

University of Nevada  
Agricultural Extension Division

CECIL W. CREEL, Director



ANNUAL REPORT

—FOR—

CLARK, LINCOLN AND WHITE PINE  
COUNTIES

~~ELLEN LENOIR~~, District Extension Agent

*Leah Barker*

1923

AC 0089/2/7



# COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

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

## ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

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

State Nevada County Clark-Lincoln  
 Report of Miss Leah Barker ~~County~~ District Ext. Agent.  
(Name) (Title)  
 From December 1st - 1922 to June 30th, 1923.

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



Approved:

Date \_\_\_\_\_ State or District Supervisor.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Extension Director,

AC 0089/1/7



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

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

### NARRATIVE SUMMARY.

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

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

#### SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE OF ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

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

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

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

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

1. A PROGRAM OF WORK is a definitely outlined plan for extension work.
2. A PROJECT is a definite, systematic, organized plan for carrying out some phase of the extension program of work, providing for what is to be done, how much, when, where, and by whom.
3. MISCELLANEOUS WORK includes work which has not yet become a regular part of the program of work—work other than project work.
4. A DEMONSTRATION is an example designed to show the practical application of an established fact. Demonstrations may be of methods or of results.
 

Under *method* demonstrations include lecture demonstrations, practicums, etc., such as demonstrations of canning methods, home-mixing fertilizers, poultry culling, dress-form making, and the like, all involving short periods of time.

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



GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

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

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

Miss Leah Barker District Ext. Agr. one year  
(Name.) (Title.) (Period of service.)

Lincoln Co. Clark Co.

2. Total number of communities in county recognized for extension work 5 9 2

3. Number of communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by extension agents and people concerned 5 9 3

4. Number of voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program (a) Adult work Lincoln Co - 3; Clark Co. 10 (b) Junior work Lincoln Co - 2; Clark Co. 6 4

5. What is the name of the county organization (if any) promoting extension work Farm Bureau 5

6. Number of adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work Lincoln Co. 4; Clark Co. 10 6

7. Membership in county extension organizations, including adult clubs, if any, organized for promoting extension work Lincoln Clark 7

8. Total number of farm visits made on extension work 118 313 8

9. Number of different farms visited 92 108 9

10. Total number of home visits made on extension work 118 313 10

11. Number of different homes visited 92 108 11

12. Number of office calls\* relating to extension work 7 32 12

13. Number of days agent spent in office 16 1/2 36.5 13

14. Number of days spent in field 23 117.5 14

15. Number of individual letters written 95 347 15

16. Number of different circular letters prepared and sent out 0 15 16

17. Total number of copies of such circular letters 0 258 17

18. Number of extension articles written by agent and published in local papers 1 21 18

19. Number of community buildings established 0 0 19

20. Number of rest rooms provided for use of rural people 0 0 20

21. Number of fairs at which extension exhibits were made 0 0 21

22. Training meetings\* held for local leaders (a) Number 0 5 (b) Attendance 0 24 22

23. Demonstration meetings held (a) Number 7 30 (b) Attendance 41 242 23

24. Farmers' institutes\* held (a) Number 0 0 (b) Attendance 0 0 24

25. Extension schools\* and short courses held (a) Number 0 0 (b) Attendance 0 0 25

\* See definition on page 3.

Lincoln Clark

26. Junior club encampments and rallies held (a) Number 0 0 (b) Attendance by club members 0 0 (c) Total attendance 0 0 26

27. Other extension meetings attended and not previously reported (a) Number 90 108 (b) Attendance 449 3363 27

28. Number of meetings at which were shown (a) Lantern slides 0 0 (b) Motion pictures 0 0 28

29. Number of boys' and girls' clubs L. Co. 2, Cl Co. 6 29

30. Number of above clubs which are standard\* clubs 0 0 30

31. Number of above clubs which are community\* clubs 2 6 31

32. Number of members enrolled, all clubs (a) Boys 0 0 (b) Girls 13 30 32

33. Number of members completing† (a) Boys 0 0 (b) Girls 0 0 33

34. Number of demonstration teams trained (a) Boys 0 0 (b) Girls 0 0 34

35. Number of members continuing in club work 35

(a) One year (1) Boys 0 0 (2) Girls 0 10

(b) Two years (1) Boys 0 0 (2) Girls 13 20

(c) Three years (1) Boys 0 0 (2) Girls 0 0

(d) Four years (1) Boys 0 0 (2) Girls 0 0

36. Number entering college this year as result of club work 0 0 36

37. Number of junior judging teams trained 0 0 37

[Use space below to include other important data.]

\* See definition on page 3. † If the club project involves more than one year's work, "members completing" should include those who have satisfactorily finished the work outlined for the current year.



**PROGRAM SUMMARY.**

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

Title of project. (Illustrative entry.)	Number of communities participating.	Voluntary leaders.		Days specialists worked (office and field).	Days agent worked (office and field).	Number of method demonstrations.	Number of result demonstrations.	Meetings at demonstrations.		Other meetings in relation to projects.	
		Number assisting.	Days assistance rendered.					Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
<i>Co. Clothing Adult</i>	6	7	15	2	14	3	6	8	134	3	74
<i>Co. Clothing Junior</i>	6	6	21	5	27	40	0	27	215	21	115
<i>Co. Community</i>	4	4	7	1	8.5	9	0	5	21	6	54
<i>Co. Nutrition</i>	2	4	6	1	5	2	0	3	14	3	32
	4	3	15	19	28.5	141	0	0	0	42	2211
Miscellaneous †											
Days' leave											
TOTAL											

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

**SOILS.**

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

38. Number of result demonstrations started or under way.....	38
39. Number of such demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	39
40. Number of acres involved in these completed demonstrations.....	40
41. Total* number of farms influenced by extension work to change practices relative to soil management (include demonstrators).....	41
42. Acres involved in preceding question.....	42
43. Number of farms following advice in the use of commercial fertilizer.....	43
44. Acres involved in preceding question.....	44
45. Number of farms home-mixing fertilizers according to advice.....	45
46. Tons of fertilizer so mixed.....	46
47. Number of farms taking better care of farm manures.....	47
48. Number of farms using lime or limestone according to advice.....	48
49. Tons of lime or limestone so used.....	49
50. Number of farms plowing under cover or other green manure crops for soil improvement according to advice.....	50
51. Acres of cover and green manure crops so plowed under.....	51

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

\* This question includes the farms listed under questions 43, 45, 47, 48, and 50, but does not necessarily equal the total of these questions since not all soil practices that might be included in question 41 are listed and since one farm might adopt two or more new practices. This is also true of similar questions throughout this report.



CEREALS.

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

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

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

LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS.

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

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

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



LEGUMES AND FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

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

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

\* Indicate crop by name.

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

‡ See footnote on page 7.

POTATOES, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND OTHER SPECIAL CROPS.

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

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

\* Indicate crop by name.

† Report yield of cotton in pounds of seed cotton.

‡ See footnote on page 7.



















FOODS AND NUTRITION—Continued.

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

CHILD FEEDING AND CARE.

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

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

FOOD PRESERVATION.

Item.	(a) Fruits.	(b) Vegetables.	(c) Meats and fish.	(d) Other.†	
254. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....					254
255. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year .....					255
256. Total amount‡ preserved by adults	(a) Quarts canned .....				} 256
	(b) Pounds dried .....				
	(c) Amount brined and cured .....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other .....				
257. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	2				257
258. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0			} 258
	(b) Girls.....	15			
259. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0			} 259
	(b) Girls.....	0			
260. Total amount‡ preserved by club members .....	(a) Quarts canned .....	0			} 260
	(b) Pounds dried .....	0			
	(c) Amount brined and cured .....	qts.	qts.	lbs.	
	(d) Other .....				
261. Total value of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	261
262. Total cost of preserved products prepared by club members.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	262
263. Total* number of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to adopt better practices relative to food preservation (include demonstrators).....				50	263

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

FOOD PRESERVATION—continued.

