Fall or Spring planting	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Irrigation & Cultivation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Seed selection Varieties	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Planting selected-seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Growing improved seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Seed testing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Oats								
Smut Control	-	-	2	2	3	2	3	
Improved methods Varieties	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	
Planting selected seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Growing selected seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

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Poultry

Dairies

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Oats (Contd)								
Varieties	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Barley								
Improved methods used	-	2	2	-	5	1	2	-
Smut Control	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Planting selected seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Growing improved seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Smut Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rye								
Seed selection	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Improved methods	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
Varieties	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Growing improved seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Alfalfa								
Improved methods used	-	2	2	-	3	4	5	-
Insect control	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Seed selection	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Planting selected seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Growing improved seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Inoculation for crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Sweet Clover								
Introduced	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improved methods used	-	2	3	-	5	4	1	-
Inoculation for crop	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Planting selected seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clover -Red, alsike or white	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	-
Burr	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Potatoes								
Treating Seed for disease	-	2	2	3	5	5	7	-
Improved methods used	1	2	2	-	4	5	4	-
Standard Variety Dem.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Potatoes (Contd)								
Seed selection	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-
New Varieties	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Spraying	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Planting certi- fied seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Growing certi- fied seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Peas & Beans								
Disease control	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	-
Orchards								
Improved methods	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	-
Pruning	1	1	1	3	4	8	7	-
Spraying	1	1	1	3	4	6	5	-
Planting	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	-
Thinning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vineyard								
Pruning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spraying	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Miscellaneous								
Sugar Beets	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Asparagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bromo Inermis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Celery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Egyptian Cotton	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Giant Native Rye Grass	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungarian Millit	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Long staple Cotton	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Melons	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Melilotus Indica	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Milo Maize	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soy Beans	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-
Sorghum, Kafir, broom corn or feterita	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Sudan Grass	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Tomatoes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sunflowers								
Silage	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	-
Pasture								
Seeding	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Improved methods used	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Small fruits and berries								
	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

- 6 -

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Crop Rotation	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. of counties with Agricultural Agents	4	5	4	6	8	8	8	7

Numerals after each project show the number of counties in which that particular project was alive during that year.

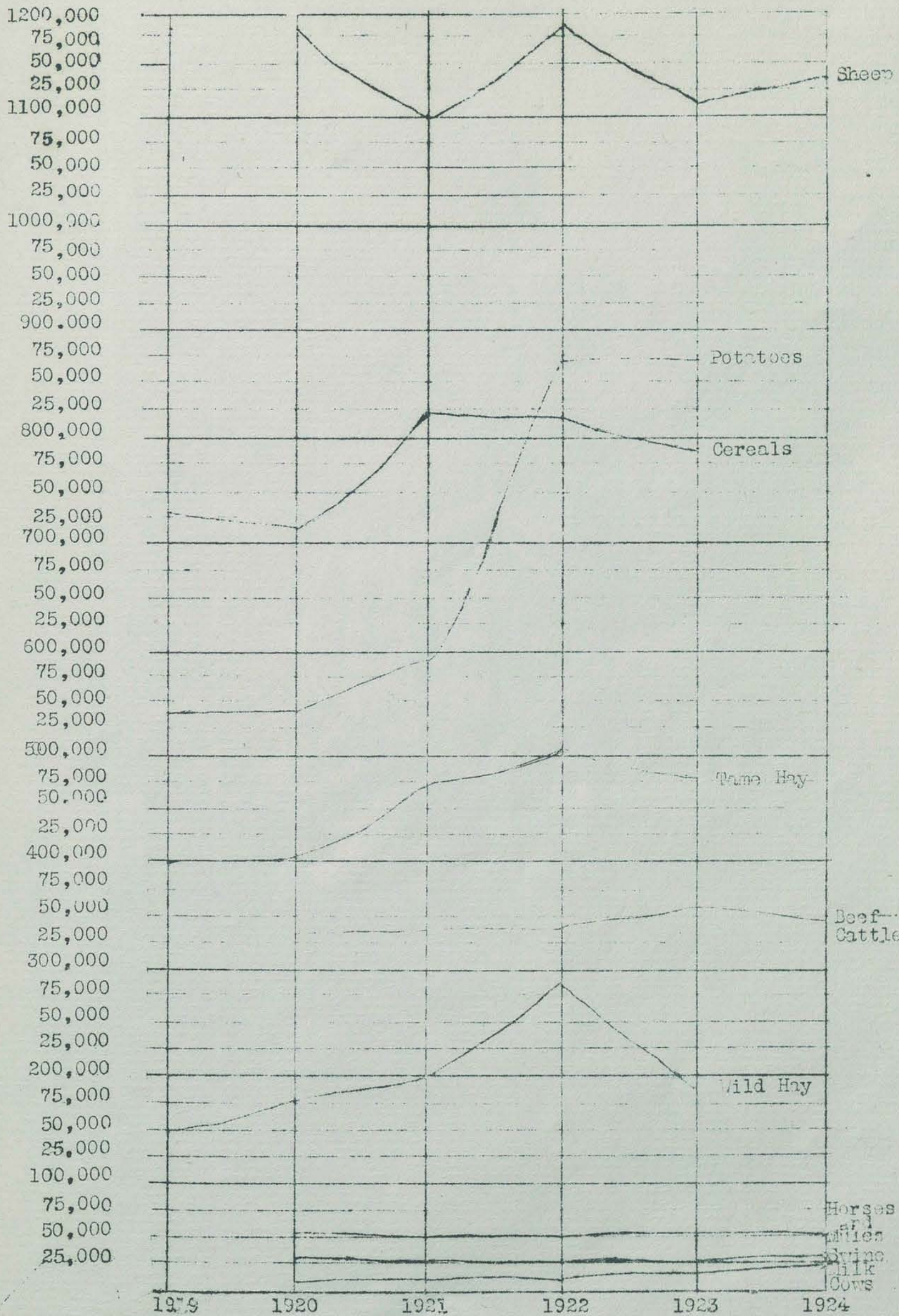
Numerals at the bottom show the number of county agents at work in the particular year.

Home Economics

Poultry

Honey

NEVADA CROPS & LIVESTOCK



Cereals in bushels
 Hay in tons
 Livestock in numbers

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

4. Forestry

No work was done along this line.

5. Rodents and Predatory Animals.

Seven counties reported rodent work during the year. Elko shows the largest amount, having spread poison on 88,960 acres of land. Humboldt and Lincoln counties were the only two other sections where rodent work was conducted. In the other four counties, grasshopper control work was the most important item. In Lyon County and a part of Washoe County, the increasing number of hoppers made intensive work of poisoning necessary. For illustrations of this work see the following reports:

Elko County, Nevada, 1924 - Pages 11 - 12.
Lyon County, Nevada, 1924 - Pages 41 - 50.

Summary of Rodent Work

Extended gopher control demonstrations in two additional communities.
One successfully conducted English Sparrow Control campaign.
Rotation of crops "put over" in four communities as a necessary means of pest control.
1500 acres treated for rodents.
102,585 acres treated for grasshoppers.

6. Animal Husbandry (Including - 7. Dairy and 8. Poultry)

Special emphasis was given to this phase of extension work for 1924, and as a consequence, 83 adult result demonstrations were carried to completion, and 148 method demonstrations given. There were 88 livestock club members who made completed reports and show that they have handled 378 animals and 522 chickens. While a number of livestock members completing this year is less, a considerable increase in the size of projects is shown.

The outstanding pieces of livestock work were done in Elko, Clark, Humboldt and Washoe counties. Reference to the Elko County report gives an excellent idea of the type of projects being worked on in the State. A more detailed report of poultry and dairy work will be given by Mr. V. E. Scott, Poultry Specialist, so this phase of the work will not be mentioned here.

Summary of Animal Husbandry

Two range cattle demonstrations conducted.
Two surveys on production costs of range cattle under way.
Livestock Cooperative Marketing Association introduced.
Range bull improvement project under way.
Two grading demonstrations.
Six grading and dehorning demonstrations - one county.
65% of 1925 market cattle dehorned - one county.

Home Economics

Poultry

Fine

Six Yokum dehorning chutes and squeezers constructed.
 Ten homemade chutes built or remodeled.
 Assisted in locating supplies of cottonseed cake for
 livestock men.
 500 tons hay located for stockmen.
 Sent out over 500 letters quoting local prices on livestock
 and feed.
 Two dairies started with 77 cows.
 One junior livestock team organized and instructed.
 Two junior livestock clubs.
 One milk testing team trained.
 Four dairy circles - 110 members.
 Nine farms adopted improved practices in sanitary produc-
 tion and care of milk.
 Two communities cooperated in purchase of one pure-bred
 Jersey sire.
 One other community purchased Jersey Dairy Sire.
 Seventy farmers secured purebred dairy sires.
 Twenty-one farmers secured purebred dairy cows.
 Two farms testing dairy cows for production.
 Four demonstrations in removing afterbirth.
 Two demonstrations in sterility in bulls.
 One community bull association formed.
 One boar circle organized.
 One Poland-China club organized for selling of pigs.
 Two pure-bred boars sold.
 One pure-bred boar secured for use of three farmers.
 Five farms secured pure-bred beef sires.
 Two farms secured pure-bred rams.
 Six farms secured pure-bred boars.
 Nine farms secured pure-bred sows.
 Forty-two farmers vaccinated for blackleg or abortion.
 Two farmers testing for tuberculosis.
 One farm secured pure-bred stallion.
 Government stallion project continued - one county.
 Eighteen farmers feeding better balanced rations to
 dairy cattle.
 Seven farmers feeding better balanced rations to beef
 cattle.
 Seventeen farmers feeding better balanced rations to
 swine.
 One beef judging demonstration given.
 One sheep judging demonstration given.
 A one-ton litter project started.
 Nineteen farmers culling herds.
 Two demonstrations in opening pus sacks in lower
 jaw of pigs.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

(Poultry)

Increased winter laying pullets and hens from 490 in 1923 to over 1500 in 1924 - one county.
 Organized adult poultry club to practice culling, feeding, egg grading, etc. - one county.
 Fourteen cooperators enrolled in a poultry culling and feeding project - county.
 Twenty poultry houses built or remodeled.
 Two farmers controlling insect pests.
 One vaccination for chicken pox given.
 Saved two poultrymen \$600.00 in poultry disease control.
 Fifteen cases poultry diseases submitted to Dr. Vawter for examination.
 Three flocks numbering 2700 hens given tobacco treatment for round worms.
 Ten poultrymen advised to use sodium flouride.
 Nineteen farmers feeding better balanced rations.
 Three farms secured pure-bred cockerels.
 Fifteen farms secured pure-bred hens.
 Two bred-to-lay poultry flocks started.
 Two accredited flocks established.
 Four farms culling flocks.
 One turkey marketing survey made.
 One demonstration in earlier maturing quality Nargansett under way.
 One community correspondence course completed.
 One survey made of baby chick importations into State and County, 1924.

9. Rural Engineering.

It will not be necessary to attempt a complete write up of all rural engineering work done in the State, since in the report of Mr. King, District Extension Agent for Eureka, Lander, and White Pine counties, this information is given. This is the second year Mr. King has acted as Rural Engineering Specialist for the State, in addition to his work as District Extension Agent, and the results of his work speak for themselves. See his annual report and also the Elko County report, pages 23-24, for illustration of the type of work done under this heading.

Summary Rural Engineering

Two irrigation systems installed.
 Three - 2000 gallon concrete tanks constructed.
 Four springs developed.
 Two farms clearing land of stumps or boulders.
 Advised five farmers on regulation of irrigation pumps and engines.
 One pumpking plant put into operation.
 One pumping plant completed.
 One power site investigated.
 One 6" centrifugal pump installed.
 Dry farm well rejuvenated and horse power pump installed.

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Changes made in one pumping plant.
 Wood saw installed to power plant.
 Grindstone installed to power plant.
 Spring pump enlarged and 3" horizontal centrifugal pump installed.
 Overhauled six pumping plants.
 One home water system and sewer system completed.
 One laundry house with electric motor for operating washing machine and wringer installed. Electric irons purchased - running water piped into laundry house.
 One set all metal silo forms planned and built.
 Three trench silos excavated - two filled.
 Thirty-one radios constructed or remodeled.

10. Agricultural Economics

At the beginning of the year the following plan of work was set up for work on Agricultural Economics and although all goals have not been attained some progress has been made. The Assistant Director was absent from the State six weeks for graduate study and decided to limit his work to supervision and building up a bigger and more adequate program of Club work. Much emphasis thus placed, less effort and time were devoted to strictly agricultural economics work.

GOALS SET FOR 1924

1. Farm Account Schools
 - a. Continue 30 completing members from 1923.
 - b. Conduct 6 additional schools with 30 members.
2. Range Cost of Production Studies
 - a. Secure four range cattle cost records.
 - b. Secure four sheep cost records.
3. Publication
 - a. Publish general farm and ranch cost book.
 - b. Mimeograph crop cost book.
 - c. Mimeograph time record book.

Results.

Thirty 1923 farm account members completed work.
 10 new members completed work.
 3 range cattle cost records secured.
 1 mimeographed crop cost book published.
 1 mimeographed time record book published.
 1 farm power survey of a single community. *
 1 survey of 100 farm homes of farm home conveniences.*

Home Economics

Poultry

Time

Eight farmers assisted in obtaining credit.
 Eleven farmers assisted in keeping cost of production records.
 Thirty farmers advised relative to leases.
 Fourteen farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems.
 Four farm account schools held.
 One farm management school held.
 Six farmers summarizing accounts.
 Two carloads coal purchased cooperatively.
 Two carloads corn purchased.
 Located pasture, hay and concentrates at reduced figures.
 Issued regular market news letter.
 Twenty-seven crates seed purchased cooperatively.
 Approximately 39 cars mixed vegetables, cantaloupes, and melons shipped by Meapa Growers, Incorporated.
 Fourteen cars cattle shipped.
 Assisted in establishing system of grading vegetables and cantaloupes.
 Conducted asparagus crop survey.
 Conducted survey on costs of starting and managing orchards, vineyards, and alfalfa fields.

*Summary blank attached. Summary of survey not yet completed although all are in this office.

In addition to the regularly planned work, the Assistant Director has been able, in cooperation with the Dean of the Agricultural College and the Professor of Economics to have incorporated in the University curriculum the following courses:

81-82 - Agricultural Economics. The principles of economics with reference to agriculture; a brief history of the development of agriculture; agricultural geography; types of farming; land tenure; land policy and settlement; farm labor problems; price trends and movements; the tariff in relation to agriculture; rural credit; government policy toward agriculture; methods of studying agricultural economic problems; principles of marketing; cooperative marketing. Problems, work reports, and term theme are required to supplement text-book. Prerequisite: Economics 1-2. Both semesters. Two credits each semester.

Economics 84. Marketing Farm Products. A brief study of economic geography incident to centers of primary production and consumption. A study of marketing processes and facilities; assembling, processing, storing, and packaging of farm products; transportation and distribution; marketing methods and agencies and the proposed reforms for improvements. Prerequisite: Economics 1-2. Second semester. Two credits.

Sociology 73. A study of the social problems of country life, taking up a general survey of the field of rural sociology. Text-Gilett; Rural Sociology. First semester. Two credits.

Sociology 74. A seminar course in which economic and social survey studies will be made of farm communities near the University. Two laboratory periods per week. Second semester. Prerequisite: sociology 73.

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

FARM POWER SCHEDULE

Farm No. _____

Location _____

Total No. of acres _____

No. of acres tilled or under cultivation _____

Farm Owner or Renter _____

POWER FACTORS

Horses and Mules.

No. _____

Cost to keep _____

Tractors

Make _____

Horse Power _____

Cost of operation (day or season) _____

Stationary engines

Make _____

Horse Power _____

Cost of operation _____

LIGHTING FACTORS

House lighting equipment

Type _____

Initial cost of installation _____

Cost of operation _____

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

~~Cooperative Extension~~ Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
 University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division
 and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating
 State of Nevada

October 10, 1924.

Dear Friend:-

We are making a survey of farm home conditions in Nevada, and would be glad to have you fill out the enclosed sheet and return it to us in the enclosed return envelope. Please put an X after those items you have in your home.

Name _____ Farm No. _____ Owner? _____
 Tenant? _____ Distance from nearest town? _____
 Times mail received weekly? _____ No. Bedrooms in home? _____ Home
 Garden _____ Automobile? _____ Home library for children? _____ Distance of
 water from kitchen? _____ Distance fuel from kitchen? _____
 No. in family? _____ No. men _____ No. women _____ No. boys _____ No. girls _____
 No. hired men _____ Do you have a living room in house? _____

Lights - Electric _____
 Kerosene _____
 Acetylene _____

Heat - Coal Stove _____
 Wood Stove _____
 Furnace _____

Electric Iron _____
 Vacuum Cleaner _____
 Stove _____
 Percolator _____
 Toaster _____

Water, In Kitchen _____
 Bath Room _____
 Toilet in home _____
 Sink in Kitchen _____

Other, Telephone _____
 Washing Machine _____
 Sewing Machine _____

Additional Home Comforts _____

Bread Mixer _____
 Ice Cream Freezer _____
 Dish Washing Machine _____
 Carpet Sweeper _____
 Fireless Cooker _____
 Food Grinder _____
 Kitchen Steel _____
 Wood Range or Cookstove _____
 Kitchen Scales _____
 Mop Wringer _____
 Supply Closet for cleaning
 tools _____
 Supply Closet Equipped _____
 Adjustable Ironingboard _____
 Complete set kitchen utensils _____
 Hot water tank _____
 Piano _____
 Radio _____
 Convenient Wood-box _____
 Dinner wagon or wheel tray _____
 Kitchen Cabinet or convenient
 shelves _____
 Clothes wringer _____
 Refrigerator _____

Very truly yours,
 NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster,
 Assistant Director.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

11. Special. Particular attention is called to Page 51 of the Washoe County, Nevada, report for 1924. This page is a replica of a large chart which appeared on the office wall of the agent during the year and was filled in each month. This next year each agent will be requested to make a similar chart and copies of each will be in the office of the State Leader. Pages 68 and 83 give also examples of crop demonstration records, where none proved helpful in the work this year.

Home Economics

Poultry

Honey

12. Special Goals and Accomplishments in Range Livestock, Dairying, Poultry, Engineering and Crops.

A. Range Livestock.

1924 Program by Projects.
Range Livestock

	Washoe	Churchill	Pershing	Humboldt	Elko	W. Pine	Lincoln	Clark	Lyon
Calf & Lamb Crop & Breeding	1			2	2	1			
Feeding & Grazing				1	3	1		4	
Production Economics	1			1		1	1	1	1
Cattle Grading	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Totals	4	1	1	6	7	4	2	7	3

For detailed report of state accomplishments in Range Livestock see 1924 annual report of Thomas R. King, District Extension Agent, Eureka, Lander and White Pine counties.

B. Dairy.

Following is the 1924 state plan for Dairy Improvement work. For state accomplishments see report of Dairy Specialist at the end of this report.

Home Economics

Poultry

White Pine

DAIRY

Project	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt	Lyon	Lincoln	Pershing	Washoe	White Pine
I. Increase no. of cows					100		50% Increase		60
II. Cow Testing			1 circle 1 assoc.	1 herd	1 circle 150 cows		1 circle 100 cows	600 cows	
III. Dairy Sanitation			1 cream scoring dem.		1 cream scoring 3 mtgs.		1		
IV. Better Dairy Bulls	1	2	Survey	survey	Survey		Survey	2 Surveys	2 Surveys
V. Silo and Barn Constr.	3	10	1		1		3 crop tests	2	2
VI. Dairy Calf Clubs	2		2		1		1	2	2

-15-

05-6

Home Economics

Poultry

Dairy

C. Poultry

Following is the 1924 state plan for Poultry Improvement work. For state accomplishments see report of Poultry Specialist at the end of this report.

POULTRY

Project	Churchill	Clark	Elko	Humboldt	Lyon	Lincoln	Pershing	Washoe	White Pine
I. Accredited flocks	3	1 (?)	1	3			1	5	
II. Bred-to-lay flocks		4	5		3	3	10		3
1924 III. Poultry houses	3	1	4	1	4		5	5	
IV. Culling and Feeding	5	4	2	1	4	2	1	5	2
V. Poultry Correspondence	1	1				1	15-M	1	1
VI. Marketing Turkeys				1	1		1 dem.		
VII. Poultry Clubs	1	1	1	1			1		

Home Economics

Poultry

D. Engineering.

For a detailed account of Rural Engineering work done in 1924 see the report of Thomas R. King, District Extension Agent and Rural Engineering Specialist, pages 33 to 42.

Goals 1924.

County	Washoe	Lyon	Churchill	Pershing	Humboldt	Elko	W. Pine
Irrigation	2	1	1		4	2	4
Power	1						
Total	3	1			4	2	4

E. Crops

Following is the 1924 state plan for Crops work. For state accomplishments, see pages 72 and 73, this report.

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

IV. THE OUTLOOK

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

LV. THE OUTLOOK

A. What are Nevada's Rural Problems?

In order to get in closer touch with the thinking of Nevada people, letters were written to educators, farmers, farm women, lawyers, doctors, county officials, club women, congressmen, business men and church leaders in different sections of the State. In all, forty-six replies were received, all of which were very interesting and worth while. The summary of the different problems brought out in these letters is attached. The points show duplication both within the same type of problems and between types. For example, some problems would seem to be both economic and civic, or social and civic. Copies of a few of the good letters are attached.

Social Problems in Nevada

1. Survey made by thirty-six University students.

a. Letters received - 46.

b. Sections of the State.

1. White Pine County - - - - -	3
2. Ormsby County - - - - -	7
3. Lyon County - - - - -	10
4. Lincoln County - - - - -	1
5. Clark County - - - - -	2
6. Humboldt County - - - - -	2
7. Washoe County - - - - -	6
8. Douglas County - - - - -	2
9. Elko County - - - - -	2
10. Churchill County - - - - -	6
11. Esmeralda County - - - - -	1
12. Washington, D.C. - - - - -	1
13. Pershing County - - - - -	1
Total received	44

c. Occupations heard from:

1. Agricultural Agents - - - - -	12
2. Educators - - - - -	9
3. Lawyers - - - - -	6
4. Farmers - - - - -	4
5. Farm Women - - - - -	4
6. Sheriff - - - - -	1
7. Ministers - - - - -	1
8. Editors - - - - -	1
9. Doctors - - - - -	2
10. Congressmen - - - - -	1
11. Merchants - - - - -	1
12. Public Officials - - - - -	2
Total	44

Home Economics

Poultry

mining

d. Summary of Problems.

1. Social

- (a) Home beautification
- (b) More churches
- (c) Civic centers
- (d) More mental diversion
- (e) Hot and cold water in the home
- (f) Labor saving devices
- (g) Bootlegging
- (h) Better accommodations for teachers
- (i) Social meetings and diversions
- (j) The country dance
- (k) Bootlegging
- (l) Town and country relations
- (m) Human companionship (new comers)
- (n) Libraries - good books
- (o) Radio
- (p) Telephones
- (q) Better farm homes
- (r) Better schools
- (s) More satisfying home life.
- (t) Isolation
- (u) Deeper sense of spiritual responsibility
- (v) Factions
- (w) The rural church
- (x) Better use of natural advantages of country life
- (y) Electric lighting, heating, plumbing.
- (z) Dearth of wholesome social recreation.
- (ab) Lack of church and religious opportunity.
 - a. A community with knowledge of God or church.

2. Economic

- (a) Unregulated production of farm crops
- (b) Too great emphasis on crop production
- (c) Too little emphasis on marketing
- (d) Eliminate marginal land production
- (e) Lack of education in agricultural production and marketing.
- (f) Cooperative buying and selling
- (g) Better and more balanced farm units
- (h) Useable farm credits
- (i) Good roads
- (j) More cooperation among farmers
- (k) Adjustment of grazing permit system
- (l) Government reclamation of land
- (m) Marketing
- (n) Cooperation among farmers
- (o) Better marketing facilities
- (p) Efficient land development and settlement plan.
- (q) Conservation of flood waters.

Home Economics

Poultry

Poultry

3. Civic

- (a) Civic centers
- (b) Good roads
- (c) Less taxation
- (d) Bootlegging
- (e) Community interest, pride, and spirit
- (f) Vutilizing school to community life.
- (g) Uneven distribution of funds for school support.
- (h) Libraries
- (i) Bootlegging
- (j) Better educational facilities
- (k) Promotion of the spirit of permanency
- (l) More intelligent and conscientious citizenship.
- (m) Vocational education.
- (n) Community culture, clubs, and circulating libraries
- (o) Town and country relationships.

Samples of Letters Received

Carson City, Nevada, November 13, 1924.

Your letter of October 30th found me unusually busy. I am still "up to my ears in work" but I am glad to send you a word in reply to your request.

Real rural social problems of Nevada center in two or three vital situations. The dearth of wholesome readily obtainable social recreation is one great draw back. Probably an even greater handicap to a sound and happy social development in rural communities is the lack of church and religious opportunities. The economic situation of the poor rural communities, of course, places a cramped restriction on normal human enjoyment in various social lines including proper cultural and recreational enjoyment in the home itself.

The teacher who goes into the meager social life of the average rural community must of necessity carry the responsibilities of a real missionary in many ways.

If I could see you and talk over just what you have in mind, I could probably be of more direct help to you.

Cordially yours,

(an educator)

Home Economics

Poultry

Home

Carson City, Nevada,
December 4, 1924.

Referring to your letter of November 24th, the following comments and reference may be of some use to you. The reference may be obtained by application to the State Library at Carson, or may be obtained in the Reno Library.

The isolation of our farming people, due to the great distances between farms, has formed the basis of what might be called the social problem of the farming districts. It has meant long periods of time when communication with neighbors was almost impossible, and therefore a lack of interest was gradually developed, not only in the simple affairs of their immediate surroundings, but in the world events as well. This menace to the well being of rural families is so rapidly disappearing, due to important changes in the mode of transportation and education, the bringing to the rural districts of new interests through the Farm Bureau movement, and the installation of the radio, that the problem is lessening with rapid strides. The Farm Bureau movement has been one of great advantage to all farming communities, bringing the people together, as it does, for social intercourse as well as instruction in every branch of the work in which they may be interested. To the older members of the family, there is an interchange of ideas as to methods of bettering their crops, improving market conditions, and through demonstration of inventions of farm machinery, the inauguration of labor saving devices to lessen the burden of long hours and tiring work formerly imposed upon the farmer. For the younger generation, through instruction in Home Economics, with well-planned contests and prizes for good work, an interest in home making is instilled, which is of inestimable value to the growing boy and girl. And to all of this is added the spirit of sociability—a getting together of old and young to enjoy dancing and music and the goodfellowship of their neighbors.

Possibly the radio is even more important as a factor for reducing the so-called social problems of the rural districts. The farmers have been the first to welcome the radio and it is generally known that the radio salesman has found his best customers on the ranches. This marvelous invention brings the news of the world to their homes each day — beautiful music — instructive lectures, and an added interest in all things worthwhile. Thus it would appear that what had hitherto been considered serious social problems in rural districts are automatically disappearing through the progress of civilization.

The question of Rural Life and Education is very ably presented in a book by Elwood P. Cubberly, entitled "Rural Life and Education."

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

(a State Supreme Court Judge)

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

Carson City, Nevada.
November 15, 1924.

I have had but little contact with rural communities during the last several years and that only since I have been connected with this Department.

From the standpoint of a mere man I should say that since social conditions are always affected by financial ones, the greatest problem at the present time is to show the farmer how to market his products. When this is done the next is to make the farm home a more attractive one so that more of our boys and girls who are raised on the farms will stay on them. I consider the best solution for this to be education, which we are endeavoring to meet in some measure through Vocational Education in the high schools and the work of the Agricultural Extension Bureau. This might be greatly expanded by rural teachers by taking more of an interest in their communities and endeavoring through the agencies mentioned to bring the educational work to the attention of the local residents through the establishment of the evening school classes for the women in Home Economics and short intensive courses in farming for the older boys and men. I regret to say that few of our rural teachers realize what a great factor they might be in this development or how little effort it takes to organize work along these lines.

I trust this will be of some help to you in the work which you are undertaking.

Very truly yours,
(an educator)

Yerington, Nevada,
November 11, 1924.

The promotion of the spirit of permanency in the Nevada community seems to me the greatest need of the Nevada farmer. Large numbers of our farm population are unsettled, farming purely for profit, that they move to California or "back home" or back to Italy. This causes a neglect of home building and home beautifying.

Our land is good, our climate unexcelled, our school system among the best. When our farmers are convinced that Nevada is "home sweet home" to them, and enter into the spirit of home improvement, namely, first the storage and fair distribution of water, second the financing of the new project farmer, third cooperative marketing, forth the selection of honorable men for public office, then we will be a prosperous State.

Hoping these few suggestions will help you, I am

Sincerely,

(a prominent club woman)

Home Economics

Poultry

Finance

In answering the above question will say without hesitancy that bootlegging, in my estimation, is the biggest rural social problem in our district and as county officials are indifferent to conditions, it will be difficult to solve. I would like a suggestion.

(a housewife)

The need which is just at present impressing me for this section and for others is that of a more intelligent and conscientious citizenship. Just yesterday a man was talking to me about the corruption among public officials and a day or two ago, a teacher was talking about the laxity in the keeping of the eighteenth amendment (to say nothing of other laws and customs) among high school students. This man, this teacher, all of us are citizens; what are we doing about it? It seems to me that our need as a nation is better education for citizenship and a deepening sense of our spiritual responsibility, for our neighbors. This is rather too general to be of much use to you in constructive planning; but it seems to me that the two means of pursuing this better education are the schools and the church; of course, good roads, organization of farmers and others and various other things are material means of advancing spiritual values.

Sincerely yours,

(an extension agent)

I have your letter dated November 18 in which you request me to state what I consider the chief Rural Problem of Nevada.

Living with my wife and four children on a ranch situated thirty odd miles from a meat market, ice plant, green grocer, lumber yard, or moving picture theatre, the items which I think of as problems may not be considered so by others similarly situated but in the ranching business for profit alone.

The following items are not placed in the order of their importance:

1. Beautification of home surroundings with a greater use of paint.
2. More churches and civic centers and increase the attendance at each. The average rancher does not take his mind off his daily work nearly enough nor does he play enough.
3. Co-operative buying and selling.
4. More well balanced farm units brought about by more intensified farming. We produce but 30% of what we consume on Nevada ranches.
5. Ample water without the house lot for irrigation; both hot and cold water within the home.
6. Good roads leading to the main highways.
7. Less taxation and more co-operation among the owners of farm units.
8. Less drudgery through the use of machinery both in the house and in the barn.

Trusting that the above is what you wished, I remain

Yours very truly,

Home Economics

Poultry

Plans

Your letter of the 25th came to hand, and I hardly know just what you want, but take it for granted that you are referring to the problems of rural life.

As I see the situation, I think the following is very nearly correct:

1st - the reluctance of people, and especially the younger class, to live on a farm, and be removed from the pleasures and comforts of city life.

2nd - reluctance, especially on the part of American born and bred, to perform manual labor.

3rd - Small wages and long hours of employment on farms.

4th - Lack of opportunity for any rapid advance in material wealth.

Locally the greatest problem is the utter lack of co-operation by or through which the irrigation problem might be solved. There is ample water for all cultivable lands, but it must be impounded. This can only be accomplished by willingness on the part of all to help their neighbors.

This in so far as I can see, about covers the local situation.

Trusting that this opinion may be of some assistance to you, I am

Very truly yours,

(a rancher)

Replying to yours regarding rural social problems, will say that one of the greatest social problems for the rural communities of America today is to devise ways and means to keep the younger generation of our farming districts contented on the farms. History will verify the statement that the great leaders of society in the past have been drawn from the rural sections. It is in the peace and quietness of our countryside that strength of character, steadfastness of purpose and a broad human charity and understanding are developed, which produces in later years those marvelous leaders of society who mould the destinies of nations. I have noticed in my many years as a peace officer that just as soon as a young man goes to the city, there to come in direct contact with the slum, the tenement-house unsanitary living condition, and all the alluring vices to which he finds access, unless he has a strong moral character, he begins to slip, and it is only a question of a very short time before he starts in "facing the judge" each morning for minor and then major infractions of the law. He goes to the large congested centers, lured on no doubt by the glamour of higher wages, but it is a "survival of the fittest" and in the end he very nearly always pays the price for leaving the roof of the old homestead.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

If we can make our country life more attractive and more desirable, then we shall be able to keep upon the farms the boys and girls who are to be the leaders of the next generation, and by this keeping clean the fountain head and source of our greatest intellectual and moral fibre, our children and our children's children shall not be compelled to grope blindly and vainly in the great centers of population for their "Moses" to lead them out of some future "Wilderness". If it was possible for the people living in the rural districts to secure books from the State Library it might have a tendency to keep some of them at home.

Hoping this may be of some benefit, I remain

Very truly yours,

(a sheriff)

B.

The general sentiment expressed in all reports from the counties indicates that extension work is still on the upgrade and everybody is interested and working hard to get more results from the efforts expended. A note of optimism is expressed in most of the reports and a keener interest in a unified program of agricultural development for Nevada than ever before, is expressed. There is undoubtedly developing a clearer idea of the function of extension work in the State. Closer working relations with all other state organizations had developed and this service is becoming more and more the clearing-house or source toward which everyone is turning for sound agricultural information.

For the coming year there will be a continued effort to carry out the program of this past year, to a fuller maturity and correlate crops work to fit in with livestock and Human Nutrition.

The main activities will be -

1. Livestock Improvement.
 - a. Range Cattle and Sheep
 - b. Dairy Development
 - c. Poultry Improvement
2. Farm Crops and Soils
 - a. Related to range livestock, dairy, and human nutrition problems
3. Agricultural Economics
 - a. Farm agriculture through account schools
 - b. Cost of production studies.
 - c. Farm and home surveys.
4. Rural Engineering
 - a. Home engineering
 - b. Water development
 - c. radio

Home Economics

Poultry

Home

C. Suggested Supervisory Program for 1925.

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

1. Supervision of Agents.
 - a. Office and field records
 - b. Program determination
 - c. Program follow-up checking
 - d. Field meetings at demonstrations

2. Junior Extension Work
 - a. Preparation of subject matter literature
 - b. Develop standard system of awards
 - c. Complete 500 junior demonstrations
 - d. Complete establishment of club camp
 - e. Stress completed reports before achievement days

3. Agricultural Economics
 - a. Farm account schools
 - b. Farm and home surveys
 - c. Cost of production studies

D. Assistance Desired

1. Junior Extension Work

The assistance of Miss Madge Rees and Miss Gertrude L. Warren would be greatly appreciated. If arrangements could be made to have the services of one of these persons at the time of our annual Extension Conference, January 28-31, 1925, and the other at the time of our State Club Camp, August 11-15, and either of them for a week during May or June, it would greatly strengthen our work. We have three definite needs for assistance in junior work.

- a. Subject matter preparation
- b. Leader training work
- c. Demonstration team work

2. Agricultural Extension Work

We desire to receive the continued helpful services of Mr. W. A. Lloyd and Mr. Eugene Merritt, during the coming year. In addition, specialists doing as effective work as Mr. Wallace in livestock grading, would be a great help to our whole extension program, since our specialist assistance from the college is limited.

3. Agricultural Economics

We would like the continued help and assistance of Mr. H. M. Dixon, in farm economics work. A visit at the time of our annual conference and again later in the year would be most helpful.

Home Economics

Poultry

Hine

E. Recommendations

1. That the annual extension report form be made to contain the information desired and made use of by the federal office of cooperative extension work, leaving it to each state to supplement with any additional information desired.

2. That this information be decided upon by the Federal Office and not changed for a period of at least three years.

3. That all persons coming to the State from the Washington office advise us at least ten days in advance as to the exact time of their arrival and from what point they are coming. It might be possible to make better use of time by doing field work before reaching the central office.

4. That some type of information be sent out containing suggestions on club work over the country, similar to the Farm Management memorandum sheet sent out by Mr. H. A. Dixon each month.

5. A plan be worked out whereby the national club congress be divided into possible three or four divisions as follows:

- a. South at Atlanta, Georgia.
- b. East at Springfield, Massachusetts, Eastern State Exposition.
- c. West at Portland, Oregon, Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
- d. Middle West at Chicago, Illinois.

The strain of expense on far western states, to send delegates and chaperones to Chicago, with no assistance from railroads or other organizations is too great, and our support will have to be thrown to something more within our reach, unless some different sort of plan is made.

6. That the annual reports be tabulated in Washington, instead of the State Office.

Home Economics

Poultry

Home

Poultry

wing

Home Economics

Junior

Staten and attach. Press firmly until dry.
ENCY. FILE COMPANY, MANUFACTURER
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

JUNIOR

V. JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK

Home Economics

Poultry

Spine

V. JUNIOR EXTENSION WORK.

A. Organization.

The organization of Junior Extension work has not changed since last year. One Assistant Director has charge of all junior work, and both Assistant Directors assume responsibility for the proper promotion and conduct of the work in the State. This plan seems to be very satisfactory for our condition.

Each extension agent is held responsible for a certain amount of junior work, and all agents are enthusiastic about this phase of their extension program.

B. Extent of Junior Work in Nevada.

The following series of tables and charts tell the story of junior work in Nevada better than a narrative discussion could do. We feel that too little crops club work is being done, and more emphasis could be placed upon poultry club work. The training of demonstration teams had its revival in Nevada club work last year, with good results. Constant effort is being made to make junior work efficient and far reaching. We have set as our goal to reach ten per cent of our rural farm youth through club work each year. If this many actual completed demonstrations are conducted, a permanent and lasting effect can be expected.

C. Charts and Tables.

- ✓ 1. Summary of club work in 1924.
- ✓ 2. Summary of club work by agent and project 1924.
- ✓ 3. Graphic presentation of club work by agent 1924.
- ✓ 4. Graphic presentation of club work by projects - 1923 and 1924 compared.
- ✓ 5. Comparison State goals and results.
- ✓ 6. Size of club districts covered by agents.
- ✓ 7. Home Economics club districts (map).
- ✓ 8. Agricultural club districts (map).
- ✓ 9. Club work compared by project 1923-1924
- ✓ 10. State goals set by agents and results obtained.
- ✓ 11. Comparison of work 1915 to 1924 (table)
- ✓ 12. Comparison of work 1915-1924 (chart).

