Annual Report
County Extension Work
In Colorado
1922

Mrs. J. L. Ferguson, Club Leader, Boulder County
ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY CLUB AGENT

in

Agriculture and Home Economics

Due December 1, 192__

State of COLORADO County BOULDER

From December __192__ to December 1, 192__

Be sure to answer all questions in order that complete tabulations may be prepared. In any instance where the information is not available please state the fact in order that further correspondence relative thereto may be avoided.

Prepared by: J. L. Ferguson County Club Agent. Date Dec. 1, 192__

Approved and forwarded by:

Walter C. Freeman State Club Leader. Date 12/2/22

Extension Director. Date 12/2/22

Date supplemental or narrative report submitted: 12/2/22
CORN CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(Sec. 1)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of acres in demonstrations completed and reported
7. Number of bushels grown by members reporting
8. Average yield per acre by members reporting
9. Value of corn produced by members reporting
10. Total costs
11. Value above costs

   Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>No. of bu.</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed selection</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed storing</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed testing</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POTATO CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(Sec. 2)

None

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of acres in demonstrations completed and reported
7. Number of bushels grown by members reporting
8. Average yield per acre by members reporting
9. Value of potatoes produced by members reporting
10. Total costs
11. Value above costs

   Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of bu.</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hill selection:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of seed</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment of seed for disease:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spraying for diseases or insect control:</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Garden Club Demonstration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of Members</th>
<th>No. of Bu.</th>
<th>No. of Farmers</th>
<th>No. of Bu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spraying for control of insects</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing seeds before planting</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using irrigation (hose, overhead, surface)</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Pork Club Demonstration

### Pork Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of Market Pigs Raised</th>
<th>No. of Days Covered</th>
<th>Average Daily Gain Per Pig</th>
<th>Value of Pork Produced</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Value above Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>626.58</td>
<td>308.40</td>
<td>318.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Breeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of Pigs Raised</th>
<th>No. of Days Covered</th>
<th>Value of Breeding Animals</th>
<th>Total Costs</th>
<th>Value above Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>185.02</td>
<td>175.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raising pure-bred:</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasturage with grain</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of protein supplements</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper housing and fencing</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home killing and curing of pork</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOW AND LITTER CLUB DEMONSTRATION
Sec. 5)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural —— (b) urban —— (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural —— (b) urban —— (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of sows in demonstrations reported
7. Number of pigs raised by members reporting
8. Number of pigs that are pure-bred
9. Number of days covered by demonstration
10. Appraised value of pork produced by members reporting
11. Appraised value of pigs raised for breeding
12. Total costs (purchase price of sow, feeds, labor)
13. Value above costs

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raising pure-bred:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning at proper:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasturage with grain</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of protein supplements</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper housing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home killing and curing of pork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DAIRY CALF CLUB DEMONSTRATION**

*(Sec. 6)*

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 14 (b) urban (c) total 14
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of pure-bred calves raised by members reporting
7. Number of grade calves raised by members reporting
8. Number of days covered by demonstration
9. Appraised value of calves raised by members reporting $16.00
10. Cost of calves (purchase price, feed, etc.) $6.00
11. Total appraised value of calves over cost by members reporting $10.00

**Extent and Effect of Demonstration.**

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of calves</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of calves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of pure-bred calves</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved method of feeding</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DAIRY HEIFER CLUB DEMONSTRATION**

*(Sec. 7)*

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 2 (b) urban (c) total 2
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of pure-bred heifers in demonstrations reported
7. Number of grade heifers in demonstrations reported
8. Number of members using pure-bred sires
9. Number of days covered by demonstration
10. Total costs of heifers raised by members reporting (purchase price, feeds, service of sires, etc.) $6.00
11. Appraised value of heifer at close of demonstration $75.00
12. Value of calves dropped $x
13. Total value of heifers and calves $75.00
14. Value of heifers and calves over costs $150.00 *(increased value)*
15. Extent and Effect of Demonstration.

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of heifers</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of heifers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of pure-bred heifers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved method</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of feeding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of pure-bred sires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COW AND CALF CLUB DEMONSTRATION (Sec. B)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting
6. Number of cows in demonstrations reported
7. Average daily production of butter fat per cow
8. Average daily production of milk per cow
9. Number female calves dropped
10. Number male calves dropped
11. Number of days covered by demonstration
12. Appraised value of calves dropped
13. Value of milk (or butter fat) produced
14. Total value of cows, calves, and milk (or butter fat)
15. Costs (purchase price, feeds, labor, breeding, etc.)
16. Value above costs

BEEF CLUB DEMONSTRATION (Sec. 9)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting

99-SRS
### Beef Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of baby beefes grown by members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days covered by demonstration</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pounds gain produced by members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily gain per animal by members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of beef produced by members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost to members reporting (purchase price, feeds, labor)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value over cost to members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Beef Breeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of breeding animals managed by members reporting</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of animals at close of demonstration</td>
<td>$2275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost (purchase price, feeds, labor, etc.)</td>
<td>$1725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value above cost to members reporting</td>
<td>$1040</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extent and Effect of Demonstration

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selection of right individuals</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of pure-bred sires in improving stock</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of silage as economic winter feed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention from external parasites, such as lice</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper housing equipment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of concentrates</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sheep Club Demonstration (Ewes) (Sec. 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of clubs organized</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 8 (b) urban 8 (c) total X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 8 (b) urban 8 (c) total X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total enrollment</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of ewes managed in demonstrations reported</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days covered by demonstration</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of lambs dropped</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of these lambs raised</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pounds of wool produced (sheared)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average weight of fleece by members reporting</td>
<td>8.164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of wool produced by members reporting</td>
<td>$10.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of sheep, lambs, and wool produced by members reporting</td>
<td>$5750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total costs (purchase price, feeds, labor, etc.)</td>
<td>$35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value above costs</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Extent and Effect of Demonstration

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of sheep</th>
<th>No. of farmers</th>
<th>No. of sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culling flocks before: breeding season</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of pure-bred rams:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter care and management:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved housing equipment:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better preparation for wool-shearing</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of forage (green crops) for sheep</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and control of stomach worms</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docking and castrating:</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grading of wool:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POULTRY CLUB DEMONSTRATION (Sec. 11)

1. Number of clubs organized 4
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 37 (b) urban x (c) total 37
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 34 (b) urban x (c) total 34
4. Total enrollment 71
5. Number of days covered by demonstration 153
6. Number of members reporting in egg production demonstrations only 15
7. Number of members reporting in both chick raising and egg production demonstrations None
8. Number of eggs set None
9. Number of chicks hatched 24.25
10. Number of chicks raised to maturity 16.94
11. Number of laying hens in members' flocks reported 40
12. Number of dozen eggs produced 25.25 Dz.
13. Average number of eggs produced per hen per month 17
14. Value of young table fowls (sold or used) $18.00
15. Value of young fowls kept for breeding and laying $962.40
16. Value of eggs sold or used for hatching $0.35
17. Value of eggs for market $150.00
18. Value of laying hens $160.00
19. Total value of young stock, hens, and eggs produced $1465.40
20. Total costs (purchase price of fowls and eggs, feed, labor, etc.) $480.74
21. Value above costs $984.66
### Extent and Effect of Demonstration

