

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State of Arizona County Cocconino, Navajo and Apache
Report of Rosa Beaton County Home Demonstration Agent
(Name) (Title)
From December 1, 1923 to November 30, 1924.

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



Approved:

Date _____

State or District Supervisor.

Date _____

State Extension Director.

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT—Continued.

IV. Program of work, etc.—Continued.

(2) Project activities and results—Continued.

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

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

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

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

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT—Continued.

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

1. List below the names, titles, and periods of service of the county extension agents whose work is included in this report. 1
- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | <i>Rosa Baulan</i>
(Name.) | <i>Home Demonstration Agent</i>
(Title.) | <i>7 months</i>
(Months of service this year.) | ✓ |
| ----- | | | | |
| ----- | | | | |
2. Number of communities in county where extension work should be conducted. 40 ✓ 2
3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned. 34 ✓ 3
4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program with— 4
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------|--|--|
| (a) Junior ¹ ----- | { (1) Boys & Girls <i>Healthy Nutrition School Club</i> | 27 ✓ | | |
| | { (2) Girls ----- | 14 ✓ | | |
| (b) Adult ¹ ----- | { (1) Men ----- | | | |
| | { (2) Women ----- | 9 ✓ | | |
5. Number of clubs carrying on extension work: 5
- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|--|--|
| (a) Junior ² ----- | { (1) Boys ----- | | | |
| | { (2) Girls ----- | 14 ✓ | | |
| (b) Adult ² ----- | { (1) Men ----- | | | |
| | { (2) Women ----- | 8 ✓ | | |
6. Membership in above clubs: 6
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----|--|
| (a) Boys ----- | | (c) Men ----- | 7 ✓ | |
| (b) Girls ----- | 193 ✓ | (d) Women ----- | . | |
7. Number of club members completing: 7
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|--|
| (a) Boys ----- | | (c) Men ----- | | |
| (b) Girls ----- | 85 ✓ | (d) Women ----- | 10 ✓ | |
8. Number of members in junior club work for four or more years: 8
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| (a) Boys ----- | | | | |
| (b) Girls ----- | | | | |

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

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

GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Continued.

9. Number of junior judging or demonstration teams trained.....	.....	9
10. Number entering college this year who have been club members.....	.....	10
11. Total number of farm visits ¹ made in conducting extension work.....	.....	11
12. Number of different farms visited.....	.....	12
13. Total number of home ¹ visits made in conducting extension work.....	224 ✓	13
14. Number of different homes visited.....	152 ✓	14
15. Number of calls ² relating to extension work.....	(a) Office.....	141 ✓
	(b) Telephone.....	120 ✓
16. Number of days agent spent in office.....	121 ✓	16
17. Number of days agent spent in field.....	158 ✓	17
18. Number of individual letters written.....	613 ✓	18
19. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made.....	(a) Community.....	} 19
	(b) County.....	
20. Training meetings ² held for local leaders.....	(a) Number.....	} 20
	(b) Leaders in attendance.....	
21. Method and result demonstration meetings ² held (do not include meetings reported in number 20).....	(a) Number.....	185 ✓
	(b) Attendance.....	4165 ✓
22. Farmers' institutes ² held.....	(a) Number.....	} 22
	(b) Attendance.....	
23. Extension schools ² and short courses held.....	(a) Number.....	} 23
	(b) Attendance.....	
24. Junior club encampments held:		24
(a) Number.....	.....
(b) Attendance by club members.....	(1) Boys.....	
	(2) Girls.....	
(c) Total attendance.....	.....
25. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported.....	(a) Number.....	196 ✓
	(b) Attendance.....	4093 ✓
26. Number of meetings at which were shown.....	(a) Lantern slides.....	} 26
	(b) Motion pictures.....	
	(c) Charts.....	

[Use space below to include other important data.]

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY.

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

Title of project.	Number of communities participating. (a)	Number of local leaders assisting. ¹ (b)	Days specialists helped. (c)	Days agent devoted to projects. (d)	Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year. ² (e)	Meetings at result demonstrations.		Method-demonstration meetings.		Other meetings in relation to projects.		Number of different farms or homes adopting improved practices. ³ (m)
						Num-ber. (f)	Attend-ance. (g)	Num-ber. ² (h)	Attend-ance. (i)	Num-ber. (j)	Attend-ance. (k)	
[Illustrative entry.] Poultry	6	7	2	14	6	27	8	134	3	74	218	
27. Soils												
28. Farm crops												
29. { Horticulture—home gardens { Beautification of home grounds												
30. Forestry												
31. Rodents, predatory animals, and birds												
32. Animal husbandry												
33. Dairy husbandry—home dairy												
34. Poultry husbandry—home poultry												
35. { Rural engineering { Rural engineering—home												
36. Agricultural economics—home marketing												
37. Foods	5	5		16	7		8	93	5	82	150	
38. Nutrition	19	27		54			7	100	125	288	125	
39. Clothing	14	15		36			23	533	18	231	70	
40. Home management	5	5		12			5	40	13	148	45	
41. House furnishings												
42. Home health and sanitation	19	27		63			132	323	13	569	125	
43. Community activities	6	6		7			2	275	7	211		
44. Miscellaneous	1	1		5			4	37	4	87		
TOTAL	69	86		193			181	4311	185	4211	515	

¹ The total of this column need not check with question 4, page 4, since one leader may assist with two or more projects.
² The information in this column should check with the information reported under the corresponding questions on the following pages.

LIVESTOCK.

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

Item.	(a) Dairy cattle	(b) Beef cattle.	(c) Swine.	(d) Sheep.	(e) Poultry.	(f) Other. ¹	
138. Number of method demonstrations given							138
139. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way							139
140. Number of adult result demonstrations completed or carried through the year							140
141. Number of animals involved in these completed demonstrations							141
142. Total profit or saving on demonstrations							142
143. Number of junior clubs ²							143
144. Number of members enrolled { (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....							144
145. Number of members completing { (a) Boys..... (b) Girls.....							145
146. Number of animals involved in junior club work completed							146
147. Number of farms assisted in obtaining purebred sires this year							147
148. Number of farms assisted in obtaining high-grade or purebred females this year							148
149. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time							149
150. Number of animals in such herds or flocks							150
151. Number of animals discarded							151
152. Number of stallion, bull, ram, or boar circles, clubs, or associations organized during the year							152
153. Number of members in preceding circles, clubs, etc							153
154. Number of breed associations or clubs organized during the year							154
155. Number of members in these associations or clubs							155

¹ Indicate by name.² States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

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

FARM MANAGEMENT.

