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VIRGINIA

HOME DEMONSTRATION LEADER
--Maude E. Wallace--

1929

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

VIRGINIA

1929

Wanda E. Wallace

State Home Demonstration Agent

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home
Economics

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I. ORGANIZATION OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

1. In 1928-1929 there were forty counties in which home demonstration work was carried on for white women and girls in Virginia. In thirty-two work was carried on for twelve months, in the other eight for a part of the year.

In these counties there were two hundred and ten clubs for women with an enrollment of three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight and six hundred and one clubs for girls with an enrollment of seven thousand six hundred and eight girls and one thousand five hundred and eighty-eight boys.

In the negro work there were six local home demonstration agents carrying on work in eleven counties. In these counties there were forty-four clubs for women with an enrollment of four hundred and eighty-one and eighty clubs for girls with an enrollment of nine hundred and thirteen girls and one hundred and thirty-three boys.

This makes the total number of home demonstration clubs for women and girls in Virginia (white and negro) nine hundred and thirty-five with a total enrollment of fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

New Counties

Four new counties for whites were added in 1929. In two of these appropriations were made by the board of supervisors, i.e. Grange and Accomack and in the other two, Buchanan and Dickinson, Copper Ketchan funds were used to supply one agent to work jointly in the two counties. They are very mountainous counties their advantages for contact are limited. We hope to be able to demonstrate to

than what a home demonstration agent can do, thereby getting an appropriation of funds from the county.

In two counties, Essex and Richmond, a worker did special work for eight months. This worker was on Copper Ketchum funds and was put there to give a demonstration of demonstration work. It is hoped when the new budget is made for 1930 that an appropriation for home demonstration work may be included.

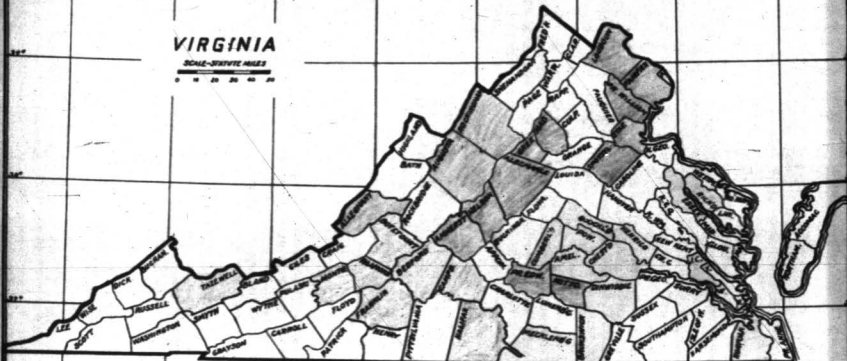
In Cumberland County, the assistant agent in Rehaton did five months of work. In Botetourt, the assistant agent in Beaches did three months of special work in 1929. In both of these counties this special work was looking toward an appropriation in 1930.




Division of State.

The State of Virginia is divided into four districts of home demonstration work, though during most of the year 1929 there were only three supervising district agents in charge. On October 1, 1929, Miss Sally Guy Davis returned from Peabody College where she had been for study. She resumed charge of her South-central district which Miss Helen Hicks had been in charge of during Miss Davis' absence. Miss Hicks then took charge of the Southwestern district with headquarters at Blacksburg and will devote most of her time to itinerant work in undeveloped territory. There are nine organized counties in Miss Davis' territory and one county, Botetourt, in which an agent worked for several months as a special agent. The Eastern district is under the charge of Miss Sylvia Slocum, district agent, with headquarters at Richmond and includes eleven organized counties and three other counties in which home demonstration work was done for a period of five to nine months. These counties are: Essex, Richmond and Cumberland. The Northern Virginia district comprises sixteen regularly organized

VIRGINIA

SCALE—SIXTYE MILES



	indicates counties under Miss Helen Ricks' supervision	Southwest Virginia district.
	" " " Miss Nellie Burke's "	Northern " "
	" " " Miss Sylvia Sloman's "	Central " "

82° 84° 86° 88° 90° 92° 94° 96° 98° 100°

committee and is under the supervision of Miss Belle Burke, district agent, with headquarters at University, Virginia.

Probably the most important change in plan of organization has been the development of local leadership. Something, at least a start in this line, had been done in the 4-H Girls' Club work but practically nothing had been done in the woman's work. It has been rather a slow progress in this line - first, it is not easy to convince the agents who have been accustomed to always meeting the club and always conducting the meeting, that their women can and will help them, then comes the matter of securing women who are willing to act as leaders for adult and junior work and lastly, and very important, these leaders must be trained by the specialists and the home demonstration agent. This should make possible a very material growth in the number of groups or clubs which can be met and also a much larger membership, both adult and juniors.

The woman's organizations are the (a) County Advisory Boards and the (b) Home Demonstration Clubs.

Advisory Boards

The Advisory Boards are made up of influential women and, in some cases, men from the different magisterial districts of the county. The members of the Advisory Boards, when organized, were selected by the Boards of Supervisors and School Boards. The member of the Board from each district selected at the request of the district or county home demonstration, one or more members. Since under our new type of organization outlined by the organization specialist, the plan is for county committees this may change the old plan for our advisory boards. The Advisory Boards have been and still are of inestimable value in assisting the agent in planning for and in carrying out her program of work. Many times the Board assists in securing financial support for the work.

Home Demonstration Clubs

Home Demonstration Clubs are groups of women who come together to plan for and carry out a definite program of work. It is the aim to have at least one home demonstration club in each district of a county but in the spring of 1929 it was quite apparent that we were falling short on this aim so an extra effort was made to organize at least one or two new clubs for women in each county with the result that by the end of the year 1929, sixty new home demonstration clubs had been organized.

Organizations For Girls

Girls' organizations are of three types (a) County 4-H Councils, (b) 4-H Community Clubs and (c) 4-H Project Clubs.

County 4-H Councils

County 4-H Councils mean to the 4-H club work what the Advisory Board means to the women's work. The Council is made up of the officers and leaders from the 4-H Community and Project clubs. The Council plans the county activities of the 4-H clubs such as camps, picnics, achievement days, rally days, short courses, fairs, exhibits and forms plans for financing these activities. These councils are the means of establishing a very close cooperation between the home agent and the farm agent in carrying on their 4-H club work. In 1929 there were eleven 4-H club Councils in Virginia in counties organized for home demonstration work.

4-H Community Clubs

These community clubs are made up of all the project clubs in a community. They may represent one or many projects, these projects carried on by the home or farm agent or both. These community clubs have a regular meeting once a month with a program made up of reports on project work, recreational and inspirational numbers.

The club officers preside over these meetings and get much practice in parliamentary law by conducting meetings.

Project Clubs

Project clubs - the projects carried on with girls by the home demonstration agent are: bread, canning, cooking, garden, poultry, room improvement, clothing, better foods. During 1929 these were carried on as short time projects, but so much time was felt to be lost in organizing and reorganizing and getting records of completion that a new plan for an all-year-round organization of girls' clubs was planned and accepted in the fall of 1929 so hereafter all 4-H project clubs for girls will be organized on a twelve months' basis, with a program planned for the whole year.

B. Assistance Rendered by State Supervisors and Assistants:

The chief lines of assistance which have been rendered by the State supervisor and her assistants are in securing appropriations or creating sentiment toward increasing appropriations in counties and by assisting in setting up county organizations for the support of the work, both adult and junior. The organizations in the communities are handled almost entirely by the county workers though assistance is rendered them in the making of plans.

The district agent of Northern Virginia, gives in detail the plan of procedure used in organizing the work in a new county:

"In explaining my plan of procedure with agent for organizing work in new counties I shall describe the steps taken in Orange County since that is my most recently organized county. We had a Home Economics Advisory Council that functioned splendidly in getting the appropriation for home demonstration work. When the agent went in July 1st we called a meeting of this county organization and counseled with them as to plans for the remaining summer months. It was decided to do only two phases of summer club work - canning and room improvement, and to do this only in one community in each of the four districts. This limiting of communities was done because much of the summer season had already passed. The communities in which this work was done the county group of women also assumed the responsibility of getting girls in the several communities out to a meeting at which Miss Garrett, the agent, would present

club work. In addition, these Council women had the agent invited to various adult meetings so that she might become acquainted with the women of the county. The girls went in canning and room improvement was closely followed up and a most creditable display put on at the county fair in October. At this date, December 1st, the agent has extended on work going with seven groups of women and fourteen groups of juniors."

In the fall, usually in October, the club or group in a community begins to discuss their plans for another year's work. In the light of the needs of that community and having in mind their previous work or study, they plan a program for the coming year. This was the way in which it was carried out in 1929 but in planning for 1930, a change of plan has been developed. After the community discusses their wishes on a program, they discuss this again at a county meeting and after discussion a vote is taken from all the communities to decide on a major line of study for the whole county. Then each club may elect its minor interests for study during the year.

In order to give you an idea of the work of a home demonstration club I shall give you the story of the Wooddale Club in Brunswick county. This club won the prize of fifteen dollars for the best story of the most outstanding work done by a home demonstration club in 1929. The prizes were offered by the State Fair Association.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE WOODDALE
HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUB - NEWBETHVILLE
VIRGINIA - 1929

The three most important things done by the Wooddale Club were:

First, a one dish hot lunch served daily to the children in our two-room county school through January and February. This dish was served free of charge to all the school children regardless of whether or not their parents belonged to our club. The club members met the previous summer at the home of one of the members and canned nearly a hundred quarts of soup mixture to be used for the one dish hot lunch. This was supplemented with beans, potatoes, and various other things paid for by the club. The teachers, with the help of the older children, prepared and

erved the lunch.

Second, during the months of April and May fresh fruit paid for by the club, was given daily, free of charge to all the school children.

Third, all members of our club were given the privilege of going to Blacksburg, with all expenses paid. Seven club members went. Two other club members let their sons go in their places, another let her daughter go in her place, while two members each took her husband along with her, quite a jolly party, twelve in all, going together with all expenses paid by the Wooddale Club. The men attended the Farmers' meeting and the women attended the Home-makers meeting.

This amount of money - where did we get it? (\$46.00) Forty-five dollars we won in prizes from the county, the state and the Petersburg fairs. Ten dollars we won from the State Agent for being the second most outstanding home demonstration club in the State of Virginia. We gave a play, first in our school and then at other schools in the county and made one hundred dollars.