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of farmers known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members:</th>
<th>No. of fowls:</th>
<th>No. of farmers:</th>
<th>No. of fowls:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culling</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of better stock</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeding for eggs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early hatching</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of infertile eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of eggs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mating for breeding houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houses built or made over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradicating lice and mites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CANNING CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(See Sec. 12)

1. Number of clubs organized

2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total

3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total

4. Total enrollment

5. Total number of members completing demonstration and reporting

6. Total number of quarts of food products canned (exclusive of jellies)

(a) Quarts of fruit: (glass) 46 (tin) x value $18.40
(b) Quarts of vegetables: (glass) 42 (tin) x value $16.50
(c) Quarts of meats and soup: (glass) 30 (tin) x value $10.20

7. Number of jars of jellies and jams made 72 value $14.40

8. Canned food products sold:
   (a) Quarts of fruit: (glass) x (tin) x value $ x
   (b) Quarts of vegetables: (glass) x (tin) x value $ x
   (c) Quarts of meats and soup: (glass) x (tin) x value $ x
   (d) Jars of jelly, jams, etc. x value $ x

9. Number of pounds of dried products

10. Number of gallons of brined vegetables

11. Number of club members doing the family canning

12. Total value of products canned by members reporting $61.90

13. Total costs $ 61.40

14. Value above costs $ 5.50
15. Extent and Effect of Demonstration.

Number of members known to demonstrate, and number of homes known to adopt each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of loaves</th>
<th>No. of homes</th>
<th>No. of loaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold pack method</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of steam pressure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canner</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning vegetables</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning meats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning in tin</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making jellies</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BREAD CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(Sec. 13)

1. Number of clubs organized: 3
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural: X, (b) urban: X, (c) total: 8
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural: 8, (b) urban: X, (c) total: 8
4. Total enrollment: 16
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting: 8
6. Number of loaves of bread made: 578
7. Number dozen quick breads made: 13 dozen
8. Number of other baked products: 90
9. Number of members doing the family baking: 2
10. Number of meals prepared as result of interest in bread club work: 4
11. Total value of bread and bread products baked by members reporting: $77.40
12. Total cost: $24.24
13. Value above costs: $53.16

MEAL PREPARATION CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(Sec. 14)

1. Number of clubs organized: 2
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) urban: 49, (b) rural: 1, (c) total: 49
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) urban: 49, (b) rural: 1, (c) total: 49
4. Total enrollment: 98
5. Total number of members completing demonstrations and reporting: 49
6. Total number of articles or products made by members reporting: (List work done as follows: 100 meals served, 500 foods served, etc.)
   1,180 foods prepared
7. Number of meals prepared: 192
8. Number of schools in which hot lunches have been introduced as a result of meal preparation club work. (Make detailed report under "Hot School Lunch Club Demonstration"): 4
9. Total value of products prepared by members reporting $240
10. Total costs x $144
11. Value above costs x $96
12. Total number of club members who weighed themselves and watched the effect of wise food selection on their weight 20
13. Number of members known to demonstrate each of the following practices:
   (a) Use of milk products: Members involved 20, quarts involved 10
   (b) Improved meal planning: Members involved 20, meals involved 11
   (c) Improved food preparation: Members involved 40, foods prepared involved
   (d) Improved care of food: Members involved 40
   (e) Introduction of lunches into schools: Members involved 20, children involved 86
14. Number of homes known to adopt these practices as a result of boys and girls' club demonstrations:
   (a) Use of milk products: Homes involved 40, quarts involved x
   (b) Improved meal planning: Homes involved 40, meals involved x
   (c) Improved food preparation: Homes involved 40, foods prepared involved x
   (d) Improved care of food: Homes involved 40

HOT SCHOOL LUNCH CLUB DEMONSTRATION
(Sec. 15)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural x (b) urban x (c) total x
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 20 (b) urban (c) total 20
4. Total enrollment 40
5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting 20
6. Number of schools adopting hot school lunches 4
7. Number of children reached in schools having hot school lunches 166
8. Number of hot school lunches prepared and served by club members (Give actual number of servings) 88
9. Cost of materials for hot school lunches prepared by club members $95.04
10. Number of schools measuring children to see effect of hot school lunches introduced 1 Results secured. Gained in weight. Better results in afternoon health.

11. Number of members demonstrating each of the following practices:
    (a) Use of milk products: Members involved 20, quarts involved x
    (b) Improved meal planning: Members involved 20, meals involved 88
    (c) Improved food preparation: Members involved 20, foods prepared involved x
    (d) Improved care of food: Members involved

12. Number of homes known to adopt practices as a result of hot school lunch club demonstrations:
    (a) Increased use of milk: Homes involved x quarts involved x
    (b) Improved methods of feeding children: Homes involved x children involved x
    (c) Improved food preparation: Homes involved x foods prepared involved x
    (d) Improved care of food: Homes involved x
CLOTHING CLUB DEMONSTRATION

(Number 16)

1. Number of clubs organized 15

2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural 9 (b) urban 2 (c) total 11

3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural 9 (b) urban 2 (c) total 11

4. Total enrollment 20

5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting 15

6. Total number of new garments made by members reporting: (List garments as follows: 400 aprons, 375 summer dresses, etc.)

- 12 -

7. Number of garments made over 32 Money saved $106

8. Number of household articles made: (List articles, as 500 holders, etc.)

180 Holders, 180 Needles, Books

9. Total number of hours of mending 30 Hours

10. Number of garments mended 412

11. Number of hats renovated and retrimmed 494 Money saved $941.78

12. Number of members doing all their own sewing 26

13. Number of members doing the family sewing 5

14. Number of members doing family mending 5

15. Total value of garments and articles made and remodeled $952.50

16. Total costs $917.25

17. Value above costs $140.75

Extent and Effect of Demonstration.

