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A STORY OF THE PIKES PEAK
FARMERS' CAMP AND CONFERENCE

BY MARY COLLOPY



COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
EXTENSION SERVICE
FORT COLLINS

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BY MARY COLLOPY

Combining recreation and study in a club-camp program is not a new idea. Leaders of 4-H club work, scout work, and similar organizations have long since tested the value of these short-time camps, and found them highly desirable. The same principle has been helpful in developing summer vacation camps for farm women. These are gaining in popularity yearly.

But a camp for Father and Mother—impossible! “It sounds fine in theory but it can never work out,” many said. It is the purpose of this circular to show how the idea of such a camp was put into successful operation in the Pikes Peak region of Colorado.

History.—Years ago when Director Roud McCann called at the office of J. C. Hale, county extension agent of El Paso County, extension policies were discussed. At that time the county agent told the director that some day he wanted to apply the old-style, camp-meeting plan to extension work. “If you ever start that, we shall send the whole college down to help you,” smilingly answered the Director.

Time passed. A vacation camp for 4-H club members was established in a beautiful spot in the mountains above Colorado Springs. One main cabin and thirty small cabins were already on this site, which was an abandoned dude ranch. After two years of successful camps for the club children, County Agent Hale asked himself why the same equipment couldn't serve as the basis for his camp for adults.

Accordingly, the third 4-H club camp was planned with this in mind. In January, 1927, the county agent and home demonstration agent put the proposition into the hands of the El Paso Farm Council. These men and women appointed a committee which prepared a questionnaire to ascertain how many farmers and farmer's wives would be interested. Ridicule followed closely upon the distribution of the questionnaire. “Would you like to go camping?” “Sure we would; we'd like to go to Heaven, too, but who will do the work at home for us?” Less than twenty-five half-hearted replies were received.

Early Steps.—Undaunted, the county agents and their committee continued their efforts. Special letters were mailed to all parents whose children had attended club camp, and to club leaders who had been in camp with the children. These people

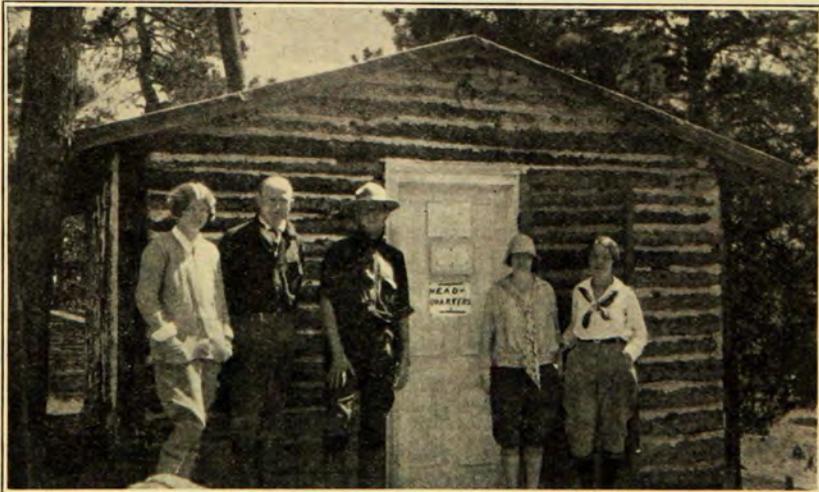
had a background of understanding of the possibilities of such a camp. They formed the nucleus for the advanced registration.

In the sequence of letters mailed to prospective camp members, it was made clear that registrations would be accepted even on the opening day of the camp. With 70 persons giving assurance of their attendance, definite steps were taken toward supplies. Then—a hail storm swept the very districts from which reservations came. Floods followed. Yet the camp plans went forward.

On the day following the close of the 4-H club camp, August 1, 1927, the first adult vacation camp was opened. Work at home, in many cases, was handled by the club children who had just returned from their camp. It was "dad's and mother's turn now."

Registration.—Having followed the road maps provided in their final letter of instructions, no one failed to reach Headquarters Cabin in time for registration. Attention should here be called to the importance of a camp office, which in this camp was known as Headquarters Cabin. This contained a desk, office supplies for the stenographer, and all supplies for the camp.

Upon registration, there was issued to every man and every woman the following equipment: Meal ticket, straw tick, wash basin, and identification badge. To the several assigned to one cabin were issued lanterns, brooms and water pails.