Home Economics

Poultry

Principles

1. Club Summary 1924.

Agent	Goal Set	Enrollment	Members not yet finished work	Completed reports on file	Percent completed	Members at camp	Members moved away
C. A. Brennen	40	48	0	32	66.6	47	5
F. McElhinney	40	58	0	40	68.9		0
Joe Wilson	25	19	0	11	57.9	5	6
Lassie Lane	40	52	0	51	98.0	24	0
Ed Reed	40	35	0	22	62.8	34	4
	P	11	0	9	81.8	34	0
Al Reed	500	113	0	34	30.1		4
Tom Buckman	20	32	0	20	62.5		
						58	7
H. Zimmerman	75	104	22	68	65.3		
Tom King	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. H. Wittwer	36	53	0	44	81.2		0
						21	
Ellen LeNoir	100	144	0	88	61.1		9
	486	669	22	419	62.6	223	35

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

2. Summary of Club Work by Agents and Projects

	Corn		Potatoes		Garden- ing		Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle		Swine		Sheep		Poultry		Rabbit	Farm Account		Food Prepara- tion		Food Preser- vation		Clothing		House Furnish- ing		Totals		
	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.	Ent.	Comp.
Elko - Brennen							31	23	5	1	7	3			5	5												48	32	
" - McElhinney					15	12																			43	28			58	40
Humboldt - Wilson													4	4											15	7			19	11
Pershing, Lyon, Eureka, Lander - Lane																				6	6			46	45			52	51	
Lyon - Ed Reed							17	15			18	7																35	22	
Churchill - Al Reed	3	3			4	2	21	3	2	1	7	2	3	3	7	3	7	1						59	16			113	34	
Pershing - Al Reed											11	9																	11	9
Washoe - Buckman			1	1			22	14					5	5	4													32	20	
Washoe - Zimmerman																					2	2	10	9	80	45	12	12	104	68
Clark and Lincoln - Wittwer	44	35					4	4											5	5								53	44	
Clark, Lincoln and White Pine - LeNoir																							38	10	106	78			144	88
TOTALS	47	38	1	1	19	14	95	59	7	2	43	21	12	12	16	8	7	1	5	5	8	8	48	19	349	219	12	12	669	419

Home Economics

Poultry

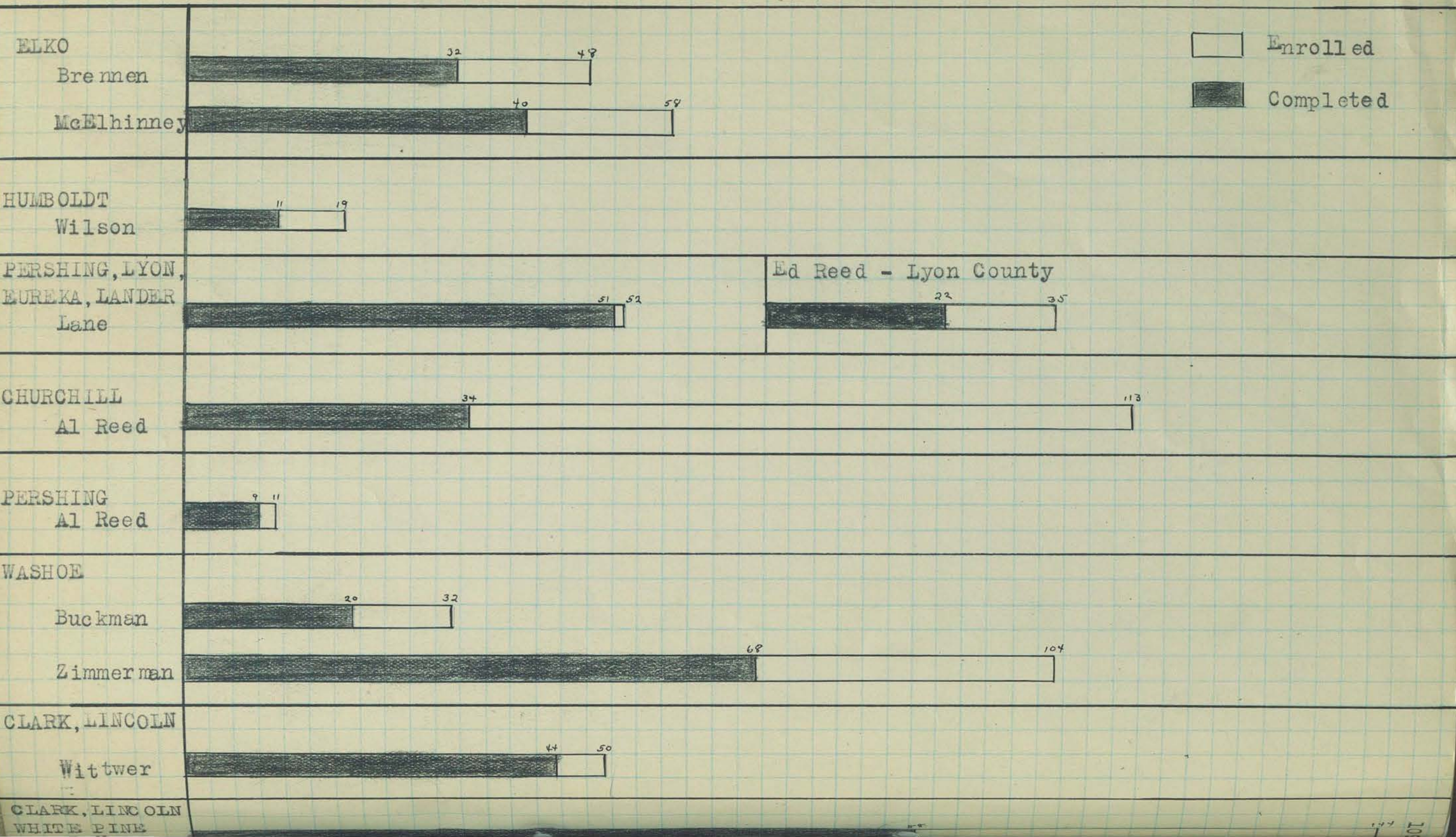
Swine

3. Graphic Presentation of Junion Work

By Counties or Districts 1924

☐ = three members

☐ Enrolled
 ■ Completed



Poultry
rying

Home Economics

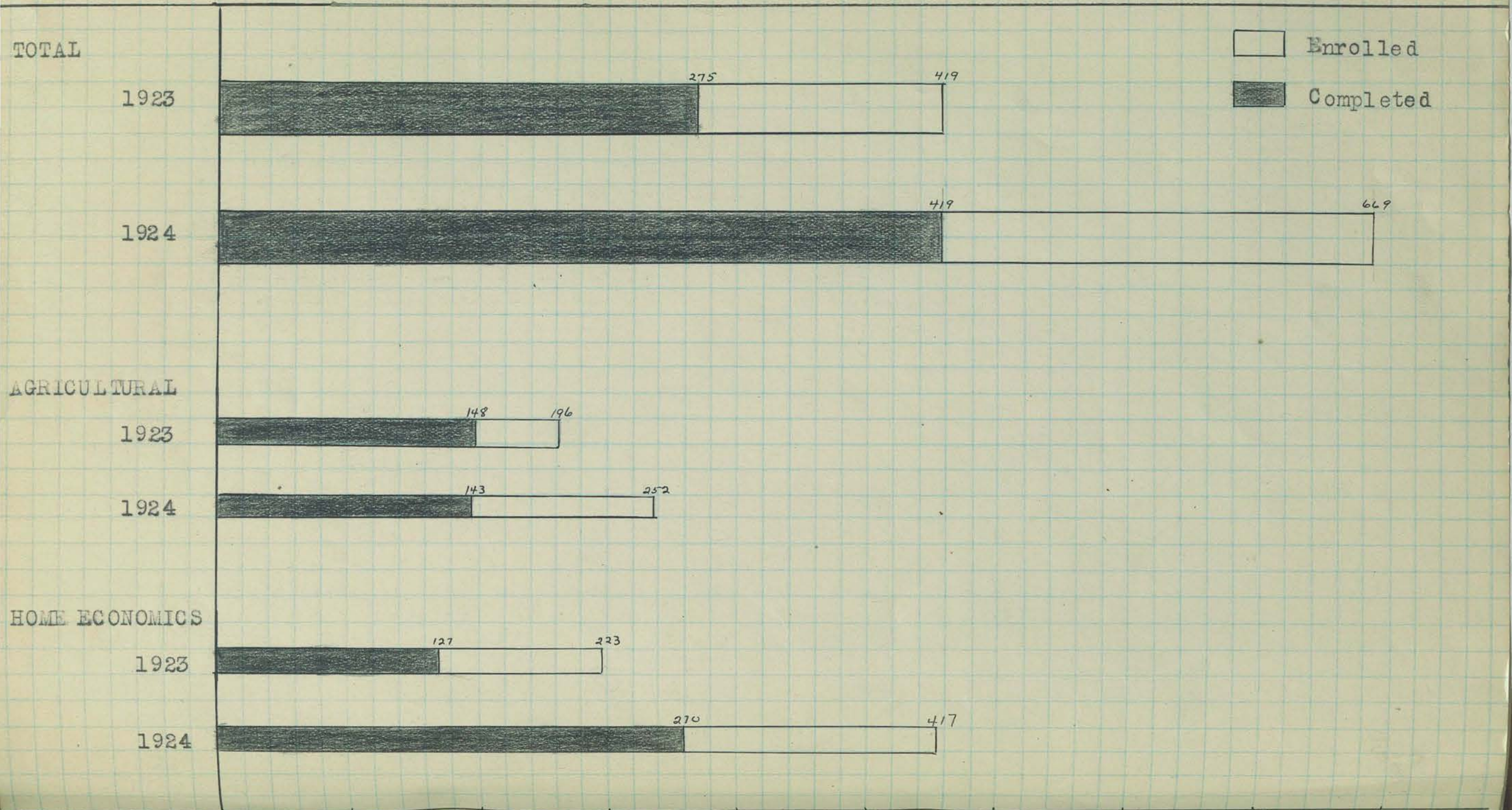
4. Graphic Presentation of Junior Work

By Projects

□ = fifteen members

□ Enrolled

■ Completed



5. State Goals for Club Work and Results

	Results 1923	Goal 1924	Results 1924	Goal 1925	Goal 1926
Members completed	275	400	419	500	600
Agr. Dem. Teams	0	8	48	16	20
H. E. Dem Teams	2	8		16	20
Judging Teams	8	12		15	20
Achievement Programs	6	15	13	20	25
Local Leaders' Training Schools	0	2	2	3	5
State Camp membership	150	175	222	200	250
Exhibitors at fairs	125	300	185	400	500

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

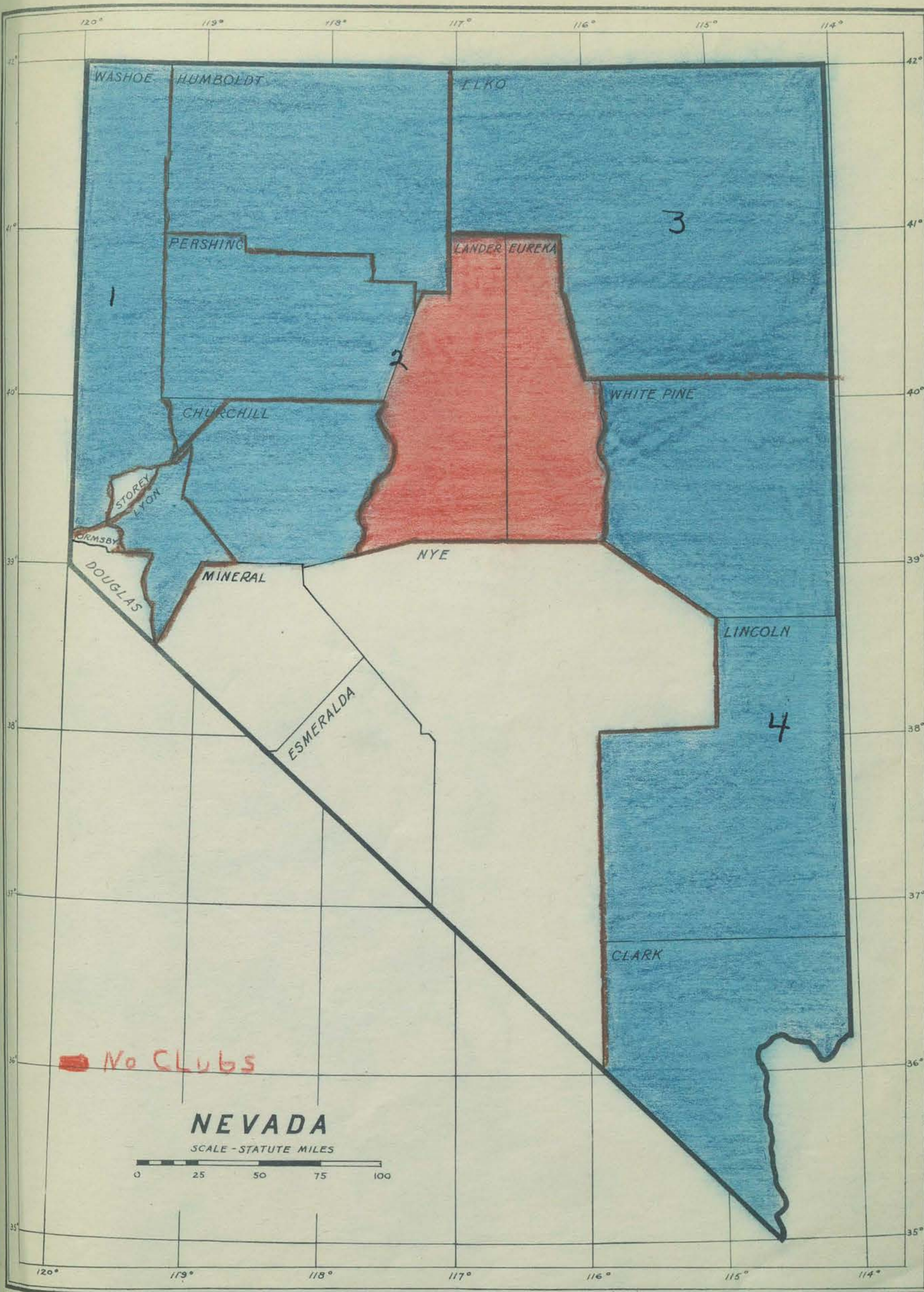
6. Size of club districts covered by agents.

	Area in Sq. Miles	Farms in district
<u>Men Agents</u>		
Dist. 1 - Washoe County - Tom Buckman	6,251	481
Dist. 2 - Humboldt County - J. W. Wilson	9,864	132
Dist. 3 - Pershing and Churchill Counties - Al Reed	11,103	613
Dist. 4 - Lyon County - Ed Reed	1,509	297
Dist. 5 - Elko County - C. A. Brennen	17,059	543
Dist. 6 - White Pine, Lander, and Eureka Counties - Tom King	18,673	335
Dist. 7 - Lincoln and Clark Counties - J. H. Wittwer	18,587	307
<u>Women Agents</u>		
Dist. 1 - Washoe County - Hazel Zimmerman	6,251	481
Dist. 2 - Pershing, Lyon, Lander, Eureka, and part of Churchill Counties - Lassie Lane	17,440	536
Dist. 3 - Elko County - Flora McElhinney	17,059	543
Dist. 4 - Lincoln, Clark, and White Pine Counties - Ellen LeNoir	<u>27,382</u>	<u>518</u>
TOTAL	151,178	4,786
Average square miles per agent - 13,743		
Average farms per agent - - - - - 435		

Home Economics

Poultry

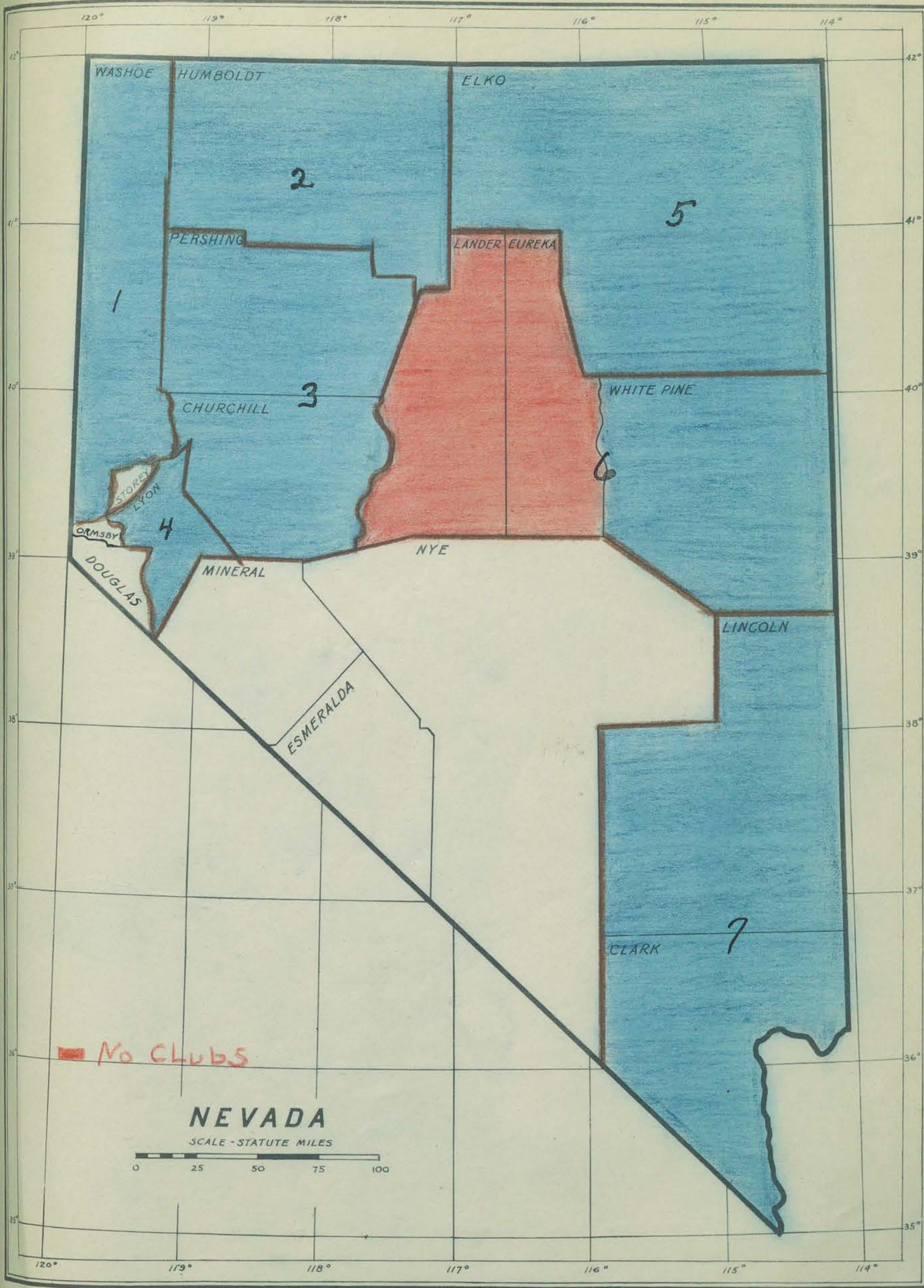
Pine



Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



Home Economics

Poultry

Honey

9. Club Work by Project 1923-1924.

	Enrollment 1923	Completed 1923	Enrollment 1924	Completed 1924
Corn	22	15	47	38
Potato	0	0	1	1
Garden	14	13	19	14
Dairy Cattle	48	48	95	59
Beef Cattle	4	4	7	2
Swine	80	46	43	21
Sheep	6	4	12	12
Poultry	17	13	16	8
Rabbit	0	0	7	1
Farm Account	5	5	5	5
Food Preparation	5	4	8	8
Food Preservation	31	9	48	19
Clothing	182	112	349	219
Hot School Lunch	5	2	0	0
Home Furnishings	0	0	12	12
TOTAL	419	275	669	419

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

10 State Club Goals set by Agents and Results Obtained, 1924.

	<u>Goals</u>									
	Ch.	Cl.	E.	H.	Lin.	Iy.	P.	Wa.	W.P.	State Total
Members completing	50	61	80	25	25	50	30	100	70	486
Agr. Dem. Teams	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
H. E. Dem. Teams	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Judging Teams	3	3	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	16
Achievement Programs	2	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	15
Local Leaders' Training Schools	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
State Camp Membership	20	5	20	5	5	25	25	80	5	190
Exhibitors at Fairs										300

	<u>Results</u>									
	Ch.	Cl.	E.	H.	Lin.	Iy.	P.	Wa.	W.P.	State Total
Members Completing	34	44*	72	11	*	22*	60*	88	88*	413
Ag. Dem. Teams	10									
H. E. Dem. Teams	101	6	10	1	9	2	3	7	0	48
Judging Teams	0									
Achievement Programs	31	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	13
Local Leaders' Training Schools	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
State Camp Membership	34	*	47	5	21*	34	24	58	*	223
Exhibitors at Fairs		25	50		25		15	50	20	185

*Includes work of district, and not a single county, or included with another county covered by same agent.

Home Economics

Poultry

Fairs

11. Comparison of work 1915 to 1924.

Year	Enrollment	Completed	Percent Completed
1915	829	169	20.4
1916	1995	1229	61.6
1917	2454	747	30.4
1918	1575	510	32.4
1919	846	567	57.2
1920	432	324	75..
1921	610	531	57..
1922	330	252	76.
1923	419	275	65.6
1924	669	419	62.6

Home Economics

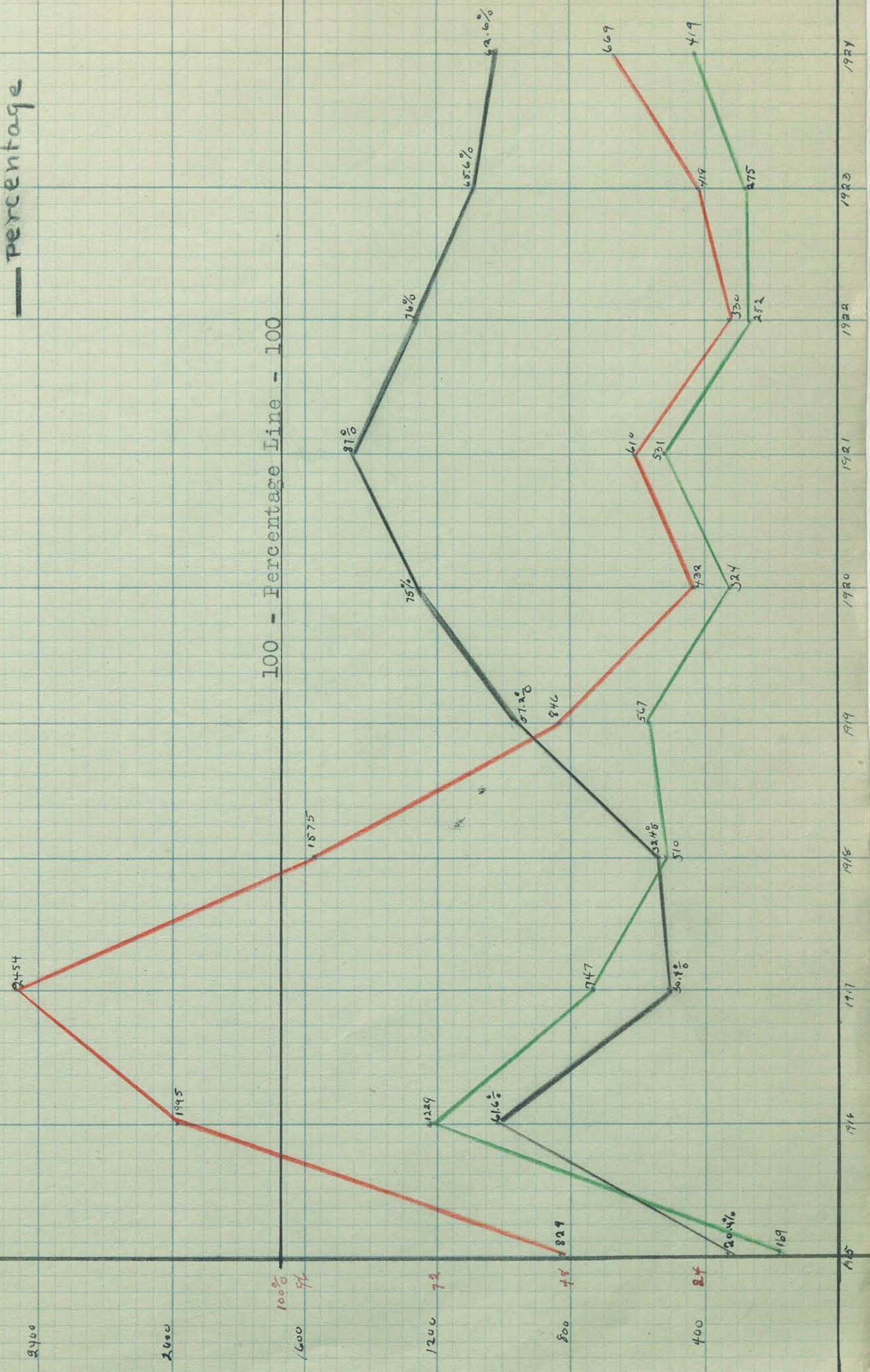
Poultry

Dining

12. Comparison of Club Work - 1915 - 1924.

Enrollments
 Completions
 Percentage

100 - Percentage Line - 100



Home Economics

Poultry

Principles

D. The Year's Accomplishments.

In presenting the year's accomplishments, it is difficult to give an account of the great help and encouragement to Boys and Girls Club work, that has come from many sources within the State. The construction and permanent accomplishments are given briefly and no attempt has been made to go into lengthy detail.

1. Bankers Endorse Club Work.

At the Nevada State Bankers' Association meeting this fall, a second resolution was passed endorsing club work, and this time a permanent fund of seventy dollars per year was voted, to be used for the purchase of club pins to be awarded to all club members finishing their year's work. This is indeed quite an incentive, and relieves us of the worry of finding a way to pay for each year's club pins.

2. Montgomery-Ward Trip.

For the second year Montgomery-Ward Company have donated one hundred twenty-five dollars to the outstanding Home Economics girl in Nevada, for the expenses of her trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago. This trip was won by Miss Helen Smith, a third year club member of Washoe County.

3. Union Pacific Scholarship.

Negotiations were finally completed with the Union Pacific Railroad and the University of Nevada, whereby a club scholarship has been put into effect for club members in Clark and Lincoln Counties. This is the first year that the plan has been in operation, and it is hoped that club members will make use of it to attend their State University. The scholarship announcement is attached to the following page.

Home Economics

Poultry

Pins

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Omaha, Nebraska, August 20, 1924.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Union Pacific System offers to the boy, or girl, between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, ranking the highest in the Boys' and Girls' 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 School of Agriculture of the University of Nevada, College of Agriculture. Girls will be allowed the option of taking either the Agricultural or Home Economics course:

COUNTIES

Clark

Lincoln

In addition, the Union Pacific System will reimburse the student for railroad fare from his, or her, home to Ogden, Utah, and return, over its lines.

SECOND

The County 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 one person to be appointed by the Director of Agricultural Extension of the University of Nevada; the second to be chosen by the Executive Committee of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, and the third person to be chosen by these two members.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

THIRD

The Scholarship shall be used within a year of the date of award, except where a boy, or girl, is a regular attendant at school. In this case, it may be used the year following, or at the next session following the time the boy, or girl, finishes school.

FOURTH

It is proposed that one acre of corn, one-fourth acre of mixed vegetables, such as lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, beets, beans, and peas; one acre of truck crops, such as asparagus, cantaloupes, watermelons, or head lettuce; 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.

FIFTH

The Scholarship plan will apply to 1924 Club Work, and subsequently, unless otherwise later announced.

C. R. GRAY,
President.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

4. Club Film Taken

At the time of the State Club Camp, through the cooperation of the Southern Pacific Railway, two men spent a week in Reno and filmed the entire activities of the Second Annual Club Camp. Over two thousand feet of film were in the two completed reels, which we given to the Extension Division for their permanent use. The expense of making the film was borne entirely by the Southern Pacific Company. To date it has been shown in practically every community in Nevada, and has been one of the finest publicity agencies yet devised. This has been a real boost for club work in Nevada.

5. The Hoot Owl

Following the club camp this year, a monthly letter has been sent to all club members in the State. This letter is called "The Hoot Owl", and is creating a great deal of interest in club work, both among the members and leaders. While there has been some criticism from Washington about sending this under frank, I know of no other thing that is welding our whole club membership into a unit as is this monthly letter. If this letter is not being sent in furtherance of the Cooperative Extension Act, the writer would like a suggestion as to just how this letter might be continued without violating the government franking privilege. Certainly, stereotype form letters are not very conducive to the development of interest and real enthusiasm in Junior Extension work.

A copy of the letter is attached.



THE HOOT OWL



123

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada,
Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating
State of Nevada

October 1, 1924.

Dear Club Member & Leader,-

I just got back from one of the finest trips I have ever taken. I saw many club members and leaders and everyone said they were going to finish up their club work and stick to it next year. Isn't it fine, though, that our big club family in Nevada is growing in numbers and enthusiasm. Every member ought to get a new member for their club for next year's work.

Final Club Reports

Final club reports are coming in fine this fall. Give yours to your County Agent when asked for. Let's make Nevada lead all states in 1924 for club members making reports. I'm counting on you.

Club Scholarship

The Union Pacific Railroad has just notified us that they are offering a scholarship prize to club members of Clark and Lincoln counties. The members who are county winners in each of several club projects will receive free transportation from their home to Ogden, Utah, and return, plus \$75.00 in cash. This is awarded only in the event the boy or girl who wins the prize attends the University of Nevada and registers in Agriculture or Home Economics.

Club Member Goes to Chicago

Again this year one club girl in Nevada will be sent to the National Club Congress at Chicago, at which club members from 43 states will be assembled. The winner will be chosen the middle of October and her name announced by the "Hoot Owl" next month.

Club Camp Film Here

The two reel movie of the Club Camp is here. Some of you have seen it. It's fine. Ask your County Agent when it will be shown in your community.

Bankers Donate Club Pins

The Nevada State Bankers' Ass'n. are for Boys' and Girls' Club Work. They will give \$75.00 a year to buy club pins for every club member who finishes their work. Isn't that fine? Some of you write to Mr. Jerry Sheehan, President, Nevada Bankers' Ass'n., Reno, Nevada, and tell him we appreciate their gift.

Many Achievement Days are Held

At Preston and Lund thirty two girls received their club pins and three charters were awarded. Over 200 attended the meeting. At Baker, seven girls received their pins and club charter.

At Metropolis judging contests, demonstrations, and an exhibit of club activities was held in the afternoon, and fifty club pins and two charters were awarded at the night meeting.

Read This

The girls at Preston and Lund in White Pine County have already raised \$25.00 toward their trip to club camp next year. That's great! Come on, what has your club done?

I must close for this time. Best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,
NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine



THE HOOT OWL



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I must close for this time. Best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,
NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

Home Economics

Poultry

Pine

6. What Club Members think of country life.

Upon conceiving the idea that an insight into the present satisfaction or dissatisfaction with country life among our club members would be a valuable bit of information, in so far as future possible permanent agriculture in Nevada is concerned, the following letter was sent to six hundred club members in the State, and one hundred ten replies have been received to date. The result of these letters is given in the following brief summary. All the letters are very interesting and the few that have been recopied are not the best, but typical replies.

The following letter was sent to the members.

Reno, Nevada,
September 23, 1924.

Dear Club Member:

I would like to have every club boy and girl in Nevada write me a letter telling me the following things:

1. Do you like to live in the country?
2. What things do you like about farm life?
3. What things do you dislike about farm life?
4. Write me a description of what you do for an entire day during the summer time, including the kinds of work you do, the games you play, the good times you have, what you read and all about your every day activities.

Will you do this? I am enclosing an enveloped addressed to my office. Put your letter in this and mail it.

I hope you are having a good time this winter going to school and that you will be at club camp next year. The movies we took at camp this year are fine.

Watch for the next issue of the Hoot Owl. It will have some news in it, that you will want to see.

Don't forget the letter. A prize of \$2.50 will be paid for the best one and \$1.00 for each the second and third best. I would like to have them by the first of November at the very latest. Send them right away if you can.

Sincerely your friend,

Robert G. Foster,
Asst. Director.

Home Economics

Poultry

Prize

Why I Like to Live in the Country

What are our young farmers thinking? As a starting point for answering this question six hundred letters were sent to farm children of this State. In the one hundred-ten replies, they seem to express, on the whole, satisfaction in their lives. All appreciate opportunities for fresh air and freedom for play. They seem to be children of ingenuity for although many of them are isolated, few complain of lack of companions, and only one of nothing to do, "of the emptiness of life".

Most of them have definite tasks which seem to have developed in them a sense of responsibility. Although they are busy most of the day there are only two who feel that they have too much to do. There is widespread dislike of the routine chores but they take real pleasure in haying, crop and stock raising projects, and the care of flowers and pets.

Their recreation is limited but this does not indicate lack of good times. All enjoy swimming and horse-back riding. Chief among their games are hide-and-seek, baseball, jump rope, and pom-pom-pull-away. It is noticeable that very few mention the scarcity of dances and moving pictures.

The lack of suitable books is evident from the fact that the children list few books and almost no standard authors. Many of them do not even mention reading material. The favorite books seem to be "Five Little Peppers", "Mother Goose", and Zane Gray's works.

Most of the children are frank in stating their dislikes. The major dissatisfactions are: lack of opportunity for education; almost no chance for vacations, and lack of conveniences, "too much work for mother" as expressed by one.

In these replies the children have unknowingly given us a statement of the rural problems of this State---education and general farm facilities. The farm club work is filling a very definite place in the correction of these needs. All mention their enjoyment of the club work. It has given them greater responsibility, more scientific methods and furnished them social contact. The leaders are giving them a basis for higher ideals. The thoughts of our young farmers are most assuredly being shaped along lines of progress, making true the statement, "Progress comes through the younger generation."

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

Letters showing satisfaction and dissatisfaction
in country life.

Dear Mr. Foster:

In your letter you asked me if I liked farm and country life. I have never lived in the city. Sometimes I go to Elko and visit my married sisters. I don't like what I know about city life as well as country life. My folks have lived on the farm we are now on for fifteen years. I am thirteen years old. I have never wished to live in the city because I don't think that the people in the city have as much pleasure. They seldom have an opportunity to ride horseback. When my city friends come to see me that's the first thing they want to do. We have three riding horses so I always take them riding. Sometimes we go riding in the mountains. I liked the pictures of the Ruby Mountains that Governor Scrugham showed. I have been in the same places.

In the summer I help my father in the hay field. I milk cows for papa when my brothers are not at home. I would rather work outside than in the house. In the summer when it doesn't get dark until nine or ten o'clock, we go out and play games such as hide-go-seek, run-sheep-run and Goal. We give weenie and marshmallow roasts rather often in the summer. In the winter we give coasting parties because we have the best coasting hill in Lamoille. I like to read very much, mostly Western stories is what I read. We take the Capper's Weekly, Household and Pathfinder. I like to read them. My two brothers and I go to a little school of five pupils. I don't think that city schools are as interesting as country schools. I do not think that there is anything I dislike about farm life only being so far away from friends. I am glad the pictures of the camp are good, and will surely be watching for the Hoot Owl.

Sincerely yours,

Lamoille, Nevada.

Ethel Wiggins.

Dear Sir:

There are many reasons why I like to live on a farm. I am always interested in seeing things grow. I like to see things get green in the spring time and progress to maturity.

But I am more interested in livestock, I think, particularly the dairy stock. I like to milk and I like to tend to the little calves.

I really can think of nothing I dislike about the farm, and when I tell you all I can find to do on a summer day, you too will think it is all interesting.

Last summer I put many days driving slips for the neighbors when they were haying. I received \$1.50 a day and meals for this work, and had a good time. Usually the last load would get in early enough so we could all grab our

Home Economics

Poultry

Wiggins

swimming suits and jump in an auto and go swimming in the canal or the old river. Then home for supper and my sisters and I would go to the neighbors to play. We would play football or ball until dusk and then hide-and-seek.

I found the work as much pleasure as the play.

Yours sincerely,

Fallom, Nevada.

Raymond Robison.

Dear Mr. Foster:

I received your letter about farm and city life. I sure like to live in the country. It is so much nicer than in the city. In the country you can get a little lot of ground and raise your club project. It will be better than in the city, for in the city it is smoky most of the time. In the country you can fresh air. When the apples are ripe in the orchard you can climb up a tree and have a nice apple. Sometimes you have to do a lot of work. When you are interested in a game somebody will have some kind of work for you to do.

In the summer I work in the hay field till the hay is all gone and then I either fish or hunt squirrels or rabbits. When I want to go fishing real bad I get up real early and get my work done so I can stay away all day. We had our achievement day and it was very cold, but we had a good time. The ladies had a little lunch for us. I won two first prizes, one was for my little club calf and the other was for my dairy demonstration team. I was the captain of the demonstration.

I sure had a fine time in Reno and I thank you very much for what you did for when we were down there.

I am glad I am a country boy and I hope sometime I will be able to know as much about judging stock as our county agent.

I am

Yours truly,

Deeth, Nevada.

William Lane.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

Dear Sir:

I'm a little boy and this is my first year in the club. I like to live in the country because that is the only place I have ever lived.

The things I like about farm life is to help drive cattle and ride horses. I don't like to pull weeds or pack wood very much.

I am learning to milk and help feed the calves and hogs, then I play at baseball and football with my big brothers.

I am going to school now. I am in the fourth grade and I will be ten years old July 2, 1925.

I hope to get to camp next year. We haven't seen the camp movies yet. I sure wish they would hurry up.

Yours truly,

Yerington, Nevada.

Hugh Perry.

Dear Friend,

I am very, very sorry that I haven't written to you before as I was asked to do, and that I lost my letter from you asking me the questions which you wanted me to answer. I remember a few of the questions. I like to live in the country because of the green grass and shade trees. I love to sit in the orchards under the trees and eat the fruits. I dislike to live in the country because there is no fun in the summer and only sleigh-riding in the winter. There are no shows -- only one to three a year.

I like the Hoot Owl paper that you send. Hope that you will keep on sending it. I am very, very sorry that I lost my letter and that I didn't get the answer in on time. I hope you will keep on sending the Hoot Owl and forgive me for not sending you an answer to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Bakers, Nevada.

Bertha Tweedy

Dear Friend:

I have received your letter asking me to write you a letter that tells you what I did this summer and other things. So I thought I would write tonight.

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Swine

I like to live in a country because we can have more fun in the country. There are more farmers, we can ride more bicycles in the country without being hurt or run over with automobiles so we are safer. You can go fishing when fishing season comes.

I like about farm life: We can have lots of fruit and vegetables to eat, we can ride on horseback, and we can have fun playing in the field watching them bail hay. I like cream and milk.

I do not like to live on a farm because I don't like to have so many men around working at the hay. I do not like to work in the field.

This summer I visited my aunt and rose godmother. I helped them work in the house. I swept the floor, washed dishes, help make the beds and sewed. At home I do all the work for my mother. I sweep the floor, wash the dishes, scrub the floor and make the beds. I do all the housework, she only cooks. I make the cakes, cookies and I crocheted a yoke this summer. We played send out, hide-and-peek, dare base, run-sheep-run, New Orleans, I had a little dog, farmer in the dell, running races, ship hind down, swing, jump rope and square games. I forgot to put in the beginning that I went to the dance Fourth of July.

I will close with love to you,

Yours truly,

Verdi, Nevada.

Angelina Gardella.

Ten of the most popular games and sports:

Swimming, hide-and-peek, horseback riding, baseball, jump rope, pom-pom-pull-away, tag, fishing, black man, and basket ball.

Some of the books, magazines and authors listed:

Zane Gray, Every Child's Magazine, "Five Little Peppers", Mother Goose", Hans Anderson, "Arabian Knights", "Rosetta of Aragon", Curwood, Lincoln, "Freckles", and the funny papers.

Some of their dislikes:

Not a good chance for education, no conveniences, pulling weeds, work on the farm (chiefly chores), getting up so early and no chance for vacations.

Chief among the work they mentioned doing were:

Milking, chores, haying, helping in the house, poultry and gardens.

Home Economics

Poultry

Fine

7. Club Members go to Chicago.

This is the second year Nevada has sent club winners to the National Club Congress at Chicago.

The following members represented Nevada:

Helen Smith, Washoe County, Montgomery-Ward prize trip winner.
 Lucille Lyons, Washoe County, Second prize Home Economics Club Champion.
 Gertrude Christensen, State Home Economics Demonstration Team, Pershing County.
 Christancia Westergard,
 Jas. Hollinger, Jr.,
 Lorraine Hollinger, State Champion Livestock Judging Team
 Joe Theriot,
 Jas. N. Hollinger, Vice-President Nevada State Farm Bureau, Chaperon.
 Hazel Zimmerman, Washoe County Extension Agent, Chaperon.

The members had a fine trip and made canning, clothing, and home improvement exhibits. This trip is a fine incentive to good club work, but the expense is almost prohibitive for a state as far away as we are.

8. Publicity

The newspapers of the State have given us the finest of cooperation in publishing information about club and other extension activities.

In Humboldt, Pershing, Elko, Clark, Churchill, Lyon, and Washoe counties, full page articles, well illustrated, have been published, showing the result of Extension work in each respective county for the year. The Annual Reports in some cases have been published in full.

During Club Camp especially was the press generous in the space allotted to Extension activities. Both Reno papers had reporters at camp practically all the time, reporting on the various camp activities. The following are illustrations of the type of publicity given.

Each Monday morning a special section of the Nevada State Journal is devoted to Club work.

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LINCOLN AND CLARK BOYS AND GIRLS ARRIVE AT FARM BUREAU'S CAMP

Khaki Tents All in Readiness for Junior Delegations and Program of Instruction and Also of Entertainment Laid Out

With the arrival this afternoon of thirty-two boys and girls from Lincoln and Clark counties, the first of the activities started today at the Junior Farm Bureau camp at the University farm. By tomorrow 254 boys and girls beside the camp leaders will be quartered there for four days. Every day an educational and recreational program will be given closing in the evening, a bonfire, stunts, stories and songs. Friday, the closing day will be given over to a tour to the Capitol at Carson, the governor's mansion and Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, where luncheon will be served and swimming and boating enjoyed.