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

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

CLOTHING.

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

Item.	Clothing.			Millinery.	Other.*	
	Selection.	Construction and remodeling.	Renovation.			
267. Number of adult result demonstrations started or under way.....	0	6	0	0		267
268. Number of such adult demonstrations completed or carried through the year.....	0	6	0	0		268
269. Total saving on demonstrations resulting from better practices .....	\$ 0	\$ 288.60	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	269
270. Number of boys' and girls' clubs.....	0	2-4				270
271. Number of members enrolled.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0			} 271
	(b) Girls.....	0	10-24			
272. Number of members completing.....	(a) Boys.....	0	0			} 272
	(b) Girls.....	0	0-0			
273. Number of garments and hats made by club members completing.....	0	43				273
274. Number of other articles made by club members completing.....	0					274
275. Total value of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$ 0	\$ 60.14	\$	\$	\$	275
276. Total cost of the garments, hats, and other articles made by club members.....	\$ 0	\$ 11.05	\$	\$	\$	276
277. Number‡ of homes influenced by adult or junior extension work to improve practices relative to clothing (include demonstrators) .....	0	0			15	277
278. Number of garments and hats involved in question 277 .....	0	0				278
279. Number of other articles involved in question 277.....	0	0				279
280. Number of dress forms made according to instructions .....		13-13				280

[Use space below and on top of page 22 to include other important data relating to clothing and millinery.]

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











UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION  
Cecil W. Creel, Director.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

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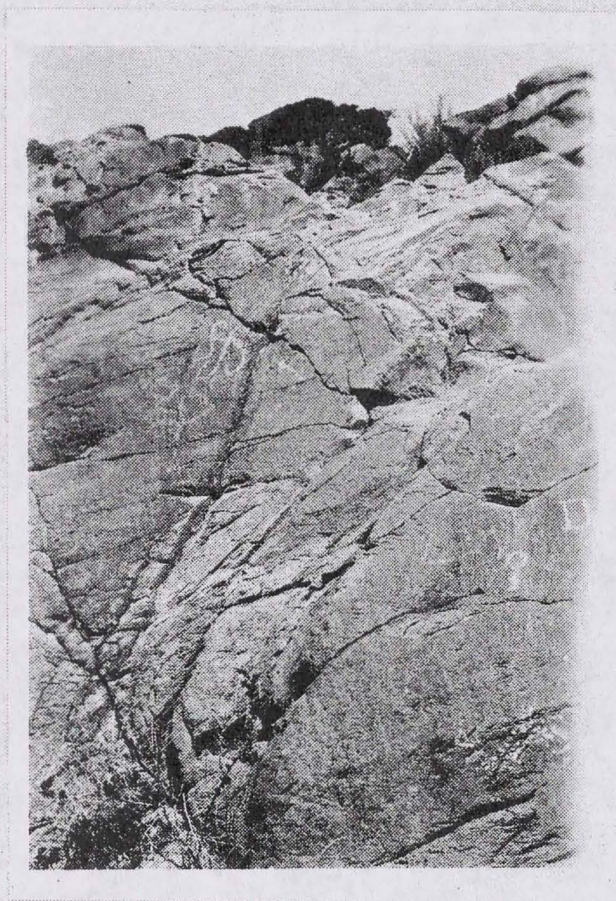
Lincoln, Clark and White Pine Counties

Leah Barker, District Extension Agent

1923

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Indian Hieroglyphics found on rocks  
in Southern Nevada, (Clark County).



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RESUME OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES FOR 1923

I am leaving the employ of the Extension Service the first of July, 1923, to be married. Nothing short of this could induce me to leave the delightful profession of an Extension Agent. I have been in this service for six years, entering it's employ July 1st, 1917. All the years of this work have been enjoyable but seemingly each year has been more interesting. Since April 1922 I have had charge of the District in Southern Nevada, including the counties of Clark, Lincoln and White Pine. These fourteen months have been without question the most enjoyable of any of the six years. This has been due to a number of reasons, one of which has been that during this period I have served as a Home Demonstration Agent rather than a Club Agent as prior to this time. Although I found Club Work pleasant and the young people delightful to work with, much more encouraging results can be shown in the Women's work. I have found the women as eager, if not more so than the girls for the Extension Work. Their eagerness has taken the form of seizing upon the opportunities afforded them and showing immediate results of no mean order. Another reason for these last fourteen months being enjoyable has been the opportunity of working with Mr. C. W. Creel, the Director of the Extension Service, Mr. R. G. Foster, who has had charge of the Club Work and Miss Mary E. Stilwell, leader of the Women's Work in the state and the Nutrition Specialist. This latter has been one of the most capable and versatile State Leaders in the experience of the Nevada State Extension Service. With her never failing support and fund of information, I have felt for no other reason I was able with a due measure of success to take charge of the Womens Work in such a large territory. The total area of this territory is approximately 27,351 square miles, with a total population of 16,081, represented by 25 communities.

I was not only very new to this work but new to the District. Clark and Lincoln counties were entirely new to me, while I had only conducted club work in White Pine county. For two years prior to this time, this southern territory had had no resident woman agent. The year before, two women had spen about four months in the two counties of Clark and Lincoln, one conducting club projects with the girls, the other conducting demonstration groups in Clothing and Millinery. Up to this time no true Project Work had been conducted, due to the fact that Project Work had not been developed to the extent it has been in the last three years. I consequently found on my arrival no knowledge among many of the women, of true Extension Work. The two County Agents in charge of the men's work, and who areresidents of the counties the year around had conducted a number of projects with the women. With these as a nucleus, I undertook to organize the communities for Home and Community Welfare and Sanitation Projects. The first year I made the mistake of letting them select too many projects, so that we were unable to complete them. On moving north into White Pine county I benefited by my experience in the southern counties and limited the communities to two projects. The Clothing Project was the most popular and some very excellent results were secured. In this one project I was most successful in developing capable Project Leaders and acquaint the communities with the advantages of such an office. During the period that I have been



a District Agent I have spent

3 months in White Pine County

4 $\frac{1}{2}$  months in Lincoln County

5 $\frac{1}{2}$  months in Clark County

In each of these counties I have been able to feel on my departure that there has been established a very friendly feeling towards the Women's Projects in all of the communities, both among the men and women. This could not have been said on my taking charge of the District. It was questionable in all three counties a year ago, if sufficient funds could be secured from the Counties to finance a Woman Agent. This last spring, the Counties "came across" without any hesitancy. There is a big place in any one of these three counties for fine development of women's work, the women are all ready for it, the foundation of satisfactory community organization has been laid and above all a friendly relationship exists between the people and the Extension Department.

In Clark County, since I have spent the greater part of this year there, I can attribute this feeling to the success we have made in the projects conducted throughout the county.

The Nutrition Project was conducted in four of the ten communities in the county. This project dealt primarily with the checking up of the weights and heights of all of the grammar school children in each community, to determine the percentage normal. A total of 629 children were enrolled, of this number only 26% or 166 children were normal. Through the use of the school room charts and health talks by the Nutrition Specialist and District Agent, the children were encouraged to improve their health conditions and reach normal. Over a period of five months with monthly re-weighings, 654 children were influenced to change their food habits and consequently improved in health, although they all were not able to reach normal. At the close of this period, 654 children were enrolled, 34.5% of them or 226 children reached normal.

The Clothing Project was conducted in six of the ten communities, proving as popular although not as important a project as the Nutrition. This project demonstrated the efficiency of Sewing Methods in saving both Time and Money and consisted of the practical demonstrations in the Construction of the Paper Tape Dress Form, Guide Pattern and use of the Sewing Machine Attachments. 188 women were benefited by these demonstrations and the articles made as a result of their applications amounted approximately to \$388.60

The Boys and Girls Club Projects in sewing and canning were conducted in six communities, four adopting Clothing and two Canning. The demonstrations are to be conducted during this summer under the direction of trained Local Club Leaders. These Local Leaders, 8 in all have been intensively trained in club methods for both of these projects. The Leaders in charge of the sewing have been given instruction in the construction of each of the articles required in the project, while the leaders of the Canning Project have been as well trained in the Canning methods for vegetables and fruits.

