

VIRGINIA

HOME DEM. LEADER

ANNUAL REPORT 1936

<u>Index</u>		<u>Page</u>
1 d 3.75	Selling Handicraft Products	44
1 d 3.1042	Curb and Other Markets	63-64
* 1 e 1.2	Clubhouses	55
1 e 1.4	Libraries	56-59
* 1 e 2	Community Clubs	55-60
1 e 6	Recreation	64
1 e 6.111	Games, Homemade	65
1 e 7.1	Relief Work, Clothing	60
1 e 7.4	" " Foods	59
* 2 b 2.2	Buildings, Improvements	45, 45, 46
4 b 2	Butter and Cheese Making	40
4 h 1.71	Egg-laying Contest	52
5 a 1.221	Children's, Self-help	51, 34
5 a 2.2	Remodeling and Repairing	51, 33, 34
5 a 3.11	Good Grocerying	52, 34
6 a 2.211	Advisory Committee, Home Economics Extension	24
6 a 2.3	Membership in Extension Organization	26
* 6 a 2.412	Local Leaders, Home Economics	10, 47, 68
6 a 2.5	Adult Clubs and Groups	24
6 a 2.7	Older Boys and Girls	10
6 b 2.3	Program Development, County	17-21
6 b 2.5	" " Community	18
6 e 1	Policy and Relationships, Supervisors	3-4
6 e 3	" " " Subject-Matter Specialists	5
6 e 5.2	F.P.A.	66
6 e 2	Finances, County	12-13
6 f 3.1	Personnel, Selection	14-15
6 f 5	Reports and Records	21-25
6 h 1.3121	Achievement Day, County, Adult	53-55
* 6 h 1.321	Camps, Adult	66
6 h 3.214	Foods and Nutrition	61
6 h 4.61	Better Housing	44
6 i 2	Results, Home Economics Extension	23, 24, 25, 43, 44
9 b 2	Corrective Feeding	37
9 b 4	Meal Planning	37
9 b 9.1	School Lunches	40-41, 58
9 d 1	Food Preservation, Budgets & Plans	38
9 d 6	Fruit and Vegetable Canning	39
11 i	Sanitation	43, 45, 46
12 a 3.14	Storage Spaces, General Household	46
12 a 4	Kitchen Arrangement and Equipment	42
12 a 7.1	Purchasing Methods, Clothing	30, 33
12 e 1	Housing Survey	46
13 b 3	Landscaping, Home Grounds	49-51
* 13 b 5	Public Buildings	57, 60
* 13 b 8	Streets and Roads	57
13 e 16	Home Gardens	48-49

REPORT FILES
 OFFICE COOPERATIVE
 EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

IN

VIRGINIA

1936

Maude E. Wallace

State Home Demonstration Agent

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

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Scope of Work -----	2
II. Personnel and Duties -----	3
III. Factors Affecting Conduct of County -----	6
IV. Supervisory Program and Accomplishments -----	8
A. Improving Organization of Home Demonstration Work -----	8
B. Increasing Efficiency of the Agent -----	9
C. Reaching More People Through a Better Adjusted Program-----	10
D. Using Local Leaders -----	10
E. Cooperating with Other Agencies -----	11
V. Supervisory Problems	
A. Relation with Counties -----	11
B. Personnel Problems -----	13
C. Assistance in Determining the County Program -----	17
1. Adult -----	17
2. Girls -----	19
D. Assistance in Measuring Progress and Results -----	21
E. Assistance Toward Efficient Use of Means and Agencies--	23
VI. Women's Work	
A. Organization -----	24
B. Activities and Results	
1. Project -----	29

	Page
a. Clothing -----	29
b. Foods -----	36
c. Home Management -----	41
d. House Furnishings -----	43
e. Better Housing Campaign -----	44
f. Vegetable Gardening -----	48
g. Landscape Gardening -----	49
h. Poultry -----	51
2. General	
a. Achievement Days -----	55
b. Camps -----	55
c. Community Activities -----	55
d. Exhibits and Fairs -----	60
e. State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs -----	61
f. Homemakers Market -----	63
g. Recreation -----	64
VII. Girls' Work -----	67
VIII. Leader Training -----	67
IX. Relief Work -----	69
X. Outlook -----	70

	Wallace	Hughes	Ricks	Burke	Slocum	Davis	Jenkins
Days in Field	147	123½	182	194½	246	176	155½
Days in Office	137	162	88	78½	42	83	141½
Visits to H.D. Agents	67	49	88	163	117	135	76
Different H.D. Agents Visited	38	38	9	22	14	17	
Visits to Farm Agents	6	13	7	28		4	58
Visits to Counties without Agents	7	1	23	44	38	11	4
Extension Committee Meetings	29	22	37	59	37	48	22
Attendance	251	159	400	1396	615	869	90
Other Meetings	118	57	84	109	187	48	126
Attendance	58,732	12,552	28,288	26,345	58,938	12,342	16,553
Exhibits Judged	9	6	4	11	7	14	9
Board of Supervisors Met	4	0	5	12	11	8	2
Short Courses and Camps Attended	5	9	4	7	4	6	
Letters Written	4,514	1,304	528	1,640	1,455	875	629
Circular Letters Prepared	78	17	53	124	35	35	61
Circulars Sent Out	15,100	1,489	642	2,137	2,500	472	532
Radio Talks Given	3	4					
News Articles Prepared	18	53	12	35		5	
Miles Traveled	18,194	11,353	17,120	19,722	18,375	14,374	18,781

FOREWORD

Records of home demonstration work in Virginia during 1936 show that the emergency period has definitely passed and the program is now based on long time goals for the rural home and family.

The way in which the agents kept up the regular extension program and strengthened the organization in spite of unusual demands made on their time and strength during the depression years is most gratifying. The ease and naturalness with which emergency activities were gradually discontinued and normal programs resumed showed a clarity of vision of those in charge.

Some valuable gains came as a result of those trying years, among them a stronger emphasis on the practicability of all projects; a better understanding on the part of the agent of the problems of our lowest bracket income families; a greater number of the marginal families brought in touch with home demonstration work; increased appreciation on the part of the public of the value of the home demonstration agent and a wiser sense of values on the part of both club women and agent.

Organizational development during the year has been gratifying. Country women are more conscious of their common needs and interests and more aware of their power.

The work has grown until, at the present time, more counties are being reached and the staff is larger than at any time in the history of the work in the state.

I. SCOPE OF WORK

Home demonstration work in Virginia includes work with both whites and negroes. At the beginning of the club year, December 1, 1935, work for whites was regularly organized and conducted in forty-five counties and for negroes in six. On April 1 local appropriations became available in King William and King and Queen counties and work with whites was started. On July 1 Shenandoah county discontinued its appropriation but at that time six other counties made appropriations for work with whites and two for negroes.

At the present time work with whites is being conducted in fifty-two counties and with negroes in eight, all of them making appropriations for the support of the work. At no time before in the history of home demonstration work in the state have so many counties cooperated.

In addition to the work in regularly organized counties, the district agents (four white and one negro) each year make contacts in unorganized counties. The purpose of this work is two-fold, first to carry into such counties some benefits of extension work at the present time, and second to create a demand for full time home demonstration

program in the future. Contacts were made in twenty-one such counties with whites and twenty-four with negroes in 1936.

II. PERSONNEL AND DUTIES

The staff for home demonstration work is comprised of one administrator, five supervisors, five full time subject matter specialists, fifty county home demonstration agents and three assistants for whites and eight agents for negroes. (Four small eastern Virginia counties are being served by two agents, King and Queen and King William comprising one field and Charles City and New Kent another.)