Thirty-seven khaki tents, in three divisions, one for the girls, another for the boys and a third for camp leaders and visitors, are all in readiness for the delegates at a shady place on the farm. Each tent contains one cot for the leader and eight mattresses, a pitcher and wash basin, coat hooks, hangers and a lantern. Stringers of electric lights have been placed throughout the campus, an added feature this year to the club equipment.

The personnel of the camp chieftains this year is as follows: Robert O. Foster, camp director with Miss Flora McElhinney and A. J. Reed, assistants; clerks, Joe Wilson and Mrs. Edna Carlson; mess directors, Miss Lassie Lane and J. H. Wittwer; medical directors, Dr. Henry Albert, Miss Flora McElhinney; recreation director, Miss Hazel Zimmerman, assisted by Miss Pearl Xydias, Robert G. Foster, A. J. Reed, C. A. Brennan; work and supply director, Thomas Buckman assisted by Thomas King, Hazel Zimmerman; Prof. F. W. Wilson, Prof. V. L. Scott; team demonstrations, R. G. Foster; stock judging contest, Prof. F. W. Wilson; camp editor, Mrs. Edna Carlson; special assemblies, Cecil W. Creel.

A general program for each day will consist of the following activities: 6 a. m., reveille, preparation for breakfast and inspection; 6:30 assembly, flag raising and setting up exercises; 7 a. m., breakfast in dining space beneath the trees; 7:45, camp inspection, all beds made and members in front of tent in squad formation for personal inspection; 8 a. m., health instruction in separate classes for boys and girls; 8:30 classes in agriculture and home economics; 10 to 11 a. m., conference of local club leaders; 11:30 a. m., demonstrations of work by teams from various counties in different activities; 12:10 p. m., assembly; 12:15 dinner; 1 to 1:30, rest; 1:30 to 2, assembly program; 2 to 2:30 activity demonstrations by county teams; 2:30 to 3:30, physical education, recreation, games and contests; 3:30 to 5 physical education and swimming at Moana; 5:30 to 5:55 prepare for supper; 5:55

flag lowering; 6 o'clock, supper; 7 o'clock, demonstrations by county teams; 7:30, picture show, bon fire stunts and radio concerts until 10:15, retiring time.

Special attention has been paid to sanitation and health conditions and a physical instructor as well as the club leaders will be in camp constantly. In addition to the play contests there will be stock judging contests, cooking and canning contests by teams from each county and prizes will be given the winners.

Twenty boys and girls from Pershing county left today for the camp, accompanied by Miss Lassie Lane, county agent and Mrs. William C. Thorne, president of the Home Makers Club and William Biggs and Mrs. Alfred Thran, leaders. Club members in the party comprise: Inez Holmstrom, Olga Sebbas, Bonnie Biggs, Fanny Smith, Verne Biggs, Madeline Matthews, Mary McCulloch, Melvina Holmstrom, John Smith, Francis McCulloch, Norman Anker, Charles Dotta, Tova Hansen, Ermyn Goodin, Eric Sebbas, Francis Smith, Christena Westergard, Gertrude Christensen, Harold Westfall, Dagmar Hansen, Philip Anker.

Chaperoned by Mrs. John S. Case and Joseph Wilson, the Paradise Valley Junior Club members left yesterday in two automobiles for Reno to attend the camp. The party comprised: Flores Case, Merna and Theresa Fritchen, Victoria Echeverria, Tracy Biggio, Edmund Recanzone and Joe Boggio.

Home Economics

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Swimming

Aug-13-1929

FARM BUREAU CAMP OFFICIALLY OPENED

Nearly 300 Persons on Hand
During First Day; Work
Starts Today

More than 270 persons, 250 of them Nevada junior farm boys and girls, are encamped at the University of Nevada farm today ready to start work in earnest on a four-day program of intensive instruction on agriculture and homemaking subjects in which there has been sprinkled a wealth of wholesome play and entertainment.

Registration took place yesterday and the late arrivals were assigned to their tents and instructions given for the coming days.

No announcement was received with greater applause than the first at breakfast time when a stentorian voice told the multitude "This year you don't have to wash your dishes."

The Lyon county contingent, nine auto loads, rolled into camp just before noon amid a roar of yells from those already present. In the vanguard of the procession was Former Congressman Samuel Arentz, an ardent farm club advocate.

Today the farm boys and girls will listen to talks by Senator Tasker L. Oddie at 1:30, J. M. Fulton of the Southern Pacific company, and Mrs. J. S. Lyons of the Washoe county homemakers' club will tell of her trip to the national farm club convention at Chicago recently.

As a diversion from the classes in the morning, the entire group will be taken to the Sparks shops today for a visit to the railroad roundhouse, followed by the daily swim at Moana Springs. Water was at a premium in the bathing pool yesterday afternoon when more than a 150 youngsters jammed the plunge.

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Shue - Aug 14, 1924

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

CLUB CAMP YOUTHS' JUDGING TEAMS SELECTED

Five counties have entered teams in the stock judging contest on Saturday, which is to be one of the big events in connection with the Farm Bureau Boys' and Girls' Club camp at which 268 were registered today with the Panaca delegation, delayed by the storm in Nye county, due to arrive late this afternoon.

Three boys from each county will comprise a team and they are to judge dairy and beef cattle and sheep, the winning team to receive a big loving cup. The teams entered are as follows:

Humboldt—Olympio Recanzone, Joe Boggio, Martin Gastanaga.

Washoe—Bud Stevenson, Herbert Drake, James Lyons.

Elko—Willard Cleyerly, Maurice Jones, Joe Capirola.

Lincoln—Joe Honinger, Jr., Lorraine Hollinger, Joseph Theriot.

Lyon—George Linscott, Ernest Linscott, Donald Perry.

Advanced classes in agriculture, canning, millinery, sewing, poultry culling and corn culture occupied the attention of the entire assembly of students this morning. Most of the classes were enlarged today owing to the fact that tomorrow is to be a big holiday and the entire day will be spent in touring and enjoying a picture show at the Majestic.

"Are the youngsters really interested in the work," asked a visitor at the camp this morning. "Just watch them," said Tom Buckman, Washoe county agent, who conducted several visitors to the classes. At the corn culture class conducted by J. H. Whit-tier, Clark county agent, a group of more than thirty boys were being told how to grow a better grade of corn. The instructor was explaining the germination test and keen youngsters were asking questions and several were using note books.

The poultry class under V. E. Scott was busy with poultry. The boys were handling Rhode Island Red chickens, White Wyandottes and White leghorns the demonstrations being in culling out the non-layers. By actual handling of the chickens the boys are being shown just how to cull out those hens from a flock that were not egg producers.

Canning, millinery and live stock classes were all under way. At the millinery class Miss Lassie Lane was working an interested group of young girls on the hats they were making which were being brought into shape. It was a busy class of industrious girls sewing and not asking any questions.

Visitors Welcome Tonight

Ten counties will participate tonight in the club stunt events. These start at 7:30. Just what they will be no one knows but some excellent entertainment is expected and Reno people are especially invited to come out

and enjoy the program and inspect the camp.

Among the visitors at the camp today were: C. G. Swingle of Fernley; W. A. Hardy, president of the state farm bureau; Prof. S. C. Dinsmore, who commented favorably upon the cleanliness and sanitary conditions; Mrs. Erickson and C. W. Brooks of Reno.

Tomorrow the camp will be deserted all day while the youngsters are taken on a tour and on Saturday the event will be brought to a close with the contests in judging live stock, canning and sewing.

Home Economics

Poultry

Home

9. Christmas Folder Published

The following Christmas boost for more and better club work was sent to all club members and leaders in the State.

TO
CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS

From the

EXTENSION
DIVISION

University of Nevada
Reno



University of Nevada
Agricultural Extension Division
and
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

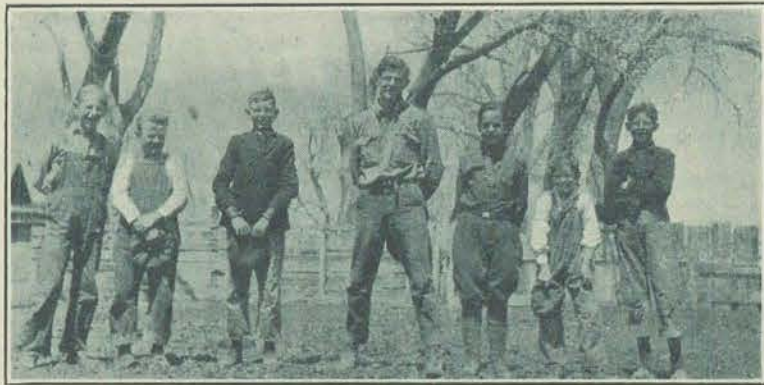
Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

9. Christmas Folder Published

The following Christmas boost for more and better club work was sent to all club members and leaders in the State.



Boys Improve Agriculture

Six hundred and forty-five boys and girls were enrolled in club work this year, and a large number completed their work. This stands for better agriculture in Nevada. We hope club work will grow till every farm boy and girl in Nevada becomes a 4-H club worker.

Christmas Greetings

HEAD off Santa Claus
and

HEARTILY give him a grip
and a smile

HAND him a club membership
card wishing him

HEALTH and good cheer all
the while

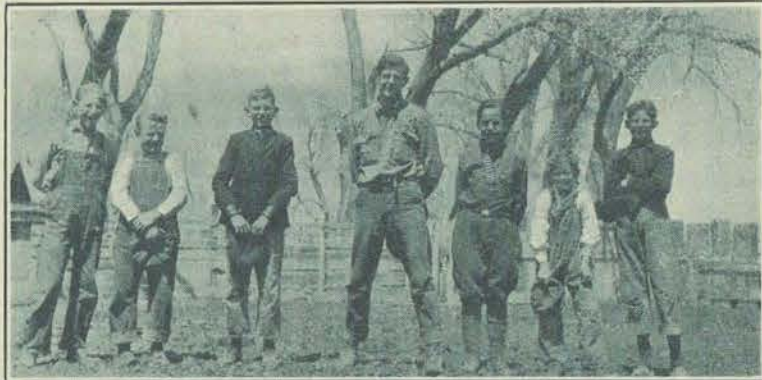
Home Economics

Poultry

Home

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Work and Play for the Boys and Girls

After all is said and done, our best crop is the crop of boys and girls. Thru the Farm Bureau, CLUB WORK is having greater consideration and the boys and girls are given opportunity for leadership.

“Stay in the Game” by continuing your club work next year. Also, help increase the membership in your county and in this way provide the opportunity for other boys and girls to

—
*“Make the Best Better”
 Through Club Work*



Girls Improve Farm Homes

Clothing, canning, meal preparation, and home-improvement work have been carried on by Nevada farm girls this past year. To make the farm home more attractive, efficient, and satisfying is their goal.

10. State and County Farm Bureaus Cooperate.

At the State Farm Bureau Meeting held in Reno in January of this year, a proposed plan, for financing a permanent club camp was presented and adopted unanimously by all counties present. The following letter was subsequently sent to all county farm bureau directors by the President of the State Farm Bureau.

Fernley, Nevada,
February 13, 1924.

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Nevada State Farm Bureau, you will remember the proposition submitted by Mr. Foster, for raising \$2000.00 to be used in purchasing permanent equipment for the Annual State Boys' and Girls' Club Camp.

In order to give you the proposition in detail the following is the budget presented and adopted:

25	16x16 tents complete with poles & stakes @30...	\$ 750.00
200	Steel army cots @ 3.00 each	600.00
200	Ticks for cots @ 1.00 each	200.00
	Cooking equipment	150.00
	Freight on equipment.	125.00
	Miscellaneous equipment including lanterns, play- ground supplies, bugle, flag, first aid kit, shovel, sledge, buckets, etc.	<u>175.00</u>
Total		\$ 2000.00

The motion as adopted is as follows - "That the responsibility be placed upon the Board of Directors of each County Farm Bureau to raise their quota according to the rural population as worked out by the Executive Committee and the Extension Division". May we urge that the president of each County board be responsible for seeing that this piece of work is pushed through to completion before June 1, 1924. If the equipment is to be used this year it must be ordered by not later than June 15.

At the first meeting of the State Executive Committee the following two resolutions were adopted:

1. - That all equipment for the State Club Camp, as provided for in the approved budget, be centralized in the State Extension Office and kept in charge of the State Farm Bureau Executive Committee.

2. - That the money for purchasing the club equipment be paid direct to Mr. R. G. Foster, and that Mr. Foster be put under bond for not less than \$2500.00.

The apportionment of the \$2000.00 has been made on the basis of the number of farms in each County as given by the 1920 U. S. Census Report. The counties included are Clark, Lincoln, White Pine, Elko, Humboldt, Pershing, Lyon, Washoe and Churchill. There are 2584 farms in these counties. Dividing

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\$2000.00 by this number we get an apportionment of approximately 78¢ per farm.

Your county has --- farms on it, therefore your portion to be raised is \$-----. Will you not give this your immediate attention in order that this very important phase of our work may be developed in a big way this year.

As a means of raising this money several methods have been suggested. In some counties the County Commissioner will provide the money, in others part will come from Farm Bureau funds, in others - dances, box socials, tag days, etc. put on by the Farm Bureau or the club members will be used. Use the method that will work best in your county.

If you desire further information in regard to the Club Camp, write direct to Mr. R. G. Foster, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours for a Greater Farm Bureau in 1924.

Sincerely,

W. A. Hardy, President.
Nevada State Farm Bureau.

Through the efforts of Mr. C. W. Brooks of the Washoe County Farm Bureau, fifty 10x10 tents were secured through the Nevada State Highway Department, by paying freight on them from Boston, Massachusetts, to Reno. This effected quite a saving in the original budget, as can be seen by the statement sent out, a copy of which follows.

Reno, Nevada.
October 6, 1924.

Dear Farm Bureau Director,

The 1924 Club camp was a big success. There were 267 in attendance for the entire week, representing 9 counties.

I am giving you below a statement of monies collected and expended, and amounts still due from the various counties. You will note that we are now \$258.54 short of money enough to pay all contracted debts.

County	Amount	Club members at camp	Amount Paid	Balance Due	Club members enrolled
Clark	126.36	5	0	126.36	110
Churchill	388.44	38	0	388.44	115
Elko	423.74	51	0	423.74	104
Humboldt	102.96	11	102.96	None	30
Lyon	231.66	38	199.40	32.26	45
Lincoln	113.10	28	113.10	None	47
Pershing	89.70	28	189.70	None 00	41
Washoe	375.18	65	176.70	198.48	104
White Pine	164.58	5	40.00	124.58	49
Total	2015.72	269	721.86	1293.86	645

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Date	Item	Receipts	Expenses
May 5 to Aug. 6	Received from counties	721.86	
May 26	Peavine Transfer Co. Hauling tents to farm		7.00
June 3	Carne Tent Co. - Flag		2.84
June 21	Washoe Co. Bank - Ins. on Tents for \$1000		15.00
July 21	Lassie Lane - Loan for purchasing material for millinery classes		50.00
July 26	Thos. E. Wilson Co. - 2 Cage Balls		31.72
Aug. 4	R. G. Foster - Playground balls - whistles		10.00
Aug. 6	200 Bed Ticks @ 90¢		180.00
Aug. 11	Society Cleaners for Coat Hangers		2.25
Aug. 25	Hobart Mills for saw horses and toilet seat		15.30
Aug. 25	Verdi Lumber Co. - 50 Tent Poles		94.55
Aug. 25	Stage Highway Eng. - 1 Tent Fly		5.00
Aug. 25	W. H. Corbett - Making 500 iron tent pegs		67.20
Aug. 25	Army Store - Additional bed ticks		57.80
Aug. 25	State Board Stock Com. - Camp stoves, labor and saw horses.		42.10
Aug. 25	Verdi Lumber Co. - Tent Pole and seat		14.25
Aug. 25	Thos. E. Wilson Co. - 4 volley balls		9.48
Aug. 25	Edwards Hardware Co. - 1 lock and hasp		1.65
Sept. 3	Nevada Music Company - 1 Bugle		6.50
Sept. 3	Miss Lane - Return of Loan	50.00	
		771.86	612.64
Oct. 1	Balance in Bank		159.22
		771.86	771.86
Balance in Bank October 1, 1924 - - - - -			159.22
Outstanding Bills			
1.	Washoe Co. Bank - Increase in insurance on camp equipment	8.35	
2.	Commercial Hdw. Co. - Iron rod for tent stoves, additional plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, dessert dishes, wash basins, fire extinguisher	144.49	
3.	State Highway Department of Nevada - freight on 50 tents, August 4, 1924	264.92	
		417.76	159.22
	Deficit		258.54
		417.76	417.76

The above financial statement is made to show you what money has come in and how it has been expended. You will note that we need a small amount to pay all bills. If any counties in arrears can make a small payment at this time, it will be greatly appreciated.

At the next State meeting a detailed inventory value of all equipment on hand, and additional equipment to be purchased, will be made. If you have any questions regarding items of expenditures, I will be glad to answer them.

Sincerely,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE,

Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director.

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Finance

At the present time we have outstanding bills for about \$350.00 and pledges due in the amount of \$1293.86. Should we receive all outstanding pledges, we will be able to pay bills outstanding, and purchase the remaining material necessary for completely equipping the camp.

This has been a big boost for Club work in Nevada, and is developing into the one big event of the year for club members in the State. The first year there were one hundred twenty-one club members and fourteen leaders present. This year there were two hundred twenty-two club members and forty-seven leaders and agents in attendance. This represents thirty-five percent of our total club enrollment.

11. The State Club Camp

a. The Camp in Pictures.

1. The Camp Site
2. The Camp Staff
3. Morning Health Talk to Boys
4. First Aid Instruction to Girls
5. Class in Seed Identification and Testing
6. Class in Potato Production
7. Class in Seed Testing
8. Class in Poultry Feeding
9. Millinery Class
10. The Hats They Made
11. The Sheep Judging Contest
12. Canning Instructor
13. Local Leaders' Conference with Miss Reese
14. Community Singing Every Day
15. The Watermelon Bust
16. Points of Interest Visited by the Delegation
17. Lyon County Team Wins Agricultural Demonstration Contest
18. Lincoln County Team Wins Livestock Judging Contest
19. Washoe County Team Wins Home Economics Demonstration Contest

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THE 1924 CLUB CAMP IN PICTURES



The Camp Site



The Camp Staff

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



Morning Health Talk to Boys



First Aid Instruction to Girls

Poultry

Swine



Class in Seed Identification and Testing.



Class in Potato Production

Home Economics

Poultry

Principles



Class in Seed Testing



Class in Poultry Feeding

Poultry

feeding



Millinery Class



The Hats They Made

Home Economics

Poultry

Principles



Sheep Judging Contest



Camping Instructor

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



Local Leaders' Conference with Miss Reese



Community Singing Every Day

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



The Watermelon Bust

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



Points of Interest Visited by the Delegation



Iyon County Team Wins Agricultural Demonstration Contest

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Lincoln County Team wins Livestock Judging Contest



Washoe County Team wins Home Economics Demonstration Contest

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Swine

b. How the Camp was Planned and Conducted

There follow copies of different forms and outlines used in conducting the 1924 Junior Club Camp. In addition, lists of publicity articles, prizes, pictures to be taken, and shopping lists were prepared before the camp began.

A registration book is kept so that we will have a permanent record of all club members who attend year after year. The same type of an album is kept, showing photographs of each year's camp activities. At the expiration of five years of club camp, an attempt will be made to have a big reunion of representatives who have attended club camp each of the five years it has been held. A display of personal signatures, camp pictures, and publicity for each of the years will be shown.

The following exhibits are attached:

1. Letter to all previous club camp attendants.
2. First camp letter sent to 1924 club members.
3. Second camp letter sent to 1924 club members.
4. Enrollment blank used by all agents. Each member's name and fee was in the State Office by August 1, and assignments were made to tent, company, etc.
5. Camp work list.
6. Sample tent record sheet.
7. Sample company record sheet.
8. Sample alphabetical record sheet.
9. Sample county record sheet.
10. Master copy camp program.
11. Menu for each one-hundred members.
12. Patrol list.
13. Regular camp program.
14. Sample of camp paper published by the members.
15. Copy of letter to Dr. Walter E. Clark, President of the University of Nevada, telling of the result of the camp.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

March 7, 1924.

To Boys' & Girls' Club Members,
From - Nevada Extension Service.

Dear Club Member:

We are making plans for another big Boys' & Girls' Club Camp this year. The date has been set for August 12th to 15th.

Since you were in attendance at the camp last year I am writing you this note to tell you that we are interested in having you continue in your club work this coming year and be with us again at the club camp. If there are other boys or girls living close to you who you think would be interested in club work, will you not take them to one of your meetings and let them become a member of your club.

If for some good reason you are not in club work this year, will you not boost for club work in your community and try to interest other boys and girls. We expect five or six hundred to be enrolled in club work in Nevada in 1924, and would like to have at least 200 in attendance at the State Club Camp at Reno in August.

With best wishes for continued success in your school work and club work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

RGF:EC

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division
and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
State of Nevada



Hoot! Hoot! Club Members!



I have



something



for you! ??



Robert G. Foster
Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director.

See you next month

Home Economics

Poultry

Wine

June 10, 1924.

Dear Club Member, Leader and Agent,

Hoot ! Hoot ! Here's my message !

We are going to have the biggest Junior Club Camp at the University Farm, August 12th to 16th, that has ever been held in the State of Nevada. The "Hoot Owl" will be there. He wants to see every farm boy and girl and every club leader and county agent in the State of Nevada. A special treat is waiting for each one of you. The attached printed circular and camp program tells the story. Show this to your fathers and mothers and to your friends.

Hoping to see you at camp, I am

Very truly yours,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine



SECOND ANNUAL



Boys' and Girls' Club Camp

To Be Held at

UNIVERSITY FARM

Reno, Nevada

August 12 - 15, 1924



This 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.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wines



State Champion Demonstration Team, Washoe County



Class in Health Instruction

The Junior Farm Bureau Camp

THE AIM

Briefly stated, the aim of the Junior Farm Bureau Camp is to bring farm boys and girls from all parts of Nevada to the University Farm for the purpose of giving them *Instruction* in agriculture, home economics and related subjects; to develop a greater spirit of *Cooperation*; instill *Democratic* principles into their lives; promote new and wider *Friendships*; give them wholesome and directed *Play and Recreation*; promote *Orderliness and Patriotism*, and instill into their minds principles of *High Ideals, Honesty, Truthfulness*, and the supreme value of *Character and Clean Living*.

THE CAMP

The camp will be held at the University Farm. All members attending must register Tuesday morning, August 12. If you are a club member in good standing you are eligible to attend. Every person attending must live at the camp. In selecting members to represent clubs, communities, or counties, preference *must* be given those club members who were winners last year.

COST TO MEMBER

Each boy or girl will be expected to pay a registration fee of \$2.50 to their local leader or county agent at least two weeks before the date of the camp. All agents and local leaders attending will pay the same fee.

TRANSPORTATION

Each county, local community, or club will provide expense of transportation for as many club members as they can send. Every community in the State should be represented this year. Rates to be given on the railroads will be announced later.

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 they were 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. Tents will be available, and plenty of straw or cots will make sleeping a pleasure. Half the tents will be used for the girls' camp and half for the boys' camp. The Women Extension Agents and local leaders will see that the girls are properly taken care of. Lights out at 10:30 every night.

WHAT TO BRING

Every club member who expects to attend the camp will be given a list of things to bring before leaving home. Be sure and bring all the articles asked for on this list.

PRIZES

Special prizes will be given for best "stunt," yells, songs, judging, demonstration-team contest, and many other activities at camp. "Camp Life" will be published again this year, and special prizes offered for the best contributions.

RECREATION

Amusement will be provided such that every member will have a lot of good wholesome fun. Baseball, games, track, swimming, story-telling, camp-fire, picture-show, radio, and trip to Lake Tahoe will be some of the features of this year's club camp. Come. Bring a live crowd with plenty of "Pep."

THE DAILY PROGRAM

6:00 A. M.—Reveille	1:30 P. M.—Assembly
6:30 A. M.—Setting-Up Exercises	2:30 P. M.—Recreation
7:00 A. M.—Breakfast	3:30 P. M.—Swimming
8:00 A. M.—Classes	6:00 P. M.—Supper
12:00 M.—Lunch	7:30 P. M.—Social Hour
	10:15 P. M.—Taps



State Champion Demonstration Team, Washoe County



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	10:15 P. M.—Taps

Administration

Agricultural

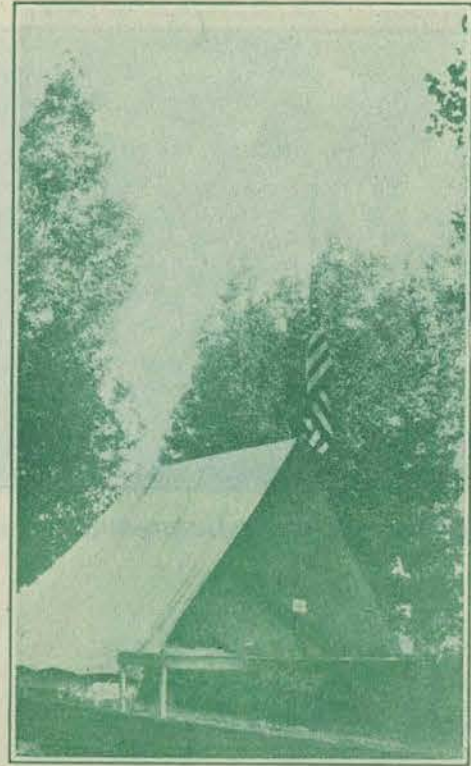
Junior

HEAD—To
Think
Plan
Reason

HAND—To Be
Helpful
Useful
Skilful

HEART—To Be
Kind
Honest
True

HEALTH—To
Resist Disease
Enjoy Life
Be Efficient



“TO

MAKE

THE

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BETTER”

The Camp You Will Always Remember

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INSPIRATION

“Ask Your County Agent”

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP.

University Farm, Reno.

August 12-15, 1924.

- - - - -

Dear Mr. Foster:

Following are the names of the club members of _____ County, who will attend the Junior Farm Bureau Camp at Reno, August 12th to 15th. We will arrive by _____ (train or auto) on _____, 1924. (exact time if by train)

Name	:Age :	Club	: P. O. Address
1. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
2. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
3. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
4. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
5. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
6. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
7. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
8. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
9. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
10. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
11. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____
12. _____	: : _____	_____	: _____

County Extension Agent

Number of adults besides Extension Agent, who will attend the camp.

Men _____ Women _____
Check for \$ _____ attached.

Use extra sheets if necessary. Attach check for \$2.50 registration fee for each person (boy, girl or adult) attending. This must be in the State Office by August 1st.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

Master Copy Camp Work List

R. G. Foster - Camp Director

See that all work is done.
 See that camp program goes off as planned.
 Assist in putting up tent.
 Get ticks August 6.
 Have ticks filled and sewed.
 Faucet for water can.
 Have Scott bring tools.
 Take movie and screen to camp.
 Take film "Partners" to camp.
 Make judging cards and sheets.
 Get camp prizes and buttons.
 Have cards made for each tent leader and captain.
 Get bugle from Blaine.
 Fix up equipment in each tent (mirror - bucket - box).
 Fix up demonstration team outlines for judge.
 Fix up number stickers for cars.
 Take mimeograph supplies to camp.
 Look after tour arrangements.
 Secure folks for assemblies.
 Secure fire extinguisher.
 Fix up game places.
 Get money from Clark and Creel.
 Have numbers for each tent and auto.
 Have glad pole made.
 Mimeograph club song sheets.
 Go to Nevada Pack and make stencil for tents.
 Tables for demonstration.
 Order bulb for movie machine.
 See Curtis about taking pictures.
 Work out and direct afternoon games.
 See Miss Xydias about community singing.
 Put up supply tent.
 Exhibit tent for club work.
 Get camera films.

Flora E. McElhinney - Asst. Camp
Director.

Teach canning classes.
 Give girls health instruction.
 See that girls' classes go off properly.
 Secure women for company captains of girls' companies.
 a. Report names to Camp Director by Tuesday, 11 A. M.
 Instruct girls relative to washing and toilet accommodations.

A. J. Reed - Asst. Camp Director

Instruct boys about camp rules, washing, and toilet accommodations.
 Form military organization of boys and girls by Tuesday noon.
 A. Miss McElhinney to select girls' company leaders.
 Select boys' company leaders.

Home Economics

Poultry

Wins

See that all companies get to and from classes in an orderly manner and promptly.
 Organize "Court of Dog Soldiers" and formulate camp rules.
 Bring movie screen to camp.
 Operate movie outfit (if needed).
 See that screen is placed and outfit arranged for pictures on picture show
 night. (Brennan cooperating).
 Get from Zimmerman all films and see that films are returned (Brennan cooperating).
 Give swimming instruction to younger group at camp.

Joseph W. Wilson * Camp Clerk

Register all members as they arrive.
 Handle all valuables.
 Handle Post office.
 Assist Foster with photography.
 Assist Prof. Wilson with judging contest.
 Register entries for judging contest.

Lassie Lane - Mess Director and Millinery Instructor

Give millinery instruction.
 Get materials for instruction.
 Collect from girls for millinery fee.
 Arrange for feeding at meal time (serving). (Mr. Wittwer assisting.)
 Look after garbage removal.

J. H. Wittwer - Instructor and Mess Assistant

Give instruction in seed testing.
 Assist Miss Lane with meal serving.
 Arrange for helpers at meal time.
 Assist with photography.

Ed. Reed - Instructor of Recreation.

Assist Foster with recreation.
 Look after horseshoe tournament.
 Look after recreation equipment.
 Give diving instruction.
 Instruction in dairy feeding.

Chester Brennan-Asst. in Recreation.

Make all arrangements for evening entertainments.
 Wood for bonfire.
 Sticks for marshmallows.
 Get marshmallows.
 Care for fire after stunt is over.
 See that movie screen and camera are in place for show on second night.
 Arrange for stunt night properties needed at time.
 Assist King in lining up and handling tour.
 Assist F. W. Wilson with judging contest.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swins

Tom King - Asst. Supply Director and Instructor.

Make all preparations for tour and run tour.
 Arrange camp sanitation.
 Help with fixing lights.
 Give radio concert.
 Give instruction in farm machinery.
 Lay off ground for tents.
 In charge getting members to and from them.
 To Moana - To Glenbrook.
 Visitors to and from camp, assisted by Buckman and Zimmerman.
 Assist in dismantling camp.

F. W. Wilson - Asst. Supply Director and Instructor.

Secure lime for toilets.
 Irrigate before camp.
 Have charge judging contest.
 Have ice box brought down from dairy and painted.
 Bring ice, food, etc. out each day as directed by Miss Zimmerman.
 Supply small tools - hammer, sledge, ax, shovel.
 Assist in bringing members and baggage to camp.
 Bring tank down for drinking purposes.

V. E. Scott - Instructor and Asst. Supply Director

Help put up tents.
 Arrange for milk for camp.
 Haul supplies and guests to farm.
 Instruct in poultry.
 Assist with judging contest. Judge.
 Get 40 tent boxes or 16 kegs.
 Secure long hose.
 Assist in hauling baggage and members to camp.
 Fix up bulletin board.
 Assist in dismantling camp.

Tom Buckmann - Supply Director

Get platform for stage	Get 50 chairs
Have benches made for stunts and picture show.	Secure lights for camp.
See that tents are put up.	
Assist in putting up tables, arrange for class locations, etc.	
Tent to publicity articles, assisted by Foster.	
Fix up girls' toilet (Foster and Buckman.)	
Fix up stoves for canning demonstration. (Foster).	
Get gas for Coleman lantern.	
Get coal oil.	
Arrange for filling ticks.	
Arrange for attachment of movie to lights.	
Put up camp sign - get fram for same.	
Rope off auto parking space.	
Cots and tents down from barn.	
Secure light globes.	
Stoves for canning and heating water.	
Assist in hauling members and baggage to camp.	
Fix up flagpole and flag.	

Home Economics

Poultry

HIVING

Strong box from Wells Fargo Express Company.
 Assist in dismantling camp.
 Box for Camp name suggestion.

Hazel Zimmerman - Recreation Director.

Arrange for song and yell leader.
 Arrange for games in afternoon (R. G. Foster to assist).
 Arrange for swimming and swimming instructor (Al and Ed Reed to assist).
 Look after music for camp.
 Arrangement for evening entertainment (Mr. Brennan to assist).
 Assist in buying prizes.
 See about ordering food and getting it to camp.
 Get first aid equipment.
 Get demonstration team equipment.
 Get canning equipment and supplies.
 Get Grant's camera and tripod.
 Secure films for movie show.
 Buy additional needed equipment as per list from Foster.
 Tend to ordering groceries daily.
 Secure dish towels and napkins.
 Assist in dismantling camp.

Eda L. Carlson - Camp Editor.

Run Camp Life covers.
 Get mimeograph material for transfer to camp.
 Make signs.
 Edit "Camp Life".
 Assist in inventory of camp.

Dr. Henry Albert - Give health instruction to boys.

Dr. S. B. Doten - Story telling on bonfire night.

C. E. Flemming - Instruct in poisonous plants.

K. S. Gilbert - Give first aid instruction.

Blaine Menke - Bugle calls as directed.

Mr. Curtis - Take pictures.

C. W. Brooks - Assist in handling tours.

Home Economics

Poultry

Hygiene

Tent No. _____

Leader _____

Club Members in Tent

Name	Address	Reg. No.	Company	County	Agent
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:

Company _____

Captain

Name of Member	Address	Club	Reg. No.	Tent No.	Tent Leader
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

Name	Age	Post Office	Club	Tent No.	Company	Reg. No.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

REGISTRATION BY COUNTIES

_____ County.

Name	Age	Post Office	Club	Tent No.	Company	Reg. No.	Check
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

CLUB CAMP ACTIVITIESMaster CopyI. Getting Members to Camp.

1. Messrs. King, Wilson, Buckman, Creel, Scott, Foster, Brooks, will have cars to meet trains 19 and 21 and Fallon Motor Tuesday A. M.

Tuesday, Aug. 12.

II. Registration.A. Monday Night

1. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Carlson will assign to tents upon arrival at camp. No changes to be made first night; if any want to change assignment it can be done Tuesday.

B. Tuesday A.M.

1. Each member to receive pin, card and camp program.
2. Assembly at 11:30 for announcements.

Announcements.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rest Period | 9. Court Dog Soldiers, Conf. |
| 2. Military org. of camp | 10. Camp Staff Conference |
| 3. About changes | 11. Camp Life Conference |
| 4. Bank & Post Office | 12. |
| 5. About afternoon program | 13. |
| 6. Local Leaders conference | 14. |
| 7. Orchestra | 15. |
| 8. Camp Name | 16. |

III. Lunch - 12:15 Camp Kitchen.

1. March to lunch by companies.

IV. 1:00 Local Club Leaders Conference.

1. Mr. Foster - Presiding
 - (a) Introduce Miss Reese
 - (1) Talk - National Scope of Club Work - Miss Reese
 - (2) Brief Remarks - State Plans for Club Work - R. G. Foster.

V. 1:00 Rest Period for Club Members.

1. Quiet - Write Home

VI. 1:30-2:30, Assembly Hour.

1. Community Singing - Miss Xydias
2. Introduce Mr. Creel
3. Welcome by C. W. Creel
4. Talk - Special
 - (a) Either Oddie or visitors who may be at camp.
5. Introduction of Camp Staff, etc.
6. Music - Violin Solo - Ethel Leonard, assisted by her mother.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

VII. 2:30-3:30 Games - Mr. Foster in Charge.

1. Organize Group into Jungle League.
2. Select fifteen in each group - Have them select names and Captain - (names to be some animal)
3. After organized, have contest between groups of chariot races - Total time 30 minutes.
4. Now divide group in two divisions and play for 10 minutes "Cage Ball".
5. Now have same two groups play "Cage ball passing" race. 10 minutes.
6. Now have each group play "Grabbit", 10 minutes.
7. If time permits, have two games of "Kickit" (girls without suits drop out)
8. If time permits play "Slip Away" using each group.

VIII. 3:30-5:00 Swimming at Moana

1. King to arrange transportation.
2. Zimmerman to arrange for use of pool.
3. Al Reed to instruct beginners.
4. Ed Reed to instruct in diving.

IX. 5:50 Flag Lowering - Bugle.X. 6:00 Supper - Camp Kitchen.

1. Music - 4 pc. Orchestra - Ed Hern.
 - a. Zimmerman will arrange for this.

XI. 7:00 Conference Camp Staff - Mr. Foster
 Conference Camp Life Staff - Mrs. Carlson
 Conference Court Dog Soldiers - Mr. Reed.

XII. 7:30 Bon Fire Program.

- a. Mr. Brennen to start
- b. Zimmerman to see about marshmallows and sticks
- c. Club Songs - Yells, etc.
- d. Radio - Mr. King.
- e. Story telling - Mr. Doten
- f. Talk -

XIII. 10:15 Taps - 10:30 Lights Out.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 13.I. 6:00 A. M. Reveille

1. Flag Raising - 6:45
 - a. Sing 1 verse of "Star Spangled Banner"
2. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen - March all companies
3. 7:45 Camp inspection by Capts., Major Reed in charge.
Each squad in front of their tents.

II. 8:00 A. M. Class Instruction.

- A. Health - Boys - Dr. Albert
" Girls - Miss McElhinney
- B. Classes in Agriculture & Home Economics as per program, 8:30 - 11:30

III. 11:00 A. M. Local Leaders Conference - Miss Reese.

- A. Problems of Local Leadership
- B. Local leaders' point of view
- C. Round Table Discussion

IV. 11:30 - Free Period

1. Horseshoe Tournament.

V. 12:10 - Assemble and march to lunch
Music by Toney Peccetti.VI. 1:00 - 1:30 Conference Local Leaders and Agents.

- a. As per program - Zimmerman
 1. Clothing Club Work.

1:00 - 1:30 Rest Period.VII. 1:30 - 2:30 Assembly - Creel in Charge

1. Community Singing - Miss Zydias
2. Talk - John Fulton
3. Talk @ Mrs. Lyons
4. Cartooning - Dorlan Peckham
5. Demonstration
 - a. Team from _____
 - b. Demonstration subj. _____
 - c. Leader _____
6. Specials.

VIII. 2:30 - 3:30 - Recreation * Foster in charge

1. Kicking baseball tournament
2. Ice cream bars at finish
 - a. Order from Chisms
 - b. Schedule attached.

IX. 3:30 - 5:00 Swimming at Moana

1. Same line up as Tuesday.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swing

X. 5:50 - Flag Lowering - Bugle

XI. 6:00 Supper - Camp Kitchen

XII. 7:00 Special Assembly.

1. Demonstration
 - a. Team From _____
 - b. Subject _____
 - c. Leader _____

XIII. Picture Show Night

1. Community Singing
2. Picture Show - Mr. Costello cooperating
 - a. Zimmerman in charge
 - b. Brennen to see about screen, etc.

XIV. 10:15 Taps

XV. 10:30 Lights out.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

THURSDAY, Aug. 14.

1. 6:00 A. M. Reveille.
 1. 6:45 Assembly
 2. Flag raising.
 - a. Star Spangled Banner.
2. 7:00 Breakfast, Camp Kitchen.
3. 7:45 Camp Inspection.
 - a. Major and captains.
4. 8:00 Health Instruction.
 - a. Boys - Dr. Albert
 - b. Girls - Miss McElhinney
5. 8:30 - 11:30 Classes as scheduled.
6. 10:00 - 11:00 Local Leaders Conference - Ed Reed presiding.
 - a. Dairy Club work)
 - b. Swine Club work) - Al Reed.
7. 11:30 Assembly
 1. Horseshoe tournament.
 - a. Ed Reed in charge.
 2. Demonstration
 - a. Team from _____
 - b. Subject _____
 - c. Leader _____
8. 12:15 Lunch Camp Kitchen
9. 1:00 - 1:30 Rest Period.
10. 1:00 - 1:30 Local Leaders Conference.
 1. Food Club Work - Miss McElhinney.
11. 1:30 - 2:30 Assembly
 1. Community Singing - Miss Kydias
 2. Talks - Mrs. Erickson.
 3. Talk - Mr. Hardy.
 4. Talk - Mr. Richards.
 5. Special
 6. Demonstration.
 - a. Team from _____
 - b. Subject _____
 - c. Leader _____

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

12. 2:30 - 3:50 Treasure Hunt.
1. Get 20 watermelons.
 2. Have slips of paper made and hidden.
 3. Games at finish.
 - a. Pointed sticks for relay race.
 - b. Seed pictures.