A few of the minor things we did are as follows:

1. Joined the county library - one hundred percent.
2. Gave five dollars each to two people to help pay their hospital bills.
3. Had wood hauled for needy family.
4. Gave four baby showers
5. Gave three showers to brides.
6. Sent a delegate to the State Convention with all expenses paid.
7. Gave five dollars to the Fanny Stames scholarship fund.
8. Sent one dollar towards fund for building a chapel for women convicts.
9. Had club members and their families at our school house on Armistice Day and planted trees in honor of our soldiers. Groups of native cedar trees were planted by the building and a long row of grape arrial and dogwood alternating were planted by an unsightly fence which divides the school property from the adjoining property. The school children helped. We hope in this way to enlist their sympathy and help so they will not destroy the trees, but will help care for them. After the planting the club president talked to the school children for a few minutes on the "Meaning of Armistice Day", after which punch and cake were served by the club to all present.

This does not include one year's program. We took bread making as curricula project. We had four demonstrations in this subject:

1. Quick breads and variations (baking powder)
2. " " " " (Yeast)
3. Muffins and orange and tea biscuits and egg biscuits.
4. Pastry.

We took as a minor project fruits and vegetables. On this subject we had three demonstrations:

1. Salads - using fruits and vegetables.
2. Desserts - " " " "
3. Gelatine Desserts using fruits and vegetables.

Also we had a demonstration in cleaning machines. We had an all day meeting and eight machines were cleaned. We had twelve regular meetings with an average attendance of ninety percent. We had twenty-six on roll, twenty-four active and two associate members. All members, except one were in the program. This member carried our fair exhibit to Petersburg and put it up there. Also, she took the exhibit down at Lawrenceville after that fair. Also, she had an article to read at a regular meeting and the president forgot to call on her, so we think it only fair to credit her with being in the program. Therefore, we announce one hundred percent in the program. Four new members were taken in the club this year.

Besides our twelve regular meetings, we had many social meetings through the summer, meetings almost every week for a picnic in the afternoon, swimming for the younger members and conversation for the older ones, then a picnic supper and afterwards a dance at the home of one of the members. The club members and their husbands and children took part in these affairs - regular whole family and neighborhood get-together affairs. The husband and sons of one club member formed an orchestra and played for the dances, square and round dancing.

Our members sell turkeys, chickens, eggs, butter, milk, rugs, take in sewing and do fancy work to help increase family income."

The second prize of ten dollars went to the Annandale Club in Fairfax County. Their story follows:

**STORY OF THE ANNANDALE HOME DEMONSTRATION
CLUB FOR YEAR 1929**

"The ladies had met at the home of Mrs. Byrne for their last club meeting of the year. It was pleasant weather after a cold snap, and everybody was in jovial mood and as usual, each one wanted to talk at the same time, this seems character-

istic of women's clubs.

The president said, "Now, ladies, before Miss Thomas arrives, suppose we discuss our plans for next year." Only the nearest one to her heard. Over in the corner Mrs. Greel was heard saying, "Myrtle, I was afraid you couldn't come today, your car being away." Myrtle replied, "Oh, it was only two miles to walk, and I didn't mind in the least. Just couldn't miss a meeting you see."

"Well" said Mrs. Greel, "Our year's work is just about completed, and what fun it has been! I have thoroughly enjoyed each meeting." Now take the one, for instance, at Mrs. Bladen's where we learned how to make delicious candy under Miss Lippard's supervision, and by the way, did you know that several of the ladies have added to the family income by making and selling some of the very candy, in Alexandria? Yes indeed, my dear."

"Speaking of year's work in general, it was most profitable, don't you think?" chimed in Mrs. Ryne. Take for example the different ways we learned to cook fruits and vegetables. Now we did enjoy that! And most of us have departed from the usual indigestible ways of cooking vegetables that our grandmothers taught us, and are using these new methods which we find more appetizing and healthful."

"Yes", spoke up Mrs. Sipes, "that was not all, now don't you think every mother appreciated the demonstration at Mrs. Lilliards on sandwich making? What a help it has been to me in packing school lunches for my twin boys. The beverages made with the tea foundation were good too."

Here Mrs. Hirst entered the conversation by saying, "Now don't leave out the demonstration held at Virginia's where we learned how to make delicious pie crust and waffles, using oil as shortening. My waffles had always been a failure prior to that time, and Macon says if I don't learn anything else but how to make those waffles he is well paid for the gas I use in coming to the club meetings."

"Speaking of oil as a shortening," said Mrs. Webb, "we did turn that knowledge into profit, for many of us have been baking cakes with oil and selling to our city friends, besides remember the cake sale that we had in the market at Alexandria? Now those cakes did go! We cleared about fifteen dollars on them. Five dollars of this money we donated to the ladies of the church to help freshen up a room at their parsonage. Also we are going to present two flag standards to the Boy Scouts."

"The treasurer interrupted here by saying, "And we still

have a tidy balance of about fifty dollars in our treasury."

"Now do let me get a word in", said Mrs. Wetmore, "after all, the accomplishment of our community project is, I think, the most outstanding achievement. Modernizing that old school kitchen has been such a help, not only to our own club, but to everyone who uses it, including the Community League, the 4-H club, the Boy Scouts, the School and the Ladies of the Church. The modern electric range is quite an improvement over that old smoky oil stove, and that built-in cupboard is so convenient, not to mention the pretty curtains at the window and nice new linoleum rug on the floor."

"To be sure," said Mrs. Krister, "and weren't you proud of our booth at the fair? Even people outside of our own county remarked about it. Our booth was just a little different from the others in that we displayed our project by having a miniature modern kitchen, with a usable miniature electric range, given us by the electric light company, exactly like the one in our kitchen. This kitchen was furnished entirely with the other necessary modern equipment, of course all in miniature."

"Well, now ladies" chirped up Mrs. White, "You have talked mostly about what we've accomplished. Speaking for myself, I've enjoyed the social side of our club. The shower that we gave Miss Lippard before she married and left us was one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year. I really think that this club has been the means of getting the women together to talk over community problems, while spending a social hour over a cup of tea, and at the same time we have learned better ways of living and homemaking, besides giving to the community a nice modern kitchen."

"Ladies, ladies," interrupted the president with the gavel, "Here comes our instructor, Miss Thomas, therefore, we shall have to bring our conversation to a close and postpone next year's plans until our next meeting. I hope that next year, we shall find our work even more enjoyable and profitable than the year 1939, and that each member will tell another woman about this work and bring her to our next meeting so that every home in the State of Virginia may be benefitted as ours have been."

4. Development of the Work of County Project Committees or Special Committees.

This point in Virginia would be interpreted as our leader training schools. Until just recently we have held project leader schools in very few counties but this will surely be the means of getting much more efficient service

from leaders of both junior and adult groups. In the case of the junior leaders the club members frequently elect their leader but in many cases the agent interviews some adult, who she thinks will make a good leader. The leaders among the 4-8 club groups are often former club girls who are either teaching or married and living in the community.

Several counties at least made a start in this line during the past year and beginning with January 1950 each county will have a leaders training school for its adult work as well as its junior work. In the adult work the agent is asked to get two women leaders to come in to a county training school at the county seat. This school for training is held every two months. In the junior work each club must have one leader and these leaders meet for training every two months. More will be told of this plan and its development later.

In addition to project leaders certain counties had committees on the major line of work - mostly in room improvement. These committees met the home management specialist to receive training preparatory to scoring the rooms of the girls entered in the room improvement contest. The committee scored the rooms at the beginning of the contest and gave suggestions for improvement. At the close of the contest the committee again scored and decided on the winners. Not only did this plan enable the agent to reach more girls with the work but it also impressed on the women more fully than ever before the need of and importance of this work. This was successfully carried on in Bedford, Franklin, Halifax, Montgomery and Henricks.

5. County Program Development:

Every organized county had a county plan of work which was made by the county advisory board with the assistance of the home demonstration agent and the district agent. This county plan of work was gone over and checked at intervals by the district agent. These have been developed in a satisfactory manner.

Following is the county plan of work for Augusta County for 1929:

County Wide Activities

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Accomplishments</u>
To hold at least two 4-H Council meetings	Two have been held
To have 4-H Club Achievement Day	Was held - 200 attending
To have women's club Achievement Day	Was held - 200 attending
To have six club booths at county fair	Six booths were had
Send full quota to state short course	Fifty boys, girls and leaders went.
Send at least ten representatives to Homemakers Association at Blacksburg	Eleven women were sent
Have hall and porch improvement campaign with enrollment of fifty	Had campaign - enrollment 78
Have better home meeting featuring improved halls and porches	Had better home meeting and improved porch demonstration.
Have three advisory board meetings	Had four advisory board meetings.
Have Cotton fabric Dress Contest with at least fifty entries.	Had Cotton Dress Contest with seventy eight entries
Have a county poultry judging contest with at least six entries.	Poultry judging contest held with six teams competing.
Have demonstrations in use of sewing machine attachments in each club.	Demonstrations were had in seven clubs.
Have six standard home demonstration clubs	Have seven clubs - three new.
Have six home demonstration club booths at county fair.	Had six H. D. Club booths at fair.
Have 4-H Leaders Recreational Conference	4-H Leaders Recreational Conference held with 102 attending.
Have leaders trained for women's work	Two groups trained in basketry.
General Activities	
Make a report before Board of Supervisors quarterly	This report was made
Average ten newspaper articles monthly	Averaged more than ten
Assist with four Community Fairs	Assisted with four community fairs
Assist at least three persons in adding to family income.	Assisted five people
Make three new home demonstration clubs function	Three new clubs organized and did good work.

II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM FOR 1929

The supervisory officers or administrative officers in the Home Demonstration Department of the Virginia Extension Service in 1929 were a State Agent and three district agents and for the last two months of the year an additional district agent.

The State Agent has spent much of her time this year (since she came into the State January 1, 1929) in getting better acquainted with the State and its needs, in learning what had been accomplished and studying how to go forward; in getting in touch with other State agencies; in visiting as many of the counties as possible to speak at or attend county-wide, district or State gatherings; to learn to know the people; to help work or new agents; to assist in organization problems; to help in the financing problems and other emergency calls. The State Agent has visited thirty-seven different counties during the eleven months of work closing December 1, 1929.

Each district agent has direct supervision over her organized counties in her district and indirect supervision over the unorganized counties. This was described under "Organization" above.