Headquarters cabin and those who "put the camp over." Left to right: Doris Lamoreux, J. C. Hale, H. R. Lascelles, Mrs. J. C. Hale, Dorothy Crump.

No children were allowed to register. In the weeks before the opening of this camp, this ruling brought forth much criticism. The committee adhered to its decision, giving two reasons: (1) Necessary care of the children interferes with the rest and relaxation of the parents; (2) parents will not "let go and act foolish" under the critical eyes of their children.

First names only! This ruling caused slight confusion at first, but proved to be one of the strongest of tools for quickly breaking the ice. Identification badges showed only the first name. Farmers and their wives thoroly enjoyed calling the specialists from the college by their first names.

Meal Tickets.—Upon registration and payment of fees a meal ticket was issued. The price of the meals for the four days was \$4.00. Single meals were fifty cents. If a farmer could only remain three days he was given a refund on the last day's meal.

Assignment of Cabins.—Cabins in the camp were located on either side of a ravine. Upon registration it was made clear that men and women would occupy cabins on opposite sides of the ravine. The only exception made was in case a man and wife brought their own tent, then they could remain together. Again two good reasons lay back of this ruling: (1) Separation of couples made more cabin space available; (2) Both men and women could become quickly acquainted with others in camp and enjoy doing things out of the ordinary—get away from routine.

Beds were made on the floors. Placing two of the single straw ticks side by side, bedding was pooled to advantage. Details of the cabin equipment will be found on other pages.

Personnel of the Camp.—Registration at the camp showed a good representation of farmers from various sections of El Paso County, a group from Teller County and a few workers from the state extension office, including the county extension agents of El Paso and Teller Counties.

Daily Schedule of Camp

6:30 a. m.....Rising call	12:00 noon.....Dinner
7:00 a. m.....Setting up exercises	1:30 to 2:30 p. m....Conference
7:30 a. m.....Breakfast call	meetings for men and women
8:00 to 8:30 a. m.....	2:30 to 5:30 p. m....Games and sports,
Put cabins in order for inspection	volleyball, baseball and horse-
8:30 a. m..Assembly call and exercises	shoes
(Announcements for the day)	5:30 to 6:00 p. m.....Rest
8:45 to 10:00 a. m.....Hikes	6:00 p. m.....Supper
10:00 to 11:00 a. m....Conference	7:30 p. m.....Evening
meetings for men and women	assembly about fireplaces
11:00 to 12:00 noon...Games and rest	9:30 p. m.....Taps—Lights out



The Flag Ritual is an important and interesting part of the camp.

Features of Each Day

The Flag Ritual.—In every camp there is need for the inspirational feature of the day's program. In the Pikes Peak camp the flag ritual and accompanying song service provided this.

Outdoor Morning Exercises

Call to assembly: Bugle.

Call to attention: Flag is brought out: Bugle call—"To The Colors." while camp stands at attention.

Song: One verse of America.

Leader: "Who are we assembled here today?"

Response: "We are the farmers of our great country, the United States of America."

Leader: "What is our belief?"

Response: "That farming is the first and noblest calling, the one nearest to nature and its beneficent influences, and the one most necessary to the welfare of all mankind."

Leader: "What is our faith in the future of agriculture?"

Response: "That agriculture will keep pace with the progress of our time, take its rightful place with other honored and profitable occupations and become more and more a source of joy and satisfaction to us."

Leader: "What do we pledge?"

Response: "We pledge our loyalty to our cause and our hearts and homes to the service of home, community and country."

Song: The Conquering Farmer.

Orders of the Day, outline of hikes and other announcements.

Camp stands at attention while flag is taken in.

Camp dismissed.

The singing of "America" and "The Conquering Farmer" closed the flag ceremony in this adult camp each day. Words of "The Conquering Farmer" were written by B. W. Fairbanks, extension livestock specialist and won first prize in a song contest sponsored by the camp. This was adopted as the farmers' camp song to be used in succeeding years.

"THE CONQUERING FARMER"

(Tune of "America the Beautiful")

I found the prairie's pathless plain
 Where no one dared to roam;
 I conquered it with fields of grain
 And dotted it with homes;
 A conqueror, a farmer, I
 A chosen child of God,
 The prairie's hardships I defy
 My staff is Aaron's rod.
 Around my prairies God has placed
 An emblem from above
 Those mountain peaks in wondrous grace
 A token of His love;
 A conquerer, a farmer, I
 Gaze on mountains high
 They give me strength, they give me hope
 And faith that ne'er will die.

