

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Arizona County Cocconino, Navajo, Apache
Report of Rosa Bouton County Home Demonstration Agent.
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1922 to November 30, 1923.

If agent has not been employed entire year, indicate exact period. Agents resigning during the year should make out this report before quitting the service.



Approved:

Date _____
State or District Supervisor.

Date _____
Extension Director.

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

The annual report should be a review, analysis, interpretation, and presentation to the people of the county, the State, and the Nation of the sum total of the extension activities in each county for the year and the results secured (including assistance rendered by subject-matter specialists). The making of such a report is of great value to the county extension agent and the county people in showing the progress made during the year as a basis for future plans. It is of vital concern also to the State and Nation as a measure of rural progress and a basis for intelligent legislation and financial support. This blank form covers simply the statistical phases of the report, and should be supplemented by a full report in narrative form.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

- I. Cover and title page.
- II. Table of contents.
- III. Status of county extension organization.
 - (1) Form of organization—distinctive features.
 - (2) Function of local people, committees, or project leaders in developing the program of work.
 - (3) General policies, including relationships to other organizations.
- IV. Program of work, goals established, methods employed and results achieved.
 - (1) Factors considered and methods used in determining program of work.
 - (2) Project activities and results.
 - (a) Soils.
 - (b) Farm crops
 - (c) Horticulture } (including diseases and insects).
 - (d) Forestry
 - (e) Animal husbandry
 - (f) Dairy husbandry } (including diseases and pests).
 - (g) Poultry husbandry
 - (h) Rural engineering.
 - (i) Rodents, predatory animals, and birds.
 - (j) Agricultural economics—including farm management, marketing, etc.
 - (k) Foods and nutrition.
 - (l) Clothing and millinery.
 - (m) Home health and sanitation.
 - (n) Household management and home furnishings.
 - (o) Community activities—other than those included under subject-matter headings.
 - (p) Miscellaneous.
- V. Outlook and recommendations, including suggestive program of work for-next year.
- VI. Summary of activities and accomplishments, preferably of one or two typewritten pages only, placed at the beginning or end of the narrative report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.
Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.
Under *result* demonstrations include demonstrations in which a substantial period of time is involved, records of results kept, and comparisons made, as in a child-feeding demonstration, corn-culture demonstration, pasture-improvement demonstration, and the like.
5. A DEMONSTRATOR is an adult or junior who, under the direction of the extension service, undertakes to show in his community by example the practical application of an established fact, and who keeps records and reports on the same.
6. A COMMUNITY, for the purposes of this report, may be any one of the several units into which the county is divided for purposes of conducting organized extension work.
7. A PROJECT LEADER OR LOCAL LEADER is a person, selected because of his or her special interest and fitness, who functions in advancing some phase of the local program of extension work.
8. A STANDARD CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is one in which certain State or National standards for club organization and procedure are met.
9. A COMMUNITY CLUB (*boys' and girls'*) is a club in which the classified clubs, such as corn, pig, canning, poultry, etc., are federated into one large community club.
10. AN OFFICE CALL is a visit or a telephone call by a farmer, or other person, seeking agricultural or home economics information, as a result of which some definite assistance or information is given.
11. A DEMONSTRATION MEETING is a meeting held to start, inspect, or further a demonstration.
12. A TRAINING MEETING is a meeting at which project leaders or local leaders are trained to carry on extension activities in their respective communities.
13. A FARM VISIT is a call at a farm by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farmer regarding his work, or the better practice prevailing in his neighborhood.
14. A HOME VISIT is a call at a home by the agent at which some definite information is given or concrete plan of work outlined, or some valuable information obtained from the farm woman regarding her work, or the better practice prevailing in her neighborhood.
15. DAYS IN OFFICE should include time spent by the county agent in his office, at county agent conferences, and any other work directly related to office administration.
16. DAYS IN FIELD should include all days spent on official duty other than those spent in office.
17. LETTERS WRITTEN should include all single letters on official business.
18. A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is one of a series of meetings of one to two days' duration, arranged by a central State farmers' institute agency, at which agricultural and home economics problems are discussed, usually by outside speakers employed for the purpose.
19. AN EXTENSION OR MOVABLE SCHOOL is an itinerant school usually of two to six days' duration where practical but systematic instruction is given to persons not resident at the college. A SHORT COURSE differs from an extension school in that it is held at the college and usually for a longer period of time.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

Rosa Bouton (Name.) Home Demonstration Agt. (Title.) 1 year (Period of service.)

2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work..... 34 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned..... 22 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program { (a) Adult work..... 19 } 4
{ (b) Junior work..... 10 }
5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work Farm Bureau..... 5
6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work..... 1 6
- ✓ 7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work..... 7
- ✓ 8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work..... 8
- ✓ 9. Number of different farms visited..... 9
10. Total number of home visits made on extension work..... 332 10
11. Number of different homes visited..... 193 11
12. Number of office calls* relating to extension work..... 166 12
13. Number of days agent spent in office..... 111 13
14. Number of days spent in field..... 185 14
15. Number of individual letters written..... 470 15
- ✓ 16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out..... 16
- ✓ 17. Total number of copies of such circular letters..... 17
18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers..... 10 18
- ✓ 19. Number of community buildings established..... 19
- ✓ 20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people..... 20
- ✓ 21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made..... 21
- ✓ 22. Training meetings* held for local leaders..... { (a) Number..... } 22
{ (b) Attendance..... }
23. Demonstration meetings held..... { (a) Number..... 84 } 23
{ (b) Attendance..... 4749 }
- ✓ 24. Farmers' institutes* held..... { (a) Number..... } 24
{ (b) Attendance..... }
25. Extension schools* and short courses held..... { (a) Number 3 Communities Meeting..... 14 } 25
{ (b) Attendance..... 445 }

* See definition on page 3.