Number of members known to demonstrate each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of garments</th>
<th>No. of homes</th>
<th>No. of garments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of sewing machine</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making clothing budgets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of clothing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for health (shoes, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making simple, durable</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underwear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovating and remodeling gardens</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovating and retrimming hats</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"OWN YOUR OWN ROOM" CLUB DEMONSTRATION

(Number 17)

None

1. Number of clubs organized 

2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total 

3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total 

4. Total enrollment 

5. Number of members completing demonstrations and reporting 

6. Total number of furnishings made (List as follows): 250 dresser covers, 50 bed spreads, 75 rugs, etc.)
7. Number of members taking entire care of their rooms
8. Number of rooms improved by club members reporting
9. Total value of work done by members reporting
10. Total cost to members reporting
11. Value above cost

12. Extent and Effect of Demonstration
Number of members known to demonstrate each of the following practices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>No. of members</th>
<th>No. of rooms</th>
<th>No. of homes</th>
<th>No. of rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rearrangement in rooms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of wall coverings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinishing floors and woodwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinishing furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of new furniture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women's Clothing CLUB DEMONSTRATION (Sec. 18)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollments
5. Total number of Articles by members reporting
6. Total value (actual or estimated) of Articles by members reporting
7. Total cost to members reporting
8. Total value above cost

Home Conveniences CLUB DEMONSTRATION for WOMEN (Sec. 19)

1. Number of clubs organized
2. Number of boys enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
3. Number of girls enrolled (a) rural (b) urban (c) total
4. Total enrollment
5. Total number of Articles by members reporting
6. Total value (actual or estimated) of Articles by members reporting
7. Total cost
8. Total value above cost
10. Number of members demonstrating each of the following practices:
   (a) Resource Cooker involved x x
   (b) Wire Dish Drain involved x x

11. Number of definite instances in which practices have been adopted as a result of boys' and girls' club demonstrations:
   (a) x x involved x x involved x
   (b) x involved x x involved x

---

Care Of Hair Demonstrations

1. Number of Clubs Organized
2. Number of Girls Enrolled
3. Number of Women Enrolled
4. Total Enrollments
5. Number Completing
6. Total Number of Shampoos Given
7. Total Cost
8. Total Value
9. Value above Costs

---

99-SRS
### SUMMARY OF CLUB DEMONSTRATIONS OR PROJECTS

(Fill in and check carefully from previous sections)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club demonstration (project)</th>
<th>Organized clubs</th>
<th>Groups becoming standard</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Members reporting</th>
<th>Value of products</th>
<th>Total costs</th>
<th>Value above costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1876.80</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>1726.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2110.00</td>
<td>197.75</td>
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<td>Pig</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1176.00</td>
<td>590.00</td>
<td>586.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sow + Litter</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dairy Calf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1620.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>1020.00</td>
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<td>Dairy Heifer</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
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<td>Cow + Calf</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1008.00</td>
<td>700.00</td>
<td>308.00</td>
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<td>Beef</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>1235.00</td>
<td>1040.00</td>
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<td>Sheep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>57.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>32.50</td>
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<td>Poultry</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1465.00</td>
<td>480.75</td>
<td>984.25</td>
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<td>Canning</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>61.90</td>
<td>36.40</td>
<td>25.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>87.24</td>
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<td>Meals</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>144.00</td>
<td>96.00</td>
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<td>Hot School Lunch</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Girls Clothing</td>
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<td>208</td>
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<td>997.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>WomensClo</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>650.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>57.50</td>
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<td>Radio</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>315.00</td>
<td>87.50</td>
<td>227.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of Hair</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2450.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>210.00</td>
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### SUMMARY OF OTHER DEMONSTRATION WORK
(Sec. 22)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Clubs entitled to demonstration</th>
<th>Number trained</th>
<th>Demonstrations by teams</th>
<th>Demonstration by members</th>
<th>Demonstration by leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>demonstration achievement seals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>tion teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socelikes</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Calf</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow &amp; Calf</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meal Prep.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hot. Meal</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convenience</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

99-SRS
ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION
(Sec. 23)

1. What is the local unit for the county extension organization (community, township, farm center) __________________________ Community

2. Number of units in the county ________ 7

3. Number of units having "family plan" extension programs ________ 7

4. Number of local extension programs of work county club agent developed or assisted in developing ________ 17

5. Number of community committeemen or community project leaders in the county extension organization ________ 6

6. Number of unpaid local leaders beginning the project ________ 50

7. Number of unpaid or volunteer local leaders completing the project year ________ 48

8. Number of these leaders considered as community project leaders ________ 34

9. Number of assistants to county club agents ________ x

(a) State period of time for which each is employed and sex ________

10. Number of paid local leaders employed ________ x

(a) State period of time for which each is employed and sex ________

11. Number of specialists, except those in club section, doing club work in the county

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialist</th>
<th>Days in county</th>
<th>Nature of assistance rendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maude Sheridan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Demonstration Office Work, Judging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Haynes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Extension School, Judging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Morton</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Judging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Fairbanks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Visit Radio Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Kinghorn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assist, Note Book, Office Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Keyser</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Judging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Do club members hold membership in your county extension organization (individually or as a club)? ________ No

Blanche Hyde 5 Demonstration Extension School Organization
Waldo Kider 3 Stock Judging
Walter Freeman 3 Stock Records
Paul C. Jamison 3 Stock Judging
D.A. Jay 3 Stock Judging
Roud McCan 2 Conference
Mise Reese 1 Visit Radio Club & Workers
A. T. Steinel 2
13. Office Work:
   (a) Number of calls at office relating to boys' and girls' club work 145
   (b) Number of telephone calls 1872
   (c) Number of letters written 429
   (d) Number of articles written for local press 127
   (e) Number of bulletins, leaflets, and other material distributed 750

14. Number of club plats and homes visited 504

15. Number of club meetings attended (a) Attendance 1376

16. Number of training conferences held for local leaders (a) Attendance 670

17. Number of talks and lectures given (a) Attendance 2103

18. Number of club tours conducted (a) Attendance 690

19. Percentage of time spent in the office:
   (a) County club agent 16.6
   (b) Assistant county club agent

20. Percentage of time spent in the field:
   (a) County club agent 83.4
   (b) Assistant county club agent

21. Number of achievement day meetings (a) Attendance

22. Number of club encampments (a) Attendance

23. Number of fairs at which club members exhibited (a) State fairs
   (b) County and district fairs
   (c) Community fairs

24. Number of club members exhibiting

25. Number of scholarships to agricultural colleges won by club members during the year

26. Number of club members that attended short courses at agricultural colleges during the year

27. Number of active and former club members receiving agricultural instruction at agricultural colleges

28. Number of active and former club members receiving home economics instruction at agricultural colleges

29. Amount of money loaned by banks to members $400

30. Amount of money used for
   (a) Expenses of club members for trips to short courses, fairs, expositions, etc. $100
   (b) Prizes, premiums, awards, etc. $297.75
SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE FOR NARRATIVE REPORT  
(Sec. 24)

It is especially desirable that there be submitted a narrative report containing special features of club work not called for by the statistical report. The following suggestive outline for the narrative report is not meant to be complete but offers for consideration a few of the fundamentals which might well be included. Other features such as special reports, comments on the degree of success of certain policies or methods, and relationships with other cooperating agencies add very materially to the value of such a report. (The use of maps, graphs, and photographs is desirable.)

1. County organization of club work.  
   (a) Relation to county extension organization as to  
       1. Demonstrations  
       2. Leadership  
   (b) Comparison with report submitted December, 1921.  
   (c) Special methods

2. Demonstrations (each separately).  
   (a) Distribution over county  
   (b) Nature of demonstration  
   (c) Kind and quality of leadership  
   (d) Results in terms of demonstration

3. Use of specialists.  
   (a) In assisting with club demonstrations

4. Exhibits, club encampments, achievement programs.
BOULDER—THE NATURAL GATEWAY TO THE BEST OF THE "ROCKIES"

BOULDER COUNTY
COLORADO

VISIT
BOULDER'S NEW AUTO CAMP GROUNDS
CLOSE TO FOUR MILE AND BOULDER CANYON
TAKE EXTENSION OF ARAPAHOE STREET.