The Extension Conference.—Combining an informal conference with recreation was the big idea back of this adult camp. There's where the camp-meeting idea entered! Time for free



Just an informal conference where some vital problems were discussed.



The main points of each day's conference were typed on the spot.

discussion of farm problems and possible methods for their solution was allotted on each day's schedule.

Separate sessions were held for the men and women, both morning and afternoon. The last hour in the afternoon was a general session. The men decided to form sectional groups including farmers from the plains region, the irrigated valley, and the high-altitude ranches. At least one representative from the extension service of the college met with each group and acted as secretary, making note of the discussions but refraining from taking the lead in them.

R. H. Felts, district extension agent, acting as general chairman, announced on the first day the problems to be discussed.

For the Women: "What Can Be Done to Make the Homes of the Pikes Peak Region More Pleasant?"

For the Men: "What Can Be Done to Make the Farms of the Pikes Peak Region More Profitable?"

In the general sessions in the afternoon of the first day, the secretaries reported the main points discussed in the morning sessions.

Second day meetings were devoted to discussions of "What Can We do To Solve These Problems." Everyone entered into these discussions and offered constructive helps.

On the third day the farmers and their wives took inventory of available resources for working out the suggested program.

Projects were then recommended.

Projects Chosen

Home Projects.—The recommended farm-home projects follow in full:

1. Nutrition. Whole grain bread, cereals, etc.
2. Clothing. (a) Comparative costs of home-made and ready-made clothing. (b) Selection of clothing and hats. (c) Construction, style effects, new points in construction, phases of work for speed.
3. Home Improvement. (a) Home beautification—drapes, pictures, rugs, refinishing of furniture, painting walls and floors. (b) Labor-saving; electric systems, water systems, laundering—investigate commercial laundering as adapted to home conditions. (c) Improvement of grounds—planting trees and shrubs.
4. Community Improvement. (a) In making program to consider the urban and truly rural problems. (b) Recreation for rural people. (c) Plan to increase the attendance at the club meetings. (d) Religious training for young people.

Farm Projects.—Farmers of El Paso County made recommendations applicable to the three types of agriculture represented in their county. Their suggested programs follow:

BLACK FOREST AREA (BLACK FOREST, TABLE ROCK, EASTONVILLE, ETC.)

- Winter Feed. The need of more suitable types.
- Weed Eradication.
- Use of Improved Seed.

PLAINS AND FOUNTAIN VALLEY

1. More feeding of young cattle. In order to utilize to better advantage the large production of hay in the Fountain valley, and to provide a better market for corn produced on the plains and now sold as a cash crop, we suggest that more young cattle be "warmed up" or finished for market. In order to bring this about, the following must be considered:

- (a) The production of suitable feeds in the Fountain valley to supplement alfalfa.
- (b) The production of more protein feeds on the plains.
- (c) Closer cooperation between the range man and the farmers who feed cattle.
- (d) Improvement in the quality of cattle on the plains.
- (e) Organization of each group to facilitate locating and proper sorting of good feeders.

2. More pasture. (a) The selection of pasture crops adapted to the region, to supplement available range and provide sufficient pasture during the entire season. (b) The choice of suitable irrigated pastures that will prove a cheaper summer feed for dairy cows and which can be depended upon under more or less uncertain supply of irrigation water in the Fountain valley.

3. Greater Hog Production. (a) The production of more fattening feeds in the valley to supplement alfalfa. (b) The production of more pasture on the plains to provide a cheap feed for growing pigs. (c) The production of more protein feeds on the plains to supplement corn and other

crops. (d) Closer cooperation between the plains and Fountain valley farmers so that a better market can be furnished within the county for feeder pigs or fattening feeds.

4. Moisture Conservation and Soil Blowing. (a) Such tillage methods as will keep the surface of the soil in a rough, cloddy condition up to seeding time. (b) A sufficient area in sod or crops that will prevent the soil from blowing. (c) Fall listing of bean ground. (d) The use of the duck-foot cultivator for summer fallow.

5. Crop Rotation. (a) Crop rotations that will provide for plowing up alfalfa on irrigated land at least every 5 to 8 years. (b) That will provide feed crops to supplement alfalfa in the feeding ration on the irrigated farm.

6. Poultry. (a) The improvement of farm flocks for more economical production of poultry products. (b) The organization of a marketing association to handle the marketing of poultry products.