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

List below information on each project of the program of work for the year. (If an assistant agent has been employed during the year, include his or her time with that of the agent.)

Title of project. (Illustrative entry.)	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists helped.	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of methods* demonstrated.	Number of results* demonstrated.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Poultry	6	7	15	2	14	3	6	8	134	8	74
① Food and Nutrition	7	4	12	1	68	7	41	12	369	6	364
② Clothing Millinery	6	1	1	1	12	5	8	6	91	5	230
④ Girls' Club Garment Making	9	10	100	6	42	10	69	10	181	12	357
① Home Health Demonstrations	7	6	10	35	91	54	275	54	2661	19	592
③ Household Management	4	2	8	1	14	6	12	6	78	1	30
⑤ Community Activities	4	6	10	1	25	1	1	6	350	10	792
⑩ Gardening	1	1	3	1	12	2	10	2	17	3	25
⑫ Miscellaneous					32						
Miscellaneous †											
Days' leave											
TOTAL	38	29	143	42	296	84	416	96	4747	56	2390

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

CEREALS. ✓

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

Item.	(a) Corn.	(b) Wheat.	(c) Oats.	(d) Rye.	(e) Barley.	(f) Other.*	
52. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							52
53. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							53
54. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							54
55. Increased yield per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....							55
56. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							56
57. Number of members enrolled.....							57
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
58. Number of members completing.....							58
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
59. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							59
60. Total yield of cereals grown by club members							60
61. Total value of cereals grown by club members	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	61
62. Total cost of cereals grown by club members	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	62
63. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to the growing of cereals (include demonstrators)							63
64. Acres of cereals involved in question 63.....							64
65. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....							65
66. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							66
67. Number of farms testing seed for germination.....							67
68. Number of farms treating seed grain for smut							68
[Use space below to include other important data relating to cereals.]							

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

Item.	(a) Alfalfa.	(b) Soy beans.	(c) Sweet clover.	(d) Crimson clover.	(e) Clover (red, alsike, white).	(f) Cowpeas.	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations							71
72. Increased yield* per acre on demonstrations due to better practices							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs							73
74. Number of members enrolled							} 74
{(a) Boys							
{(b) Girls							
75. Number of members completing							} 75
{(a) Boys							
{(b) Girls							
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing							76
77. Total yield* of crops grown by club members							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	79
80. Total† number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators)							80
81. Acres involved in question 80							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale							83
84. Number of farms inoculating for these crops							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued. ✓

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

Item.	(g) Velvet beans.	(h) Beans.	(i) Peanuts.	(j) Lespedeza.	(k) Pastures.	(l) Other.*	
69. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							69
70. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							70
71. Acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....							71
72. Increased yield † per acre on demonstrations due to better practices.....							72
73. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							73
74. Number of members enrolled.....							74
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
75. Number of members completing.....							75
{ (a) Boys.....							
{ (b) Girls.....							
76. Number of acres grown by club members completing.....							76
77. Total yield † of crops grown by club members.....							77
78. Total value of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	78
79. Total cost of crops grown by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	79
80. Total ‡ number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to these crops (include demonstrators).....							80
81. Acres involved in question 80.....							81
82. Number of farms planting selected or improved seed.....							82
83. Number of farms growing selected or improved seed for sale.....							83
84. Number of farmers inoculating for these crops.....							84
[Use space below to include other important data relating to legumes and forage crops.]							

* Indicate crop by name.

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

‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS. ↙

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

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

*Indicate crop by name.

†Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

‡See footnote on page 7.

HORTICULTURE. ✓

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

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

* See footnote on page 7.

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

FORESTRY.

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

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

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

* See footnote on page 7.

LIVE STOCK. ✓

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

Item.	(a) Horses and mules.	(b) Dairy cattle.	(c) Beef cattle.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Swine.	(f) Poultry.	
138. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....							138
139. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....							139
140. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations.....							140
141. Total profit or saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices.....							141
142. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....							142
143. Number of members enrolled.....							143
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
144. Number of members completing.....							144
(a) Boys.....							
(b) Girls.....							
145. Number of animals involved in club work completed.....							145
146. Total value of animals raised by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	146
147. Total value of products produced by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	147
148. Total cost of such animals and products.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	148
149. Total* number of farms influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices, relative to live-stock production (include demonstrators).....							149
150. Number of animals involved in question 149.....							150
151. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred sires.....							151
152. Number of pure-bred sires secured.....							152
153. Number of farms assisted in securing pure-bred females.....							153
154. Number of pure-bred females secured.....							154
155. Number of farms securing pure-bred animals for the first time.....							155
156. Number of farms culling flocks or herds.....							156
157. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year.....							157
158. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc.....							158

* See footnote on page 7.

FOODS AND NUTRITION.

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

FOOD SELECTION.

230. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	41	230
231. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	24	231
232. Total* number of homes influenced by extension service to serve better selected food (include demonstrators)	156	232
233. Number of homes using more fruits in the diet	75	233
234. Number of homes using more green vegetables in the diet	105	234
235. Number of homes using more milk and other dairy products in the diet	80	235
236. Number of homes using more meat and fish in the diet		236
237. Number of homes using more eggs in the diet		237
238. Number of homes using more unrefined cereal products in the diet	125	238

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

Item.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	Bread making.	Meal preparation.	School lunches.	Other.†	
239. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	15	✓	2	26	239
240. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	15	✓	2	22	240
241. Number of boys and girls clubs	✓	✓	✓	✓	241
242. ✓ Number of members enrolled	(a) Boys	✓	✓	✓	} 242
	(b) Girls				
243. ✓ Number of members completing	(a) Boys				} 243
	(b) Girls				
244. ✓ Amount of food prepared by club members completing:					244
(a) Number of meals					
(b) Number of loaves yeast bread					
(c) Number of dozen quick breads					
(d) Number of other foods					
245. Number of homes or schools influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preparation (include demonstrators)	50		2	35	245
246. Number of individuals involved in question 245	450		68	25	246
[Use space below to include other important data relating to food preparation.]					

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

FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

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

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

247. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	23	247
248. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year	10	248
249. Number of children involved in these demonstrations	40	249
250. Number* of homes influenced by extension service to change practices in child feeding and care (include demonstrators).....	150	250
251. Number of children involved in question 250	644	251
252. Number of homes assisted in correcting undernourished children.....	33	252
253. Number of children involved.....	55	253

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

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FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†	
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	3	3			254
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	3	3			255
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults	(a) Quarts canned	32	24		256
	(b) Pounds dried		23		
	(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other <i>jellies etc</i>	11			
✓ 257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....					257
✓ 258. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....				258
	(b) Girls.....				
✓ 259. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....				259
	(b) Girls.....				
✓ 260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members	(a) Quarts canned				260
	(b) Pounds dried				
	(c) Amount brined and cured.....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other				
✓ 261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	261
✓ 262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators).....	3	3		4	263

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

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.*	
264. Number of homes using better methods of canning.....	3	3			264
265. Number of homes using better methods of drying.....	3	3			265
✓ 266. Number of homes using better methods of brining or curing.....					266

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

CLOTHING.

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

Item.	Clothing.			Millinery.	Other.*	
	Selection.	Construction and remodeling.	Renovation.			
267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....				8		267
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....				8		268
269. Total saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices.....	\$	\$	\$	\$ 40. ⁰⁰	\$	269
270. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....		10				270
271. Number of members enrolled... { (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....					148	} 271
272. Number of members completing { (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....					69		} 272
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.....		81		3		273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing.....		125				274
275. Total value of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$	\$ 287. ⁰⁰	\$	\$ 3. ⁰⁰	\$	275
276. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$	\$ 100. ⁰⁰	\$	\$.50	\$	276
277. Number† of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators).....					125	277
278. Number of garments and hats involved in question 277.....					100	278
279. Number of other articles involved in question 277.....					140	279
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions.....					21	280
[Use space below and on top of page 22 to include other important data relating to clothing and millinery.]						

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

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT AND HOME FURNISHINGS.

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

Item.	(a) Budget and accounts.	(b) Equipment.	(c) Kitchen arrangement.	(d) Work planning.	(e) Furnishing and decorating.*	
289. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way	8	12	3	3		289
290. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year	8	10	2			290
✓ 291. Number of boys and girls clubs						291
✓ 292. Number members enrolled.....						} 292
✓ 293. Number members completing.....						} 293
✓ 294. Number of articles of household furnishings made or refinished by club members completing.....						294
✓ 295. Total value of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	295
✓ 296. Total cost of articles made or refinished by club members.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	296
297. Total† number of homes influenced by adult and junior extension work to change practices relative to home management and furnishings (include demonstrators).....					12	297
298. Number of homes keeping accounts.....					8	298
299. Number of homes making changes in ways of living as a result of expense records.....						299
300. Number of kitchens rearranged.....						300
301. Number of homes installing new equipment other than heat, light, water, and sewage systems (see Rural Engineering).....						301
302. New equipment involved in question 301:						302
(a) Hand-washing machines.....			(g) Kitchen cabinets.....			
(b) Power-washing machines.....			(h) Wheel trays.....			
(c) Fireless cookers.....			(i) Iceless refrigerators.....			
(d) Pressure cookers.....	1		(j)			
(e) Hand sweepers.....			(k)			
(f) Power vacuum cleaners.....			(l)			
303. Number of homes repairing and refinishing furniture.....						303
304. Number of homes redecorating or refurbishing one or more rooms.....						304

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

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

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I.

STATUS OF ORGANIZATION IN COUNTIES.

I.

STATUS OF ORGANIZATION IN COUNTIES.

1. Form of Organization - Distinctive Features:

In the Northern District of Arizona the work is done in most part through organizations already in existence. In the larger towns the Women's Clubs are the units with whom the major portion of the co-operative work has been accomplished, and under whose auspices demonstration groups have been formed. Membership in the Women's Club is not necessary to join these groups.

In the rural districts of Coconino County the school is the community center, and through it contacts are made and organizations formed which are mediums for carrying on Home Demonstration Work.

In Navajo and Apache Counties nearly all of the rural population is Mormon. These people, in the most part, live in villages, cultivating farms near by the towns. The Relief Society is the women's organization of this church. One of these societies is present in each community, and all of these organizations have been in cordial co-operation with the Home Demonstration work. As under the auspices of the Women's Clubs, so here demonstration groups are formed and committees appointed to carry on special projects.

2. Function of local people, committees or project leaders in developing the program of work,

In co-operation with Women's Clubs the leader of the demonstration group is one of the officers of the Club, or some other member who is interested in and capable of undertaking the work.

Where the school is the community center the teacher advises and aids in forming organizations, making plans and securing leaders for demonstration groups.

The President of the Relief Society in Mormon communities is usually the community leader, and in conference with her the work is planned and project leaders and committee chairmen are appointed.