BOULDER OFFERS YOU MORE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN SCENERY THAN ANY PLACE IN COLORADO
Boulder, 30 miles from Denver, is a city of beautiful homes, schools and churches. It is a paradise, that never once in 1,000 years, bushes a leaf. Boulder at 5,351 feet, is the seat of the University of Colorado, the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium and the Colorado Chautauqua. Boulder offers you more beautiful mountain scenery than any place in Colorado. Boulder is the natural gateway to the very best part of the Rockies including Nederland, Eldora, Ward, the Arapahoes, Allen's Park, Peaceful Valley, Long's Peak region, Estes Park and hundreds of other beautiful scenic places which are reached by fine mountain roads from the city.

Of special interest is the wonderful Arapahoe Glacier-a solid river of ice nearly one mile wide, flowing 27' feet per year! Boulder's remarkably pure, clear, soft water supply comes from Arapahoe Glacier itself. Other glaciers accessible of note are: Fair, Isabel, North Arapahoe and the two St. Vrain Glaciers.

BOULDER OFFERS YOU MORE BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN SCENERY THAN ANY PLACE IN COLORADO.
Harry Voeger
Men Loaders

Eston Buster

Jim Fordythe
If there is a more interesting place than the farm, I have never seen it. If there is a more interesting person than the farmer, I have never met him. If there is a more interesting activity than farming, I have yet to hear of it.

The most interesting fact concerning the farm, farmer, and farming, which has come to my notice during the past year is the story told by one of Boulder County's very successful farmers. This man owns and farms eighty acres. In spite of the dry season he was one of the few fortunate men who had plenty of water. With the exception of his corn, which was fair, his crops were decidedly above the average for the year. He suffered no loss from stock, but considered that, generally speaking, the stock had done well. Barring the loss of several dozen fine hens by a chicken thief, the poultry, all pure bred, brought high prices, and added considerably to the family bank account. Both this man and his wife are exceptionally fine managers.

In summing up the profit and loss of the year's work, considering all expenses and values, the farmer found that he was exactly forty-five dollars in the hole!

Verily, "There is something rotten in Denmark," and we need to tell it, not only in "Gath," but in every phase where people are gathered together, in order that they may be roused to the seriousness of the situation and the need of constructive action.
Rudolph Brand
Club boy
Smith-Hughes Student
Club Leader
Aggie prospect.

Bad "Brands" on the market
Endeavoring to relieve the discouragements which the farmers of Boulder County are experiencing, we have, during the year, conducted demonstrations in live stock, crops, poultry, clothing, foods, home management, and radio.

These demonstrations have been given in 10 communities, with 45 women leaders and 15 men leaders assisting. In this work 542 club children and 200 women were enrolled, making a total of 742 girls, boys, and women working with the County Club Agent during the year. The total number of men, women and children reached through talks, demonstrations, exhibitions and organization meetings is 13,418. In this number there are some duplications as when a meeting with an organized club is also a demonstration. The number of people visiting the club building, (4500) during Fair week, is also included.

When talking to groups of boys and girls, we have made it a habit to explain to them the meaning of "Co-operative Extension Service." At a recent school talk the question was asked, "What does operate mean?" silence, "What does it mean to operate a car?" a smile, a quick jerk of the hand, and "I know, it means to take it to pieces!"

Fortunately for the work in Boulder County, the men and women assisting, have known how to both "take to pieces", and put together. The Boulder County leaders have put the "co" in co-operative.
Chapman "Eveready Clothing Club"
Mrs. Esten Boston - Leader

"Livestock Rustlers"
Mr. A. D. Poor - Leader
ORGANIZATION

County extension work is backed, and, to a certain extent supported by the county farm bureau, assisted by the advisory board.

While the project chairmen do not take active charge of the work in the different communities, they are always ready to advise, suggest and assist.

We hope next year to have project and club leaders selected by the advisory board and project chairmen.

The county is divided into ten communities for convenience in reporting, but we have no project leaders for each of them. There are forty-five club leaders for girls clubs and fifteen for boys clubs, the club leader acting as extension leader for his or her immediate community.

Leaders conferences are held on the first Thursday of each month, at which a business meeting is held, followed by a demonstration and discussion. The leaders then carry information concerning the demonstration to their respective districts. If a group of women desire demonstrations along this line, the club leader communicates with this office and we arrange a date. If the demonstrations cover several meetings the club leader assists and occasionally does the work alone.

In several cases the groups are organized to take all they can get, that is, to have a demonstration in dyeing at the first meeting, followed by one in remodeling at the next, and then in soft hat work, nutrition, home conveniences, etc., planning the work so that it will cover the winter season. They say, "We are so busy in the summer that we must get all we can in the winter."
ORGANIZATION

Other methods of reaching the women is by utilizing the groups already formed, such as church societies. Several women's clubs are taking up the extension work in addition to their regular work.

Last year, clubs were formed by talking to the school children. This coming year we have planned to present the work as fully as possible at a local gathering in each community, and suggest that a local project leader be selected to ask for such club work as they may desire.

We feel that in this way, we will only have as club members, those who will stay on the job and be real demonstrators. Our enrollment may not be as large, but we feel sure that the percent of finished work will be higher and the value to the community will be much greater.
Some of his corn and prizes

Arthur Rossiter
Corn Champion of 1921
and contestant of 1922
State Champion of 1922
In the farming game, nature sometimes holds the joker. One of our farmers planted 50 acres of corn this spring and had less than a 5 acre stand. Another planted 20 acres, and had nothing. Corn club boys had the same experience. The season was so very dry, that only those with water to spare made any showing, and of that number, but a small percentage make a really good demonstration. We hope for better conditions next year.

Four boys enrolled as garden club members. One, with 1 acre of strawberries, one, with ¼ acre of cucumbers, another planted ¼ acre of popcorn, while the fourth boy was a real demonstrator with 1 acre of sugar beets.

This little garden club has a story "of it's own." No. 1, set out everbearing strawberries, and in three weeks they were all dead. Examination by the County Agent, proved that they had been killed by the crown borer. As it was late and it seemed unwise to reset the plants, Minnesota 13 corn was planted. This came up so "hit and miss," that half of the plot was planted to pop corn. If he had been easily discouraged, Boulder County would be short one club boy, but as we passed him yesterday, north of Boulder, he called out, "Say, Mrs. Ferguson, when are you going to start our Radio Club?"

No. 2, started with ¼ acre of cucumbers, but to the Club Agent's surprise, it grew tomatoes! Inquiry brought out the fact that the club member had lost faith in the cucumber market.

The popcorn boy planted two kinds of seed and found it hard to believe that he could not use his seed next year. The mistake was more of lesson to him than following directions, would have been.