187. Number of method demonstrations given..... 187

188. Number of farm-account books distributed this year..... 188

189. Number of farmers keeping records in such account books throughout the year..... 189

190. Number of farmers assisted in summarizing and interpreting their accounts..... 190

191. Number of farmers making changes in their business as result of keeping accounts..... 191

192. Number of other farmers adopting cropping, livestock, or complete farming systems this year according to recommendations..... 192

193. Number of junior farm-account clubs¹..... 193

194. Number of members enrolled... { (a) Boys..... } 194
 { (b) Girls..... }

195. Number of members completing { (a) Boys..... } 195
 { (b) Girls..... }

196. Number of farmers advised relative to leases this year..... 196

197. Number of farm-management and farm-account schools held this year..... 197

198. Number of farmers assisted in keeping cost-of-production records this year..... 198

199. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to the farm-management work reported on this page..... 199

CREDIT.

200. Number of farm-loan or other credit associations organized this year with assistance of extension service..... 200

201. Membership in above associations..... 201

202. Number of other farmers assisted in obtaining credit..... 202

MARKETING.

203. Number of method demonstrations given..... 203

204. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized during this year upon suggestion or with counsel of the extension service. 204

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL						

¹ States which do not organize clubs on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS—Continued.

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

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

(a) Name of association or group.	(b) Number of members.	Supplies and products handled.	Supplies purchased.		Products sold.	
			(c) Value.	(d) Saving.	(e) Value.	(f) Profit.
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
TOTAL						

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

¹ Indicate name over column.

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

HOME-DEMONSTRATION WORK.

FOODS.

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

FOOD PREPARATION.

215. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women.....	2 ✓	215
	{ (b) Juniors.....	23 ✓	
216. Number of members enrolled in food preparation.....	{ (a) Women.....	24 ✓	216
	{ (b) Girls.....		
	{ (c) Boys.....		
217. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women.....	10 ✓	217
	{ (b) Girls.....	6 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....		
218. Number of method demonstrations given.....		8 ✓	218
219. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women.....	23 ✓	219
	{ (b) Girls.....	15 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....		
220. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women.....	23 ✓	220
	{ (b) Girls.....	6 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....		
221. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in bread making this year.....	{ (a) Women.....	115 ✓	221
	{ (b) Girls.....	30 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....		
222. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meat cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women.....		222
	{ (b) Girls.....		
	{ (c) Boys.....		
223. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in vegetable cookery this year.....	{ (a) Women.....	10 ✓	223
	{ (b) Girls.....		
	{ (c) Boys.....		
224. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in preparation of dairy-product dishes this year.....	{ (a) Women.....		224
	{ (b) Girls.....		
	{ (c) Boys.....		
225. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in meal preparation and service this year.....	{ (a) Women.....	61 ✓	225
	{ (b) Girls.....		
	{ (c) Boys.....		
226. Number of homes budgeting the family food supply for the first time.....			226
227. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the food-preparation work reported on this page.....		150 ✓	227

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

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

NUTRITION.

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

239. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	(a) Women.....	.....	} 239
	(b) Juniors.....	.....
240. Number of members enrolled in nutrition.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 240 ?
	(b) Girls.....	114 ✓	
	(c) Boys.....	104 ✓	
241. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 241
	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
242. Number of method demonstrations given.....		7 ✓	242
243. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 243 ?
	(b) Girls.....	111 ✓	
	(c) Boys.....	107 ✓	
244. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 244
	(b) Girls.....	98 ✓	
	(c) Boys.....	92 ✓	
245. Number of individuals balancing family meals according to approved methods for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 245
	(b) Girls.....	.....
	(c) Boys.....	.....
246. Number of individuals preparing better school lunches for the first time.....	(a) Women.....	.....	} 246
	(b) Girls.....	15 ✓	
	(c) Boys.....	10 ✓	
247. Number of schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time.....		3 ✓	247
248. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		45 ✓	248
249. Number of homes carrying out improved practices in child-feeding for the first time.....		117 ✓	249
250. Number of children involved in preceding question.....		360 ✓	250
251. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the nutrition work reported on this page.....		125 ✓	251

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

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

CLOTHING.

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

252. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women ----	-----	252
	{ (b) Juniors.....	15 ✓	
253. Number of members enrolled in clothing work.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	253
	{ (b) Girls.....	193 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
254. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	254
	{ (b) Girls.....	85 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
255. Number of method demonstrations given.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	255
	{ (b) Girls.....	178 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
256. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	256
	{ (b) Girls.....	85 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
257. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	257
	{ (b) Girls.....	85 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
258. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and construction.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	258
	{ (b) Girls.....	85 ✓	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
259. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in renovation and remodeling.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	259
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
	{ (c) Boys.....	-----	
260. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in millinery.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	260
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
261. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in costume designing.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	261
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
262. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in infant wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	262
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
263. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in children's wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	263
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
264. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	264
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
265. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the clothing work reported on this page.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	265
	{ (b) Girls.....	70 ✓	
266. Number of dress forms made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	266
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	
267. Number of dresses and coats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	267
	{ (b) Girls.....	267 ✓	
268. Number of undergarments made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	268
	{ (b) Girls.....	20 ✓	
269. Number of hats made this year by.....	{ (a) Women ----	-----	269
	{ (b) Girls.....	-----	

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

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

HOME MANAGEMENT.

