

VIRGINIA

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

HOME DEMONSTRATION LEADER

ANNUAL REPORT

1935

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

VIRGINIA

1935

Maude E. Wallace
State Home Demonstration Agent



This is a combined report of activities in Home Demonstration work as supervised by the State Home Demonstration Agent, the four District Home Demonstration Agents (white) and the one District Home Demonstration Agent (negro) for the past year.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

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STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

	Wallace	Hughes	Ricks	Burke	Slocum	Davis	Jenkins
Days in Field	134½	124	189½	179½	226	172	107
Days in Office	163½	167	88	104	71	93½	130
Visits to Home Demonstration Agents	67	62	69	129	125	124	46
Different H. D. Agents Visited	45	41	8	21	11	17	6
Visits to Farm Agents	4	11		11	10	17	29
Visits to Counties Without Agents	7		30	29	26	33	5
Extension Committee Meetings	28	22	22	42	22	36	22
Attendance	162	282	348	735	409	656	60
Other Meetings	132	50	87	96	167	70	73
Attendance	23,936	12,459	13,540	12,514	21,591	5,092	11,377
Demonstrations Visited	24		1	15	22	8	13
Exhibits Judged	7	7	10	16	8	9	8
Boards of Supervisors Met	9		7	5	7	8	3
Short Courses and Camps Attended	4	8	2	5	2	8	8
Letters Written	4,425	1518	601	1566	1606	977	513
Circular Letters Prepared	84	21	27	53	14	40	36
Circular Letters Sent Out	10,765	1650	529	2143	764	534	218
Radio Talks Given	4	10	8			1	
News Articles Prepared	18	50	15	28		4	
Miles Traveled by Automobile and Rail	28,735	17,740	119,418	19,324	19,016	14,033	9,640

Home demonstration work in Virginia in the year 1935 has been gradually getting back to a more normal situation after having felt for several years the effects of the various emergency programs. Some of these programs had favorable and others unfavorable effects. One particularly noticeable result has been the enlarging and vitalizing of the home demonstration program. Home demonstration workers, rising to answer emergency needs, have won new recognition for the work. These new activities put the agents in touch with groups which had not heretofore been reached. The very practical help they were able to give, in answer to the many demands, has made new friends for the work. Another effect is that through this emergency work the executive ability of the agent has been developed even further. The past few years experience gave the people in the counties a better opportunity to recognize the capabilities of the home demonstration agent. In other words, it seems that home demonstration work has been popularized and the public confidence in it has been increased.

Many of the emergency programs were really parts of our regular extension program and certain favorable publicity has been given to this fact.

This leads us to the fact that the regular program with women and girls has been maintained and strengthened. This is shown by an increased enrollment in both the adult and junior programs.

Continue

I. SCOPE OF WORK

The Virginia home demonstration program includes work with both whites and negroes. During 1935 work was conducted with whites in forty counties for a period of twelve months, in one county for seven and in four counties for five months. Work with negroes has been conducted in six counties for twelve months. The district agents made contacts with whites in twenty-five other counties and with negroes in fifteen counties.

At present forty-five counties are regularly organized for work with whites and six for work with negroes. Local appropriations for the support of the work are made in all of these counties.

II. PERSONNEL AND DUTIES

The staff for home demonstration work is comprised of one administrator, five supervisors, four full-time and one part-time subject matter specialists, forty-five county home demonstration agents and six assistants for whites; and six agents for negroes.

The State Home Demonstration Agent is the administrator, and directs the work in the State. She spends much of her time in visiting counties for special county-wide events, and to study conditions in order to keep in close touch with the situation in the State. She renders assistance in securing financial support in the counties, planning the

work and meeting unusual or trying situations. The State Home Demonstration Agent also works in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies. Much of her time this year was given to the rehabilitation program, selecting the personnel, developing plans and policies and determining relationships between rehabilitation and the regular extension workers.

Another important phase of her work is studying the home demonstration program in other States, and maintaining a close contact with the United States Department of Agriculture, in order to keep the work in Virginia in line with the approved methods and recent trends in the field of home-economics extension.

The five supervisors are the four district agents for work with whites and one with negroes. The former have direct supervision of the organized counties of their respective districts, and contact in the others, enabling them to render all possible service and to build up a sentiment for home demonstration work. Their duties are of a strictly supervisory nature. They assist in program building, study the points of strength and weakness in the agents, and guide them in their development, inspect the office organization and records, study the program of work from time to time and help make needed adjustments, assist the agents with subject matter and in any other way that may further the interests of the work. In addition to these duties, they are responsible for securing local appropriations and helping the agents maintain friendly relations

with county officials and other individuals and organizations in their counties.

The district agent for negroes works in the six counties organized for negro work, and such others as she is able to reach. Obviously, her work is in the sections of the State having a large negro population. Her duties are identical with those of the other district agents.

The full-time subject-matter specialists are the State Girls' Club Agent, and the home economics specialists in clothing, food, and nutrition, and home improvement. The part time member of the staff is a specialist in landscape gardening. In addition to these, specialists from the agricultural engineering, vegetable gardening, animal husbandry and dairy departments cooperate with the home demonstration department in its extension program.

The State Girls' Club Agent is an assistant to the State Agent and is in charge of the girls' 4-H club work. Her chief duty is the development of a club organization and program that will meet the needs in the State and enrich the lives of rural girls. In doing this, she serves in an advisory capacity, working with the specialists on their subject matter and directly with the agents and district agents to strengthen the organization and club program in their respective counties. She visits counties in all sections of the State to keep in touch with

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both state-wide and local needs and to assist with leader training and organization problems.

The specialists are responsible for the preparation of subject matter in their respective fields for both adult and juniors. In addition to planning general material, they assist individual agents in adapting this material to fit local needs. Practically all of the specialist's time, in the field, is given to training local leaders. They sometimes give demonstrations in unorganized counties selected by the district agents as a means of building up interest in home demonstration work. Fifteen such demonstrations were given in 1935. The work of the specialist in landscape gardening does not conform to this plan so strictly as do the others since the nature of her program demands more time with individual demonstrations in the various counties.

(The forty-five home demonstration agents are directors of ^{8 counties} home demonstration work in their respective counties.) Five of the six assistant agents are really agents in training and are serving as assistants in order to gain experience before being placed as home demonstration agents. It is the State policy to keep such assistants at all times in order to be able to fill vacancies occurring from time to time, to be prepared for work in new counties and to meet emergencies requiring substitutes. Eight such assistants have been placed in counties as agents during the past year. Albemarle county has a full time assistant who is in charge of the girls' 4-H club work.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT OF COUNTY WORK

Virginia is a state of varied activities and widely divergent agricultural interests, all of which affect the determining and carrying forward of the home demonstration program. Detailed description is given in 1934 report, pages 5 and 6.

For supervision the state is divided into four districts as shown by the accompanying map.

The financial situation in the state was somewhat better than in 1934. The burden of pressing debts was somewhat relieved through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and people turned their attention to the much needed replacement of clothing, household furnishings and repairs. This was foreseen, and the home demonstration programs in the counties had been planned to stimulate and further those activities.

The Farm Housing Survey made in 1934 showed an urgent need of better housing conditions throughout the state. Each county, therefore, included a campaign for some special phase of home improvement in its 1935 program. These followed such lines as home sanitation with special emphasis on screening and toilet facilities, storage facilities, and general household repairs.

The various government activities affecting the home made it necessary that the home demonstration program in the counties provide

for the cooperation of the agent and the club members with these activities where so needed.

Since the A. A. A activities continued to make heavy demands on the agricultural agents' time, it was necessary for the home agents to put forth unusual effort on 4-H club work and on strengthening the general extension organization. It was considered highly important that emergency activities not be allowed to undermine the regular long-time program.

During November all counties build their programs for the coming year (For methods see V-c). At the annual agents' meeting in December or January general plans and conditions affecting agriculture and rural life are discussed. This usually is followed by a meeting of the supervisory staff. Following this the State Agent and her assistants develop their supervisory programs for the year. In doing this the points of strength and weaknesses of all agents are considered as well as the individual county programs and general needs and conditions.

IV. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A. Improving the Organization of Home Demonstration Work.

The County advisory boards functioned in all the counties in a better way than ever before for they not only helped in making plans but also in the carrying out of these plans. Thirty counties showed marked improvement in advisory board organization. An attempt was made to have

meetings conducted better, study was put on this point and satisfactory improvement shown in thirty-seven of the counties.

Committee work and more use of the committees have been stressed in all the organized counties. The infantile paralysis epidemic interfered somewhat with the use of committees during the summer time but in the fall they helped greatly with report gathering and plan making.

Each staff member was asked to evaluate her own program. The State Agent feels that by a study of methods and results the program can be analyzed and thus improved.

B. Increasing Efficiency of the Agent.

A study of the division of time in office and field was made by each district supervisor, and in some cases it was recommended that an adjustment be made. The State Agent discussed this matter with each specialist and district supervisor, and an attempt was made to evaluate the time spent in certain functions.

Every agent (45) has been helped to arrange for better organization of her office, and the district agents report that all have made some progress and twenty-four have made marked improvement. All of the agents have been urged to do more professional study and reading. All were furnished suggested lists of books and magazines. Two have planned to leave for study during the coming year and three others are taking correspondence courses.

It has seemed necessary to try to work out methods for more effective circulars and publicity. Each district agent uses a chart of

constructive criticism with each of her agents.

C. Reaching More People Through a Better Adjusted Program.

It was felt that in every county we needed to be able to reach more people and especially more of the marginal class. In every county either new members of this marginal class have been added to clubs or new groups of such people organized in each county. This has been possible through cooperation with relief directors and rehabilitation workers who wanted their clients to have the benefit of home demonstration work.