Only the beet demonstrator started right, worked right and finished right. He was so painstaking and conscientious that after including every element entering into the cost except fresh air, he made a profit of $6.30.
Bernard Buser
Member of corn, pig, calf and radio clubs
Also contestant for State Corn Champion for 1922

Boys Cultivating
"And the little pig prayed
to save his soul."
Mark Hiteley on Right
Ed Webb on Left
Livestock Leader
and
Prize Winning
Boys and Pigs.

Theodore
Howlett

Vernon
Howlett.
PIG CLUBS

Late in October of 1921, a feeding project was started with thirty-two boys enrolled. Fifty-five pigs were fattened and fifty-three sold at the Stock Show in Denver, January, 1922. One pig was smothered in the crate on the way to the shipping point, and one was so under weight as the result of sickness early in the demonstration, that it was thought best to keep it until ready for market. This pig was sold later.

The result of this demonstration: One car lot bringing the highest price at the show encouraged both fathers and club boys to feed during 1922 & 1923. This we have not been able to do, owing to the high price of feed. At a meeting of the farm bureau executive board together with several bankers and the county agent, it was decided that a feeding project this winter would not be wise, from a business standpoint. The boys in the breeding project did fine work, as the prizes taken at both county and state fairs proved, while the best of the giltas are being retained, many have been sold for the same reason that the feeding was turned down, high cost of feed.

On the opposite page is a picture of Jesse Bradfield, who received $16.50 clear profit, for his pig sold at the Stock Show. Of this he spent $12.00 for a suit, $1.50 for skates, $1.00 for a cap and put $2.00 in the bank.

When Theodore Howlett was told that his picture was going to Washington, He put his thumbs in his armpits and strutted up and down the yard, saying, "Me, the future pig king." Just note his size in the accompanying picture and you will appreciate his ambition. Vernon and Theodore are brothers. Theodore won first at the county fair making him county champion, and Vernon won first at the State Fair.
PIG CLUB

To the leaders of the live stock clubs is due the bulk of the credit, for the splendid work done during the past year. All the club boys of the county were divided into five community groups. Three groups had a leader in both pig and calf work, two had corn leaders and two were fortunate in having one man each who served as calf, pig, sheep, rabbit and poultry leader, and did such a good job that the entire community was benefitted.

These community groups held two meetings each month. One, an afternoon meeting where demonstrations were given in feeding, breeding, housing and judging. The other, an evening meeting to which the parents were invited. Occasionally, the girls clubs were asked to attend, and furnish the refreshments.

These groups had their officers and committees. At one evening meeting, attended by forty-two parents, club members, leaders and county agents, the president called the roll by asking each boy to respond with a noise made by his particular animal. Cows mooed, calves bawled, pigs grunted, sheep baaed, hens clucked and, one rabbit hopped blithely across the floor.

At another meeting with seventy-five present, the girl's club leader took the young folks to one end of the big hall and helped them play games, while the mother's sewing chum, but so much pep and enthusiasm into the grown ups, that they forgot all about years and weight, and competed with the youngsters in having a dandy good time.
Jesse Bradfield

And his pig which netted him $16.50
of which he spent as follows:

$12.00  For a Suit
1.00  "  "  Pair of Shoes
7.00  "  "  Cap
2.00  He put in the Bank
Dickens Sheep and Cattle Co.

"Any port in a storm"
Titled Prize Winners

Note Stamp of U.S. on Holstein

Robert Yeager and His Prize Stock

Skudoh Brothers Ltd. J.C
Sheep Demonstrators

County Club Agent accidentally shot.
CALF CLUB

More beef calves were entered this year than last. While the dairy stock were of the same high quality as those of last year, the beef calves were unusually fine.

A prominent local stockman, looking at the club fair exhibits, said that from every point of view the club stock was the finest he had ever seen in club exhibits.

The high quality of club stock is evidenced by the increasing number of premiums taken in open classes. All stock members were encouraged this year, to enter the open classes.

If the high prices asked for pure bred calves were not prohibitive, the calf club would rival the pig club in size. Most boys prefer calves to pigs. Last year it seemed that the pig would bring a quicker and larger gain, but this year's situation is illustrated by the remark of a club leader who had just sold his fine sows at less than they cost. "The old cows," he said, "are keeping us alive."

SHEEP CLUB

Eight boys enrolled in sheep this year. One boy was the total club member last year. Sheep clubs were encouraged this year, in the hope of proving to farmers generally, that a few sheep on the farm would cost practically nothing, and produce both meat and wool.

In three of the eight farms where club boys had sheep, the flocks were increased by the fathers, who decided that if it was good for the boys, it was good enough for them.

The boys were taught to handle and judge sheep, all boys taking part in the demonstration, and special instructions were given in feeding lambs for the market.
"When Doctors Disagree"

Elwin Osborne Poultry Champion Team

Dolmar Schweiger

9-11
POULTRY

The work done by the poultry leaders and clubs was a real comfort to the club agent. Five clubs were organized, one dropping out early through failure to get eggs hatched in time to mature. This club is all set to begin on time next spring. Two clubs of both boys and girls finished one hundred percent as far as faithful work goes, but did not have the required number of chicks at the close of the demonstration.

It can't always be done. Lots of things happen. In this case, the chicks passed out of this life by drowning, sickness and the chicken thief. One little girl lost twenty through the manipulations of the light-fingered gentleman.

This is true also of the club composed of girls and of the all-boy group, altho they had fewer losses and finished with a splendid record. This last club was called the "Dukes Mixture."

When naming the club, one boy wanted to call it, "Redwings" as he had Rhode Island Reds. Another held out for "Gold dust", he had buff orphingtons. The "All Star" was rejected, and when confusion threatened the peace of the club, a boy with a twinkle in his eye said, "Let's call it the "Dukes Mixture."" and they did! A team from this club demonstrated at the county and state Fairs and will demonstrate at the Annual corn show.

The girls made hats when they met and talked their poultry problems while they served. One of the girls bargained with her mother to take care of the farm flock for half of the eggs. She made a nice little "nest egg" for her school clothing budget.

The largest poultry club, composed of both boys and girls, wrote the story of an egg. Each member wrote a complete story. The all-boy club wrote one too, but each wrote a chapter. The club agent heard one chapter read, and this is what it said,

"I put my hen on the nest and she wouldn't quit, so I put her on again and put a box over her. In about fifteen days her comb turned white and she looked sick. Then she died. I asked the club leader what was the matter, and she said, she didn't know. (accent on she!) She said, she'd never heard of such a thing."
Ruby Madison of Armstrong Poultry Club demonstrating culling to pupils of the Armstrong District
POULTRY

We had intended having this story printed until that chapter was read!

The poultry clubs had their own tours and demonstrations. On one county wide tour thirty-five were present and at one station, the club members culled a flock of eighty hens for the owner. Mr. Paul Jamison, State Poultry Specialist was with us and confirmed the work of the boys and girls.