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

270. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors.....	270
271. Number of members enrolled in home management	{ (a) Women..... 43 ✓ (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	271
272. Number of members completing.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	272
273. Number of method demonstrations given	5 ✓	273
274. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	274
275. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	275
276. Number of individuals following a systematized plan of household work for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... 18 ✓ (b) Girls.....	276
277. Number of homes obtaining additional labor-saving equipment this year.....		277
278. Number of kitchens planned and rearranged for convenience this year.....		278 38
279. Number of individuals following improved laundry practices for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls.....	279
280. Number of individuals making budgets and keeping accounts for the first time.....	{ (a) Women..... 20 ✓ (b) Girls.....	280
281. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-management work reported on this page.....	45 ✓	281 ?
282. List below the number of labor-saving appliances involved in question 277:		282
(a) Hand washing machines.....	(f) Kitchen cabinets.....	
(b) Power washing machines.....	(g) Electric or gasoline irons.....	
(c) Fireless cookers.....	(h)	
(d) Kitchen sinks..... 1 ✓	(i)	
(e) Power vacuum cleaners.....	(j)	

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

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¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

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

283. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors.....	} 283
284. Number of members enrolled in house furnishings.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 284
285. Number of members completing	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 285
286. Number of method demonstrations given.....		286
287. Number of result demonstrations started or under way	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 287
288. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 288
289. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings this year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 289
290. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in the repairing and remodeling of furnishings this year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 290
291. Number of individuals adopting improved practices in wall, woodwork, and floor treatment this year	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... (c) Boys.....	} 291
292. Number of rooms involved in questions 289, 290, and 291.....	{ (a) Bedrooms..... (b) Living rooms..... (c) Dining rooms..... (d) Other rooms.....	} 292
293. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the house-furnishing work reported on this page.....		293

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

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

HOME HEALTH—SANITATION.

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

294. Number of project clubs or groups ¹	{ (a) Women..... (b) Juniors..... }	294
295. Number of members enrolled in home health and sanitation..... <i>Same as nutrition</i>	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... <i>114</i> (c) Boys..... <i>104</i> }	295
296. Number of members completing..... <i>Same as nutrition</i>	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... <i>98</i> (c) Boys..... <i>92</i> }	296
297. Number of method demonstrations given.....	<i>132</i> ✓	297
298. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... <i>111</i> ✓ (c) Boys..... <i>107</i> ✓ }	298
299. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	{ (a) Women..... (b) Girls..... <i>111</i> ✓ (c) Boys..... <i>107</i> ✓ }	299

HEALTH.²

300. Number of homes adopting recommended health practices this year.....	300
301. Number of individuals adopting recommended practices in—	301
(a) Use of health score card	(f) Care of skin and hair
(b) Good posture	(g) Home nursing
(c) Prevention of colds	(h) First aid.....
(d) Good elimination	(i)
(e) Care of teeth	(j)

302. Is your health program coordinated with the work of State and county health authorities?...	{ (a) Yes..... ✓ (b) No..... }	302
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SANITATION.

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

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

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

RURAL ENGINEERING—HOME.

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

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

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

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

BEAUTIFICATION OF HOME GROUNDS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME GARDENS.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME POULTRY.

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

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

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

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¹ States which do not organize clubs or groups on a project basis should not report on this question but should report on enrollment and completion. 8-5146

HOME DAIRY.

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

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

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

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

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

HOME MARKETING.

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

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

375. Number of method demonstrations given..... 375

376. List below the cooperative-marketing associations organized *during this year* upon suggestion and counsel of the Extension Service. 376

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS—HOME.

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

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

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

Item.	(a) ¹	(b) ¹	(c) ¹	
379. Number of project clubs or groups ²	(a) Women.....			} 379
	(b) Juniors.....			
380. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Women.....			} 380
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
381. Number of members completing.....	(a) Women.....			} 381
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
382. Number of method demonstrations given.....				382
383. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	(a) Women.....			} 383
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
384. Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	(a) Women.....			} 384
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
385. Number of units involved in such result demonstrations.....	(a) Women.....			} 385
	(b) Girls.....			
	(c) Boys.....			
386. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the miscellaneous work reported on this page.....				386
[Use space below to include other important data relating to miscellaneous work.]				

¹ Indicate name over column.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXTENSION WORK

1924

by

MISS ROSA BOUTON

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

COUNTIES

of

COCCHINO, HAVAJO and APACHE

ARIZONA

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I N D E X

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I.

STATUS OF ORGANIZATION IN COUNTIES

I.

STATUS OF COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION.

1. Form of Organization - Changes and Developments:

This year the same general plan of organization has been followed as in previous years; that is, where feasible work has been done through existing organizations, groups being formed within, or affiliated with, the larger body. In communities where the women were unorganized four permanent organizations have been formed, one of which has taken the name of "Red Lake Woman's Club" and the others are called Community Clubs or Home Demonstration Groups. Other temporary groups have been formed for the purpose of carrying on special projects.

Counsel has been taken with presidents of existing organizations with reference to the organization of Girls' Clubs.

Nutrition and health work has been done through the schools in rural communities where there are no other organizations.

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

In some communities, local committees have been appointed by the P.T.A., Woman's Clubs or other organizations to confer with the Agent concerning plans, and later these ladies have given her cordial cooperation in carrying on the work. In other places she has had to hunt her cooperators.

Some women have done excellent work as Girls' Club Leaders, but in many cases it has been difficult to find willing, capable women who have the time and perseverance to carry the work through to a successful Achievement Day.

The school teachers, with very few exceptions, have shown great interest in the nutrition and health work, and have proven themselves able and helpful cooperators.

3. General policies including relationships with other organizations:

The general policy followed by the Agent is to be of the greatest possible service to the counties served. With this goal in mind more attention has been given to those

places where there seems to be the greatest need, and less in communities where there are trained nurses, Home Economics teachers and clubs of capable women.

Friendly relations have been maintained with State and County Health Departments through correspondence, personal conferences and in cooperation with the Sheppard-Towner Nurse.

Cooperative work is also done with teachers of Home Economics and, as above indicated, with many existing organizations.

Much of the nutrition and health work done in Cocino County has been accomplished in cooperation with the County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In making the program of work such cooperation with the men agents, as seems practical, has been taken into consideration. For example, in carrying on the Boys' and Girls' Clubs' Achievement activities, both Agents have been present at most of the Achievement Exercises.

II.

PROGRAM OF WORK, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS

EMPLOYED and RESULTS ACHIEVED.

II.

PROGRAM OF WORK, GOALS ESTABLISHED, METHODS EMPLOYED
AND RESULTS ACHIEVED.1. Factors considered and methods used in determining the
program of work:A. The factors considered in determining the program of
work are as follows:

(1.) The discovery made the previous year that many children were in poor physical condition. This condition is probably largely due to undernourishment resulting from the use of insufficient amounts of essential foods.

(2) Parents and children have shown great interest in nutrition and health work.

(3) Nutrition has been made a part of the program of Extension Workers by the Western States Conference, and this action has been approved by the Arizona Conference of Extension Workers.

(4) The growing conviction of the value and importance of Girls' Clubs and the interest manifested in this work by girls who have had Club work.