Teller County Projects.—Farmers of Teller County, all of which is in the high-altitude region, made recommendations as follows:

1. Rodent Control. (a) Immediate action will be taken for the formation of a pest district. Community clubs, biological survey, United States Forest Service, county commissioners and Colorado Agricultural College will be the cooperating agencies.

2. Improved Seed. (a) Community seed shows will be conducted to afford an easy means for all to obtain good seed. (b) Variety-test plots will be established to ascertain the best varieties of seed for the region.

3. Weed Eradication. (a) A committeeman from each community club, with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Kidder of the Colorado Agricultural College, and the county extension agent will make a field survey of the weed problem. After learning the extent of infestation, the kinds of weeds that are most prevalent, methods of control and eradication will be developed as community programs.

Rules of the 4-H Club Camp

(Most of these rules also applied to the adult camp.)

1. No one shall leave his cabin or make any disturbance until the rising call at 6:30 a. m.

2. Everyone must wash before each meal and be ready for each meal by mess call.

3. Occupants of each cabin must carry all water for drinking and washing, from the spring. You will find pail and basins in each cabin. Use your own cup for drinking in the cabin.

4. Club members must not have any matches or start any fires at all.

5. All cabins must be clean and neat for inspection by 8:15 a. m.

6. Be orderly and quiet in the mess hall. No one shall leave the table until the signal is given.

7. Report all illness or lack of equipment at inspection. Come to Headquarters at once to have cuts and bruises treated.

8. No noise after taps.

9. Read and observe the camp schedule thoroly.



C. A. Lee, extension forester, giving a tree-planting demonstration. Education is made a partner with recreation.

Entertainment and Educational Features

Before the Pikes Peak Camp, County Agent Hale and the home demonstration agent, Miss Doris Lamoreux, planned that entertainment should be available, for those desiring it, at all times when conference meetings were not scheduled.

Nature Study Hikes.—Each morning at the time indicated in the day's schedule, Extension Forester C. A. Lee led hikes of educational nature. He not only taught his eager followers how to identify various trees and plants, but he conducted actual demonstrations on tree-planting. To the people from the plains and from Fountain valley, especially, this nature-study work gave new appreciation for the mountains. One woman expressed it in this way: "I've always felt awed by the mountains, but never realized before how to really enjoy them."

The Camp Newspaper.—Not the least important of the entertainment features of the camp was the publication of a daily newspaper, "The Wild Mountain Razzberry," edited by Alvin T. Steinel, "Farmer Putnam," and his staff. A contribution box placed on the main porch seemed to be a prolific source of anonymous contributions. This paper was read each evening in the fireside entertainment.



A horseshoe tournament was continued thruout the camp.

Games and Songs.— Under the direction of Mrs. J. C. Hale, impromptu games and contests were under way whenever time permitted. Baseball, boxing and horseshoe pitching were among the favorites.

Singing was indulged in at each meal. In order to stimulate interest in camp singing, an original song contest was launched. Several contributions resulted.

Stunts, in which every single camp member took part, were the bright spots of the evening program in front of the open fire. It was then that the parents all agreed it was far better to leave the children at home, for poise and reserve were scattered to the winds of the sur-

rounding pines and spruces.

A **grand march** lured on by the strains of "Tom" Summer's harmonica, was a regular feature of the evening's entertainment.

Camp Expense and Plans

Under the discussion of expenses of the camp, consideration must be given meals, sleeping accommodations, hired labor and equipment.

Incidental Expense.—Exclusive of food costs, the camp incurred these incidental expenses:

Paper plates and dishes.....	\$ 6.00
15 bales straw (for ticks).....	7.00
Baseballs	3.00
Pails and brooms.....	10.00
1 roll paper (table cloths).....	5.00

Total.....\$31.00

Equipment.—The equipment listed below was borrowed largely from the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and the Boy Scouts. It was used at the 4-H Club camp which was held just previous to the adult camp.

2 butcher knives	2 potato mashers
50 wash basins	bread knife
7 dish pans	ladle
5 stock pots	6 mixing spoons
8 large pitchers	5 camp forks
40 plates	4 can openers
dish mops	2 wire spoon whippers
large coffee pot	22 salt and pepper shakers
20 pails	1 butter cutter
175 cups	flour sifter
80 ticks	food chopper
7 Coleman lanterns	apple corer
5 wash tubs	cleaver
3 wash boilers	meat pounder
130 forks	brushes, sink
130 knives	colander
130 spoons	knife sharpener
12 case knives and forks	2 lemon squeezers
9 long white pans	8 muffin tins
3 baking sheets	egg beater
8 baking pans	2 paring knives
2 50-lb. large lard cans	pancake turners
4 granite kettles	rolling pin
1 aluminum kettle	2 trays
3 skillits	3 platters
5 round white pans	2 dozen brooms

Tables with a seating capacity for 120 were already in the main cabin.