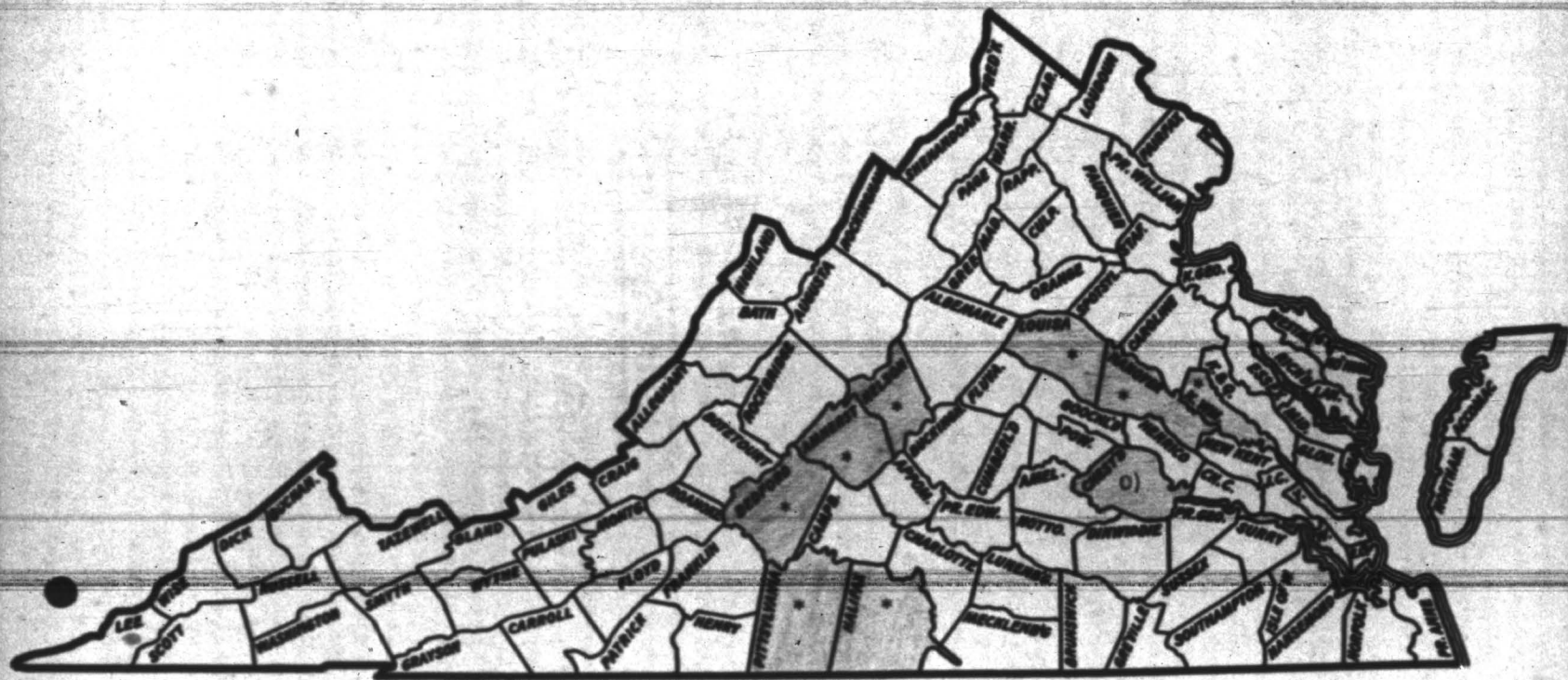
The State Home Demonstration Agent is the administrator and directs the work in the State. She spends much of her time in visiting counties for special county-wide events, and to study conditions in order to keep in close touch with the situation in the state. She renders assistance in securing financial support in the counties, planning the work and meeting unusual or trying situations. The State Home Demonstration Agent also works in cooperation with other state and federal agencies. She has served as a member of two national committees during this past year, one on the older rural youth problem, and the other a study of home demonstration work.

An important phase of her work is studying the home demonstration program in other states and maintaining a close contact with the

the United States Department of Agriculture, in order to keep the work in Virginia in line with the approved methods and recent trends in the field of home economics extension.

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

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



* Counties in which there is organized Negro work

O Headquarters of Negro District Agent

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

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

The home economics specialists are responsible for the preparation of subject matter in their respective fields for both adults and juniors. In addition to planning general material, they assist individual agents in adapting the material to fit local needs. Practically all of the specialist's time in the field, is given to training local leaders. They sometimes give demonstrations in unorganized

counties selected by the district agents as a means of building up interest in home demonstration work. Nineteen such demonstrations were given in 1936. The work of the specialist in landscape gardening does not conform to this plan so strictly as do the others since the nature of her program demands more time with individual demonstrations in the various counties.

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

III. FACTORS AFFECTING CONDUCT OF COUNTY

start to copy

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

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

The financial situation in the state has continued to improve and the home demonstration program has definitely swung away from its emergency activities and placed emphasis on a long time program for the advancement of country living. Special emphasis has been placed on the improvement of the homestead from the standpoint of beauty, convenience and comfort. This has stimulated and directed a trend in that line which naturally followed financial improvement. As a result the countryside presents a far better appearance.

The special campaigns for improved housing that were inaugurated as a result of conditions shown by the farm housing survey in 1934 have been continued in all counties. As a result the farm home has been greatly improved from the standpoint of sanitation, storage facilities, kitchen conveniences and general repairs.

The various government activities affecting the home made it necessary that the home demonstration program in the counties provide for the cooperation of the agent and the club members with these activities where so needed. The close coordination of extension and rehabilitation effected this year has done much to clarify the situation.

Special agricultural programs have continued to claim a large part of the agricultural agents' time. It has therefore been necessary

for the home agents to continue their special efforts to strengthen the general extension program. At present the indications show they have been notably successful in keeping emergency activities from undermining the long time program. Apparently home demonstration work has gained strength during the dark years.

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

IV. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A. Improving the Organization of Home Demonstration Work

The county advisory board functioned in all the counties in a better way than ever before for they not only helped in making plans but also in the carrying out of these plans. Forty-two counties showed marked improvement in advisory board organization. An attempt was made to have meetings conducted better, study was put on this point and satisfactory improvement shown in forty of the counties.

Committee work and more use of the committees have been stressed in all the organized counties. Detail work is being given over more to the committees. In two counties a county planning committee was used to make recommendations at the county planning meeting.

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

B. Increasing Efficiency of the Agent.

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

Every agent (58) has been helped to arrange for better organization of her office and the district agents report that all have made some progress and twenty-eight have made marked improvement. All of the agents have been urged to do more professional study and reading. All were furnished suggested lists of books and magazines. Three have planned to leave for study during the coming year and three are taking correspondence courses.

It has seemed necessary to try to work out methods for more

effective circulars and publicity. Each district agent uses a chart of constructive criticism with each of her agents.

C. Reaching More People Through a Better Adjusted Program.

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

Not only are the agents interested in reaching more of the marginal people but also more of the younger homemakers. More older girls were reached through organized groups by twenty-six agents. In fifty groups there were 680 of these older girls.

The figures show that 2167 more people were reached directly this year than last year.

D. Using Local Leaders.

Each year new ways are devised by supervisors to make the home demonstration agents more conscious of their responsibility for the finding, the training and the use of local leaders. Local leaders were trained in all fifty-two counties, though in a different way in the new counties. Even in the new counties they seemed to like the

idea that there was some definite way in which they could be of help.

E. Cooperating with Other Agencies.

Assistance was given in every county on any relief measures which touched our program. Advice and counsel was given in the development of the rehabilitation program.

V. SUPERVISORY PROBLEMS

A. Relation with Counties

1. The only important organizational change in counties during the year was that in two instances two counties were combined under one home demonstration agent for the first time. The counties involved were small and adjoined each other.

2. As the financial condition in most counties was better this year it seemed suitable time to secure appropriations in new counties. Special efforts have been put on this promotion work, chiefly by the district agents, with some assistance from the state agent. Specialists gave some demonstrations in unorganized counties at meetings arranged by the district agents. In five counties the assistant agents who were in training with old agents did part-time promotion work in adjoining counties.

3. Work with marginal families has been continued, with attempts to get as many members of such families into home demonstration

groups as possible. Virginia's large marginal population is one of the most vexing state problems. During this year the State Planning Board appointed the state home demonstration agent as a member of a committee to study this problem, showing that the situation is being faced as never before.

The home agents cooperated wholeheartedly with relief and rehabilitation workers and in the counties where successful work has been done with the underprivileged people the sentiment for home demonstration work has been strengthened.

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

5. The appropriation for home demonstration work in each county is made by the board of supervisors, the governing board of the county. During 1936 one county appropriation was lost, but eleven counties made increases in the amount of money being appropriated for white agents and two made increases for negro agents.

An encouraging trend in the sentiment for home demonstration work is shown by the fact that each year in an increasing number of counties an appropriation for the work is being included in the county budget as a matter of routine. In counties where increases are being requested a committee from the advisory board frequently meets the

board of supervisors to make the request. In doubtful counties the district agents usually interview the supervisors individually and then meet them in session with delegations of home demonstration women. The state agent also assists in meeting these boards, having met four during the year. In just a few counties was it necessary to throw the full force of the county home demonstration organization behind the demand for an appropriation.

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

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

B. Personnel Problems.

1. The selection and employment of home demonstration agents is done by the state home demonstration agent with the help and advice

of the district agents. The educational requirement is a bachelor's degree in home economics or its equivalent in training and experience. While there is not any definite requirement as to age, the general policy is to employ only mature workers with some type of experience, usually teaching, which should be helpful to an extension worker. In a few cases young women have been employed immediately upon their graduation from college. Where this has been done the person in question has been a little older than the average college graduate and has had a background of 4-H club work which specially fitted her for home demonstration work.

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

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

This year the problem of finding suitable workers has been aggravated due to the increased demand for home economics trained workers in other fields. The state agent has assisted in finding workers for other organizations in addition to securing additional

members of her own staff.

3. Funds provided for under the Bankhead-Jones Act made it possible to keep five assistant agents in training during the early part of the year. These new workers were placed as assistants in well organized counties with the plan of working part time in the organized county for training and part time in doing promotion in an adjoining county. In some cases the experienced agent in the organized county was able to devote some of her time to the unorganized county by letting the assistant take care of some of her regular work.