(5) The belief that burdens of tired mothers may be reduced by means of household management projects and that economic conditions may be improved through the keeping of home accounts and the making of family budgets.

(6) The confidence that better community spirit may be developed by getting people to work together for definite ends through a community organization.

B. The method used in determining the program of work was that of giving careful consideration to the above factors, of holding conferences concerning the same with other Extension Workers and with the people of the communities concerned. The latter was accomplished by means of meetings, personal interviews and correspondence.

2. Project Activities and results:

K. Foods.

~~The~~ With the desire in mind of improving health conditions, food selection and preparation groups have been formed in three communities.

a. In one of these groups sixteen Spanish-American mothers of Springerville were enrolled. Once each month for five months method demonstrations were given. A variety of wholesome, attractive dishes were prepared from milk, eggs, fruits, vegetables and whole wheat flour. Cheaper cuts of meats were used in soups, stews and meat pies. Through the assistance of the ~~the~~ Leader, who served as interpreter, talks were given which enabled these women to get some worthwhile ideas concerning the relation of food to health and the importance of certain classes of foods of which they had used little or none. Some of them brought to the meetings for the Agent to see excellent whole wheat bread that they had made. To those who completed this work gold stars were awarded, and placed on the bulletin "Foods for Hot Weather", which was given to each of the ten who received the stars. Much interest was shown, and gratitude expressed for help received.

In November a group of Mexican mothers ^{was} ~~has been~~ organized at Grand Canyon with nine members enrolled. The same method of work is to be followed as given above. Here also the women are eager to learn.

b. At Greer, up in the mountains of Apache County, to which access is not easy, a group of nine women has been formed to study food selection and preparation. During the summer they held monthly meetings at which they discussed results of work done in their homes in accordance with directions given them by the Agent. At some of these meetings they prepared and served refreshments, consisting of foods they had tried out at home. In October this group was again visited. At that time a community lunch, including foods prepared by following methods suggested by the Agent, was served. At this meeting she had an opportunity to talk to a group of men and children concerning the message of "Food for Health". With the group of mothers she had a discussion of the details of the methods used in preparing the foods served, and talked of food in relation to health. She also considered with them plans for the future. They decided to continue their food work, including a study of food values. These women have very few opportunities, and are very appreciative of any assistance given. To the Agent it is a matter of regret that she cannot visit them more often.

c. The Cosnino and Winona Community Clubs, organized chiefly for the development of better community spirit, have, without undertaking a definite object, done food selection and preparation work for the sake of improving the

health of their children. They have done this work at the suggestion of the Agent, following directions and recipes given by her. In ten homes this work has been carried on and has resulted in twelve underweight children gaining in weight and improving in health. Not only have the mothers learned to prepare nourishing, appetizing dishes, that were to them new, but the boys and girls have found delight in making whole wheat muffins and in bringing some of these to the school for the Agent to try when they knew she was coming. The merchants at Winona have increased the supply of whole wheat flour to meet the demand. Practically all of the children in these two schools have learned to like whole wheat bread, spinach and prunes, and to use more fruits, vegetables and milk than before this work was begun. The health of the pupils has also improved. //

(2) Two "Baking in the Home" Girls' Clubs have been organized. The one at Garland Prairie lived only a short time. It ceased to function because the Leader did not have enough time and energy to devote to the work.

Nancy In the Snowflake Club fifteen girls enrolled. It was organized in May, but the Agent was able to visit it only once before the Achievement Day, October 11. However, she kept in touch with the Leader through correspondence. The results were creditable considering that this was the first time that this kind of work had been given in the community. The Leader was inexperienced and the Agent was unable to give as much supervision as was needed. Six members completed the required work, thus winning their Achievement Pins. These girls were enthusiastic about the work and made a good exhibit of their baked foods on their Achievement Day.

(3) Food Preservation. No definite food preservation projects have been undertaken this year, but members of the Cosnino group, already mentioned, came to the Agent for suggestions concerning food preservation work they were doing in their farm homes for their winter's food supply. They were given bulletins for distribution, and later a meeting was held for discussion of methods. As these ladies had considerable experience in food preservation a demonstration did not seem necessary and conditions were unfavorable for holding one at that time. The results of the work of the members of this group show:

975 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned.
 137 quarts of jelly and preserves made.
 4 quarts of grape juice made.
 4 quarts of relishes made.

3 pounds string beans dried.
 10 pounds corn dried.
 7 gallons sauer kraut made.

Most of these women had done food preservation work before, but this year they have followed the suggestions of the Agent and directions they found in the bulletins she distributed. They have been experimenting to find out what vegetables they are able to can successfully. One lady learned that she had need of greens in her diet, so canned turnip tops because she had no spinach. She says, "They are just fine," though she plans to raise spinach another year. This woman has also prepared seven gallons of sauer kraut. Other members have been testing the value of commercial pectin in jelly making. As a result, excellent jelly has been produced from fruit juices, that without the addition of pectin would give only a sticky wax like substance or a thick syrup. This group of women has preserved fruits and vegetables in greater quantities than ever before. This is the result of having learned something of the need of balanced rations and of getting an understanding of the truth, that fruits and vegetables in variety and considerable quantities are essential for the health and growth of folks who are ambitious to do worth while things.

L. Nutrition:

(1) Work through the schools.

a. In connection with the health projects nutrition work has been carried on through the schools. Early in the year this work was begun in five communities of Apache County. The schools were visited and the children weighed and measured once each month for four months. Nutrition talks were given to all the pupils and special instruction to those who were seven per cent. or more under weight. Meetings were held with mothers in three of the communities, and also personal interviews, so far as time would permit, with those whose children were in special need of attention. In one community the homes were so far apart that meetings were impractical. But few mothers were reached in Concho, the only all-Mexican community in this group, because it takes much time to gain the confidence of these people who do not speak English. Contacts were made with 443 children in these five communities, 147 of whom, or thirty-three per cent. were more than seven per cent. underweight. The increase in weight shown by these underweights was without doubt less than it would have been had all been weighed at the beginning of the test and remained in school until they were weighed the fourth time. In spite of irregularities of attendance, caused by people moving in and out of these communities, fifty-four of the 147 underweights showed good gains, in that each increased in weight two pounds or more. Of

these some who were very much underweight have made notable gains in the three months, for example, one tall girl of thirteen years, who was twelve pounds under normal, gained eight and three-fourths pounds and made a corresponding improvement in health.