Hired Help.—A negro cook and helper for the kitchen were hired for all the work of preparing the food and placing it on a serving table to be dished up by committees.

A chore boy or handy man with a team was hired to haul water and wood and to keep fires and lights burning.

“Why hired help?” To relieve the farmer and his wife of a sense of responsibility and to allow them an uninterrupted good time.

The cook and his helper received \$6.50 per day for the two, and the chore boy, \$3.00 per day.

Sleeping Equipment.—No charge was made for sleeping quarters. Since everyone brought his own bedding, there was no expense to the camp except the straw for filling the borrowed ticks. Each tick was single-cot size and made of muslin.

One bale of straw filled five single ticks. Baled straw was hauled to the camp site in time to allow for filling the ticks and stacking them in the supply cabin before registration.

Meal Planning.—All meals were in charge of the home demonstration agent. The fee for the entire camp, \$4.00, was practically the cost of meals with a slight margin for incidental expenses such as labor, first-aid equipment, paper and straw.

The meal ticket allowed for 11 meals for \$4.00. Single meals were 50c each. Total amount taken in for meals was 149.00, which practically covered all expenses. Leniency prevailed when members left camp earlier than they expected. A refund was allowed on the basis of one dollar per day. This practice was not recommended for another year. The meal ticket was punched at each meal.

Menus.—The following menus were planned before the opening of camp. Fluctuation of numbers was necessary because of the members who could remain in camp for only one day or less. There was an average regular daily attendance of 45.

Monday Lunch—40

Scalloped rice and tomatoes	40 servings	Pineapple tapioca . . .	40 servings
Buttered beans	40 servings	Cocoa-coffee	20 cups of each
Whole wheat bread . .	40 slices	Butter	1 pound

Monday Dinner—50

Hamburger meal balls .	100	Graham muffins with raisins	100
Creamed potatoes	50 servings	Apple sauce with rhubarb	50 servings
Scalloped corn	50 servings		
Coffee-cocoa			

Tuesday Breakfast—50

Stewed prunes with lemon juice to flavor .	50 servings	French toast	100 servings
Egg baked in cream . . .	100 servings	Coffee-cocoa	

Tuesday Lunch—60

Cabbage, pineapple and marshmallow salad with mayonnaise on lettuce	60 servings	Scalloped tomatoes	60 servings
		Creamed peas	60 servings
		Biscuits with jam	120
		Orangeade with limes . .	60 servings

Tuesday Dinner—60

Scalloped potatoes with beans		Corn bread	
Cooked carrots flavored with lemon juice		Watermelon	
		Coffee-cocoa	

Wednesday Breakfast—90

Grapes	90 servings	Biscuits	180
2 eggs scrambled	15 dozen	Coffee-cocoa	
Bacon	90 slices		

Wednesday Lunch—100 (?)

Baked beans	100 servings	Rice pudding with raisins	100 servings
Whole wheat bread . . .	100 slices	Orangeade with limes	
Creamed cauliflower . .	100 servings		

Wednesday Dinner—115 (?)

Hot meat loaf	115 servings	Graham muffins with raisins	
Baked potatoes	115 servings	Fruit jello	115 servings
Buttered beets	115 servings	Coffee-cocoa	

Thursday Breakfast—60

Cream of wheat with raisins	60 servings	Eggs a la goldenrod on toast	10 dozen
Bacon	60 slices	Coffee-cocoa	60 slices

Thursday Lunch—50

Macaroni and cheese....	50 servings	Corn bread	50 servings
Peas and carrots.....	50 servings	Orangeade	50 servings

Grocery Expense.—Because groceries and other food supplies left from the 4-H Club camp were used in the adult camp, it is not possible to give here an accurate, itemized account of food expense.

As a working basis for the inexperienced, there follows a detailed expense account of supplies for the 4-H Club camp held on this same location in 1926 with 110 Club members present. These are the menus on which the tabulated costs were made.