3. General Policies including relationships to other organizations:

The general policy is to work through existing organizations wherever cordial co-operation can be secured. Where such bodies are not available groups are organized in the simplest possible manner to secure efficiency. Boys' and Girls' Clubs are formed after conference with and the approval of their community leaders.

Co-operative work is done with the Parent Teachers' Association as in taking part in programs on Dietetic value of milk, etc., with Home Economic Departments of Schools in response for assistance as in Dairy Day and Vegetable Day Programs.

In Coconino and Apache Counties the County Superintendents of Public Instruction have proved themselves to be excellent co-operators.

The Sheppard-Towner Nurses have given co-operation in the health projects.

There are in the three counties Thirty-four communities recognized for extension work. During the year Twenty-two of these communities have been visited and some work done in each. Long time health projects have been carried to completion in three communities. Long time nutrition projects have been conducted in two, one of which is completed. A home management project has been completed in one village, and the same project is progressing in another.

In nine communities Girls' Garment Making Clubs have worked, and achievement exercises have been held in eight.

II.

PROGRAM OF WORK, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS EMPLOYED

and

RESULTS ACHIEVED.

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PROGRAM OF WORK, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS EMPLOYED
and
RESULTS ACHIEVED.

1. Factors considered and methods used in determining Program of Work.

In determining the program of work the conditions, needs and desires of the people are considered. Contacts are made with a given community through personal interviews, meetings and home visits. The possibilities of home demonstration work are explained. After due consideration definite outlined plans of projects are presented, to be undertaken by persons who form home demonstration groups. These people choose their project and work to attain, by methods advised, the goals established.

2. Project Activities and Results:

(k) Foods & Nutrition.

(1) During home visits where under nourished children or adults are found, advice is given concerning the preparation of suitable food, and sometimes the method is demonstrated

(2) Demonstrations - Methods - Results:

Because of the fact that the majority of families in these counties use too few vegetables, demonstrations have been given in the preparation of soups and salads from these foods.

In one community the discovery was made that under nourished Mexican children were given very little milk, and that their chief food was boiled and fried beans. Therefore a group of these mothers' demonstrations were given showing them how available food materials could be transformed into nutritious appetizing foods. to

In Holbrook a group of fifteen home demonstrators carried for five months a project in food selection and preparation giving special attention to dishes that were both nutritious and delicious, made largely from whole wheat products, milk, vegetables and fruits. They practiced in their own homes, then held neighborhood meetings where they demonstrated their ability both in the preparation and serving of delicious foods. The result was increased information and skill in the individual home-makers, and the development of a delightful spirit of comradeship among the members in the good times they had together.

(3) Illustrated Milk Talks:

Two illustrated milk talks have been given before Parent Teachers Associations, and another as part of an Academy Dairy Program.

(4) In connection with health projects:

(a) Talks to Women, Children and Girl's Club:

As work on the health projects has progressed the intimate relationship of health and nutrition has been emphasized, together with information concerning the selection and preparation of suitable foods, in ten talks to groups of women. More than two hundred conferences have been held with individual mothers for the purpose of showing them how to help their underweight children to come up to normal, one of the most important of these helps being wise feeding.

In health talks given to groups of children, totaling nearly Eight hundred, the importance of food selection and right food habits has been emphasized. Illustrated stories with the milk fairies and the pictures of the rat that ate bread and milk and the one that had coffee and bread, have been effective in getting children who would not take milk to drink it. These little ones wanted the milk fairies to work for them, as they did not want to be like the little rat that did not drink milk. Little lads refused to accept candy as a gift because they "want to grow big".

In the Seventh Grade of the Snowflake school a group of thirteen girls, all of whom were more than seven per cent. under weight, have organized a club for the purpose of learning how to select and prepare foods which shall help them bring up their weight. Recipes and directions have been given this Health Club, but results are not yet apparent as the organization was formed late in the year.

(b) Increasing the use of Whole Wheat products:

The need of increasing the use of Whole Wheat products became apparent as the health projects progressed. The discovery was made that many families did not use coarse grain breakfast foods and that the majority did use white bread most of the time. The superiority of breads baked from flour made of the whole grain has been explained and emphasized through the press, in public meetings, in the schools, in the homes, and to individual adults and children. Recipes for preparing these foods in a variety of ways have been distributed.

All the American families in the communities where the health project has been carried are using the coarse grain cereals in greater amounts than before, substituting the whole wheat bread for the white - when possible. However, this increase has been limited because of the difficulty of securing the whole wheat products - as the supply has not been equal to the demand. Moreover it has been difficult to convince the merchants that a demand for these food materials has been created.

For example: A group of women in St. Johns agreed to undertake a definitely planned project of increasing the use of whole wheat products in their families. Before the project was well under way the available supply at St. Johns was exhausted, and the miller of a nearby town on whom dependence had been placed for additional material stated that he had made all his wheat into white flour and no more could be secured until wheat was threshed in the fall. All the whole wheat flour on hand at Flagstaff mill was shipped to St. Johns, but that lasted only a short time. The merchants were too skeptical concerning a steady demand to make the effort to get this material from far away places, therefore work on this project had to be stopped until the new supply of whole wheat products could be secured from the local millers.

It is more difficult to get the Mexican, than the American, people to use the whole wheat products, but contacts are being made and a few of these families are willing to follow suggestions in changing food habits.