One assistant agent was placed regularly in charge of two counties in April, and another started full-time work in a new county in June. One assistant resigned, and the other two were placed in counties in July.

Since the first of July funds have been sufficient for the maintenance of only two assistant agents in training. This has made it necessary in one or two instances to place these assistants regularly in counties with less than the desired preliminary training in the organization and conduct of the work. All agents are urged to do as much professional reading as possible. A recommended reading list is prepared by the state office which includes recommendations from the specialists in their own particular fields.

Three home demonstration agents and one district agent were

granted leave for study during the year. One specialist will leave for study in February 1937.

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

No field equipment is supplied the agent. Each agent owns and operates her own car. The agents also personally own their demonstration equipment. In a few cases county officials have bought steam pressure cookers.

4. Office help for home demonstration agents formerly supplied through the Federal Emergency Relief program has been gradually withdrawn. During the greater part of this year most of the home agents have had no office assistance. During the latter months of the year some help has been furnished in seventeen counties by the National Youth Administration; eight counties have had part-time help from W. P. A. workers; and three counties have had throughout the year a part-time stenographer paid by the county board of supervisors. In a few counties the stenographer for the farm agent has done some

work for the home demonstration agent.

C. Assistance in Determining the County Program

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

Adult

The adult program consists of a major home economics project for the county to which each club devotes a minimum of six meetings, a county-wide campaign, one or more minor projects selected either by the county as a whole or by the clubs individually. In addition to this each club selects one or more community activities, chosen on a basis of local needs. Work in building the program for a given year begins in the late summer of the previous year. The subject matter specialists prepare suggested projects in their respective fields with from six to ten demonstrations in each. These outlines are placed in the hands of all agents in sufficient quantities for one to be given to each local club. In the early fall they are studied by each group and preferences for the major project determined. Other community needs

and interests are discussed with reference to choice of campaign, minor projects and community enterprise. Early in November an advisory board meeting is held to plan the year's work. As shown under (VI A.2), all community clubs or groups are represented on this board.

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

Each local club or group develops a detailed program for the year at the first meeting following the advisory board planning day. Where local conditions and interests make it desirable, individual clubs may choose minors other than those selected for the county as a whole.

Community projects are also provided for in framing the local programs. All local programs are completed not later than the December meeting.

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

Girls.

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

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

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

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

Following the election of new officers at the November club meeting, plans for the new year are discussed and a program committee appointed. This committee attends the county 4-H council meeting the last of November. There the county plan of work is made. Where the councils are large, a committee (usually the executive committee) meets

prior to the council and makes a plan of work for the year. This is presented to the council for criticism and suggestions for needed changes or additions. The district agent or State Girls Club Agent usually attends the county council meeting and also the early fall meeting of county leaders. She helps the agent and leaders to analyze the needs of the young people, to set certain goals which they, as leaders, should have, and to develop methods for reaching these goals.

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

D. Assistance in Measuring Progress and Results.

1. The system of records for both adult and junior work are

much the same. The girls keep more complete individual records than the women do. This record is a detailed notebook containing a complete history of the girl's club work, and is her personal property not to be sent in to the agent's office unless especially requested. At the end of the club year each girl makes a report of her year's work on a form supplied from the state office. All reports from a club are given to the leader who summarizes them on a special form and delivers to the agent the club summary and all individual records. The agent makes a county summary which is sent in to the state office. The individual records and club summaries are kept on file in the agents office.

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

It will be observed that the essential difference in the records for juniors and adults is that each girl's record is in the agent's office while no individual record is kept for club women except

in special projects as referred to above.

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

After all reports have been received in the state office in the fall and the state summary has been made, records are studied and results evaluated. Information thus gained and conclusions drawn are used as a basis for determining the state policies and are also used by the supervisory staff in assisting the agents to develop programs in their respective counties.

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

E, Assistance Toward Efficient Use of Means and Agencies.

The supervisory staff uses every effort to assist the agents

in a proper evaluation and efficient use of the varied means and agencies for conducting home demonstration work. A detailed account of this assistance is found on pages 21-26 of the Virginia report for 1934

VII. WOMEN'S WORK

A. Organization

1. Work with women is conducted through local clubs or groups in the several communities of each county. There are 596 clubs with a combined membership of 16,024 for whites and 95 clubs with a membership of 1893 for negroes. In most instances these groups are regularly organized with the usual set of officers and meetings are held monthly. The community committee, which may or may not be comprised of the club officers, is an important factor in carrying out the extension program. This committee fosters the work in every way possible, and functions particularly in extending the membership and interests in the community.

2. The Advisory board for home demonstration work is the county organization fostering the program. This board is composed of representatives from all community organizations in the county, and, in some cases, a few members at large. The community committee, or officers of each local group, represent their respective organizations on the advisory board. The members at large are chosen because of

their special interest in the work and the value of their judgment and influence in carrying forward the county program. The advisory board is fully organized with a complete set of officers.

This board, in most cases, meets twice a year, though, where so desired, may meet oftener. The most important meeting is held in the fall for the purpose of determining the program for the ensuing year. (See V-C for methods). The second meeting is held in the spring at which time the important business is the studying of the development of the year's work, making needed adjustments, making detailed plans for summer events and for achievement day in particular. In addition to its part in making plans for the county, since the board has representatives in every community the members assist the agent in their respective localities and keep her advised as to developments affecting the work. They are, in fact, what the name of the organization implies - advisors.

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

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

As stated above, all home demonstration club members are members of the state federation. This membership gives them all privileges except that of voting. Explanation of that privilege follows. The affiliation fee for any home demonstration club or advisory board is three dollars which entitles that organization to one voting delegate at the state meeting. The individual membership fee for interested women not in home demonstration clubs is one dollar and carries the voting privilege. From funds accruing, loans totaling more than three thousand dollars, have been made to twelve girls to study home economics. Some of these have been repaid in full, others in part. This is now a revolving fund and new loans are made as old ones are paid. Funds accruing are now being used to benefit the rural women of the state. Out of state speakers have been secured for state and district meetings, affiliation dues have been paid to national and international organizations. Plans are under way for securing

help along the line of family relationships and child training.

The district federations formed in 1935 have greatly strengthened the organization in the state. Meetings are held annually in the spring with attendance in the districts varying from 225 to 500. Discussions on vital topics are participated in by the women and these were most popular features of the programs this year, though the visiting speakers were greatly enjoyed.

The National Council of Home Demonstration Women formed this year completed the organization of American farm women. The Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs is an affiliate of the National Council and proud that a Virginia farm woman is the first national president.

A great opportunity came to Virginia women this year when The Associated Country Women of the World met in Washington. More than nine hundred members of the Virginia Federation, which is affiliated with the Associated Country Women of the World, attended the meeting. The profound impression made on them has been evident throughout the year.

The Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs in cooperation with the Fairfax County Advisory Board and the Cooperative Extension Service of Virginia entertained the delegation from the foreign countries for a day in Fairfax county.

Many benefits have come from the development of the home demonstration organization. The viewpoint and vision of the country women is greatly broadened. The profession of homemaking has been given new dignity. in the minds of the homemakers themselves. Regional differences and prejudices are being broken down and the women of the state are becoming more united. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership composed largely of town and city women, is more aware of the country woman and her importance in molding public opinion. As an organized group the farm women are becoming increasingly interested in general affairs in the state and are being recognized as a potent factor in building a better rural life. The State Federation is represented on the Agricultural Conference Board of Virginia and is interested in the legislative program advanced by that board.

The table presented here shows the organizational status for the past four years and also a comparison with the year 1929.

Year	White			Negroes		
	Counties	Clubs	Membership	Counties	Club	Membership
1936	52	596	16,024	8	95	1893
1935	45	506	14,343	6	84	1407
1934	41	467	13,102	6	76	1214
1933	39	441	12,588	6	73	1085
1929	32	149	3,005	6	44	481

B. Activities and Results.

1. Project

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

For description of the different projects in each field of work and full account of activities, see reports of the specialists in their respective lines. A brief summary of work in each project follows:

a. Clothing

There are three major phases offered, with eight or nine related subjects from which six are chosen. Usually the period of study is for one year as the women prefer changing majors each year. However, they may select another project within the same field as a major the succeeding year. We have one county, Tazewell, doing this, having taken the project, "Looking Your Best at all Times" they wish to continue with a study of "Stretching the Family Clothing Dollar" during the next year.

Eleven counties majored in clothing this year. Five counties selected project I - Making the Most of the Family Clothing Dollar.

They were: Accmack, Alleghany, Amelia, Bedford, and Campbell.

This choice indicates a desire on the part of the women to have more education along the lines of good buymanship and how to be wiser consumers. One thousand seven hundred eighty-five women participated in this study.