Statistical Summary For State and District Agents:

	<u>State</u>	<u>Burke</u>	<u>Davis</u>	<u>Hicks</u>	<u>Elcum</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. days in field	187½	225½	94	198	261½	866½
No. days in office	161½	64½	17	60	27½	230½
No. days annual leave	15	6	0	5	15	37
No. days sick leave	1	10	0	7	1	19
No. visits to farm agents	11	16	1	6	7	41
No. visits to home agents	46	178	18	70	121	427
No. different " " visited	22	16	10	9	11	73
Visits to counties without ^{H.S.} agents	8	16	1	17	17	59
" " different counties without H. D. agents	8	5	1	9	17	40
Extension committee meetings (No.)	77	61	5	25	45	213
Attendance Ext. " "	629	1008	225	522	946	4084

	State	Burke	Davis	Hicks	Slocum	Total
Other meetings attended	128	88	9	68	178	467
" " attendance	94319	9708	300	9260	29799	145361
No. Letters written	2382	1300	121	584	1265	5702
Different circulars written	40	32	3	17	9	101
No. copies circulars sent out	1450	630	50	266	222	2726
No. bulletins sent out	297	104	0	0	0	1103
No. Supervisors Boards met	0	16	1	4	7	28
" School Boards met	0	0	0	0	2	2
No. Short Courses attended	5	9	0	7	7	28
No. miles traveled by auto	6593	16,120	1102	6668	15331	45974
No. miles traveled by rail	17385	7,304	756	5011	2237	40273

In addition to the district agents there is an assistant to the State Home Demonstration Agent in charge of Girls' Club work. This accounts for the State Agent's statistics for visiting 4-H Clubs as almost all of this was left to the State Girls' Club Agent this year although the State Agent hopes to be in closer touch with 4-H Clubs during the coming year.

Office Organization

The State Agent's office is in the Extension Building of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. This is a private office and her secretary with typewriter and files is in an adjoining office. The State Girls' Club Agent has her office in the same building.

The district agent for Southwest Virginia also has her office in this building at the present time although this has just been moved here. The South Central district agent has her office in the Chamber of Commerce, Roanoke. The

other two district agents have their offices in their homes. The Eastern district agent, fortunately, has her own home in her headquarters city and the Northern district agent has her office equipment in her room, where her stenographer comes to do her work. Unfortunately it has not seemed possible to find a real office for these agents in their headquarters town but it is to be hoped that this may be found possible in the near future.

The county home demonstration agents for the most part have their headquarters at the county seats - a number of them having their offices in the county court house. The Chesterfield county agent has her headquarters at Chester which is really the center of activities rather than at the court house, which is out in the country away from any village. Albemarle and Bedford agents have their offices in the postoffices. Orange county home agent, new this year, has not been able to find space in the county building and at present has desk space with one of the business firms of Orange. Accomack home agent also new the last few months, has not been able to find suitable office space, as yet. James City agent has her office in her apartment until a new county building can be erected by the Restoration Project of Williamsburg.

The agent who is working jointly in Buchanan and Dickinson counties has been only temporary and an office has not been provided. When the work becomes permanent this will be one of the first things to be met. The other counties not mentioned have offices or joint offices in the county court house buildings and for the most part, have quite satisfactory equipment. Only one agent, has office help provided and paid by county funds and this is a very real need. It is one of the things with which we hope to make some real headway during the coming year.

It would seem to me to be a wise plan for every home and farm agent to have a joint office or connecting offices so that the services of a stenographer,

paid by the county funds may be shared. This would probably insure such closer cooperation between the two workers in planning a real extension program and in the carrying out of such a program.

3. Maintenance and Training of Personnel

On January 1, 1929, the present State Agent came in to assume her duties, the previous State Agent having resigned but was still in the State making her report and closing up her records. Three of the district agents were on duty, the fourth did not return to assume her duties until October 1, 1929. While Miss Davis was at Peabody College Miss Hicks looked after her district. Miss Mary B. McCowan, Food and Nutrition Specialist, was granted leave for study and was at Columbia from February first until June seventh. Then she returned to take up her work. Miss Mary B. Settle who had been granted leave for study returned to the State March twenty-second to take up her new duties as Home Improvement Specialist. Miss Settle gives the major part of her time to House Furnishings and Household Management problems. Although in the absence of a Clothing Specialist she has given what help she could on clothing matters.

Miss Marian Lawrence, for the most of the year or up until October first had been doing development work in Essex and Richmond counties, on October first took up regular work in Accomack county which had made an appropriation for the first time. Miss Ruth Burruss, assistant to Mrs. Bessie Dunn Miller, Albemarle county, who had been doing only ten months of work was put on as a full time worker. Miss Julia Dickinson, who was also acting as assistant in Albemarle was moved May first to continue her training as assistant in Henrico county. This method is used for the younger agents so as to give them experience with a trained and

established wether before going into a county to handle an organization of their own. Miss Lou Hamilton, agent in Alleghany resigned, effective August 22nd to assume similar duties in Tennessee. Miss Josephine Falts, who was one of the first class trained as home demonstration agent at V. P. I., and who graduated from V. P. I. in June, had been acting as assistant in Rockingham county, was sent to act as Miss Hamilton's assistant for a week or two in order to become acquainted with the county before Miss Hamilton left. Miss Ola Bullington had been acting as assistant to Miss Katherine Bagdale in Rockatan county and had been doing some work in Cumberland but owing to lack of funds, Cumberland was unable to make an appropriation. Miss Bullington's work was discontinued May first and she returned to Tennessee. In Fairfax, Miss Mary Lippard resigned effective August thirty-first. Miss Lippard left the work to be carried. Miss Sarah Thomas, also a member of the 1929 class graduating from V. P. I., went to Fairfax as assistant to Miss Lippard, serving as assistant for two months before she took charge of the county. Miss Gemella McGhee, agent in Coochland county resigned, effective March first to take up work in Tennessee and Miss Eliza Opechover, who had been in training in Roanoke county and had been carrying on special work in Botetourt county, became the agent in Coochland county.

Orange county was one of the new counties to make the appropriation effective July first. Miss Annie Garrett, who had been on leave of absence studying at Peabody, came back and took up her duties in Orange.

Miss Helen Alversen, agent in Prince Edward, asked leave of absence for one year for farther study. She left September first. Miss Courtney Farrar former agent in Hocklenburg, who had been on leave for study at North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro, came back to the State August twenty-fifth and

assumed the duties of home demonstration agent in Prince Edward county.

Miss Josephine Fultz, as stated above, had acted as an assistant in Rockingham county for a short time. Later Miss Sarah Pitts, a graduate of Peabody College was sent to Rockingham, October first, for a period of training with Miss Mary Fred Claytor before taking up the work as home demonstration agent in Prince William County.

Miss Lucille Sell had been acting home demonstration agent in Stafford county while Miss Eva Kinsey was on leave for study at Harrisonburg State Teachers College. Miss Kinsey came back and assumed her duties in Stafford August first, at which time Miss Sell returned to Wisconsin.

Miss Lillian Gilbert, formerly agent in Prince William county, had been on leave for study at Peabody. Having received her degree, Miss Gilbert returned to us and was put in as special agent July first, for Buchanan and Dickinson counties. It is hoped through this work as was also the wish in Essex and Richmond after the people know the work and its value, that they may be able to make a united request of the Board of Supervisors, for an appropriation to carry on the work permanently.

The system now being used is keeping from one to three agents in training as assistants so they may be ready to fill in in an emergency. The only trouble seems to be to find such agents. We find many girls about twenty or twenty-one who are eager to do home demonstration work, but in my opinion, it requires a little more maturity than one may expect to find at twenty. We prefer to get girls with good home economics training and at least two years of teaching or some similar work before we take them. After a period of three to six months as an assistant this girl around the age of twenty-four or twenty-five, should be

able to do a good piece of work. When we consider that a home demonstration agent is a county official and has to be put on the same basis as the county superintendent of schools and other public officials, then we realize that this agent must have maturity of judgment.

Meetings and Conferences

No district meetings of agents have been held. The regular annual meeting was held in January. Three days were given over to a joint session with the farm agents and the three following days were given to group meetings of the home demonstration agents. All the home agents attended the meeting of the Farmers Institute and the meeting of the Homemakers Association in connection with the Institute of Rural Affairs held at V. P. I. the last of July. The program as arranged for the Homemakers meeting follows:

PROGRAM FOR MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA HOMEMAKERS ASSOCIATION
Blacksburg, Virginia - July 29 - August 1, 1929
College Y.M.C.A.

Monday Night - July 29

Credentials Committee on duty at barracks No. VII to take care of registration

Committee: (Mrs. Sallie Thompson, Buchanan County
 (Mrs. G. F. H. Lewis, Prince William County
 (Mrs. Gay Neep, Montgomery County

Committee (Miss Sylvia Sleason, District Agent, Richmond, Virginia
 Advisers (Mrs. W. B. Baskerville, Treasurer, Virginia Homemakers Association - Red Linn, Virginia.

Tuesday - July 30

9:00 - 9:30 Registration completed - Y. M. C. A. Lobby
 9:30 - 10:00 Opening exercises - Y.M.C.A. Auditorium
 Meeting called to Order -> Committee named by president
 Sung
 Invocation - Rev. E. W. Aaron, Methodist Church - Blacksburg.

- 10:00 - 10:15 Reporting of "Our Creed" - led by President, Mrs. George T. Winn
 10:15 - 11:15 President's Address - Mrs. George T. Winn, Aston, Virginia.
 Reading of Minutes of last meeting and Secretary's report -
 Mrs. Robert L. Browning - Stafford, Virginia.
 Treasurer's report - Mrs. W. R. Ashburville, Ind. Lane, Virginia.
 Report on Scholarship Fund - Miss Martha Dinwiddie - Blacksburg
 Old Business
 New Business
- 11:15 - 11:45 "A Satisfying Life on the Farm" - Miss Maude E. Wallace, State Agent
 Dialogue - "Mrs. Oldways to Mrs. New Ways" - Spotsylvania woman.
- 12:00 Dinner
- 1:30 Greetings from State Federation of Women's Clubs - Mrs. E. K. Henry,
 Chairman, American Home Department - State Federation of Women's
 Clubs - Henry, Virginia.
- 1:45 - 3:00 Roll Call by Counties and Posters
 "Reformation of Mrs. Grouch" by Southwest Virginia Counties
 "Spirit of Service" - by Ashurst County
 "Ideals of Home Demonstration Work" - by Buchanan County.
- 3:00 - 3:30 "The Parents Part in Building the Personality of the Child" address
 by Dr. C. C. Taylor, Dean of Graduate School, State College,
 Raleigh, North Carolina.
- 3:30 - 4:00 Discussion led by: Mrs. Roy Gordon - Henningburg county
 Mrs. E. L. Cox - Roanoke county
 Nominating Committee's Report - Election of Officers
- 4:00 - 5:00 recess
- 5:00 - 6:00 Reception to all visiting women, given by officers of the Virginia
 Homemakers Association and Resident Staff of Home Demonstration
 Department - Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Wednesday Morning - July 31 - Institute of Rural Affairs (see program)

Wednesday Afternoon

- 1:30 - 2:00 "Our Ideals for the Rural Home" - Miss Geneva E. Bone - Household
 Management Specialist - Extension Service, Columbus, Ohio.
- Discussion led by: Mrs. E. G. Curran - Brunswick County
 Mrs. W. L. Browning - Stafford County.
- 2:10 - 2:40 "The Uses of Bayon" - Miss Dorothy Gatten - American Institute of
 Bayon - New York.
- 2:45 - 3:00 Song
 "Responsibility of Women Toward Government" - Miss Adele Clarke,
 Richmond, Virginia.
- 3:00 - 3:10 Introduction of Mr. E. L. Hummel, Organization Specialist
 Blacksburg, Virginia.