In this work much interest has been manifested by pupils, teachers and parents. Because of great distances and large territory it has been impossible to get as much definite information concerning results as is desirable. But the most careful estimate possible under the circumstances indicates that at least fifty-seven families have adopted improved practices in child feeding and that at least 170 children have been helped thereby.

On the way to some of these communities visits have been made to other places for the purpose of doing follow-up work where projects of like nature were carried on last year. An example of this is the work done in Snowflake, in Navajo County. There, scales were purchased for the school and one of the teachers put in charge of health work including the nutrition work. The children are weighed monthly. In carrying on this work posters and books are made, songs and rhymes learned, and plays given.

Though definite figures as to progress made have not been secured for the community as a whole, yet much information has come to the Agent through letters, and by personal interviews, to the effect that the improved practice relative to nutrition reported last year are still in force and that progress along these lines is being made.

b. During the summer and early autumn similar nutrition work has been done in ten rural schools of Coconino County, in each of which there is but one teacher. Here contacts were made with 200 pupils. Because homes are so scattered it has been difficult to hold mothers' meetings. However, community meetings have been held in six of these districts where mothers, and in some instances fathers, were present. Of the 200 children weighed and measured seventy-one, or thirty-five per cent., were more than seven per cent under average weight. Nutrition talks have been given to all the pupils and special attention paid to the underweights.

Hot lunches served in three of these schools helped the physical condition of the children. During the hot weather in some instances cold milk or fruit juices were served instead of hot soups and cocoa. Because the winters are so cold, the snow so deep and the homes so scattered, these schools begin in March and close in November. This year in some districts the weather has been very hot, and this doubtless accounts

In part for the fact that the pupils did not make better gains during the summer months, for when the weather became cooler they began to gain in weight as well as to improve in their school work. Other reasons for some of these children not making greater gain is that they had to walk long distances to school, in some cases three and four miles. Furthermore, the farmers of this County have, this year, suffered from drouth and hot winds, consequently there have been but few good gardens. Many parents have been so hard pushed financially that they have not provided sufficient amounts of essential foods for their children. Nevertheless seventeen of these underweight pupils have each gained two pounds or more between the first and fourth of these monthly weighings. One girl sixty-seven inches in height began straightening her stooped shoulders, and during the three months this work was in progress raised her weight from 111 to 119 pounds. Concerning pupils who have made notable gains in weight and health, there has come to the agent reports of decided improvements in deportment and scholarship. The children are much interested in learning what foods will help them to grow strong and well, and are ever ready to report home practices with references to nutrition. But the difficulty of getting actual data concerning definite results is even greater in these districts where homes are so far apart than in the communities of Apache County.

The following example gives an idea of some improvements resulting from work done. In one community of ten homes, including three Mexican families, all are using some whole wheat or graham flour. The quality of the lunches which the children bring to school is much improved. Milk has taken the place of coffee, fruit-of pie, and much of the time muffins and sandwiches of wholewheat bread appear instead of cold baking powder biscuits and tortillas, which formerly were a part of the midday lunch. There is less waste of food, the children are better nourished, and the quality of their school work has improved. A conservative estimate of the number of families in these ten communities who are adopting improved practices relative to nutrition would show sixty homes, involving 190 children.

Projects similar to those above described were begun in October in three rural, one-teacher schools and in one village, two-teacher school in Coconino County. In these schools contacts have been made with ninety-four children, of whom thirty-one, or thirty-two and eight tenths per cent., are more than seven per cent. underweight. This work has not progressed far enough to report definite results, but the pupils are interested and eager to change their food habits so as to bring themselves up to normal weight. Good gains have already appeared.

Coconino County is said to be the largest county in the United States. Four far-away schools have been visited. The children were weighed and measured, and talks given concerning nutrition and health. Because roads are poor and distances so great it is impractical to carry on project work in these schools. However, the Agent feels that the message of good nutrition should be taken into these places where the people have so few advantages. In two of these communities meetings were held with parents. In these places, so difficult to reach, much appreciation has been expressed by the people.

The school is the center of the rural communities in Coconino County, and because the homes are so far apart the only available means of contact with them is through the schools. The County Superintendent of Public Instruction is in sympathy with Extension work, and has proved herself an excellent cooperater in the work done in this county as above described.

(2) During the progress of nutrition work as above indicated 204 children of pre-school age have been weighed and measured and instructions given the mothers concerning the feeding and care of their little ones. This work has been done in nine communities of Coconino County and in six in Apache County at Mothers' and Community meetings above referred to, and at other times when mothers have brought their children to the Agent at her office or to schools where the pupils were being weighed. In two communities in Apache County this work was done in cooperation with the Sheppard-Towner nurse and in another, where the nutrition project was carried it was left entirely to the nurse. In the other communities where little children were weighed the nurse had not visited for a long time or had never worked in that community.

Because of lack of time and opportunity the Agent has not been able to collect satisfactory data concerning this work with pre-school age children. However both directly and indirectly gratifying reports have come to her concerning changes in food habits and improvements in health conditions in the little ones, which have resulted from following her directions.

(3) Follow-up work with the pre-school age children has been done in Snowflake by the Relief Society. The Leader of the committee who has this work in charge has reported to the Agent that these little ones have been weighed monthly, only missing two months during the year.

(4) To develop the demand for whole wheat products in communities where the nutrition projects have been carried is comparatively easy, but to find means of supplying this demand is very difficult. In the first place it is hard to get merchants to realize that a demand has been created. Then when it actually comes they are not ready for it. The home supply is limited and that coming from without the state is sometimes poor in quality and in most instances more expensive than white flour. When people are fully convinced of the superior value of the coarse grain cereals and are not hard pressed for funds they do not mind paying two or more cents per pound more for it than they do for white flour but when they are learning to use it and are having hard times to make both ends meet the Agent has difficulty in getting them to purchase it. Work has been done not only with the merchants of this district to get them to keep sufficient amounts of this food material on hand, but also with the millers to grind a large enough per cent. of their wheat to meet the need. A circular letter has been sent out to the farmers who grow wheat, emphasizing the value of this food and requesting them to ask the millers to whom they take their wheat for grinding to have a considerable part of it ground into whole wheat flour, both for the use of their own families and to help supply the community.

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to use whole wheat products.