The Selection of Materials and Ready-made Garments was enthusiastically discussed as shown by reports from Amelia and Accmack counties:

Amelia -

"The demonstration on Buying Materials and Ready-made Garments was probably the most popular. The club members brought samples of materials which they had bought to be tested. In many cases they found through the simple tests that the material was not what it was represented to be. Many recalled instances when they had bought ready-made garments which were unsatisfactory because they did not know the points which they should consider when purchasing garments."

Accmack -

"Exhibits of foundation garments with good and bad features were shown and the various points discussed. The suggestions on Personal Care were received with enthusiasm. A number of large coils of hair were reduced to comfortable twists which looked well with or without a hat."

"The demonstration on buying piece goods and ready-to-wear was interesting from the viewpoint of testing methods for determining the nature of the fabric. Reasons for knowing whether an article was made of cotton, linen, rayon, etc., were brought out. Tragedies which had occurred when members did not know were described. "

Accomack also shows that self-help features in children's clothing aided children to dress themselves at much earlier age. This subject proved of great interest to both young mothers and grandmothers, at which time dressing habits, existing difficulties and suggestions for overcoming these were discussed, the application of which, it was reported, lowered the average age for children dressing themselves. Ready made garments were contrasted with home-made and savings of at least two-thirds reported.

Only one county, Louisa, selected project II - Remodeling. Perhaps this is due to the fact that women in Virginia are very thrifty and ingenious and during the past few years have had to stretch a very low cash income a long way and many have already used all available clothing and replacements must be made; therefore, help in selection of materials and ready to wear are chosen. However, even though only one county majored in remodeling, many counties are doing work along this line.

Our reports show from the eleven counties majoring, 1592 individuals followed recommendations in improving care, renovation and remodeling during the year. Of this number 368 Louisa women reported having done work along this line. The total enrollment for the county is 363.

Project III - Looking Your Best at all Times - tied in popularity with Project I. Five counties; Botetourt, Henrico, James City, Mecklenburg and Tazewell having chosen this. Women throughout the state are becoming more style conscious. Much enthusiasm has been shown in good grooming and the ensemble. They are greatly interested in self improvement and in simple inexpensive ways to be attractively dressed and well groomed. There were 1370 club women studying this phase during the year.

The following, taken from the Tazewell county report, shows how this project worked out in practice:

"The major project for women "Looking Your Best at

All Times" has been the most popular project selected for the whole county. Many more members have taken part and have shown much greater interest. The object of this project was two-fold: one to have women "take stock" of themselves, check on health, posture, and personal appearance. The second objective was to apply the knowledge gained in making a dress which is suitable in line, design, and color, yet made at the least cost possible.

"The first demonstration was on line and design and materials suitable for different types of figures. This was followed by suggestions for keeping healthy, as no one can look her best when ill. Each person was urged to keep simple health rules. One meeting was given to the use of cosmetics and care of the skin, teeth, and hair. By this time most of the women had selected patterns and materials and were making their dresses. Before each club had its style dress revue a demonstration on Selecting Accessories was given.

The dress revues were enjoyed and each woman modeled her dress with pride. The women did the judging and in every club they selected the winner. The number of really nice dresses at a very low cost was a revelation to most of the club members. One particularly nice dress was made from crash that cost nine cents a yard. The total cost of the dress was forty-one cents. Several attractive dresses and suits were made from T.V.A. fertilizer sacks. The women have become so interested in their appearance that they want to continue the sewing project another year and do more advanced sewing. The county winner in the contest wore a peach color sport dress of cotton suiting with white accessories. The dress cost 76¢. Four clubs reported 475 dresses made; 242 undergarments made; 110 garments remodeled."

The eleven counties majoring in Clothing reported the following achievements for 1936:

1. Number of families assisted in using timely economic information in determining best how to meet clothing requirements \$530
2. Total estimated saving due to clothing program - \$11,395.80
3. Number of individuals following recommendations in construction of clothing 2119
4. Number of families following buying clothing recommendations 1493
5. Number of individuals keeping clothing accounts - 310
6. Number of individuals budgeting clothing expenditures 83
7. Number of individuals following recommendations in selection of clothing 2181

In addition to these we find -

Number individuals improving children's clothes
according to recommendations 773

Number individuals following recommendations in
improving, care, renovation and remodeling 1592

Number garments renovated 6103; hats refurbished 720;
and articles dry cleaned 76, at an estimated
saving of \$3,091.00

In the construction work done by club women 8,785 dresses and
seven thousand five hundred twenty other garments were made at an
estimated saving of \$15,133.32.

One thousand one hundred eighty-nine women learned to wear
comfortable and sensible walking shoes; 749 women made great improve-
ment in their posture during the year; 183 reported improvement in
appearance and health from wearing better foundation garments; 206
reported improvement in grooming and personal care, and 192 selected
more suitable accessories.

b. Minor Projects.

In addition to the major project each county sponsors two
or more minor projects each year.

Those offered in the clothing field are outlined on page 13.
Fifteen counties selected clothing as one of the minors. Reports from
these show the following results:

Number individuals following recommendations in improving
care, renovation, and remodeling of clothes 1567

Number dresses made by individuals	9394
Estimated saving	\$6961.19
Number other garments made by individuals.	7738
Estimated saving	\$ 2660.05
Number clothing clinics held	13
Number garments remodeled because of these	647
Estimated saving	\$ 528.20
Total number garments remodeled.	4640
Estimated saving	\$ 3836.75
Number individuals doing own dry cleaning.	977
Estimated saving	\$ 1193.27
Number of hats made over	203
Estimated saving	\$ 184.98
Number individuals following recommendations in improving their grooming.	1049
Number individuals who learned to wear comfortable sensible shoes for walking	1269

When there is time the specialist helps by giving training meetings in preparation for the demonstrations. When this is impossible she gives help to the agent in the form of subject matter, outlines, suggestions, lesson plans and illustrative material sent upon request from the state office.

c. Clothing Work With Negroes.

Four counties - Amherst, Bedford, King William and Louisa chose clothing as a major in adult work, with an enrollment of 593. These members studied construction, remodeling, care, grooming, selection of shoes and hats. The savings because of the clothing work program was estimated to be \$5,112.46. We quote from the report of Lizzie Jenkins, District colored agent:

"Clothing work was amply justified even if we consider nothing by the saving in money. When time is taken to consider the moral effect on the homemaker, when she feels that the family is well and becomingly clothed, in spite of the small sum of money to be spent on clothes, it will be seen that extension work, through the clothing program, has added much to the happiness of the people.."

Five Clothing Clinics and one Sewing Machine School were held in which Renovation and Remodeling and Care were studied.

b. Foods

For the past few years the emphasis in foods and nutrition work has been on low-cost foods, emergency diets and "meeting the situation". The 1936 reports have an interesting change of tone for now most of the reports show a changed interest to consumer information, better planning and achieving more interesting meals with greater efficiency.

Parts of Virginia were in the drought area and nearly all reports reflect a serious curtailment of early gardens which evidently were replanted at once with a good fall garden, for in spite of drought an increase in home canning was reported for 1936.

The increased farm cash income has been reflected in the cooperative homemakers' markets for evidently fewer women found it necessary to sell their products, hence the decrease in number of sellers and the total market sales. However, the sales per capita

as well as the quality of markets and products have improved.

Major Projects.

"Better Meals and Better Foods" seems to hold sway now as a rebound from the economy measures of the past several years, so the two projects of 1936 have been on "Health Menus" and "Using Home Grown Foods". Seven counties stressed the first project; five the latter.

In these seven counties 2747 families are now planning their meals systematically, or an average of 392 in each county.

The "Using Home Grown Foods" project was called by some leaders the "get out of the rut" project. An Amherst woman said that she had one pet way to cook each food, and it had become such a habit that she had lost sight of the fact that there were other ways her family might enjoy.

Some interesting results tabulated from the reports of leaders in these twelve counties showed many improvements in health because of the nutrition studies accompanying the foods demonstrations:

- 577 improved posture
- 404 overcame constipation
- 32 improved health through suggestions on anemia
- 981 improved health from weight control

Leadership in food projects is shown in the twelve counties where 180 leaders conducted 345 demonstrations alone and assisted with 199

others. These leaders devoted 736 days to leadership, or an average of over four days by each leader. This included help in planning and canning for sixty-one hot lunches, results of which are reported under "School Lunches".