In the accompanying pictures the Mountain View Poultry Club is seen demonstrating culling to the children of the Armstrong School. First, Edmund Darby demonstrated the correct way to hold a hen when culling, and then told of the points to be observed. Ruby Madison then went over the various points carefully; and finally each club member was given a bird and told to place the hand on some particular part of the fowl that needed to be considered in culling. As one pointed to the comb, one to the legs, one to the space between breast and pelvic bones, etc., a boy called out, "Jimmy ain't got nothing to." But before the club agent could answer, another boy replied, "Jimmy can pick off the lice."
Poultry Demonstration
Mr. Paul Jamison, Poultry specialist
in the background

The Mother of
Boulder County
Extension work.
Former club agent
and best loved club
leader.

Mrs. Robert Linton
"Receiving Guests"

Isabel Davy and Virginia Athey

"Demonstrating of soup mixtures"

"Serving of soup to guests" 11-8
Canning, cooking, baking, and hot noon lunch projects were carried on with encouraging results.

Only one community asked for a canning club, and this group decided to specialize in the planning and canning of soup mixtures.

Demonstrations were given to neighbors, as well as at the county and state fairs. Their reasons for canning soup at home were so convincing that practically all of their neighbors tried it.

This team, in fact all demonstration teams will be used throughout the winter at P.T. A. meetings, grange meetings and other gatherings.

The girls also made jally, and jams, and the required number of jars of fruit, vegetables and meat.

The cooking clubs were our pride. Not because they were greater in number than any other, but because they were so enthusiastic. Cooking had not been stressed in the county to any great extent, and the girls, when urged to join said, "we don't want to cook, we all cook at home." But when told that serving, table decorating, and parties would be a part of the seasons work, they joined willingly. In addition to the regular three year's work, favors were made, decorating the rural table as discussed and demonstrated. Parties were given, first to mothers, then to friends. These parties have resulted in having chaperoned parties of the boy and girl club members once each month. Several adults are present including club leaders, and all feel that real welfare work is being done.

At the dinner given by one club to the parents and club agent, the club leader acted as toast mistress, calling on each mother in turn to talk on club activities and results. Well, but that was a good stunt! There had been a little neighborhood inharmony before, and as each mother stood to give her views to the others, unconsciously she dropped her critical attitude and spoke of the good that had been done. Also, having gone on record, she couldn't very well go back on it.
Old School Building

Interior of old school building stove was formerly used to prepare hot lunches

Room in new school building with equipment for preparing hot lunches
One demonstrating team wrote, and put on a play, "Cooking for Father." It was much more interesting than a cut and dried demonstration, and embodied the real demonstration without letting the audience know what they were doing.

The hot noon lunch project covers so much ground that it is difficult to know just where to begin. Cooking clubs assisted; parent-teachers associations were formed to further the work; new school buildings have been erected with rooms for preparing the lunch, and talks on nutrition have been given to thirty-nine schools. Perhaps it would be well to tell in the order in which the campaign was put on.

HOT NOON LUNCH

The county club agent first called on the county Superintendent of schools to ascertain her views on the subject. She was heartily in favor of it, and assisted by giving addresses to schools and teachers.

The next step was to visit thirty-nine of these schools, where we talked to both pupils and teachers, and advised calling the parents together to form a parent-teacher association.

The talks were divided into two parts, the hot noon lunch and simple rules for eating. The children were told that they were to hear and remember four important things. First, who the speaker was and what she represented; second, what she came to talk about; third, how it could be done; and fourth, what the results had been in other schools. A talk was then given on the importance of eating slowly, of resting the body while eating and of eating enough. It might be thought that the last bit of advice was unnecessary, but our experience is that the average school child eats a scant breakfast, and no one raising a rural school at noon will question the value of instruction on resting while eating. We asked a rural school teacher whether his boys did not swallow a bite and then kick the ball. His answer was quick, and to the point. "They do not! They kick the ball and then swallow a bite!"

Of the thirty-nine schools visited, six either have organized, or have a date on which to organize a parent-teacher association, and six are prepared to serve hot lunches. In one school the lunch was being served on four days after the talk was given. Two schools with small enrollment are having the parents take turns in sending "one hot dish" for the entire school.
Group of New School Buildings with rooms and equipment for preparing hot lunches.
HOT NOON LUNCH

In talking to the teachers, many of whom had served the hot noon lunch in other schools, several new and valuable suggestions were received to be passed on to others.

One problem, common to all rural schools in Boulder county, is the large percentage of foreign parents. We find them very unwilling to co-operate. This is due to ignorance, rather than prejudice or stubbornness. In every case, the parents desiring the lunch, have decided to ask the foreign parents to join with them, and form time to time to try to interest them in school work, but in no case to allow their lack of interest to hinder the work.

The foreign children are, as a rule, very bright and eager to learn and help. While visiting a school near Denver, and explaining the meaning of "co-operative" and "service," I asked the school to give me a definition of service. A bright eyed Italian boy said that it meant running a garage! I wondered just what we were teaching this stranger in our midst.

Circulars on parent-teacher-associations and the rural school lunch, as well as the hot noon lunch, were sent to every school.

As the final step in the campaign, a talk will be given to all county teachers on December 2, by Miss K.D. Washington, State Nutrition Specialist.

While going over the county to talk on the subject of hot noon lunches, we found that the two schools serving successfully last year, have built on an addition and the other an entirely new school, with special rooms and equipment for preparing the lunch. The accompanying pictures show the improved conditions over last year. Our goal is twelve schools for 1923.
Club Groups

Beasley - Chamfield Clothing Club
Mrs. Elmer Johnston - Leader

Beasley - Cainfield Cooking Club
Mrs. Bert Hart - Leader
These girls are not suffragettes
they believe that the man should lead

These girls are learning to be housewives by learning to make their own clothes
Edith Moody
State Champion
of third year
sewing. Wearing
a dress made by
herself.

Delona Schroeder
14-0

Hazel Lucas wearing
the coat and cap made
from an army blanket.
CLOTHING

In spite of our effort to increase the number of cooking and canning clubs, clothing still remains the popular project for the girls. Last year, there was one third year exhibit; this year thirty-three girls exhibited new and remodeled dresses, coats, suits, and three extremely pretty blouses. The display of wash dresses was said by experienced observers to be the finest ever shown in Longmont. Five girls exhibited dyed dresses. These were made of sugar sacks and flour sacks. They were trimmed with hand work in applique and outline stitch. The average cost was twenty-five cents. Two of these girls demonstrated dyeing at the county and state fairs, also at a consolidated high school and one community fair. They dyed a piece of silk and one of wool with each dress, exhibiting the three materials in their demonstration.

Three boys competed with the girls for the sewing prizes. One, John Darby, has decided to be a tailor. He made his decision first and then asked if he might join the club. His work was above the average.

One club made dress forms in addition to their third year work. Several of these girls are away from home this winter, but mother has the dress form, and many garments will be sent to them ready to put on, that they would not have had otherwise.

Hat making was a treat to both girls and county club agent. To the girls, because they enjoyed making pretty things and were conscious of having becoming hats, and to the club agent because she could just see the girls expand under the influence of learning how to be well dressed.