A little work has been done in the Home Furnishing Project. One home in Las Vegas has been remodeled as a result of literature I was able to loan,



as well as a new building constructed. In addition to this I have remodeled the kitchenette in the Lincoln and Clark County Farm Bureau Building as well as assisting in drawing plans for remodeling this building.

During the short time I have been able to be in Lincoln County I have been busy organizing all of the communities for the District Fair, including both Lincoln and Clark County to be held in Las Vegas October 17th-19th. The women of each of the six communities have been encouraged to contribute large exhibits and committees have been appointed to take charge of these exhibits in Sewing, Handicraft, Canning, Baking and Cooking.

I have also given canning demonstrations to a total of 35 women in the One Period Cold Pack Method, demonstrating the canning of meat and vegetables.

Three sewing clubs were organized last year in this county, two of which have been reorganized this year. I met with these two groups and demonstrated the making of simple articles as dish towels, bags and aprons. 43 of these articles have been reported completed and valued at approximately \$60.15. These club girls intend to work throughout the summer under Local Leaders to prepare exhibits for the District Fair.



CLARK COUNTY NARRATIVE REPORT

Farm Bureau Organization.

The form of organization in Clark County under which the Extension Work is being conducted is the County Farm Bureau Organization. This, as elsewhere in the State consists of a central community organization. This County Board consists of five Directors, two of which are women. This in theory is the plan of County wide Organization. The County Board has been very active and effective. Almost monthly Directors meetings have been held endorsing the progress of the Extension Projects, but the community organization has not been as satisfactory.

Diversity of County Activities.

Clark County is divided in its interests. One half of the County is agricultural entirely while the other half is railroad and mining. Since the most effective Extension Work is carried on in rural sections the Farm Bureau has logically its place in this agricultural section.

Church Organization of Latter-Day Saints.

However there is a force at work in this section. The agricultural section is made up of two valleys neither of which is very large or well populated, known as the Virgin and Moapa valleys. In these two small valleys are eight settlements, all of which have a total population of about 3000 people and all of one church affiliation. This vicinity has been settled almost entirely by the Mormon people of Latter Day Saints, most of whom came into this section, the original pioneers. The settlements are very closely allied to the Mother Church, and strongly organized so that there are few opportunities of developing any other forms of organization such as the Farm Bureau.

Relief Society Organization.

I am speaking particularly in reference to the women's phase of the Extension and Farm Bureau Work. The women are delighted with the assistance we are able to give them, and grant us time in which to conduct the projects, but however with the idea of its supplementing their Relief Society work. This Organization is the Women's organization of the Mormon church and a great deal of the work or lessons which are taken up in this organization are similar to the projects offered by the Extension Dept. No trained people have been able to assist them in their programs prior to the Farm Bureau Agency with its coterie of Extension Agents. The Relief Society in every community is very willing to cooperate and give time for the Agent to conduct the projects but are "shy" on the subject of joining the Farm Bureau. These women feel independent of this organization since they already have one providing the same subjects. I might state that thru the very splendid church organization, ever present in these small communities, a great deal of time is asked of all of the women. With church work, The Mutual Improvement Society, which is an organization for the young men and women, Primary, which is the organization for the little tots, Relief Society work and the Home duties these women have very little time left in which to be further organized. It seems advisable in practically all cases of these communities not to push the Farm Bureau, but rather cooperate with their existing organization. The aid of the Agent is needed and effort possible should be willingly given. There is no question in my mind but that the women Extension Agents in such counties must do a great deal of missionary work, give much more than they can ever receive in return.



### Function of the Local People

This last year I have found the Local people showing an increasing interest in the Extension Activities at their command. At the last County F. B. Meeting in October of the year 1922, requests were personally made by the representatives of the various communities for the projects desired. The primary interest among the women were in the two projects of Nutrition and Clothing. They had come to the meeting prepared to ask for specific work and to insist upon getting it.

This was particularly true of the little community of Logandale in the Moapa valley. This community lies on the northern end of the valley and a little less accessible for the District Agent. In former years the women have had very little assistance or service from the agent on account of their location. The distances are almost too great to permit these women coming into the nearest community where demonstrations were being conducted. This provided no opportunity for the benefits of the agent's demonstrations at any time. This last year the two representatives of Logandale were "loaded" and prepared to fight for their rights". Needless to say in answer to their organized request their community was met regularly by the Agent and a most satisfactory Clothing Project conducted.

### Function of Committees.

Community committees have also been more efficient this year. This has been particularly true in the case of the Nutrition Project which was conducted in four communities. On account of the division of time of the District Agent the communities were compelled to render assistance in the absence of their agent, so that a satisfactory project might be conducted. These committees consisted of a representative of the school and a member of the Relief Society acting as Project Leader. Each month the entire school was re-weighed by the committee and the monthly report of gains and losses computed. These committees worked very efficiently and in all but one case continued their interest. Later in the report more will be said of the project, showing the results of the committee work.

### Function of Project Leaders

Project and Local leaders have with the above been most efficient. The Clothing Project leaders have taken their duties quite seriously and have shown very good reports at the end of their project. Three sample reports are enclosed in this narrative, not only illustrating the type of report blank in use, but the actual results as reported by Project Leaders,

### Training Class for Local Club Leaders.

A very interesting piece of Local leadership is under observation this summer. Unfortunately on account of this division of the Agent's time she does not return to Clark County until after the Annual Report Time, namely December. It also means that she can not assist in the difficulties as they arise, only thru correspondence, thus endangering the success of the experiment.

Each Extension Agent is called upon to organize a minimum of Boys and Girls Clubs in Clark County. Clark County was to have no less than 18 club girls enrolled and two clubs. At the time of the visit of R. G. Foster, in charge of Club Work in Nevada, plans were laid for Girls Club Projects. This project could only be conducted at the close of school and during the summer, the time of the year when the agent was absent from the county. It proved simple



enough to enroll club members, but how to conduct the project was the problem. It at last seemed possible to secure local women as Local Leaders and carry on the club project with the girls during the summer. These women however were untrained in club work and were not qualified to take this responsibility. Sewing was voted on by the women of the four communities in the Moapa valley and a local woman was chosen to represent each community. These women were selected on their ability to organize and lead girls as well as being fairly proficient in needle craft. A Local Leader Training Class was organized consisting of five young women. Demonstrations followed by supervised instruction given in the organization of club articles to be made and reporting of results, were taken up. Five meetings were held at which time the above material was thoroughly presented and the entire program of club work for the club program developed. During the summer months these young women are "passing on" the information and instructions to each of their groups of girls. The same type of training has been given to a group of four Local Leaders in the Virgin Valley in the Canning Club Project. Under the discussion of Girls Club Work which comes later in the report will be enclosed copies of the projects and a fuller description of the organization and hoped for results. As I said before this is an experiment, the results of which could be very fine if there might be a more efficient means of follow-up work, and if they need not be left so entirely "on their own resources."

#### Factors in Determining Program of Work

As a District Agent my time during the year is divided between three large counties, approximately one-third time being given to each county. This means about four months being spent in each of the counties and a definite season of the year being allotted to a county. Clark County has had my services from Dec. 1st to May 12th. This period is quite short considering the extent of the county and the several communities in which work is to be conducted. In order to lessen the number of projects which might be in demand, at the County F.B. meeting last October, the representatives from the various communities were warned that only one project might be adopted by a community. This they were told would make it possible for the agent to work more efficiently with them, than to scatter her energies over several projects.