In five communities in Apache County the demand for whole wheat products has been developed. In three hotels where the Agent takes meals coarse grain muffins and bread are now served a part of the time. A year ago she never saw these foods on the tables. During the year 1922-23, so far as the Agent was able to learn, no whole wheat flour was produced in the mills of Apache County, though some cracked wheat was made for breakfast food. During 1923-24 a considerable amount of the whole wheat flour was produced, though the supply was exhausted before the Spring was ended. Present prospects indicate that more local whole wheat flour will be produced in Apache County in 1924-25 than ever before.

The only flour mill in Coconino County has closed down because not enough wheat has been grown during the last two seasons to keep it in operation.

In all the rural districts of Coconino County where the nutrition project has been carried the importance of coarse grain flours has been emphasized and their use has been increased to some extent, but purchase has been limited because this flour costs more than white flour.

(5) Gardens. The fact that most people do not use enough fruit and vegetables in their diet has been observed in all communities where the nutrition project has been carried. Therefore the Agent has taken advantage of opportunities as they have come to impress upon both parents and children the importance of growing in their gardens more fruits and vegetables, and in greater variety. Especially do people need more green vegetables.

No garden projects have been carried because that work belongs to the men Agents. However, one Garden Club was organized by the Home Demonstration Agent in response to the request of the Farm Adviser because he was out of the County at the time the work was needed. She also did the preliminary work for another Garden Club by awakening interest and securing a leader, the actual organization work being done by the Assistant Director, who serves as State Club Leader. Because of the great need of more green vegetables for all the people the Extension Specialist in Horticulture formulated, at the request of the Agent, directions for growing head lettuce and spinach, with suggestions concerning the kinds of seed best adapted to Northern Arizona. These were mimeographed and distributed during the Spring to those who grew gardens in the communities where the nutrition project was carried. *Statute* Some good was accomplished in this way but data as to results has not been secured. There is no question but that much more spinach is grown now than when the Agent began this work three years ago. Then she found spinach growing in one garden in one community. There may have been more, but oft repeated inquiry failed to bring forth such information. Many in the communities where she worked did not know what it was, and those who had seen or heard of it had no idea of its value as food. Now she frequently sees it growing in the gardens of these communities, and many school children report that they raise it.

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During the present year the Agent has kept in touch with the group of Spanish-Americans in Flagstaff who have for the third time grown gardens under her direction. They do not keep records because they do not write. This year no effort has been made to gather data concerning these gardens, because the climatic conditions have been so unfavorable, on account of late frosts, dry winds and drouth. Nevertheless some families had a better diet during the late summer and early autumn than would have been possible without their gardens.

(6) Milk. In many of the rural districts of Coconino County the supply of milk is not sufficient to meet the needs of the children. The same lack of milk is found in most of the Mexican communities. Under these conditions

the use of more canned milk is urged.

In places where there is plenty of milk considerable number of children have been found who do not drink milk because they think they don't like it. This prejudice has been many times overcome with little children by the use of the milk fairies which the Agent carries with her. Older boys and girls will often learn to drink milk when they get an understanding of its value in the diet.

M..Clothing.

(1) Girls' Garment Making Clubs. In thirteen communities Girls' Garment Making Clubs have been organized. In four of these first, second and third year members registered under one leader. In two communities first and second year girls also enrolled with one leader. In two other communities two distinct clubs have been organized, each with its own leader.

In Sedonia, Coconino County, where there is no available leader for summer work, the teachers serve as leaders. The work begins in September and closes in May. Accordingly the first year girls completing work this year registered in 1923 and the first and second year members who are enrolled this year under separate leaders will not finish the work until May of 1925.

Of the fifteen clubs organized nine held satisfactory Achievement Exercises. Eight-five girls out of the 193 enrolled received Achievement Pins. Of the remaining six clubs the Achievement Day of one is not due until next May and the other five failed to complete the work because of the illness or inefficiency of their leaders.

The quality of much of the work done was excellent and the faithful, efficient service rendered by the leaders who brought their club members to the successful completion of the work is greatly appreciated by the Agent.

(2) Millinery and Flower Making. Besides the Garment Making Clubs' work no clothing projects have been carried. However, some assistance has been given to individuals in remodeling hats and the making of artificial flowers. In the far distant community of Fredonia, which was visited for the first time in November, a demonstration was given of the making of organdie and silk flowers, to thirty-five women who were eager for the work. These ladies wanted to learn to make the organdie flowers so that they could have them for funerals during the winter, when they have no flowers and cannot get them because they are so far away from the railroad.

N. Home Management.

In five communities women have enrolled in some phase of home management.

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(1) Home Accounts. Because of the interest expressed by many women in the keeping of accounts and the eagerness on the part of some, to find out just what their gardens, poultry and dairy products are worth to them in dollars and cents, the Agent has, after conferences with one of the most interested of her leaders, formulated home accounts blanks, which seem to meet the need of these homokeepers. These blanks have been approved by bankers and mimeographed at the State Extension Office. They are now on trial. The Director has suggested that if they prove satisfactory they may be printed. These blanks are designed for those who want to keep a record of the produce of the dairy, garden and poultry in addition to the regular household accounts, and the value of the portions of each which are used and sold, together with the expense of each. The women who have the care of milk and eggs and who grow fruit and vegetables are very much pleased with these account blanks. In response to request the blanks have been sent to five different communities. Reports are slow in coming, but the Agent believes from what she has learned through personal interviews and letters that at least thirty women are keeping accounts. Until they have had some experience in account keeping they have not sufficient data to intelligently make a budget. Another year budget making will be emphasized.

In Snowflake, where seven women are keeping home accounts, the play "Dollars and Cents" was given. The purpose of this was to make people realize the importance of keeping accounts. One of the mothers told at a meeting of the Home Management group the story of her children coming home from the play enthused with the idea of putting into practice the suggestion that children should work in the home a certain number of hours a month to pay the expense of their board, clothing, etc. If they worked overtime they were to get over pay at so much per an hour. She said that three of her children were working according to the plan. The oldest boy worked fifty hours a month to pay expenses and the last month had earned, at ten cents an hour, \$2.50 for over time and said he would make \$5.00 the next month. The children work to schedule, keep their own time and do not have to be told to get to work. The mother said "The plan this far works like a charm." A month later the plan was still working fine.