(5) Putting Whole Wheat Kernels on the Flagstaff Market:

Last spring an agent of a Chicago firm sold in Flagstaff many cases of ten ounce sealed cans of cooked whole wheat grains, at from eighteen to twenty cents per can, according to amount purchased. As a result of a conference with the manager of the Flagstaff Milling Company clean scoured whole wheat kernels were put on the market at four cents per pound. The fact that between five and six hundred pounds of this food was sold within four months showed that the people realized the difference in price and appreciated the value of this food.

(6) Hot school lunches:

In two rural schools, which begin in March and close in November, one or two hot dishes have been served daily at noon-time with the lunches the children bring from home. As a result the children have improved physically and mentally, and have learned many common courtesies of which they were formerly ignorant.

(7) Food Preservation:

Because of climatic conditions gardening has been a difficult and discouraging proposition for the Flagstaff Mexican group who have this year, for the second time, raised gardens. Therefore the results of their food preservation work are much smaller than last year - including only Thirty-two quarts of canned fruit, Twenty-four quarts of vegetables, Twenty-five pounds of dried vegetables, and Eleven quarts of such other products as grape juice, jellies, jams, etc.

(8) Clothing & Millinery:

(1) No clothing projects have been carried during this year, but the Columbia collection of made over clothing, and articles made from flour sacks, by the Extension Staff of the University of Arizona were exhibited and discussed at the three Extension schools held during March. They were also exhibited in one high school, one Relief Society, and in the Home Demonstration office in Flagstaff. The ladies got from this collection many helpful suggestions, and also cut patterns from many of the articles.

Assistance has been given rural women in planning dresses. In a high school dress-making contest, service was given as judge.

(2) Dress Forms:

Four method demonstrations have been given in the making of dress forms, and seventeen result demonstrations. These dress forms are very much appreciated by the owners - who find them exceedingly useful in their home dress-making.

(3) Millinery and Flower Making:

Assistance has been given in the remodeling of five hats. The estimated value of these hats was Twenty-three Dollars. As these were made of material on hand the outlay was nothing and much satisfaction was experienced by the wearers. Three hats were made by a woman who had taken Millinery in the Extension Classes the previous year. A Mexican girl, who had attended a hat making demonstration last summer, this year was making hats in the little town where she lived and selling them to her friends.

In a Home Making Conference held in co-operation with the vocational teachers at Winslow High School a demonstration was given in making organdie and ribbon flowers, and a similar demonstration was given in a Mexican School to a group of eager girls. Four other flower making demonstrations have been given to groups of mothers and children. This work has proved

valuable in establishing contacts and arousing interest in communities where home demonstration work is new. It opens the door into the child's affection, and through the child entrance to the home is gained with a cordial welcome at the threshold. Moreover in neighborhoods far away from the railroads where there are no millinery shops, and where the homes are without decorative art, there seems to be a craving for beauty, and therefore the work in flower-making has a strong appeal and in a measure satisfies the hunger for the beautiful.

(X) Home, Health and Sanitation:

(1) Sanitation:

At Snowflake Community Anti-fly Campaign was conducted, publicity work was done through the press, the schools and church. Streets, back-yards and corrals were cleaned up and outside toilets made more sanitary. The result was not a flyless town but the fly nuisance was much less in evidence than in former summers.

Following a discussion at Taylor by the County Agent on the Dairy Industry a talk was given emphasizing in relation to the dairy the great need of cleaning up, keeping clean and banishing the fly.

Talks on sanitation and fly extermination have been given during home visits made in six communities. In almost every home conditions are observed which call forth suggestions along this line.

(2) Health:

(a) Conditions: As home demonstration work has been carried on in the various communities the fact that many of the people, both adults and children, are below normal physically has been indelibly impressed upon the Agent. Many are apparently under nourished and others are suffering from varied physical handicaps. Accordingly wherever opportunity offered health suggestions have been given and eagerly received. Because of these conditions there is no question about the need of health work in these counties.

(b) Project in Three Communities: Therefore a health project was planned in co-operation with a Sheppard-Towner nurse which should be carried in three communities for five months. The places chosen for this work were Holbrook and Snowflake in Navajo and St. Johns in Apache Counties. Because of the co-operation of the Sheppard-Towner nurse most attention was given to children of pre-school age. At Holbrook and St. Johns there are American and Mexican districts with separate

schools for elementary grades; while at Snowflake there are only a few Mexican families and all children attend the one graded school.

(1) Methods: Publicity work was done through the press, the churches, the schools and by posters in public places. Good use was also made of the telephone. Scales for weighing and measuring were transported from place to place. Children were weighed and measured and physical examinations were made by the nurse, as at Holbrook and St. Johns and during the first part of the season at Snowflake the services of a physician were not available, therefore the physical examinations were not as complete as desired. Health literature with recipes for preparing healthful food were freely distributed. Posters provided by the State Board of Health were exhibited and studied by mothers and children. Mothers with children, healthy and puny, numbering from one to six, came to satisfy themselves concerning those that were up to normal and to find out what to do for the under weights. After their little ones were weighed, patiently the mothers waited their turn for a private talk concerning little Ruth or John who "has not been doing well for months", or sometimes for years. Great is the joy that comes to the worker as she gets the message - one, two or three months later, "my little boy is doing fine, he has been picking up ever since we have followed your directions". Or, "Evelyn is gaining, she takes a pint of milk a day now, and before you came she would not take a drop". Much enthusiasm was generated among the children themselves in this work. Their faces beam with joy as they step on the scales - if they have gained, or are crestfallen with disappointment if they have lost. Much has been accomplished by talking with the children themselves, both individually and in groups concerning their health habits.

Blank charts for keeping daily records of health habits have been furnished those who desired them. These have gone like hot cakes and have been a real help to the children in checking up themselves. Individual development record cards have also been provided for keeping records of the height and weight from month to month.