#### Popular Projects in County

The two most desired projects called for were Nutrition and Clothing. The Mormon families have a large number of children so that clothing them is always an important feature. In fact clothing them is secondary to feeding them. This group of people build their homes and activities around their children, and altho funds are scarce they are interested in doing their best for the children. For this very fundamental reason, Nutrition and Clothing have made the strong appeal. Therefore these two projects dealing with the proper feeding and selection and construction of clothing were adopted as County Wide projects. At the same time the communities represented adopted one or the other of these projects, 4 adopted Nutrition, 6 adopted clothing. Later in the report these two projects are more fully discussed and results recorded.



## The Nutrition Project

The Nutrition Project was adopted by the communities of Las Vegas, St. Thomas, Overton and Bunkerville. This year it dealt almost solely with the nutritional needs of the school children in these several communities. The goals of this project were four, as follows:

1. To determine the present nutritional condition of the school children.
2. To bring as many of the underweight children as possible back to normal.
3. To keep all the other children growing normally.
4. To arouse sufficient interest to make this project a permanent one.

The methods in carrying these goals to completion have been -

1- To weigh and measure all the school children in the eight grades, at the very beginning of the Project. A very fine pair of scales were used, the children weighed with their ordinary clothing on, shoes not being removed, but no wraps allowed to be worn. This provided a very reasonable scale of uniform weighing, since the clothing worn is about the same the year around. The height was also taken of each child. With these two measurements, each child was checked with the table of weights and heights used in Nevada, and the child reported as normal or the per cent underweight.

2- To carry on a "Keep Growing" demonstration in each grade. Last year the Nutrition Project was first introduced in the two communities of Las Vegas and Overton. It was almost too new to hope for the entire cooperation of the schools, parents and children, so that only a few of the most seriously underweight children were selected. We were sufficiently successful in this way to have aroused a county wide interest in this Project, resulting in re-establishing the project in these same two communities as well as introducing it in two additional communities. However we found that better results could be obtained if every child in every grade in the school take part in this game of "keep growing". This competition has insured a much more lasting interest and has meant that not only every child has been benefited, but that those needing it, have become interested along with all of the other schoolmates.

School room charts provided by the Government were placed in every room with the names of children in the room. Following each name was recorded the age, normal weight, height and original weight. Each month as they were re-weighed, the new weight was recorded, either showing a gain or loss according to the efforts of the child. A keen rivalry has existed through out the year to see who might make the greatest gains. To further encourage interest and as a mark of merit in making gains, colored stars have been awarded.

Blue stars have been placed opposite the name of the boy or girl reaching his or her normal weight.

Gold stars have been placed opposite the name of the boy or girl making the greatest gain in his or her room for the month.



Red stars have been placed opposite the names of the girl and boy making the greatest gains in the school for the month.

In the community of Bunkerville, the Parent Teachers Association raised a small fund to buy simple, inexpensive prizes to be awarded each month to the boy and girl making the greatest gains in the school.

This project is by far the most interesting as well as being the most needed and beneficial of the many Extension Projects. Children in all parts of the State and particularly in Clark County have bad food habits. Too much cheap candy is consumed, too much piece-meal eating is indulged in and too little of the consumption of the wholesome foods. A great variety of vegetables are available all over the county and yet prior to this year very few children were eating them. Very little cooked cereal was being consumed, but outside of the one community of Las Vegas milk was widely used. It is in fact a main part of the meal, supplemented with bread and potatoes.

Both Miss Stilwell, who is our Nutrition Specialist and myself are becoming well known throughout the county as the ladies who have the children drink milk and eat mush. Parents are pleased with the effect which we have had on the children in getting them to eat more wisely and wholesomely, as they find feeding the family simplified. One father reported to us that he paid quite dearly but willingly as a result of our teachings. His little daughter returned home after our first visit with the information that she was to eat as big a dish of cooked mush as her dad did every morning. The next morning she consumed a dish as large as her father's. The following morning, having slipped word to the mother, dad's dish was quite a bit larger. Daughter appeared shortly afterwards with as large a dish. This rivalry continued for a morning or so until the father had increased his daily consumption and found the child sincere in her efforts.

3- The third step in conducting the Nutrition Project in Clark County has been to hold at least two public meetings to arouse interest in this demonstration and to show results. The value of this project could not be permanent unless we were able to arouse interest of the school people and people of the communities including parents. To do this public meetings have been held in all of the four localities where this project was adopted and large audiences have been reached.

This has been one of the projects where we have met with success in our Project Leadership. A local woman in each community has given her time in taking direct charge of the monthly re-weighing of the school children. She has been assisted by the other member of the committee, one of the school teachers. The duties as outlined for these leaders and which have been very successfully performed are:

1. To help in the initial weighing and measuring.
2. To help in the monthly reweighing and charting of results.
3. To help make out a monthly progress report to the State Extension Office.
4. To arrange for the two publicity meetings.

Following is a tabulation of the Nutrition Project showing the conditions found in the communities at the time of the organization of the project and the conditions at the close. One factor might be taken in consideration of the final reports. The climate is ideal for development during the late fall, winter and early spring, but the weather becomes extremely hot during the latter part of spring and summer months.



The last month of school, the losses in weight were very apparent, thus bringing down a very good record for the other three months.

~ L

Community	No. examined	% Normal	% slightly	% seriously	% dangerous
Las Vegas	356	22	30	20	26
Overton	129	27	31	15	27
St. Thomas	58	45	21	11	23
Bunkerville	43	30	28	20.5	20.5

Results after four months of Nutrition Work

Community	No. examined	% Normal	% slightly	% seriously	% dangerous
Las Vegas	393	33.5	31.5	13.3	21.7
Overton	117	33.	23.	18.	26
St. Thomas	54	42.7	29.6	12.9	14.7
Bunkerville	90	35.7	24.4	16.6	23.3

AMERICAN BOND

at least, by the







## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Division and U. S. Department  
of Agriculture Cooperating  
STATE OF NEVADA

## Nutrition PROJECT OUTLINE

Bunkerville

(Community)

Clark

(County)

Mrs. Mary E. Leavitt

(Leader)

Time Dec. 1922

to June 1923

Goal

1. To determine present nutritional condition of School children.
2. To bring as many of the underweight children as possible back to normal.
3. To keep <sup>(State very briefly)</sup> all the other children growing normally.
4. Arouse sufficient interest in the community to make this project permanent.

Project Method

1. Weigh and measure all school children in 8 grades.
2. Carry on a "Keep Growing" <sup>(Big demonstration in each grade)</sup> demonstration in each grade.
3. Hold at least two public meetings to arouse interest in this demonstration and to show results.

(Mrs. Mary E. Leavitt)

Leader Will

1. Help in the initial weighing and measuring.
2. Help in monthly reweighing.
3. Give out stars and achievement awards.
4. Report results to Relief Society.
5. Arrange for at least two publicity meetings.

(Miss Stilwell)

Agent Will

1. Assist in initial weighing and measuring.
2. Give out required health and diet rules.
3. Make at least two follow-up visits, one of which shall be the final achievement day for publicity purposes.

(Miss Barker)

1. Make a monthly follow-up visit.
2. Reweigh children and give health talks before school and relief societies.

(School)

Others Will

1. Assist in initial examination and monthly reweighing.
2. Help arouse interest through demonstration charts, pictures, etc. to be made by school children.
3. Help in making monthly report to State Office.
4. Help in making final reports.
5. Help in holding at least two publicity meetings one of which shall be the final "Achievement Day".
6. Place results before Board of Education for their comparison as to their making the work a permanent part of the school program.

(Parent-Teachers Association)

1. Furnish prizes for the work.
2. Give publicity through meetings, etc.
3. Strive to get cooperation of homes.
4. Study results with an aim of making the work permanent.

Signed: .....

Leader.

Agent.