Not only are the agents interested in reaching more of the marginal people but also more of the younger homemakers. More older girls were reached in thirty counties last year.

D. Using Local Leaders.

Each year new ways are devised by supervisors to make the home demonstration agents more conscious of their responsibility for the finding, the training and the use of local leaders. Local leaders were trained in all forty-five counties. Even in the new counties they seemed to like the idea that there was some definite way in which they could be of help. One very busy agent was able to work with two hundred ninety-two more 4-H club members in 1935 than in 1934 because she used her leaders more and in a more effective way.

E. Cooperating with Other Agencies.

Assistance was given in every county on any relief measures

which touched our program. Help was given in the relief garden program. Much advice and council was given in the setting up and developing of the rehabilitation program. Also in the National Youth Administration work the home demonstration staff helped with a summer training school for workers and in each county the home demonstration agent has contributed advice and help.

V. SUPERVISORY PROBLEMS

A. Relations with Counties.

1. There have been no important changes in county organization during the year.

2. A keener interest in and a deeper responsibility for unorganized counties has been felt by the home demonstration staff.

Special effort has been put forth to reach such counties. This has been done largely by the district agents. The State Agent also has visited unorganized counties and specialists have given demonstrations in such counties, arrangements having been made by the district agent.

3. Work with marginal families has been continued and increased though not to the extent desired. Virginia's large marginal population is one of the most vexing state problems. In addition to the regular home demonstration program, (the agents gave wholehearted cooperation to relief and rehabilitation workers) in reaching this group. (where successful work is done with underprivileged people, the sentiment for home demonstration work in the county is greatly strengthened.)

4. Public meetings, such as achievement days, are used as a means of bringing home demonstration work to the attention of the public.

5. The appropriation for home demonstration work in each county is made by the board of supervisors, the governing board of the county. During 1935 no county appropriation was lost and five new counties were added. In nine counties the local appropriation was increased. Another county has made an appropriation available January 1, 1936. In many cases the board realized the importance of the work and placed the appropriation in the county budget as a routine measure without its being requested at a public meeting. In others a committee from the advisory board for home demonstration work publicly requested the appropriation which was readily granted. In only a few cases was it necessary for the home demonstration organization in the county to throw its full force behind the program and demand that the appropriation be made. This fact indicates a growing sentiment for the work.

It is the policy of the district agents to confer with the members of the board individually prior to the making of the county budget in order to determine the procedure with reference to securing the appropriation. Wherever possible, a public appeal is dispensed with. The next choice is to deal with the board through a small committee of county women. Only where the work is felt to be in danger are large delegations called out. The district agents meet the doubtful boards in their

respective territories. The State Agent assists with this, having met nine boards in 1935, and occasionally, district agents meet boards in territories other than their own.

The state law requires a public hearing after the budget has been published, but usually this is a routine matter.

In seeking appropriations in new counties the district agent attempts to build up a sentiment for the work among the women of the county. This is done through visits, meetings, talks, demonstrations. She confers, also, with individual members of the board of supervisors, other county officials and influential citizens. Finally a group, representing all sections of the county appears before the board to request the appropriation. The district agent goes with them, explains the program and names the terms upon which an agent can be placed in the county. Some local person formally requests that the board make the appropriation. Five new counties appropriated funds this year.

B. Personnel Problems.

1. The selection and employment of home demonstration agents is done by the State Home Demonstration Agent with the help and advice of the district agents. The educational requirement is a bachelor's degree in home economics or its equivalent in training and experience. While there is not any definite requirement as to age, the general policy is to employ only mature workers with some type of experience, usually teaching, which should be helpful to an extension worker. In a few cases young women

have been employed immediately upon their graduation from college. Where this has been done the person in question has been a little older than the average college graduate and has had a background of 4-H club work which specially fitted her for home demonstration work.

Personal interviews are required of applicants before appointments are made. This is considered necessary since the personality plays such an important part in the success of an extension worker.

2. Each newly employed worker is placed in a well-organized county for a period of training with an experienced agent. This provides an opportunity for her to supplement her previous training with practical experience before taking over the responsibility of a county.)

This year the problem of finding suitable workers has been aggravated due to the increased demand for home economics trained workers in other fields, especially under the Resettlement Administration. The State Agent has assisted in finding workers for this organization in addition to securing additional members of her own staff.

3. Funds provided for under the Bankhead-Jones Act were available in September which made possible the employment of additional agents. These new workers were placed as assistants in well organized counties with the plan for them to work a part of the time to become

familiar with the organization and the rest of their time was given to work in an adjoining unorganized county. In some cases the experienced worker was able to devote part of her time to the new county by turning over some of her regular work to the assistant. There are now five assistants working under this plan. Two are to be placed as home demonstration agents in January, one to take the place of an agent who has been granted leave for study and the other in a newly organized county. It is hoped that other new counties will be available early in 1936.

All agents are urged to do as much professional reading as possible. A recommended reading list is prepared by the State office which includes recommendations from all the specialists.

Meetings are held at which specialists bring to the attention of the group developments in their respective fields of work. Each year one or more agents may be granted leave for further study. One is to leave in February and another in July 1936.

The minimum office equipment supplied agents now consists of a desk, typewriter and filing case. In most cases all office equipment is furnished by the extension division. In a few cases, where the agent has her office in a federal building, much of the equipment used belongs to the U. S. Government. In other cases the county has supplied some needed equipment.

No field equipment is supplied the agent. Each agent owns and operates her own car. The agents also personally own their demonstra-

tion equipment. In a very few cases county officials have bought steam pressure cookers.

4. The agents work has been greatly facilitated during the past year by office help supplied through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Thirty-three such helpers worked a total of thirty-nine months during 1935. At present this assistance has been withdrawn, but plans are under way whereby office help, it is hoped, may be secured under the National Youth Administration.

C. Assistance in Determining the County Program.

The home demonstration program in a county is determined by the county organizations fostering the work. These organizations are the advisory board, (described under VII-A.2) for adult work and the 4-H council (described under VII-A.2) for junior work. The State Home Demonstration Agent, her supervisory and subject-matter assistants, and the county home demonstration agents advise and assist the boards in building programs to meet existing needs. Detailed procedure follows:

~~Adult.~~

The adult program consists of a major home economics project for the county to which each club devotes a minimum of six meetings, a county-wide campaign, related to this project, one or more minor projects selected either by the county as a whole or by the clubs individually. In addition to this each club selects one or more community activities, chosen on a basis of local needs. Work in building the program for a given year

is begun in the late summer of the previous year. The subject-matter specialists prepare suggested projects in their respective fields with from six to ten demonstrations in each. These outlines are placed in the hands of all agents in sufficient quantities for one to be given to each local club. In the early fall they are studied by each group and preferences for major project determined. Other community needs and interests are discussed with reference to choice of campaign, minor projects and community enterprise. Early in November an advisory board meeting is held to plan the year's work. (As shown under (VI A.2) All community clubs or groups are represented on this board.

The state or district agent attends the planning meeting in every county. Factual data is presented which should be considered in developing the county programs. The sources of this data are varied and include census reports, information gained through studies made by the Rural Sociology Department and available in bulletins and circulars, organizational status of the county, and tabulated results of the year's work just completed. Following the discussions indicated above, and further study of the specialists suggestions, the major project, campaign and minor projects are chosen by vote of the group. Many clubs included in their programs other than home economics subjects. Music appreciation, drama, and citizenship have been popular on club programs.

Each local club or group develops a detailed program for the year at the first meeting following the advisory board planning day.

Where local conditions and interests make it desirable, individual clubs may choose minors other than those selected for the county as a whole. Community projects are also provided for in framing the local programs. All local programs are thus completed not later than the December meeting.

Another important feature of program development for both adults and juniors is the coordination of the specialists' and agents' plans. After the major project has been selected the specialist concerned visits the county and a conference is held with the agent at which time the original plan for the project is altered as seems wise in order to meet the special needs and interests of the county. At this time, plans for leader training meetings are made. The agent and specialist then agree as to the part each is to play.

Girls.

The program for girls consists of a major home economics project for the county planned on a twelve months basis and a minor project in either canning or gardening. The poultry project is also planned on a yearly basis and may be taken separately or with other projects. For the younger girls (below sixteen years of age) there are three home economics projects, each embracing two years work. For the older girls (junior homemakers) there is a special project in each of these fields.

The selection of the major project is made in this manner: In early summer the agent explains to each club the requirements for all available projects. After a discussion the club votes its choice for a major project for the coming year. The final selection of the major

project for the county is made at the mid summer meeting of the county 4-H council (see VI) in which all clubs are represented. Having the counties select their major projects early makes it easier for the specialists and agents to develop plans for the county leader training meetings so that the leaders will be prepared to begin the new year's work at the November club meeting. While there is no requirement to this effect, each county is advised to take two years in the same project before changing to another.

Since club work was first organized the project has received the major attention. However, the trend for some years, has been to give more time and thought to those things which will interest and help the member to an all round development. Thus effort has been directed to balancing the program with more community activities and work along the lines of leadership training personal development, social adjustment and recreational opportunities; This part of the program is now as definitely provided for as the project instruction. Definite suggestions for this appear on project outlines.

Following the election of new officers at the November club meeting plans for the new year are discussed and a program committee appointed. This committee attends the county 4-H council meeting the last of November. There the county plan of work is made. Where the councils are large, a committee (usually the executive committee) meets prior to the council and makes a plan of work for the year. This is presented to the council for criticism and suggestions for needed changes or additions. The district agent or State Girls Club Agent usually attends the county council

meeting and also the early fall meeting of county leaders. She helps the agent and leaders to analyze the needs of the young people, to set certain goals which they as leaders should have and to develop methods for reaching them.