Besides the individual conferences at the demonstration meetings round table discussions have been held for the mothers, and many home visits have been made.

During the five months that this project has been in progress the children in each place have been weighed five times. The first three times during vacation, and the last two since school opened.

The series is not nearly as complete as desired, because during the vacation people were going and coming.

In Holbrook and St. Johns the American and Mexican children were weighed at different times and places.

The Maricopa Home Demonstration Agent gave co-operative assistance at Holbrook and St. Johns during August.

Since the schools have opened the children have been weighed and measured in the Central School (Mexican) at Holbrook, both graded schools at St. Johns and the graded school and Academy at Snowflake. In Holbrook and St. Johns throat and teeth were examined by the Sheppard-Towner Nurse. In Snowflake a physician is in charge of the graded school. He has given cordial co-operation and is making through physical examinations of his own pupils and of the academy students.

Where examinations have been made in the schools teeth have been found in bad condition. Nearly all were dirty, showing that the habit of brushing the teeth had not been acquired. In talks to the children the need of clean teeth was emphasized, also the importance of eating the right kinds of food. On the second visit to the schools the appearance of the teeth was greatly improved, as most of the children were using tooth brushes. Decayed, ricket or irregular teeth were found as follows: In the American school at St. Johns 34.9%; in the Mexican school of the same place 28.5%; and, in the Mexican School at Holbrook 29.1%. The pupils in the American school in Holbrook were not examined. In Snowflake as the physical examinations were being made by the principal, and he is a very busy man, the report of results have not yet been received.

Tonsil trouble varying from slight enlargements to serious infections appeared as follows: In the American school at St. Johns 41.2%; in the Mexican School of the same place 39.5%; and in the Mexican school at Holbrook 58.7%.

The three long time projects in weighing and measuring children gave the following results:

H O L B R O O K

	<u>American</u>			<u>Mexican</u>		
	No. weighed & measured.	No. 7% or more under weight.	Per Cent of those 7% or more under weight	No. weighed & measured.	No. 7% or more under weight.	Per Cent of those 7% or more under weight
Pre School Age	58	17	29.3%	22	4	18.1%
School Age	35	11	31.4%	51	25	49.0%

S H O W P L A K E

Pre School Age	88	15	17.0%			
School Age	168	97	57.7%	89	17	19.1%

S T. J O H N S

Pre School Age	90	24	26.6%	39	9	23.0%
School Age	206	75	36.4%	140	27	19.2%

It is interesting to note that the percentage of those who are 7% or more under weight is much greater among school children than among those of Pre School age, with the single exception that in St. Johns the Mexican pre school age children have a higher percentage of under weights than the school children.

The above tabulation is made from the last weights taken, therefore the percentage of under weights is somewhat less than it would have been if the calculations had been made from first weights taken, because of gains made during the progress of the projects. However, this would not have made a great difference in the figures, because of numerous changes of residence, and for other reasons many of the children during the summer were not weighed at the close of the season. Furthermore the majority of the school children were not weighed until October, and the Academy students until November.

(2) Results: In Snowflake the school authorities have purchased scales, and plan to have the school children weighed monthly, thus making the health project a permanent activity of the community. A committee from the Relief Society has been appointed, to each month weigh the children of pre school age.

In St. Johns the teachers in both schools, and the County Superintendent, are very much interested in the health project, and are hoping to carry it on. They want to get scales for the schools. The money for this purpose is in prospect but not yet assured.

At Holbrook money for school scales is not available, but a committee from the Woman's Club have the matter under advisement, and as there is a group of women who are interested in having this work go on there are good indications that the project will become a permanent activity of that community.

In some of the lower grades of the Snowflake school the pupils bring milk to school and drink it at recess.

Hundreds of children who did not brush their teeth are now using the tooth brush daily.

The steady gain in health and strength of little ones who were suffering from mal-nutrition has been most gratifying to both mothers and Agent.

In the homes of communities where these projects have been carried the amount of milk, fruit, vegetables and coarse grain cereals is continually increasing.

New interest has been aroused both among children and adults with reference to health habits.

Public sentiment concerning the importance of the health of both the individual and the community is growing, and people are beginning to realize the truth, that the well being of the nation is dependent on the well being of the child.

(c) Additional Demonstrations in weighing and Measuring:

At St. Joseph and Woodruff the people were anxious to have their children weighed, measured and examined, in order that their physical condition might be known. In response to their requests and in co-operation with the Sheppard-Towner Nurses the children in both places were once weighed, measured and examined. At St. Joseph the people are desirous of having the work continued, and are considering getting scales of their own and making the project a permanent activity of their community.

While the regular Sheppard-Towner nurse was gone on her summer vacation her place was supplied by the only Spanish speaking Sheppard-Towner nurse in the State. Because of the difficulty of making contacts in Mexican communities, advantage was taken of the presence of the Spanish speaking nurse by carrying on the weighing and measuring programs in the Mexican part of Springerville and in Concho - which is a Mexican community. The acquaintance made in Springerville resulted in a request from Twenty Mexican women for the organization of a Home Demonstration group which shall undertake a food selection and preparation project.

In Concho appreciation was expressed, and an invitation to come again given, but as yet no definite plan for future work has been made.

(d) Meeting at Williams:

With the State Leader a meeting held at Williams under the auspices of the Woman's Club was attended. After a suggestive and inspirational talk by her leader the way was opened for the Agent to tell of the health projects being carried on in other places and to suggest the possibility of similar work in Williams. The suggestion was cordially received, and thus an entering wedge was inserted. Since that time a nurse who serves both school and community has been employed in Williams.