Virginia Delegation at Camp Vail, Springfield, Massachusetts, September 13-22, 1929. Standing (left to right): Downing Wood (Rappahannock County), Eugene Carson (Appomattox), H. W. Olin (County Agent Princess Anne County), C. A. Montgomery, State Boys' Club Agent, Thomas Williams (Rappahannock), Doris Cocke (Bedford), Eldridge Padgett (Bedford). Sitting (left to right): Dorothy Sharitz (Wythe), Frances Douglas (Greene), Catherine Wampler (Rockingham), Virginia Carr (Fairfax), Mary Lee Dovel (Rockingham), Elizabeth Harrison (Fairfax), Gertie Jarrell (Greene), Miss Belle Burke, District Agent.

- 2:15 - 4:15 Demonstration - "Attractive Summer Dishes" - Miss Mary B. McGowan,
State Food Specialist - Extension Division, Blacksburg.
Thursday morning August 1, Institute of Rural Affairs (see program)

Thursday Afternoon

Joint meeting with Agricultural Engineering Department

- 1:30 - 2:00 "Relation of Conveniences to Health and Happiness of the Family"
Miss Eloise Davison - Research Department - National Electric
Light Association - New York.

Discussion led by: Mrs. Nelson Beck - Albemarle County
Mrs. E. B. Price - Bedford County

- 2:10 - 2:40 Selection of Home Water Supply - A. J. Waller, Assistant Agricultural
Engineer - Extension Division - Blacksburg

Discussion led by: Mrs. C. B. Carter - Buckingham County
Mrs. Richard May - Ashcroft, County

Song

- 3:00 - 3:30 "The Charm of a Kitchen" - Miss Mary B. Settle - Home Improvement
Specialist - Extension Division - Blacksburg

- 3:30 - 4:00 Discussion and Demonstration of equipment

4:00 Presentation of Officers

- 4:05 Fall Styles in Cotton Dresses - Miss Catherine Cleveland - Cotton
Textile Institute - New York City.

4. Program Development and Analysis

The programs are made by the county home demonstration agents assisted by the district agent following out the suggestions outlined as the needs of the county by the advisory board. It is never wise to try to put over a certain program in a county. The aim we have is to have the agent assume more the role of a leader and guide and to help the people to know and understand their needs and to help them to help themselves. It seems during the past years the home agents

have been attempting to do too many things and hence have not been able to concentrate. During the year 1929 we talked a great deal on the value of centralising study during a year on one major line with several minor lines perhaps, and in this way it is hoped to really accomplish more. During the fall months as plans were being made for next year's work it was gratifying to see how well this was accepted. In the women's work in order to major on a certain subject at least six meetings must be devoted to this subject - more if desired - and the rest of the meetings on one or more minor lines. In the girls' work the whole year is devoted to one line with a minor in one of the productive lines such as gardening or poultry, carried along with this major.

The first Monday of each month is set aside by the Director as the regular meeting of the workers in the extension staff at V. F. I. These meetings are helpful as they keep us in touch with one another and the work being done by the different departments and it also presents an opportunity for us to hear from the Director things of state or national interest in Extension Work.

In addition to this meeting the State Agent holds a meeting monthly (or at least every two months) of district agents to discuss plans and policies and program development. At this time the home economics specialists are called in to help make their itineraries, discuss subject matter and to arrange for special meetings.

5. Subject Matter Assistance

The Home Demonstration Division has only two home economics specialists but has assistance from poultry specialists, landscape gardening specialists and a gardening specialist. Since our home economics specialist help is so limited we have tried this year to use it to the very best advantage possible. It will

be remembered that the Food Specialist was away from February first until June seventh and the Home Improvement Specialist did not assume her duties until March twenty-first, so we literally had less than eight months of Food Specialists help and about the same amount from the Home Improvement Specialist. Therefore it was necessary for the State and district agents to render some subject matter assistance.

As far as possible an attempt was made in 1929 to have the home agent secure leaders in each project who might be trained by the specialist or by the agent herself. This was done to only a limited amount in 1929 but in the fall of 1929 plans were made whereby each county will be asked to secure one adult leader for each girls club and two leaders from each woman's club in the major line of work. Then the specialist will come to the county for a leaders training school for the girls work and another for the woman's work. If the specialist reaches the county every other month she should be able to keep close touch on the subject matter given out. The State Agent tries to free the specialist from all calls to camps and for fair judging in order that her time may be kept for the more important subject matter instruction.

It is to be hoped that in 1930 we may have at least one more specialist and that to be in the clothing line.

6. Publicity

The Extension Service publishes two papers each month, the Agricultural Club Letter in the interest of club work and the Extension Division News for the adult work. In preparation of material for these papers the State Agent asked each district agent to prepare a resume each month of the high spots in the work of each one of her agents. These the State Agent reads and a copy is sent in-

mediately to the Editor of the Extension News. Also all other timely bits of news in regard to honors, prizes and outstanding happenings are sent to the Editor. In results though the publicity has not been entirely satisfactory. In order to encourage more publicity in the various counties the offer which had been made since 1923 was continued. That is, the State Agent offered a prize of ten dollars to the district having the greatest number of newspaper and magazine articles about the work. In this contest Miss Sloann's district won the prize of ten dollars with a total of two thousand and ninety pieces of publicity in her eleven counties with an average of two hundred pieces for each county. Miss Burke's district had a total of two thousand, one hundred and thirty-two pieces in her fifteen and one half counties or an average of one hundred and thirty-eight pieces for each county. Miss Hicks district had a total of nine hundred and thirty-nine pieces in seven and one half counties or one hundred and twenty-five pieces per county.

In most cases the county and city papers are quite generous in giving space for articles about home demonstration work, but it seems evident we must secure even better publicity in the future if we aim to carry the work into the other sixty odd counties.

III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES - JUNIOR WORK

a. Foods

Through 1929 up until reorganization time in October, the work in foods was carried under the following phases:

- Better Foods - carried during school
- Cooking - carried during school



Lawrence Lee Taylor, 12 Year Old Champion Loudoun County
4-H Garden Club Member.



**MT. PLEASANT 4-H BETTER FOODS
CLUB MEMBERS**

Who made the greatest average gain of any
in the Rockingham Better Foods Clubs.
The average gain made over a period of
3 months was 9 pounds. In Rockingham
county 172 Better Foods Club members
have already submitted complete reports
for the club year 1928-1929.

School lunch - carried during school

Bread - carried during school

Food Preservation - carried in summer

The food specialist feels that now the food work in Virginia is not food preparation only, but that it leads out into the influencing of peoples food habits, such as planning better meals from the standpoint of body needs, securing hot foods for school children and making available more fruits and green vegetables for the diet.

The Better Foods club is used to get a foot-hold for club work as well as to teach good food habits. The Greene county agent reports that she visited one school in a mountain section in which the teacher, a person of forty years' experience, had been teaching in that same school thirty-three years and they had never shown any interest in club work. The agent visited the school with the health nurse, weighed the children, explained the food scores and left them. At the end of a month they returned and found not a score had been kept. At the beginning of the next term they returned and repeated this performance and to create interest offered small prizes. In addition, a hot school lunch demonstration was given. This time the effort "took" and the result has been a hot lunch served by older girls three times a week, five children were awarded certificates for five-pointers and at the end of the year an Achievement Program was held to which the parents were invited. They came to the first public gathering held at that school in twelve years.

The agent in Rockingham county reports on her Better Foods Club work as follows:

"One hundred and one members gained from one to five pounds and fifty-eight gained from five to ten pounds and thirteen members gained ten pounds or more. Hot lunches were established in four schools and fifty percent of the members brought milk to school. One hundred and five members and associate members of Better Foods Clubs stopped drinking tea and coffee.

A set of nutrition slides 'Do Your Own Best Exhibit' was shown in all of the schools in which electric current was available.

During the fall of 1929 a Food Campaign has been launched in Rockingham county. Five hundred boys and girls of one-room schools are keeping food scores and learning to improve food habits. The agent has given thirty demonstrations or illustrated talks to the campaign members. When she visited one of the schools recently she found eighteen of the twenty school children with a large bottle of milk to supplement the packed lunch. At another school she found all of the children drinking one quart of milk each day and only one drinking coffee."

Many of the reports show that the club girls are using their food preparation work as the club member did who was reported by the home agent in Albemarle county:

"Helen Hamilton, Earlyville Club, lives with her grandmother, and was eager to have food work, both food preservation and food preparation, that she might relieve her grandmother of these household duties as much as possible. She did the canning for the home and made all of the bread, and did most of the other cooking. She is so happy that she is able to be of real help."

During 1929 there were thirty-two counties in which over two thousand and five members were enrolled in Food Preparation and twenty-eight counties in which Food Preservation was carried on with Juniors. Edith Berry of Augusta county is perhaps the most outstanding club member in food preservation work. This year Edith did all of the home canning and won eighteen dollars at the county fair. She reorganized their club and served as leader for the group.

With selected the exhibit which was sent to the National Sewal-tiles contest at Chicago. This exhibit won second prize (eighty dollars) in the Southern section.

b. Clothing

This project held interest for the girls in thirty-four counties with an enrollment of three thousand eight hundred and sixty girls. Miss Hoorman of Hancock county, reports that three hundred and sixty-six girls enrolled for clothing work and of this number, three hundred and sixty-three completed their work. She reports the club girls did outstanding work in judging and selection of cotton materials.