Following the council meetings the program committee from each club makes a plan of work incorporating the county objectives. In arriving at a basis for a club program, the committee surveys all types of activities for the girls and boys in their community. A special outline is provided to aid them in analyzing the situation and its use is demonstrated at the county council. The committee uses this data as a basis for the monthly programs which also are made by this committee. Both the plan of work and monthly programs are presented to the club at the December meeting. After additions and corrections have been made they are adopted by vote of the club. Thus by the December meeting, clubs have a program complete in every detail with officers and leaders trained to direct it.

D. Assistance in Measuring Progress and Results.

1. The systems of records for both adult and junior work are much the same. The girls keep more complete individual records than the women do. This record is a detailed notebook containing a complete history of the girl's club work, and is her personal property not to be sent in to the agent's office unless especially requested. At the end of

the club year each girl makes a report of her year's work on a form supplied from the state office. All reports from a club are given to the leader who summarizes them on a special form and delivers to the agent the club summary and all individual records. The agent makes a county summary which is sent in to the state office. The individual records and club summaries are kept on file in the agent's office.

The women do not keep individual records except in special projects where more complete records are required. At the close of the club year special forms for club summaries relative to the adoption of improved practices are placed in the hands of the Leaders. The information needed for these summaries is secured by the leaders at club meetings and through special interviews with individuals. When the club summaries are complete they are sent in to the agent who makes a county summary for the state office and files the club summaries in her own files.

It will be observed that the essential difference in the records for juniors and adults is that each girl's record is in the agents office while no individual record is kept for club women except in special projects as referred to above.

Agents are asked to make complete reports of ether important activities promptly upon their completion for both state and county files.

After all reports have been received in the state office in the fall and the state summary has been made, records are studied and results evaluated. Information thus gained and conclusions drawn are used

as a basis for determining the state policies and are also used by the supervisory staff in assisting the agents to develop programs in their respective counties.

The routine reports made by the agent are weekly, monthly and annual. All except the monthly pass through the hands of the district agents. The monthly report is a summary that goes directly to the State Agent. The annual statistical report of the county home demonstration agent after being checked by her district agent is combined with the farm agent's report into a complete county report and two copies are forwarded to the state office where the state summary is made. The narrative reports are sent in to the state office where they are studied and material selected by the specialist to be used in their reports. The final narrative for the state covers the activities of the specialists and the entire supervisory staff.

E. Assistance Toward Efficient Use of Means and Agencies.

The supervisory staff uses every effort to assist the agents in a proper evaluation and efficient use of the varied means and agencies for conducting home demonstration work. A detailed account of this assistance is found on pages 21-26 of the Virginia report for 1934.

VII. WOMEN'S WORK.

A. Organization

1. Work with women is conducted through local clubs or groups in the several communities of each county. The number of home demonstration clubs in the county varies from five to twenty with an average of eleven plus. In most instances these groups are regularly organized with the usual set of officers and meetings are held monthly. The community committee, which may or may not be composed of the club officers, is an important factor in carrying out the extension program. This committee fosters the work in every way possible, and functions particularly in extending the membership and interests in the community.

2. The advisory board for home demonstration work is the county organization fostering the program. This board is composed of representatives from all community organizations in the county, and, in some cases, a few members at large. The community committee, or officers of each local group represent their respective organizations on the advisory board. The members at large are chosen because of their special interest in the work and the value of their judgment and influence in carrying forward the county program. The advisory board is duly organized with a complete set of officers.

This board, in most cases, meets twice a year, though, where so desired may meet oftener. The most important meeting is held in the fall for the purpose of determining the program for the ensuing year. (See V. C. for methods). The second meeting is held in the spring at which

time the important business is the studying of the development of the year's work, making needed adjustments, making detailed plans for summer events and for achievement day in particular. In addition to its part in making plans for the county, since the board has representatives in every community the members assist the agent in their respective localities and keep her advised as to developments affecting the work. They are, in fact, what the name of the organization implies - advisors.

Owing to the large number making up this organization and the difficulty of transportation, frequent meetings are impractical. Like all large organizations, it is too unwieldy for quick action. Therefore, the executive committee is empowered to act for the board. This committee is composed of the officers of the board and the presidents of each local club or group. In this way all communities are represented on the executive committee.

3. The home demonstration club members automatically become members of the state organization, formerly known as the Virginia Homemakers Association, but now as the Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. This organization meets annually at the State College as a part of the Institute of Rural Affairs, at which time educational and inspirational programs are given. This meeting gives to the woman of the State the opportunity to hear speakers of national importance and to enter into discussions of matters vital to rural life and to mingle with representatives from the entire state.

As stated above, all home demonstration club members are

members of the state federation. This membership gives them all privileges except that of voting. Explanation of that privilege follows. The affiliation fee for any home demonstration club or advisory board is three dollars which entitles that organization to one voting delegate at the state meeting. The individual membership fee for interested women not in home demonstration clubs is one dollar and carries the voting privilege. From funds accruing, loans have been made to nine girls, to study home economics, totaling three thousand one hundred seventy dollars. Some of these have been repaid in full, others in part. This is now a revolving fund and new loans are made as old ones are paid. In the future, funds accruing are to be used in some way to benefit the rural women of the state, specific plans for which are to be worked out.

(These organized farm women are becoming increasingly interested in general affairs in the state and are being recognized as a potent factor in building a better rural life. The State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs belongs to the Agricultural Conference Board of Virginia and is interested in the legislative program which is advanced by that Board.) The following shows the number reached directly in organized clubs over a period of three years. In addition to these numbers many others are reached indirectly.

In 1935 District Federations were formed and a meeting held in each of the four districts. These meetings were well attended and it is felt the district organization will greatly strengthen the program.

14348
1407
15750

WHITE				NEGROES				
Year:	No. Counties	Regularly Organized	Organized for Promotion	No. Clubs	No. Members	No. Counties	No. Clubs	No. Members
1935:	45	10		506	14,348	6	84	1,407
1934:	41	0		467	13,102	6	70	1,214
1933:	39	5		441	12,588	6	73	1,085

B. Activities and Results.

1. Project

All subject matter work with adults is classified under seven heads, clothing, foods, home management, house furnishing, landscape gardening, vegetable gardening and poultry. As has been stated (V.c.) each county carried a major project and one or more minors. The major is usually one of the first four listed above, while the minors may be chosen from any of the seven fields.

(For description of the different projects in each field of work, see reports of the specialists in their respective lines.)

a. Clothing

(The clothing program has had four major purposes: (1) to know more about construction of clothes in order to be able to make and remodel clothes in which members of family can present a better appearance; (2) to be able to buy more intelligently, to know textiles and quality and to get the most from the clothing dollar; (3) to be able to select ready

made clothing with better judgment; and (4) to impress on each member of the family the importance of keeping account of the money spent on clothing for each member and the value of making a budget and living by it.)

This project for adults is divided into three parts, each part having seven or eight subjects. These subjects cover a wide field in clothing and are arranged and adapted to suit the needs of the various women. The counties which major in clothing select one of these projects with six subjects; or they may choose various subjects which make a well rounded year's work in clothing. Eight counties selected clothing as their major this past year.

Project 1 - "Making the Most of the Family Clothing Dollar" was the most popular project. From the experience of the past few years of having so little money to spend for clothing the women realized the need of knowing more about the following: The Buying Plan; How to Buy Materials by the Yard; Ready to Wear Garments; Time Savers in Construction; Making a Coat for Children or Adults; Construction of Children's Clothing, and more information on Foundation Garments.

Project 2 - "Remodeling" was also popular, as people in Virginia are thrifty they will remodel old clothes and refurbish old hats. From the eight counties which majored in clothing there were six hundred demonstrations given by the leaders with the white people and fifty-eight given by the negro leaders. The white specialists and agents gave 1783 of these demonstrations and the negroes gave 186. Rural women are buying less

ready made garments which is evidenced by the fact that six counties of the eight clothing major counties selected one subject on Construction from the project selected. One thousand seven hundred twenty-two white women followed recommendations in the construction of clothing while two hundred twenty-eight negro women followed such instructions.

More information on better selection of clothing has been asked for by the women, as shown by the fact that 1662 improved in their selection of clothing this year. Women have been making more of the children's clothing instead of buying the cheap ready made ones in small stores. One thousand six hundred ninety-one women improved children's clothing according to recommendations of home demonstration agents. Due to their clothing construction program \$13,491 were saved by the white women and \$1834 were saved by the negro women.

Three hundred twenty-five women have improved in their posture due to proper exercise and wearing better foundation garments and shoes. Four hundred twenty-seven have worn more comfortable shoes for walking.

Grooming and Personal Appearance, one of the clothing projects has also shared some popularity as five hundred sixty-three women have made noticeable improvements along this line. They have been interested in the home care of the hair, face and hands and the inexpensive and simple methods of good grooming.

Aside from the regular project work in clothing our clothing

clinics are still useful throughout Virginia. The clothing specialist held county clinics in eleven counties with two hundred thirty-eight women in attendance and one hundred seventy-seven garments remodeled. These clinics were only the beginning of others which were held in various parts of the eleven counties. It is almost impossible to keep a complete record of garments and hats remodeled and refurbished, but a rough estimate recorded was 2557 garments and hats, with an estimated saving of \$6,406.09.