THREE GOLD

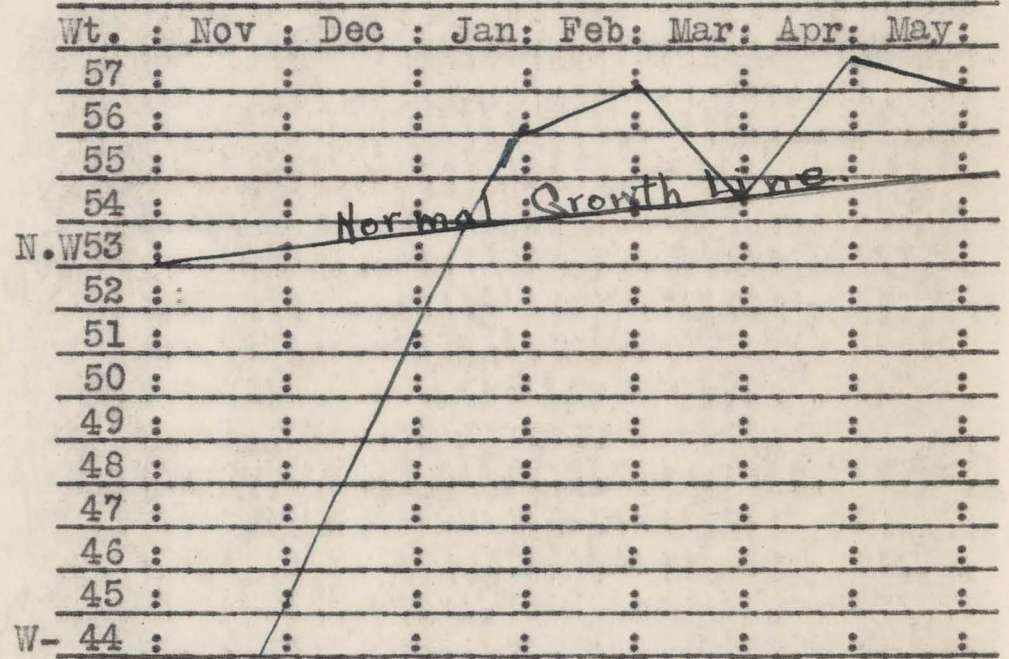


ONE BLUE



Eleanor Syphus -- Age 6 yrs.  
St. Thomas, Nevada

If a Growth Chart had been made for  
Eleanor this is how it would have looked.



A large number of children in Clark County have made some very remarkable gains during the period of supervising their "Gains in Weight". One among them has done unusually well, who is the "little girl in the picture."

A year ago this spring Eleanor was dangerously ill with pneumonia, and her recovery was very slow. During the summer months she found it difficult to regain her sturdiness on account of excessive heat. At the beginning of school her parents thought her strong enough, if not sturdy enough to enter school. This is how we happened to have Eleanor as one of our "underweight children."

Novemeber when we first interested the St. Thomas Community in a checking up of the physical condition of their school children, Eleanor was six years old and  $48\frac{1}{2}$  inches tall. Her weight at this time was only 44 pounds while her normal weight was 53 pounds. She among the other 16 children in the schoolroom was told by Miss Stilwell in a most convincing manner, to drink a quart of milk every day, as well as eating a big dish of cooked mush every morning and two vegetables daily. Eleanor did not like milk, but her mother, Mrs. Ed. Syphus, knowing that she needed it and placing confidence in this simple but reasonable diet prescribed, insisted upon this daily consumption.



December first the children were reweighed. Eleanor had gained from 44 pounds to 50 pounds. On the first of January she jumped from 50 pounds to 56 pounds. This quart of milk was still disliked but insisted upon. She had now made her gain to normal and rebuilt her system. The next month's gain was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, showing now a reserve of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to grow on. In March Eleanor contracted a bad cold and dropped to  $55\frac{3}{4}$  pounds but in the next month gained back to  $57\frac{1}{4}$ , where she has since remained.

This picture shows a sturdy, barefoot girl, but can not show the lovely head of shiny golden hair, the snapping black eyes and the two rosy cheeks which go with a sound, well built and beautiful body. Eleanor is a "shining" illustration of the value of

One quart of milk a day  
As big a dish of cooked mush as Dad's, every morning  
Two green vegetables every day.

As explained in the discussion of the development of the "Keep Growing" Demonstration in the schools, Blue and Gold stars were granted this child. For three months in succession she was awarded the Gold Star the recognition for making the greatest gain in her class. At the end of the second month she had gained the 9 pounds which made her Normal and was awarded the Blue Star.







## REPORT OF WORK DONE BY CLOTHING PROJECT MEMBERS

## Guide Pattern

No. Made	Garments Made	Cost of Garment	Value of Garment
Elsie Jorgensen	1 house apron	\$1.20	\$4.00
Mrs. Jorgensen	1 gingham dress	1.35	6.00
Mrs. Lyman	1 jumper dress	1.85	5.00
Mrs. Ellare Reber	1 gingham dress	1.20	6.00

Ellare Reber  
Clothing Project Leader  
Logandale, Nevada

## REPORT OF WORK DONE BY CLOTHING PROJECT MEMBERS

## Sewing Machine Attachments

Attachments Used	Garments Made	Cost of Garments	Value of Garments
Ruffler	Baby Bonnet	.15	.60
"	Childs Dress	.30	2.00
"	" "	.40	2.00
Tucker	Under Skirt	.20	1.20
Hemmer	Scarf	.75	2.00

Mrs. Ellare Reber  
Clothing Project Leader  
Logandale, Nevada

## REPORT OF WORK DONE BY CLOTHING PROJECT MEMBERS

## Decorative Stitches

No. used:	Types of Garments	Cost of Garments	Value of Garments
1	Baby dress	.40	1.50
2	" "	.60	3.20
1	Child's dress	.80	3.50
1	" "	.40	2.50
1	" "	.40	2.50
1	Girls Dress	1.00	3.50
1	Child's dress	.40	2.00
1	Woman's dress	1.50	5.00
1	Woman's Dress	2.00	7.00
1	Girl's Dress	1.20	5.00
1	Child's Dress	.40	2.00

Complete Sample Book of Decorative Stitches made by Project Leader for Community use.

Mrs. Ellare Reber  
Clothing Project Leader, Logandale.



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

Clothing PROJECT OUTLINE

Logandale

(Community)

Clark

(County)

Mrs. Albin Reber

(Leader)

Time December 20 to May 12, 1923

Goal To establish better methods and greater efficiency in clothing construction.  
 (State very briefly)

Project Method

1. Group meeting to be held once a month
2. Demonstrations to be given by Agent at time of visit.  
(Brief description of demonstrations, lectures, etc.)
3. Methods to be applied by women between visits of Agent.

Leader Will

1. Notify cooperators of the time and place for each meeting.
2. Collect and summarize reports of project members for each meeting
3. Will file records with the District Agent.

Agent Will

1. Present the necessary subject matter at each meeting.
2. Will demonstrate
  - Construction of Paper Tape Dress Form
  - Modification and use of Commercial Patterns
  - Construction of Guide Pattern
  - Use of sewing Machine attachments
  - Decorative Stitches
  - Special Clothing Problems

Others Will

1. State Extension Office will prove subject matter.

Signed: Mrs. Albin Reber (Ellare)  
 Leader.

Miss Leah Barker

Agent.



## Boy's and Girl's Club Work

### CLOTHING CLUB PROJECT

February of this year, Robert G. Foster, Assistant Director and in charge of Boy's and Girl's Club Work in Nevada, visited Clark County for the purpose of organizing club groups with boys and girls. The 9th of February, the County Agent, Mr. Foster and myself visited the Moapa Valley to meet with a committee of school and Farm Bureau people. The meeting was for the purpose of explaining the plans of club organization with the boys and girls of that valley. After a joint meeting of discussion, the men and women met separately to discuss the feasible projects and best means of organization. The mothers desired this type of work for their girls during the summer months. Nothing could be done during the school year as the girls were already busy but in the summer months this organization would provide busy work for them.

With four small communities within a radius of 18 miles it was thought advisable to organize a valley wide club including the girls of Logandale, Kaolin, Overton and St. Thomas. One large club would be organized with officers from each community and uniform club requirements and club project. Each individual community however would have its own Local leader and project work conducted separate from the other communities. This provided smaller groups which are easier to handle and capable of doing a better quality of work but all fulfilling the same requirements. No doubt the sense of competition and friendly rivalry which exists between all small communities will arouse an interest not otherwise possible.