13. 3:30 - 5:00 swimming at Moana.

14. 5:50 Assembly
1. Flag lowering - bugle.

15. 6:00 Supper - Camp Kitchen

16. 6:00 Music *Louis Lagario.

17. 7:00 Demonstration.
- a. County _____
 - b. Subject _____
 - c. Leader _____

18. 7:30 Stunt night program

1. Community singing
2. Song contest.
3. Stunts.
4. Yells.
5. Specials.

Hona Economics

Poultry

HVING

SATURDAY, Aug. 16

I. 6:00 A. M. Reveille.

1. Flag raising.
 - a. Star Spangled Banner
2. 7:00 Breakfast Camp Kitchen
3. 7:45 Camp Inspection

II. Classes.

1. 8:00 Livestock judging contest.
2. 8:00 Girls' classes.
3. 10:00 First Aid
 - a. Range Plants
4. 11:00 - 11:30 Local Leaders Conference
5. 11:00 - 11:30 demonstration
 - a. County _____
 - b. Subject _____
 - c. Leader _____

III. Lunch Camp

IV. Special Assembly

1. Community singing
2. Awarding of prizes
3. Specials - Key Pittman
4. Closing remarks.
5. Announcement.

Poultry

Swine

LOCAL CLUB LEADERS CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMTuesday, Aug. 12

- 1:00 - 1:30 P. M. Local Leaders' Round Table Discussion.
1. The National Scope of Club Work.
Miss Madge Reese, U. S. Department of Agri.
 2. Plans for Permanent Club Work in Nevada.
R. G. Foster, University of Nevada.

Wednesday, Aug. 13

- 10:00 - 11:00 A. M. Local Leaders' Round Table Discussion
Miss Lassie Lane, Presiding.
1. Problems of Local Leadership.
 - a. A Local Leader's Viewpoint.
 - b. Round Table Discussion led by Miss Reese
- 1:00 - 1:30 P. M. Local Leaders' Round Table Discussion.
Miss Hazel Zimmerman, presiding.
1. Clothing Club Work.
 - a. Discussion of requirements and methods.

Thursday, Aug. 14.

- 10:00 - 11:00 A. M. Local Leaders' Round Table Discussion.
1. Livestock Club Work, Mr. Ed Reed, presiding.
 - a. Dairy Club Work, Mr. Scott
 - b. Swine Club Work, Mr. Al Reed.
- 1:00 - 1:30 P. M. Food Club Work. Miss Flora McElhinney, presiding.
- a. Discussion led by Miss Ellen LeNoir.

Saturday, Aug. 16.

- 11:00-11:30 A. M. Local Leaders' Round Table Discussion.
1. The Place of Recreation in the Club Program,
Mr. J. H. Wittwer, presiding.
 - a. Discussion led by Miss Reese.

Poultry

Swine

NEVADA BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP
1924

AUGUST 12

LUNCH

Ham sausage
Potato salad
Apples
Bread, butter and milk

DINNER

Roast beef and gravy
Potatoes
Peas
Cake
Break, butter and milk

AUGUST 13

BREAKFAST

Oranges
Rolled oats
Omlet
Corn bread and syrup
Cocoa-Milk

LUNCH

Hamburg Steak and gravy
Steam Potatoes
Tomatoes
Bread, butter and milk

DINNER

Boiled beef-Tomato sauce
Potatoes au Natural
Creamed Carrots
Fruit Cobbler
Bread, butter and milk

AUGUST 14

BREAKFAST

Fruit in Season
Cream of Wheat
Scrambled Eggs
Cocoa-Milk

LUNCH

Weinerwurst
Scalloped potatoes
Hot Slaw
Fruit
Bread, butter and milk

DINNER

Roast beef
Mashed potatoes
String Beans
Macedoine Fruit
Whipped cream
Bread, butter and milk

AUGUST 15

BREAKFAST

Oranges
Rolled Oats
Scrambled Eggs
Rolls

LUNCH

Ham and Egg sandwiches
Cake
One Orange
Pickles

DINNER

Baked Pork and Beans
Potatoes-cold slaw
Ice cream and Cake
Bread, butter and milk

AUGUST 16

BREAKFAST

Fruit- Stewed Prunes
Germea
Hash Muffins
Cocoa- Milk

LUNCH

Link Sausage
Potatoes
Lettuce and tomato Salad
Baked Apple
Break, butter and milk
Coffee.

Home Economics

Poultry

Swine

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP - 1924
ESTIMATE

$\frac{1}{4}$ Sack	Flour.....	1.90	
25 pounds	Corn Meal .....	.75	
10 Pounds	Farina.....	.60	
10 Pounds	Rolled Oats.....	.60	
5 Pounds	Corn Starch.....	.50	
40 Loaves	Bread - daily @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	9.40	
2 Pounds	Baking Powder.....	.50	
20 Pounds	White Beans.....	2.00	
10 Pounds	Prunes 60-70.....	2.00	
15 Pounds	Macaroni.....	<u>1.50</u>	
			\$19.75
20 Pounds	Salt.....	.50	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pound	Pepper.....	.30	
50 Pounds	Sugar.....	7.00	
10 Pounds	Chocolage.....	3.00	
4 Pounds	Coffee.....	<u>.75</u>	
			11.55
2 Crates	Tomatoes.....	5.00	
2 Sacks	Potatoes.....	7.00	
70 Pounds	Cabbage.....	3.50	
35 Pounds	Carrots.....	1.00	
20 Pounds	String Beans.....	2.00	
1 Crate	Lettuce.....	4.00	
160 pounds	Watermelon.....	4.80	
5 Dozen	Bananas.....	2.00	
1 Box	Oranges (176).....	5.50	
	Cream.....		
60 Dozen	Eggs, Nevada Pack.....	22.00	
40 Pounds	Butter.....	20.00	
105 Gallons	Milk.....	26.20	
5 Pounds	Cheese.....	<u>2.00</u>	
			105.00
40 Pounds	Link Sausage.....		
1 Fore $\frac{1}{4}$	Beef.....	15.00	
40 Pounds	Hamburg Steak.....	5.00	
8 Pounds	Salt Pork.....	2.00	
40 Pounds	Weiner Sausage.....	6.60	
10 Pounds	Bacon.....	<u>1.50</u>	
			30.10
20 Pounds	Soap - common.....	1.50	
20 Large	Flour Sacks.....	2.00	
100 Pounds	Ice Dailey - 4 days.....	<u>3.00</u>	
			6.50
1 Kitchen Helper @ \$2.00.....		10.00	
1 Chef @ \$5.00.....		25.00	
Extras.....		<u>50.00</u>	
			85.00
			<u>267.90</u>

Home Economics

Poultry

Living

PATROL LIST

Name	Night	Hours			
		P.M. 10-12	12-2	A.M. 2-4	4-6
R. G. Foster	Monday	x	x	-	-
Tom Buckman	"	-	-	x	-
V. E. Scott	"	-	-	-	x
Al Reed	Tuesday	x	-	-	-
Joe Wilson	"	-	x	-	-
Chester Brennen	"	-	-	x	-
J. H. Wittwer	"	-	-	-	x
Tom King	Wednesday	x	-	-	-
Ed Reed	"	-	x	-	-
R. G. Foster	"	-	-	x	-
V. E. Scott	"	-	-	-	x
J. H. Wittwer	Thursday	x	-	-	-
Chester Brennen	"	-	x	-	-
Joe Wilson	"	-	-	x	-
Al Reed	"	-	-	-	x
Tom King	Friday	x	-	-	-
Tom Buckman	"	-	x	-	-
Ed Reed	"	-	-	x	-
R. G. Foster	"	-	-	-	x

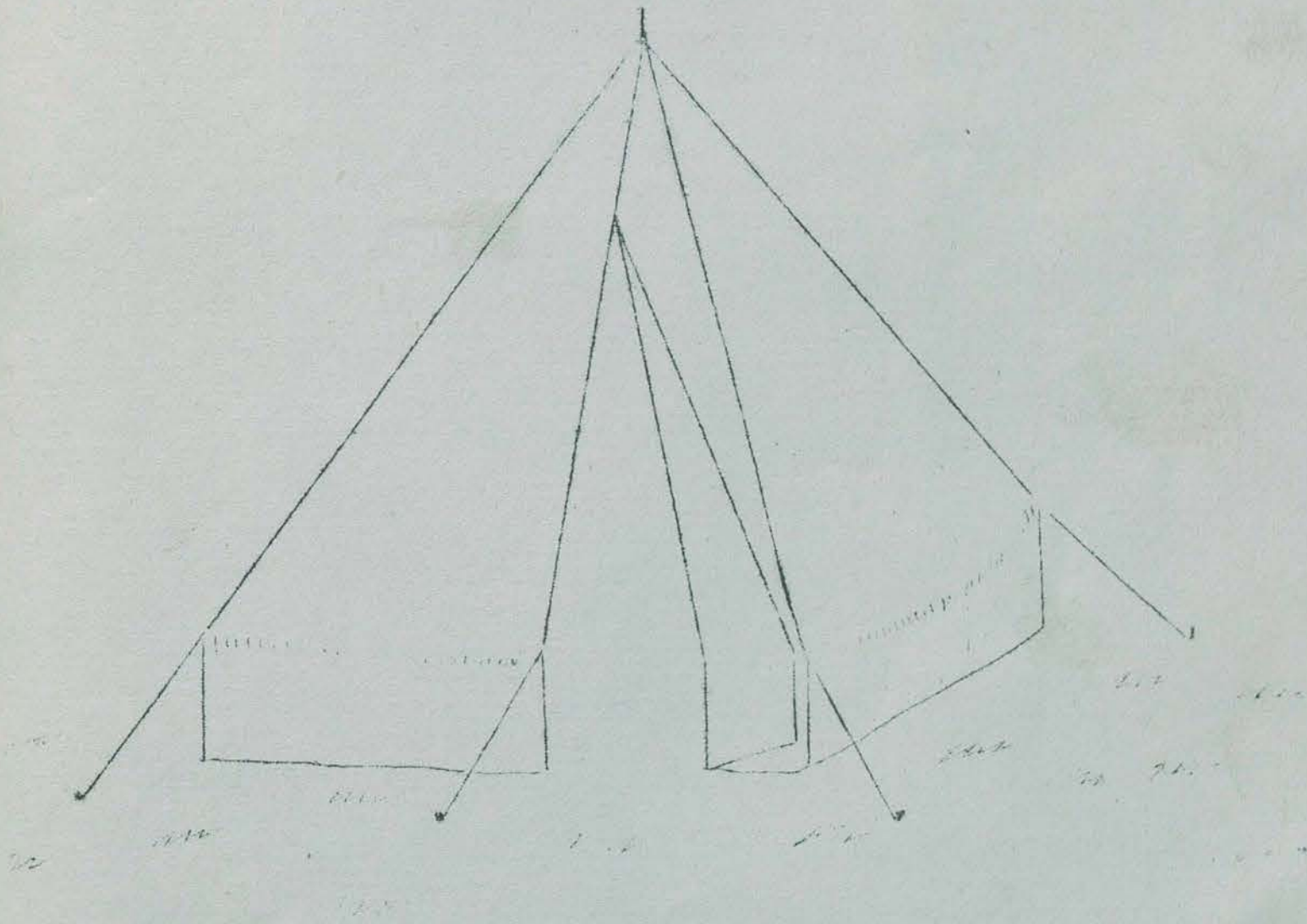
x indicates the hours on duty.

Home Economics

Poultry

IVINS

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP PROGRAM



August 12-16, 1924.

Reno, Nevada.

Home Economics

Poultry

Living

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

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB CAMP
 University Farm,

Reno.

August 12 - 16, 1924.

ORGANIZATION

Personnel	Name	Duties
Camp Director	: Robert G. Foster	: In charge of all Camp Activities.
Asst. Camp Director	: Miss Flora McElhinney	: In charge of girls, girls instruction health and canning work.
Asst. Camp Director	: Mr. A. J. Reed	: In charge of boys, boys instruction and military organization of camp.
Camp Clerk	: (Mr. Jos. Wilson : (Mrs. Eda Carlson	: Head of the "Court of Dog Soldiers." : Handle registration and camp records mail and bank.
Mess Director	: Miss Lassie Lane	: In charge arrangements for all meals.
Asst. Mess Director	: Mr. J. H. Wittwer	: Will assist Miss Lane at meal time.
Medical Directors	: Miss Flora McElhinney : Dr. Henry Albert	: To give girls health instruction : To give boys health instruction.
Recreation Director	: Miss Hazel Zimmerman	: Will direct play, recreation and amusement.
Asst. " "	: Miss Pearl Kydias	: Songs
Asst. " "	: Robert G. Foster	: Games and contests.
Asst. " "	: Mr. A. J. Reed	: Swimming.
Asst. " "	: Mr. Ed Reed	: Field Athletics.
Asst. " "	: Mr. C. A. Brehnen	: Amusement, arrange for evening entertainments and stunts.
Work and Supply Director.	: Mr. Thomas Buckman	: In charge camp erection and dismantling work details, supplies and properties.
Asst. " "	: Mr. Thomas King	: Camp sanitation, water supply, lights.
Asst. " "	: Miss Hazel Zimmerman	: Food, Prizes, Dem. team equipment.
Asst. " "	: Prof. F. W. Wilson	: Food and supplies
Asst. " "	: Prof. V. E. Scott	: Food, supplies and properties.
Team Demonstrations	: R. G. Foster	: In charge team dem. contest.
Stock Judging Contest	: Prof. F. W. Wilson	: In charge judging contest.
Bugler	: Blaine Menke	: Will blow all calls.
Camp Editor	: Mrs. Eda Carlson	: Edit "Camp Life"
Special Assemblies	: Mr. Cecil T. Creel	: In charge assembly programs.
Transportation,	: Mr. King, : Mr. Brocks, Mr. : Buckman, Miss Zimm- : erman.	: Arrange for transportation from and to trains, food and supplies to and from camp, and tour to Tahoe.
Photographer	: Mr. Curtis and Mr. : Foster	: Take group and special pictures.
Publicity	: Mr. Buckman and Mr. : Foster	: Arrange for publicity before and during camp.

Poultry

Living

Personnel	Name	Duties
First Cook	: Mr. Phil Arden	: In charge of kitchen and meals.
Asst. to Cook	:	: Assist Mr. Arden
Asst. to Cook	:	: Assist Mr. Arden.
Instructional Staff	: Prof. V. E. Scott	: Instructor in Boys Poultry Classes
	: Miss Ellen LeNoir	: " " Girls Poultry Classes
	: Mr. Thos. Buckman	: " " Potato Production.
	: Dean Robert Stewart	: " " Seed testing and identification.
	:	:
	: Mr. J. H. Wittwer	: " " " " " "
	: Miss Lassie Lane	: " " Millinery.
	: Miss Flora McElhinney	: " " Canning
	: Mr. Thos. King	: " " Farm Power and Radio
	: Dr. Henry Albert	: " " Health for Boys
	: Miss Flora McElhinney	: " " " " Girls.
	: Mr. Edw. Reed	: " " Dairy Feeding.
	: Director S. B. Doten	: " " Camp Fire Stories
: Mr. C. E. Flemming	: " " Poisonous Plants	
: Mr. F. W. Wilson	: " " Sheep & Beef Instruction	
: Mr. K. S. Gilbert	: " " First Aid.	

Military Organization of Camp

Major -- A. J. Reed

Captains - Companies A. to H. will be selected at camp.

Lieutenants - Tents 1 to 25 will be selected at camp.

Tribe Organization of Camp for Contests.

Tribe No.	NAME	CHIEF
1	Note:- The entire camp will be divided into tribes the afternoon of the first day. Tribes will be made up by drawing lots. Each tribe will select a name and choose a chief. All members will stick to their tribes in the afternoon and evenings, for contests, games, etc.	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

INSTRUCTIONS

- All members arriving in Reno by train Monday night, August 11th, will be met and taken care of at Camp.
- Breakfast will be served at Camp Tuesday morning for those arriving Monday night.

Poultry

Swine

3. Report to Camp Headquarters the first thing after breakfast Tuesday, August 12th, to register, and receive assignment to tents and companies.
4. For information, ask your Tent Leader.
5. Read your Program.

CAMP RULES

1. Do what you are asked to do.
2. Stick to your group.
3. Be on time all the time.

Note:--

1. Each tent will select one of their members to be on the "Court of Dog Soldiers," which will make any additional rules for camp which the boys and girls want, and try all cases of misconduct.
2. "Camp Life" will be published four times this year during camp. Each tent will select one of its members as reporter, to be a member of "Camp Life" Staff which will edit and publish the paper each day.

Poultry

Swine

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMP

August 12 - 16, 1924

RENO, NEVADA.

THE PROGRAMTuesday, Aug. 12

8:30 A.M. Arrive at University Farm, Reno, Nevada, to attend Junior Farm Bureau Camp.

1. Register at Headquarters Tent.

(a) Receive registration card; camp pin; copy of program of camp activities; assignment to tents and companies.

11:30 A.M. Roll Call; Camp Inspection; Announcements.

12:15 Noon Lunch - Camp Kitchen

1:00 P.M. Rest period for all club members. Everyone in tents and quiet. Write your folks a letter. They would like to hear from you.

1:00-1:30 Local Club Leaders Conference.

1:30-2:00 Assembly.

1. Address of Welcome - C.W. Creel
2. Music
3. Club Songs - Yells.

2:00-2:30 Demonstration Team from _____ County

2:30-3:30 Contests, organized play, etc.

3:30-5:00 Swimming - Moana Hall

5:30 P.M. Everyone in camp.

5:50 P.M. Assembly.

5:55 P.M. Flag lowering.

6:00 P.M. Supper - Camp Kitchen

7:00 P.M. Demonstration Team from _____ County

7:00 P.M. Conference "Camp Life" Staff. Conf. "Court of Dog Soldiers"

7:30 P.M. Bonfire - Story telling - Mr. Doten - Pictures. Club singing - Club yells. Marshmallow toast.

10:15 P.M. Taps

10:30 P.M. Lights out.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - Preparation for breakfast and inspection.
- 6:30 A.M. Assembly - Flag raising. - Setting up exercises.
- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen.
- 7:45 A.M. Camp Inspection - All beds made and all members in front of tent in squad formation for personal inspection as well as tent inspection.
- 8:00 A.M. Health Instruction.
Group A. - all boys
Group B. - all girls.
- 8:30 A.M. Classes:
a. Agriculture
b. Home Economics.
- 10:00-11:00 Conferences all Local Club Leaders.
- 11:30 A.M. Demonstration Team from _____ County
- 12:10 A.M. Assembly
- 12:15 Noon Dinner - Camp Kitchen
- 1:00-1:30 Rest - half hour for all club members
- 1:00-1:30 Local Club Leaders Conference
- 1:30-2:00 Assembly - Special Program.
- 2:00-2:30 Demonstration Team from _____ County
- 2:30-3:30 Physical Education - Recreation, games, contests
- 3:30-5:00 Physical Education - Swimming at Mbana.
- 5:30-5:55 Everyone in Camp - prepare for supper.
- 5:55 P.M. Flag lowering.
- 6:00 P.M. Supper - Camp Kitchen.
- 7:00 P.M. Demonstration Team from _____ County.
- 7:00 P.M. Conference "Camp Life" Staff. Conference "Court of Dog Soldiers"
- 7:30 P.M. At Camp - Picture show and radio concert.
- 10:15 P.M. Taps
- 10:30 P.M. Lights out.

Poultry

Living

Thursday, Aug. 14.

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - Preparation for breakfast and inspection.
- 6:30 A.M. Assembly - flag raising - Setting up exercises.
- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast - Camp kitchen.
- 7:45 A.M. Camp inspection - All beds made and all members in front of tent in squad formation for personal as well as tent inspection.
- 8:00 A.M. Health Instruction.
Group A. - all boys
Group B. - all girls.
- 8:30-11:25 Classes.
a. Agriculture
b. Home Economics
- 10:00-11:00 Conference all Local Club Leaders.
- 11:30 A.M. Demonstration team from _____ County.
- 12:10 A.M. Assembly
- 12:15 Noon Dinner - Camp kitchen.
- 1:00-1:30 Rest period
Staff Conference
- 1:00-1:30 Local Leaders Conference
- 1:30-2:00 Assembly- Special Program.
- 2:00-2:30 Demonstration team from _____ County
- 2:30-3:30 Physical Education - Games, recreation, contests.
- 3:30-5:00 Physical Education - Swimming - Moana.
- 5:30-5:55 Everyone in Camp - Prepare for supper.
- 5:55 P.M. Flag lowering.
- 6:00 P.M. Supper - Camp Kitchen.
- 7:00 P.M. Demonstration team from _____ County.
- 7:00 P.M. Conference "Camp Life" Staff. Conference "Court of Dog Soldiers"
- 7:30 P.M. Stunt night in Camp. Each County put on a stunt, songs, games, contests and special features.
- 10:15 P.M. Taps
- 10:30 P.M. Lights out.

Poultry

Swins

Friday, Aug. 15.

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - Prepare for breakfast and inspection.
- 6:30 A.M. Flag Raising - announcements - Setting up exercises.
- 6:45 A.M. Breakfast - Camp Kitchen
- 7:30 A.M. Camp inspection
- 8:00 A.M. Leave Camp for all day tour - Special itinerary of tour attached.
- 9:45 - Carson City, Visit
- a. Capitol
- b. Governor's Home
- 11:00 - Leave Carson City for Glenbrook
- 12:30 - Lunch at Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe
- 1:00 - Demonstration Team from _____ County
- 1:30-5:00 - Hiking, swimming, games, etc.
- 5:00 P.M. Leave Glenbrook for Camp
- 7:30 P.M. Supper - Camp Kitchen
- 9:00 P.M. Conference "Camp Life" Staff. Conference "Court of Dog Soldiers"
- 10:15 P.M. Taps
- 10:30 P.M. Lights out.

Saturday, Aug. 16

- 6:00 A.M. Reveille - Prepare for breakfast and pack up beds.
- 6:30 A.M. Assembly - Flag raising - Setting up exercises
- 7:00 A.M. Breakfast
- 7:45 A.M. Camp Inspection.
- 8:00-11:30 Livestock Judging Contest open to one team from each county.
- 8:00-11:30 Instruction. See class schedule.
- 11:00-11:30 Local Club Leaders Conference.
- 12:00 Noon Last meal - Camp Kitchen.
- 1:00 P.M. Special Assembly - Awarding prizes earned during week.
- 2:00 P.M. Break camp. Those remaining to catch night trains may get supper at Camp at cost or spend the afternoon in Reno with Agents and leaders and eat supper in Reno.
- 2:00 P.M. Shopping tour in Reno for all who wish to go.

PROGRAM OF CLASSES (BOYS & GIRLS)

Wed.	B & G Health Instruc- tion	Boys Sheep	Boys Poultry	Boys Dairy Feeding	Boys Crops (Potatoes)	Girls Poultry	Girls Canning	Girls Millinery
8:00 to 8:30	Sec. A Boys Sec. B Girls	x	x	x	x	x	x	
8:35 to 9:15	x	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. A	Div. C & D	Div. F
9:20 to 10:00	x	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. B	Div. C & D	Div. A
10:05 to 10:45	x	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. II	Div. C	Div. A & B	Div. D
10:50 to 11:30	x	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. D	Div. A & B	Div. C

Thurs.

Hours	Health Instruc- tion	Beef Cattle	Poultry (Boys)	Farm Mach.	Crops (Seed Testing)	Poultry (Girls)	Canning	Millinery
8:00 to 8:30	Sec. A Boys Sec. B Girls	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8:35 to 9:15	x	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. A	Div. C & D	Div. B
9:20 to 10:00	x	Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. B	Div. C & D	Div. A
10:05 to 10:45	x	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. II	Div. C	Div. A & B	Div. D
10:50 to 11:30	x	Div. IV	Div. I	Div. II	Div. III	Div. D	Div. A & B	Div. C

Saturday

Hours	Health In- struction	First Aid	Poul. (Boys)	Poisonous Plants	Poul. Girls	Canning	Millinery
8:00 to 8:30	Sec. A Boys Sec. B Girls	x	x	x	x	x	x
8:35-9:15	x	Div. I Div. II	Div. III	Div. IV	Div. A	Div. C-D	Div. F
9:20-10:00	x	Div. I Div. II	Div. IV	Div. III	Div. B	Div. C-D	Div. A
10:05-10:45	x	Div. III Div. IV	Div. II	Div. I	Div. C	Div. A-B	Div. D
10:50-11:30	x	Div. III Div. IV	Div. I	Div. II	Div. D	Div. A-B	Div. C

POULTRY

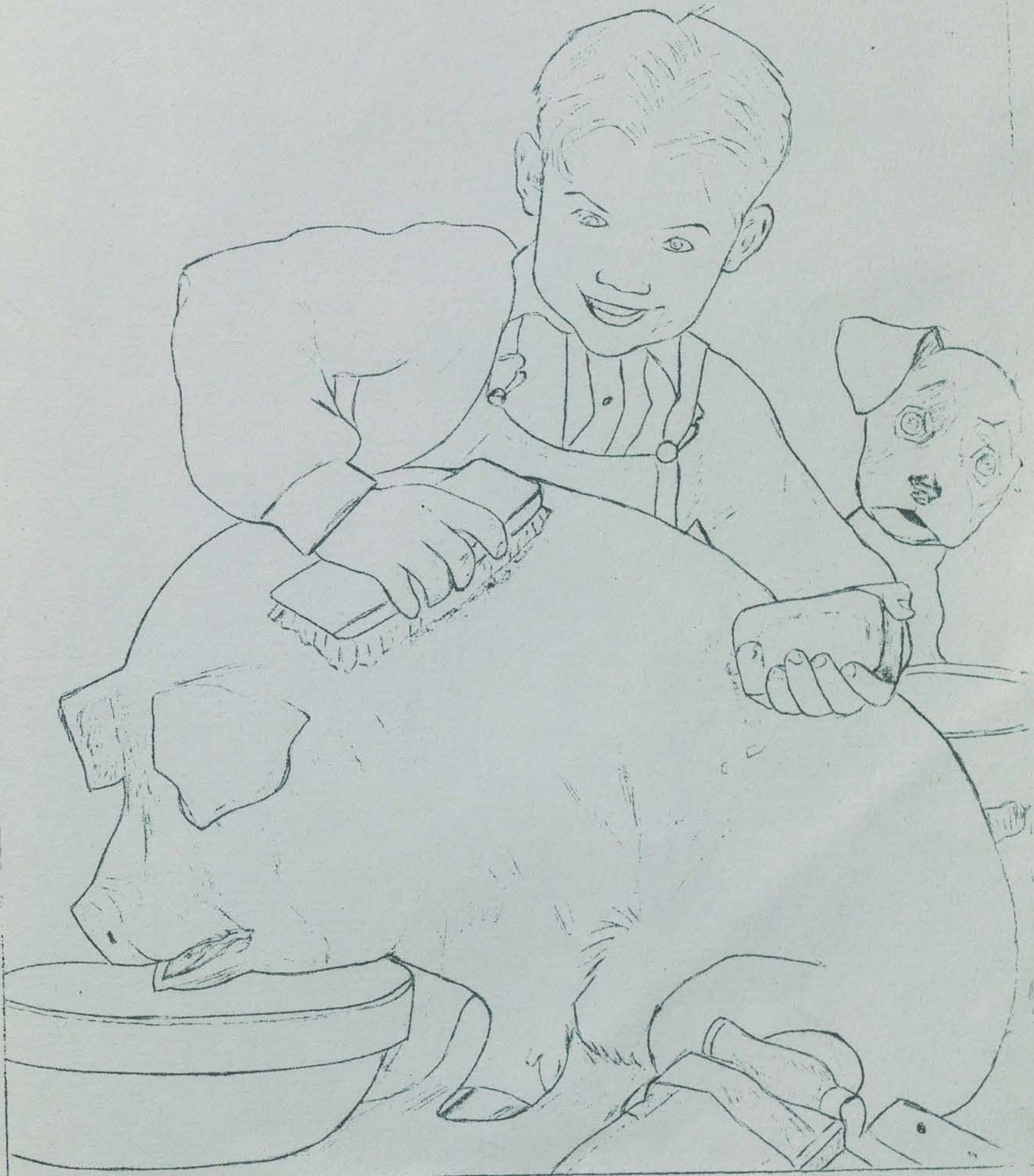
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"CAMP LIFE"

Vol. 2 No. 3

August 15, 1924.



Poultry

Swine

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

CAMP LIFE

Vol. 2 No. 3

August 15, 1924.

WATERMELONS!!!

Heads, arms, and legs, all in grand confusion, and such scrambling as the Camp has never witnessed before, as the boys and girls started on their watermelon hunt. The Camp was certainly a live active place for a while, but when the melons were finally earned and the hunters settled down to their feast, peace reigned again. The melons were most delicious and everyone was too busy getting their fill to have anything to say.

Millinery:- Blue hats, pink hats, rose hats, all colors of hats, were started yesterday. They worked up very quickly and we surely ought to finish them today. The hats are all the same shape and a lot of them are the same color, but as there were some girls from every county registered in camp, we won't meet the girls that made hats just the same color as ours and think they have our hat on. - Reporter Jeanne Stevenson.

The millinery class Thursday, for Companies "F", "H", and "J" was held from 8:35 until 10:00. The girls continued with the gingham hats which they started the day before and some almost finished theirs. - First the girls took the crown of the hat, gathering it around the edge. Next they basted the brims on both edges. After these were basted the outer edge was shirred. Then the brim was basted to the head bands, which the leaders in charge of the class had fitted to the heads. After these were basted the girls took them to the sewing machine where the lady in charge stitched them. The crowns were sewed on and the wire threaded thru the outside of the brims. The sashes are put on last, making a finished product. - Reporter Virginia Olds.

There is nothing to bite on Helen Smith, that's why the mosquitos don't bite her!

We know these people ate prunes for breakfast because they had curly hair a little later:- Mrs. Johnson, Bud Stevenson, Al Reed, Miss LeNoir.

Beef Class - The Beef Class was held Thursday morning from 9:20 to 10 o'clock. There were five white faced beef cattle to be tested, and the class was very interesting.

Douglas Olsen:- "Why do they have 'knots' instead of miles in the ocean?"

Irving Christensen:- "They wouldn't have the ocean tide without knots."

Here's to the boy who plans things -
 Builds things - makes things -
 Who prates not of wonders of old,
 Nor gloats upon ancestral gold,
 But takes off his coat and takes a-hold
 AND DOES THINGS.

Poultry

Irving

-2-

Canning Class - The canning class on Thursday was an oral lesson, the practical lesson being on Wednesday. All of the principle things in canning were emphasised and then Miss McElhinney answered any questions asked.

Reporter Ruby Buerer.

Eda Carlson & Mary McMenamin
Vanity Beauty Shop

Mr. Creel & Mr. Foster
Up to Date Beauty Parlor

(Add solicited by Reporter Pauline Westover)

"Somebody scoffed: 'O, you can never do that'.
At least you never have done it!
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat.
And the first thing he knew, he'd begun it.

With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
If any doubt arose he forbade it;
He started to work and he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it."

Demonstration Team - The White Pine County demonstrated sewing. They started their demonstration by a little song followed by the showing of different kinds of patches. While one worked the other would tell about the different patches. The girls told us about the four years of work, beginning with a small piece of work and finishing by doing something big. They also told how they had their meetings and what they did. The demonstration was enjoyed by all.

Reporter Pauline Westover.

Another demonstration which was very interesting and instructive was that of the dairy cow testing. The boys did their work well and showed they had put much time in preparation and understood their subject.

Mr. Foster after telling us not to climb fences climbed one himself and was called before the Court of Dog Soldiers

Dr. Albert gave a very interesting talk on the value of food. -

Reporter Lawri Carmienke.

Rural Bake has started a new fad. He is using chewing gum for stay-comb.

Hurrah! Stunt night at last, with everyone anxiously awaiting the outcome. Were we all in good humor and filled with a spirit of friendly competition? We surely were, and everyone did his best, too. The program was opened with a short talk by Miss Reese, followed by Professor Scott. A lively spirit was then created by a few yells given by several of the counties. Finally the platform was in readiness and the song and yell contest started by Churchill County, followed in order by Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing and Washoe. Most of these counties had both a yell and song while several had more, and a number of the contestants had very original and amusing plays.

The most enjoyable part of the program, however, was the stunts given by the various groups from each county represented, excepting Clark, Elko, and Humboldt. Churchill led off with a very clever act depicting camp life and some of its leaders. Lincoln delegates gave an instructive play on some of the benefits of club work, while Pershing gave a song service with its members disguised as cats. Lyon boys then followed with a game called "Are you there, Casey" The Washoe girls, dressed as Indians, gave a rather weird act and sang the Washoe Indian song in that language. White Pine concluded the program with a fashion show. Everyone agreed that it was a splendid evening, and a large number of the visitors gave very hearty praise. - Reporter Blaine Menke.

Poultry

Wings

September 4, 1924.

Dr. Walter E. Clark,
President, University of Nevada.
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I wish to give you a brief resume of the Second Annual Boys and Girls Club Camp held at the University Farm, August 12 to 16, 1924.

Attendance -

Last Year we had present 135 boys and girls and 15 leaders and agents, representing Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, and Washoe Counties, six in all.

This year we had 222 boys and girls, (about equally divided between boys and girls), 35 local club leaders, and 11 extension agents, representing Clark, Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Pershing, White Pine, and Washoe counties, nine in all.

The county delegations were as follows: Elko 51, Clark 5, Lincoln 28, White Pine 5, Pershing 28, Churchill 38, Lyon 38, Washoe 65, Humboldt 11.

The camp attendance was thirty-six percent of our total club enrollment for the State, which is 615 members this year compared with 330 in 1922, and 419 in 1923.

Classes -

During the camp fifteen class periods were held, at which the entire group of members was given instruction in Beef Cattle Judging, Dairy Feeding, Corn Seed Testing, Potato Production, Canning, Millinery, Poultry Culling and Feeding, Sheep Judging, Poisonous Range Plants, and health.

Faculty Co-operation -

Splendid assistance and cooperation were rendered by Prof. F. W. Wilson, Prof. V. E. Scott, Dr. Henry Albert, and Mr. C. E. Fleming in the instructional work and many others, including Mr. Doten, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. Arden.

The Extension Agents were all there and assisted generally with the handling of the camp. Mr. Buckman, Miss LeNoir, Miss McElhinney, and Mr. Wittwer taught classes in Potato Production, Poultry Feeding, Canning and Seed Testing, respectively.

Poultry

Wine

Local Leaders Conference -

Miss Madge Reese, representing the Federal Extension Office, was here during four days of the camp, and in addition to giving much general help, judged the demonstration team contests, and held scheduled conferences on Club work with the thirty-five local club leaders present. This first year seems to indicate that a great deal of good can result from encouraging fifty to seventy-five local club leaders to attend camp. They go back boosters and workers for club work and the University.

Recreation -

Each day special assemblies were held and organized recreation given. This was followed by swimming at Moana Springs. Friday was given over to a special tour, visiting Carson, where the Governor talked to the delegation and showed them through the buildings. Upon returning to Reno, a show was given at the Majestic for the delegation, the University was visited, and all returned to camp.

Stunt Night was a huge success. All counties put on yells, songs, and special stunts. Many were original and well prepared.

Contests -

Saturday morning was devoted to classes and a livestock judging contest. Seventy boys and girls took part in the contest, which resulted in Joe Theriot of Lincoln County being chosen best all-round judge, and the Lincoln County team the best judging team.

A silver loving cup was given by the Washoe County Farm Bureau to the winning team, and a bull calf by Brooks and Peckham for the best individual judge.

Demonstration teams put on agricultural and home economics demonstrations during the week in canning, cooking, clothing, milk testing, and dairy cow judging. The team from Lyon County was best in agriculture and the team from Washoe County was best in Home Economics.

Finances -

Last January the State Farm Bureau gave \$2,000 for the purchase of permanent camp equipment. To date the following items have been secured:

50 - 16 x 10 tents with poles and stakes,
 250 bed ticks,
 250 - plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, dessert plates.
 Miscellaneous equipment such as playground equipment, bugle,
 flag pole, stoves, etc.

We have spent only about \$900 of the budget and have cooking utensils, two large house tents, and miscellaneous demonstration equipment to buy.

Poultry

Fins

Last year our budget for the current expenses of the camp was:

Income		Expenditures	
University of Nevada - - - - -	\$125.00	Camp expenses, (including	
Agricultural Extension Division - -	125.00	labor, food, hauling,	
State Farm Bureau - - - - -	100.00	supplies- - - - -	\$675.00
Fees @ \$2.50 - - - - -	375.00	Balance - - - - -	50.00
Total	\$725.00	Total	\$725.00

This year the camp finances were as follows:

Income		Expenditures	
Balance on hand from 1923- - - -	50.00	For labor, electricity,	
University of Nevada - - - - -	125.00	food, hauling, supplies,	
Agricultural Extension Division	125.00	etc. - - - - -	-951.00
From Fees - - - - -	670.00	Balance in Bank- - - - -	19.00
Total	970.00		970.00

University Attendance -

Last year one member who was at camp registered at the University in the College of Arts and Science. This year a complete check has not been made, but to my personal knowledge five members entered the University and several more signified their intentions of coming next year, this being their senior year in high school.

Publicity -

Copies of our camp program and printed camp circular went to the following:

- 48 State Club Leaders
- All members of University Faculty
- All club members in State (615 farms)
- All bankers and business houses in Nevada.
- All State Assemblymen
- All State Senators
- All Farm Bureau Directors (54)

During the camp both papers printed articles about the camp, which you no doubt saw. The Southern Pacific Company took a two reel moving picture of the camp activities.

Visitors -

In addition to the special speakers asked, many visitors came to the camp through the week. One day fifteen business men came to visit camp, and on stunt night 250 to 300 outside folks were there for the evening.

Poultry
Swine

Next Year -

For 1925 we have several plans in mind.

First, to finance the camp of 225 to 300 members and leaders, it will take a budget of \$1000. This will not necessitate any additional raising of funds operating under the present plan.

Second, some plan should be devised for better accomodation for recreation and cooking. A building on the farm similar in size and arrangement to the old Barracks Building on the campus would solve the problem.

Third, plans should be made so that in a coupld years more, in addition to have 300 farm boys and girls into the University, we could have 300 farmers and their wives in for a farmers encampment at the same time. This would entail more expense, but I believe would be immensely worth while from the standpoint of making our college and University a service institution to our State, as well as tying the people and the University closer together.

I am enclosing some photographs taken at camp last year, and this year. May I have this album of pictures returned?

Thank you very much for your support and co-operation.

Sincerely,

NEVADA EXTENSION SERVICE.

Robert G. Foster,
Assistant Director.

RGF:BA

POULTRY

IVINS

c. Conclusion.

Club work in Nevada is gradually coming back to where it was while Mr. Collins was here. The most discouraging feature is not the negligence on the part of the club members to do their work, nor the dearth of available boys and girls, nor public support, but rather changes of agents and lapses without agents in districts where club work has been conducted. Rural resident leadership has helped to reduce the fluctuations caused by this, but not enough to eliminate serious setbacks in the work.

By the end of 1926 Nevada should have done the following things in club work, if agents continue permanently in the present territory:

1. Standardized the type of literature and reporting methods used.
2. Developed definite yearly prizes for different phases of club work.
3. Be reaching a minimum ten percent annually of all farm boys and girls in the state through Club work.
4. Have permanently established and financed a State Club Camp at the University Farm.

Poultry

Flying

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Department of Agriculture
and Agricultural Extension
Administration

Publication Office
United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

This report form is to be filled by county extension workers, with assistance, if necessary, of the county agent, club agent, and other persons who have had direct contact with the farmers.

NAME

DATE

REPORT FOR YEAR

HOME ECONOMICS



Home Economics

Poultry

Living

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State NEVADA County _____
Report of MARY E. STILWELL County _____ Agent _____
(Name) (Title)
From NOVEMBER 1, 1923 to DECEMBER 1, 1924.