In several of the counties majoring in clothing work a dress contest was held in each club finally ending in a county contest on achievement day. The Halifax county agent reports:

"The purpose of the contest was to show a cheap well fitted house dress with correct line, color and design to suit wearer. The outstanding dress in each club contest was entered in the county contest which was held in connection with the achievement day program. Three hundred and ninety-nine dresses were made and worn by club women in local contests and the twelve outstanding were in the achievement day contest. Many older women have failed to realize the debt they owe themselves and their families in being well groomed even around the home. This was well demonstrated by contest with ready made dresses of the same price worn by a few women at the demonstration Amalusal clubs. Much interest was shown by the women at the demonstration and in this project. Seventy-four demonstrations were given by the agent in clothing in thirteen clubs and nineteen by leaders. Seven hundred ninety-nine children's garments were made from adult clothing by club members during the year.."

b. Foods

Virginia did not suffer from extreme draught as did the states farther west but economically there was very little more money available for food than in the past few years, so the live-at-home plan of raising all necessary food and feed is still the practical plan. Virginia has a wide diversity of crops and nearly all sections can practice a live-at-home plan most profitably. We have sea coast, mountains and valleys, which offer almost every needed food stuff.

(Studies of Virginia made by our Rural Sociologist show that over half of Virginia's rural population is marginal or submarginal and that the diet of these groups is grossly inadequate. In further study, we find that the diets which are inadequate are more often lacking in quality than quantity, and that there are often plenty of vegetables grown but they are not prepared and preserved to provide an adequate yearly supply. Keeping all this in mind, the Food and Nutrition program was planned:

1. To help families to provide a more adequate yearly food supply to fit their particular needs.
2. To show how home grown foods may be planned to make up well balanced meals throughout the year.
3. To teach a diversity of ways of preparing home grown foods, so these may be more palatable and more healthful.
4. To help raise standards of all food preparation and to help some to find a market for surplus products of the highest quality

through home demonstration cooperative markets, thus bringing in much needed cash for other necessities.

5. To teach the value of planning. This value is seen in planning food needs for year, planning for canned, stored and dried foods, for cured or canned meats and of planning meals by the day or week so they will include each day the foods needed for best health. This looking ahead and making definite plans has done more to help than any other one thing.

1. The Family Food Supply project includes working out a detailed plan for providing the yearly food supply and demonstrations on making cheese, canning meats, fruits, vegetables and other preservation procedure, as well as providing an adequate place for storage of this food supply. The only county majoring in this subject, Carroll County, is a mountainous county of Southwest Virginia, very sparsely settled, and reports a large amount of pellagra in the county. To combat this situation the goal was to get every person they could reach to plant at least two new leafy vegetables and to have a fall and winter garden. For this reason the food supply seemed the logical project. The results show that 392 gardens were planned and planted by a definite plan and the cooperators canned and dried these vegetables to insure adequate canned foods for the winter. One hundred and seventeen thousand quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned by the women in this county.

To specifically fight pellagra the Carroll county home

demonstration agent secured two hundred pounds of yeast from the Red Cross and distributed it to one hundred seventy-five pellagra patients. This was done cooperatively with the doctors of the county.

*good
story
condense*

"One home visited," said Mrs. Ferguson, "had mother and daughter both ill with pellagra, but as I left the house I saw three wild greens in the yard. I decided then and there that every woman and girl whom I had contact with should 'know their greens'. This slogan became contagious. To identify them was not enough - they must also learn to cook and eat them, so we soon started a contest for the best collection of wild edible greens which had been cooked and eaten. Fifty women and one hundred girls made such a collection as pictured in the food specialist's report and the prize winning exhibit had sixty-four different varieties mounted. No project in the county has done more to help the food situation than this one particular project early in the spring. Several schools of the county plan to carry on a wild greens study next spring as a result of this project."

2. Health Giving Menus For all the Year.

Planning the meals after the food is provided is a big problem in most homes, so ways and means of making this planning job easier yet more effective by providing better meals is the dominating thought of this project. It includes demonstrations in planning and preparing each of the three meals, besides school lunches and quick special meals.

Campbell: "As a result of our discussions on Healthful Menus, over 800 women are planning their meals more carefully, packing better school lunches and are following suggestions given in the demonstrations."

3. Preparation of Home Grown Foods.

Many times an adequate food supply may be provided, yet not always utilized to the best advantage, so ways of using these home grown foods by cooking in the most healthful manner, the tastiest way and yet the simplest most efficient way has proved to be most helpful. Four counties majored in this phase.

The Essex agent reports that, "One man said he could see the results of the foods work in the food served at picnics, achievement days, etc. He says these same women who used to bring just any quality of food now have remarkably fine things, which is a definite sign of raising standards of living.."

These ten counties majoring in food work with 220 leaders reported devoting 1221 days to leadership. They were influential in serving hot lunch in 44 schools and supervised the canning of 4918 quarts of food for this purpose. Many of these were canned by a budget so that an exact and adequate amount would be supplied. These leaders reported 1198 canning budgets made and carried out under their direction. The value of leadership is repeatedly expressed by the leaders themselves. As in Essex County they said, "I get more out of club work now that I am a leader, than I have ever gotten before." Here leaders of three clubs gave all the

demonstrations in the major project! One leader has not missed a leader training meeting in five years, and says even if they don't want her to serve anymore she does hope she can attend the leaders' meeting!

In Campbell county the agent reports that, "One leader did not only outstanding work in her own club but also in two marginal groups near her. She gave three demonstrations in her own group and eight to the marginal group. During the year she has taken an active part in thirty-three home demonstration meetings of some kind. She also secured complete records of work done by all of her club members. Through this Mrs. Monroe's work fifty-two families have been benefitted." This is true service.

Canning

Planning is now a forerunner of all canning and in most clubs a part of the January or February meeting is set aside for making out canning budgets. Every family who has a garden is urged to first make a canning plan to determine how much should be planted. Next they make a garden plan and then start planting the food to be eaten fresh and canned. This past year 4316 adults, 1379 girls and 376 negro club members reported making and carrying out canning budgets, making a total of 6071 canning budgets made and carried out.

An interesting feature of the canning is the steady increase in the amount of meat canning and also in the per cent of meat in the total

below
canning as shown in the graph:

MEAT CANNING AND VALUE FOR FOUR YEARS

1932	21,935 quarts (value, \$10,967.50)
1933	51,622 quarts (value - \$25,811.00)
1934	146,930 quarts (value, \$73,465)
1935	202,864 quarts (value, \$101,432.00)

Drying

This is the third year that drying of fruits and vegetables has been emphasized because of the shortage of jars for canning and because of a lack of storage facilities.

FOODS CANNED

Year	4-H Clubs Qts.	Value	H.D. Clubs Qts.	Value	Total	Value
1934	372,309	\$74,494.55	1,957,309	\$423,997.80	2,329,481	\$498,481.65
1935	416,041	96,986.61	2,094,373	500,885.27	2,606,214	597,871.88

FOODS DRIED

	4-H Clubs - Lbs.	Lbs. H.D. Clubs -	Lbs. Total	Value
1934	4,958	89,296	94,253	
1935	19,896	71,136	91,032	\$131,861.60

Value of canning and drying - \$629,733.48

Cheese Making

Cheese demonstrations for making surplus milk into American cheese has been a feature in many counties. There were 79 demonstrations given and 12,815 pounds of cheese reported made this year. Much of this is the result of last year's demonstrations. The cheese is of excellent quality and this live-at-home practice is highly recommended to those with any surplus milk.

Hot School Lunch

One of the most beneficial parts of the food program has been the activities of both 4-H and home demonstration clubs to help serve hot lunches in many schools. These clubs have helped to serve and in many cases helped to can for lunches in 243 schools, which reached 18,993 children.

Reports of excellent lunch work have come from probably every county. Some of the most interesting are:

Amherst: "Hot school lunches were served in six one-room schools, under the supervision of the home demonstration agent. In addition to this, the home demonstration clubs of Amherst, Monroe and Madison Heights served free lunches to 160 school children."

Halifax: "The sponsoring and canning of soup mixture by 14 communities in the county last summer proved so successful that five more community canning centers were established this summer in the county for the purpose of canning soup mixture for school lunches. This is proving to be a worth while community activity and is so popular that many school

leagues and Parent-Teacher associations are buying equipment for serving soup. This project furnishes hot soup three times a week for three months during the winter for 1203 children. Three thousand six hundred and four quarts of soup mixture and beef were canned for this project. The outstanding result of this was that during an epidemic of measles last winter which closed a number of schools, this hot soup proved most beneficial, according to the statement of the county superintendent of schools and the county health doctor, to children returning to schools in a weakened condition. One third of the children reached were of the under privileged group.

"All club members in the Sutherlin home demonstration club made and canned by a budget; every member canning an adequate amount of fruit and vegetables for winter use. Discovering the number of under-nourished children attending the one-room school in their community they gave enough canned and stored vegetables to provide hot soup three times a week to thirty-five children through the winter. One woman, living near the school, who was unable to give her proportional part, offered to make the soup. Having no means of transportation to and from school she used runners on an old buggy and pulled the buggy herself to haul the soup."

c. Home Management

The purpose of this project was three-fold - (1) better equipment for the farm house; (2) simplified efficient housekeeping pro-

cedures and (3) good management of all family resources, time, energy, and money for highest values in human satisfaction.

A summary of the year's work shows that home management major projects were carried out by 186 local groups in twelve white and six negro counties. Major and minor home management projects were carried by a total of 402 groups in 39 counties. Four thousand six hundred women were included in 125 white (12 Cos.) and 61 negro groups (6 Cos.) having home management as their major project. In conducting these projects, agents spent 1235 days, specialist 41, and leaders 987. There were 258 local leaders assisting major counties and 180 others in minor counties participating in the project making a total of 438 home management leaders.

Among the results obtained were 2859 kitchens made more convenient - 4337 of labor saving equipment added by 2453 families; 409 kitchen sinks installed; 323 kitchens supplied with running water; 2083 storage spaces improved or provided; 2989 using improved methods in care of the house; 1303 women scheduling home activities; 340 keeping home accounts of whom 150 enrolled as demonstrators; 2347 families improving methods of buying; 2560 using economic information for re-adjusting to better living standards; 1960 women have more time for rest and leisure; six hundred three have developed home industries for greater income.