The clothing work was selected by these mothers as the most practical project for the valley. With Mr. Foster's assistance club clothing requirements and an outlined procedure for conducting the project were outlined and recommended for adoption. At a later meeting this was adopted and club enrollment cards were distributed. With the assistance of the Smith Hughes Home Economics Teacher at Overton, a clothing project was outlined, best fitting Moapa valley conditions. Under the plan for Valley wide Organization, we were to include girls between the ages of 10-18 years of age. This meant two distinct groups of girls, 10-14 and 14-18. In the outlined project two distinct sets of clothing requirements were drawn up, a simpler project for the younger girls while a more mature project was outlined for the older group. On the following pages are the General Rules for Club Work as drawn up and the Clothing Project Outlines for the Club Groups.

On February 18th a joint meeting of the prospective Club members from the several communities was held at Overton. 16 girls were present and 4 local leaders. The plans for the club were explained to the girls and the Club organized with the following club name and officers.

Name of Club	-	Moapa Valley Sewing Club
President	-	Alta Sprague, Kaolin
Vice President	-	Lola Mc Donald, Overton
Sec'y- Treas	-	Inez Gibson, St. Thomas



As I explained earlier in this Narrative Report, by conducting the club work during the summer months, I as the District Agent would not be able to be present to assist or direct the project. In order that this project might be organized it was planned to select a Local leader from each community, capable of directing girls and more or less proficient in sewing, and training them to take charge of this club project.

In the time that remained from March 1st to May 12th I met the five Local Leaders, and at definite training classes gave them the complete work required for the girls themselves.

At these five meetings which I was able to hold, these women were trained in the scoring of the completed articles, in the keeping of a record of their sewing work, time spent on the construction of the article and cost of article. In addition to this they made under my direction one each of all of the required articles for both groups of girls. These articles will be used as samples to display to the club girls. We have found that the girls are more interested in making an attractive article they see made up as well as benefiting their leaders. They have the article before them so that they may refer to it at any time a question arises regarding its making.

#### CANNING CLUB WORK

At an evening meeting in Bunkerville, a community in the Virgin valley, Mr. Foster discussed the plans for organizing club work with the Boys and Girls. At this time the mothers asked for this organization for their girls. The Club Project desired was Canning, for the girls of the two communities of Bunkerville and Mesquite.

By the time of my next meeting with these communities, Local leaders were selected and girls enrolled. Two leaders were appointed from each community and a total of 13 girls met me at a joint meeting held at Mesquite, March 17th. The club work was explained to the girls and the club organized. The name selected here was the Virgin Valley Canning Club while the officers were the following:

President	- Daisy Leavitt, Bunkerville
Vice Pres.	- Lalla Wittwer, Bunkerville
Secy-Treas.	- Anna Potter, Mesquite.

This club project was also to be conducted through the summer, so was left in the hands of local leaders. The training of these four leaders was similar to those in the Clothing Project. At two training meetings, these young women were thoroughly instructed in the canning of vegetables. No fruits were available at this time. The One Period Cold Pack Method was demonstrated with the use of root vegetables, beets and carrots, and leafy vegetables, spinach and asparagus.

On following pages are the general rules for the Canning Club Project and an Outline of the Project.

These two projects will be conducted through the summer months, two meetings a month being held. At the close of Sept. the projects are to be complete and the reports filed with the County Extension Office. At the same time Corn Clubs were organized with boys in both Moapa and Virgin valleys, this project to be completed by early October. On the completion of the Club Projects Valley Wide Exhibits are to be held and awards given for excellence of work and product.



GENERAL RULES FOR CLOTHING CLUB WORK

1. All demonstrators who take part in the clothing club project be required to carry out the following rules of the club:
  - A. Size of Project will be determined as follows:
    1. Girls of the 5th and 6th, minimum 3 articles: 40 hours of home work
    2. Girls of the 7th and 8th, minimum 4 articles: 60 hours of home work
  - B. Record, each member will keep a record of receipts, expenditures, labor and other items in connection with the work.
  - C. Exhibit. Each member will make an exhibit at close of project.
    1. 1st group, 3 articles
    2. 2nd group, 4 articles
  - D. Award and Premiums In awarding prizes
    1. Ribbons to first and second best exhibit in each class.
  - E. Basis of Awards As a basis of giving above prizes the following basis of award will be
    - 35 1. Final report of work and story.
      - (a) consist of articles made
      - (b) expenses
      - (c) labor
      - (d) written account of work

( This report to be given to the County Extension Agents at least five days before the exhibit.)

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| <u>40</u> | 2. Exhibit    |
| <u>25</u> | 3. Home Work. |

CLOTHING DEMONSTRATION

Problem I

- A. Stove Holder  
Tea Towel
- B. Handkerchief  
Dresser Scarf

Problem III

- A. Darning Stockings
- B. Patching, Hemmed Patch  
Overhand Patch

A. 40 Hours Home Work

Problem II

- A. Sewing Apron  
Sewing Bag
- B. Simple Undergarment  
Simple Outergarment

Problem IV

- B. Inventory of Season's Clothing

B. 60 Hours Home Work



Home Work - All Girls

- 1st period of two weeks  
Keep clothes pressed and brushed
- 2nd period  
Mend rips and tears in clothing
- 3rd period  
Darn holes in stockings and strengthen worn places promptly
- 4th period  
Sew on buttons, hooks and eyes or snaps
- 5th period  
Polish shoes often to preserve the surface and give a good appearance.

GENERAL RULES FOR CANNING CLUB WORK

1. All demonstrators who take part in the Canning Project will be required to carry out the following rules of the club:-
  - A. Size of Project will be as follows:  
25 jars (pints or quarts) of fruits and vegetables, including at least 1 berry; 2 soft fruits; 1 hard fruit; 1 root vegetable; 40 hours Home work
  - B. Record: Each member will keep a record of receipts, expenditures, labor and other items in connection with the work.
  - C. Exhibit: Each member will make an exhibit at close of project. At least 6 jars of different products.
  - D. Awards and Premiums In awarding of prizes
    1. Ribbons to first and second best exhibit in each class.
  - E. Basis of Awards: As a basis of giving the above prizes the following will be used:
 

1. Final report of work and story	<u>35</u>
a. Consist of articles made	
b. Expenses	
c. Labor	
d. Written account of work	

(This report is to be given to the County Extension Agents at least five days before the Exhibit)

2. Exhibit	<u>40</u>
3. Home Work	<u>25</u>

CANNING DEMONSTRATION NO. I

(40 hours Home Work required)

This demonstration is beginning work suitable to girls who have not had any canning. The requirements are: 25 jars (pints or quarts), including at least,

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1 berry       | 1 root vegetable (carrots, turnips, beets) |
| 2 soft fruits | 1 tomatoes                                 |
| 1 hard fruit  | 1 pot vegetables (peas and beans)          |

An exhibit of at least six jars of different products shall be shown at a local or County exhibit.