Practically all of the girls want 4th year work, and it has been suggested that they make dainty, inexpensive, layettes.

The demonstrations and talks given by Mrs. Blanche Hyde, State Clothing Specialist, to the club leaders, benefited the girls as much if not more than it did the leaders. These talks and demonstrations on remodeling, free hand pattern cutting, and alteration of patterns, as well as her wonderful demonstration of what is good in line color and form for school girls, were taken by the leaders to the girls.
Dresses shown on dress forms made by girls.

Two views of interior of club building at Boulder County Fair.

Articles made by club girls.
Millinery and Flower Exhibit
in
New Club Building

Exhibition of home made Hats
Winners in Contest for best schoolgirl outfit including hat. Costing less than ten dollars.
Vera Buster and Vera Crossman

Dyeing Team

"Dyeing of the two Voras"

Sisters for whom they dyed"
Miss Helen Joe Hixon

The little model
An accommodating club leader and two shampoo demonstrators
CLOTHING

The test of Mrs. Hyde's work was in the use made of it. Practically every leader has asked to have the same work this winter.

Two mountain schools have asked to have clothing clubs on Friday afternoon of each week. In both cases the teacher volunteered to act as leader. The boys of these schools will be given forestry. The clothing clubs have started work but the forestry demonstration is waiting for an competent leader.

CARE OF THE HAIR

Demonstrations in the care of the hair, have been given to both leaders and club members. Each leader gave one demonstration to her club. In the Lafayette community the parents were so pleased with the results of this work that the leader, Mrs. C.W. Hake, trained a team of young girls to give shampoo demonstrations. These were given to the club, to local women, at Parent-teacher-association meetings and other local gatherings.

One of the team, Jessie Irwin, helped the neighbors by shampooing the children's hair at 35 cts. per.

One mother said to Mrs. Hake, "If you never did anything to Lafayette but teach the girls how to wash their hair, your work would be very valuable."

In the picture on the left, (requested by the county agent,) the girls are supposed to be giving an out of doors demonstration. A "close up" however, shows that they neglected to wet the hair! It had been carefully curled, in fact, and the best dress put on. She wasn't going to have her picture taken in an old dress and sent to Washington!
Hat Demonstration at Leaders Conference.

"17th Set"
EXTENSION WORK WITH WOMEN

Two hundred women have been enrolled in home demonstration groups during the year. These were well distributed over the county. The number enrolled in each community varied from ten to thirty.

Everywhere we find a spirit of service. In some communities where one woman has acted as project leader, there has been a tendency on the part of the other women to let her do more than her share. This is more apt to be the case in near city communities. The truly rural woman is a better sport, less grasping than her city sister. In the few demonstrations with urban women we have found that they are not good stickers. They have too many attractions.

The rural woman is quick to decide as to the practical value of a demonstration. They all love color. In spite of the fact that they have all the glory of earth and sky to relieve the monotony of housework, there is an apparent lack of color in their lives.

Dyeing—At a recent dyeing demonstration, the dye cakes became mixed and heliotrope was combined with gray, where rose should have gone. A deep sense of disappointment was evident among the women. They had looked forward to seeing the brighter, richer color. Dyeing demonstrations have been given in three communities with encouraging results.

Millinery—The very unusual success of millinery demonstrations has been due to two things, the soft, appealing colors used, and the normal woman's craving to be well dressed. The result, more apparent to the onlooker than to the woman herself, is that it gives her a sense of power to create even so simple a thing as a hat, and, it strengthens the morale of any woman to wear a becoming hat.

The economic value of the millinery project is a big thing on paper, but a small thing in fact, as many of the woman who made successful hats would have gone without, but for the help of the extension service.
Exhibition of hats made by
ladies of Northeast Boulder
EXTENSION WORK WITH WOMEN

The regular millinery demonstration consists of pattern making, constructing and designing. All of the work done last year was of this nature. Late in the fall two demonstrations were given in soft hats, resulting in the purchase of ten patterns of soft hat designs, which are circulated through the county. Each of these patterns may be worked out in from three to five designs. There is more opportunity for individual taste, and ability in the soft hat than in those made on buckram or wire frames.

One of these soft hat patterns has been worked out by two women, each using heavy black lining satin, taken from old garments. The individual touch given by the hand work in colored work, and inexpensive ornaments, makes two distinctive hats rather than one hat and a copy.

Dressforms—Where two dressforms were made last year, one hundred and twenty were made this year. An average of five dresses were made on each form, according to reports by leaders.

This work was made easier from month to month by experiences of visitors, other agents, and especially, the suggestions given by Miss Reese of the Washington office.

Two unusual experiences resulted during the dressform demonstrations. At Peaceful Valley, a hidden beauty spot in the mountains, the extension worker found three women and one man. The resort was closed for the season, but one of the women, a guest from Texas, wanted a dressform. She had wanted one for years.

We took stock of the small store and found a roll of gummed paper used by railroads in the freight department. It was two inches wide, as heavy as belt leather, and as dry as Colorado. Somehow, sometime, it had been too close to water, causing the edges to stick together. It just looked hopeless.

They were a jolly bunch, and gave me to understand that an extension worker was not good unless she could make possibilities out of impossibilities. We made that dressform in forty-five minutes. It was, by and large
EXTENSION WORK WITH WOMEN

the best form ever made in Boulder County. You could play ball with it; baseball, basket ball, football, any kind of ball, and not dent it. Moreover, it looked like the model. She shipped it to her husband with the admonition to be "good to it."

This is how it was done. Two women unrolled the paper, loosening the edges with a case knife, while the third cut three-fourths of the strips in halves, lengthwise. The paper was then placed near the stove, and very hot water put in a basin with folded bath towel, used to moisten it. "Moisten", is not a good word. We placed the strips, glue side down, on the towel and then pressed down until the hard dry surface was sticky. After applying it to the form, the foundation of which was a knitted corset cover, we held it in place until it stuck!

The second incident was related at Salina, a mining hamlet, away up close to the clouds. After driving five miles up Boulder Canyon, the road turned to the right, straight up, and up, and yet again, up! Five miles of it, on a one way road. Five women were gathered to hear about extension work. When the dress form demonstration was mentioned, one of the women said that she had one. Asked if it was of the commercial type, she replied that it was of paper strips. Further inquiry as to who had made it, brought out the interesting fact that she had ordered the material by mail, and her husband was chief executioner. She stood three hours while he figured out the direction and pasted. The form had never been finished or mounted.

Remodeling—Demonstrations in remodeling were given by Mrs. Blanche Hyde at two, two day clothing schools. Forty-five women attended each school, twenty-four garments were remodeled, for several of which free hand cutting pattern were used.

Foods—All canning demonstrations given by and to girls, have been attended by women of the immediate neighborhood. At the soup and meat canning demonstration, given in the Pleasant View grange hall, thirty men and women assisted in preparing vegetables and meats. Miss Maude Sheridan, State Club Leader, conducted the work, using a tin can sealer. One
Labor Saving Devices

Ozetta Rossiter
Poultry Club
Clothing "Calf"

Her idea of a labor-saving is the milking machine.