Nearly every county doing home demonstration work includes some food preservation work at some time during the year, either as a part of their major foods project or as a minor. It is felt that the best part of the canning program is the progress made in the number of canning budgets made and carried out. Several years ago it was difficult to get up much interest in planned canning, so a committee of agents worked on revising the canning budget card, and then the making and keeping of such a budget was made a requirement of the canning contests. Now only members who make out a satisfactory budget in the early spring (before gardens are planted) and who have these checked by the leader before May 1, can compete in the popular canning contests. Last year 6062 home demonstration members made and carried out budgets besides 3928 4-H members who made and kept all records and helped can to fill their family budgets. The growth in the use of canning budgets is interesting:

1931	-	Adult	4-H	Total
1931		2646	529	3170
1932	-	3786	928	4714
1933	-	4460	2651	6991

<u>Year</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>4-H</u>	<u>Total</u>
1934	4872	4026	8898
1935	4869	3552	8222
1936	6062	3928	9990

Another interesting factor is the change in the proportion of different foods canned as the budgets increase in number. This change has shown an increase in tomatoes and vegetables and a decrease in preserves, pickles, etc. The change is effected this year because of the drought which nearly ruined the tomato crop; but even so 19 per cent of all canning was tomatoes; 30 per cent other vegetables; 29 per cent fruits; 9 per cent meat; and 13 per cent other foods.

Canning.

As to the amount of canning it may be shown graphically:

<u>Year</u>	<u>4-H Clubs</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>H.D. Clubs</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Value</u>
:	<u>Quarts</u>	:	<u>Quarts</u>	:	<u>Quarts</u>	:
1934	: 372,309	: \$74,494.55	: 1,957,309	: \$423,997.80	: 2,329,481	: \$498,481.65
1935	: 416,041	: 96,986.61	: 2,094,373	: 500,865.27	: 2,606,214	: 597,871.88
1936	: 616,969	: 139,621.72	: 2,520,485	: 608,686.88	: 3,137,454	: 748,308.60
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

This fall great emphasis has been placed on meat canning and while the figures here do not record this year's meat canning, the next

year should show a much greater increase than given here. But this table shows its gradual growth:

1932: <u> </u>	21,935 quarts	(value, \$10,967.50)
1933: <u> </u>	51,622 "	(value, 25,813.00)
1934: <u> </u>	146,930 "	(value, 73,465.00)
1935: <u> </u>	202,864 "	(value, 101,432.00)

Cheese Making.

Another project of great interest for several years is the making of American cheese. Reports show: 65 cheese demonstrations given; 664 families making cheese; 27,530 pounds of cheese made.

Comparing with last year:

Year :	Demonstrations :	Pounds Made
	Given	
1935 :	79	: 12,815
1936 :	65	: 27,530

Hot School Lunches.

Although many of Virginia's one-room schools have been consolidated and lunch rooms installed in the consolidated schools, reports from thirty-one agents show that 235 schools were assisted by home demonstration agents in planning for such a hot lunch and that 17,706 children were in these 235 schools or an average of 74 per school.

Many groups had special canning meetings for these lunches
and we find:

1593 quarts of food canned by 4-H members for school lunches

7493 quarts of food canned by adult members for school lunches

9052 quarts as total of food canned for this purpose.

Since the interest is shifting toward better planning and better foods, the projects for 1937 have been adjusted to meet the more popular demand. Twenty-one counties are beginning a study of "Art in Food Preparation" which is not a project of fancy dishes but rather one of dressing up the simplest ones to make them tasty and attractive.

c. Home Management.

The purpose of this project was to encourage (1) better equipment for the farm home; (2) simplified efficient housekeeping procedure; (3) good management of all family resources, time, energy and money for highest values in human satisfaction.

The program consisted of two major phases; "Home Kitchens" and "Modernizing the Old House". Minor projects included related phases of homemaking or special phases of the state program for Better Farm Housing.

Counties conducting this major project were nine white; and two negro counties.

The results in the project show that there were 115 project groups; 3850 women enrolled; 2883 kitchens were rearranged for greater convenience; 486 kitchens made lighter; 3464 families made equipment for the home; 400 refrigerators; 416 stoves or ranges and 3838 pieces of other labor saving equipment bought; working heights adjusted in 492 kitchens; 325 sinks put in; running water put in 355 kitchens; 1909 storage spaces provided for food and kitchen supplies; 551 porches screened, painted and made more useful and attractive.

Modernizing the Old House.

Much interest was shown in many counties in modernizing the old houses. Results show that in following up this work 2370 houses were painted; 3182 windows repaired, repainted; 3230 homes improved (walks, drives, fences with shrubbery planted); 1835 lawns were improved; 171 new windows cut (other than kitchen) to provide more light; 615 additional or better lamps secured; 555 light systems installed (one R. E. A. project came into the eastern part of the state and a T.V.A. project got just over the border in Lee county which made it possible for the interested people to get electric service; 369 better heaters were secured; 408 water systems installed; 1100 storage spaces built or made more convenient to care for clothing; 664 storage spaces built for other supplies.

In the complete summary of the work along home management lines carried on by white and negro agents there are certain figures that are most gratifying and that indicate better economic conditions on Virginia farms, namely: 955 homes put in electricity; two thousand three seventy buildings were painted and repaired; 1993 sanitary toilets were built; 2024 homes were screened. The conservative estimate of money saved by this project was almost eleven thousand dollars (\$10,793.30)

'Home Accounts' was taken as a minor project by 384 women in 11 counties. The project did not make as much progress as was hoped. Agents spent little time on it. Sixteen demonstrators have sent their records in for analysis.

d. House Furnishings.

Purpose: To make the farm home more attractive and comfortable by: (1) providing information and instructions as a guide to future improvement; (2) making the best use now of furnishings and materials on hand; (3) aiding employment by hiring labor and buying materials for home repair and renovation.

Results: a combination of house furnishings and handicrafts was taken as a major in 18 counties; two counties (Wythe and Halifax) took "Furniture, Old and New". Two hundred forty-five community groups

with 6042 women enrolled reported the following work done on major project work: 6295 women improved the choice of furnishings; 5656 reconditioned furniture; 4687 pieces were reconditioned; 4776 women improved window treatment; 6070 improved room arrangements; 5887 improved walls, woodwork, floors; 7823 rooms were improved by above; 964 living porches were improved; 404 bathrooms or bathing centers improved. A saving of \$37,465 was effected by this work as reported.

Handicrafts.

Although taken as a part of the above project, handicrafts is reported as a separate project: 157 groups with 3332 women enrolled reported 2481 families made articles for home or sale; there was a total of 24,992 articles made. The total of sales of such articles was reported as nine thousand nine hundred sixty-four dollars and the total value of articles made for use at home was twenty-six thousand six hundred thirty-seven dollars.

e. Better Housing Campaign

The better housing campaign as outlined in 1935 continued again this year with variations from county to county. Forty-two counties stressed some phase of the better housing program and thirty-eight reported results of accomplishments:

1. Better home sanitation - Improved kitchens) back door yards	15 counties
2. Improved storage spaces	16 counties
3. Labor saving equipment	5 counties
4. Repair of house and furnishings	14 counties
5. Fire Prevention	1 county

In practically every county time was given at each club meeting during the first six months of the year for a discussion of some phase of the work of the campaign. In some counties a whole meeting was given over to this work the month the campaign was launched. In 23 counties the campaign was related to the major project. Visits were made to as many homes as possible by the agents in the effort to give assistance to the campaign members.

Results of campaign measures are recorded under home management and house furnishings .

Negro campaign work has been reported from eight counties representing 1750 people. Some of the most outstanding results as reported by the negro agents are:

146 sanitary toilets built
101 houses screened
1112 families had a general clean-up of premises.

2319 pounds of soap were made
 122 storage spaces built
 390 improved walls, woodwork and floors
 616 improved window treatments
 240 pieces of furniture were refinished
 53 pieces of furniture were upholstered
 70 pieces of furniture were slip covered
 66 new windows or glass doors added
 7 lighting systems
 50 better heaters secured
 613 total different rooms (not kitchens) improved
 195 back yards made attractive
 160 families built walks or drives
 137 families planted shrubbery
 154 lawns were improved

Better Housing Survey of Clubs. There is a record of the accomplishments of the past two years in better housing. However, this did not show a clear picture of the needs for certain phases of the program, since many improvements had been made by club members prior to their joining the club or not reported even though the homemaker is a member of the club. So at the end of two years' work a better housing survey was made in 28 counties among the club members in order that the coming year's Better Housing program might be built from the actual needs of the county. A summary of this survey shows that of the home demonstration membership, only

35% of the club women have running water
 55.5% of the club women have sanitary toilets
 29% bath rooms
 36.3% storage spaces for clothing
 56% storage spaces for food and kitchen equipment
 25% storage spaces for wraps near kitchen
 55% dry place for storage for vegetables and fruits
 25% have to go outdoors for potatoes and vegetables
 42% have electricity

There were 177 leaders trained to assist with the home management major projects in nine counties; 267 leaders of house furnishings and handicraft in 14 counties; and 243 ^{4-H} ~~4-H~~ leaders in 16 counties, making a total of 444 leaders in adult projects and 243 4-H leaders in 39 counties with whom the specialists worked. It will be noted from the summary that the leaders gave nearly one-third of the total demonstrations in both home management and house furnishings. It was hoped that at least half would be given by the leaders. Montgomery County leaders held the leadership record. Among adults, the leaders of five clubs gave all the major demonstrations and leaders from one club gave three of the demonstrations to an underprivileged club which could not send leaders to the leaders' meetings.