(M) Household Management:

(1) Labor Saving Devices:

In co-operation with the Home Demonstration Agent of Maricopa County, in the extension schools held at St. Joseph, Snowflake and St. Johns, talks were given on home management, with special emphasis on labor saving devices. A collection of these articles were used to illustrate the talks.

As a result of the work at St. Joseph a home equipment testing circle was organized with ten members. Later an equipment kit was made to order and in it was assembled a collection of labor saving devices. The kit was sent to the St. Joseph

ladies and in turn to each of the ten homes where the different devices were tested. This work resulted in increased equipment in the St. Joseph homes. Concerning some of these articles the remark was made, " I just can't get along without this one".

The contents of the equipment kit are now being tested by home demonstrators in Holbrook.

One man has ordered a pressure cooker as a Christmas present for his wife.

(2) In four communities, other than those where the extension schools were held, talks on home management have been given with special emphasis on planning work and working the plan, with the aid of a schedule. Interest has been aroused and assistance has been given in planning individual schedules. Those working to schedule have expressed appreciation of the help received. However a definite long time project on home efficiency has not yet been undertaken by a group of home demonstrators, but there is great need of work along this line.

(3) Keeping Accounts:

Seven women in three different communities are keeping accounts with good results to themselves and their families. But no group is together carrying this project.

(0) Community Activities:

(1) Lantern Slides:

In co-operation with the County Agents of Navajo and Apache Counties there have been held four lantern slides exhibitions in Navajo and three in Apache County. Talks were given as slides that had to do with the home were thrown on the screen. Three moving pictures were also exhibited, all giving information and entertainment to those attending.

(2) Development of Community Spirit:

In two adjacent rural communities in Coconino County there has been friction and lack of community spirit of good fellowship. During the past season in co-operation with the County Superintendent and the school teachers in these communities joint and separate community meetings have been held at which the children have given programs, and there have been picnics, with get together good times - including ball and other games. At these meetings the Agent has given talks and demonstrations and gotten acquainted with the people.

As a result in one community a Parent Teachers' Association has been organized. They have made a quilt and had a box social to get money to buy equipment for hot lunches at the school and for a Christmas entertainment. But, in the words of the teacher, the best thing they have done is to get on friendly terms with each other and develop the desired community spirit.

In the other community the work has not progressed so rapidly, but they are finding out that neighbors are friends, and there are indications that another season will bring forth an organized group which will undertake some definite project for community betterment.

(3) Fair at Red Lake; Community Gathering at Lakeside:

A Community Fair at Red Lake School-house in Coconino County was attended. There were on exhibition, besides live stock and field products, canned fruits, vegetables, jellies, pickles and baked goods. There was also a good exhibit of needlework, and a creditable display of the work of three rural schools. A barbecue picnic dinner was served and the desired community spirit was in evidence. The Agent served as one of the judges in placing ribbons on household exhibits. She also entertained the children with stories and the Milk Fairies.

In company with the State Leader and the County Agent a community gathering at Lakeside was attended. There was on exhibition a collection of exceptionally fine vegetables. After interesting talks by her co-laborers the Agent took her turn in emphasizing the importance of vegetables in the diet.

(4) Gardening:

For the second year a gardening project has been carried on with a group of Mexican people in Flagstaff. Twenty gardens were planted, but climatic conditions were so unfavorable, because of late and early frosts and dry winds, that the results were not as good as last year. As many of these people do not speak English very few records have been kept, and only estimates can be made in trying to get results. A rough estimate indicates that six of these families have been saved on their food expense account on an average of from \$25.00 to \$30.00, in addition to the fact that they are doubtless in better physical condition because of the vegetables furnished by their gardens.

Instead of being discouraged these people seem eager to try out the garden project in a larger way next year.

(P) MISCELLANEOUS:

(1) Girls' Garment Making Clubs:

In Coconino County Three first year Garment Making Girls' Clubs have been organized. In the Garland Prairie Club seven of the eleven members enrolled completed the work and received their achievement pins.

At Cliffs the members were daughters of mill employees and all but three moved away before their work was finished. Those remaining were the younger ones who knew nothing about sewing when they joined the club and they have not finished their work. However the leader states that the work has been worth while because the girls have gotten a great deal of good from the work though they did not finish it.

The Club at Sedona was recently organized with the understanding that their work would not be finished until spring, and they are therefore not included in the enrollment of this year's annual report.

In four communities in Navajo County Girls' Garment Making Clubs were organized. Thirteen out of the sixteen enrolled in the first year club of Snowflake received achievement pins. None of the eight enrolled as second years of the same place completed the work.

In Taylor there was only a first year Garment Making Club. Of the fifteen girls enrolled eight finished their work - receiving achievement pins.

In Showlow the enrollment in Garment Making Clubs was, first year one, second year twenty-one and third year four. During the summer the leader of these club girls moved to another town and a successor was not found. Notwithstanding this fact one girl completed, under difficulties, all the work outlined in the first and second years, and also did the work beautifully. But none of the others did so well, for two of the third year girls were the only ones of all the others who finished their work.

At St. Joseph there were sixteen enrolled in the first year Garment Making Club and one second year. The leader was overburdened with work and care and was not able to give the girls the help they needed. As a result, of all enrolled, only four first years won achievement pins

Girls' Club work was carried on in three communities in Apache County.

At Alpine there was a first year Garment Making Club with an enrollment of fourteen - of which twelve won achievement pins. Though this was the first year that Girls' Club work had been undertaken in Alpine good work was done.