Wednesday Night, August 18, 1926

Hot meat loaf	30 pounds	Corn on cob and coldslaw	4-5 heads cabbage
Creamed potatoes ..	½ sack	Watermelons	8 watermelons
Whole wheat bread (1½ slices)	20 med. loaves	Cocoa and coffee..	120 cups
		Butter	3 pounds

Thursday Breakfast, August 19

1 peach	150 peaches	2 eggs scrambled	13 dozen
Whole wheat	20 lbs. wheat	Toast—1½ slices	20 loaves
with brown sugar ...	10 lbs.	Coffee-cocoa	
Cream or milk	2 gallons		

Thursday Lunch

Frankfurters	300	Siring beans	
Potato salad	30 lbs. potatoes	Cherry cobbler	150 servings
Creamed cabbage ..	3 heads	Corn bread	150 servings
Butter	3-4 lbs.	Lemonade	120 cups

Thursday Supper

Chicken and dumplings..	15 chickens	Rice pudding with fruit	
Buttered beets	25 lbs.	Sauce or raisins	150 servings
Lettuce	40 heads	Coffee	
Jam		Cocoa	
Bread	15 loaves		

Friday Breakfast, August 20

½ cantaloupe	75	Hot biscuits	300
Bacon, 2 slices	300 slices	Jelly or jam	
Eggs, 2 per person, soft boiled	25 dozen	Coffee or cocoa	

Friday Lunch

Creamed chicken, pimen-toes on toast	left-overs	Toast, 150 slices	10 loaves
Boiled potatoes	¼ sack	Peach cobbler	150 servings
Buttered peas & carrots	30 lbs.	Lemonade	75 lemons

Friday Supper

Pot roast—shoulder	30 lbs.	Bread	
Browned potatoes		Butter	
Brown gravy		Jam	
String beans	40 lbs.	Apple tapioca pudding	
Cabbage salad		Coffee, cocoa	

Saturday Breakfast, August 21

Eggs, baked in cream 25 dozen	Apple sauce
Creamed bacon, 2 slices 200	Jam
Toast	Coffee-cocoa

Saturday Lunch (Left open)

Sandwiches	Lemonade and orangeade
Left-over vegetables	Coffee

Directions for Cook and Helper.—1926

Detailed Directions worked out for the cook, in advance, were appreciated by him. These were based on the preceding menu:

Wednesday afternoon

Prepare meat loaf

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ box crackers

1 dozen eggs

enough milk to moisten

Creamed Potatoes

Put potatoes on early in afternoon with jackets on

When cold, peel and cube

Make white sauce; make a gallon and a half

Put potatoes in large kettle which will fit in the open and pour white sauce over potatoes, place in oven about 30 minutes before serving time—5:00 p. m.—Serving time is 5:30.

Cold Slaw—Prepare 4 to 5 heads of cabbage. Use a Mazola oil dressing.

Use 2 eggs and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of oil. Use juice of 2 lemons and enough more vinegar to make it tart. Do not open the small can of Mazola oil without instructions.

Cocoa—To make cocoa use $\frac{1}{2}$ milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Make 120 cups.

Coffee—Since there will be very few adults drinking coffee, make one pot for the first night and we will judge how much to make for the other meals. Would suggest that you make about 15 or 16 cups using a tablespoonful of coffee for each cup. For cream in coffee, use one can of condensed milk and add to one quart of milk.

Butter—3 lbs. of butter will be cut for each meal. No creamery butter is to be used for cooking, as that is only for table use. The butter which the children have brought in is all to be used for cooking purposes.

Bread— $1\frac{1}{2}$ slices of bread is the allowance for each person. The exact number of people in camp must be determined before the bread is cut for supper.

Start cereal for Thursday breakfast

Thursday breakfast

Wash one crate of peaches, but do not peel. Peaches will be served whole, one to each child. There will be 175 peaches to each crate. Peaches left over will be saved and cooked up and added to a few cans of canned peaches which the children bring and made into a peach cobbler later.

Whole-wheat cereal—The whole-wheat cereal which was started the night before will need all the cooking possible Thursday morning before breakfast. This is to be served with the top off the milk from the cans. Skim very carefully so as to get as good cream as possible. Serve this cereal with brown sugar. Cook all of the cereal purchased.

Put potatoes on to cook with jackets for potato salad for lunch.

Eggs—for breakfast are to be scrambled. Allow two eggs for every person enrolled at camp.

Toast—toast white bread, allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ slices per person.

Coffee—40 cups coffee. Watch closely to see how much of this is drunk and if there is too much, do not make this amount the following morning.

Cocoa—make 100 cups of cocoa using half water and half milk.
Cook all chickens in as little water as possible.