The Henrico home demonstration agent reports splendid results from her leaders: 17 leaders assisted with club program; devoted 203 days to leadership work. The agent discussed with leaders plans for the club program. Mrs. R. E. Otey, leader of Montross club of 52 members has done the most outstanding work. She attended every meeting of the club, held five meetings and gave demonstrations without the agent, attended all leaders meetings, attended the Jamestown 4-H club camp as a leader and chaperon, drove to the State short course at Blacksburg taking a car of girls, held all-day meetings of club at her home and assisted the agent with office work. Mrs. Otey is secretary

of the county 4-H leaders' organization, secretary of the advisory board, secretary of the State Leaders association, secretary of the Country Women's club, and has organized a new home demonstration club of which she is president.

Roanoke county secured the leadership work record among 4-H club leaders; 62 demonstrations were given by the agent and 236 by the leaders. This shows the very excellent way an agent can get results by allowing the leaders to give as much assistance as possible.

f. Vegetable Gardening.

Forty-five white and eight negro agents reported 670½ days devoted to vegetable gardening. The home garden is a vital factor in the well being of the rural family. As the home demonstration program is planned in Virginia, the food preservation work is so closely tied up with that of gardening, that it is hard to make separate reports on the two projects. Undoubtedly more time was given to gardening than the statistical reports show.

Detailed reports from 36 white and 8 negro agents show that 3781 adults conducted result demonstrations. Of the 3781 demonstrators, only 1028 marketed garden products, which indicates that the chief interest in this field is food for the family. The chief service rendered by the agents was along the line of insect-control, with disease control second. Information along those two lines is

more sought after than any other connected with gardening.

Fall and winter gardening still need to be stressed.

Carroll county has done outstanding work in gardening. The excerpt from the Carroll report shows something of the results:

"Already home gardens have been mentioned as related to the "Foods for Health" project; however, since the needs for fall and winter gardens were so acute in the county due to the prevalence of pellagra; much time and thought has been given to the cultivation of green and leafy vegetables. Of the thirteen home demonstration clubs in the county, thirteen put up garden exhibits at the achievement day program. The prize winning club exhibited 82 varieties of vegetables and in addition had 22 kinds of leafy greens. Many of these greens will be available until very late winter. Two outstanding individual garden exhibits had more than a hundred varieties of vegetables. These exhibits were judged by garden specialist, from the Extension Division, who declared it was the best exhibit he had ever seen. At the close of the day these vegetables and greens were given to the less fortunate families of the community.."

g. Landscape Gardening.

The landscape gardening specialist reports that she made 58 visits to 41 different counties in the State and 38 of these counties used landscape service as a part of the home demonstration program. As a result of this work 762 homes followed the advice given by the specialist and the home agent and made marked improvement. Sketch plans for yard improvement were made for 231 homemakers; 39 schools

received plans for school grounds which were to be worked out by the home demonstration club or by a community group; ^{and} 15 other institutions had help with plans for the improvement of grounds.

The county doing the most extensive work in the beautification of home grounds was Albemarle. This county has carried on an extensive program in this phase for the last two years. Other counties which have showed well-sustained interest in improving grounds are: Spotsylvania, Nottoway, Botetourt, Essex, Dinwiddie, Prince William, Bedford, and Rockbridge. *omit*

Under reports of improved construction we find that 236 homes either built new steps or repaired the old and 66 homes built or rebuilt chimneys and 212 dwellings were painted or whitewashed forty-one out-door fireplaces were built and 237 built new front yard gates or repaired the old ones.

Many improvements were reported in plantings, chief of which were 515 homes used screen plantings; 275 flower borders were developed; and 486 homes re-set shrubs for better effect.

In the matter of up-keep it was gratifying to see that over 600 homes reported better care of property in lawns, hedges, removal of rubbish and such things.

Forty-eight home demonstration agents report that they gave ⁵³⁵ five hundred thirty-five days to the work of beautification of home grounds.

h. Poultry.

Forty-three white and eight negro agents devoted 590 days to poultry work . Detailed reports presented by 29 white and 8 negro agents show that 1252 adult demonstrations were conducted. Of this number 706 were reported as using marketing information which indicates that the farm woman regards poultry production as an important means of supplementing the family income. No figures are available as to income.

As is the case with gardening, poultry production is closely related to the foods program. The chief interest in the farm flock is its contribution to the family food supply. Farm women are undoubtedly more interested than ever before in providing well balanced meals for their families and here is ^a growing appreciation of the farm flock's contribution from both an economic and a health standpoint.

This excerpt from the Goochland county report gives a good picture as to methods used in presenting poultry information:

"A poultry leader was appointed in each club. A ten minute talk was given by the leader at each meeting in six of the clubs. Timely information from the State Extension Department was furnished to each leader from the county Extension office. Seven families have improved their poultry breeding plan. Nine have followed recommendations in purchasing baby chicks, twelve families have improved poultry equipment; fourteen new poultry

"houses have been built, fifteen families have culled their flocks and sixteen families have been successful in controlling parasites according to information received.."

Campbell county gives an excellent story of work where poultry production is a really important activity:

"The poultry work this year was done through the county Poultry Association of 36 members, the ten persons keeping the farm flock calendar and the farm flock contest. The object of the association is to encourage better poultry and market conditions in the county. The association sponsored both the calendar record and the farm flock contest.

"The ten farm flock calendar records involved 992 birds with a year's profit above cost of feed of \$2138.80. A yearly average of 135 eggs per bird was made.

"The farm flock improvement contest involved 18 flocks, all of which were entered in the contest for the first time. In this contest nine new brooder houses and seven new laying houses were built and nine houses remodeled. These improvements were all made at small cost. Records were kept for the first time and showed that the 1700 birds in these flocks realized a profit of \$1418. Prizes amounting to \$40 were awarded the first five winners of the contest. Twenty-seven purebred sires and 2200 baby chicks were bought. There were 94 pieces of equipment built during the contest. Final reports from the association show: 14 method demonstration meetings were held at result demonstrations; 54 flock owners followed an organized breeding plan for the year; 154 persons bought certified baby chicks; 150 followed recommendations for rearing, feeding and sanitation; 54 improved equipment; 54 followed marketing recommendations; 75 culled flocks.

"Total profit for the year of all records on poultry is \$3556.80 with \$40 awarded in prizes.."

2. General

a. Achievement Days.

There were forty-seven adult and forty-eight 4-H club achievement days held by the white agents and six adult and 6 4-H club achievement days held by the negro agents this fall with an attendance of 21,202.

The achievement day held in October or November has come to be the most important event in the home demonstration year. That is the time at which reports of the year's work are made and the public told of home demonstration accomplishments. It also provides an opportunity for club women from all over the county to come together socially. In most cases this is an all day program, the women and their guests enjoying a picnic lunch and social hour at noon. Exhibits were a varied and important part of achievement programs in the state. The exhibits of canned foods were the best yet shown in the state. Style shows were popular with women modeling in costumes made. The Lee county style dress revue was outstanding, an interesting feature being truly smart outfits made from feed and fertilizer sacks. "Costumes Down the Ages", historical costume revues, were a part of the program in several counties. Campbell county made this feature of the program outstanding. Exhibits of fresh vegetables were featured in some instances with Carroll county the outstanding example. In some cases tours were made as a part

the achievement program. Norfolk county reported interesting tours.

Almost without exception visiting speakers appeared on all achievement programs. In some cases they were from the State Extension Staff, in others people were secured from the state distinguished in some field of work of interest to rural women and in a few cases the speakers were secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Following the lead of Henrico county and Montgomery in 1935 a number of the achievement days were planned with a view to securing attendance of men as well as women. The purpose of this was two-fold, first to give the men in the county a clearer insight into the home demonstration program and thereby strengthen their interest; and second, to bring the farm people of the counties together socially. Four counties served supper to club members, their husbands and county officials. Two served luncheon and two others held their programs in the evening followed by informal receptions and recreational programs. Refreshments were served in both instances.

Special effort was made to plan programs of interest to men as well as women. In several instances Director Hutcheson was the speaker of the occasion.

Eight achievement days in which both men and women participated were outstanding successes, and apparently accomplished the desired ends.

The 4-H club achievement days are described in the report of the State Girls' Club Agent.

b. Camps

Amherst, Carroll and Montgomery held county camps for farm women. Bedford, Campbell counties held a joint camp, and nine counties participated in the regional camp held at Jamestown. Two hundred fifty-one farm people attended these camps for the full time they were held, while five hundred sixty-eight others visited them, participating in some part of the programs.

The programs were largely recreational, offering a needed change to busy homemakers. The more serious features of the programs were along the lines of education for citizenship, personality building, and reviews of worthwhile books.

c. Community Activities.

Home demonstration clubs have made a distinct contribution to country life throughout the state through their community activities. They have been interesting and varied.