"One thousand, one hundred and seventy-four articles were made for the home besides the thirty dresses and three hundred and seventy undergarments made; four hundred and ninety-three garments were cleaned and one thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven garments made over or mended. The total cost of articles and garments made was four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty six cents and the value is one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents. Two hundred and six of the club members exhibited at school or community fairs and won a total of forty dollars in prizes. Girls in the clothing project groups gave demonstrations at every club group meeting; one thousand three hundred and sixty nine demonstrations in clothing were given during the year by club members."

Helen County reports good results in her 4-2 clothing club work:

"Clothing club girls did a good piece of work. There were thirteen groups with an enrollment of one hundred and forty nine with one hundred and forty-five completing. Four hundred and ninety-four garments and articles were made. At the morning program of County Day, the clothing girls put on a good demonstration called "The Well Dressed Girl" It was staged something like a fashion show, practical and attractive undergarments, aprons, sport clothes, school dresses, afternoon dresses and street and church dresses and party dresses were shown."



Lusketts 4-H club, Loudoun county, was awarded the county banner for doing the best all-round club work for the year. Clothing was the project in which they majored. Every one of the 16 members completed their work and submitted records. A summary of the work accomplished shows 60 garments made; 186 mended; 5 dyed; 14 dry cleaned; 7 remodeled; total saving on articles made, \$106.53.

Officers of the club are: President, Ruby Cooger; vice-president, Hazel Thayer; secretary and treasurer, Eva Athey; reporter, Belle Lambert; club leader, Mrs. Willard; assistant club leader, Lillian Hope.



Stewartville 4-H Club

"Eager, interested, and energetic" was the description which Miss Grace Steptoe, leader of the Stewartville 4-H club, Bedford county, gave of her club members. The girls on the front row are holding the garments which they made in the clothing project. These girls staged a fashion show this spring. This club is very active in all county-wide work.

c. Garden

In thirteen counties the girls have been interested in the home garden work. The Greene county agent reports one group taking garden work, on High Top which is either a five mile walk or horse back ride after one goes as far as possible in a car. Yet she reports the boys were very successful with their potatoes which they raised and that they carried down potatoes and cabbage to sell at the county seat.

The Montgomery home demonstration agent tells of their garden work as follows:

"There were four groups taking garden club work with total enrollment of sixty. A garden club contest was put on in the city of Radford with Radford Health Nurse cooperating. Fifteen dollars was offered for prizes in the contest by the three banks of Radford. The entire family gardening was done in many cases by the 4-H Garden club members. Vegetables raised amounted to two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents with value of prizes offered amounting to thirty-three dollars. The State Garden Club Championship prize for 1929 was won by Fenton Haywood, a fourteen year old boy. This boy furnished the family with vegetables for the entire summer."

d. Poultry

In twenty-six counties poultry work was carried on with young people. The Cochran home demonstration agent reports on her poultry work as follows:

"It is with these boys and girls that the best piece of poultry club work is being done. An egg-laying contest was started last March to run for a year, not one time has a single club member failed to send in the sheet and each time they are correctly and fully filled out. There were one hundred and sixty-five birds that started in this contest with an average of one hundred and thirty-three birds on the yards all the time.

since the contest began. These birds have laid thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty four eggs during this time (November records have not come in) which gives an average of ninety-eight eggs per bird for the length of time. The total cost of these flocks has been two hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-nine cents. From time to time fowls have been sold or killed and numbers were culled out in the fall. Now the pullets are on the yards and the average runs rather low. For all members enrolled in poultry, there were nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifteen eggs collected, seven hundred and fifty-three birds were hatched, four hundred and fifty bought and eight hundred and seventy eight raised to twelve weeks. The total expenditure for the project in the county was nine hundred and eight dollars and twenty-one cents, while the total receipts were one thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and one cent. There were sixty-nine birds exhibited at the State Fair and county fairs with a prize check of forty four dollars. Thirty eight dollars was received from the State Fair."

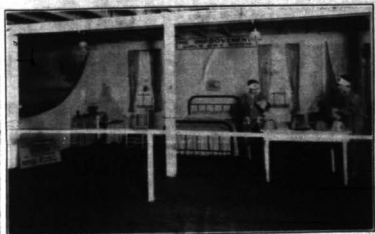
Augusta county agent reports as follows on 4-H Poultry:

"There were twenty seven poultry club members enrolled with twenty-five members completing the project. Eight hundred and one chicks were hatched, two hundred and one bought, seven hundred and fifty-five chickens raised. Club members sold four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dozen eggs. Total receipts for the year were two thousand seven hundred and sixty three dollars and seventeen cents. Seventy seven fowls and thirteen dozen eggs were exhibited at the fair, winning thirty nine dollars in prizes.

A poultry judging contest was held in connection with the fair with six teams competing and the four highest scoring individuals winning the trip to the State Fair. One member won place as alternate on the state team and will go to Madison Square Garden to National Poultry Show in January."

e. Room Improvement

As club work has progressed and the girls have learned something about foods and clothing it has been a natural step for them to want to study together



4-H Club Home Improvement Booth, State Fair. Texie Garrett and Eloise Bangs of James City County giving a demonstration.

as to how to improve their rooms - or even the whole house. The Stafford county agent carried on a good piece of room improvement work in the nature of a contest. Twelve homes were involved in the contest and the Advisory Board sponsored this affair. The rooms were made over as a result of this contest. In every one of the ten rooms completed, the woodwork, walls, ceiling and floors were completely refinished. At the close of the contest a tour was made to some of the improved rooms. Thirty seven people visited three of these rooms. Following this, at the county fair, an exhibit "The Girl's Own Room" was put on. This room was fitted up simply and inexpensively with things any club member could make. This exhibit following on the contest was the means of making the women and girls feel their need of room improvement. This was selected as the major project study for 1930.

The Hancock county home demonstration agent says:

"The girls refinished floors, walls, woodwork and furniture, built in closets and cut windows and doors, made curtains, bed spreads, pillows and linens. The walls of fifteen rooms were treated, seven room floors treated, twelve pieces of furniture made, eight pieces bought and thirty-two pieces refinished. Two of these were antique beds; one was painted a horrid green and had not been used for years. This was done over in dark mahogany. The other was a lovely four-poster walnut bed that had been stored in a barn for more than thirty years. Old paint was removed and the bed treated to show its natural beauty. Beautiful and quaint dressing tables were made and the girls were taught to study pictures and how to frame and hang them. Windows were screened and treated tastefully with shades, curtains and draperies for the first time. Rugs, washable ones, were made for the floors and closets were built in. The girls for the first time learned the real harmony of color and the restfulness of its correct use. The total cost of improvement was one hundred and fifty six dollars and forty seven cents, and amount of prizes won - one hundred and thirty nine dollars and seventy five cents."

III. PROJECTS FOR WOMEN

a. Foods

In thirty two counties women were enrolled in food preparation work during the past year and in twenty-five counties they were enrolled in food preservation work while in eight counties they were interested in nutrition work.

The Hottoway county home agent reports an an interesting type of food work which follows:

"One outstanding piece of county wide work this year was an adult training school for leaders. The home demonstration clubs of Hottoway county have majored in foods, this year, studying particularly breads and dishes for social affairs. For some time I have felt the need of assistance in making my demonstrations to women more successful so I asked that four women from each club volunteer to attend the leaders training school, gain all information they could and in turn go back to their respective clubs and assist me in putting on these demonstrations. Each woman had the privilege of selecting the demonstration she preferred helping with. The four who volunteered from each of the four clubs were in attendance at this school in Cross on both June 17th and 18th. This one hundred percent attendance delighted me greatly. The school was held at the Virginia Public Service Company who kindly gave the use of their show room, electric stove and halvimeter. The demonstrations were given by Miss Mary B. McCowan, State Food Specialist, V. P. L., and they were: 'Six Breads from one dough' 'Small Cakes' 'Fluffy Isings' 'Quick Breads' and 'Frozen Desserts'. The leaders were enthusiastic over the demonstrations. I have had to be absent from one of my club meetings during the year and one of these leaders conducted the meeting in my absence and gave the 'Yeast Bread' demonstration."

Food work has been the means of encouraging more social life in rural sections as shown from this excerpt from Pushlan county home agent's report:

"The clubs had in their program of work to give a party or social in honor of their husbands. These were held St. Patrick's night and March 27th respectively. The first was a

most attractive party planned and carried out by a committee of three club women. Every husband was present and thoroughly enjoyed the evening. It was noticeable at this little social affair how the women observed and carried out ideas and information they had gotten in the unit, "Dishes For Social Affairs" which they had recently studied.

Another club gave their husbands and (a few of their friends invited to participate) a supper. They called this a "Husband Banquet" which of course pleased the husbands and made them feel very important. Seventy people attended this affair. Several husbands were heard to remark that "this was the best work the club had ever done."

b. Clothing

The work in this project has been somewhat handicapped this year because of a lack of a specialist in clothing. However, some good work was accomplished. Augusta county home demonstration agent reports:

"Demonstration in selection, use of better fabrics, styles designs and color harmony were given to each of the seven home demonstration clubs in the early spring to help with their clothing problems. These demonstrations were followed by others in the use of sewing machine attachments. As a result of this work seventy-eight women stepped out in a Fashion Show Parade held at the Achievement Day for women. A one hundred dollar Singer Sewing machine and prizes valued at fifty dollars were given to women in this contest."

Montgomery agent reports her clothing work as follows:

"The wash dress unit was carried by the four home demonstration clubs in the county, and one unorganized group of women with the view of holding a wash dress contest on County Achievement Day. All clubs were instructed in the selection of materials and patterns suitable for wash dresses and garment construction. Outstanding garment construction work was exhibited on these dresses at Community fairs.

A County Achievement Day and Wash Dress Contest was held for the purpose of estimating the work which the home demonstration clubs have done for the past year. At this time the County Wash Dress Contest was held, which was a display of excellent garment construction work, since all of the home demonstration clubs did work in the Wash Dress Unit. Piece materials

suitable for wash dresses were secured by the Advisory Board committee from local stores as prizes. A good representation from all of the clubs took part in this contest. Reports on work accomplished were given by the president of each of the four clubs. It was found that much had been accomplished by the home demonstration clubs in this county for the past year. This was the first meeting of its kind ever held in this county and an increase of interest in home demonstration work in the county was most noticeable."

c. Home Management

The phases of home management which have been emphasized during the past several years have been kitchen improvement and better equipment for the farm home, and while some of the sections may have progressed beyond the desire for this phase of household management work still there is need for much more if our rural homes in Virginia are to be as convenient and well equipped as they should be.