Thursday Lunch

Frankfurters—cook all of them, 300.

Potato Salad—Make potato salad using remainder of salad dressing, made the night before. Add to potato salad, onions, two dozen hard-boiled eggs, finely chopped cucumbers, celery salt, etc.

Lemonade—Have a syrup ready for the lemonade consisting of about 15 cups of sugar and the same amount of water. Have the water ready in the container and the girls doing K. P. duty will prepare the lemonade. Plan for exactly 120 cups.

Thursday Supper

Chicken and Dumplings—cut up chickens in small pieces so that they will serve as many people as possible. Do not put in necks, wings or backs.

Buttered Beets—In case there are no beets, plan to serve carrots, and left-over string beans from lunch.

Rice Pudding—The fruit for rice pudding will be raisins unless otherwise instructed.

Coffee—Make one pot of coffee planning on amount drunk night before.

Cocoa—Make 100 cups. Watch how cocoa has been going during previous meal and if there has been some left, 100 cups will be sufficient.

Friday Breakfast

Pick out exactly half as many cantaloupes as there are people enrolled in camp and allow $\frac{1}{2}$ to each individual. We are short on these so do not cut any extra halves to be wasted.

Bacon—We have a very limited amount of bacon so for breakfast, pick out exactly two pieces for each individual enrolled. The remaining bacon is to be used for breakfast Saturday morning.

Eggs—Allow two eggs per person.

Biscuits—Allow 2 medium-sized biscuits for each person enrolled.

Friday Lunch

Pick off all meat from chicken left-overs from Thursday supper. Serve it in a thick white sauce so that it will not be too runny. Add to it canned pimientoes and green peppers, and serve over one thin slice of toast. This will be all of the bread allowed for the evening meal.

Boiled Potatoes—Have melted butter ready for girls to pour over potatoes as they dish up.

Lemonade—Plan same as for previous day.

Friday Supper

Pot Roast—should be started in morning in order to give plenty of time.

Cabbage Salad—Use either boiled dressing or make the mayonnaise dressing. Use any left-over pimientoes, green peppers or cucumbers.

Saturday Breakfast

Eggs—Since there will probably not be enough eggs for two around, it will be better to hard boil and remove yolks, take whites and chop fine, and add to thick white sauce. Make enough of this to serve over thick slice of toast for each individual. Run yolks thru the flat sieve into bowl and as the girls are serving the white sauce on the toast they will put a tablespoonful of the yolk over the top of each serving. Amount of white sauce to make will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of cup for each individual enrolled, perhaps allowing a little extra.

Apple Sauce—Can be made day before.

Coffee—use same precautions as to amount to make.

Cocoa—Canned milk will be used with water for making this. Figure closely so that there will be 1 cup per person drinking cocoa.

Saturday Lunch

Saturday lunch was left open for the purpose of using up left-overs.

Note: All food left over, especially canned goods, meats, eggs, water-melon, etc., if not cut into, can be returned to the store. Please plan to take as good care of all left-over products as possible for this reason.

In planning for girls to make lemonade, the oranges will be divided and a few used for flavoring each time.

Summarized General Expense Account.—All expenses for the El Paso County 4-H Club Camp for 1926 with 110 persons present, were summarized as follows:

Detailed statement of the above summary is here given:

Joe Triplett—Labor	\$16.00
Eugene Taylor—Labor	10.00
Paul Grobecker—Labor	8.00
Ivywild Market Co.	

25 Y meal.....	.70	12 cucumbers .....	.20
10 lbs. rice	1.00	Crisco	2.50
2 bu. peaches	4.40	1 can jam .....	.90
1 bu. pears	2.00	2 boxes matches ...	.13
2 dozen candles ...	.52	Can Calumet B. P. .	.58
3 gal. kerosene ...	.63	4 boxes raisins ...	.46
large naptha powder	.25	9½ lbs. crackers ...	1.31
2 doz. guest Ivory..	.96	2 oz. black pepper..	.08
6 dish mops .....	.60	1½ gal. Mazola ...	3.00
5 sugar sacks .....	.25	1 qt. vinegar .....	.27
prepared mustard ..	.10	Soda .....	.05
celery salt .....	.13	1 bottle Flytox ...	.50
2 crates cantaloupes	5.50		
296 lb. watermelons,			