Six were enrolled in Nutrioso's first year Garment Making Club; five in the second year; and, one in the third. All the girls worked under one leader. Unfortunately there was for several weeks during the summer serious illness in the Leader's family, so that the club work was very much interrupted. For that reason only seven girls won achievement pins. Of these four were first year, two second year and one third year.

One leader had charge of all the Garment Making Club girls at St. Johns. There were enrolled as first years ten, as second years five, and three third years. Those completing the work were first year six, second year seven, third year one.

At St. Johns the quality of the work was the best of any in the three counties. Lavaun Peterson, one of the second year girls, age eleven, won the prize of the Montgomery Ward contest, a trip to Chicago to attend the National Boys and Girls Club Congress.

The co-operation given by the State Leader and the County Agent of Navajo and Apache Counties in holding the Achievement Day Exercises was very much appreciated.

III. .

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDING SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

OF

WORK FOR NEXT YEAR.

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FOR NEXT YEAR.

1.

NEEDS

In the majority of the communities in these three Counties the two outstanding needs are better health and more efficient home management.

In the rural communities of Coconino County there is great need for the development of the Community Spirit, which shall include good fellowship and common community interests.

The need in Mexican communities is for cleaner conditions and better food.

There is great need and opportunity for the development of boys' and girls' club work.

In so far as possible, to meet these needs, the following suggestive program is submitted:

- (a) Health Project: Two series of Health Projects to be carried for four months each with the goal of having each develop into a permanent community activity. The one to be in February, the other in June.
- (b) Nutrition Projects: Such nutrition projects as may develop in connection with the health projects, including the one in progress in St. Johns, the one requested by the Mexican Group in Springerville, also a continuation of work on the Garden and Food Preservation Project with the Flagstaff Mexican group.
- (c) Home Management: The Home Management project in four communities including two home equipment testing circles and two home efficiency groups, emphasizing equipment arrangement and time schedules.
- (d) Garment Making or Food Clubs: Garment Making or Food Clubs for girls in ten communities with which shall be associated health work, or possibly the development of some distinctive health clubs for the girls.
- (e) Further Development of Community Spirit: Further development of community spirit in Doney Park, Winona, Spring Valley and Red Lake in Coconino County, and the carrying on of such projects as may be chosen by these communities;
- (f) Response to unplanned for requests.

- (g) Visits to Small Communities: In so far as possible visits to small communities where projects are not in progress.

IV.

SUMMARY.

IV.

S U M M A R Y

1. Summary of Coconino, Navajo and Apache Counties:

In Northern Arizona the Counties of Coconino, Navajo and Apache constitute the territory of the Home Demonstration Agent. Thirty-four communities are recognized for extension work. Twenty-two of these have been visited, and in each more or less work has been done. Whenever possible work is carried on through existing organizations and the extension leaders and committees are appointed in conference with the officers of these organizations. In communities where there are no organizations through which extension work can be done new groups are organized.

Co-operative work is welcomed both through organizations and individuals.

The program of work is determined after securing information concerning conditions, needs and desires of the people.

2. Food and Nutrition:

One Food and Selection Project has been carried by a group of fifteen women, and a project increasing the use of Whole Wheat Products has been started by another group of twenty mothers.

In connection with the health project food and nutrition talks have been given to groups and individuals in six communities which have influenced the people to, in a measure, change their food habits. Much has been accomplished through home visits and talks to school children. Emphasis has been given to the need of increasing in the daily diet the use of milk, fruit, vegetables and coarse grain cereals. The intimate relationship of food to health has been explained and the importance of giving more attention to the selection and preparation of food has been stressed.

3. Clothing:

Six exhibitions have been given of the Columbia collection of made over clothing and of articles made from flour sacks by the Extension Staff of the University of Arizona. Assistance has been given rural women in planning dresses.

Twenty-one dress forms have been made.

In the re-modeling of five hats assistance has been given. The estimated value of these hats was \$23.00. As the materials were left overs the outlay was nothing. Hats were made for members

of the family and for friends by persons who had attended millinery class the preceding summer.

Five flower making demonstrations have been given.

4.

Home, Health and Sanitation:

In one community an anti-fly campaign was put over with the result of greatly reducing the fly nuisance.

Long time health projects have been carried in three communities, and children have been weighed, measured and examined in four other communities. This work has resulted in gains in weight and health on the part of children suffering from mal-nutrition, improved health habits and in an aroused sentiment concerning health conditions.

5.

Community Activities:

One community fair was attended and service given in judging household exhibits and in entertaining children.

In two communities where there has been friction and apparent absence of community spirit of the right sort, in co-operation with the County School Superintendent and school teachers community gatherings have been held which have resulted in bringing in a better spirit on both places.

Nine meetings were held in co-operation with the County Agent of Navajo and Apache Counties, where lantern slides were shown and three with motion pictures.

6.

Gardening:

The Flagstaff Mexican group have continued work on their garden and food preservation project. Because of adverse climatic conditions the results were not as satisfactory as last year, but they are eager to go on with the work another year.

7.

Girls' Garment Making Clubs:

In nine communities Girls' Garment Making Clubs were organized with a total enrollment of One hundred and forty-eight. Of these sixty-nine completed the work prescribed, and won their achievement pins. One eleven year old girl won the Montgomery Ward prize, a trip to the National Boys' and Girls' Congress at Chicago.

8.

Co-operation:

Co-operation has been given by the State Leader, Home Demonstration Agents from Maricopa County, County Agents of Coconino, Navajo and Apache Counties, County School Superintendents, School Teachers and Sheppard-Towner Nurses.