The most outstanding work in this line was done in Rockingham and Spotsylvania counties where Kitchen Improvement campaigns were put on and seventy six kitchens were wonderfully improved. Whole families vested together to achieve the results and husbands and children were as proud of the achievements as the mothers. Not much money was needed in every case, in fact the average cost of improvement in one of these counties was forty five dollars and eighty-eight cents, yet the women say the changes are beyond value to them.

One of the phases of household management which has been used in a limited way during 1929 is teaching of the use of a system or plan of housework. One hundred and seventy-nine women used such a plan for the first time during this year and it is to be hoped that much more can be done along this line in the future.

House Furnishings

The year had to start off for the first four months without a specialist in this line so work was somewhat handicapped. However, the agents conducted some good work along the lines of living room improvement, porch improvement and porch and hall improvement.

Henrico county agent reports one phase of this work:

"This project has centered around chair seating and upholstering. It has been interesting to see the antiques come out of the attic, the bag, imitation leather, and what not, bottoms come out of the chairs and attractive bottoms put in. One woman has put cone seats and backs in a whole set of dining room chairs. Another woman has upholstered her entire living room set."

Hottel county reports interest in resecting chairs and basketry:

"I have had about one hundred and sixty people in my project on resecting chairs. I have been teaching the cone, rush and split bottoms. So far as I can collect records, about eighty nine have been rebottomed in the past year.

In basketry - about three hundred and four baskets have been made this year with a net income of about two hundred and seven dollars and fifty five cents to the four women who have been making them."

Rockingham home demonstration agent reports:

"There has been a great deal of interest in home improvement work among the women of Rockingham county during the past year. Thirty members of these different home demonstration clubs have made improvements in bedrooms or living rooms. Some women only re-arranged furniture, rehung pictures and changed the length of curtains, while others refinished walls and wood work and made improvements on floors and floor coverings. They became so interested in the home improvement project that it was selected as the major work for women in Rockingham during the year 1930."

Augusta County home agent reports:

"Seventy women enrolled for the interior decoration unit, fifty one reporting. Demonstrations were given in Curtains, Draperies, Floors and Floor Coverings, Color Harmony and Refinishing Furniture. One group made hooked rugs in connection with this unit and had a booth of rugs at the fair. A county wide campaign for improving halls and porches was put on by the advisory board. Seventy eight women enrolled with sixty two completing the work. Prizes to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars were donated by the local merchants to help keep the interest of campaigners. Thirty contestants improved other rooms also."

Home, Health and Sanitation

Some work has been done along this line in connection with the Sanitation campaign which is being put on by the State Department of Health. Many of the advisory board members have helped pass out material for this campaign and have also helped with the scoring of homes.

The Buchanan county agent who is doing work in a very mountainous county where extension work has never reached prior to July first, 1929, reports as follows:

"Under the supervision of Dr. Brydon, from the State Department of Health, the homes were scored, in doing this at least one hundred and fifty homes were reached. The women are interested in the sanitary work, several sanitary privies have been built. Dr. McKay, from the State Health Department gave one demonstration in the Council community.

The Council club took as a community project a course in Home Nursing. This was to begin the first Monday of November. The president of the club thinks the meeting which lasted for five days, was quite a success. Although it was a bad rainy week there was an average of fifteen in attendance each day. Mrs. Bennett from the State Department of Health gave the course. There are twenty-one members in this club now."

Loudoun home demonstration agent tells of their sanitation work:

"The advisory council and home demonstration clubs have cooperated with the county health association and the State Department of Health in making the sanitation survey of the county. This organized group of women has been found very helpful in getting this work accomplished in the county and Loudoun lacks a fraction of one point of being at the top this month, which honor was here last month. The Leesburg Home Demonstration club has taken charge of the survey in Leesburg and this is nearly completed. The president of the Hillsboro Home Demonstration club was given the chairmanship for this work in her neighborhood last winter. Due to muddy roads she could do little at the time she was appointed but showed her willingness and resourcefulness when her car and others were stuck in the mud trying to get to church one Sunday. She took this opportunity to talk "Home Surveys" and got her neighbors to think with her about this important work. The use of mammoth fly traps has been urged by the agent at all points in the county and demonstrations in making them arranged for in many schools. Two lumber companies in the county make these traps for a reasonable price and many have been bought on the recommendation of the agent."

Ashcroft home agent reports:

"Sanitation has been stressed in the county by the Health nurse and is strongly backed by the advisory board, the secretary of the board having served last year as the chairman of the county sanitation campaign. Privies at three schools, one church and many private homes have been built according to sanitary specifications furnished by the agent."

Agricultural Engineering - Home

This work has been carried on in connection with the Agricultural Engineering Department. A representative from this Department has worked in a number of counties making surveys and recommendations for home water supplies.

The James City county home demonstration agent reports:

"The interest in home furnishings has reacted in some very definite work being carried on in rebuilding and remodeling homes. Four new homes have been built, six remodelled, sewage installed in eight, thirteen water systems

established, four central heating plants installed and nine lighting systems are helping make the home pleasanter for the owners."

A "water in the home" campaign was started in Rockingham county in the spring of 1929 on which the home agent reports:

"In the spring of 1929 a "water in the home" campaign was put on in Rockingham county, farm and home agent cooperating. The agricultural engineer spent twenty-two days in the county and visited those who had asked for help on water systems. Assistance was given to all of those who expected to install water systems or to improve the system used during the following two years. One hundred and forty eight visits were made by the specialist and agents. During the first six months forty three result demonstrations were started, thirty-four of these have been completed, twelve septic tanks have been installed. Where septic tanks were installed, complete bath room equipment has been put in, hot and cold water has been piped to the kitchen sink and bath. Those who have secured complete water systems rate this the greatest improvement that can be made in a rural home. A large number of those who had the help of the engineer expect to install systems within the next eighteen months."

B beautification of Home Grounds

Many women in Virginia seem to be particularly interested in trying to beautify their homes.

Norfolk county had a campaign which lasted two years, ending in the fall of 1929. The report on this campaign by the home agent follows:

"Norfolk County Yard Improvement Contest 1927 - 1929

"The Yard Improvement Contest begun two years ago in Norfolk county, sponsored by the Advisory Board for Home Demonstration work. The Yard Improvement work was needed in the county. My advisory board realized that, as our plans were discussed and we launched forth.

My first work was done through the School Leagues in the

county. I wrote letters to and visited the presidents of the Leagues asking for an opportunity to present the work to the members of the Leagues. I aroused all the enthusiasm I could possibly stir up, realizing this would be one big step in the success of this branch of my work.

Professor T. C. Johnston, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, kindly consented to visit the Leagues with me and to give illustrated lectures on Yard Improvement work. His help has been invaluable during the whole contest.

Sixty yards were entered in the county contest. Valuable information was given each member at the first scoring. Such material as: "Where and How to Plant Home Grounds", "Twelve Hints for Amateur Gardener", "Beautifying the Homestead", "Blossoms for the Home", "Shrubs for the Home Grounds" and many other pamphlets and bulletins were given each contestant. The score sheet and a drawn plan was also given each member in this way they had some definite plans to start with.

I want to tell the part the Norfolk City Garden Club members have played in this work. They have assisted by opening their Gardens to us when we had our Yard Tour and they have visited some of the Home Demonstration clubs gladly giving information to us.

The county agent has been most cooperative in helping me at all times with this big piece of work. He has tested soils for me and given valuable information on insects that were destroying flowers in this section. He had given time and that help to make the yard improvement work a success.

Every two months a letter was mimeographed and sent to each yard improvement contestant, carrying such information as this: "Mid-summer Flowers", "Walks and drives", "Planting Suggestions for the Home", "How to make a Lawn", "Base Plantings", "Bulbs for the Home and their care and beauty", "House Plants", "Perennials and Color Effects", "Winter Bouquets", etc.

I wish to tell here of the valuable assistance rendered by Miss Elcom, district agent, from the beginning and extending all through the contest was most helpful to me and her services have been greatly appreciated.

Four churches have been improved by members of some of the home demonstration clubs doing the work. In two committees the clubs took the church grounds as their community projects. One church was underpinned by the club members themselves. They also have set out evergreens and they have taken turns in keeping the church yard mowed. The spirit here has been beautiful among the club members. This work is just one of the many results of the Yard Improvement work in the county.

Miss Ella Agnew, Southern Planter, Richmond, has been an inspiration to me in this work through her personal interest and

her letters of encouragement. I am glad to report here that all the contestants in Norfolk county entered the Southern Planter Yard Improvement Contest and I believe their subscriptions have been entered too.

The Yard Improvement Contest has been a great success in this county. It has been far reaching and its influence unbounded. Many of the members reported they had sent the information received from t'w to time to others, even in different states that they might be helped as they have been and that they have carried out many of our plans. Each one of the sixty contestants has done something toward improvement. Many have turned a house into a livable home. The State prize in Yard Improvement work was won by Norfolk county.

It gives me pleasure as one who has watched this work grow in Norfolk county to give the following summary and also to show some of the fruits of my labors of the Yard Improvement contest:

Houses underpinned	12
Houses painted	7
Base plantings	450
Shrubs bought	295
Shrubs transplanted	220
Trees planted	108
Trees removed	127
Walks laid	20
Lawn screens built	25
Lawns made	20
Flower gardens made	22
Flower gardens moved	12
Fences made	5
Bird bath built	3
Drive ways made	18
No. rose bushes set out	175
No. houses named	7
Out buildings removed	6
Vines planted	67
Church grounds improved	4
Garden furniture (No. pieces)	41
Entrance posts	2
Flower beds moved	10
Porch boxes made	45
Porches made	4
Porches changed	1
Hedges made (rose and privet)	10
Lilky ponds	2
Pergolas	2

Home Garden

In nearly every county the women have been interested in the garden either directly or indirectly through its relation to a better food supply. The Campbell county agent reports as follows:

"Probably the best and most far reaching piece of work done in the county during the year was the Home Garden contest. Sixty women enrolled, thirty-five of them being new members, and despite the drought and floods, fifty of them completed the work and twenty-five exhibited in the Flower and Vegetable show.