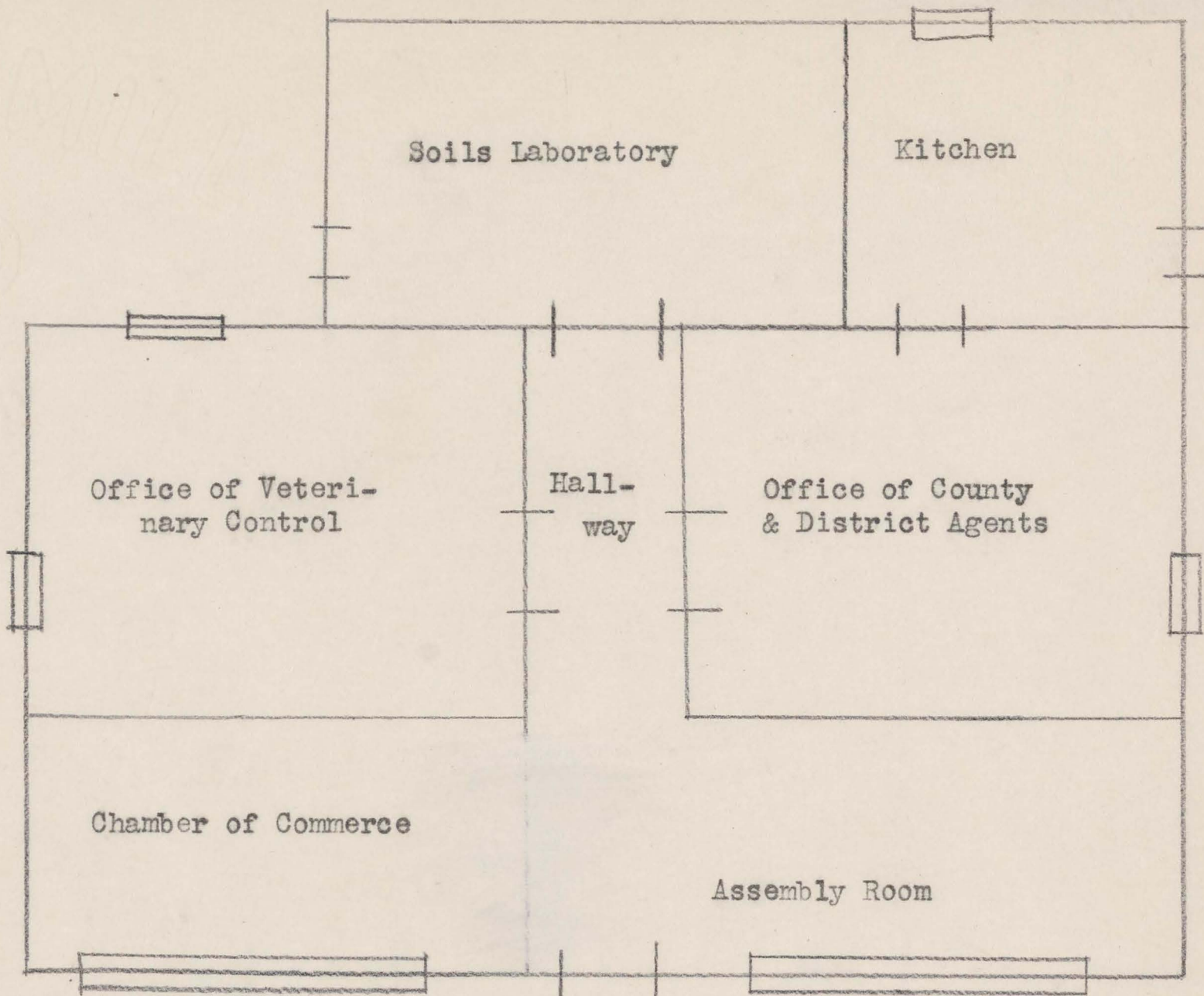
HOME FURNISHINGS

There has been no project of this nature adopted in Clark County, but two pieces of Remodeling Work in buildings has been done in which I have been able to lend assistance. One of these has been in Remodeling the Kitchenette in connection with the Farm Bureau office in Las Vegas. This building originally owned by the Southern Nevada Agricultural Board consisted of a large Assembly room, two small offices, a soils laboratory, and a cooking laboratory. In the last few years the latter has served only as a store room. At the last State Legislature this property was turned over to the County Farm Bureaus of Lincoln and Clark counties and funds have been leased to remodel the entire building. Up to the present this kitchenette has been the only room to be cleared and remodeled. A sink and built in cabinet were already in the room, the extent of the remodeling has been in replacing a broken window pane, cupboard glass door and repainting part of the walls, cupboard and floor. The kitchen is painted white, the floor a battle-ship grey. To relieve the white and introduce a bit of color, yellow and white checked gingham curtains and table cover have been placed at the window and door and on the table. We now have a most attractive kitchen laboratory where experimental work can be done. At a little later date an oil stove with oven will be added to the present equipment.

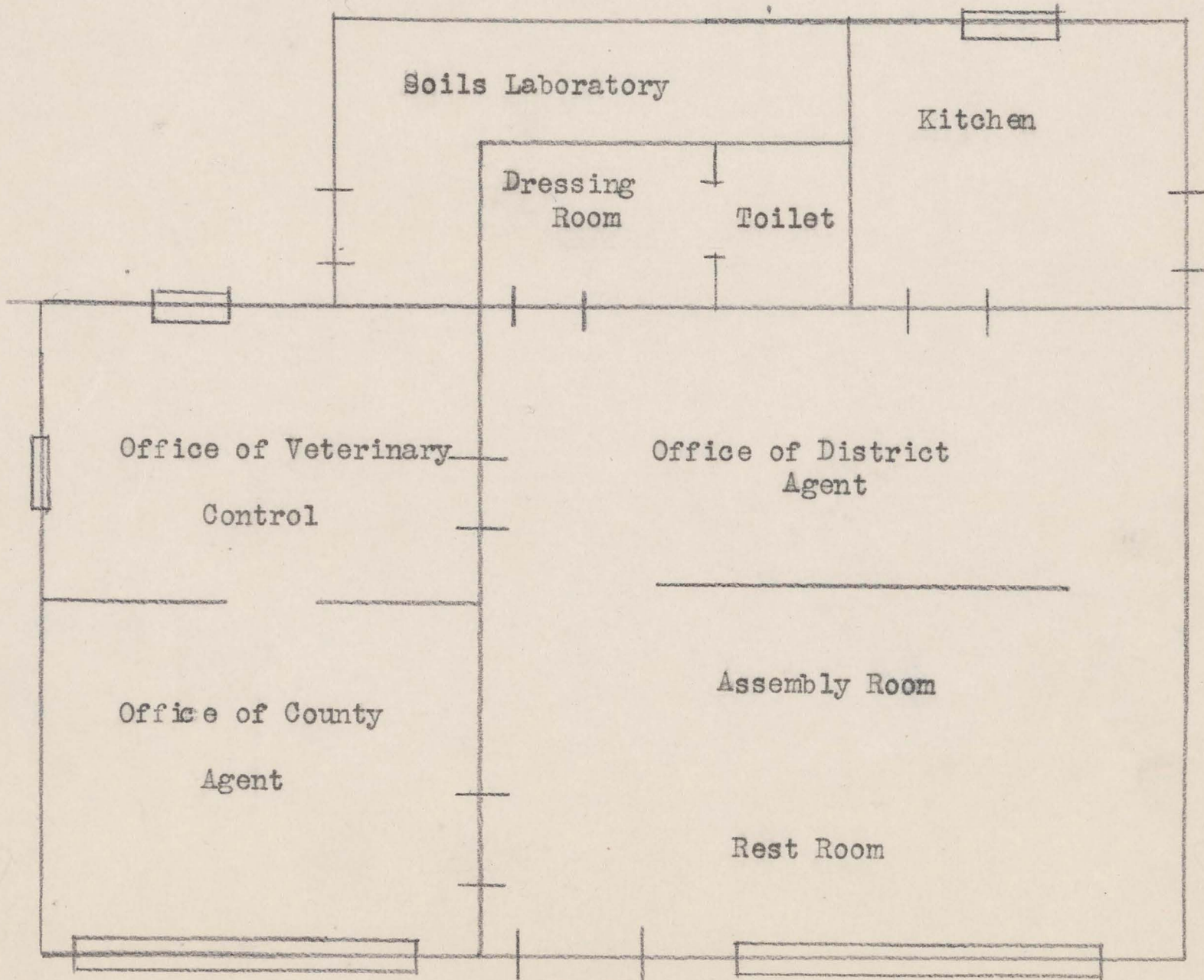
As I said before the entire building is to be remodeled. The diagrams enclosed show the arrangements of the building now and the proposed changes. Las Vegas is a flourishing railroad community of about 3500 people. With the plans for the building of the Boulder Canyon Dam, this community is growing rapidly. It is the railroad and shopping center for all of the outlying communities in the county, and for a town its size should have a rest room for the use of out of town women with children. At present there is nothing of this sort and it is quite an expense for these women to come into town for even a day's shopping as they must go to the expense of renting a room at a hotel for a day. Space in this Farm Bureau Building is to be fitted up as a reading and rest room. A part of the space allotted for the Home Demonstration Activities can be satisfactorily used for this, not only proving of value to the outside women, but getting them in the habit of coming to this office.