"Mothers"

Uses of Devices for Saving, Time, Money
19-27 and Labor.
Hundred and fifty 2 lb. cans of soup, meat and vegetables were canned to be used in the hot noon lunches of the Pleasant View school. A "Canning at the Cull" demonstration will be given at the Annual Corn Show in Boulder, December 9th; by Mrs. Ramsay's team of girls from Denver County.

Care of the Hair—These demonstrations were given to both girls and women.

Extension Schools Schools were held for women by both Miss Haynes and Mrs. Hyde. The former gave four days to this work in the county and the latter five days.

LABOR SAVING DEVICES.

The labor saving project was developed as the result of talks and suggestions by Miss Miriam Haynes, State Home Demonstration leader and Miss Maude Sheridan, State Club Leader. The method followed was that used by home demonstration agents in Dakota and Iowa.

Having no equipment, we went to Mr. Valentiné of the Wilson hardware Co., and outlined our plan, suggestion that he might think it over and perhaps find a way to help us get exhibits. His reply was, "I don't need to think it over, you may have anything in this store from a washing machine to a dish scraper. We'll play the game with you till we break."

With fifty dollars worth of helpful household hardware, we went to a project leader and asked her to select five women in her community to use the outfit and report on it. Four communities have used it. Our only difficulty is in getting it away from them! Twenty-four wire dish drains have been purchased, also three pressure cookers, a number of dust pans, dish scrapers and eight iceless refrigerators were made.
Annual tour of club members and parents, to the
Colorado Agriculture College Experiment Station
TOURS and FAIRS

Four county tours were held. One, a live stock tour for all club boys, on which four stations were made and live stock judged; the second, a girls tour to the flour mill at Longmont, bakery, creamery and local bank; the third, a poultry club tour, visiting three farms with large poultry flocks; and the fourth, a trip to the Colorado Agricultural College by all club members and their parents.

On the first tour, D.A. Jay, Live Stock Specialist, assisted by Walter Freeman, Assistant State Club Leader, and F.D. Yeager, County Agent, gave demonstrations in stock judging. Sixty boys and fifteen fathers were present. Lunch as served at noon on the grounds of the Fairview school.

On the second tour, the club agent was assisted by Mrs. Rob't Linton, former county club agent, and all club leaders. When the girls arrived at the American National Bank, Mr. Ray Fitely, the president, had each girl make out a check for five cents, and cash it. It was, perhaps, the first time any of them had ever written a check and the experience will never be forgotten. One hundred and thirty-six were present.

When the Poultry boys and girls arrived at the home of Mrs. Dix, they were asked to cull her flock of eighty hens. About half were culled out and the culling confirmed by Mr. Paul Jamison, State Poultry Specialist.

The tour to Ft. Collins was the revival of what had been, formerly, an annual event. Four hundred and thirty club members, leaders and parents drove to the college in cars. At Berthoud and Loveland stops were made while club songs were sung.

They were met four miles south of town by Dr. Lory, President of the College, Miss Maude Sheridan, State Club Leader, and Walter Freeman, Assistant State Club Leader. Dr. Lory lead the procession through the business section of Ft. Collins, back to the college experimental farm, where the work was explained.
Annual
Tour of club members and parents
to the
Colorado Agriculture College

Listening to radio concert sent out from Denver
21-17
TOURS and FAIRS

A basket lunch was served on the lawn in front of the main building, the college women serving coffee and lemonade and the Ft. Collins Chamber of Commerce served ice-cream.

After lunch there was a short program on the lawn, consisting of club songs and talks, by Dr. Lory, Dean Johnson, Director Gilette and Miss Sheridan. The people of Boulder County were welcomed by C. Bevery Irwin, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Response was made by Durward Pilcher, Boulder County club boy.

The quests were then taken in cars through the barns, poultry farm and pastures, winding up at the women's building. From this point the guests were invited to visit any or every building on the college campus.

FAIRS

One community and one county fair was held, and eighteen club members attended the state fair.

At the Broomfield community fair, eight girls of the foods club, exhibited baked beans; seven members of the poultry club exhibited; five women displayed three hats each; and the Hygiene clothing team gave a dyeing demonstration.

The big feature of the county fair was our temporary club building. This was the first step toward a permanent building which will be ready for us next year. In this we had exhibits of club girls and home management groups.

The building was 24x60 ft., with a stage for demonstrations at one end. Both man and women leaders decorated the interior.

The building was used as headquarters by all leaders, and as a get-together place by parents and club members. Five leaders volunteered each day of the fair to assist the club agent, two remaining throughout the evening. A club girl was stationed at the door to keep a record of the number of people who passed through the building and showed interest in the exhibits. Her book showed that forty-five hundred and one hundred and twelve between the hours of ten A.M. and 9 P.M., during the four days.
Annual Girls tour Flour mill
Bakery, Creamery and Bank

Club Groups Eating Lunch

Entering Flour Mills by Squads
FAIRS

The leaders assisting, mixed with the crowd, explaining and answering questions.

RADIO

The first demonstration in radio, was given in Longmont on December 3, 1921, by Dr. Wm. Reynolds of the Reynolds Radio Co., Denver, Colo. In spite of a very hard blizzard, one hundred and fifty people gathered to "be convinced against their will."

The roads were so bad that part of the instrument and two springs on the car were broken in coming from Denver to Longmont. Mr. Yeager, County Agent, acted as relief corps and brought the operators in. Inside of a week the first club was formed and today there are one hundred sets in Longmont and vicinity, with a total of four hundred in the county.

At least three fourths of this number have developed by club boys from the simplest form of a crystal detector set to the more powerful and complicated set shown in the accompanying picture.

The lure of the air-voice has been so strong that the outside appearance of a house is of no importance to a radio club boy. If he want a tower over the front door, a tower if built there. Library tables no longer hold books and family portraits, but the space is filled with a set. Front windows once sacred to a fern, a vase, or a particularly showy piano lamp, are now blocked with an oblong box with wires leading in and out.

The boys have learned somethings about electricity, physics and mathematics, and have used all their mechanical ability in constructing aerials and sets, but this benefit is small compared to the effect on the all round boy, of giving him a keen interest in something outside of himself and very worth while. Much of the information and entertainment that comes through the air is timely and helpful, and the radio boys do not go out at night.
Radio

This set has received from coast to coast.

Rear view of set made by club Boy.
RADIO

Unfortunately, selfish people are beginning to use the radio to spread their propagandas. Apparently there is no way of preventing this. A number of our young enthusiasts have been shocked to hear, coming after a fine concert, a revolting discussion of cancer. Political candidates hail the radio with joy, because their victims are helpless.

With the possibilities of the development and use of the radio, practically unlimited, must we go through the disappointing experiences of the moving pictures before a sane and safe policy is adopted.

With very best wishes for all who read this report.

Josephine Lee Ferguson
County Club Agent.
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