One lady in sending in her enrollment card wrote: 'I am delighted to enroll for the second time in the garden contest. I am also sending in the name of Mrs. J. She does not know that she is enrolling, but she is, and I am going to see that she has both a summer and winter garden. I am down right tired of furnishing her vegetables during the summer and spoon salts in the winter.'

These women grow on an average of five new vegetables twenty-seven of them making an attempt for the first time to have a fall and winter garden, and in every case they feel that their garden has been a real demonstration and a real help to their neighbors both in a financial and healthful way.

On November nineteenth, one contestant gathered five different green vegetables from her garden.

Members of the garden contest also put more emphasis on canning vegetables than ever before."

Prince Edward home agent tells of a "year-round garden" contest:

"The advisory board this year fostered and secured prizes for the year-round home garden contest. The object was to increase the number of different vegetables grown to emphasize the need of a good fall and winter garden. Forty six men and women enrolled in this contest representing the six districts in the county. Mr. Dietrick, garden specialist, scored the gardens in June and again in September. Much interest was shown and so many new vegetables that had never been raised before were grown. Due to the long spell of dry weather, several contestants withdrew, leaving only nineteen who completed the work."

The Navy Home Demonstration club in Fairfax county tied up their garden club work with their school lunch work. The report follows:

"The Navy Home Demonstration Club has had a garden contest to encourage more people to grow winter gardens. The surplus vegetables were canned for the Hot School Lunch that will be served in their one room schools. The club canned seventy-two quarts of vegetables and fruits for the Hot School Lunch. The club had a canning day when each member brought some vegetables to make soup mixture to be canned for use in the school. Twenty-four quarts of soup mixture were put up that day and the individual members divided the other jars and took them home and filled them. One woman in the club said, "That more green vegetables have been eaten and canned at Navy this year than ever before."

Home Poultry

Poultry, like gardens, holds general interest not only for its own value but as an income earning feature. The Peshawar home agent tells of their work:

"The Poultry work done this year has been in two clubs with twenty women who are keeping records doing follow up work. These groups have taken poultry unit of work besides other studies in poultry work. They were asked to keep records and visits were made to them and much help given them. Sanitation and proper housing was held with one group. Miss Sedden, poultry specialist, conducted this and gave lectures and demonstrations in the home of a club member who has added three poultry houses, a brooder and a hatching house to her equipment during the last two years. The demonstration s were: "Selection of Hatching Eggs" "Selecting Breeders" and a lecture on "Sanitation and Disease Control."

These women raised and managed six thousand two hundred and thirty-three birds this year, culled three thousand one hundred and sixty three, discarded eight hundred and eighty-two and had a profit of three thousand and thirty five dollars and twenty-six cents.

Fifteen new poultry houses have been built in the county according to plans and suggestions given from V. P. I. Extension Division."

Bedford reports increased interest in Poultry:

"The women in Bedford county are beginning to become interested in poultry. Two clubs carried this last year and would receive quite a good deal of benefit from the same.

Demonstrations on caponizing, culling and selection of breeders were given as well as lectures on feeding, housing, eradication of lice and mites, care of baby chicks, disease control, winter, marketing.

As a result of this project several new poultry houses have been built, quite a few remodeled, lice and mites eradicated by suggestions given and culling done by women that never cullled before. The culls are being sold by the crates.

Caponizing has become very popular and a large number of capons will now be found in the county. One woman who has fifty five capons that she caponized herself is calling the largest ones Thanksgiving for forty-three cents per pound on foot. She says there is money in home poultry for the farm women and that she is delighted with the work. All the women are highly pleased with the project and are asking for more during 1930."

Home Market

Prince Edward county boasts the most successful curb market work:

"The curb market was opened and operated last year by the home demonstration clubs. The market started in a small way with only a few women selling on it. This spring a number of home demonstration club women expressed a desire to sell on the market and for this reason, Miss Munde Wallace, State Home Demonstration Agent, met with the women interested in selling on the market and advised an organized market with rules and regulations which each woman must sign before selling on the market. The market was governed by a market committee, composed of one representative woman from each club, a manager and the home demonstration agent as advisor. A commission of five percent was paid on all sales the manager's salary paid out of this. Sales on this market have amounted to over fifteen hundred dollars for the year."

State Short Course - July 22 - 27, 1929

This short course is under direct supervision, as far as the Home Demonstration part is concerned, of the State Girls' Club Agent. Therefore, the following extracts from her report:

"The Eleventh Annual State Short Course for 4-H Club members was held at the State Agricultural College, July 22 to 27. No other events were planned at the college during this time so that the club program could have right of way. The boys and girls were housed in the barracks around the quadrangle and practically every building on the campus was used in some way for the nine hundred and ninety-four in attendance which made it appear as if college were really in session. An excellent spirit prevailed and the entire program went off in a very satisfactory manner. This, no doubt, was particularly due to the fact that the average age of the members was higher. A ruling was passed a year ago that no one under fourteen years was eligible to attend.

Attendance

The roll showed that fifty five counties were represented. Only two counties in which there were home demonstration agents failed to have a representation. The total attendance was nine hundred and ninety-four divided as follows: four hundred and eighty three girls, three hundred and sixty six boys, eighty nine leaders, twelve home demonstration agents, twenty-one farm agents, one farm district agent three home demonstration district agents, and nineteen other men and women who assisted with the work's program (not living in Blacksburg.)

Registration

Two weeks prior to the State Short Course registration blanks were sent to each agent. At this time she reported to the State Office the number of girls whom she expected to send. These blanks provided for the name, address of each member and the course for which they wished to enroll. The registration blanks for girls together with the fee of five dollars (covering all expenses) for each member was put in an envelope and brought by the official leader and presented at the registration booth. From the advanced information as to the number expected from each county, Miss Helen Hicks, in charge of the registration, previous to registration day, made definite county assignments to the barracks. There was a registration table at each of the three barracks so when a county delegation ar-

rived and presented the envelope with both the fees and blanks, the room assignments were quickly made. A force of all Star boys and girls were stationed at each barracks to take the girls and their baggage to their rooms. All Star girls were stationed on each floor to assist the girls in getting unpacked and acquainted with the building.

These girls (All Stars) also roomed on each floor so that they could get to know the new girls and to help them in every way possible to enjoy the week to the fullest.

The registration handled in this way has made it possible for the delegation to be quickly assigned to their rooms. This year all members were in the barracks by nine o'clock and a leaders' meeting was held at that hour to explain the program and organization.

The barracks supervisors were responsible for the girls in their respective barracks except when the girls were away from the barracks in following the daily program. Each supervisor was responsible for getting her girls out in time for all formations, in sending any who were sick to the hospital, in seeing that the building was kept in order, and that the necessary regulations were enforced. When the girls returned to the barracks after the evening program each supervisor called the roll by counties, each leader reporting on her girls. No one was allowed to enter the building until every girl was present. This was done very quickly and only once a girl was late (then only for a few minutes) when she found the whole group waiting outside for her that was sufficient lesson for the rest.

The Supervisors met with the official leaders each night to see that everything was going all right and to make announcements or any necessary adjustments.

Mrs. Deamer had the general supervision of all buildings in keeping them in order. She supervised the two maids who swept the halls and rooms daily. She stayed in the barracks at night so that she could easily be reached in case she was needed for anything.

The official leader was responsible for her girls throughout the week. She stayed with them in the dormitory and helped them in quickly getting into the daily routine. She went with them to and from meals to club assembly, vespers and joined them in their games and evening programs. She also distributed the mail to her girls before dinner and supper. Just before retiring, each leader met with her girls in her room to see that each one was all right. During the recreation

period she would take her girls wherever they wanted to go provided they were back in time for the next event. The girls were not over chaperoned, as this may appear, but rather the leader was a comrade helping the girls to interpret and enjoy the whole program.

Group Formation

The girls were not divided into special teams, etc., but rather according to the course which they were taking. As there were so many girls and the class schedule a bit complicated it was necessary to have two agents to take complete charge of getting the different groups to and from their respective places. Miss Hiltner and Miss Copenhaver who were in charge of this were also responsible for getting the entire group of girls to and from meals assembly and the evening program. Along the walk on the quadrangle, county signs were placed alphabetically, this made it very easy for the girls to quickly assemble. They marched in this order to meals and assembly. The boys in the same order joined the girls on the walk just as they entered the building so that each county delegation would be together.

For the evening play following vespers the girls and boys played games in small groups. Before the group disbanded from vespers the leader of the games called out the groups by number. For this part of the program the girls were divided according to the number of floors of their barracks, the boys in like order. These were alternated each evening so that a different group of boys and girls played together. The accompanying program gives the daily schedule of all events....

Daily Schedule

The first bugle call was at six o'clock when the members hustled out for morning exercise. This was given the girls by Dorothy Sharitz, Gertrude and Helen Drinker, and Susan Dickinson, older club girls who have attended many camps. (Dorothy Sharitz has attended the State Short course for ten years in succession) Following this the members went back to their rooms, completing their toilet and putting their rooms in order. The boys and girls assembled ten minutes before the breakfast hour at the dining hall door for a short devotional led by the members.

After breakfast the girls returned to their rooms until the call for classes at eight fifteen o'clock. A ten minute recess was allowed between each class. From eleven o'clock to twelve o'clock, the team demonstrations were given. As there were so many demonstrations it

was necessary to hold the food demonstration in one place, the clothing demonstration in one and the home improvement demonstration in another.

The girls divided in three groups alternated in going to the demonstrations so that each girl had a chance to see some demonstrations in each line. Thirty minutes allowed for preparation for dinner.

Immediately after dinner the girls went back to the barracks where ice cream was served those who wanted it and to their rooms for an hour's rest period. Then came club assembly for an hour. From club assembly until five thirty o'clock was given over to recreation, committee meetings, county group meetings and tours.

Following vespers out on the lawn the boys and girls played games on the drill field until dark, then went into the War Memorial Hall for evening program. This program was over by nine thirty o'clock, the boys and girls going back to the barracks and to bed by ten o'clock when lights were out.

Courses For The Girls

In developing the program for the girls we aimed to give them a type of instruction different from that which they received through their clubs or anywhere else. An effort was made to make the work very personal as well as inspirational.