In 11 counties community houses were either built, re-conditioned or refurnished. The Smith's Grove Club of Dinwiddie county has built one of the most attractive community houses in the state.

The agent reports:

"The most outstanding piece of community work has been done by the Smith's Grove club women in com-

"pleting and furnishing a beautiful log community house.

"One afternoon when the home demonstration agent suggested a community house of logs and discussed plans for building one, Mrs. S. T. Gerow gave the land and immediately each member offered some contribution and helped secure material from the community, such as logs, lumber and labor.

"After the grounds were cleared, the men brought teams and began moving soil for basement and foundation. Logs were hauled and skinned. Over fifteen hundred dollars were raised by contributions and parties.

"W.P.A. labor was obtained and an attractive building has been erected with cement basement, which is being used for recreation and suppers. Canning equipment for a community cannery and table service for two hundred was secured from W.P.A. surplus products."

Fifteen counties have looked to the welfare of needy individuals or families.

Brunswick county furnishes an interesting example of this type of work:

"Welfare work has taken the biggest place in community work done by the clubs. They all try to take care of the needy in their community. They have reported the sick and needy, and have taken food to 849; made and given 497 garments; and made 302 visits to the sick; have taken 206 trays in addition to food mentioned above. Three clubs held canning days to can food for school lunches, and in those schools where the W.P.A. worker did the canning, the club members furnished the materials to can.."

Beautification of the roadside and public grounds has been used as the community project in seven counties. An interesting story of this type of work which also shows a fine piece of cooperation between town and country, comes from Albemarle county:

"We have cooperated with the City and County Beautification Committee, helping to beautify unsightly spots both in the city and county. This committee sponsored a Dogwood Planting Campaign, planting in the parks and along the highways in the county. Ten thousand trees were bought, with money raised by this committee. The home demonstration agent furnished the city manager, who provided labor for the work, with leaflets with instructions for dogwood planting. These leaflets were put into the hands of the men who supervised the laborers. In spite of the very dry season a large percentage of the 10,000 trees survived the drought."

The Prospect club, Prince Edward county chose the railroad station and surroundings as a spot to work on. To those familiar with country villages the bare ugliness of the railroad station is well known. Here's what the home demonstration folks say about it:

"The Homemakers Club of Prospect is continuing to work on the station which is the center of their village. The grounds have been marked off and billets are no longer allowed to be piled around the station. Some new shrubs have been planted and five new maple trees prevent the grounds from being used as a turning around place. The railroad officials have expressed to the Homemakers Club their appreciation of the marked improvements."

Providing a hot school lunch continues to be one of the most popular community enterprises. Work of this type was done in ten counties. Allegheny gives a good story:

"At our fall advisory board meeting last year the women decided that each club should have a community canning in the summer for hot school lunches we hoped to start soon. In the latter part of the winter through the aid of the Works Progress Administration, school officials, and community people, three home demonstration clubs started serving hot lunches to 130 undernourished school children in their section. A total of 6485 free lunches were served through these projects which began in February or March 1936 and continued until school closed. It is interesting to note that the children gained from two to ten pounds during the school year. The lunch usually consisted of soup and sandwiches, or stews with a meat and vegetable and bread and milk in most places. The food at this time was secured by means of school and public poundings and private soliciting. In our individual club meetings three clubs decided to have community cannings and two individual cannings in the summer. In two clubs where community cannings were held, 408 quarts of soup mixture, tomatoes, vegetables, and fruits were canned. Two other clubs each have solicited 100 quarts of food, making a total of 608 quarts to start four hot lunch centers this year. Hot lunches will not start until January 1937 but the women are making further plans to continue this fine work."

Nine counties worked for better library facilities and some definite progress was made toward providing better reading matter for country people. James City county furnished an illustration of this type of work:

"Three of the clubs have libraries. The Jamestown club owns over three hundred books, which are placed on the shelves in their club rooms and are at the disposal of the teachers for use in the school, as well as for the use of the club members. Both Norge and Barhamsville have secured traveling libraries for several years from the State Library Extension Service, and they are cared for in the homes of members. These boxes of fifty books are exchanged every six months, and have proved to be of inestimable value to the young people as well as the old in their communities. The Norge club had 24 borrowers, who read 206 books, and Barhamsville 16 who read an average of 14 books each.

"The invitation from the librarian of the college of William and Mary to the club members to make use of the library of that institution has been a source of much pleasure to women of the county. All that is required is that they be introduced to the librarian by a card, signed by the home agent. When inquiry was made as to the insurance against loss, the reply was, "Your club women are just as responsible as our students. All we ask is that they use the library." and they are doing it."

Three counties contributed to the support of nearby charity organizations. Chesterfield has an interesting story of work for the Sheltering Arms hospital in Richmond.

"The most outstanding piece of work done under the head of community activities was that of the contribution presented to the Sheltering Arms hospital in October. Every club woman was asked to can two quarts of fruit or vegetables and make either a towel or hospital jacket from feed bags. These were collected by a committee and taken in to the hospital in a truck; over 500 quarts of canned food and 200 towels and jackets were sent! The superintendent said that it was the largest contribution they had ever received."

The improvement of church buildings and yards, school grounds and cemeteries claimed the attention of club women in six counties. Two counties carried their activities into adjoining counties thereby extending the influence of home demonstration work. The health projects varied from sanitation and clinics to loan chests equipped for the use of families needing supplies in order to care for patients in the home. Alleghany county reports:

"The health loan chests established in the Selma and Low Moor communities last year by the home demonstration clubs have proven a much-needed aid in the community. The chest contains blankets, sheets, pillow cases, medicinals, etc. and may be borrowed by anyone in the community who needs them. Many requests have been granted for the use of these articles."

In short, the home demonstration clubs are at work to meet the needs of every kind in the community.

d. Exhibits and Fairs.

Fairs do not hold the important place in the home demonstration program that they once did as the chief means of showing results of the work to the public. Exhibits are more generally shown at community and county achievement days, and provide an opportunity for a real study of standards. In many cases exhibits are judged at this time and then are sent on to compete in district and state contests. The value of such practice is reflected in higher standards throughout the state.

The community fair is still popular and is valuable both in promoting cooperative effort, and in raising standards. In most cases exhibits shown at the larger fairs are of an educational rather than a competitive type. As an example Nelson county home demonstration women assisted the agent in putting on at their county fair an exhibit called "Ways of Using Virginia Apples". In this exhibit were shown apples canned in every conceivable way as well as dried and made into butters, jam, marmalades and conserves. A variety of apple dishes prepared by the women were also exhibited. This display attracted so much interest that this county was asked to make a similar one at the state meeting of the Horticulture Association.

A total of three hundred and eighty-two exhibits were made of home demonstration products in forty-nine counties having white home agents and 35 exhibits were made in the eight counties having negro agents.

e. State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

This organization is described under VII A.3, so this section will deal only with the 1935 meetings. The district federation meetings were held in April and May and were most successful. They served to bring together in each district a larger number of women than can attend the State Federation and thus strengthen the organization. The attendance at each of these four meetings showed an

increase over that of last year. In addition to inspirational addresses, reports and a clarifying of goals, the new development of the program this year was discussion groups. In each case luncheon was served by local organizations and a delightful social hour was enjoyed.

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

The chief speakers on the federation program for this year were Dr. Raymond Finchbeck of the University of Richmond; Mrs. Charles Schuttler of Missouri; Miss Sally Hill of the Progressive Farmer-Southern Ruralist; and Mrs. Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation. Other prominent speakers of the Rural Affairs program who contributed much to the general program included the Honorable John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Dr. Carl Taylor of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson of Richmond. Discussions were stimulating and instructive, led by specialists in their respective fields. Planned recreation and music contributed much to the enjoyment of the meeting, while an exhibit of hobbies of the women themselves was an interesting new feature of this year's program.

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

f. Homemakers Market.

The thirteen cooperative markets sponsored by home demonstration work are a real credit to the home demonstration agents and market managers who are supervising them in twelve counties. This year 243 women sold their surplus farm products on these markets and the total sales amounted to \$89,559.62. Two of these markets have only opened recently but the average yearly sales in the state was slightly over \$400 a marketer. These markets not only help the sellers to supplement their income and thus help raise their standard of living, but they teach the highest standards of food products for each market has a standards committee which checks regularly on the quality of all foods sold. Whenever necessary the agent and specialist demonstrate preparation and quality of products. The state regulations call for screened enclosed markets, white uniforms for all sellers (who must be bonafide home demonstration club members); all foods wrapped in cellophane paper; fresh meat kept on ice; and other strict sanitary measures which help insure the highest quality of products sold. These markets are only open on an average of four hours once a week, yet the Nansemond county report says that "the returns have made it possible for many women to secure much needed money in a dignified way which has helped their self respect. It is recognized as an honor to be allowed to sell products on this market, and it has helped much in establishing a better understanding between the rural and urban population of Nansemond couty.."