A comparison of this with last year's report shows decidedly more work done in proportion to the number of women participating in the program. This may be accounted for by a number of different factors, perhaps better work on the part of Extension workers and leaders, the

stimulation of the correlated State-wide campaign for better farm housing, and somewhat improved economic condition. This increased activity is most noticeable in relation to the practical, tangible improvements to kitchen, storage spaces, water supply and disposal, sanitation and equipment, which are from three to eight hundred per cent better than last year and the best ever possible to mention in an Extension report in this State. There were reported in all 10,380 permanent house improvements in kitchens, sanitation, and related housing; 18,000 families adopting different recommended practices in house care and management; and 6300 articles of labor saving equipment purchased or made.

In Chesterfield County Home Kitchens was the major project carried out by 13 clubs with an enrollment of 290 women.

The county-wide campaign, which was held in connection with the major project, consisted of a Kitchen Improvement Contest, in which 98 women enrolled. The kitchens were scored in the spring by the agent and project leaders; improvements were suggested and advice given. The kitchens were scored again in the fall and the winners were determined. Prizes were awarded the winners at achievement day. On November 18 a kitchen tour was held to give the public an opportunity to see the splendid work done by these women. The encouraging part of the contest was that such substantial and lasting improvements were made. The women are learning that better grades of linoleum means a saving in the long run, that a kitchen

sink is a necessity and that one's health must be insured by a convenient properly equipped and arranged workshop.

Frederick County also carried out a very satisfactory project. The agent reports that:

"After each demonstration the members were requested to make needed adjustments in their own kitchens before the next meeting. In order to determine if this was being accomplished, individual reports were given by women at monthly meetings and the Keeper of Records recorded this from month to month."

"As an outcome of the project, 154 kitchens were improved for convenience, 360 labor saving equipment articles were purchased; 39 women adjusted-working heights to individuals; sixty-nine families improved storage spaces; 17 sinks were installed and running water put in 13 kitchens; 106 back door yards were improved. A total of \$2,056 was estimated as the savings due to the Home Management Program."

4. House Furnishings.

Purpose: To have farm homes become more attractive and comfortable by: (1) providing information as a guide to future improvements; (2) making best use now of furnishings and materials on hand; (3) helping employment by hiring labor and buying materials for house repair and renovation as finances permit.

The house furnishings program this year offered a choice of three major projects: Attractive Homes, Living and Dining Rooms; Bedrooms and Halls. Related or continued phases were carried by groups as minor projects.

There were ten white and six negro counties conducting major house furnishing projects during this year in which 169 community

groups participated. Minor projects were conducted in 14 other white counties but numbers of community groups and membership were not reported.

In carrying out house furnishings work home demonstration agents devoted 1742 days, specialist 44 and local leaders 1344.

The emphasis put upon wise use of money, practical methods for securing desired results, making use of every bit of material and every resource at hand continues to bear fruit. Major projects in house furnishings undertaken during the past several years have furnished the impetus for continuing improvement of homes. Many people have carried out this year's plans made in previous years. Some easing of financial strain has enabled them to make this year many of the repairs and improvements long needed.

A summary of results obtained indicates that, among other accomplishments by women: 3417 improved choice of furnishings, 3202 women reconditioned 4193 pieces of furniture, 2717 improved window treatments and 3170 improved arrangement of rooms. Walls, woodwork or floors were improved by 2799 women. A total of 5845 rooms, 634 porches and 419 bath-rooms or bathing centers were improved by the above and other means.

Savings of \$25,693 have been estimated as due to the house furnishings program.

The Tazewell County home agent says:

"House Furnishings has probably been the most practical and most helpful project chosen for any year. This is the first year since the depression that our homemakers have felt that they could have repairing, painting, and

remodeling done. Thus they needed the demonstrations which helped them in choosing color schemes, window curtains, how to reseat chairs, refinish furniture, and to dye materials to add color to the home. One homemaker has six good chair frames in the attic and she was delighted to learn how to bottom those chairs with splints. Those chairs have since been reclaimed. There have been many floors finished and walls painted and papered. Homemade floor wax has been very extensively and successfully used."

In Dinwiddie County:

"Demonstrations on upholstering furniture and making slip covers were given during the last two months of the year. Most of this work will be done, therefore, after reports are made for this year, but judging from interest shown at demonstrations, this will prove the most popular subject in the major project. All over the county, women are planning to do this work during the winter months. Twenty old discarded chairs have been brought out of the attics to be re-upholstered and have new slip covers. Four old morris chairs are being converted into up-to-date slip covered chairs and one will be a chaise lounge."

Prince William County provides a good example of what can be done by one community:

"The Nokesville Club accomplished and has made an excellent record this year. The leaders of this club attended all leader's meetings and gave six demonstrations in the Living-Dining Room projects; four community result demonstrations were conducted and meetings held at these. The entire club membership reports having applied in their own homes the different phases of the program. Twenty-one living porches were improved; 20 bath rooms or bathing centers were made more attractive; 67 rooms had walls, woodwork or floors improved; 31 pieces of furniture were reconditioned; 8 chairs or stools resealed; 38 rugs and chair seats made and 21 table mats; and 325 other household articles made. Savings due to this program were reported at \$885. The four demonstrations homes in the community were open for inspection on Open House Day."

Handicrafts.

In Virginia, home handicrafts have been developed as an integral part of ^{the} furnishings projects so that such articles and such activity might be closely associated with their usefulness in adding to the comfort and beauty of the home. More emphasis has been placed upon handicraft for home use and its creative satisfactions than a source of very much added income.

Results in handicraft have been obtained as part of the activity in carrying out major furnishings projects in twelve counties in which 3656 families used handicraft instructions. For use chiefly in rural homes, there were 1698 chairs and stools seated, besides 10,805 home-made rugs, chair seats, table mats, household linens and other articles made. From handicraft articles sold or work done, \$4801 were added as income.

One Louisa County demonstration club leader, after the leader's meeting on Slip Covers has worked up a profitable business making slip covers for all her neighbors' furniture. Another leader in this county has used the knowledge of re-upholstering and chair re-seating gained at the leaders meeting to a good advantage. Her husband had a warehouse full of second hand furniture, so she decided to open up a furniture shop, and has taken all of this furniture, cleaned it up, refinished the wood, re-upholstered that which needed it, re-seated the

worn out bottoms and now is selling the furniture at a very good price. The business has grown to the point that now it takes all of her time. To give an idea of the scale of her work in a period of six months, she has reconditioned one hundred pieces of furniture.

In Accomac County, a market for handicrafts has been found through private sales and orders. The home agent persuaded the operator of the Williamsburg souvenir shop to accept some samples of Accomac County rugs and mats. The samples were sold immediately and three dozen mats have been delivered to her in the past two months. A gift shop buyer from Ames, Iowa, saw the sample in Williamsburg and sent an order for a half dozen. Private customers also buy the mats in quantity. They are made from discarded rayon underwear. When the supply of material was exhausted, the agent arranged for some of the Churches to supply this at a specified price a pound.

e. State Better Farm ~~Building~~ Campaign.

The plan developed for State-wide activity for improved farm housing was the outcome of the 1934 C W A Farm Housing Survey. (See copy of this complete plan and outline attached to the report of the Home Improvement Specialist).

Each county having a home agent was asked to participate in this united effort, by considering and selecting objectives for a county-wide campaign in 1935. Cooperation was easily obtained and as a result 40

counties carried out such campaigns for the accomplishment of limited objectives; 22 counties in connection with major projects in management or furnishings; and 18 counties as special features, even though designated as minor projects.

The recognized needs of the counties were reflected in their choice of objectives. There were 29 counties conducting campaigns for better home sanitation, improved kitchens, or improved back-door yards; 4 counties stressed improved storage spaces; two counties labor saving equipment; six counties repair of house and furnishings and one, fire prevention. (A complete list and distribution of specific campaigns is given in home improvement Specialist's report.

In securing results in Better Farm Housing the cooperation of several agencies contributed much toward the success of the program for which home demonstration agents and groups assumed leadership. The fine results in improved home sanitation referring especially to sanitary toilets, could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of the State Board of Health and the actual construction work made possible by the sanitary projects of the V E R A .

The farm building promotion activities of the Federal Housing Administration, for six months in charge of a State Farm Representative, stimulated interest in home repairs. This promotion work was carried on by two extension staff members on leave of absence with the

close cooperation and assistance of county home demonstration agents and farm agents.

The Extension Agricultural Engineering and Landscape specialists each contributed also to the total results in home improvement, particularly regarding water systems and exterior beautification respectively.

Since improvements in conditions of farm housing have been brought about not only by the cooperation of various agencies but by the interlocking and progressive activities of the home demonstration program, it would be difficult to determine to what specific factor most credit is due for some particular type of improvement. Reports were not collected in uniform manner except regarding a few items, and so we know that much more than reported was actually done as an outcome of this cooperative and correlated program.