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 _____ State Extension Director.

Poultry
Swine

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—changes and development.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed, and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
 - (a) Soils
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) { Horticulture
Home gardens
Beautification of home grounds } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (f) Animal husbandry
 - (g) { Dairy husbandry
Home dairy } (including diseases and insects).
 - (h) { Poultry husbandry
Home poultry }

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained.....		16	9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members.....		4	10
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....		40	11
12. Number of different farms visited.....		10	12
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....		2081	13
14. Number of different homes visited.....		614	14
15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	{(a) Office.....	1114	15
	{(b) Telephone.....	2722	
16. Number of days agent spent in office.....		401 ³ / ₂	
17. Number of days agent spent in field.....		785 ¹ / ₂	17
18. Number of individual letters written.....		4606	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	{(a) Community.....	4	19
	{(b) County.....	2	
20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders.....	{(a) Number.....	51	20
	{(b) Leaders in attendance.....	200	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	{(a) Number.....	984	21
	{(b) Attendance.....	15396	
22. Farmers' institutes ² held.....	{(a) Number.....	0	22
	{(b) Attendance.....	0	
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	{(a) Number.....	0	23
	{(b) Attendance.....	0	
24. Junior club encampments held:		0	24
(a) Number.....		0	
(b) Attendance by club members.....	{(1) Boys.....	49	
	{(2) Girls.....	93	
(c) Total attendance.....		596	
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	{(a) Number.....	332	25
	{(b) Attendance.....	11813	
26. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	{(a) Lantern slides.....	0	26
	{(b) Motion pictures.....	9	
	{(c) Charts.....	32	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating.	Number of local leaders assisting. ¹	Days specialists helped.	Days agent devoted to projects.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year. ²	Meetings at result demonstrations.		Method-demonstration meetings.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices. ²
						Number.	Attendance.	Number. ²	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(m)
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry.....	6	7	2	14	6	2	27	8	134	3	74	218
27. Soils.....												27
28. Farm crops.....												28
29. { Horticulture—home gardens..... { Beautification of home grounds.....	14	11	2½	25	70	2	34	7	351	10	252	118
30. Forestry.....												30
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.....				½								31
32. Animal husbandry.....	2	0	1	5						4	34	32
33. Dairy husbandry—home dairy.....	6	4	1	9	40	1	14	4	64	1	10	98
34. Poultry husbandry—home poultry.....	13	6	7	20	29	5	129	14	271	5	45	42
35. { Rural engineering..... { Rural engineering—home.....	5	5	1	4½	38	4	39	2	8	0	0	59
36. Agricultural economics—home marketing.....	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37. Foods.....	31	30	2	126	259	49	584	67	1002	12	196	469
38. Nutrition.....	39	37	33	195½	58	105	2014	150	4357	28	859	380
39. Clothing.....	32	31	0	146	413	102	1416	147	1129	5	164	361
40. Home management.....	11	11	2½	35	190	35	344	20	142	1	10	230
41. House furnishings.....	21	22	½	66½	125	41	273	62	666	3	217	190
42. Home health and sanitation.....	10	10	12	37	153	70	1687	39	397	22	324	195
43. Community activities.....	25	24	0	49½	67	4	83	71	240	72	4679	0
44. Miscellaneous.....	21	23	3	146½	184	50	273	14	213	100	2936	326
TOTAL.....	232	214	68½	867½	1626	468	6890	597	8840	263	9726	2468

¹ The total of this column need not check with question 4, page 4, since one leader may assist with two or more projects.
² The information in this column should check with the information reported under the corresponding questions on the following pages.

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

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

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

HORTICULTURE.

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

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

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

FORESTRY.

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

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

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

RODENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ² INSECT AND ANIMAL PESTS.

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

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

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

Poultry

Swine

LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹
138. Number of method demonstrations given						138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way						139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year						140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations						141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations						142
143. Number of junior clubs ²						143
144. Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys					144
	(b) Girls					
145. Number of members completing	(a) Boys					145
	(b) Girls					
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed						146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year						147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year						148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time						149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks						150
151. Number of animals discarded						151
152. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year						152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc						153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year						154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs						155

¹ Indicate by name.

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

RURAL ENGINEERING.

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

167. Number of method demonstrations given 167

168. Number of result demonstrations started or under way 168

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

170. Number of farms installing drainage systems this year 170

171. Acres drained 171

172. Number of farms installing irrigation systems this year 172

173. Acres irrigated 173

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

175. Acres on which soil erosion was so prevented 175

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

183. Number of buildings involved in preceding question 183

(a) Barns
 (b) Hog houses
 (c) Poultry houses
 (d) Silos
 (e) Other

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

185. Acres of land so cleared 185

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

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

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Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

194. Number of members enrolled... { (a) Boys..... } 194
 { (b) Girls..... }

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

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

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

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

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

CREDIT.

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

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

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

MARKETING.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY
 FINE

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

¹ Indicate name over column.

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	12	} 215
	(b) Juniors.....	1	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	(a) Women.....	166	} 216
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
217. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	92	} 217
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
218. Number of method demonstrations given.....		151	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	92	} 219
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	83	} 220
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	(a) Women.....	6	} 221
	(b) Girls.....	6	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	58	} 222
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	(a) Women.....	96	} 223
	(b) Girls.....	17	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	(a) Women.....	94	} 224
	(b) Girls.....	17	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	(a) Women.....	80	} 225
	(b) Girls.....	8	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....		14	226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page.....		165	227

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

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

Poultry

FINE

FOODS—Continued.

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

228. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	16	} 228
	(b) Juniors.....	3	
229. Number of members enrolled in food preservation.....	(a) Women.....	273	} 229
	(b) Girls.....	48	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
230. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	227	} 230
	(b) Girls.....	19	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
231. Number of method demonstrations given.....		71	231
232. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	180	} 232
	(b) Girls.....	48	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
233. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	149	} 233
	(b) Girls.....	19	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
234. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	135	} 234
	(b) Girls.....	45	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
235. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving meats and fish this year.....	(a) Women.....	133	} 235
	(b) Girls.....	5	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
236. Number of homes providing better food storage for the first time.....		16	236
237. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preservation work reported on this page.....		304	237
238. List below amount of food preserved by club members completing:			238

Kind of food.	(1) Women.	(2) Girls.	(3) Boys.
(a) Fruits and vegetables canned..... quarts	20,233	963	0
(b) Meats and fish canned..... quarts	637	5	0
(c) Jelly and preserves made..... quarts	3,308	150½	0
(d) Fruit juices made..... quarts	40	0	0
(e) Pickles made..... quarts	1,195	19	0
(f) Fruits and vegetables dried..... pounds ²	135	0	0
(g) Meats cured..... pounds ²	2,191	759½	9

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

A great shortage of meat and vegetables this year, but more women turned in records. Meat cutting and canning demonstrations given late lastwinter - practices will be used at butchering time this year.

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

NUTRITION.

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

(Not Junior Club Work)

239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	15	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....	33	
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	93	} 240
	(b) Girls.....	990	
	(c) Boys.....	1004	
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	93	} 241
	(b) Girls.....	897	
	(c) Boys.....	890	
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		108	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	25	} 243
	(b) Girls.....	33	
	(c) Boys.....		
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	25	} 244
	(b) Girls.....	33	
	(c) Boys.....		
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	57	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	58	
	(c) Boys.....	42	
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	61	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		3	247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		79	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time.....		143	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		379	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		380	251

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

"Keep Growing Demonstration" (School child nutrition and care) Number of children handled increased 198%.
 Normal children increased 7%. Dangerously underweight children decreased 9%.

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

Poultry
 Irvins

CLOTHING.

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

252.	Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women	20	} 252
		(b) Juniors	24	
			295	
253.	Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	(a) Women	275	} 253
		(b) Girls	0	
		(c) Boys	257	
254.	Number of members completing.....	(a) Women	192	} 254
		(b) Girls	0	
		(c) Boys	160	
255.	Number of method demonstrations given.....		160	255
256.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women	221	} 256
		(b) Girls	272	
		(c) Boys	0	
257.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women	221	} 257
		(b) Girls	192	
		(c) Boys	0	
258.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	(a) Women	167	} 258
		(b) Girls	140	
		(c) Boys	0	
259.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	(a) Women	97	} 259
		(b) Girls	128	
		(c) Boys	0	
260.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	(a) Women	130	} 260
		(b) Girls	55	
261.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	(a) Women	15	} 261
		(b) Girls	25	
262.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	5	} 262
		(b) Girls	0	
263.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	34	} 263
		(b) Girls	0	
264.	Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	(a) Women	16	} 264
		(b) Girls	70	
265.	Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....		361	265
266.	Number of dress forms made this year by.....	(a) Women	78	} 266
		(b) Girls	0	
267.	Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	(a) Women	501	} 267
		(b) Girls	194	
268.	Number of undergarments made this year by.....	(a) Women	343	} 268
		(b) Girls	250	
269.	Number of hats made this year by.....	(a) Women	143	} 269
		(b) Girls	107	

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... 12 (b) Juniors..... 0 }	270
271. Number of members enrolled in home management	{ (a) Women..... 251 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	271
272. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... 208 (b) Girls..... 0 (c) Boys..... 0 }	272
273. Number of method demonstrations given	20	273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... 233 (b) Girls..... 0 }	274
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... 190 (b) Girls..... 0 }	275
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time	{ (a) Women..... 0 (b) Girls..... 0 }	276
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year	231	277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year	44	278
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time	{ (a) Women..... 10 (b) Girls..... 0 }	279
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time	{ (a) Women..... 4 (b) Girls..... 0 }	280
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page	230	281
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines..... 2	(f) Kitchen cabinets..... 13	
(b) Power washing machines..... 10	(g) Electric or gasoline irons..... 30	
(c) Fireless cookers..... 7	(h) Pressure cookers..... 52	
(d) Kitchen sinks..... 17	(i) Mop wringers..... 18	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners..... 27	(j) Small equipment..... 91	

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

Kitchens - 12

Bars of soap made - 14,286

Gallons of soap made 125

Oil stoves 6

Radio 3

Pieces of luster 600

Other devices 331

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

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

283. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	16	} 283
	(b) Juniors.....	1	
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	(a) Women.....	173	} 284
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
285. Number of members completing	(a) Women.....	113	} 285
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		28	286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	(a) Women.....	166	} 287
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	(a) Women.....	113	} 288
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	(a) Women.....	135	} 289
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	(a) Women.....	117	} 290
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	(a) Women.....	122	} 291
	(b) Girls.....	12	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	(a) Bedrooms.....	66	} 292
	(b) Living rooms.....	31	
	(c) Dining rooms.....	22	
	(d) Other rooms.....	41	
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		100	} 293
		190	

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

----- Pairs curtains - 50 -----

----- New rugs - 11 -----

----- Furniture refinished - 142 pieces -----

----- New furniture - 40 -----

----- Quilts and comforters -----

36

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

Report only this year's extension activities and results that are supported by records.
(Not Junior Clubs)

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women..... 6	} 294
	(b) Juniors..... 4	
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation.....	(a) Women..... 82	} 295
	(b) Girls..... 44	
	(c) Boys..... 55	
296. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women..... 82	} 296
	(b) Girls..... 35	
	(c) Boys..... 52	
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....	39	297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women..... 66	} 298
	(b) Girls..... 44	
	(c) Boys..... 55	
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women..... 66	} 299
	(b) Girls..... 35	
	(c) Boys..... 52	

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....	145	300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—		301
(a) Use of health score card..... 87	(f) Care of skin and hair..... 0	
(b) Good posture..... 48	(g) Home nursing..... 82	
(c) Prevention of colds..... 81	(h) First aid..... 82	
(d) Good elimination..... 90	(i)..... 0	
(e) Care of teeth..... 202	(j)..... 0	

302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?.....	(a) Yes..... Yes	} 302
<i>A good working agreement has just been adopted.</i>	(b) No.....	

SANITATION.

303. Number of homes installing sanitary closets or outhouses this year according to plans furnished.....	4	303
304. Number of homes screened for the first time.....	6	304
305. Number of homes following other methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes, and other insects for the first time.....	6	305
306. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the sanitation work reported on this page.....	195	306

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

All health work is coordinated with Nevada Public Health and Child Welfare Division. The county nurse takes care of the physical defects, etc. The health program is worked on the same day as the nutrition project. The county nurse has charge of all pre-school work.

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

Poultry

Twins

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

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

307.	Number of method demonstrations given.....	22	307
308.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	38	308
309.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	38	309
310.	Number of dwellings constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	1	310
311.	Number of dwellings remodeled this year according to plans furnished.....	2	311
312.	Number of sewage-disposal systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	4	312
313.	Number of water systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	13	313
314.	Number of heating systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	8	314
315.	Number of lighting systems installed this year according to plans furnished.....	9	315
316.	Number of poultry houses constructed this year according to plans furnished.....	3	316
317.	Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the rural-engineering work reported on this page.....	59	317

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

318.	Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	0	318
		(b) Juniors.....	0	
319.	Number of members enrolled in beautification of home grounds.....	(a) Women.....	0	319
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
320.	Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	0	320
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
321.	Number of method demonstrations given.....		0	321
322.	Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	0	322
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
323.	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	0	323
		(b) Girls.....	0	
		(c) Boys.....	0	
324.	Number of home grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		8	324
325.	Number of school and community grounds planted this year according to a landscape plan.....		1	325
326.	Number of homes painted or whitewashed this year as a result of instruction in beautification.....		21	326
327.	Total number of different homes beautifying home grounds this year.....		48	327

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

Six women have had flower gardens planned.

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

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

328. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	9	} 328
	(b) Juniors.....	1	
329. Number of members enrolled in home gardens.....	(a) Women.....	100	} 329
	(b) Girls.....	11	
	(c) Boys.....	4	
330. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	58	} 330
	(b) Girls.....	10	
	(c) Boys.....	2	
331. Number of method demonstrations given.....		7	331
332. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	80	} 332
	(b) Girls.....	11	
	(c) Boys.....	4	
333. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	58	} 333
	(b) Girls.....	10	
	(c) Boys.....	2	
334. Number of gardens involved in result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....	58	} 334
	(b) Girls.....	11	
	(c) Boys.....	4	
335. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing fruit trees this year.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 335
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
336. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.....	(a) Women.....	3	} 336
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
337. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing grapes this year.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 337
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
338. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in growing vegetables this year.....	(a) Women.....	55	} 338
	(b) Girls.....	10	
	(c) Boys.....	2	
339. Number of individuals saving improved stock or seed for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	10	} 339
	(b) Girls.....	5	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
340. Number of homes spraying or otherwise treating garden crops for diseases and insect pests for the first time.....		18	340
341. Number of individuals growing winter gardens for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	0	} 341
	(b) Girls.....	0	
	(c) Boys.....	0	
342. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-garden work reported on this page.....		70	342

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

Due to a shortage of water the garden project was a total failure except in Washoe Valley, Verdi, and Anderson. A few garden tours.

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

HOME POULTRY.

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

343. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women 4	} 343
	(b) Juniors 0	
344. Number of members enrolled in home poultry.....	(a) Women 23	} 344
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
345. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women 23	} 345
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
346. Number of method demonstrations given.....	14	346
347. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women 37	} 347
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
348. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women 29	} 348
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
349. Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	(a) Women 1450	} 349
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
350. Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by.....	(a) Women 689.00	} 350
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
351. Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time.....	(a) Women 4	} 351
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
352. Number of homes culling flocks for the first time.....	24	352
353. Number of birds in these flocks.....	1267	353
354. Number of birds discarded.....	360	354
355. Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time.....	10	355
356. Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year.....	(a) Women 29	} 356
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
357. Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year.....	3	357
358. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year.....	(a) Women 34	} 358
	(b) Girls 0	
	(c) Boys 0	
359. Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry.....	37	359
360. Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time.....	10	360
361. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page.....	42	361

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

Many home improvements made with poultry money.

Three flocks vaccinated for chicken cholera

Eggs sold by 22 women - 9,424 dozen - \$5326.00

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

HOME DAIRY.

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

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

362. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... <u>4</u> } 362
	{ (b) Juniors..... 0 }
363. Number of members enrolled in home-dairy work	{ (a) Women..... 40 } 363
	{ (b) Girls..... 0 }
	{ (c) Boys..... 0 }
364. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... 40 } 364
	{ (b) Girls..... 0 }
	{ (c) Boys..... 0 }
365. Number of method demonstrations given.....	4 365
366. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... 40 } 366
	{ (b) Girls..... 0 }
	{ (c) Boys..... 0 }
367. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... 40 } 367
	{ (b) Girls..... 0 }
	{ (c) Boys..... 0 }
368. Number of cows or calves in result demonstrations raised or managed by.....	{ (a) Women..... 38 } 368
	{ (b) Girls..... 0 }
	{ (c) Boys..... 0 }
369. Number of homes feeding better dairy rations for the first time.....	10 369
370. Number of homes adopting better practices in the sanitary production and care of milk this year.....	4 370
371. Number of homes adopting better practices in butter or cheese making this year.....	30 371
372. Number of pounds of butter made	2985 372
373. Number of pounds of cheese made	62 373
374. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-dairy work reported on this page.....	98 374

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

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

Poultry
Living

HOME MARKETING.

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

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

375. Number of method demonstrations given..... 375
 376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

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

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

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

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

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

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

One club just established a "Thrift Shop" or a Woman's Exchange.

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	(a) ¹	(b) ¹	(c) ¹	
	Community	Recreation	Handwork	
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²				
{ (a) Women.....	2	4	18	} 379
{ (b) Juniors.....				
380. Number of members enrolled.....				
{ (a) Women.....	66	104	272	} 380
{ (b) Girls.....				
{ (c) Boys.....				
381. Number of members completing.....				
{ (a) Women.....	66	75	256	} 381
{ (b) Girls.....				
{ (c) Boys.....				
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....	6	8	29	382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....				
{ (a) Women.....	67	4	272	} 383
{ (b) Girls.....				
{ (c) Boys.....				
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				
{ (a) Women.....	67	4	180	} 384
{ (b) Girls.....				
{ (c) Boys.....				
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....				
{ (a) Women.....	2 com. Halls	4 Com.	529	} 385
{ (b) Girls.....				
{ (c) Boys.....				
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....		75	251	386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

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

Poultry
 Twins

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Poultry

Swine

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 ADULT WORK

- in -

(Home and Community Projects)

-for-

1 9 2 4

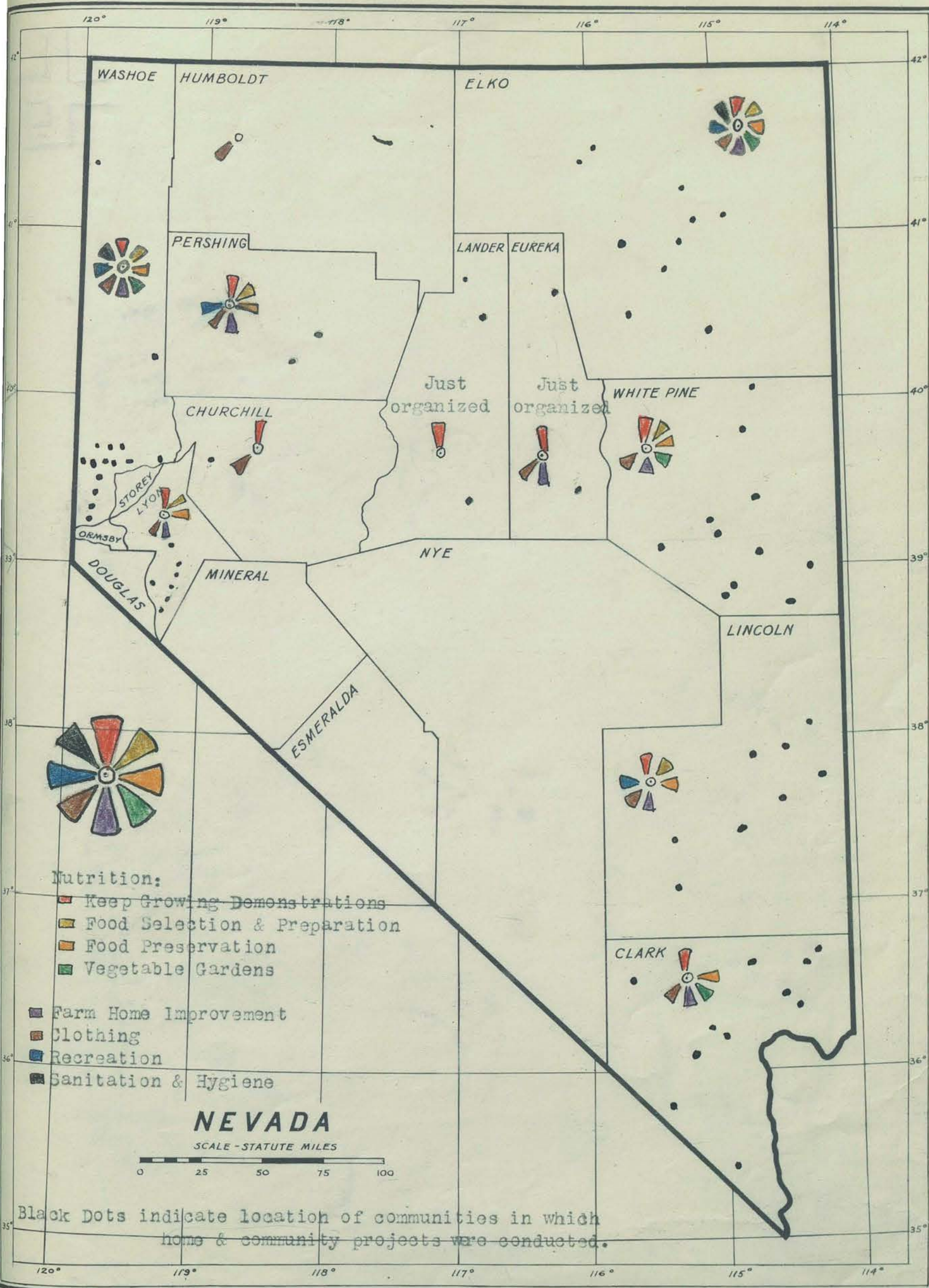
by

Mary E. Stilwell,

Assistant Director.

Poultry

Swine



Poultry

Wings

SUPERVISION OF HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

1924 an Unusual Year. 1924 has been a rather trying and disturbed year for the home side of Extension Work. In the first place we have had the worst drought in the authentic history of Nevada. This played sad havoc with some phases of the Nutrition project, utterly ruining most of our gardens and leaving very little for canning. The drought brought with it a severe financial stringency, which seriously affected the larger phases of our Home Improvement project. It takes at least a few dollars to do much in home improvement, and cash was simply not to be had in most sections of the State this year.

A Good percent of Goals Reached in Spite of Handicaps. Despite these facts we have reached and surpassed a majority of our goals in the nutrition project and a fair proportion of our goals in home improvement. These results are due almost entirely to the faithful, persistent work of the women agents; for the assistant director was forced to take a four month sick leave from June to September, and so was of mighty little help right in the height of the working season.

The Value of Comparing Goals and Results. Coming back to work after such an absence and finding that many of the results we had hoped for had simply evaporated due to the unfavorable dry season, and perhaps a little to the lack of some one at the State Office who was constantly encouraging and helping out a bit here and there to keep the whole project in good balance; - Well, there was a good deal of black discouragement over the things "Left undone that should have been done". Finally, in sheer desperation to see just how badly we had failed, the assistant director took the 1924 supervision plan of work containing the State goals for the year and the statistical result summary for 1924, and sat down to coldly and critically compare them.

Much to her surprise she found that despite all our handicaps we have met and somewhat surpassed most of our goals, and those we have failed to reach can in all truth be credited to the effects of our drought. This is an added proof of the benefits of having definite goals at the beginning of the year and checking up on them at the end, as sometimes it proves that your work is not as bad as you thought. A tabulation of goals and results will be found attached to this section of the report.

Keeping up the Morale. But beyond these proofs of definite physical accomplishment, and of vastly more importance to the rural population of Nevada in this time of discouragement, has been the mental stimulus and optimism of project group work that has helped maintain the morale of the individual and the family in the face of the tremendous temptation to just give up to the "Dry Weather Blues and let things go hang.

It is in such periods that do indeed try men's souls, that the whole family is dependent on the courage and faith of Mother to hold them together and keep them pegging away. In the last few weeks many mothers have confided to me that they just never could have kept up under the load

Poultry

HIVING

if it had not been for the project group meetings. Misery does find comfort in companionship, and above all to have the agent come in from outside, telling of how other communities were managing to pull through, and above all putting these discouraged women to work on something practical as an outlet to their pent up emotions was indeed a blessed relief. I don't think any of us realized before how much leadership and companionship can mean in times of real hard luck. The results have greatly strengthened our local organizations.

NEVADA'S HOME AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

1924 General Plans and Results

Goals

1. To concentrate attention on the major projects of Nutrition and Home Improvement.
2. To actively push the work of securing an adequate food supply for both nutritional and economic reasons; our goal being -
 - a. Adequate milk supply
 - b. Farm Home Gardens
 - c. Food preservation adequate for winter months.

Results

1. This has been done. Nutrition work has spread from 7 communities in three counties to 33 communities in seven counties. Home Improvement has also received a much bigger share of attention although money shortage has cut down results. Clothing, formerly our major project, is gradually taking a secondary place. Goal results - 100%.
2. We have failed to reach more than 30% of this goal due to the severe drought. It is pretty hard to persuade folks to buy cows for home milk supply when there is no feed or water. And gardens just won't grow in Nevada without water, and the shipped in fruit and vegetables are prohibitive in price. Despite all this we have a few more cows, and a few gardens did weather through and 25,000 quarts of food was canned by demonstrators for winter use, and besides this there is an active realization among a good proportion of the population that such things are necessary. Our biggest problem is to win the men agents over to a sincere cooperation in the home garden, home cow campaigns. We hope for a little better success for the coming year. A fairly good year will bring real results along these lines next year.

Poultry

Swine

Goals

3. Place an increased responsibility on community organizations and project leaders for various phases of project work, the county agent acting as a clearing house and source of inspiration, but the project leaders assuming more responsibility for arranging meetings, securing demonstrations, obtaining records and reports of results.

Results

3. Marked improvement in the use of local leaders has been secured in Washoe and Elko Counties. Fully 50% of the meetings are carried on by project leaders, most of the responsibility for reports being carried by them. The other two districts have made some real progress but their very scattered population and the newness of the work must defer results. Real project leader work in pioneer districts can only be the results of three or four years work in training leaders and in preparing the public mind to be willing to receive their help.

Specific Project Plans

GoalsI. HOME & COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

1. Nutrition

- A. Family food selection and preparation; (1) 10% increase in number of families adopting improved food habits. This means 111 families in 1924.

(2) Extend this work from 4 to 7 counties.

(3) Preparation of at least three subject matter bulletins.

ResultsI. HOME & COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

1. Nutrition

- A. 165 families adopted improved food habits, principally increased use of milk, vegetables, and fruits.

Goal results - 148%.

304 families canned over 25,000 quarts of vegetables and fruits for winter use.

(2) Project extended to 7 counties.
Goal results - 100%.

(3) 2 subject matter bulletins prepared:
"Vegetable Gardens"
"Nevada Prize Vegetable Cookery Recipes"
Bulletin on Hot School Lunch deferred because of illness of Assistant Director.
Goal results - 66%.

Poultry

Swine

GoalsResults

B. Keep Growing Demonstrations
 (1) 10% increase in number of children completing, i.e., 938 children completing.

(2) Increase the proportion of normal children 5%.

(3) Decrease the proportion of dangerously underweight children 5%.

C. Hot Supplement to School Lunch.
 10% increase in number of schools reached, i.e. 11 schools.

D. Special Diet Problems.
 Cut down this work to minimum because of demands on time of Assistant Director who acts as Nutrition Specialist - only cases specially recommended by local agents to be handled.

E. Adequate Food Supply.
 (1) Farm Home Gardens.
 a. 10% increase in home garden demonstrations, i.e. 50.
 b. At least 2 demonstrations in each county.

(2) Adequate Milk Supply
 5% increase in number of families having an adequate milk supply, and a Milk Week in most counties.

B. Keep Growing Demonstrations.
 (1) 1847 children completing.
 Goal results - 198%.

(2) Increased the proportion of normal children 7%.
 Goal results - 140%.

(3) Decreased the proportion of dangerously underweight children 9%.
 Goal results - 180%.

C. Hot Supplement to School Lunch.
 Results 8 schools.
 Goal results 73%.

D. Special Diet Problems.
 Work decreased about 75%.
 Goal reached.

E. Adequate Food Supply.
 (1) Farm Home Gardens.
 a. 70 demonstrations completed.
 Goal reached by 140%.

b. Goal reached in 4 counties through efforts of three women agents. The men agents did not carry on the work in any of their counties. As there are two counties not reached by women agents, the cooperation of the men agents is absolutely necessary.

(2) Adequate Milk Supply.
 The money shortage and the danger from Foot & Mouth Disease made importation of dairy cattle impossible. A few families have secured a family cow by bringing in one of their better range cows.

A Milk Week was held in Clark County.
 Goal results estimated at about 10%.

Poultry

Swine

Goals

(3) Meat Utilization.

A meat cookery recipe contest in the Fall to stimulate interest in the use of the vitamin rich glandular organs and canning of meats for summer supply where refrigeration is impossible.

2. Home Improvement.

- A. 10% increase in number of families installing labor saving equipment, i.e. 100.
- B. 10% increase in the number of homes improving one or more rooms, i. e. 100.

3. Clothing.

- A. To reduce the amount of clothing work till it occupies its rightful place as a minor project.
- B. Prepare new illustrative material cooperating with home and mail order firms.

4. Recreation.

- A. Put more responsibility in local leaders.
- B. Prepare a song and yell book for use of adults and club members: also special recreation programs, stunts, etc. for use of agents.

Results

(3) Meat Utilization.

Because of the illness of the Assistant Director, and the severe money shortage due to Nevada's fight against the Foot & Mouth Disease, this work had to be postponed till 1925.
Goal results 0.

2. Home Improvement.

- A. 231 families installed labor saving equipment. This in spite of the severe hard times. We are proud of our 231% goal results!
- B. 186 homes improved one or more rooms. This in spite of severe money shortage. Again we are proud of our 186% goal results.

3. Clothing.

- A. This has been accomplished, although clothing in the three new counties is rightfully a major project.
- B. Due to money shortage this has had to be deferred.
Goal results about 50%.

4. Recreation.

- A. Gradually being brought about. Results about 80%.
- B. Song and yell book prepared: but nothing else due to illness of Assistant Director.
Goal results 50%.

GoalsII. SANITATION & HEALTH

1. Draw up plans for fly-proof privies, septic tanks, and water systems.
2. Try to complete Preston & Lund safe community water systems.

3. Home Nursing.
To continue work in Elko County. Have course standardized for printing.

III. CLUB WORK

1. Greater diversification of subject matter - Food Preservation, Gardening, Home Improvement, Hot School Lunch, as well as the now prevailing Clothing Project.
2. More responsibility placed on local leaders so that the agents can handle more club work.

ResultsII. SANITATION AND HEALTH

1. Plans for septic and water systems completed - Work of installation hampered by financial condition. Goal results - 66.
2. After a severe struggle with local politicians, plans were finally made for these water systems, and the local leaders secured the necessary names on petitions for a bond election, and then carried the election by a big majority. Now the fight is to make the County Commissioners issue the bonds, which, contrary to all law, they refuse to do. We have hopes of final victory.

Besides this, 4 sewage disposal systems were installed.

Goal results - 80%.

3. Home Nursing.
Course continued in Elko County, spreading to two new communities. Course is not yet quite ready for printing. Goal results - 85%.

III. CLUB WORK

1. Diversification is very gradually developing. 1 Garden Club, 1 Home Improvement Club, 1 Food Preservation Club, and 30 Clothing Clubs were carried on.
2. The local leaders improved quite noticeably in their ability to assume leadership. However, this work must continue till they assume responsibility for having all records turned in. Considering all conditions, we believe the goal in this work was reached.

Poultry

Swine

ORGANIZATION

Territory Covered. Due to a $\frac{1}{4}$ cent cut in the Humboldt appropriation, made principally to establish a reputation for economy, it was necessary to withdraw the woman agent for this county. Now the county wants the women's work established again; but the state office will be very reluctant to re-establish such work until certain that the appropriation is permanent. It takes three or four years work in a county to get results, and any shorter period of time is a waste of money as well as time. On the other hand, late this year Eureka and Lander counties were added to the Home and Community side of the work, as explained elsewhere. This gives nine counties officially carrying on Home and Community but only in seven counties has the work been carried on long enough to warrant including in this report.

Local Leadership. Our greatest progress in local leadership has been the diversification of leadership, spreading the responsibility around a larger group of women and so arousing greater interest, and avoiding overworking the few outstanding leaders; thus conserving their unusual ability for future use. This development of leader material is the result of slow, persistent work and cannot be expected for another year or two in our newly organized districts. However, throughout the State the idea of leader responsibility is gradually taking hold and extension work should reap the benefit in the next two or three years.

In the closely settled districts of Washoe County I believe it has reached an almost ideal state. Groups of from six to fifteen local leaders meet once or twice a month in the agent's office for an all day training class, and in turn reproduce the work and collect the records in an efficient manner. It is a matter of real pride to themselves and to us.

Elko County has made excellent progress in local leader responsibility. However, here the distances are too great to make frequent local leader classes possible. The leaders' instructions have to be given at private conferences.

Long distances make this true of most of the rest of the State. It is a constant factor not to be overcome in sparsely settled Nevada. It is just one of our natural handicaps to which we must make adjustment. But it does mean a greater demand on the agents' time for personal instructions and travel, and much greater expense. However, as leadership develops we find leaders are able to receive instruction for two or even three lessons in advance and they work hard to perfect their technique. Technical processes are best handled in this way, the agent giving the basic theory instructions at her lectures.

On the other hand there is a growing willingness among the rural women to receive instruction from local leaders. This was very far from the case two or three years ago. Prophets in their own neighborhoods had very little standing as local leaders.

Checking over Expansion. Despite our best efforts to avoid too rapid expansion we confess we have been guilty of it.

In the southeastern district, which is ~~much~~ too large for one agent to handle, there was too large a club enrollment, and therefore a low percentage of completion. Also too many adult projects taken up. In this district it is necessary to work on a seasonal basis, therefore project work

Poultry

Swine

should be planned in short units, finished up, and records collected before the agent leaves. Only about one, or at most one adult and club project should be carried on at one time in each community. As soon as possible this inhumanely large district must be divided; putting White Pine County into a northern district and leaving Clark and Lincoln Counties to one man and one woman agent.

We were forced to expand the Pershing-Lyon district by adding the two large, sparsely settled range counties of Eureka and Lander. This move was necessary to save accumulated funds from reverting to the State, but it was a great injustice to Miss Lane, the agent involved. The distances are enormous and the scattered population very hard to reach. It resulted in an overcrowded schedule under which no one could get excellent results.

The Need of a Woman Agent. Here again as soon as possible the district must be divided. Another woman agent would make possible the re-distributing of the State, so that both these agents would be relieved. But financially we see no hopes of this relief for another two years unless the federal government awakes to the fact that Nevada is the last truly pioneer State and is a real missionary field, and so awards additional Federal funds on that basis. Otherwise the only solution to the problem is to do a very small amount of work in each county, do it well, get really definite results accomplished, and ignore the rest of the work that is crying to be done.

Meanwhile the Assistant Director must help out in these two large districts by going into various communities in the absence of the agent and doing specialist and local agents' work in Nutrition, Gardens, and Home Improvement. Her enforced absence from illness worked a real hardship on these two agents.

Personnel. Nevada has been very fortunate in retaining the service of all four of her well trained women agents. Two agents have been with us over three years, the other two a little over a year and a half. In this type of Western State it takes about three years before an agent knows her territory and people, and can begin to get real results. We are prayerfully hoping that we may be delivered from sudden matrimony, and enticing offers from other districts, and that we may be wise enough to plan the work in these large districts so as to conserve the physical health and mental poise of our present agents. In Nevada, with our vast territory and few workers, it is a constant temptation to exceed the limits of both. Since the assistant director's return from her sick leave it has been her constant thought to devise means of preventing a similar occurrence among the women agents by insisting on a sensible limit to work and sufficient rest and recreation. This really is a serious problem with us.

PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION

Due to illness practically no work was done by the Assistant Director in program analysis. The two large districts needed this assistance badly. We hope another year may see our plans more nearly carried out in this respect.

Poultry

Wings

Program Determination. Considerable influence has been brought to bear throughout the year in the matter of program determination, specific suggestion regarding the amount and kind of work to be taken up has been given the agents, Farm Bureau directors, and local leaders. A majority of annual meetings will be attended.

OFFICE WORK ---- RECORD OF REPORTS

50% of the agents have made a marked improvement in systematic record keeping and report work, and their whole work shows the direct beneficial results. The other 50% need more personal help and encouragement, and have the best possible spirit, so the rest is bound to come. Due to absence of the Assistant Director this phase of supervision suffered this year, but we will hope to make up for it in 1925.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Cooperation with other agencies doing similar work within the State has made real progress during the year. On nutrition and health work a written agreement has been entered into with the Nevada Public Health Association defining the field of Nutrition covered by the Extension service and the field of health education and removal of physical defects to be handled by the Public Health nurses. In one county the Public Health nurse is helping to put hot school lunches into 13 rural schools which we have not as yet reached.

The State Department of Education is taking an increasing interest in our Keep Growing demonstrations and endorsing its adoption in the schools. School districts have been most favorable to purchase of scales, etc., to facilitate the work. There is a growing willingness in the urban schools to accept the same standards of adequate diet for school children and to summarize their growth statistics so that the statistics throughout the State may be comparable.

The University of Nevada School of Education asked our cooperation in giving a course in Extension Work in the summer school, in which Nutrition, Home Improvement, and Club work were explained to the rural teachers of the State. Several lectures on the subjects are given to Normal students each year. All this means greater understanding and cooperation from our rural teachers.

The Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs has appointed Assistant Director Stilwell State chairman of their newly organized American Home Section, and has sent to each club outlines, which she has prepared, for three Home Improvement meetings covering Family feeding, Kitchen improvement, and Living room improvement. The help of our women agents and illustrative material has been pledged by this office and already calls are coming in for this assistance. At each of the two district conferences of Federated clubs held this fall, a half day session was devoted to Extension work and all delegates agreed that the reports given by the little rural Homemakers' clubs showed the best results of any submitted. An exhibit was put on at each of these district conferences featuring various phases of Extension work and received much favorable comment.

Poultry

Living

At the Annual Potato and Apple Show, Washoe County put on a Homemakers' Exhibit and fair that was really the center of attraction. This reached a large number of so called "Hard headed" business men who formerly were inclined to doubt the wisdom of women's work.

The men of the local and State Farm Bureau are rallying to the cause of Home work and Club work in a heartwarming manner, finally realizing that the lack of permanent homes has been Nevada's past mistake and that on this foundation must rest her future progress.

OUTLOOK FOR 1925

Our plans for 1925 are to continue the emphasis of nutrition and home improvement as the major project, bending every effort to secure a nearer approach to an adequate local supply of perishable food supplies, to establish the Canning budget as a basis for food preservation, and to try out in a few localities the Family Feeding score card.

The Keep Growing demonstration for school children will continue with increased cooperation from schools and Health organizations.

Our Home Improvement efforts will be concentrated in having in each district at least one demonstration in each of the following: planning a new house, remodeling an old house, sewage disposal system, water system. Besides this miscellaneous help will be given in securing labor saving devices, and Home Improvement Week will be celebrated in May in cooperation with the Federated Clubs, Home Beautiful Movement, etc.

For the rest we hope to systematize our report and record work and to conserve our agents' strength and time by undertaking a smaller amount of carefully planned work. We want also to increase the efficiency of Result Demonstrations by better follow up work, complete records, and more carefully worked out publicity.

Poultry

Ivins

Elko, Nevada,
December 31, 1924.

Miss Mary E. Stilwell,
Assistant Director Agricultural Extension Service,
University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Miss Stilwell,

According to your request of recent date, I am submitting a report of the work accomplished under the Home Improvement Project during the year 1924, of which I was chosen chairman at our annual convention in Reno in January.