Another bit of Remodeling work has been done by one of the Las Vegas women. This woman is a widow of considerable means who believes in investing her money in real estate. She already owns a number of houses and lots. This last winter she grew tired of her home as it stood and wished to make some changes in it. Calling at my office one day I was able to give her literature relative to house planning and home decorating. Resulting from these she remodeled her home, by turning the porch into a sun parlor. This is a most attractive room now, adding a great deal to the attractiveness of the house. From this bit of building she decided to build on the adjoining lot, having secured suggestions from the bungalow plans I had been able to give her. She has built herself a \$2440.00 home, into which she has since moved and rented the remodeled home from which she is securing a monthly rental. The remodeling on the other house has cost her approximately \$225.00.





As the Building now is



Farm Bureau Office as planned.



## OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is with regret that I am leaving the Extension Department and particularly the many opportunities waiting an Extension Agent in Clark County. I may have been a little sever in my discussions of the possibilities of Farm Bureau Organization in rural communities of the county, but there is a big future for Extension work thru out the county. I don't feel that I have been able to do any more than another agent could have done, in winning a most friendly feeling from all the women in the Clark County communities. A most friendly feeling exists as I leave this county, which promises for even greater success another year. I regret as well as the women that the work with them must stop for approximately 8 months or until the first of next year.

This district of three counties is entirely to large for one agent to cover with any degree of satisfaction, to say nothing of the impracticability of success as the Extension Work grows through the Farm Bureau Organization. The projects must be dropped under the present arrangement at the time the Agent leaves the County, since there can be no adequate follow-up work done. No stenographic help is available in either of the two counties, permitting of follow-up work through correspondence. It is impossible for the Agent to take charge of this necessary correspondence along with her activities in the county in which she might be working.

A full time woman agent could be employed in this county and kept as busy as the full time County Agent at present employed. There are so many things to be done with the women of these communities, it is a grave injustice that such a very short time can be given them. No sooner are the women interested, keenly alive to what can be done for them and just at the point where they are taking hold, when the Agent must leave and the work dropped. Miss Madge Reese of the Washington office spent a week in this county covering a large part of the rural section, and was able to realize the stupendous task confronting the Extension Department in trying to put projects across, under the present conditions. Not only is the time short but the distances are so great that fully a third of the agent's time is spent in travel between the communities.

Since March I have had the use of a car. Prior to this time I have depended entirely on the County Agent to take me to and from the various communities. We have had to plan our work carefully so as to both be able to visit the communities at the same time. Instead of planning our programs to best suit the communities, they have had to be planned to best suit us. In March however, the District purchased an Essex Coupe for my use and since this time, I have been able to increase the efficiency of my work immeasurably/



## LINCOLN COUNTY NARRATIVE REPORT.

## DISTRICT FAIR WORK

I have spent only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  months in Lincoln County this year. Owing to the seasonal division of my time as District Agent, I am to be in the county 4 months of May and June and October and November. I was unable to get into the county by the first of May but made it by the 12th of May. At this time plans were being made for a District Fair to be held in October in Las Vegas. Both Lincoln and Clark counties are to feature exhibits in this Fair, so I have spent the greater part of my time organizing the Lincoln County Communities for the Fair Program. In company with the Fair Board, I toured the County explaining the Women's Dep't of the Fair, the various divisions of the Department and secured the appointment of committees. These committees consisted of a woman representative for each of the several divisions. The Women's Dept. includes two large divisions, Domestic Arts and Domestic Sciences. Under each of these divisions are sub-divisions as follows:

## Domestic Arts

1. Household sewing
2. Handicrafts
3. Home Decorations
4. Demonstration Activities

## Domestic Science

1. Canning
2. Cooking and Baking
3. Home Conveniences
4. Demonstration Activities

Each committee woman between now and Fair time is to canvass her community to secure exhibits in her department. At the time of the Fair she assumes the responsibility of collecting these exhibits and shipping them to Las Vegas.

OTHER ACTIVITIESCanning

The canning exhibits will be a prominent part of the women's exhibits. A number of questions have been asked relative to the packing of the produce for exhibit and the best canning processes. In answer to these questions I gave a canning demonstration in each of the three communities. In Alamo meat and root vegetables were canned, twelve chickens alone being canned. In Hiko, the canning of beets and beet greens was demonstrated, while in Panaca, Carrots were demonstrated.

Club Work

Along with the women, I have been interesting the girls in planning exhibits for the Fair. The club girls of Lincoln County have done some very good club work and are active as club members. They are planning to make three articles apiece this summer to be sent with the Women's displays from their communities. Among the entries under the household sewing division is being given a 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize to the best three articles entered by a girl under 16 years of age.



Last year three club groups were organized in this county. One of these at Alamo, continued to carry on the club work throughout the winter. Two Local leaders were secured who met with the club every month. With my return in May 1923, I found the project completed and the articles on exhibit for my benefit. A total of five sewing bags, 9 hand towels, 12 aprons, 6 dresses and 3 stove holders had been made, valued at \$54.05.

I have met with each of these three clubs once on my return to the county starting them on dish towels, bags and aprons. At Alamo 4 dish towels were made, costing 25¢ apiece, 2 bags made costing 30¢ apiece and 2 aprons at 50¢ each. I had told these girls that I would buy these articles from them if they would make them nicely. I purchased these when completed paying 50¢ each for the towels, 55¢ for the bags and \$1.50 for the aprons.

Between the dates June 11th-16th, Miss Stilwell visited Lincoln County for the purpose of meeting and becoming acquainted with the women of the county. Meetings were held for her at Alamo, Hiko, Pioche and Ursine at which time she was able to discuss with them the policies of the women's work for the coming year. At Ursine a picnic lunch was served. This is a cattle community, a little settlement of about 10 families. The men were all away on a Round-up so that the women were able to club to-gether and serve a big dinner. Each woman contributed part of the lunch and at noon a big table was set in the meeting house. The lunch consisted of fried, roasted and boiled chicken, potato and egg salad, pickles, bread and butter, lemon pies and an assortment of cake. Following the lunch, games were played, led by Miss Stilwell, and sewing enjoyed the remainder of the afternoon. Both Miss Stilwell and myself enjoyed one of the most delightful afternoons in our Extension Experience.

The remainder of the month has been spent in getting out my Annual Statistical and Narrative Report, prior to my resignation on June 30th.





## OUTLOOK AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lincoln County has been possibly the most popular of the three counties I have visited in my district. I found an unusually friendly attitude on my first visit to this county last year, and on my return this year have found an even warmer reception. It is most pleasing to realize that these communities regret my leaving, but I leave knowing that the new Agent will be most cordially received. This new agent will find these several communities ready to begin work immediately on her arrival. Three of the communities have strong Home Makers Clubs, an agency already to work with her. The three other communities are organized through the Parent Teachers Association and Mormon Church Organization to permit of immediate cooperation. Women's work has been a most popular part of the Extension and Farm Bureau Work in this county, and there will be no cause for delay in establishing any of the projects.

## Suggestive Program of Work for Next Year.

The communities of Panaca, Alamo and Hiko have adopted the Home Convenience Project for this fall. Alamo, in addition, has adopted the club project for its girls.

Ursine will undoubtedly adopt the Community Recreation Project, since this is one of the greatest needs in this small and somewhat isolated community.

Pioche, a mining town, has adopted the Nutrition Project for this coming year along with Panaca and Caliente in which it was conducted this last year.