A Summary of Results in Better Housing, while not complete, contain some facts which are at least significant of an upward trend in farm housing conditions in Virginia: (See next page)

<u>Item</u>	<u>No. Counties Reporting</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
Houses painted or remodeled	12	375
Roofs repaired	4	310
Chimneys repaired	2	110
Porches repaired, painted	7	278
Window improved	4	200
Outbuildings repaired, painted	4	313
Wells made safe, cisterns built	7	331
Bathrooms installed	11	116
Sewage systems installed		269
Lighting systems		268
Heating systems		31
Water systems installed		307
Electric refrigerators	3	55
New stoves and ranges	2	40
Clean-up premises	9	1387
Houses screened		2942
Sanitary toilets built		1435

On considering the chief improvements which followed the work in home management and house furnishings and the various campaign results the following figures help to give one a picture of some gain

made in rural housing in Virginia:

Kitchens made more convenient	4034
Kitchen sinks installed	409
Running water put in kitchen	323
Storage spaces built or improved	3952
Labor-saving equipment made or bought	6313
Back-door-yards improved	1583
Rooms improved (other than kitchens)	9172
No. improving walls, woodwork, floors	3719
No. improving window treatments	4168
Piece furniture reconditioned	4331
Chairs and stools reseatd	2373
Furnishings and articles made for home	19500
Porches improved, repaired, furnished	2396

Campbell county's home sanitation campaign was one of the most successful. The county-wide campaign for sanitary toilets was put in the county through the home demonstration clubs and in cooperation with the county officer on public works. As a result there were installed 342 sanitary tpilets, with 100 other homes following recommended methods for cleaning and keeping sanitary the outdoor toilets. Labor was given for this campaign through a P W A project and the amount saved

to those installing toilets was \$3420.

One club in Carroll County with a membership of 37 had sanitary toilets built one hundred per cent but not being satisfied with that they appointed a committee to visit people in the surrounding community and insist that they, too, should build sanitary toilets. Their argument being, "We have protected you, now you help to protect us," and they got results; 106 toilets being built. There were also fifty-five homes screened.

"In Dinwiddie county four families have received help in applying for Federal Housing insured loans. Two have received loans from this source; one to remodel a dilapidated home into an attractive convenient home. The other loan was for building a demonstration house by the home demonstration agent. This house was designed and built under the supervision of the home agent. It is of a simple colonial design with four rooms and bath on the first floor, two rooms on the second floor, a basement with a garage underneath the house. This house is electrically equipped, having lights, stove, refrigerator, pump and hot water heater. The kitchen has attracted much attention, as many as fifteen people have visited it in a single day, taking pictures of built in cabinets and arrangement of furniture. The first floor is laid entirely of white oak with wax for finish. The house is placed in the woods and native plants will be used as base plantings. Demonstrations are being held there by surrounding clubs. The basement was used as a cannery for relief workers this past summer. Plans are formulated to have this house open to visitors at regular intervals with members of the neighboring clubs as hostesses and demonstrations will be given on these dates. "

The report from Augusta county presents a record of fine accomplishments, perhaps the best in the State. The fact that this county has given home improvement a prominent place in home demonstration pro-

grams of the past several years has apparently contributed to this year's success. The agent reports:

"Augusta county carried out one of the most extensive and successful campaigns for better housing, having House and Furnishings, Repair and Sanitation as their goal. This county has done a great deal of home improvement work during several years past, through the home demonstration program, but that fact seems to have contributed to rather than detracted from this year's successful program."

"There were 341 women who entered the county campaign, of whom 309 reported their year's achievement as follows:

315 articles of new furnishings bought	324 floors painted
674 pairs curtains made	361 walls improved
148 pairs draperies	109 painted woodwork
145 home made rugs	82 storage spaces added
476 mats and 289 other articles	236 pcs. furniture repaired
244 chairs reseatd	93 kitchens improved
476 pcs. furniture refinished	717 other rooms improved

House Repair and Sanitation

1. Water Supply and Disposal

Kitchen sinks installed	20
Running water in kitchen	30
Pitcher pumps in kitchen	38
Hot water in kitchen	38
New cisterns constructed	23
Improved well curbs	52
Springs covered	36
Water supply tested	39
Houses painted	44
Leaky roofs repaired	214
Window casings repaired	123
Window panes reputtied	1166
Sagging blinds repaired	92
Doors repaired	74
Outhouses painted	59
Porches repaired	79
Porches painted	66
Porches sckeened	14

Sanitation and Screening

Sanitary toilets built	82
Bathrooms put in	25
Windows screened	1214
Outside doors sckeened	380
New doors	125
Doors repaired	170
Providing for covering garbage	122
New Yard fences	58
Repaired yard fences	134
Equipment added:	
Electric refrigerators	33
" washing machines	7
" , coal, wood, ranges	26
Kitchen cabinets	19
Heatrolas	7
Built in pantries	4

Cost of all improvements - \$16,903.00

It is difficult to give an accurate report of the activities of the home demonstration work in landscape gardening, vegetable gardening and poultry, since some of these figures are reported jointly by home and farm agents.

f. Landscape Gardening.

Home demonstration agents devoted 374 days to this project and some work was carried on in 46 counties. This project is considered as a minor in the home demonstration program. During this year demonstration homes were selected and used as the method of teaching. Two counties were chosen from each district. In each county at least one home in each magisterial district was selected as the demonstration home. Here the specialist and the home agent met early in the spring with the group of interested community people. The specialist makes suggestions for improvement giving reasons for suggestions. Several months later a second meeting is held to check on progress and to give constructive criticism, also added suggestions. During the past year 87 such demonstrations were given in eight different counties. A few of these have completed the work but most of them plan to carry on improvements for one or two more years.

Albemarle county followed this work most extensively since the beautification of home grounds was tied up with the better housing campaign. The Albemarle agent reports:

"One member of the home improvement campaign had a veritable wilderness on one side of her yard. She cleaned off the weeds, grubbed out the roots, planted large lilacs and mock oranges to enclose a living yard put annuals in front of the large plants, laid a flagstone walk in the enclosure, made rustic table and chairs, and the family now enjoys a real outdoor living room."

Some of the yard improvements in this county include 233 trees plus 788 dogwoods and 824 shrubs were planted; 35 walks laid out; nineteen driveways defined and improved; 62 lawns improved or newly made; 163 other improvements including repairing and building steps; painting houses, making garden pools; flower gardens, screening out buildings, etc.

g. Vegetable Gardening

The home demonstration agents devoted 615 days of work to the home garden in 43 different counties. Much of this work on gardens is tied up with the live-at-home program and with the results reported in connection with food preservation.

The Botetourt agent reports some interesting figures on her garden work:

"Fifty-two homes used fertilizer recommendations; 38 homes used insect control recommendations; 30 homes used marketing recommendations; 30 homes used disease control recommendations; 10 homes used timely economic information in readjusting gardens to family needs. More leafy vegetables and 100 more fall gardens are a result of garden work.

"One woman said she had never had a vegetable garden before since her husband worked for wages but the family planted and worked it and kept records on it and they realize how much it is worth in health to the family as well as money."

In every organized county the home demonstration agent kept in close touch in an advisory capacity with the relief garden director. Of course no claim is made for any of the accomplishments of the relief garden program but much good did revert to the home agent because of the emphasis placed on gardening during this and the past two years.

The following are statistics in the home garden work:

No. communities in which work was conducted	654
No. Voluntary leaders assisting	318
No. days assistance rendered by these leaders	492
No. farm homes where specific practice recommendations were followed	7995

h. Poultry

The home demonstration agents devoted 496 days to poultry work in 39 different counties. The chief emphasis in poultry work as conducted by the home agents was placed on poultry flock improvement.

The county home demonstration agent in Campbell county reports as follows:

"The poultry work this year was done through the county Poultry Association of 32 members, the ten persons keeping the farm flock calendar, the Line Breeding and Farm Flock contests. The object of the association is to encourage

better poultry and market conditions in the county. The association sponsored the two county contests. Final reports from the association show; 32 flock owners followed an organized breeding plan for the year; 200 persons bought certified baby chicks; 250 followed recommendations for rearing, feeding and sanitation; 50 improved equipment; 32 followed marketing recommendations; while 75 kept accurate records.

"The ten farm flock calendar records carried in the county involved 827 birds with a year's profit, above cost of feed of \$1,912.02, with a yearly average of 132 eggs a bird.

"The Line Breeding contest was confined to flocks belonging to members of the county association. The object of the contest was to promote higher standards of poultry by keeping pens separated and following the time of breeding by marking all off springs of breeding pens. Reports from these contestants show almost ideal conditions with scores running from 90 to 97. There were two laying houses built during the contest and two brooder houses, while four houses were remodeled. These flocks show a profit of \$22,68 during the year. Prizes were awarded amounting to \$20 in value. The same group is so interested and encouraged that they plan to continue such a contest in 1935.

"The Farm Flock Improvement contest involved 16 flocks, all of which were entered in a contest for the first time. In this contest nine houses were remodeled, three new laying houses built and four new brooder houses. These improvements were all made at small cost. Records were kept for the first time; 875 birds in contest with a profit of \$909 realized and prizes amounting to \$30 awarded. Twenty pure bred sires were bought and 700 baby chicks. There were 66 pieces of equipment made during the contest.

"Total profit for the year of all records on poultry is \$3746.79; with \$50 awarded in prizes."

GENERAL

a. Achievement Days

There were forty-three achievement days held by the white agents and five by the negro agents this fall with an attendance of 9218.

The achievement day, held in October or November has come to be the most important event in the home demonstration year. That is the time at which reports of the year's work are made and the public told of home demonstration accomplishments. It also provides an opportunity for club women from all over the county to come together socially. In most cases this is an all day program, the women and their guests enjoying a picnic lunch and social hour at noon. Four counties had a plate luncheon served in order to raise funds. Three counties had formal luncheons with programs given at lunch. Two counties gave dinners, club women having their husbands as guests. Exhibits of various kinds, including dress revues in five counties showed the work that had been done in the county. Probably the most unique exhibit this year was that in Carroll county showing more than fifty varieties of wild edible greens growing in the county. This was the culmination of a campaign to encourage the use of such greens available before gardens come in for the spring. The recreational features on the program this year were interesting. Two counties had fashion shows, three county or community chorus'; three had one-act plays; one had a revue of costumes - 1650 to 1935; and one a pageant, scenes from American Life. In five counties pageants or pantomines were given portraying the history of the work in the county.