When this convention assembled those in charge of the farm bureau and extension work realized the crying need for better homes throughout the country, and more especially the far western States, where all too often the strife to redeem new land and buy the necessary equipment and livestock with which to accomplish it, has left very little for the building of a home. These early pioneer struggles are largely past now, and a big effort should be made to awaken among our people a desire for and determination to improve their homes. Therefore, it was decided to emphasize the work in our State by creating a special department to work with the home demonstration agents to bring about the result desired - hence my appointment as State chairman, with the following report to submit.

I at once realized the magnitude of the work I had assumed and gave the matter very serious consideration, as I knew that the only way I had to reach the people was through correspondence. The following plan was finally evolved, and on May 7 was submitted to the chairman of the Home Improvement Project in each County in the State, with the request that she in turn send a copy to each community worker in her County.

The plan follows; that each Homemakers' Club appoint a chairman of this project in her organization whose duty it would be to arouse interest in home improvement in her community; that each organization be asked to offer three prizes (preferably some one of the articles listed in our Home Convenience bulletin) for the best papers submitted on "What I have done to improve my home in 1924"; the best three papers from each community were then to be sent to the County chairman to compete for three prizes to be offered by the County Farm Bureau Board; from this collection of papers one from each County was to be sent to the State chairman to compete for the one prize offered by the State, which we decided would be a twenty-six piece set of Community silver, Patrician design, and we thought this would satisfy the desire for something beautiful as well as practical in most any farm home.

The duplicate number or nom de plume method of signing papers was advocated so that absolute fairness in judging papers would be assured in community, county and State papers. The following score card was also adopted throughout:

Poultry

Swine

Work accomplished	75%
Story	20%
Attractiveness of Presentation	5%

The first letter sent out brought quite a number of inquiries, and I thought the idea was going over big, but you know farmers' wives are a notoriously busy bunch, and in spite of some ten or twelve letters to each worker I haven't a very big report to make. I will say, however, that I am sure many, many homes have been reached and improved by our efforts of which no report has been given because farm women are so prone to underestimate their own accomplishments and think them not worth while.

Then, too, our first letter did not go out until May 7, and so our work was late in getting started. I sincerely believe, however, that the women have been awakened to a sense of their opportunities and if the plan is carried out another year, the reported result will be many times what I have to offer now.

In order to give all counties as long as possible to complete their work, our contest does not really close until January 15, and I know of two counties, who are contesting, whose papers have not been received yet. However, we had submitted --

In Elko County	5 papers
Pershing	4
White Pine	2
Churchill	1

which so far leaves but four papers to compete for our State prize. But as you know "Mighty Oaks from tiny acorns grow", and so I am sure it will be with our work if we just don't "weaken".

Very sincerely,
 (signed)
 Mrs. L. F. Hatch, State Chairman,
 Home Improvement Project,
 Elko, Nevada.

See report of Flora McElhinney, Elko County, Nevada, for one of the leading reports submitted in this contest.

Poultry

Fring

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

Cecil W. Creel

Director

NUTRITION SPECIALIST'S REPORT

Mary E. Stilwell,

Assistant-Director, acting as
Half-time Nutrition Specialist.

Poultry

Swine

NEVADA NUTRITION PROJECT REPORT 1924

by

Mary E. Stilwell

Assistant Director and Nutrition Specialist

Nutrition project work in Nevada during 1924 has been confined to four sub-projects:

1. "Keep Growing Demonstrations" - a project in the nutrition and care of school children.
2. "Family Feeding Problems", i.e., selection and preparation of food.
3. Hot supplement to school lunch.
4. Adequate food supply.

The first mentioned project, the "Keep Growing Demonstrations", is our major project and all the other phases of nutrition work have been made subservient and contributory to it, on the theory that the nutrition and health conditions of the school children are good indices to the general nutrition and health of the community, and that the welfare of their children is the most powerful motivating force available for the average family.

The work during this year has expanded from four to seven counties. The first goal was to increase by 15% the number of children handled. Those finishing the demonstration have increased over a hundred percent. The second goal was to increase the normal children 5%; they increased 7%. The third goal was to decrease the dangerously underweight children 5%; they have decreased 9%. And above and beyond these concrete results is the gradual but very real change in family living habits that cannot be measured on an exact percentage basis.

We believe the success of this project is due to three things:

1. Focusing attention on a very few vital and specific points.
 - a. 1 Quart of milk daily.
 - b. 2 Vegetables daily.
 - c. Cooked mush for breakfast.
 - d. 10 hours sleep.
2. The use of local leaders, careful training, and constant guidance and encouragement.
3. Insistence on community cooperation.
 - a. Support of local organization of parents.
 - b. Group conferences with mothers.
 - c. Cooperation of school secured by local organization.
 - d. Publicity.

Poultry

Twins

Our greatest problem from now on is to keep up with the rapid expansion of the work, on our very limited funds and four workers. This will necessitate -

1. Increasing use of local leaders and local organizations.
2. Rigid simplification of the work, down to the bare essentials.
3. Cooperation of all possible agencies.

In this last respect we are most hopeful, as we have just completed a working agreement with the Public Health Association to supplement our efforts by combining with us in a joint Nutrition and Health Project. We have the school people really interested, and in most instances, anxious to cooperate. During the year we hope to reach outgoing Normal students, our future teachers, with a few hours of specific training. We are systematically canvassing all women's clubs, Parent-Teachers' Associations, etc., for active support and assistance in securing cooperation and avoiding duplication of effort.

2. "Family Feeding Problems" is the usual course of project demonstrations in selection and preparation of foods. This project is steadily increasing by being shifted, for at least part of the year, into the local leaders' hands. Long distances reduce typical local leaders' training classes into small conferences. It is truly a case of "where two or three are gathered together", but these local leaders now are able to carry on from one to three demonstration lessons between the agent's visits and render real assistance in the follow-up work, i.e., actually getting the habits adopted. Our bulletin on Prize Vegetable Recipes has been printed as a result of a State wide contest put on jointly by the University of Nevada and the State Farm Bureau.

3. "Hot Supplement to school lunches" is steadily but slowly progressing. We believe we will surpass the goal of a 10% increase. The pint jar method is steadily growing in favor, i.e., a pint jar of any food - milk, cocoa, or stew brot from home and reheated in a pail or pressure cooker on the old flat top school stove. This one idea donated by a bright ranch woman solves many vexing social and financial questions in this work.

4. "Adequate Food Supply". This project has suffered dolefully from the most severe drought in Nevada's history. Promising gardens dried up and blew away. There was little use of talking additional cows when there was little pasture and less hay. And it really is hard to can when there is nothing growing. But this drought is just a passing phase. That the fundamental idea in securing an adequate food supply is slowing but steadily growing is shown by the occasional excellent garden that survived and the well stock cellars that exist in favored localities.

NUTRITION PROJECT
"KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATIONS"

CARRIED ON DURING 1923 - 1924
BY THE
EXTENSION DIVISION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

MARY E. STILWELL
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Poultry

Living

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

1923 - 1924.

For the past two years the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada has been cooperating with the various communities of the State in carrying on demonstrations in child nutrition and care.

The name "Keep Growing Demonstrations" gives the fundamental idea of the work. The following reports show the results obtained during the school year of 1923-1924.

What is a Keep Growing Demonstration? It is a definitely planned and executed piece of work carried on by a community (i. e. the children, the school and the parents) cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Division to "demonstrate" or prove three things.

1. That to "Keep Growing" an average or "normal" amount each year in relation to the age and height is an excellent sign of positive good health.
2. That there is an uncomfortably high percent of Nevada children who have failed to "Keep Growing" and are now seriously and even dangerously below the accepted standards of good health for the average child. This is not only a present and future health menace, but is a serious handicap in school work and a constant financial loss through unnecessary sickness.
3. That a vast majority of Nevada children can and will start gaining and thereafter "Keep Growing" when they become interested enough in their own physical welfare to make them eat enough sensible food, such as fresh milk, vegetables and milk, and get enough sleep.

How is a Keep Growing Demonstration carried on?

1. With the assistance of the Extension Division, each child is weighed and measured and a brief examination of teeth and tonsils, etc. made. Each child is personally told just where he stands as compared with the average child of his age and height and what food and how much sleep he needs. Any serious physical defect is brought to the attention of the parents and left to their good judgment.
2. A class room record chart is hung in each school room, showing just where each child stands. Each month the local leader and teacher reweigh the children and record the gains and losses. This keeps up interest.
3. At the end of the year the height and weight are taken again and the results tabulated.

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4. Throughout the year the Extension Agents and local leaders hold group meetings with the parents and teachers, explaining just what home and school cooperation is needed - an extra cow, more green leaf vegetables, more sleep, less movies. Ultimately the whole success of the work rests on this home and school cooperation.
5. A yearly written report is sent to each community and county showing the results of the work.

DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENT OF THE WORK.

During the past school year, (1923-1924) there were 33 such demonstrations carried on in the following counties: Elko - 4; Pershing - 1; Churchill - 1; Lyon - 7; Washoe - 7; Clark - 5; Lincoln - 4; and White Pine - 4. 2027 children were examined and 1816 completed the demonstration. The length of time involved varied from four to nine months with an average of seven months.

RESULTS.

The State goal set by the joint Nutrition Committee of the State Farm Bureau and the Extension Division was:

"To increase the normal children 5% and decrease those dangerously underweight 5%."

How has the year's work measured up to this State goal?

An average of all the demonstrations shows that Nevada has exceeded both these goals by

Increasing the normal children 7% and
Decreasing those dangerously underweight 9%.

Elko County holds the lead in normal children, having an increase of 22%, while White Pine County leads in decrease of those dangerously underweight, her record being 11% decrease.

The final goal set for this work is to have 75% of the children either up to normal weight or slightly under (less than 7%), and to have not more than 10% of the children dangerously underweight (10% or more below average).

This group of slightly over two thousand children started out with only 45% either normal or slightly under, and 24% dangerously underweight. The demonstration ended with 56% either normal or slightly underweight and only 15% dangerously underweight.

Too much credit cannot be given to the faithful local leaders and teachers who by their persistency and tact made this improvement possible. We wish also to acknowledge the very real help given by the Child Welfare nurses and local physicians in securing treatment for those having serious physical defects.

Poultry

Twins

THE FUTURE

There are still three to five years work ahead to reach all over the State with this work and make the ultimate goal come true. But with the right cooperation it can be done. The increased joy in happy, healthy childhood, the increased ability in school work, the saving in anxiety, work and money loss through unnecessary sickness, makes the effort involved well worth while.

COOPERATION NECESSARY TO EXTEND THE WORK.

The Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Nevada, has very limited funds and only women agents and an assistant director who acts as nutrition specialist and devotes about half her time to this work, but we stand ready to cooperate with parents, school, Child Welfare nurses, or other interested groups, in carrying on this work in any community in the State.

The only things necessary are:

1. The sincere cooperation of a group of parents, such as the parent-teachers Association, Farm Bureau, church society, etc. that will furnish one or two local leaders, and boost for the work persistently.
2. The interest and cooperation of the schools; 45 minutes once a month devoted to the work in each room, and tactful persistent inspiration to keep up interest. We believe that this interest in healthy growth and sensible living may be made the basis of such interesting correlation in Hygiene, English, Arithmetic, and Art.
3. One or two local leaders to assist in regularly carrying on the work each month. There is nothing technical or difficult about the work, anyone can learn to weigh and measure children in an hour. All that is necessary is a liking for children, persistency, and one or two days of spare time each month.
4. Some interested person to "start the ball rolling" by calling this problem to the attention of the community, a parent, a teacher, the visiting nurse, anyone can do this. Why not you?

Nevada has a wonderful climate, unusually sturdy parent stock. We might easily hold an enviable record for healthy happy children. Two years work has pretty definitely proven that these simple demonstrations are effective in arousing children and parents to the necessary action. The Extension Division extends the invitation for cooperation in this work.

The following tabulation gives in detail the State, county, and community records and the results obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

Mary E. Stilwell
 Mary E. Stilwell,
 Assistant Director.

Poultry

Vine

NEVADA KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

County and State Results compared with the State Goals.

Mary E. Stilwell, Assistant-Director.

	Children Completing Exam.			Variation in Normal children State Goal is +5%	Variation in dangerously underweight children State goal is -5%	%children now normal or slightly underweight State Goal is 75%	%children now dangerously underweight. State goal is 10%.
	#	#	%				
Elko Co.	225	211	95	+22	-5.	74	14
Lyon Co.	172	152	88	+3	-7	66	12
Churchill Co.	33	29	88	-12	+2.5	57	20
Perching Co.	23	22	99	-25.	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	58	13
Washoe	165	150	91	-5	+2	66	21
Lincoln Co.	231	202	87	-6	-3	58	24
White Pine Co.	301	280	81	+5	-5	52	29
Clark	857	770	90	+12	-11	67	18
State Totals	2027	1846	89	+7	-9	56	15

Poultry

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NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

Elko County Results compared with the State Goals.

Communities	Children Completing Exam.		Variation in normal children State goal +5%.	Variation in children dangerously underweight. State goal -5%.	% children now normal and slightly under State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.
	#	%				
Lee	15	74	+27	-20	72	27
Lamoille	45	88	+3	-9	75	12
Metropolis Cramer school	62	100	+17	-11	77	6
Metropolis High school	30	97	+31	-12	41	24
Wells	73	94	+33	-25	85	2.8
Elko County Totals	225	95	+22	-15	74	14

Supplies Poultry

Lee)
 Wells)
 Lamaille) Communities
 Metropolis)

Elko County

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig %Var	Final %Var
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht	N.W.			
Lee																	
Petersen Lila	11	56	78		72	74		77		79	81	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	83	10	-7.6	N
Wells																	
Gray Raymond	11	53	72		65		67	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	54	72	6	-9	N
Smiley Archie	9	48	57		51		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	62	62	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	58	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.5	+7.7
Gazier Harriet	7	51	62		55 $\frac{1}{2}$		66	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	71	72	72	53	64	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11.8	+11.1
Metropolis																	
Powers Hilda	7	47	51	46 $\frac{1}{2}$			52	53	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55	48	52	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9	+5.7
Lauritzen Doma	7	46	49	42 $\frac{1}{2}$		49	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44		47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	52	6	-12.7	-4.8
Sorensen Leon	11	55	75	69 $\frac{1}{2}$		74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	76	76	76	79	76	56	79	9	-10	-3.9
Jones Maurine	12	60	95	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		95	98	97	100	100	103	101	61	101	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	-7.8	N
Hyde Golden	14	63	111	92		92	98	99	102	104	105	105	63	111	13	-17.1	-5.4
Lamoille																	
Lugea Peter	14	57	87			73 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	58	88	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-14	-9

Elko County

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lee Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 15
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 11 (74%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	26.66	54.54
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	40.00	18.18
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	20.00	0.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	6.66	27.27
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	6.66	0.00
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children were increased 27.88% which is over five times the state goal of 5% increase. At the same time we are sorry to state that the dangerously underweight children increased 20.61%. This is very far from meeting the state goal of 5% decrease in the dangerously underweight. The individual records show that it was the seriously underweight children that failed to stand up under the strain of winter weather, school and an unusual amount of epidemic sickness and so dropped in weight until dangerously underweight.

The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Lee now has 72.72% normal or slightly under and 27.27% dangerously underweight. Another year's work should reach or even surpass the state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Continue the work with the same splendid cooperation.
2. Offer prizes for the boy and the girl making the greatest improvement.
3. See that serious physical defects receive attention.
4. Have some one in the community continue to carry on the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.

poultry

twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lamoille Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 45
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 40 (88%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924.</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	44.44%	47.50%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	20.00	27.50
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	11.11	12.50
Dangerously Underweight	22.22	12.50
Seriously Overweight (15% above & up)	<u>2.22</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	93.99	100.00

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 3.06% (the state goal is 5%); while those dangerously underweight decreased 9.72%, which is almost double the state goal of 5% decrease. This more than counter balances the slight deficiency in increase in normal children and makes this a very good record.

The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Lamoille now has just 75% normal or slightly under and 12.5% dangerously underweight. Another year's work with good community cooperation should surpass the state goal in all respects and put the child health condition of this community on a permanently satisfactory basis.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Appoint a local leader to carry on most of the monthly reweighings, the growing demands on the Extension Agent's time making this cooperation necessary.
2. Offer prizes in each room for the boy and the girl making the greatest improvement.
3. See that all serious physical defects receive attention.
4. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Metropolis Grammar School

Elko County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 62
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 62 (100%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	19.67	37.09
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.22	25.80
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	13.11	11.29
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	37.70	20.96
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>3.27</u>	<u>4.83</u>
	99.97	99.97

This means that during this demonstration the normal children were increased 17.42% which is more than three times the state goal of 5% increase. At the same time the dangerously underweight children decreased 11.63% which is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease.

This is splendid progress to make in one year and is due to the complete cooperation given by the children, the school, the parents, various community organizations and your Extension Agent. The progress made is even more remarkable because the demonstration was started with the unusually high average of 64% of the children either normal or slightly under.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Metropolis now has 77.58% normal or slightly under and only 6.89% dangerously underweight. This surpasses the state goal in both respects.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Continue the work with the same splendid cooperation.
2. Appoint a local leader to take charge of the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. Offer a small prize in each room for the child making the best progress.
4. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school. This is your biggest need.
5. Have the few serious physical defects such as tonsils and teeth attended to.

Poultry

Twins

ACCRITION PROJECT

Metropolis High School

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 30
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 29 (97%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924.</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	20.00%	51.72%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	30.00	20.69
Seriously Underweight (7-3%)	10.00	0.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	36.66	24.13
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>3.33</u>	<u>3.45</u>
	99.99	99.99

This means that during this demonstration the normal children were increased 31.27%, which is over six times the state goal of 5% increase. At the same time the dangerously underweight children were decreased 12.53%, which is over twice the state goal of 5% decrease. As stated in the grammar school report, we feel that this splendid record is due primarily to the complete cooperation given by the whole community.

The final goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Metropolis started the demonstration with a pretty bad health condition in the High School. She now has 62.41% either normal or slightly under and 24.13% dangerously underweight. It may take one or two more years of intensive work to reach the final state goal, but the result in good health and increased ability to utilize your good school facilities will more than repay the effort.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. More sleep - at least 10 hours sleep every night that precedes a school day. Long bus rides, night study and necessary home duties make this difficult to procure, but dances, parties and movies are preventable evils before a school day. Your children are starving for sleep.
2. A hot dish for all eating lunch at school.
3. No violent physical exercise for those dangerously underweight. This includes athletics and dancing.
4. A prize to the boy and to the girl making the best progress in each grade.

Poultry

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NUTRITION PROJECT

Wells Community

Elko County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 73
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 69 (94%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924.</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	26.03%	59.42%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	26.03	26.08
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.52	2.89
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	28.76	2.89
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>6.84</u>	<u>8.69</u>
	99.98	99.97

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 33.39%. This is over six times the state goal of 5% increase. At the same time those dangerously underweight decreased 25%, which is slightly over five times the state goal of 5% decrease.

This is a truly wonderful record and could only have been secured by the whole hearted cooperation of the children, the school, the parents, the various community organizations and your Extension Agent.

The final state goal for this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Wells now has 85.50% normal or slightly under and only 2.89% dangerously underweight. This is one of the very highest records in the state.

When the beginning record in the Fall is as good as this, Wells can consider the demonstration completed.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. More sleep. Some of your children are still short on sleep. No dances, parties or movies on nights that precede a school day. 10 hours sleep are absolutely necessary.
2. A prize offered in each room for the child making the greatest improvement.
3. Extend the work to the High School. Some of these pupils greatly need this work.
4. Have local leader attend to most of the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.

Poultry

TWINS

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

Lyon County Results compared with the State Goals.

Communities	Children Completing Exam.		Variation in normal children State Goal +5%.	Variation in children dangerously underweight - State goal -5%.	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.	
	#	%					
Barrett	31	24	76	+9	-11	70	8
Perry	10	9	90	-7	-20	55	0
Plummer	18	18	100	+22	0	83	11
Saunders	39	35	90	+6	0	71	17
Smith	44	41	91	-11	-4	61	10
Wellington High	14	10	70	+7	+10	60	30
Wisner	16	15	94	+8	-36	86	6
Lyon County Totals	172	152	88	+3	-7	66	12

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Wisner
Barrett
Perry
Plummer
Saunders

Lyon County

Name	Age	Crig. Ht.	N.W.	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final Ht.	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Crig %Var	Final %Var
Wisner School																	
Tamagin Mary	6	39	35		30	32½		34	34½		35½	36½	40	37	6½	-14.3	-1.
Aeschlimann Ida	13	64	117		106	108½		110	112½		119	119½	64½	118	12½	-9.	N
Barrett School																	
Sabina Della	11	55	74		67	69½	73½	74½	75	75	76½	74½	56½	79	7½	-9.4	-5.3
Wilship John	13	67	130		116½	118	121½	122½	123½	126½	123½	123½	69½	134	7½	-10	-7.8
Perry School																	
Hilburn Russel	12	60	82		55	87	87½	89½	90	89½	90½	90½	62½	102	7½	-10	-11.7
Plumbers School																	
McGowan David	10	54	71		66½	68	71	70	71	71	72	72½	55½	74	6½	-6.3	-2
Scultera Louie		65	120		109	111½	118	118	122	120½	121	119½	66½	126	13	-9.2	-5.
Saunders																	
Scutirex Marle	12	56	79		75	a	78	80	79	81	81	80	56½	80	-5	-5	N
Gomez Annie	13	59	93		a	84	84½	87	93½	98½	100	100	59½	94	-9.6	+6	

Country
Poultry

NUTRITION PROJECT

Barrett Community

Lyon County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 31
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 24 (76%)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	45.16	54.16
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	19.35	16.66
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.90	16.66
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	19.35	8.33
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	3.22	4.17
	<u>99.98</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 9%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 11.02%. This is almost double the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and is more than double the state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. This is an excellent record and is due to the complete cooperation given by all the community, children, school, parents and the community at large.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and only 10% or less dangerously underweight. Barrett Community now has 70.02% either normal or slightly under and only 8.33% dangerously underweight. It has already reached the final state goal for those dangerously underweight and can, in another year, easily surpass the rest of the state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Continue the work with the same splendid cooperation.
2. Have a local leader to carry on the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Perry Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 10
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 9 (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	30.00	22.22
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	30.00	33.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	22.22
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	20.00	0.00
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>20.00</u>	<u>22.22</u>
	100.00	99.99

This means that during the time that this demonstration was being carried on the normal children decreased 7.73% instead of increasing at least 5%, as requested by the state goal. On the other hand those dangerously underweight decreased from 20% to zero, which is four times the state goal of 5% decrease in the dangerously underweight. This splendid improvement more than makes up for the loss in those normal.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under. You now have 55.55%; and 10% or less dangerously underweight. You have none in this group now, but do have 22.22% seriously underweight children who could easily drop back into the dangerous group.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That a local leader be appointed to carry on the reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this necessary.
2. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
3. Have all serious physical defects attended to, such as tonsils, teeth, etc.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Plummer Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 18
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 18 (100%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	22.22	44.44
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	55.55	38.88
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	11.11	5.55
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	11.11	11.11
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	99.99	99.98

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 22.22%. This is over four times the state goal of 5% increase. On the other hand those dangerously underweight remained the same, while the state goal requests a 5% decrease. It may be that there are some serious physical defects such as diseased tonsils or decayed teeth that are preventing these dangerously underweight children from improving.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under. You now have 83.32%. On the other hand the state goal is to have 10% or less of the children dangerously underweight. Your children nearly fulfill this standard - 11.11%.

As a whole the children of this community are in excellent condition. Another year's work with the same splendid cooperation would completely fulfill or surpass the state goal and place your health condition on a permanent satisfactory basis.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Appoint a local leader to take charge of the reweighing. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time make this necessary.
2. Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
3. See that all serious physical defects receive attention.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Saunders Community

Lyon County.

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 39
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 35 (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	28.20%	34.28%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	41.02	37.14
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.25	8.57
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	17.94	17.14
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>2.56</u>	<u>2.85</u>
	99.97	99.98

This means that during this demonstration the normal children increased 5.08% which more than fulfills the state goal of 5% increase. On the other hand there was practically no change in the dangerously underweight, while the state goal is a 5% decrease. This lack of improvement may be due to serious physical defects such as decayed teeth or diseased tonsils.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (Saunders Community now has 71.42%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (there are now 17.14%).

This past year you secured fairly good results, but with an increase in community and home cooperation you should be able to meet or surpass both the state goals by another year's work.

Suggestions for the coming year:

- Secure greater community and home cooperation in this work.
- Appoint a local leader to carry on the reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time make this cooperation necessary.
- Serve a hot dish to all children eating lunch at school.
- See that all serious physical defects receive attention.

Poultry

Irving

NUTRITION PROJECT

Smith Community

Lyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Feb. 1924 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 44
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 41 (91%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Feb. 1924</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	47.72%	36.57%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	27.27	24.39
Seriously Underweight (7-9)	6.81	21.95
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	13.63	9.76
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>4.54</u>	<u>7.32</u>
	39.97	39.93

This means that the very short time that this demonstration was carried on the normal children decreased 11.15%. The state goal is to have them increase 5% but because the demonstration started so very late in the year we did not expect to reach this goal. We are gratified to have kept the decrease as low as it is, for often in communities left to themselves the number of normal children decreases from 15% to 25% during the school year.

On the other hand the number of dangerously underweight children decreased 3.9%. The state goal to secure a 5% decrease, so that this is good progress for four months late in the year.

The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly below and 10% or less dangerously under weight. This community has 60.96% either normal or slightly under, and has reached the latter part of the state goal by having only 9.76% dangerously underweight. Another full year's work should completely fulfill the state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Carry on the work throughout the school year.
2. Have community furnish a local leader to actively assist in the work. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. Serve a hot dish to all children bringing lunch to school.
4. Have Homemakers Club devote some time each month to a report regarding the work.
5. Have the few physical defects such as tonsils and teeth attended to.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lyon County

Wellington Community
High School

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Feb. 1924 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 14
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 10
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Feb. 1924</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	35.71%	40.00%
Slightly Underweight (1-5%)	26.57	20.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	27.14	10.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	14.28	30.00
Seriously overweight (16% above & up)	14.28	0.00
	<u>99.99</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This means that during the very short time that this demonstration was carried on, the normal children were increased 4.29%. This almost equals the state goal of 5% increase, but is accounted for by the fact that some overweight children lost until they came within the normal zone. On the other hand the number of dangerously underweight children increased 15.72% while the state goal calls for a 5% decrease. This increase is made up of children who were originally slightly and seriously underweight, but who lost weight under the strain of school work and winter weather. It is a significant fact that none of the children who were normal fell back into this class.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (Wellington High now has 60%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (Wellington High now has 30%).

If this work is carried throughout the school year with the proper home cooperation this group should be able to reach the state goal in both respects with another year's work.

Due to an unavoidable conflict with the state examination it was impossible to secure the final statistics regarding Wellington Grammar School, but individual records indicate that an even better record was made, particularly in regards to the dangerously underweight children. Altogether the community made good progress considering the short time involved.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. The demonstration be carried on through the school year.
2. A local leader to be furnished to assist in the work.
3. Full home cooperation be secured.
4. A hot dish be served all eating lunch at school.
5. Serious physical defects receive proper attention.
6. Greater stress be laid on 10 hours sleep.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wisner Community

Iyon County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 16
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 15 (94%)
 (Only those are included in the following statistics)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	25.00%	33.33%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	6.25	53.33
Seriously Underweight (7-10%)	25.00	0.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	43.00	6.66
Seriously Overweight (15% above & up)	0.00	6.66
	<u>99.25</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This means that the normal children increased 8.33% and those slightly underweight increased 47.07%, while those dangerously underweight decreased 36.34%. The state goal is to have the normal children increase 5% and those dangerously underweight decrease 5%. The Wisner Community far exceeded.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (at the beginning of the demonstration Wisner Community had only 31.26%, but now has 36.66%). The other state goal is to have 10% or less dangerously underweight (at the beginning of this demonstration Wisner had 45% and now has only 6.66%). So Wisner, starting with a very bad standing has in one year exceeded the state goal. This is one of the very best records made by any community in the state and is due to the whole hearted "cooperation of every blooming soul", children, school, parents, community and Extension Agent. When Wisner's standing at the beginning of the school year is as good as this this demonstration may be considered completed.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the good work continue with the same splendid cooperation.
2. That a local leader be appointed to take charge of the monthly reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. That a hot dish be served to all eating lunch at school.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Hazen Community

Churchill County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 33
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 29 (88%)
 (Only these are included in the following statistics)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	33.33%	20.68%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	21.21	37.93
Seriously Underweight (7-9)	24.24	17.24
Dangerously Underweight (10% and up)	18.18	20.68
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>3.03</u>	<u>3.44</u>
	99.99	99.97

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 12.65% while those dangerously underweight increased 2.5%. This is about the opposite of the state goal set for this work, i. e. to increase the normal children 5% and decrease those dangerously underweight 5%.

However, there is evidence that some real good resulted from this demonstration as the number of children slightly underweight were increased 12.67% while those seriously underweight were decreased 7%. This is a fair result and may be called even "good" considering the conditions under which the work was carried on.

This demonstration was started in Hazen at the earnest request of the school principal who, as both a mother and teacher, was much interested in child health problems. Churchill County having no woman Extension Agent a few hours one day a month was donated by the Pershing-Lyon County Agent, enroute between counties. There was no opportunity for group meetings with the mothers to secure the home cooperation absolutely vital to this work. Considering these handicaps we believe fair success was obtained.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That Churchill County Farm Bureau appropriate sufficient funds to pay the Extension Agent's expenses so she can spend a full day each month in Hazen.
2. That a local leader be appointed by the community to assist in the work.
3. That group meeting be held with the mothers, and study child nutrition and care in order to secure the necessary home cooperation.
4. That the few existing physical defects such as diseased tonsils, teeth, etc. receive attention.

Only if these conditions are met will the Extension Division feel justified in devoting time to continue this demonstration.

Poultry

FVING

NUTRITION PROJECT

Fairview Community

Pershing County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 23
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 22 (96%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	60.87%	45.45%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	8.69	13.63
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	0.00	4.54
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	13.04	13.63
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>17.39</u>	<u>22.72</u>
	99.99	99.97

The number of normal children was originally quite high in this community - 60%, but during the winter decreased 25.42%, an unusually large decrease and surely very far from the state goal of 5% increase in normal children. These children were unable to maintain their normal rate of growth and dropped back until they were slightly or dangerously underweight.

The number of those dangerously underweight remained exactly the same, when it should have decreased at least 5% to meet the state goal. The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal (Fairview has 59% now) or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously (Fairview now has 13.63%).

It would be quite possible for this community to equal or surpass the state goal in one year's time. The whole problem rests just where it did last year in securing home and community cooperation to encourage the children and the teacher in the work. Unless this can be secured there is little use in giving valuable time to the work.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That a local leader be appointed to actively push this work, help in the re-weighings and secure home cooperation.
2. That the Homemakers Club study the problem and actively help to sell the idea of normal healthy child growth.
3. That the Homemakers offer two prizes for the best progress in this work, one for boys and one for girls.
4. That all physical defects such as tonsils, teeth, etc. receive immediate attention.
5. That a hot dish be served all children bringing lunch to school.

Poultry

Swine

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

Washoe County results compared with the State Goals.

Communities	Children Completing Exam.		Variation in normal children State goal +5%.	Variation in children dangerously underweight. State goal -5%.	% children now normal or slightly underweight. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.	
	#	%					
Anderson	25	19	76	-16	+10	52	26
Browns	18	18	100	+5	0	72	11
Huffakers	43	38	88	-13	-3	75	13
Vista	13	12	92	-5	-9	75	16
Wadsworth	55	52	94	+6	0	69	25
Washoe	11	11	100	+9	-9	46	36
Washoe County Totals	165	150	91	-5	+2	66	21

Poultry

Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Washoe County

Huffakers)
 Browns)
 Washoe Valley) Communities
 Wadsworth)
 Vista)

Name	Age	Orig. Ht.	N.W.	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final Ht.	N.W.	Lbs. Gain	Orig. %Var	Final %Var
Huffakers																	
Pozzi Elmer	7	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	60			55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	4	-7.5	-4.4
DePoli Lucille	12	57	83			75 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	84	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	90	92	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11.4	-5.2
Browns																	
Stevenson Walter	12	61	97		87	89		94	94	92	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	61	97	6	-10.3	-4.1
Washoe Valley																	
				May	June	July	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Feb	May					
Cliff Mildred	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	38 $\frac{1}{2}$		38 $\frac{3}{4}$		41	42	77	46	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11.9	-8.7
Bauer Myra	11	63	104	77				78	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	97	62	104	20	-25.9	-6.7
Wadsworth																	
Conley Thelma	7	45	47					37	39		40	44	46	49	7	-21.2	-10.2
Depolla Raymond	7	48	54					49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		51	52	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	3	-9.2	-3.7
Jones Arthur	12	61	97					85 $\frac{3}{4}$			101	101	62	102	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	-12.1	-.9
Vista																	
Sorenstina F.	7	51	60			54 $\frac{1}{2}$		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56		60	53	63	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-9.1	-4.7

Supplies
 POULTRY

Anderson Community

KLEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 25
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 19 (76%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	48.00%	31.57%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.00	21.05
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	4.00	15.78
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	16.00	26.31
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	4.00	5.25
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.97</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 16.43%, while those dangerously underweight increased 10.31%. We acknowledge that this record is about the reverse of what the community and the Extension Division hoped to accomplish by this work. However, there were several unusual conditions that could not be overcome in the short time involved. (1) Owing to the fact that Farm Bureau programs are not adopted till late in the Fall, the work was started so late in the year that many of the children had already failed to take advantage of the usual period of greatest growth, i. e. August, September and October. (2) In this short period of time we were not able to secure the complete cooperation of all of the homes, some of the mothers not as yet belonging to the Homemakers Club. Without this close cooperation from the homes only slight improvement can be expected. (3) Anderson community had more than its fair share of epidemics, severe colds, flu, childish diseases. Such a winter comes once in a while to the best of neighborhoods and always seriously retards child growth.

With the small number of children involved these various factors had a serious effect on the numerical results of this demonstration. However, this is one of the few cases where bare statistics do misrepresent facts, for we can truthfully state that the nutritional and health conditions of these children has substantially improved. Practically every child is now regularly eating milk, vegetables and cooked mush and a good majority are getting 10 hours sleep. These changes in living habits are bound to produce real results if the work is continued another year.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the work be continued in exactly the same manner.
2. That the Homemakers Club furnish a local leader to carry on the monthly reweighings as the many demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
3. That a hot dish be served all children bringing lunch to school.
4. That the few serious physical defects be removed.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Brown Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May, 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 18
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 18 (100%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	33.33%	38.88%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	27.77	33.33
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	5.55	5.55
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	11.11	11.11
Seriously Overweight (15% above & up)	<u>22.11</u>	<u>22.11</u>
	99.98	99.98

This means that the normal children increased 5.55% while those dangerously underweight remained the same.

The state goal was to have 5% increase in those normal and a 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. However, this demonstration started with the children in an unusually good condition, due to previous health and food work in the school, and the Homemakers Club, so this gain is really very good.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, (Brown's now has 72.21%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (Brown's now has 11.11%). Another year's work with similar splendid cooperation should surpass the final state goal.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the Homemakers Club furnish a local leader to take over the responsibility for the monthly reweighings, as the many demands on the Extension Agent makes it impossible for her to give so much time to this work.
2. That a hot dish be served at lunch.
3. That the few serious physical defects be removed, i. e. tonsils, teeth, eyes.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Huffaker Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 43
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 38 - (88%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	37.20%	23.68%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	37.20%	52.63%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	9.50%	10.52%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	16.27%	13.15%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	0.00%	0.00%
	<u>99.96%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 13.52%, most of these falling back into the slightly underweight group. This group increased 15.43% while the dangerously underweight group decreased 3.12%. Although apparently this community failed to reach the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and 5% decrease in the dangerously underweight, there is real progress accomplished. The Huffaker Community started this work with their children in an unusually good condition due we believe to the year and a half of health work previously carried on in the school and to the food and health work carried on by the Homemakers Club. There were 74.40% of the children either normal or slightly underweight which practically fulfills the state goal of 75% in these two groups. On the other hand there were 16.27% dangerously underweight while the final state goal is to have 1.0% or less in this group. Huffaker's beginning record is one of the best in the state and so the small improvement this year is entirely natural and reasonable. Also, it must be remembered that this past winter was very trying because of the prevalence of contagious cold and a number of childish diseases.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the work start early in the school year.
2. That the Homemakers furnish a local leader to take over the responsibility for the monthly reweighing, as the many demands on the Extension Agent make it almost impossible for her to give so much time to this work.
3. That a hot dish be served at lunch time.
4. That the few serious physical defects be removed.
5. That constant care be taken to supply an adequate supply of milk and vegetables and at least 10 hours sleep.

With this effort put forth Huffaker Community will undoubtedly meet and surpass the final state goal in all particulars during the coming year.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Washoe County

Vista Community

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 13
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 12 (92%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	58.45%	33.33%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	23.07	41.67
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	30.76	8.33
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	7.69	16.66
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	99.98	99.98

This means that during this demonstration the normal children decreased 5.12%. However, those slightly underweight increased 16.60%. On the other hand while those dangerously underweight increased 8.97%, those seriously underweight decreased 22.43%. In other words while this community did not fulfill the state goal by increasing the normal children 5% and decreasing those dangerously underweight 5%, it did increase those slightly underweight more than three times this amount and decreased those seriously underweight more than four times this amount. This is a very good improvement for six months of work.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under. Vista now has just 75% and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. (Vista now has 16.66%). Another year of work should see this goal completely fulfilled.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. The community furnish a local leader to assist in the reweighings. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
2. Furnish a hot dish to all children bringing lunch to school.
3. Have the few physical defects such as tonsils, decayed teeth, etc. attended to.

Poultry

IRVING

NUTRITION PROJECT

Wadsworth Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Jan. 1924 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 55

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 52 (94%)
(Only these are included in the following statistics)

	<u>Jan. 1924</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	34.54%	40.38%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.45	28.84
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.90	5.76
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	25.45	25.00
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>3.65</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	99.97	99.98

This means that during the short time that this demonstration was carried on the normal children were increased 5.84% (the state goal is 5% increase). On the other hand those dangerously underweight remained practically the same. However, those seriously underweight were reduced 5.14% (the state goal is a 5% reduction in the dangerously underweight.)

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under (Wadsworth now has 69.22%) and 10% or less dangerously underweight (Wadsworth now has 25%.) Another year's work should see this state goal completely fulfilled.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. That the community furnish a local leader to carry on the reweighing. The growing demands on the Extension Agent's time makes this cooperation necessary.
2. That a hot dish be served to all children eating lunch at school.
3. That all serious defects such as diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, etc. receive attention. Most of the dangerously underweight children have some such defect.
4. That the mothers of the community specially study child nutrition and care during the coming year.

Poultry

Ivins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Washoe Valley Community

Washoe County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Total number of children examined - - - - - 11

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 11 - (100%)
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

May 1924

Normal (N & up to 15% above)	27.27%	36.36%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	0.00%	9.09%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	18.18%	18.18%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	45.45%	36.36%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	9.09%	0.00%
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

This means that the normal children were increased 9.09% while those dangerously underweight were decreased 9.09%. The state goal is to have the normal children increased 5% and the dangerously underweight decreased 5%. This means that Washoe Valley Community did nearly twice as well as the state goal.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight. Washoe Valley now has 46.26% normal or slightly underweight and 36.36% dangerously underweight. It will take from one to two years of this work to reach the state goal.

Suggestions for coming year:

1. That the Homemakers Club furnish a local leader to take over the responsibility for the monthly reweighing. The many demands on the Extension Agent makes it impossible for her to give sufficient time to carry on this work without such assistance.
2. That a hot dish be served those children eating lunch at school.
3. That the few serious physical defects such as tonsils, teeth and adenoids receive attention.
4. That the Homemakers Club continue to devote at least part of one meeting each month to the study of nutrition and child care.