(2) Systematized Plan of Housework. The Snowflake Home Efficiency Group, whose leader reports seventeen members following a systematic plan of housework, was organized in March with five members. In May the number had increased to sixteen, and others have joined since. This group holds monthly meetings, discussing topics previously assigned and reporting on results of demonstrations carried on in their own homes.

One mother stated that in her home they held a family conference to consider the schedule and decided that every member old enough should have an individual schedule. They have worked out a system of per cents which shows who most nearly keeps to the schedule. If one goes on an errand and is gone longer than necessary that pulls his or her per cent down. Her children are enthusiastic about the plan.

The leader of the Red Lake Club reports one woman trying the plan of working to schedule and adds that others are inclined to follow her example.

(3) Rearrangement of Kitchens. Eight kitchens have been rearranged, in one of which a sink has been placed, with the hope that in the near future water will be brought into the house. Because of hard times this year few labor saving devices have been purchased.

P. Home Health.

(1) The health and nutrition projects have been simultaneously carried on through the schools and also with the pre-school age children as already described under the head of nutrition. Consequently the number of communities where the work has been done and the contacts made are the same as those enumerated in the discussion of nutrition.

(2) The services of physicians and nurses have not been available in communities where these projects have been started, with the exception that once in each of two communities a Sheppard-Towner Nurse made physical examinations. In Snowflake, where the local people are efficiently carrying on the health work started last year, they are fortunate in retaining for another year as principal Dr. Heywood, who is a physician. There they have also employed a teacher who is in charge of the health work. She is using the health crusade score cards with the six lower grades and plans to organize the pupils of the seventh and eighth grades into separate health clubs for the boys and girls.

(3) In nine of the rural summer schools of Coconino County a health contest has been carried. A beautiful picture, appropriately framed, has been offered as a

prize to the school gaining the most points. Following are the rules of the contest.

I.

Pupil gains for each time teeth are cleaned, one point, not to exceed four daily.

II.

Pupil loses ten points each day he is absent from school on account of sickness.

III.

Pupils who do not fall below normal weight gain twenty points each month.

V.

Pupils who are 15 per cent. above normal in weight lose ten points for each additional one per cent. on their weight that they gain.

VI.

Pupils who are underweight gain as many points as their gain equals per cent. of the pounds they were underweight. For example: a child two pounds underweight gains one pound, and gains fifty points, or if he gains one-half pound he gains twenty-five points.

VII.

Each month that a child who was underweight in the beginning of the contest brings his weight up to normal and keeps it there or above, he gains seventy-five points.

VIII.

Each school shall gain ten points for each per cent. of pupils who do not fall to 7 per cent. or more below normal, for example; if 75 per cent. of the pupils do not fall to 7 per cent. or more below normal they gain 750 points. The school that has the highest number of points to its enrollment wins the contest.

Seven reports have been received. Two schools failed to complete the work because of change of teachers. All the schools reporting have worked so hard in this contest that the County Superintendent and the Agent have decided that not only will they give the picture to the prize-winning school but, in recognition of the faithful effort made they will present a gift to each school.

(4) Adoption of Recommended Practices. The practices recommended in the use of the health score card have been quite generally adopted, though it is probable that only a few follow them regularly. It has seemed impractical to gather exact data because teachers and the Agent have so much work to do that they have not found time to get this information concerning the hundreds of children who are working on these demonstrations.

In talks given in all the schools and to mothers the need of good posture, prevention of colds, good elimination and cleanliness of the skin have been emphasized. Directions have also been given as to how to get good results along these lines, including a thorough discussion of the problem of how to prevent colds.

In all this health work much attention has been given to the care of the teeth. In one school the children wrote stories about the structure and care of the teeth. The teacher gave a prize to the pupil who produced the best story.

In most of the schools many pupils were without tooth brushes when the Agent made her first visit, but quickly they became interested in the care of their teeth. On her second visit the majority raised their hands in response to the question, "How many have tooth brushes?" As times were so hard, in some instances the Agent gave assistance in securing the desired brush. For example, one day in a drug store a little lad came up to her with the greeting, "I can't clean my teeth, 'cause I hain't got no tooth brush." Naturally she handed the interested clerk a coin and asked him to give the boy a tooth brush. Then a little maid apparently about two years younger said, "I can't clean my teeth 'cause my brush fell down a crack." Of course another coin went into the hand of the clerk, and the second child was made happy with a tooth brush.

Exact records are not available, but nearly all the children with whom the health project has been carried have adopted recommended practices in the care of the teeth. A conservative estimate would indicate that out of the 643 school children to whom talks concerning the teeth have been given that 500 have adopted practices recommended.

Q. Community Activities.

In five places community activities have been carried on by groups organized by the Agent. In two others she helped with activities conducted by groups in the organization of which she had no part.

(1) Community Fairs. Two fairs have been attended, one at Red Lake, in Coconino County, and the other at Vernon, in Apache County. At both the Agent served as

judge, and after the ribbons were placed she talked to the people, pointing out the praise-worthy and the defective things about the different articles and told why some received ribbons and others did not. At both of these places picnic dinners were served. At Vernon barbequed beef was a part of the menu. The Woman's Club, organized in July, was in part responsible for the success of the Fair at Red Lake.

(2) Social Events. In five communities the people have enjoyed good times together in social affairs, planned and executed by the groups organized by the Agent. The Winona women arranged a trip for the school children, bringing them to Flagstaff, a distance of about twenty miles, and giving them the pleasure of attending a childrens' picture at the Orpheum. Three groups are planning Christmas festivities. The leader of the Red Lake group has reported plans for a community Thanksgiving dinner, with an interesting program. Some of these social affairs have taken the form of basket supper parties with games, community picnics at the school when the children have special exercises, and pie suppers when an arbor is to be built to give shade for the pupils on the school grounds, etc., etc.

One of the results achieved in the community work may be expressed in the words of the County School Superintendent, who, in speaking of a certain community in which there had been friction, said, "Well, there is one thing you have done for those people out there. You have given them something to think about besides fussing. Now they don't fuss as much as they did."

(3) Americanization Work. Assistance has been given the Grand Canyon P.T.A. in organizing a Mexican Branch. This Branch holds its meetings on the first Monday evening of each month. At the first regular meeting there were sixteen members present, and five members of the English P.T.A. The latter conducted the program, but the Mexican members took part in the singing. Games were played and light refreshments served. All had a good time. The next meeting is to be directed by the Branch members. They want to learn to speak, read and write English. The women asked for a sewing class, which has been started. Members of the English P.T.A. serve as teachers. As above indicated, monthly demonstrations in food preparation are given by the Agent to the mothers.