(This was of special interest in Halifax county since that was one of the first counties in the United States to have home demonstration work, girls canning club work having been started there July 9, 1911.) Inspirational talks were a feature on all programs. Recognition and awards for work accomplished provided the climax to most of these programs.

Probably of the most interest to the members of the staff attending such meetings from year to year is the development of the women themselves. Reports are better given in a more pleasing manner. Officers preside with more poise, the women present a better personal appearance, and above all, there is noticeable a far broader outlook and keener interest in the problems of the day.

b. Camps

The camp program in the state was greatly handicapped this year on account of the epidemic of infantile paralysis. One camp was called off and the attendance was greatly reduced in others.

Amherst, Carroll, Halifax and Montgomery held county camps. Bedford and Campbell held a joint camp and eight counties participated in a regional camp at Jamestown.

The programs were largely of a recreational nature and offered a much needed change to busy homemakers. One of the Amherst women said: "This has been worth a hundred dollars to me and cost only three, and a lot of talking to persuade John to let me come."

c. Community Activities.

Reports on community activities from Virginia counties for

the year 1935 show that club women have varied interests and are versatile in their abilities. There are many interesting stories of work done, only a brief summary of which can be given here.

Activities may be classified under the following heads: recreation, health, social service, civic improvement, arts, and library service. Recreational activities included picnics, parties, sports, camps and playgrounds. The health program was exceedingly varied. Clinics were held; lean chests of bedding and clothing were established; first aid kit for general use was equipped in one community; hot lunches were served to undernourished children in eight counties; club members individually cared for the sick in one county; cooperation was given to the Anti-T.B. organization; in one county clubs contributed funds to help pay the debt on the Southside Hospital; campaigns for better sanitation were conducted in a number of counties. From Halifax we had the following story:

"The sponsoring and canning of soup mixture by 14 communities in the county last summer proved so successful that five more community canning centers were established this summer in the county for the purpose of canning soup mixture for school lunches. This is proving to be a worth while community activity and is so popular that many school leagues and Parent Teachers organizations are buying equipment for serving soup. This project furnishes hot soup three times a week, for three months during the winter for 1203 children. Three thousand, six hundred and four quarts of soup mixture and beef were canned for this project. The outstanding result of this was that during an epidemic of measles, last winter which closed a number of schools, this hot soup proved most beneficial, according to the statement of the county superintendent of schools and the county health doctor, to children returning to school in a weakened condition. One third of the children reached were underprivileged group."

Some of the social service activities were supplying clothing, food, and other supplies for needy families and milk for undernourished children in school; and assisting with surveys to determine eligibility for Red Cross or Relief Aid. From Brunswick county comes this story of interest:

"Since the county has had no relief of any kind the clubs have undertaken to take care of those who needed relief in their communities. Boxes of clothes, baskets of foods and medicines have been given out. One club has taken care of one family for more than a year! They divided the club into four groups. One group takes care of them one month, and another the next, and so on around the year. They have furnished them with food and oil, and paid to have their laundry done since it is an old couple and the woman is not able to do the washing.."

Civic improvement activities included establishing club rooms and houses; planting public grounds; walks and lights; surveys for rural electrification; and school improvement of various kinds.

From Augusta comes this interesting story:

"Ten clubs helped with landscaping the school grounds and cared for those grounds already planted. Four clubs had a flower and seed exchange in the spring. Spottswood club built a T.B. wagon and equipped it to lend to the patients in that community. The Fishersville club helped to equip the new school, all the former equipment having been lost in the fire. They landscaped the grounds, bought stove and table for home economics kitchen, equipped the kitchen with necessary utensils, bought a piano and chairs for club room and song books for the club. The Stuarts Draft Club had four street lights installed and solicited the community for funds to maintain them. The Meyers Cave Club helped buy more land to be used as a play ground for the school. Beverley Manor and Middlebrook schools helped put sinks in the school kitchen. Middlebrook

Improved the kitchen and dining room. Beverley Manor and Spring Hill equipped the club room with cooking utensils, equipment and dishes."

Under the arts, county and community choruses were organized, one act plays were given and flower shows and art exhibits were sponsored. Library activities included purchasing books for school libraries, securing loan libraries and establishing permanent community libraries.

This brief resume gives only a glimpse of the worthwhile things in Virginia that the women are doing.

d. Exhibits and Fairs

As reported last year, fairs do not hold the important place in the home demonstration program they once did. Exhibits are more generally shown at community and county achievement days and provide an opportunity for women to really study standards. In many cases exhibits are then entered in district and finally in state contests. The value of such exhibits is reflected in higher standards throughout the state.

The community fair is still popular and is considered valuable.

In most cases exhibits shown at the larger fairs are of an educational rather than a competitive type.

e. State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs

This organization is described under VII A. 3, so this section will deal only with the 1935 meetings. The district federation

were held in April and May and were most successful. They served to bring together in each district a larger number of women than can attend the State Federation and thus strengthen the organization. The combined attendance at these four meetings was approximately 1500 women. Each program included an inspirational address, reports from state committees, setting up of goals and some recreational or entertainment feature. In each case luncheon was served by local organizations and a delightful social hour enjoyed.

The state program this year, according to established custom was held at the State College as a part of the Institute of Rural Affairs.

The chief speakers on the federation program were Mrs. Evelyn Tobey, New York Stylist, Miss Connie Bonalagel, State Agent from Arkansas, Dr. Ruth Andrus of the New York State Department of Education, Miss Ella Gardner, Recreational Specialist, U.S.D.A., and Miss Mary Rokahr, Home Management Specialist, U.S.D.A. Conferences and open forums led by the speakers in their respective fields were a popular and valuable part of the program.

The state meeting was attended by a large and enthusiastic group, representing every section of the state.

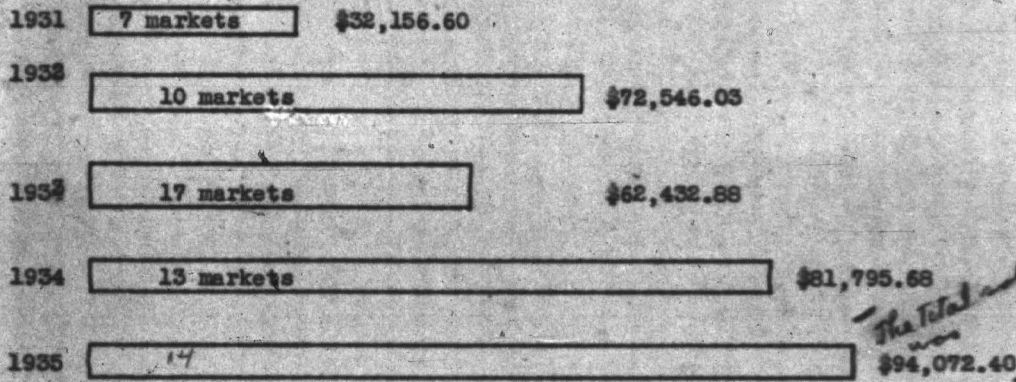
f. Markets

For the past five years we have emphasized the educational side of selling farm surplus products at cooperative homemakers markets. We now have fourteen¹⁴ of these markets, seven of which (do between two and

fifty-nine thousand dollar businesses, have a market manager, a standards committee and are open either once or twice each week. (Our purpose in working with the markets is to raise the standards of the products sold, which will also help to raise standards of home food products, to teach the value of cooperative selling, and to help the women sell their farm products to the best advantage so they in turn may be able to raise their standards of living.)

and sell from \$2,000 to \$5,000 worth of products, as below

The five-year progress in sales record of these markets may be readily seen as shown graphically:



The total sales for 1935 was \$94,072.40

Returns From Cooperative Home Demonstration Markets for the Past Five Years.

This past year a State market committee was formed to set up a code of minimum standards for home demonstration markets. This came as a request from a marketing forum at the 1934 Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs meeting. The State committee consisted of two women who

sell on the markets, (Mrs. James Goodbar and Mrs. W. M. Shiflett,) two home demonstration agents, the State home demonstration agent and the Food and Nutrition specialist. They drew up the State regulations as seen in the Food and Nutrition specialist's report.

In addition to these regulations each market has an agreement which each woman selling must sign before they are granted the privilege of selling. A typical agreement is the one from the Orange county market, shown in the Food and Nutrition specialist's report.

Nothing goes to waste on the farms of the women who sell on the market. Some of the women are bartering produce for doctor bills music lessons and even beauty parlor service. One woman reported that her market money is educating a son; two others are sending their daughters to business college; the majority of the women are taking care of all household and clothing expenses from the money made on the market. This year permanent stalls were put in the Staunton market which are a great improvement in appearance as well as convenience, and allow much more space for displaying the products.

Frederick county tells of their organization for the market,

"This organized group is composed of a manager, standards committee, and market committee. Monthly meetings are held and attended by all marketers. Various problems are presented and adjusted at these meetings."

The largest individual yearly sales for market products was in Frederick County where one woman took in \$2023.65. She sold 1820 pounds

of butter alone besides many other farm products. She has used this money to obtain a much needed electric refrigerator ((to keep the market products cold) since ice is not readily available and electricity is! This woman feels that the market has been her saving grace and she has not been absent from it a single Saturday since it started in March, 1932. She drives 18 miles to market regardless of the weather!

The women say the market has been of real value to them, and one volunteers that it has been a real education to her. Through it she has learned salesmanship, the value of better business methods and the recognition of quality of foods as well as how to produce these quality products. She goes on to say it has taught her self confidence, good grooming and the value of fair play to her competitors.