Poultry

Living

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924

Lincoln County Results compared with the State Goals

Communities	Children Completing			Variation in normal children State Goal +5%	Variation in children dangerously underweight. State Goal 5%	% Children now normal or slightly underweight. State Goal 75%	% Children now dangerously underweight State Goal 10%
	Exam.	#	%				
Caliente	74	63	85	-3	+10	46	35
Panaca	70	69	98	- 22	+2.5	58	27
Pioche	73	56	76	+5	-22	71	16
Ursine	14	14	100	0	0	78	0
Lincoln County Totals	231	202	87	-6	-3	58	24

Poultry

Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Lincoln County

Pioche)
 Caliente)
 Panaca) Communities
 Ursine)

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig %Var	Final %Var
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
Pioche																	
Wallenstein Erma	6	46	48			39	46	46	46	47½	45¾		46	49	6¾	-18.7	-6.5
Hess Leo	7	52	62			57	58	60	62	62	63		53	66	6	-8	-4.5
Carmen Myrtle	12	62	106			96	102½	104	106		107½		63	109	11½	-9.4	-1.3
Caliente																	
Cook Leonard	7	49	56				50	50		51½	53¼	52	49	56	2	-10.4	-7.1
Fischer Lubanks	9	54	69				61	61	63	63¼	62½	63	54	69	2	-11.5	-8.7
Moore Janice	7	52	52				59	60	60	59½	60¼	59¼	53	66	¼	-4.6	-10.2
Goodman Ganda	12	59½	97				92	99	98½		100	100	59½	97	8	-5.1	+5.
Carson Blanche	6	46¼	49				43	49½	51½	50	51	51¼	48	51	7½	-12.2	N
Mathews Otto	11	52	67				65	67	63	67½	65	66	55	75	1	+2.9	-12.
Ursine																	
Hammond Elmer	10	57½	84			78						80	58	85	2	-7.1	-5.7
Hollenger Martha	12	62	106			103			106	107		106½	62	106	3½	-2.8	N

Poultry
 Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT

Caliente Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to April 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 74
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 63 - (85%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>April 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	27.02%	23.80%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	29.73%	22.22%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	14.86%	19.04%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	24.22%	34.92%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	4.05%	0.00%
	<u>99.98%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

This means that during this demonstration instead of reaching the state goal by increasing the normal children 5% and decreasing those dangerously underweight 5%, practically the opposite results were obtained. The normal children decreased 3.12% and those dangerously underweight increased 10.60%. This is a marked contrast to the results obtained by this work in Caliente last year.

One naturally asks what has caused the difference in the two years of work and what can be done about it.

The first cause is lack of community cooperation. Caliente has one of the best local leaders in the state, well informed and faithful in regard to the work. The school gave splendid assistance, but it seemed impossible to arouse the interest of the parents. Few parents attended the meetings held by the Extension Division to assist in this work or gave home encouragement in carrying out the suggestions regarding food, sleep, etc. Without this active home and community interest this work cannot succeed.

Second - the work started too late in the Fall due to the change of agents, and to the illness of the Assistant Extension Director.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Start the work early in the Fall.
2. The Homemakers Club and the Parent Teachers Association each furnish an assistant to help the same local leader carry on the work.
3. Serve a cup of milk at morning recess to all children in the 1st, 2nd and 3d grades, financed by some local organization.
4. Homemakers Club and Parent Teachers Association put on an intensive personal campaign among the parents to see that each child receives a quart of milk and two vegetables every day.
5. The whole community cooperate to see that Caliente children get 10 hours sleep every night; attend movies and dances only Friday and Saturday nights and do not stay up after 11 P. M. even for these recreations.

Caliente is an unusually capable community in many respects. You can do these things for your children. Are they worth the effort?

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Panaca Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Dec. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 70
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 69 - (98%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Dec. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	43.47%	21.42%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	20.28%	37.14%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	8.69%	12.35%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	24.63%	27.14%
Seriously Overweight (16% above or more)	2.89%	1.42%
	<u>99.96%</u>	<u>99.97%</u>

This record is a rather discouraging one, as the school not only failed to reach the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and a 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight, but allowed the number of normal children to decrease 22.05% and those dangerously underweight to increase 2.51%. A study of the individual records shows that during the late winter and early Spring months, when the weather was severe and fresh vegetables scarce, many of the normal children dropped down till they were slightly or severely underweight, while a few who were slightly or severely underweight, became dangerously underweight.

We believe that this failure to maintain an average rate of growth or even to lose was due to:

1. Physical defects, i. e. diseased tonsils and teeth, lack of vegetables and milk and a serious lack of sleep. Since the advent of the movies this last year, lack of sleep has become a very serious problem.

Special suggestions for the coming year:

1. Greater community cooperation in this work by school, church organization and parents.
2. Appointment of two assistant leaders to help the local leader in this work.
3. Start work at the beginning of the school year and keep it up regularly all year.
4. Have the local woman's organization devote at least 20 minutes each month to studying food and sleep habits for children.
5. Have some local organization offer a small prize for the child making the greatest improvement in each room.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Pioche Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to April 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 73
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 55.5 - (77%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>April 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	17.81%	23.21%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	31.51%	48.21%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.96%	12.50%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	38.35%	16.07%
Seriously Overweight (16% above and up)	<u>1.35%</u>	<u>0.00%</u>
	99.98%	99.99%

This means that the normal children were increased 5.4% while those dangerously underweight were decreased 22.28%.

This is a very good record, as it not only reaches the state goal of 5% increase in normal children, but is more than four times the state goal of 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that Pioche is a mining camp with a large foreign element and a very limited supply of fresh milk and vegetables. These good results are largely due to the faithful and persistent work of the local leaders and the cooperation of the school in constantly keeping up interest in these habits of food and sleep emphasized by the Extension Department.

The final state goal in this work is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Another year's work with this excellent cooperation should make Pioche reach or even surpass the state goal.

Special suggestions for the coming year:

1. Start the work at the beginning of the school year, and continue regularly each month.
2. Conduct a publicity campaign for the greater use of fresh milk.
3. Secure the cooperation of the whole community to see that every child gets at least 10 hours sleep every night; particularly children in the upper grades.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Ursine Community

Lincoln County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Nov. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 14
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 14 - (100%)

	<u>Nov. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	50.00%	50.00%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.59%	35.72%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	7.14%	0.00%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	0.00%	0.00%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>14.28%</u>	<u>14.28%</u>
	99.99%	100.00%

Ursine started in this work with the best record so far found in the state. 78.57% of the children being either normal or slightly underweight, and none dangerously underweight. During this demonstration the % of normal children remained the same. Those slightly underweight were increased 7.14% by having all those seriously underweight improve till they were only slightly underweight. This leaves Ursine with the very wonderful record of 85.72% normal children, no children either seriously or dangerously underweight, and 14.28% rather overweight. This far exceeds the final state goal of 75% either normal or slightly under and not more than 10% dangerously underweight.

Ursine, because of its isolated and unusually healthful location has remained an unspoiled spot for happy healthy childhood. Practically all food is locally produced. Milk, vegetables and fruits are abundant. There are no movies and few late dances. 10 hours or more of sleep is the common average. There is much outdoor recreation in which both adults and children share. A happier, healthier and more wholesome child life would be hard to find.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. Keep up monthly weighing just as a matter of community pride. But very little help will be needed from the Extension Division outside of the preliminary and final examinations.
2. There are a few physical defects that should be removed.

Poultry

Living

NEVADA'S KILP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

White Pine County Results compared with the State Goals.

Ellen LeNoir - District Extension Agent.

Communities	Children Completing Exam.		Variation in normal children State goal +5%.	Variation in children dangerously underweight. State goal -5%.	% children now normal and slightly under. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.
	#	%				
Baker	25	80	+35	-37	70	15
Lund	71	100	-4	-7	52	11
Preston	40	90	+12	-18	64	21
Ruth	165	92	+2.4	-9	46	35
White Pine County Totals	301	280	+5	-5	52	29

Poultry

Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

White Pine County

Ruth)
 Baker)
 Preston) Communities
 Lund)

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig %Var	Final %Var	
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.				
Ruth																		
Ramer Austin	6	45	47	38			44	44	45	46	45	47½	47	52	9½	-19.1	-8.6	
Gruber Sophie	11	51½	63	56½			58	59	59¼	59½	61	65¾	53	68	9¼	-10.3	-3.3	
Tong Fred	13	60¾	99	92			100	100¾	101	103	106	106	62	106	14	-7.	N	
Baker																		
Smith Joseph	8	51	61	54	55	57		57	56	57½	58	61	51	61	7	-11.4	N	
Baker June	11	57	82	65½	70	72	70	72½	72	72	73	73¾	57	82	8½	-20.1	-10.6	
Tweedy Wallace	12	62	102	88	84	88½	97¼	89½	93	95¾		98½	62	104	10½	-13.7	-5.6	
Preston																		
Jensen Aris	6	46½	51	44¼	45			49	49	50	50	54½	48	53	10¼	-11	+2.9	
Bradley Sherman	13	60	94	84	85¾			90½	92	94	95	96	62	104	12	-10.6	-7.7	
Bernsene Maida	12	58	87	75	76¾			82	84	85½	86½	89	60	95	14	-13.8	-6.3	
Lund																		
Gubler Ralph	11	58	85	77½	78½	80¼		83½		83	83¼	83¾	59	87	6¼	-8.8	-3.6	
Gardner Beulah	11	59	90	72	73	76½		81¼		83	83¾	86½	62	94	14½	-20	-7.9	

Poultry

Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT

Baker Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 25

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 20
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	00.00	35.00
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	28.00	35.00
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	20.00	15.00
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	52.00	15.00
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	00.00	00.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

This means that the normal children were increased ^{35%} while those dangerously underweight were decreased 37%. This is a remarkable improvement as it is seven times the State goal of 5% increase of normal children and more than seven times the State goal of 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children. These results are directly due to the splendid cooperation given by the school, the local leader and practically every parent, not to mention the children themselves. The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under, (Baker now has 70%) and to have not more than 10% dangerously underweight (Baker now has 15%). Another year's work carried on with the splendid cooperation will reach and very likely surpass the state goal.

Special recommendations for next year:

1. Removal of all physical defects; decayed teeth, diseased tonsils.
2. Increased use of milk. There are still a few families who do not have a quart of fresh milk for each child each day.
3. Increased sleep. Children under 15 years of age should be sent home from dances at least by eleven o'clock. Ten hours sleep every night is absolutely necessary for health in childhood.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Lund Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 71
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 71 (100%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	22.53%	18.31%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	22.53%	33.80%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	21.12%	21.12%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	32.33%	25.55%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	1.40%	1.40%
	<u>99.97</u>	<u>99.98</u>

This means that the normal children were decreased 4.22%, those slightly underweight were increased 11.279%, while those dangerously underweight were decreased 7.04%. This may be considered a fair improvement, although the % of normal children decreased almost as much as it should have increased. However, there was a decided gain in the number of children slightly underweight as the dangerously underweight children decreased over twice the amount set as the state goal 5%. There was not quite as good cooperation given by the community and school this year, so that in spite of the loyal and faithful efforts of the local leader and the results obtained last year could not be expected.

The biggest handicaps to Lund are the large number of serious physical defects: diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, etc. These defects are the only reason why many of the Lund children failed to maintain normal growth this last year.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Removal of all physical defects - tonsils, adenoids, teeth and eyes.
2. Community cooperation in securing at least 10 hours sleep every night for every child. The children in the upper grades and High School of Lund are starving for sleep.
3. Small prizes offered in each grade for the child making the best health improvement during the year. The prizes to be furnished by some local organization as an added incentive.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

Preston Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sept. 1923 to May 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 40
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 37 (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sept. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	17.50%	29.72%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	27.50	35.13
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	12.50	13.51
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	40.00	21.61
Seriously Underweight (16% above & up)	<u>2.50</u>	<u>0.00</u>
	100.00	99.97

This means that the normal children were increased 12.22% while those dangerously underweight were decreased 18.39%. This is a splendid improvement for one year as it is over twice the State goal of 5% increase in normal children and more than three times the State goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.

The final State goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight. Preston now has 64.85% normal or slightly under and 10% or less dangerously underweight and 21% still dangerously underweight. Another year's work should bring Preston up to the State goal.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Community cooperation in securing the removal of physical defects: tonsils, adenoids and teeth.
2. Small prize offered in each grade for the child making the best health improvement during the year. The prizes to be furnished by some local organization as an added incentive.

Poultry

White Pine

NUTRITION PROJECT

Ruth Community

White Pine County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Sep. 1923 to May 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 165
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 152
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Sep. 1923</u>	<u>May 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	19.39	21.73
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	23.63	24.34
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	10.90	17.10
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	44.84	35.52
Seriously Overweight (15% above & up)	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.31</u>
	99.97	99.98

This means that the normal children were increased 2.34%, while those dangerously underweight were decreased 9.32%.

This is a fairly good result for one year's work. While the increase in the number of normal children is not quite one-half the state goal of 5%, still the number of dangerously underweight children was decreased nearly twice the state goal of 5%.

However, Ruth Community has a long way to go before it reaches the final state goal of 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and 10% or less of them dangerously underweight.

The large number of foreign children complicates the problem and calls for more personal work with the parents.

Suggestions for the coming year:

1. A local leader and two assistants to help the school in carrying on the work and to arouse interest among the parents. If possible, these assistants should be able to speak some of the foreign languages that are prominently represented.
2. Intensive campaign for increased use of milk in school, church organizations, etc.
3. A small prize offered in each room for the child making the greatest improvement, said prizes to be donated by the merchants in town or local organizations.
4. Monthly mothers meeting to awaken cooperation in the homes.

Poultry

Living

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT - 1924.

Clark County Results compared with the State Goals.

Communities	Children Completing Exam.		Variations in normal children State goal +5%.	Variations in children dangerously underweight. State goal -5%.	Children now normal and slightly under. State goal 75%.	% children now dangerously underweight. State goal 10%.	
	#	%					
Bunkerville	93	84	90	+1.2	-1.9	67	25
Mesquite	104	101	96	+1.6	-1.2	62	19
Overton	119	118	99	+8	-1.3	62	19
St. Thomas	59	58	98	+25	-1.1	77	6.3
Las Vegas	482	409	85	+9	-2.2	69	7.3
Clark County Totals	857	770	90	+1.2	-1.1	67	18.

Supplies
 Poultry

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Clark County

Overton)
 Bunkerville)
 Mesquite) Communities
 St. Thomas)

Name	Age	Orig. Ht. N.W.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final Ht. N.W.		Lbs. Gain	Orig %Var	Final %Var
Overton																	
Jones, Neza	9	55	67		59½		63¾	64	64½	65	67½		54	70	8	-11.2	-3.6
Whitmore Gordon	9	51	62		58¾		63¾	63½	63¼	65	65		52	65	6.25	-5.2	N
Kelly Ruby	10	57	81		71¼		76½	77	76	80½	82½		58	86	11.25	-12.0	-4.1
Marshall Dave	15	66	127		118½		124½	125½	118½	128	134		67	132	15.5	-6.7	+1.5
Bunkerville																	
Hughes Dee	14	67	131		108½	116	116	116		117½	123		68	136	14.5	-17.2	-9.5
Barnum Charlotte	13	62	107		93½	98¼	98¼	100		104¼	106½		63	112	13	-12.6	-4.9
Mesquite																	
Jensen Myrtle	10	56	77		71¼		71¼	73½	71½		75¼		55	73	2	-7.5	N
Sylvester Lenora	9	53	67		58		59¾	61¾	60		64½		54	64	6.5	-13.4	N
St. Thomas																	
Chadburn Mildred	8	53	66		62¼		66	65½	66½	67½	67¾		54	69	5.5	-5.7	-1.8
Browning Roseberry	12	59	91				74	76	80		82¼		59	91	6.25	-18.8	-9.6

POULTRY

SWINE

NUTRITION PROJECT GROUP

Las Vegas Community

Clark County

Name	Age	Orig.		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Final		Lbs. Gain	Orig. % Var	Final % Var
		Ht.	N.W.										Ht.	N.W.			
Orr, Lee Rand	5	43	42		37 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	39	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41		43	43	5.5	-10.7	-4.6
Von Tobel, George	5	44	44		40 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{4}$		43 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{3}{4}$		45	45	4.	-7.4	N
Ferris George	8	46	50		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	57 $\frac{3}{4}$		49	58	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-15.0	N
Harsch Lillian	7	48	52		47 $\frac{3}{4}$	49		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$		49	54	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-8.2	-3.2
Earl Don	6	44	46		42 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$		45	47	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-8.2	-1.1
Horsley Francis	6	44	46		41	42 $\frac{1}{4}$		44	44	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$		45	47	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	-10.9	-2.6
Bockley Virginia	6	46	48		42 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	47 $\frac{1}{2}$		47	50	5	-11.5	-5.
Ballow Frank	12	60	93		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	90		60 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-10.2	N
Clark Leonard	10	50	59			51 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$			62 $\frac{3}{4}$		51	63	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	-13.6	N
Haggard Lucile	9	49	56		50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	55		50	58	5.	-10.7	-5.1
Ronow Price	10	57	81		73 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	78	79	79	79 $\frac{3}{4}$		57	81	6	-8.8	-1.4
Nace Lucille	13	62	107		98 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102		104 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	103 $\frac{3}{4}$		63	107	5.	-7.7	-3.
DeLaCruz Joe	15	64	118		101 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	107	106	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	102		64	108	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-13.8	-5.5
Tate Harvey	12	65	120		108 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	127 $\frac{1}{4}$		66	125	19.0	-9.8	+1.8
Neely Edwin	13	63	109		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$		104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{3}{4}$		64	111	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	-16.9	-5.6

Country

State

NUTRITION PROJECT

Bunkerville Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to April, 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 93
 Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 84 - (90%)
 (Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>Apr. 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	22.58%	23.81%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	30.10%	23.81%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	16.13%	23.81%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	25.80%	23.81%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	5.38%	4.75%
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.99%</u>

This means that the normal children were increased 1.23%, while those dangerously underweight were decreased 1.99%. This is a very slight improvement to secure from a year's work. The reason is due, we believe, to two factors: 1. The very large percentage of children having serious physical defects such as diseased tonsils, decayed teeth and defective eyes. 2. The fact that the work this year failed to receive the whole hearted support from the community which is absolutely necessary to obtain real results.

Bunkerville has a very serious problem in the large number of children who are dangerously below the standards of ordinary good health. We earnestly plead that this matter be given serious consideration by the whole community, school, church and parents, so that the coming year may see real permanent improvement.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

- Community, church, school and home cooperation in the removal of serious physical defects by securing:
 - A community clinic for the removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids.
 - Community dental clinic. Bunkerville has an unusually large number of children with defective teeth.
- A hot dish (soup, cocoa, etc.) served to all children bringing lunches to school; if possible, supervised by the Home Economics Department.
- Community campaign for the greater use of milk and vegetables, each family to have a cow and a winter vegetable garden.
- Let the Relief Society make child help a special study during the coming year and furnish two local leaders to actively assist the Extension Department in the work in the schools.
- That the school lay special emphasis on positive good health, food, sleep, etc. bringing it into all phases of school work, hygiene, english, art, etc.
- That special prizes be offered in each grade for the child making the biggest improvement in health.
- That athletic and social activities be decidedly reduced, especially during the last two months of school, so that all children, particularly in the upper grades may secure more rest and sleep.

Poultry

Twins

NUTRITION PROJECT

Mesquite Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to Apr. 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 104

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 101

(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>Apr. 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	20.00%	36.00%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.00	26.73
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	18.00	11.88
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	32.00	19.80
Seriously Overweight (15% above & up)	5.00	4.95
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>99.99</u>

This means that the normal children were increased 16% while the dangerously underweight were decreased 12.20%. This is an excellent improvement as it is more than three times the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and more than twice the goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight. Considering that this was the first year of the work, Mesquite should feel very proud of these results. In another year, Mesquite should reach the state goal by having 75% of the children either normal or slightly underweight and only 10% dangerously underweight.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Removal of all physical defects: diseased tonsils, decayed teeth.
2. Cup of milk served to all first and second grade children at the morning recess.
3. Greater use of vegetables, particularly greens. Plant winter gardens.
4. More sleep for fifth and sixth grade children - at least 10 hours every night.

Poultry

TWINS

NUTRITION PROJECT

Overton Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to Apr. 1924

Total number of children examined - - - - - 119

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 118

(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>Apr. 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	25.21%	33.89%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	34.45%	28.81%
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	6.72%	16.95%
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	32.77%	19.49%
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	.84%	.84%
	<u>99.99%</u>	<u>99.98%</u>

This means that the normal children were increased 8.68%, while those dangerously underweight were decreased 13.28%.

This is an excellent improvement as it is more than one and one-half times the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and more than 2½ times the state goal of 5% decrease in dangerously underweight children.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and not more than 10% of the children dangerously underweight. Overton has 62.7% of the children either normal or slightly under and 19.49% dangerously underweight.

Another year's work carried on with the splendid cooperation given by the whole community this last year, should reach the state goal of 75% of the children either normal or slightly under and only 10% of the children dangerously underweight.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Special effort to have all serious physical defects removed i. e. diseased tonsils and adenoids, decayed teeth.
2. A hot dish, milk, soup, cocoa, etc. served to all children bringing lunch if possible. Have this work under the supervision of the Home Economics Department. This is a serious problem in Overton as so many of the children come in from the outlying districts, which makes their school day abnormally long and tends to cut down both their food and sleep.

Poultry

Living

NUTRITION PROJECT

St. Thomas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to Apr. 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 59

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 58
(Only these are included in the statistics given below)

	Oct. 1923	Apr. 1924
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	24.02%	50.00%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	50.00	27.58
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	5.56	10.34
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	18.52	6.89
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>2.86</u>	<u>5.17</u>
	99.96	99.98

This means that the normal children were increased 25.98%, while those dangerously underweight were decreased 11.62%. This is a splendid improvement as it is more than five times the State goal of 5% increase in normal children and more than double the state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.

The final state goal is to have 75% of the children either normal or slightly underweight and 10% or less of the children dangerously underweight. St. Thomas has 77.58% of the children either normal or slightly underweight and only 6.89% dangerously underweight.

When the St. Thomas record is as good in the Fall as it was last Spring the nutrition problem of this community will be solved. One more year's work should make this possible.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Removal of all serious physical defects: infected tonsils, decayed teeth.
2. Serve a hot dish to all children bringing lunch to school.
3. More sleep for the older children (5th grade and up.) At least 10 hours every night.

Poultry

Swine

NUTRITION PROJECT

Las Vegas Community

Clark County

KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION REPORT

Oct. 1923 to Apr. 1924.

Total number of children examined - - - - - 482

Number completing the demonstration - - - - - 409
(only these are included in the statistics given below)

	<u>Oct. 1923</u>	<u>Apr. 1924</u>
Normal (N & up to 15% above)	25.31%	34.96%
Slightly Underweight (1-6%)	25.10	33.98
Seriously Underweight (7-9%)	16.39	10.51
Dangerously Underweight (10% & up)	30.91	7.36
Seriously Overweight (16% above & up)	<u>2.28</u>	<u>3.18</u>
	99.99	99.99

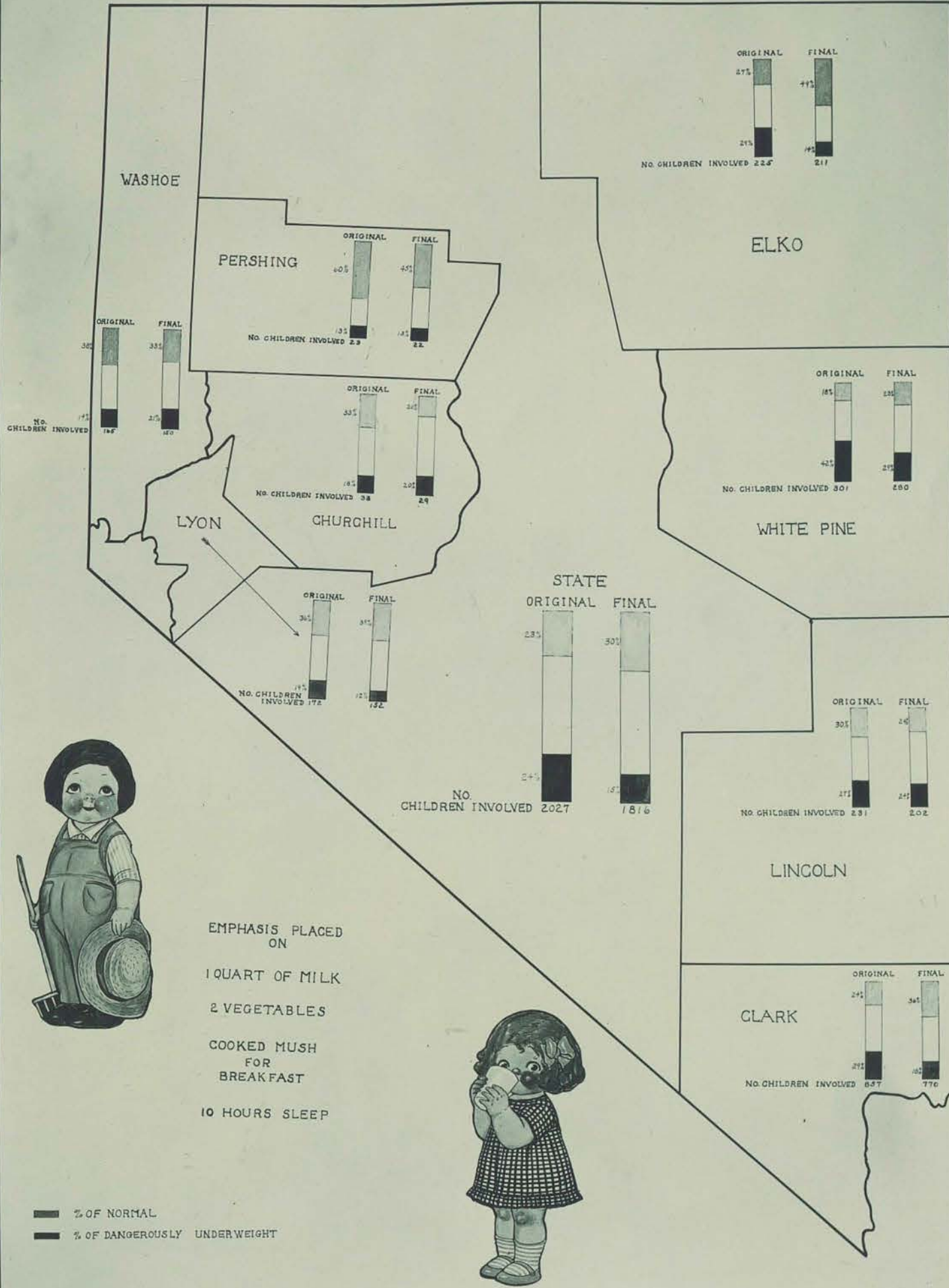
This means that the normal children were increased 9.65% while those dangerously underweight were decreased 22.55%. This is a remarkably good record as it nearly doubles the state goal of 5% increase in normal children and more than quadruples the state goal of 5% decrease in those dangerously underweight.

When Las Vegas children are in as good condition when they start school in the Fall, as they were last Spring, the child nutrition problem of the community will have been solved. But it will take another two or three years work to accomplish this result.

Special recommendations for the coming year:

1. Rigid enforcement of the kerfew bell ordinance. Las Vegas children are starved for sleep.
2. No movies or dances on school nights. Every child needs at least 10 hours sleep.
3. A half pint of milk served free to all kindergarten and first grade children at the morning recess. The funds to come from the school board or contributed by lodges, Parent-Teachers Association and women's clubs.
4. Reduction of athletics and special programs, etc. during April and May to counteract depressing effect of intense heat.
5. Four assistants to help the local leader carry on this work during the coming year.

NEVADA'S KEEP GROWING DEMONSTRATION 1924



EMPHASIS PLACED ON
 1 QUART OF MILK
 2 VEGETABLES
 COOKED MUSH FOR BREAKFAST
 10 HOURS SLEEP



K.A. ROEMER 1924

Definite Goals and Proof of Definite Results
 made good publicity material.



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

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RENO, NEVADA, 1924

NEVADA'S PRIZE VEGETABLE RECIPES

CONTRIBUTED BY

Nevada Housewives

University Home Economics Department

University Extension Division

Poultry

Living

GREEN-LEAF VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus Loaf

(First Prize)

1½ c. cooked asparagus cut in small pieces	2 tbsp. flour
2 tbsp. butter	¼ tsp. pepper
1 tsp. salt	1 c. milk
	4 eggs

Make a white sauce of butter, flour, milk, and seasoning. Cook together 5 minutes. Then take off the stove and add the well-beaten eggs and asparagus. Put into a greased baking-pan or mold, set in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes, or until the center is firm. Serve with a rich milk gravy.

MRS. D. J. SHEA, Austin, Lander County.

Creamed Asparagus

(Honorable Mention)

Cook two bunches of asparagus in just enough salted water to cover. Make a white sauce of

2 tbsp. butter	1 pt. milk	4 tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt		¼ tsp. pepper

Add asparagus to white sauce, reheat, and serve on toast at once.

VENA MAOKE, Fallon, Churchill County.

CABBAGE

Savory Cabbage

(First Prize)

1 medium head of cabbage	½ lb. salt pork, sliced very thin
	½ c. bacon fat

Chop cabbage in large pieces, and cook in salted water 15 or 20 minutes (till partially tender but still green and white). Drain, place in a greased casserole—first a layer of cabbage, then a layer of salt pork till the dish is filled. Pour bacon fat over all. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes. When ready to serve, cover with a home-made tomato sauce.

MRS. RALPH DROWN, Lee, Elko County.

Creamed Cabbage

(Honorable Mention)

Cut cabbage in large pieces, cook in salted water until just tender (about 20 minutes). Make a white sauce of

1 tbsp. flour	2 tbsp. butter	1 c. sweet milk
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Boil till well cooked and smooth. Season to taste. Fill a greased baking-dish with alternate layers of cabbage and white sauce. Have the top layer of cabbage covered with cracker or bread crumbs and small lumps of butter. Sprinkle lightly with paprika. Bake until light-brown.

MRS. THOMAS DOLF, Fallon, Churchill County.

Cabbage in Vinegar Sauce

5 tbsp. water	1 tsp. salt	Cayenne or paprika
5 tbsp. vinegar	2 tsp. sugar	to taste
2 tbsp. butter	A little mustard	1 or 2 eggs

Put water and vinegar into a small double boiler; add dry ingredients;

add egg well beaten. Stir until the mixture becomes thick. Remove from fire and pour over sliced or chopped cabbage. Good hot or cold.

MRS. WM. C. THORNE, Lovelock, Pershing County.

SPINACH

Spinach and Bacon

(First Prize)

After cooking the spinach till tender, turn into a skillet in which several slices of diced bacon have been fried brown, and vinegar added. Season with salt and pepper. Garnish with hot hard-boiled eggs. Serve very hot.

MRS. PETER GALLAGHER, Yerington, Lyon County.

Spinach in Double Boiler

(Honorable Mention)

Wash spinach thoroughly; then place in the top of a double boiler without any water whatever. Cook over water for about 45 minutes. There will be found a large amount of juice in the pot when done. Drain spinach and chop fine. Add to each cup of spinach a tablespoon of butter or rich cream, and place in a saucepan. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Cook up and serve very hot.

MRS. J. R. ESTES, Battle Mountain, Lander County.

Creamed Spinach

Wash spinach thoroughly. Cook slowly in its own juices in a closely covered saucepan. If absolutely necessary, add a very little water toward the end to prevent burning. When just cooked, drain in a colander; then chop fine. Add chopped spinach to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of very thick highly seasoned white sauce. Bring to a boil and serve very hot. The white sauce must be very thick, as the spinach thins it a good deal.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Spinach Salad

Cook spinach as directed above. Drain for about 10 minutes. Chop slightly. For each 2 cups of cooked spinach add 1 tablespoon gelatin dissolved in 3 tablespoons cold water. Cook until gelatin is dissolved. Season highly. Pack spinach mixture into custard cups or molds. Chill; remove from molds and serve as salad on lettuce leaf with cooked or mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with a ring of pimientos or diced stuffed olives.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

OTHER GREENS

Swiss Chard

(First Prize)

Wash the leaves in several waters until perfectly clean. Place in a small amount of boiling salted water, and cook until just tender. (Don't overcook.) Drain well, place on platter, press a sharp knife through both ways about a half-inch apart. Garnish with lemon cut in fancy shapes. Serve with a sauce of salt, pepper, ham drippings and vinegar.

The stems may be cooked separately (as you would cook asparagus) and served with butter, salt, pepper, vinegar or lemon juice, or with a good cream gravy; or like asparagus tips with mayonnaise dressing.

MRS. WM. C. THORNE, Lovelock, Pershing County.

Braised Lettuce

Wash the lettuce carefully, tie it firmly together and drop it into boiling salted water for a few minutes only, and then drain. Now place it in a sauce-

Poultry

Dairy

Scalloped Carrots
(Honorable Mention)

3 c. thinly sliced carrots 1½ c. white sauce
1 c. chopped onions or 12 tiny onions ½ c. fine dry bread crumbs
3 minced green peppers 1 tbsp. butter

Boil carrots and onions separately till both are tender. (Use just enough water to prevent burning.) Grease a baking-dish and put in a layer of each vegetable. Continue in this way until the vegetables are all used. Then pour in the white sauce, cover with crumbs that have been mixed with the melted butter, and bake in a moderate oven till brown.

MRS. RALPH DROWN, Lee, Elko County.

Carrot, Apple and Celery Salad

½ c. apple ½ c. celery ½ c. carrots (cooked)

Salt and pepper or paprika

Dice apples, carrots and celery, season, add mayonnaise.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Carrots and Bacon

4 c. carrots 1½ c. boiling water 1 tsp. sugar 1 tsp. salt
2 oz. bacon, minced and browned

Boil altogether slowly until thoroughly done. Thicken with a tablespoon of flour for each cup of remaining liquid. Cook five minutes, and serve hot.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Plain Carrots

8 to 10 carrots 2 tbsp. butter or bacon fat
1 tsp. salt 2 tbsp. sugar

Boil or steam carrots of uniform size till tender. If old, remove the outer skin by scraping; split in half lengthwise. Melt butter in a saucepan or frying pan. Add carrots and salt and sugar, heat till sugar is melted and carrots are very hot. Turn into a hot serving-dish and pour over carrots any of the butter mixture left in the pan. If desired, carrots may be slightly browned.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

TURNIPS

Creamed Turnips

(First Prize)

6 turnips 1 tbsp. butter 1 c. of cream

Salt and pepper to taste

Wash and peel turnips, slice and cook in a small amount of boiling salted water till just tender. Try to have all the water cooked off by the time the turnips are tender. Add cream, butter, salt and pepper. Then cook down a little. Serve very hot.

CLARA PEARL, Fallon, Churchill County.

Baked New Turnips

Allow 2 turnips for each person. Scrub them well and put the peelings in the stock-pot. Then cut the turnips in half, put them in a casserole and barely cover them with boiling water containing ½ teaspoon of salt to the pint. Cover and bake an hour in a moderate oven. The resulting liquid may be served with them. In this case, add a little milk or undiluted evaporated milk, and thicken the liquid with ½ tablespoon of corn-starch to the cupful.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

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Baked Old Turnips

Select turnips of uniform size. Peel and boil whole in meat-stock until tender. Drain and save liquid. Place the turnips in a buttered baking-dish, sprinkle with sugar, nutmeg, and dots of butter. Meantime boil down stock, and pour into casserole. Bake till turnips are slightly brown. If there is no meat-stock, boil turnips in water and pour left-over meat gravy into casserole.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Chopped Turnips

Chop hot boiled turnips very fine. Add parsley, salt, pepper, butter and lemon juice to season. Reheat before serving.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

PARSNIPS

Smothered Parsnips

(First Prize)

Slice crisp parsnips rather thin, place in a tightly covered vessel with sufficient butter to steam them till tender. Use no water. Stir occasionally to keep from burning. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve very hot.

MRS. DELLA R. IVINS, Lund, White Pine County.

Fried Parsnips

(Honorable Mention)

Boil in a small amount of salted water, till just done. Remove skins. Slice lengthwise, roll in slightly beaten egg, dip in a mixture of flour and corn-meal, and fry in butter.

MRS. WM. C. THORNE, Lovelock, Pershing County.

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

TOMATOES

Stuffed Tomato Salad

(First Prize)

Select the required number of tomatoes of uniform size. Peel, cut off the stem end, remove centers, scallop the edge. Have chopped celery seasoned to taste; fill the tomatoes. Place on lettuce leaf on individual plates and top with a good mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with a dash of paprika or a stuffed olive.

(To peel, rub tomatoes all over with back of knife and the skin will peel off without any trouble.) MRS. WM. C. THORNE, Lovelock, Pershing County.

Baked Tomatoes I

(Honorable Mention)

Cut a piece from the top of 6 tomatoes. Scoop out the pulp with a small spoon. Cut up half of a small head of cabbage, 2 small peppers and 2 onions, and mix with the tomato pulp. Add 1/2 cup of bread crumbs. Season with salt, pepper and 1/2 tablespoon of sugar. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Sprinkle the tops with buttered bread crumbs. Place in a greased pan and bake till tender and brown on top. Remove from oven, put a small piece of butter on top of each tomato, and sprinkle lightly with paprika.

GLADYS BROWN, Fallon, Churchill County.

Baked Tomatoes II

Select small, uniform, medium-sized tomatoes. Wipe; make two deep cuts across the blossom end in form of a cross. Place cut end up in buttered baking-dish, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, and bake till just tender. Serve with left-over meat gravy or a brown milk gravy made with bacon fat.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Fried Tomatoes

Wipe and peel 3 good-sized tomatoes. Cut in thick slices; sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour and sauté in butter or bacon fat. Remove to a hot platter. Add a little more butter and flour to pan, and make a brown gravy by adding 1 cup of milk; pour over tomatoes just before serving.

Scalloped Tomatoes

1 can tomatoes	1 cup bread crumbs	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
1 tbsp. minced onion	1 tsp. salt	2 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. sugar, if desired		

Remove tomatoes from can, and let air at least an hour, and, if very watery, drain off a little of the juice. Cover the bottom of a buttered baking-dish with a layer of tomatoes, then a layer of the crumbs to which seasonings have been added. Repeat till dish is filled, having the top layer of bread crumbs. Dot over with the butter and bake till brown, about 15 or 20 minutes.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Tomato Jelly Salad

1 qt. can tomatoes	1 tsp. salt	3 tbsp. gelatin
1 medium onion	1 tsp. sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. cold water

Soak gelatin in cold water 15 minutes. Cook tomatoes and onion 15 minutes. Put through ricer or puree strainer. Pour hot liquid over gelatin; stir until gelatin is dissolved; add sugar and salt. Pour into molds dipped in cold water. Allow to stand until gelatin is set. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

ONIONS**Boiled Onions**

(First Prize)

Wash and clean medium-sized ripe onions. Boil slowly in salt water till just tender. If boiled too long, the centers will come out. Remove from water, season with butter, salt, and serve very hot.

MRS. CARL MADSEN, Preston, White Pine County.

Onions en Casserole

(Honorable Mention)

Cook 10 large onions in salted water till just tender, then drain. Make a white sauce of

1 tbsp. butter	1 tbsp. flour	1 cup rich sweet milk
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Season with salt, pepper and sugar to taste

Place onions in casserole; pour the white sauce over them and sprinkle with cracker crumbs; dot with small lumps of butter. Bake in a hot oven 10 minutes or till light-brown.

MRS. J. G. PEARL, Fallon, Churchill County.