R. Miscellaneous.

Fredonia Trip. In Coconino County, on the north side of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, is the Mormon settlement of Fredonia. These people pay taxes and have a right to the services of the Home Demonstration Agent, but never until November of this year has she visited

this far away community of two hundred or more people.

In Company with the County School Superintendent and one of the best taxi drivers in Flagstaff, she started on this auto trip at two o'clock Monday afternoon, November 17th. Fredonia does not have railroad connections. The auto took its way west to Needles, California, then north through that State into Nevada, and east into Utah, then south to Fredonia in Arizona. The return trip was made by Lees Ferry across the Colorado River. The car took us south through the Kaibab National Park and down into the Canyon of the Colorado to Lees Ferry. The auto crossed the River on the Ferry boat, then climbed up the perilous dugway and up over the desert to Cedar Ridge, a trading post, having traveled in sight of the Vermilion Cliffs for hundreds of miles. The car sped down from Cedar Ridge over the desert, around through the pines on the mountains east of the San Francisco Peaks, and came back into Flagstaff at seven o'clock Sunday evening, November 23, having traveled a total distance of 860 miles.

The people of Fredonia gave the Agent most cordial welcome. The only fault they found with her was that she did not stay long enough. The nutrition, health, and flower work done there has been indicated above. ¹² _{See page 11} _{2nd} The afternoon before the return trip forty-six pre-school age children were weighed and measured. A talk on the care and feeding of children was given and conferences were held with mothers concerning personal problems until after dark. Nearly all the mothers in town came to the meetings. After something of the nature and scope of home demonstration work had been explained to them they wanted more demonstrations, and said that the Agent should stay a week, but that was impossible, for there was no way for her to get back to headquarters if the auto left without her, and besides, her annual report had to be written.

OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDING SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR.

1. Outlook and Recommendations:

A. In communities where outlined project work has been completed follow-up work has to be done in order that ground gained be not lost.

B. Work in progress should be continued.

C. New Work:

(1) Because of the vital importance of nutrition and health these projects should be started in communities where they have not been given.

(2) Home management projects, emphasizing systematized housework, the keeping of home accounts, and the planning and rearrangement of kitchens should be further developed and introduced into communities where such work is most needed if the time of the Agent will permit her taking such action.

(3) Girls' club work should be given closer supervision. It will probably be advisable to organize garment making clubs in three communities where this work has never been given. These with those who have asked for reorganization in places where club work has been done will make a total of eighteen clubs.

(4) In some places canning work may be asked for. The Agent would be glad to give this if there is time in her program, but it would seem that the work above mentioned should take precedence.

(5) Probably community activities will not be introduced to new communities, but follow-up work with those already organized should not be neglected.

(6) Clothing and millinery work with women would be gladly accepted in many places if it were offered. However, with all the work now under way for one Agent in three counties it does not seem advisable to start this work unless a clothing specialist were available, for some time should be provided for unexpected calls, which are sure to come.

2. Suggestive Program for Next Year:

December, January:

Complete projects now in progress in Navajo County. These are food selection and preparation, nutrition and health.

Continue community activities as opportunity comes.

Extension Conference.

January, February, March, April:

Start and complete nutrition and health projects in Navajo County at Jo City, Holbrook, Woodruff and Taylor.

Do follow-up work in nutrition, health and home management at Snowflake and as much follow-up work in Apache County as time will allow.

May, June:

Girls' Club work. Organization and follow-up work in Apache and Coconino Counties.

If possible start some home management work.

July:

Follow-up work in Coconino County.
Conference.
Vacation.

August, September:

Girls' Club work.
Possibly canning demonstrations.

October:

Club Achievement Exercises.

November:

Follow-up work.
Annual report.

S U M M A R Y

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF COCONINO, NAVAJO AND APACHE COUNTIES.

1. Where advisable, work is done through organizations already in existence, otherwise new organizations are founded. The community is the unit as there are no county organizations.

Much has been given in the development of the program of work by officers and committees from local organizations, by school teachers and other public-spirited individuals.

Cooperative work is done with other Extension Agents, County School Superintendents, teachers and State and County Health Departments.

The program of work was decided upon after conference with interested individuals and careful consideration of actual needs and conditions.

2. Food.

A Food selection and Preparation project has been carried to completion in one Mexican community, and is in progress in another. In three English communities groups of women have done some of this work for the sake of improving the health of their children.

Six members completed the work required in the Girls' Baking in the Home Club.

One group of home demonstrators canned 975 quarts of fruits and vegetables, made 145 quarts of jelly, preserves, fruit juices and pickles, and dried 13 pounds of vegetables.

3. Nutrition.

Nutrition projects have been carried to completion through schools in five communities in Apache County, and ten rural summer schools in Coconino County. In four other schools in Coconino County these projects are in progress. There have been 343 contacts made with children where the projects have been completed. In Apache County thirty-three per cent. were more than seven per cent. under average weight, and the Coconino pupils showed thirty-five per cent. thus underweight.

204 pre-school age children have been weighted and measured, and talks on the care and feeding of children given to mothers.

Large numbers of both school and pre-school age children have gained in weight and improved in health. Gratifying reports have been received concerning improvement in both scholarship and deportment.

The local supply of whole wheat flour has been increased in Apache County.

More green vegetables are grown than formerly. Children who would not drink milk are learning to like it.

4. Clothing.

Nine out of fifteen Girls' Garment Making Clubs completed their work.

Demonstrations in flower making were given at Fredonia.

5. Home Management.

In five communities women are keeping home accounts. Seventeen women are following a systematized plan of housework. Eight kitchens have been rearranged and one sink installed.

6. Home Health.

Work has been done through schools simultaneously with nutrition projects. A health contest was carried in nine rural schools of Coconino County, seven schools competing.

The majority of the pupils have adopted improved health habits and most of them own and use toothbrushes.

7. Community Activities.

The Agent served as judge at Red Lake and Vernon at their Fairs.

Extension groups have planned and carried into effect pleasant social affairs in five communities.

In cooperation with the Grand Canyon P.T.A. some Americanization work is in progress in that place.

8. Trip to Fredonia.

For the first time the Agent has this year done Extension work in Fredonia, north of the Grand Canyon. She traveled by auto 860 miles in making the round trip.