Standard signs have been made to hang over the markets which came up to the state regulations, and the standard seal which carries exactly the same design may be placed on each standard product. So far as the seal is used mostly on jugs of maple syrup and products sold outside of the state. It has also been used on packages of blank walnut meats.

g. Regreation

Records for 1935 show that home demonstration clubs contributed much to the social and recreational life of the rural people. There is probably no feature of the home demonstration program which has become more increasingly popular.

Recreational activities were as varied as the communities they served; and reflected the abilities and interests of the agents directing them. Programs included community parties, picnics, dances, tours, community dinners or suppers, camps and beach parties. Almost without exception, clubs had some recreational feature on each regular program. Music and drama both claimed the attention of club women. Chorus work was done on both a community and county basis, and the one-act play proved a popular venture for a number of clubs. In five counties special attention was given to recreation in the home, activities suited to the family group being demonstrated at the club meetings. Three counties had special training meetings for recreational leaders.

Great interest has been manifested in the plan for establishing recreational centers in cooperation with the W P A program. Land and liberal local support have been secured in a number of counties and work can be started as soon as the project clears through the W P A offices. The following excerpts from county reports show something of the work done.

"The advisory board for home demonstration work in Norfolk sponsored a county club party held in the recreational hall at the Navy Y, Norfolk, Friday night, March 15. Three hundred twenty-five men and women from over the county attended the party, taking part in the games, folk dances and the singing. The hall was decorated in spring flowers and green candles. The party was opened with group singing. The district home demonstration agent and a specialist from the V. P. I. Extension Division gave short talks on recreation. After the grand march, the crowd divided into groups. One group wished to play games and the other to part in the folk dances. Sixteen card tables were placed

and different games, conducted by one of the club members, were played at each table. Scores of the winners of the most games were kept and prizes awarded. The old time fiddlers started their merry music, and the folk dances, led by Dr. Gordon Ward, were on for the evening. The President of the Advisory Board presided at the punch bowl during the evening, assisted by three others. The party closed at eleven o'clock with the group in a circle singing 'Good Night Ladies!' Everyone present, both old and young, looked happy, and the unanimous expression of the group seemed to be, 'We've never spent a more delightful evening. Let's have another one soon!'

Frederick

"Standing committees were appointed in each home demonstration group for the purpose of handling recreation at monthly meetings and socials. These members were requested to attend all recreational conferences and get as much help as possible. Several of these attended the Northern Virginia District Recreational conference held in the spring .

"Immediately following this conference recreational bulletins leaflets, books of games, etc., were given these leaders. The home agent helped them to map out a tentative program of recreation which could be used at meetings. All types of games were used, including active, quiet, contests, homemade, and others.

"These leaders have been directly responsible for all recreation and have conducted it in the different groups. All organized community groups have had recreation, some much better than others according to the ability of leader. Several groups have held meetings at which only recreation was conducted."

Amherst

"The adult short course was held June 18-21 at Sweet Briar College. Forty-four women were enrolled for the entire time and thirty-six others came in for certain parts of the program. This short course was planned to bring inspiration and recreation to tired housewives - and it did just what the agent wanted it to. Forty-four homemakers left the short course at Sweet Briar with renewed faith in themselves

and their ability to serve their family and community groups. One woman said, "This has been worth a hundred dollars to me and it only cost three dollars, and lots of talking to persuade John to let me come."

"After dinner each night, the group played games, danced and sang. Through this recreation program they forgot their troubles and cares and played and laughed like women much younger and less care worn."

Carroll

"When the Works Progress Administration announced that funds would be available for building recreational camps in the various counties, where ten acres of land were contributed and deeded to the county, the women, as well as the agent, were intensely interested in this project. The home demonstration clubs promised a certain amount of money to supplement that appropriated by the federal government, if land could be secured. Much to the surprise of everyone, fourteen farmers came forward offering a camp site of ten acres to build this camp. It really became a contest. Finally, however, in order to keep peace in the family, one of the agricultural engineers from the Extension Division, decided on the site. The site consists of ten acres of wooded land, a beautiful stream, good swimming hole, and all of the native rock needed to build the camp. We hope to begin on this as soon as the project is properly approved."

VII. GIRLS' WORK

A full account of the girls' club work in Virginia will be found in the report of Miss Hallie L. Hughes, State Girls' Club Agent. The report of Miss Hughes is submitted with this one of the State Home Demonstration Agent.

VIII. LEADER TRAINING

Much progress has been made in the last five years in the use of leaders in both the adult and junior program. First of all, some of the agents themselves had to be converted to the value of leaders. This year the use of leaders in the special home economics training work has been encouraging. In the adult program 205 leader training meetings were held in 47 different counties with 92 men and 2654 women attending and in addition to these project leaders there were 2019 organization leaders assisting in the program. In the 4-H club program, 221 training meetings were held in 44 counties with an attendance of 2478.

The reports of the three home economics specialists show that the leaders, trained by them and the agents, assisted the agents with 2951 days given to home demonstration work. This magnifies the work of the agent considerably which can be easily seen when we figure that these 2951 days would be equivalent to more than ten extra agents for one year's time.

A study made by the food specialist shows that in one county last year 65 per cent of the demonstrations in the major project in the

adult program were given by the leaders. An average made for the last four years in the following table shows that we have been gaining in the number of demonstrations given by leaders:

1932	-	30 %
1933	-	24 %
1934	-	28 %
1935	-	45 %

Leadership in Henrico has been progressing rapidly. The following quotation shows the trend of that work:

"Eighteen leaders served for the nine home demonstration clubs this year, and an average of eight clubs has been represented at each leaders meeting in spite of some snow and terrible weather. These eighteen leaders report 175 days devoted to leadership work. Of the 54 demonstrations given in the local clubs, leaders gave 45 and the agents 9. Better leaders were selected and better demonstrations given, for the leaders felt that it was their responsibility. The best work was by two leaders who attended all the training meetings and gave all six of their demonstrations. The club was so pleased with the excellent work of the leaders that they voted to send them to the State meeting in Blacksburg with expenses paid."

IX. RELIEF WORK

For the past three or four years the relief work with which the home demonstration agents are asked to help has become an increasingly large part of the program. Just as the farm agent was pushed harder with the many more pressing problems of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, so the home demonstration agent found herself besieged with requests for help in various relief lines. This has meant that better organization is

necessary in order that the regular work need not suffer while the agent gives the required amount of time to these emergency phases.

Early in the year a request came from the Federal Housing Administration that help be given in the organization of this program. A little later it was asked that the State Home Demonstration Agent be loaned for several months to head up this program in the State. Since it was not possible to grant this request the Home Management Specialist was loaned to them for three months time. In this way close cooperation was worked out between the Federal Housing Administration and the Extension Service.

The Home Demonstration Service was called on for help from the National Youth Administration. The State Agent worked on plans for the Out-of-School Youth Conference held at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in July and three home economics specialists were loaned to teach for one week's time.

The Rehabilitation Program is tied up very closely with the Extension Program in Virginia since the Director is one of the Agricultural Engineering Department and the Associate Director is the Home Management Specialist. In each county the home demonstration agent serves on the advisory board for Rehabilitation and the home economics specialists work with the Associate Director and District Supervisor in working out plans and helps along each specific line of homemaking.

The Director of the Food Preservation part of the subsistence garden program was recommended to the State Relief Director by the State Home Demonstration Agent and in each county close cooperation was practised in the relation of the Home Demonstration agent to the county garden director. In most cases the home demonstration club women sponsored this garden program and worked up exhibits of this work for county fairs and achievement days.

X. FORECAST

The outlook for home demonstration work seems brighter than ever before. The fact that no county cut out the appropriation and that there was practically no question with regard to the continuing of the work and five new counties made appropriations in 1935, is most encouraging.

There was quite an increase in the income of farm people in Virginia in 1935 but the outlook for income from farm products is expected to be only slightly better in 1936. More of the cash from the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other sources was released for family living. Lowered interest rates and debt refinancing have helped some.

It is believed a sane and wise planning program for the whole farm, including the farm home, should be continued.

It is further believed that this planning should be based on definite facts known about each county. Therefore, a concerted effort is to be made to encourage a study by all clubs of the actual conditions

existing in the county on which the program can be based.

The outlook from the food side in Virginia causes us to continue to place emphasis on a broad live-at-home program. Though it is expected there will be a slight increase in cash income for farmers it will be recommended that this be spent for much needed repairs and home improvements.

According to recent figures, we produce much less milk, cheese, butter and meat than needed for an adequate diet for Virginia's population. Therefore, a larger production program of such foodstuffs will be emphasized. Continued emphasis will be placed on gardens and the preservation of garden products.

Increased interest in the home demonstration markets as a means of disposing of surplus farm products is foreseen. Work will be continued in each of these centers to use the markets as a means of teaching better standards in food preparation.

Much interest is manifested in better buying methods on clothing and house furnishings lines, therefore, special attention will be given these subjects in 1936. Small interest in better buymanship along food lines can probably be accounted for by the fact that seven-eighths of the food supply is produced on the farm.

The active widespread interest in the improvement of the home, fostered by the state campaign measures, indicates a feeling of increased security and an awakened desire for more comfortable living. The State-wide emphasis on home improvement will be continued during the coming year. As the triple A program brought home to farm men the importance of records

and farm accounts, the women have realized the importance of keeping better records. More home accounts were kept in 1935 and renewed emphasis will be placed on this during 1936.

During 1935 and for several years previous we have been living under the effects of many emergency programs, as was mentioned at the first of this report. Some of these effects were favorable and some unfavorable but now it is time for Virginia to analyze its own work and see just what things are helping and what hindering the real progress of the Extension program, then make the decision to promote only those things which are for the lasting good of our rural people.