Baked Onions

Prepare onions of medium size. Boil 15 minutes in slightly salted water, drain, place in a baking-dish, add whole milk to come well up around the

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onions but not cover them; season with salt and pepper, and bake slowly until they can be pierced with a toothpick. Serve hot.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Browned Onions

Remove skins of the onions and simmer until tender in the stock or water. Then lift them out carefully, place close together in a dish, and sprinkle them with a little sugar, as this will help them to brown quickly. Now cover each onion with bread crumbs and small pieces of butter, and bake in a quick oven until very brown.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Canned Peas

1 can peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tsp. salt
1 cup milk or cream	1 tbsp. butter

Pepper to taste

Remove peas from can. Drain, rinse, and air as directed above. Place in saucepan; add milk or cream and salt. Cook uncovered slowly from 30 to 45 minutes, till peas are very tender and milk partially absorbed. Add butter and pepper, and serve very hot.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Baked Winter Squash

Cut in pieces two or three inches square; remove seeds and stringy portion. Cut across in the center of each piece. Place in dripping-pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and in each square place $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Karo corn syrup and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon melted butter. Bake in a moderate oven 50 minutes or until soft. Keep covered the first half-hour of cooking. Serve in the shell.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Mashed Squash

Pare squash; cut in squares. Steam until done. Mash, season with butter, pepper and salt. Put in baking-dish and brown in oven.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Creamed Corn with Pimientos

1 can corn	1 c. cream	2 pimientos	1 tsp. flour
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Open can, and air. Cook corn, cream and flour together. When hot add the chopped pimientos. Cook in double boiler.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Potato Soup

3 c. diced potatoes	1 qt. milk	3 tbsp. butter
2 c. boiling water	2 slices onion	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. celery salt
1 tsp. salt	4 tbsp. flour	Pepper

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water until done. Scald milk with onion. Remove onion, and thicken milk with flour mixed with a little cold milk or water. Cook five minutes. Add potatoes and water in which they were cooked. Season and serve very hot.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Cucumber, Rice and Banana Salad

Equal quantities of:

Cucumber diced	Cooked rice	Bananas diced
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Combine with mayonnaise dressing.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Cauliflower and Cheese

Cook cauliflower whole in boiling salted water until tender. Place in baking-dish, add white sauce, cover with grated cheese and buttered crumbs, and brown in oven.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

String Beans

1 can beans 2 tbsp. butter
3 tbsp. chopped onions 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

Remove beans from the can. Drain, rinse with cold water, and allow to stand in the air uncovered for at least an hour to remove canned flavor. Cook onion in butter; add beans, and cook slowly till well heated and tender. Add Worcestershire sauce just before serving.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, University of Nevada.

Mixed Winter Vegetables Baked

2 c. sliced raw potatoes 1 tsp. salt
1 c. sliced raw onion $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
1 c. sliced raw cabbage 1 tbsp. dried parsley
1 c. diced raw celery or celery leaves
2 c. canned tomatoes 1 tbsp. butter

2 c. soup-stock

Place alternate layers of these vegetables in a buttered baking-dish. Pour over the soup-stock; sprinkle with dried parsley; add salt, pepper and butter. Put in a hot oven, and bake till very tender.

Any combination of vegetables may be added to the potato-onion mixture in place of those suggested, using about the same proportions. A cup of canned peas is a good addition.

If you have no soup-stock dissolve 1 tsp. beef extract or 1 cube in 2 cups of hot water as a substitute. The tomatoes and soup-stock may be omitted, and the vegetables covered with milk instead.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

Creamed Celery

Cut celery in half-inch pieces and cook in boiling salted water 20 to 30 minutes until tender. Drain, use the water for soup. Add the cooked celery to a medium white sauce, and serve hot.

EXTENSION DIVISION, University of Nevada.

TIME-TABLE FOR COOKING FRESH VEGETABLES IN WATER

Asparagus	20-25 min.	Corn, green	10-15 min.
Beans, Lima (green)	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hour	Onions	20-30 min.
Beets, old	3-4 hours	Parsnips	30-45 min.
Beets, young	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hour	Peas, green	20-30 min.
Cabbage	20-25 min.	Potatoes	30-40 min.
Carrots	30-60 min.	Spinach	15-30 min.
Cauliflower	20-30 min.	Squash	20-30 min.
Beans, string	1-3 hours	Turnips	30-45 min.

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TEMPERATURE FOR COOKING FRESH VEGETABLES IN WATER

Asparagus	10-15 min.
Beans (green)	15-20 min.
Beets	20-30 min.
Broccoli	10-15 min.
Cauliflower	15-20 min.
Carrots	10-15 min.
Corn	10-15 min.
Cucumbers	10-15 min.
Eggplant	10-15 min.
Kale	10-15 min.
Kidney beans	15-20 min.
Lentils	15-20 min.
Peas	10-15 min.
Potatoes	15-20 min.
Spinach	10-15 min.
Sweet peas	10-15 min.
Tomatoes	10-15 min.
Turnips	15-20 min.
Winter squash	15-20 min.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

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RENO, NEVADA, 1924

PLANNING THE FARM-HOME VEGETABLE GARDEN

By MARY E. STILWELL, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension

WHY A VEGETABLE GARDEN?

REASON I—For Your Health's Sake: To supply the necessary roughage, valuable mineral matter, and health-protective vitamins which you can secure in no other way.

You need two vegetables every day in the year:

A green-leaf vegetable—Spinach, chard, lettuce, cabbage.

A root vegetable—Carrots, turnips, beets, parsnips.

REASON II—Cut Down Your Food Bill: Food is the biggest item of expense in your home. Did you ever figure out the difference in cost between growing and buying food? Nevada spends hundreds of thousands a year for foods that she could easily produce at home.

Protect Your Health

Stop the Leak in Your Family Pocket-Book

Keep Nevada Money at Home to Build Up Your Home,
Community, and State

by growing

YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

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PLANNING THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

AN EARLY START

Order your seed catalogues and plan your garden early in the year—January, February, or March. No garden is really successful unless it is planned in advance.

Study your seed catalogues, and talk it over with the rest of the family, the neighbors, and your Extension Agent. Try to correct your last year's mistakes regarding varieties and amounts of seed purchased.

BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE NECESSARY VARIETIES

In order to furnish the foods necessary for health, every home garden should contain at least the following varieties:

- 4 green-leaf vegetables—spinach, chard, kale, lettuce, cabbage, asparagus.
- 3 root vegetables—beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, parsnips.
- 2 pod vegetables—peas, beans.
- 3 miscellaneous vegetables—tomatoes, onions, squash, pumpkins, celery, peppers, cucumbers.

HOW MUCH OF EACH VARIETY IS NEEDED?

This is determined by the number of people to be fed, whether the supply is to last through the whole year or simply through the growing season, and the labor and water available for caring for the garden.

A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF VEGETABLES

If possible, plan your garden to meet the needs of the family not only during the growing season but also during the winter months. The following is a suggestive budget for storage and canning, and represents the very minimum that a family of five needs to safely tide them over from October to May. If hired help or much company must be considered, more should be allowed:

FOR WINTER STORAGE		CANNED VEGETABLES	
Onions	60- 80 lbs.	Spinach	20-25 qts.
Cabbage.....	100-125 lbs.	Swiss chard	10-15 qts.
Carrots	40- 60 lbs.	Beet greens	10-15 qts.
Beets	30- 40 lbs.	Asparagus	15-20 qts.
Turnips or parsnips....	25- 40 lbs.	Young beets	15-20 qts.
Celery.....	30- 40 lbs.	Young carrots	10-15 qts.
Squash	30- 40 lbs.	String beans	20-25 qts.
		Tomatoes	30-40 qts.

Personal preference may include peas, corn, etc.

A surplus for winter storage and canning can be secured only by planting more than the family needs for fresh vegetables, and should not be attempted the first year by the amateur gardener or club member.

SIZE OF GARDEN

The minimum size of an adequate garden for a family of five is 10 square rods (32x80 ft. or 16x160 ft.). This allows just enough surplus for the storage and canning budgets given above if crops promptly follow each other in proper succession and good cultivation is given. If hired help is to be fed, a larger area is necessary.

If only a summer's supply of vegetables is to be raised, half or two-thirds this area (32x40 ft. or 32x60 ft.) is the minimum.

LOCATION

Try to locate the garden on slightly sloping land, where there is a medium to sandy loam soil. Several years previous tilage is desirable. A windbreak of trees or shrubs is valuable in Nevada. A site near the house is desirable, as it will be free from intruders and convenient for cultivation and harvesting.

AVAILABLE LABOR AFFECTS SIZE AND LOCATION

The question of who is to care for the garden should largely decide its size and location. If Mother and the children are to do the work, put the garden near the house and have it small enough so that they can easily keep ahead of the weeds. If there can be some man labor and help with a horse cultivator, the garden may be placed farther away, and laid out long and narrow as a continuation of some other field crop, so that a horse cultivator can be used easily. However, in Nevada, with our shortage of water, and the squirrel and rabbit menace, there is much to be said for a small garden near the house. The amateur gardener and the garden-club member should start with a small garden. A small garden with good care will produce much more than a big garden that is neglected.

MAKING A GARDEN PLAN

Take a piece of plain paper and rule it off to correspond with the size of your garden, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for each foot; then draw in lines to represent rows. Write in the kind of vegetable, the number of feet of row, and the approximate time of planting. This will help you to apportion the land among the different varieties and give you a basis for ordering your seed. Keeping this record during the growing season of each year is an excellent way of making the garden planting fit the needs and tastes of the family.

In making your garden plan, refer to the following suggestive table in order to determine how much space to allow for each vegetable. This table gives the minimum of each vegetable to supply the family's summer needs, and gives just enough surplus for the winter storage and canning budgets given above. It can be grown on 10 square rods of ground; for smaller or larger areas vary the amount of seed proportionately.

Administration

Agricultural

Junior

Home Economics

SUGGESTIONS FOR A GARDEN FOR FAMILY OF FIVE

Crop	Feet of row	Seed or plants	Distance bet. rows Hand cultivation	Distance bet. rows Horse cultivation	Distance between plants	Depth to plant
<i>Greens—</i>						
Spinach	150	1½ oz.	1-1½ ft.	2 ft.	1-2 in.	1 in.
Chard	20	2 oz.	1-1½ ft.	2 ft.	6-10 in.	1 in.
Lettuce	35	½ oz.	1-1½ ft.	2 ft.	6-10 in.	½ in.
Cabbage, Early	50	¼ oz.	2 ft.	3 ft.	14-18 in.	½ in.
Cabbage, Late	100	¼ oz.	2 ft.	3 ft.	14-18 in.	½ in.
Asparagus	100	60-80 pl.	2 ft.	3-4 ft.	18-24 in.	5-7 in.
<i>Roots—</i>						
Beets	100	2 oz.	1-1½ ft.	2-2½ ft.	3-5 in.	1-2 in.
Carrots	100	1 oz.	1-1½ ft.	2-2½ ft.	2-3 in.	½ in.
Turnips	75	½ oz.	1-1½ ft.	2-2½ ft.	3 in.	½ in.
Parsnips	50	½ oz.	1-1½ ft.	2-2½ ft.	3-4 in.	¾ in.
<i>Pods—</i>						
Beans, String	100	1 pt.	2 ft.	3 ft.	3-4 in.	1-2 in.
Peas	200	2 qt.	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	1 in.	2-3 in.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
Tomatoes.....	100	¼ oz.				
Onions:		100 pl.	2-3 ft.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	½-1 in.
Seed	100	1 oz.	1 ft.	2 ft.	2-3 in.	¾ in.
Sets.....	100	1 qt.	1 ft.	2 ft.	2-3 in.	2-3 in.
Squash, Late	50	½ oz.	7-10 ft.	7-10 ft.	7-9 ft.	1-2 in.
Celery	100	¼ oz.		4-6 ft.	4-8 in.	½ in.
		200 pl.	2-3 ft.			

ROTATION OF CROPS

In a small garden, such as is planned here, it is necessary to keep the ground constantly occupied by rotation of crops. Indicate this rotation on your garden plan—*i. e.*, early peas or cabbage followed by late beets. For instance, 35 feet of row is allowed for lettuce; not more than 10 feet should be planted at any one time. The rest should follow after other crops.

AMOUNT OF SEED NEEDED

After your garden plans are drawn it is a simple matter to make out your list of seeds needed. List them in the following order: kind of vegetable, the special variety, the amount needed—*i. e.*, Carrots—Danvers Half Long, 1 oz. Neighbors clubbing together will save money in ordering seed.

SEED TESTING

Test old and home-grown seed before ordering and also seed from new seed houses, to guard against failures. To test seeds place 10 large or 20 small seeds on moist blotting paper or cloth, on a saucer or pie tin; cover tightly with an inverted glass tumbler or pie tin. Set this seed germinator in a warm place (60–70°) but not in the bright sunlight. As blotter becomes dry, add a little more water. If 7 out of 10, or 15 out of 20, seeds sprout, the seed is worth planting.

Good seed is the best investment you can make, so don't plant seed unless you are positive it is good.

SUMMARY

1. Plan your garden early.
2. Select the vegetable necessary for health.
3. Suit the size to the labor, skill, and water available.
4. Locate it to secure good soil, wind protection, and to suit the convenience of those who are going to do the work.
5. Draw a definite plan on paper, showing varieties, feet of row, and approximate time of planting.
6. Order your seeds early and from good firms.
7. Test all doubtful seed long before planting.

**A FARM WITHOUT A GARDEN IS LIKE A HOME WITHOUT
A KITCHEN**

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION

CECIL W. CREEL

Director

ANNUAL REPORT
of
SPECIALIST IN POULTRY
for
1924
by
V. E. SCOTT

ANNUAL REPORT
of
POULTRY SPECIALIST
1924

I. State Extension Organization as Relates to Poultry.

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. Both dairy and poultry extension work are carried on at the same time. There is very seldom a trip which does not include some work of each kind.

II. Experimental Work:

The Veterinary Department of the University thru the Public Service Division handles all cases of poultry diseases. No experimental work in poultry is carried on at the college or Experiment Station.

III. 1924 Program of Work:

A. Chief Problems:

1. To increase the number of bred-to-lay hens.
2. To improve houseing conditions.
3. To improve feeding methods.
4. To instruct poultrymen in the management of flocks, culling, feeding, use of lights, division of flocks.
5. Raising and marketing of meat producing fowls.

B. Ultimate Goals:

1. To increase the number of hens and improve the producing ability to such an extent that there will be a surplus of eggs in Nevada at all seasons of the year.
2. To have sanitary, draught free, well ventilated and well lighted poultry houses on every farm.
3. To encourage the production of infertile eggs for market.
4. An intelligent system of marketing meat fowls.

C. Five year Goal and Goal for 1924

1. To have all breeding flocks in the State eligible to accreditation. A project was written up and a goal of 10 accredited flocks made for 1924.
2. A bred-to-lay flock on every farm where 25 or more hens are kept. This project was accepted by the county agents but no definite goal set.

Dairying

3. At least five poultry houses each year constructed or remodeled by the county agents and definite work planned for 1924.
4. At least five persons each year induced to feed balanced egg making rations. Project 4, Feeding and Culling, was written up for this work in 1924.
5. Lectures to be offered on the production of infertile eggs.
6. A systematic effort to market turkeys when they are ready for market, avoiding congestion at the holiday season.

D. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter and of Organizing Phases of Poultry Work:

The poultry work is divided into projects with definitely assigned work for each cooperating agency. These projects are made a part of this report.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

PROJECT I. ACCREDITED POULTRY FLOCKS.

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Accredited Poultry Flocks.
- II. LEADER: Arranged in each county.
- III. LOCATION: County. - Washoe, Clark, Elko and Humboldt Counties.
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To untimately have all breeding flocks eligible for accreditation.

VI. HISTORY: The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different localities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen according to local counts. Persons who have secured bred to lay stock are getting from 140 to 180 eggs per hen per year, and some individual hens are doing much better than this. We believe that by encouraging accredited flocks, the general average will be increased through the purchase of eggs, baby chicks, and breeding stock.

Many farm flocks are mixtures of all sizes and breeds, making a very inefficient type of stock for the production of either eggs or meat.

Eighty percent of the farms in Nevada report the keeping of poultry. Many of them are dependent partly or wholly on a financial income from this source.

We believe that the establishing of accredited flocks in each community will stimulate a greater interest in good poultry.

VII. GOAL: 1924 2 Accredited flocks in each county.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
January	An outline of the accredited flock plan will be given to each person desiring a copy, at farm center meetings or on application at office	County Agent	Done
February			
March			
January	Accredited flock plan will be compiled and copies prepared for distribution.	Specialist	Done

When	What	Who	Completed
	<u>Accredited Poultry Flocks</u>		
	As a result of the large number of baby chicks and hatching eggs purchased each year in the State of Nevada, it seems advisable for the Agricultural Extension Service to encourage a system of accredited poultry flocks. At present there are over one hundred thousand baby chicks shipped into the state each year from outside sources. The accredited flock plan, when followed by a large enough number of breeders, will make it possible for hatcheries to locate in Nevada and secure eggs from local flocks, shortening the shipping distances and assuring prompt delivery.		
	Each accredited flock will be listed with the county agents, so that any person wishing to secure eggs for hatching can secure the address by applying to the local Farm Bureau office.		Done
	The accredited flock plan is intended to encourage the raising of standard bred-to-lay poultry, and to assist persons who raise this type of poultry in the distribution of eggs and chicks.		
	Any person interested in the plan should see the county agent and secure an application blank.		
	There will be no charge for this service.		
	<u>Rules</u>		
	1. The hens must be of one standard breed.		
	2. The hens must be mated with males that have directly descended from trap-nested hens producing 200 or more eggs in their pullet year.		
	3. The male must be of the same variety, breed and class as the hens, and must be an individual that would not disqualify for utility purposes in the show ring.		
	4. Not more than 12 hens of the American or English classes and not more than 15 hens of the Mediterranean class shall be mated with one male.		
Fall or Spring	A statement will be secured showing that the flock has been culled carefully through the year and is mated to qualified cockerels.	County Agent	
Fall	A list of accredited flocks in each county will be mailed to the State Specialist	County Agent	
Fall	A list of accredited flocks will be mailed to all the county agents	Specialist	Done

When	What	Who	Accomplished
Fall	A poultry exhibit will be held at fairs at which time special emphasis will be placed on accredited flocks. Advertising matter will be placed on these exhibits and every effort will be made to give accredited flocks publicity.	County Agent Fair board Committee	:Due to foot and mouth disease, no fairs were held in the communities outlined.

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

Project Committeeman

County Agent

Assistant Director

President of Farm Bureau

Poultry Specialist

1924

Name -----

ADDRESS -----

CITY -----

COUNTY -----

I am interested in the accredited flock plan for the production of hatching eggs. Would you please call and inspect my flock?

If eggs must be sent to the railroad by stage give distance,

Miles _____

Breed and variety of poultry _____

Number of hens in flock one year or older _____

Number of pullets in flock _____

Where did you get your males _____

What are the pedigrees of your males?

Trap nest egg record of Dam (pullet year) _____

Trap nest record of GRAND DAM (on side of sire) _____

Will you mate special breeding pens or use entire flock _____

Number of hens mated with each male _____

Remarks:--

Will you have eggs for sale _____ PRICE PER SETTING
of 13 _____

Will you have baby chicks for sale _____ PRICE EACH _____

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

PROJECT II - BRED TO LAY FLOCKS.

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Bred to lay Flocks.
- II. LEADER - Named in each county
- III. LOCATION County - Clark, Elko, Churchill, Lyon, Washoe Counties.
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE; Jan. 1. 1924.
- V. OBJECT To increase the number of bred-to-lay flocks.

VI. HISTORY

The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen per year according to local counts. Persons who have secured bred to lay stock are getting from 140 to 180 eggs per hen per year, and some individual hens are doing much better. We believe that by encouraging the purchase of bred-to-lay chicks the average production of all Nevada communities will be increased.

Many farm flocks are mixtures of all sizes and breeds, making a very inefficient flock for either egg or meat production.

Eighty percent of the farms in Nevada report the keeping of poultry. Many of them are dependent on poultry for a part or all of their income.

VII. GOAL: To establish bred-to-lay flocks on 5 farms where mixed flocks are now maintained.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
November	: Secure price lists from accredited hatcheries in Nevada and California	: Specialist	: done
November	: Advise Specialist how many price lists are needed in each county.	: County Agent	: Done
December	: Price lists will be mailed to Agents	: Specialist	: Done
December and January	: Price lists mailed to poultrymen, Publicity will be given in local papers that such information is available.	: County Agent	: Done
January	: At extension conference, agents will arrange with Specialist for talks on bred-to-lay chicks in centers where interested.	: County Agent	: Not done

When	What	Completed
March	: Check the number of chicks shipped in by	: County
April	: cooperators and others, securing the infor-	: Agent
May	: mation from cooperators, express co. post-	: Done
	: office and breeders. Check the breeder as	:
	: well as the buyer.	:
June	: Make summary of shipments	: County
	:	: Agent
	:	: Done
	:	: Specialist
Sept.	: Secure following information from buyers:	: County
	: Quality of pullets;	: Agent
	: When started to lay;	: &
	: Did pullets moult?	: Specialist
	: Was shipment satisfactory?	: Done

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

Project Committeeman

County Agent

Assistant Director

President of Farm Bureau

Specialist

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

PROJECT III - POULTRY HOUSES. Construction and Remodeling.

I NAME OF PROJECT: Poultry Houses.

II LEADER: - Secured in each community.

III LOCATION: County. - Washoe, Elko, Churchill, Calix, Lincoln, Lyon.

IV DATE EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1924.

V OBJECT: To improve housing conditions thereby increasing egg production.

VI HISTORY: The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census, while some communities have an average of 120 eggs per hen per year according to local counts. Persons, who are getting high egg production, practice good methods and have well ventilated, draught free, and well lighted houses.

Poultry is kept on the majority of Nevada farms as well as in many urban back yards.

Better housing conditions would undoubtedly have a marked effect on stimulating production; accordingly the remodeling and construction of well planned poultry houses is an essential part of any poultry program.

VII GOAL: Construction of 3 poultry houses in each county. Remodeling of 1 poultry houses in each county.

VIII PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
Throughout the year	Efforts will be made in each farm bureau center to rebuild or construct new poultry houses.	County Agent Specialist	Done
March	An estimate will be made on the cost of material for a 'University' type poultry house.	Washoe County Agent & Specialist	Done
March	An improved set of plans giving more details will be made	Engineering Specialist	Not done*

* The Engineering Specialist was not asked to do this.

When	What	Who	Completed
March	: Names and addresses of persons : wanting to build university type : poultry houses will be secured : and each supplied with a plan : and estimate of cost.	: County : Agent	: : Done
After pro- jects are located.	: Assist in locating site. Ar- : range for building demonstra- : tion, possibly arrange for a : group to help one day.	: County : Agent	: Not carried out : on this plan
At least one week be- fore demon- stration	: Supply list of needed material	: Specialist	: Not carried out : on this plan.
As above	: Secure material and prepare site : Secure one good carpenter to : oversee the work.	: Cooperator	: Ditto
As above	: Advertise demonstration	: County : Agent	: Done
As above	: Keep complete cost record and : report same to county agent.	: Cooperator	: Done
When houses are con- structed	: Arrange for a field tour to in- : spect houses. A talk by the : cooperator.	: County : Agent : Cooperator	: Not done.

This Project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

_____ Project Committeeman
 _____ County Agent
 _____ Assistant Director
 _____ Farm Bureau President
 _____ Poultry Specialist

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating.

PROJECT IV - POULTRY CULLING AND FEEDING.

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Poultry culling and feeding.
- II. LEADER: - Arranged in each county.
- III. LOCATION: County - Lincoln, White Pine, Washoe.
- IV. DATE: January 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To demonstrate on a few flocks proper feeding and culling throughout the year.
- VI. HISTORY:

The average production of poultry in Nevada varies in different communities from 60 to 90 eggs per hen per year, according to the 1920 census.

Some communities have an average production of 120 eggs per hen per year, according to local counts and estimates. Some flocks have averaged as high as 185 eggs per hen per year. In these flocks, systematic culling has been followed and a balanced ration has been fed.

If all of the 135,000 hens in the state were inspected, and all of the culls gotten rid of and the remainder fed properly, the average of the State would be much higher.

It is thought that by locating five or more demonstration flocks in each county where culling is systematically practiced and proper feeding is practiced, more farmers will be encouraged to do the same.
- VII. GOAL: To practice culling and feeding proper rations on 5 farms.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
February	: Arrange a definite number of meetings throughout the year, to be devoted to discussion of feeding.	: County Agent	: Not done. Personal talks instead.
At Meetings	: Discuss formulation of balanced rations, interpretation of tags on feed stuff; methods of feeding, amounts per hen.	: Commercial Specialists; and Extension Specialist	
April and May	: Locate five flocks where owners will practice culling and feeding of balanced rations, and keep a record of egg production and cost of feed	: County Agent	: Done
Each Month	: Egg records will be reported to the county agent who will send them to the specialist. The specialist will report back for the whole state.	: Cooperator; County Agent; Specialist	: Done

When		Who	Completed
Throughout: year :	Keep record of results	:Cooperator :	Done
Throughout: year :	Give local publicity	:County : Agent :	Done
See Schedule :	Give assistance in culling and advice in feeding	:Specialist :	Done

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

_____ Project Committeemen
 _____ County Agent
 _____ Assistant Director
 _____ President of Farm Bureau
 _____ Poultry Specialist.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Nevada Extension Division and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.

PROJECT V - POULTRY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

- I. NAME OF PROJECT: Poultry Correspondence Course.
- II. LEADER: - Arranged in each county.
- III. LOCATION: County - Lincoln, Clark, White Pine, Churchill
- IV. DATE EFFECTIVE: January 1, 1924.
- V. OBJECT: To give definite instruction in poultry management by correspondence.
- VI. HISTORY: In 1923 it was decided that instead of making trips into Southern Nevada, the Poultry Specialist could better spend his time working up a correspondence course for isolated sections.
The plan was to send copies of each lesson to the county agents who would distribute them as needed. Each group studying the lessons was to answer the questions thru their secretary, in order to save the time of the instructor in looking over papers.
- VII. GOAL: _____ groups in each county where needed.

VIII. PROCEDURE:

When	What	Who	Completed
January	: Lessons I to 4 will be printed at the state printers in leaflet form.	: Extension Division	: done
February	: Lessons each month if time permits and not less than one every two months	: Specialist	: 5 lessons
Throughout the year	: Groups will be formed for the study of poultry by correspondence. Answers will be sent to Specialist	: County Agt Secretary of group	: 6 groups with 70 enrolled
When answers are received	: Grade and criticisms will be sent to group secretary	: Specialist	: Done

This project is hereby authorized and agreed upon.

Date _____

_____ Project Committeeman
 _____ County Agent
 _____ Assistant Director
 _____ President of Farm Bureau
 _____ Specialist.

E. Extension Agencies Contributing Toward the Poultry Project:

1. County Agents: County agents made poultry work a part of their regular program.
2. Home Demonstration Agents: These agents have not taken up the sub-project work except in White Pine and Lincoln Counties, but they have done home poultry work. An attempt will be made to have all agencies work on the project plan in 1925.

F. Results Secured and Extent to Which Goals Have Been Reached:

1. Accredited Flocks: No flocks were accredited during 1924. The larger breeders are not interested for they have orders for more than they can fill. The smaller breeders have not secured the results in sales hoped for. Since two-thirds of the baby chicks are shipped from California, there is little call for this work at present.
2. Bred-To-Lay Flocks: This project is a very practical one and is getting good results. About 70 percent of the baby chicks purchased in Nevada in 1924 were from hatcheries that used trap-nest record males and selected females.
3. Poultry Houses: Twelve poultry houses have been built and three remodeled according to some definite plan to provide light, ventilation, dryness without draft. In Washoe and Elko Counties, the Semimontor type house has been recommended by the Extension Division.
4. Feeding and Culling: Washoe County planned to have five cooperators and secured twelve with fourteen different flocks. Elko County has one flock, White Pine County seven.
5. Poultry Correspondence Course: Five lessons were prepared by the poultry specialist. Six groups containing seventy people have completed the five lessons. The remaining seven lessons will be prepared and sent out during 1925.

G. Description of Specific Pieces of Work:

1. Project 4, Feeding and Culling: In Washoe County, the county agent and specialist made a preliminary trip in April, getting cooperators who would keep records on the production of their flocks. The project plan was followed with the exception that a visit was made each month to secure the records. The records were kept very faithfully in all but two flocks. Usually the visitor found the records in a book fastened to the wall of the poultry house. The visits took about a day and a half each month, but the time was well spent for the records made a point of contact which made it possible to assist poultrymen in other ways. The records were tabulated in the county agent's office and mimeographed copies were sent to the cooperators. The 1925 record started in November with twenty cooperators. The same project is being carried on by Miss LeNoir in the southern part of the State, the data being gathered by correspondence. There is a larger percentage who do not send in reports under this plan.

IV. Outlook for 1925.

There is a tendency to increase the size of present farm flocks and the number of flocks. A larger number of farmers are paying attention to the

needs of poultry in order to make them productive; hence it should be less difficult to secure cooperators in poultry projects. During the coming year, the projects to be stressed are: Bred-to-lay flocks, Poultry houseing, and Feeding and culling.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Number of poultry meetings addressed	6	Attendance	148
Number of demonstrations	8	"	42
Number of farm visits	122		
Number of flocks culled as demonstrations	- - - - -		13
Number of flocks culled as part of project	4 - - - - -		<u>17</u>
Total number of flocks culled	- - - - -		30

Number of hens examined	- 7604
Culls	1735
Number of baby chicks shipped into state	194,000
Number of baby chicks sold in the state	<u>110,000</u>
Total number of baby chicks purchased	304,000
Estimated number of laying hens	175,000.

Dairying

"E-F" PROJECTION INDEX TABS
PAT. PENDING

DAIRYING

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION
CECIL W. CREEL
Director

ANNUAL REPORT
of
SPECIALIST IN DAIRYING

for

1 9 2 4

by

V. E. SCOTT

I. State Extension Organization As It Relates to Dairying.

One part time State Specialist, time divided equally between College of Agriculture and the Extension Division. Extension time divided between poultry and dairying.

One district specialist, Mr. L. E. Cline, employed by the Department of Agriculture for work on the Newlands Irrigation Project.

II. Experimental Work

There is no experimental work in dairying done at the Nevada station. The Professor of Dairying is merely an advisory of the station staff.

III. Program of Work:

A. The chief problems in Dairying in Nevada are:

(a) To increase the production of milk, thru

1. Purchase of good cows.
2. Use of good bulls.
3. Elimination of poor cows and diseased cows.
4. Better feeding and management.
5. Better buildings and care.

(b) To improve dairy products, thru

1. Better sanitation and care of cream of the farm.
2. Better methods in the creameries.

(c) To investigate and assist if feasible in starting new dairy enterprises, such as,

1. Cheese factories.
2. Ice-cream factories.
3. Creameries.
4. Condenseries.

Nevada has varying conditions affecting dairying in the different sections of the state. The Newlands Project, with close to 6,000 milking cows and 1,500 heifers that will milk this fall and winter, has a sufficient start, so fluctuating prices for alfalfa will not seriously affect the industry even tho a few individuals may sell their herds when hay is high.

In White Pine County, however, the condition is different. Dairying is just starting and the creamery needs more butterfat in order to run. If one patron becomes dissatisfied and disposes of his herd in order to sell hay, the whole community suffers. The two localities represent the two extremes. Other parts of the State are between these two in their dairy development.

B. Ultimate Goals and Goals For The Year:

(a) Ultimate Goal:

1. 40,000 dairy cows in Nevada in 1927.
2. One Hundred percent registered dairy sires.
3. A cow testing association in every dairy community.
4. Sufficient buildings and silos to properly house and feed 40,000 cows.

5. A tuberculosis free state.
6. One Hundred percent Nevada creameries cooperating regularly in scoring contests.

(b) Goals For 1924:

1. To increase, by purchase, about 600 cows in Lyon, Pershing and White Pine Counties.
2. To make a bull survey in five counties.
To put 20 registered dairy bulls in Churchill County and two in Clark and Lincoln.
3. Cow testing associations. Reorganize one in Churchill County; organize one in Washoe County. Organize testing circles in Pershing, Lyon, and Elko Counties.
4. Silos: Three in Churchill, ten in Lincoln and Clark; one in Elko; one in Lyon County; one in Pershing; three test plots for silage crops in Washoe; two silos in White Pine.
5. Cream and butter scoring thru the month of June.
Butter scoring from October, 1923, to May, 1924, beginning again in October, 1924.
6. Promotion work in cheese manufacturing.

C. Methods of Teaching Subject Matter and Organizing Phases of Dairy Project.

The dairy group is so small in each community that project work is handled thru personal contact with each individual. General instruction is taught thru tours, achievement day programs, press articles, and personal contact.

Two plans are used in the purchase of cows: In some cases, individuals decide to increase their herds and go to the county agent or specialist to find where to get them. This is especially true on the Newlands Irrigation Project, where the specialist, Mr. Cline, renders a great deal of assistance. The other plan is for a group to get together, usually thru the efforts of the county agent and dairy project leaders, arrange with some bank to handle their funds, and have a committee select the animals with the assistance of the State Specialist.

Cow testing circles are organized by the county agent and specialist thru personal contact. The Newlands Project Association was not reorganized this year; it just kept operating without the formality of reorganization. This is an ideal condition and does not exist in any other part of the state. I believe it is due to the fact that the district specialist is right there on the job all the time and the farmers get the habit of testing just as they get the habit of milking their cows.

D. Extension Agencies Contributing Toward the Success of The Dairy Project.

- (a) County Agents: The county agents are the life of the dairy projects. The agents have arranged meetings, tours, and demonstrations, and have done practically all of the follow-up work.
- (b) Home Demonstration Agents: These agents have done no work on the outlined work projects in dairying, but thru nutrition work they have done a great deal toward increasing the consumption of dairy products, especially milk.
- (c) District Specialists: Mr. Cline, Agriculturist for the Newlands Irrigation Project, has given special attention to dairy production problems. He has assisted farmers on the project in the selection of cows, cow testing association work, silo construction, pasture plots and general dairy farm problems.

(d) Department of Agriculture Specialists: Mr. Murdock, cow testing association specialist from the Western Dairy Division, spent about two weeks in the State. His work was largely promotional and preliminary to work in 1925. Mr. Chris Johnson, Buttermaking Specialist, assisted in creamery work and scored butter, which was sent to the Salt Lake Scoring contest. Mr. Johnson's work at Elko and Preston resulted in marked improvement in the butter there. H. R. Lochry, Cheese-making Specialist, attended meetings at Metropolis, and Franktown and he discussed the possibilities of cheese factories in these places. Mr. Lochry spent five days in the State. Mr. Basherov, Bull Association Specialist, spent two weeks in the State investigating the possibility of bull associations. The association being formed in Lincoln and Clark Counties owes much to Mr. Basherov.

(e) Boys' and Girls' Club Agent: The Club Specialist has assisted in organization of dairy clubs and has made the agents feel their responsibility to the Junior work. It is principally thru his efforts that the youngsters complete their projects.

(f) Other Cooperating Agencies:

1. National Breeders' Associations give awards for club members.
2. Local breeders give their moral support and are naturally active in placing a high percentage of registered bulls. This year, Brooks & Peckham, local Holstein breeders, gave a Holstein bull calf as first premium for the best judge of livestock at the Junior Farm Bureau Camp.
3. The State Veterinary Control Service, cooperating with the Federal Department of Animal Husbandry, looks after all contagious diseases. They have made the State practically free from bovine tuberculosis. These veterinarians render valuable service to the extension department by advising with the extension agents.

D. Results Secured and Extent To Which Goals Have Been Reached.

(a) Purchase of Cows:

RESULTS

GOAL

A goal of 600 cows was set for Lyon, Pershing, and White Pine Counties.

Due to high prices for hay, farmers have not made the purchases that were expected. A total of 205 cows have been purchased with the help of the extension service. This number does not include herds that have been brot into the Newlands Irrigation Project due partly to advertising by the Hay Growers' Association and partly to extreme drouth in California mountain counties. Part of these cows will go back into California in the spring, but many will locate permanently in Nevada. Judging by the increase in a few herds in Washoe and Churchill Counties, the probable increase due to saving heifer calves is about 5 percent.

(b) Cow Testing:

GOAL

One cow testing association in Churchill

One cow testing association and one circle in Elko County

One cow testing circle in Pershing County.

One cow testing association in Washoe County.

Results

This association was re-organized and 800 cows were tested. The annual report of the association has not been made. This will be done in December. One circle was organized and 230 cows tested.

Neither one was organized.

The circle was organized with eight farmers cooperating; work was suspended in June.

The association was not organized but a circle of 5 herds was completed and regular monthly tests are made.

Official testing is being done on three farms, eighty cows being under test for eight months or over.

(c) Silos and Silage:

GOAL

Eighteen silos in the state and three test plots for silage corn.

RESULTS

Thirteen silos were constructed and four test plots for silage were carried thru the season. Churchill, Lyon, Pershing and White Pine Counties failed to reach their goal. The failure to reach these goals is probably due to two reasons. The goals were set without sufficient study of the field, and scarcity of water and fear of drouth kept farmers from planting silage crops. The silage plots tried in Elko and Washoe Counties proved the reasibility of growing corn for silage.

(d) Better Dairy Sires:

GOAL

RESULTS

Twenty registered dairy bulls to be placed in Churchill County.

Ten were placed.

Two registered dairy bulls to be placed in Lincoln and Clark Counties.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of four bulls.

Bull surveys in five counties.

None of these were made

Seven bulls were placed in Washoe County, six in Elko County, two in Lyon. Altogether, 25 bulls have been placed on dairy farms thru the extension service. One agent reports seventeen scrub bulls sold for slaughter.

(e) Butter Scoring. Five creameries have participated in the butterscoring at Salt Lake. There are now eight creameries in the State and those which have sent butter for scoring represent about 80 percent of the butter that is made; hence, this project can be considered a very successful project. We are informed that the butterscoring will be discontinued since the Department is removing the buttermaking specialist from the Western Office. This will throw more work on the state dairy specialists.

(f) Dairy Clubs, Junior Extension. Dairy club work has been carried on in four counties; Washoe, Lyon, Churchill and Elko. In Churchill County the work, in addition to caring for the animals, has been judging. In Lyon and Washoe Counties, the club members have learned to test milk and keep herd records. The Washoe Club is carrying on a year's testing work with their own and their fathers' cows. The Metropolis club started out last winter with a cooperatively owned bull. The plan has not worked well in that club and the members have sold their interests to one person who has agreed to charge no breeding fee for club heifers. The Lyon County club still owns its club bull cooperatively and pays one member for taking care of it, just as adults do in bull clubs.

(g) Miscellaneous Work. The Preston Creamery has had trouble getting accurate tests, hence the dairy extension department ran their tests for two months. Visits have been made to all of the eight creameries in the State. Two dairy barns have been built and four remodeled. Five cheese-making demonstrations have been given. Assistance has been given to county agents in conducting three achievement day programs. Assistance has been given at the Douglas High School Fair, Boys' and Girls' Club Camp, and at the "Aggie" Day Show.

IV. Outlook for the Work In Dairying for 1925.

The number of dairy cows will increase from three sources: Several hundred dairy cows were brot into the alfalfa sections of the state to winter due to drouth in other sections. Some of these herds will remain since their owners have given up their former leases. The price of hay is gradually dropping and, withthe prospect of plenty of water, farmers are anticipating the purchase of more cows in order to make economical use of surplus hay. As a result of good bulls introduced in past years, there is a tendency to keep a larger number of heifers each year.

There will probably be fully as many bulls placed this year as last. There is already a movement in the southern part of the State toward the formation of a Jersey bull association.

The outlook for testing associations is poor. Probably three circles will be continued and an attempt will be made to organize one association.

The scarcity of feed this year has made it possible to interest farmers in grain feeding. A considerable amount of this work will be in demand during the winter.

There will probably be some work during the coming year on city milk supply. Assistance has been promised from the Western office for work at Elko and Reno.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Number of meetings addressed by Specialist	25	Attendance	968
Demonstrations conducted by specialist	20	"	663
Conferences with county agents and farmers	22	"	34
General conferences attended by specialist	2	"	40
Farm visits made by specialist - Dairy -	116		
Poultry -	122		
Boys and Girls			
Club	33		
Total - - - -	271		

Creamery visits by specialist - - - - -	10
Days spent in field work	152
Days in college work and farm	120
Days spent in office	26
Days spent in travel	24
Days spent in conferences	7
Total	329

Number of cow testing associations and circles	4
Number of herds tested privately, checked by extension service	2
Number of herds doing official testing	3
Number of cows on unofficial test	1282
Number of cows on official test	80
Number of cows purchased thru help of extension men	203
Number of bulls placed thru help of extension men	25
Estimated number of milking cows in the state	26,000
Estimated number of young females six months to two years	5,200
Number of silos constructed	13
Number of dairy barns constructed	2
Number of dairy barns remodeled	4
Number of creameries cooperating in butter scoring	5
Number of miles travelled by railroad -	10417
Number of miles travelled by auto -	3563