Three major courses were offered. These were: "Building for Health and Charm", "The Business of Club Work" and "Home Beautification". In addition to these a poultry course was offered for those especially desiring this instruction. A girl could only take one of these major courses but in addition she also took the "Cultural Course" The daily topics for these courses are given in the program. A special course was given for clothing club leaders, only one from each county. This consisted of intensive work in the use of the sewing machine and attachments, given by representatives of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Demonstration Teams

Much interest at the State Short Course had been shown in the demonstrations given by county teams. Agents, leaders and members are eager to see the demonstrations, to get new ideas to take back home. A demonstration of efficiency award pin is given each member making a grade of seventy-five percent. The specialist in whose line the demonstration is given, grades the team on subject matter and a committee of district agents grades the club record submitted.

The team demonstrations were also used in determining the girls who were to go to Camp Fall. Committees of three to five women selected from the faculty and team judged the teams for this purpose. This has done much to help educate the people on the campus as to the type of work which our girls are doing.

Club Assembly

An assembly of all club members was held each day from two thirty to three thirty o'clock conducted entirely by the club members with the officers of the State GWS Club Organization presiding. The meetings were devoted to business of the organization, instructions and reports of the members winning out of state trips, singing and addresses by prominent speakers. The daily program was made by a committee composed of the State officers, leaders and agents.

Vespers

The Vesper services held out on the campus each evening after supper held the interest and attention of everyone. The services were very impressive and inspirational, and many members said they enjoyed this part of the program more than any other.

The program was in charge of a committee of agents, leaders and club members. Previous to coming to Blacksburg three agents were asked to have one member from the county prepare a ten minute talk on given subjects so the members came prepared. Special music, religious pantomimes, and short talks by the ministers gave rich programs.

Evening Program

Following vespers the boys and girls played in small groups on the drill field until dark. The groups were led by the All Star members and the class in recreation composed of one member from each county, who were given daily instruction in game leadership by Miss Ella Gardner. They handled this in a very fine way. When it became too dark to play the members went into the gymnasium where a program of music, pageants and plays, etc., were given. The program was worked out each day by a committee of club members, leaders and agents with the very able assistance of Miss Ella Gardner. Some of the counties came prepared to put on plays and pageants. One evening the All Stars gave a most creditable pageant on "Old Colonial Times". The aim has always been to discover and use the talents of group, rather than to provide assessments from other sources. Then when the program was over the girls and boys went back to the barracks. Just as they entered the quadrangle the boys and girls separated, each grouping in front of their barracks where they stood to



Recreational Training School for 4-H Club Leaders of the Valley; Harrisonburg High School Gymnasium, Harrisonburg, Va., March 1st and 2d, 1929

ing good night and then "Page".

After this they immediately went to their barracks. This part of the day's events use to be a trial but since this method has been used, with the All Star members and the evening program it has worked very smoothly. The opportunity for loitering around the building has been eliminated.

Leaders Conference

A conference for 4-H Club leaders was held from eight-thirty to ten o'clock each morning. This consisted largely of round table discussions led by Dr. Robert Foster of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. L. W. Hill, Field Agent, Southern States, United States Department of Agriculture, also Mr. E. L. Hummel, Organization Specialist, Extension Division, V. P. I. The program in detail is given on the last page of the Short Course Program. The leaders showed much interest in the conference. Eighty-nine were in attendance."

State Homemakers Meeting - July 29 to August 2, 1929

The seventh annual session of the Virginia Homemakers Association was called to order on July thirtieth by the President, Mrs. George T. Wain of Henry County. The credentials Committee had met the evening previous, July twenty-ninth and had found thirty-three counties had sent delegates to the number of one hundred and eighty-eight. In all about three hundred women attended the meeting.

The program, as given on page nineteen of this report, was carried out.

The attendance banner for the largest attendance from a county, considering the mileage traveled, was won by Spotsylvania County.

The program of the Virginia Homemakers Association was carried out in connection with the Institute of Rural Affairs and the Farmers Institute. The mornings were given over to meetings of the Institute of Rural Affairs, the afternoons to our own programs and the evenings to mass meetings of the three groups.

State Fair - October 7 - 12, 1929

In 1929 the plan for the State Fair was changed. Always before, competitive exhibits on food, clothing and canning were the main features but this year six educational booths were used to convey to the public a knowledge of our activities in these lines. The subjects of these booths follow:

1. Clothing - "Proper Care Prolongs the Wear" - in charge of Miss Helen Hicks District Agent.
2. Home Management - "Come into the Kitchen" - in charge of Miss Belle Burke District Agent
3. Foods and Nutrition - "Better Foods for Better Folks" - in charge of Miss Mary B. McGowan - State Food and Nutrition Specialist
4. Landscape Gardening - "A Well Laid out Farmstead" - in charge of Mrs. Mary C. McBrady, Landscape Gardening Specialist.
5. Home Improvement - "The Club Girl's Own Home" - in charge of Miss Mary B. Sattle - State Home Improvement Specialist.
6. Income Earning Features - "The Roadside Market" - in charge of Miss Sylvia Sleason, District Agent

One half of the entire V. F. L. building was given over to this exhibit of women's and girls' work put on by the home demonstration workers. Sixty club women and club girls, from the nearby counties, were used to give demonstrations daily in the different booths. It was evident that the passing public was much attracted to those booths in which some activity was going on. The State Fair Association authorities seemed to be much pleased with the exhibits and activities which were staged.

Much assistance was rendered the State Home Demonstration Agent who planned for and had charge of the Home Demonstration Exhibits, by the State Girls Club Agent. She had charge of the reconditioning of the old booths and the build-

ing of new booths. This worker also helped to plan and stage an exhibit which would portray to the passing public all phases of Extension work available from V. P. I. A balopticon machine was used, giving continuous showing of slides.

The Negro Exhibits at State Fair were still made up of competitive exhibits of food preservation and clothing work. Miss Lissie Jenkins, Negro District Agent had charge of these exhibits.

Fairs

In 1929 there were sixty-seven fairs at which home demonstration exhibits were made. Home demonstration workers acted as judges at eighty fairs.

Short Courses and Camps

During 1929 there were eleven county camps and short courses, six district camps or short courses and two State Short courses with which the home demonstration agents assisted. They took two thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven members and two hundred and sixty leaders to these camps and short courses at which progress were carried out which were made up of three parts: educational, inspirational and recreational. There were six camps for women held in 1929. This number represented sixteen counties. One adult camp was held at the Jamestown Camp, August 19 - 24. One hundred and seventy-five women and men attended this camp.

Of the eleven county camps held eight were conducted by home demonstration agents and two jointly with farm and home agents and one by a farm agent where there was no home demonstration agent. The State Girls' Club Agent assist-



27. (Caption text, partially illegible)

28



Virginia delegation at National 4-H Club Camp. Left to right: Halls E. Hughes, state girls' club agent; Keith Oliver, Princess Anne; Mabel Bibb, Bedford; William Francis, Alleghany; Helen Drinker, Henrico; C. A. Montgomery, state boys' club agent



Helen Drinker, Henrico county, and John Jackson, Louisiana, awarded Secretary of Agriculture's trophy as girl and boy best typifying 4-H club work, National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18-25, 1929



Helen Drinker broadcasting at banquet National 4-H Club Camp, June 22, 1929

ed in developing the program and securing help for fifteen camps and attended and helped with four.

Miscellaneous

The State Home Demonstration Agent was asked to act as judge on the Southern Ruralist Home Improvement Contest. She spent from April 29 to May 4 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, going over these records. Much help was gained in this way from the knowledge obtained of the needs in this line and the remedies used.

The State Home Demonstration Agent attended the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association in Boston, July 1 - 5, 1929. At this meeting she served on a committee which was asked to work out recommendations for a long time program for the Extension Section of the American Home Economics Association.

The State Home Demonstration Agent attended the State Home Economics meeting in Richmond November 27-28, 1929. Attended two executive committee meetings and helped in making plans for the coming year.

The State Home Demonstration Agent attended the celebration of the twenty-fifty anniversary of Extension Work. This was held in Houston, Texas, February 5, 6, 7, 1929, in connection with the annual meeting of the Southern Agricultural Workers. The State Agent took part on this program speaking on "The Economic Background for Home Demonstration Work."

IV OUTLOOK

1. (a) In the fall of 1929 a change was made in the policy for program building for both women's and girls' work. At this time the major project (to cover at least six meetings) for the women's clubs, with one or more minor phases to be selected, and a major project for study in girls' club work for the whole year with a minor in one of the productive lines such as gardening or poultry, were planned for in a county program, with community programs for each community or district. It is to be hoped in this way that women and girls may be interested in doing more organized pieces of study rather than to flutter from one thing to another as many of them have been doing. It is also expected that in this way we may be able to reach greater numbers. We have been reaching such a relatively small percentage of the total in counties chiefly because in Virginia, the home demonstration agent has been working alone, i.e., without the use of much trained leadership. We expect to use the specialists for leaders' training schools in each county - a leader training school for adult work, another for junior work in each county every two months, these training schools usually conducted by specialists but sometimes in charge of the agent herself.

(b) In Virginia, in the past, the county farm and home demonstration agents have been in coordinate positions. In the future it is our desire to continue in this system and to encourage more and better cooperation between county workers.

(c) With the new interest in the economics of the farm caused by the passing of the Federal Marketing Act it is our duty as home demonstration workers to help in this cause by teaching better and higher standards of living and urging the people on to get the means to obtain the things they should want and wish for.

(d) Organization - better and more far reaching, is one of the things to be stressed in home demonstration work in Virginia and with the help of our organization specialist it would seem very possible to make programs in this line in 1930.

(e) The outlook now would seem to point the way to help develop the resources of the farm home and farm community and we definitely plan to increase the number of better homes on better farms in Virginia.

(f) In 1929 we held all of our organized counties and gained two new ones and we hope to continue to grow in numbers and the prospects are good for the addition of at least four new counties.

2. Suggested Supervisory Program

Our supervisors are becoming more experienced in supervising and we hope to be able to supervise to even better advantage. This means finding ways to teach the agents how to keep their records, how to get records and how to find time to devote to this part of their work, especially to making reports and other forms of publicity also teach them how to secure and make a census report for their county on garden, dairy, and poultry situation, useful to themselves

as well as the supervisors and State as a whole. Our supervisors last year for the most part, spent too much time in field without leaving a safe portion for office work and plans.

3. Assistance From The U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) We would like specific assistance from a specialist on the Federal staff in organizing home management studies in this State. We have done most of our own work in this line along manipulative problems. What we wish is direct help on managerial problems.

(b) We would also like help on planning for economic measures in our program of home demonstration work.

(c) We would like also, help on home marketing problems.