Total.....	63.50	
plus handling chg.	5.97	69.14

2c.	5.92	Credit Goods Returned	
15 lbs. cocoa	3.30	3 lbs. crackers .....	.42
5 lbs. coffee	2.20	1 jam .....	.90
15 whole wheat ....	.75	2 qts. Mazola	1.10
100 beet sugar	6.82	2 doz. candles .....	.52
15 lbs. brown sugar	1.09	6 cans pimentoes ...	.90
1 case large		4 cans milk .....	.40
canned milk	4.70	12 guest Ivory .....	.48
50 flour	1.90	5½ boxes tapioca ..	.60
10 lbs. salt .....	.20	Lemons	2.25
6 cans pimentoes ...	.90		
6 green peppers .....	.15	Total.....	7.57
1 case lemons	5.00	Handling chg.75
½ case oranges	2.50		
10 pkg. tapioca	1.10		

8.32	61.15
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Burcham Paper Co.—1500 paper plates.....	6.68
Swift & Co.—bacon and frankfurters.....	17.75
Crescent Market	

22 lbs. hamburger steak.....	3.30	
26 lbs. beef roast.....	3.90	
4 lbs. Crisco.....	.90	8.10

Zimmerman Baking Company

20 sandwich loaves.....	2.80	
30 loaves whole wheat.....	3.60	6.40

Morrell Hardware Co.	
8 2-gallon buckets	2.40
1 box carpet tacks.....	.05
Nails .....	.25
1 box tacks.....	.05
	2.75
Murray Drug Company	
1 bottle iodine.....	.25
1 tube Unguentine .....	.50
1 bottle Hinkle's tablets.....	.35
1 bottle soda tablets.....	.15
1 box emprin tablets.....	.50
5 yds. gauze .....	.75
1 roll bandage gauze.....	.15
1 roll adhesive tape.....	1.00
1 jar mentholatum .....	.25
	3.90
E. A. Beiring	
23½ dozen eggs at .30.....	7.05
Crissey-Fowler Lumber Co.	
Planks for seats.....	2.94
Robinson Grain Co.	
Straw for ticks	10.20
Cheesecloth, towels, padlock, tags, brushes.....	3.95
Colorado Sporting Co.	2.00
Democrat Printing Co., paper decorations, etc.....	2.20
Out West Printing Co.—paper.....	.30
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$169.37

Food Furnished by Children:

25 lbs. butter	96 dozen eggs
23 hens	16 glasses of jelly
15 gallons milk	8 qts. preserves

Serving of Meals.—In the adult camp, committees of women dished up the food in the serving pantry. All members of camp filed past for rations, then marched into dining room to the tables.

Dish Washing.—Kitchen utensils were washed by the cook. Paper plates and sauce dishes were burned. Everyone washed his own tin cup and silverware in tubs of hot water heated over an outdoor fire, and rinsed them in a second string of tubs. All garbage was also deposited in tubs at the beginning of dish-washing line. A neighboring farmer came each day and hauled away the garbage.

General Information

Total registration of the camp was 82. Average daily attendance was 45. El Paso County Extension Agents, J. C. Hale and Doris Lamoreux, made the plans for the camp and invited Teller County to participate. H. R. Lascelles, county extension agent of Teller County, gave valuable assistance in conducting the camp.

Space does not permit the publication of names of farmers and farmers' wives in attendance. Twenty communities of El Paso and Teller Counties were represented.



The mess hall and part of the crowd—a beautiful spot for such a camp.

Plans for 1928

On the last day of the camp a committee was elected to take charge of plans for future camps. The persons chosen were: Alfred Ward, Fountain, Chairman; County Agent J. Carroll Hale, Secretary-Treasurer; W. E. Young, Hanover; Eugene Gammon, Ramah; Mrs. F. C. Paige, Buttes; Mrs. H. C. McBroom, Table Rock; Mrs. Peterson, Victor; Frank Welty, Florissant; Mrs. Eugene Gammon, Ramah.

Already this committee has started a camp association known as "Pikes Peak Regional Farmers' Camp" with memberships of \$1.00 per family, this amount to be applied on meal tickets, provided members attend the camp. Their aim is to sell 50 transferable meal tickets at \$4.00 each, at least one month before the opening of the second camp. On February 1, 1928, the committee had secured 40 paid memberships in the association or 40 advance registrations with a one-dollar-down payment. Beyond this plan the committee has dreams of owning the camp equipment and perhaps the land on which the cabins now stand.

The committee has expressed appreciation for the offer of A. A. Sudholt of Colorado Springs and St. Louis, owner of the present camp site for free use of the cabins at Skelton Ranch.