The total sales this past year is almost four thousand dollars less than last year which may be readily explained by the fact that there is somewhat less demand for extra cash as farm incomes have increased, hence fewer women have sold on the market. The average income per marketer, however, has increased from \$382 to \$402. There is also a great improvement in quality of products and in appearance of the market spaces.

g. Recreation.

Reports from the various counties for 1936 show that home demonstration clubs contributed much to the social and recreational life of the rural people. There is probably no feature of the home demonstration program which is more popular or is more needed in the really rural areas.

Recreational activities were as varied as the communities they served, and reflected the abilities and interests of both the agent and the club leaders. The majority of counties report a short recreational feature as a part of the regular monthly home demonstration club program. Many groups have a recreation committee or leader. One such leader stimulated prompt attendance at club meetings by telling her group "We are going to have the fun first and if you are late you will miss it."

Most home demonstration clubs also include in their yearly plan of work one or more socials. These have been held in the form

of picnics with outdoor cookery, square dances, beach parties, and community dinners or suppers. Several clubs in Pittsylvania county have followed the monthly club meeting with a buffet supper to which husbands and friends were invited. After the supper there was an evening of music and fun.

Christmas parties have been especially popular, frequently with short pageants given or Christmas stories told.

Regular "fun evenings" have become events in some communities where club members and their families meet just for games, songs and light refreshments.

Homemade games have been made and enjoyed in many counties particularly in Franklin, Montgomery and Highland. The Highland agent says, "recreation plays a major part in most of the home demonstration club programs. It has been the plea of all the clubs to have more recreation. Due to the remoteness of this mountain county the new games and songs learned in the club have meant much to the family group in many homes. Several clubs have featured programs on party planning."

Two counties report regular monthly or weekly community singings, while two, Henrico and Montgomery, have county-wide choruses.

Short plays given by clubs have been used both for fun and profit as a means of raising funds for worthwhile community projects. In Henrico county five one-act plays were given. Recreation training

conferences for adult leaders were held in three counties.

Much interest has been shown by various counties in establishing recreational centers in cooperation with the W.P. A. program. Extension groups have been active in support of these projects. A number of counties report that all home demonstration clubs have donated funds, while members of such clubs have helped in soliciting funds, land and material for the construction of county-wide recreational centers. Carroll, Fairfax, Botetourt and Roanoke have been especially active in this work.

The Roanoke County Recreational Camp is a county W.P.A. project. The entire county has worked to raise the funds and materials. Four-H clubs, home demonstration clubs, city, town and county organizations, and individuals have contributed. The quota for the county to raise was \$800 in cash; a corresponding amount in materials, and a donation of ten acres of land suitable for a camp site. To date \$1056.70 in cash; \$1343.30 in materials has been raised and ten acres of land donated. The project has been approved and passed by the county board of supervisors and is now in the hands of the W. P. A. director.

When this project is completed there will be four cabins with a capacity for 16 campers, an auditorium which will seat 175 people, a small care-taker's cottage, outdoor ovens and recreation grounds. The donors of the land have also given permission for the use of an additional 1500 acre tract for hiking and the study of wild life.

VII. GIRLS' WORK

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

VIII. LEADER TRAINING

The local leader is becoming an increasingly important factor carrying through the home demonstration program in this state. The following report is on leadership as it applies to adult work. A complete report of 4-H club leadership is found in the report of the State Girls' Club Agent. Leaders are of two types, those engaged in forwarding the organizational set up and community activities and those responsible for project instruction. The former includes advisory board members and community committees. The latter includes leaders who are trained at regular meetings, held by agents and specialists to assist with carrying through the major projects and sometimes such leaders help with the minor project work. The table below gives a record of this work for the past two years.

Year	Training Meetings	Attendance	Meetings Held By Leaders	Attendance	Demonstrations by Leaders	Percentage of all Demonstrations by Leaders
1936	239	3367	1771	29,769	1573	28.3
1935	205	2654	495	9,116		

Montgomery County gives an interesting story of local leadership. The five clubs reported on are the oldest in the county and in the more privileged sections. The county has many mountain communities where there is but little leadership.

Two leaders from the Bane Shop, Riner, Snowville, Glade, and Shawsville Home Demonstration clubs were selected to represent their respective clubs at the leader training meetings in home management work, in order that these leaders might bring back to the club and community help in the major project being conducted, and to conduct the demonstrations in the major project in order that the Agent might organize work in other communities. Eleven leaders were elected and trained in home management work. Leadership work was by far more satisfactory this year than ever before. These leaders gave all of the six major demonstrations in the clubs which they represent. Adult leadership work is on a competitive basis in Montgomery county, and club members consider it a privilege to enjoy the social as well as the project activities of a leaders. Each year one new leader is added to each club, and one old leader retained. In this way a leader serves two years, the senior leader being able to assist the junior leader in getting into the work so that the entire club leadership program moves smoothly in the county and everyone knows how to carry on the program. At the last leader training meeting of the year the leaders who had served two years expressed deep regret at having to give up leadership work. Outstanding work was done by Mrs. A. B. Correll, leader in the Shawsville club, who, in addition to giving excellent demonstrations in her local club and securing individual reports, gave two demonstrations in her home community club at Otey, and one demonstration in the Ironto club, both newly organized clubs, during the absence of the agent from the county. The home management specialist said upon one occasion when visiting the county for leaders training meetings, "I don't go to another county in the state where the leaders seem to have such a good time and enjoy their work so much together."

IX. RELIEF WORK

The burden of relief work that has been carried by the agents during the last few years has been greatly reduced. There are several reasons for this. First economic conditions in the state are much better and there is less need for relief activities. Second federal emergency agencies are better organized. Third, and most important, complete welfare units have been set up in all but two counties of the state.

The agents, particularly those who have been in their counties a long time are still used in advisory capacity since they are familiar with county conditions.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for home demonstration work is encouraging. Public opinion endorses the work as a practical and valuable educational service. The fact, that eight new counties made appropriations for work with the whites in 1936 and two for the work with negroes, is indicative of this approval and is most encouraging. Farm women, and men too, recognize its many values and more and more are asking for the help of county home demonstration agents in the counties not already supplied with them and for even more and varied help from these agents wherever they are located.

The farm income has risen 77% since the 1932 level and about 10% of this increase came in the last year. In 1937 it is expected that there will be a larger volume of farm products marketed with probably higher prices for all farm products. However, this increased cash for family living may be offset by higher prices of needed commodities. It was evident, from reports of last year, that more of the cash on the farm was released for home improvement and better family living.

It seems evident that a wisely planned program for the whole farm, including the farm home, should be worked out and used. (It is further believed that this planning should be based on definite facts known about each county. Therefore, during the coming year, a concerted effort is to be made to encourage a study by all clubs of

the actual conditions existing in the county and in each community. On this study the program may be based and the individual farm family plans developed.

The home-food production programs will still continue to receive emphasis. Some of the increased cash may be used for foods which cannot be raised on the farm but this will reduce the amount which may be spent for furnishings, household operation, medical care, and clothing. We still produce less milk, cheese, butter and meat than is needed for an adequate diet for the people of Virginia. Therefore, we shall continue to emphasize a larger production program. Continued emphasis will be placed on the garden and food preservation program.

The records of the income from home demonstration markets show that this was smaller in 1936 (\$89,599) than in 1935 (\$94,072), probably due to the fact that there was more ready cash available to meet the demands and therefore not such a dire urge for income felt by the homemakers. However, the interest in the home demonstration market is even greater and much has been accomplished by using these as a means of teaching better standards in food preparation and more variety of foods on the farm. For this reason our work with the markets should continue to receive emphasis.

No marked change is expected in the cost of clothing except

in the case of shoes which will be higher because of leather prices. Special emphasis will be given to the wise planning of clothing expenditures. It is hoped that more interest can be developed on the part of both the women and the girls in the keeping of clothing accounts.

It is expected that major home improvements will be made by many families such as painting, remodeling, bathrooms, etc. All will be urged to study carefully these proposed changes and plan them on paper before actually starting the work and to pay cash as far as possible and thus get cash discounts wherever available.

Some of the increased income should go for wiring, electric service and electrical appliances in the communities where electric lines are being extended. Cooperation with the Rural Electrification Administration and other sources of aid is urged.

A greater use of cooperative purchasing is noticed. Wherever possible rural people should join a local cooperative and thus cut the cost of purchased needs.

Various governmental agencies will continue to work for consumer protection as well as consumer education. Emphasis will be placed on the demand for labeled goods giving definite information.

Many farm families will continue to supplement their income through employment away from home and increased income at home

from tourists and boarders. Interest must be taken in these to see that standards worthy of the traditions of the state are kept.

We have made very little progress in the state in the keeping of farm-home accounts. All leaders this year are being asked to keep these records and it is hoped with these as demonstrations that others may be led to this practise. The standard of living in Virginia would be greatly improved if we could get people to keep a record of income from all sources and outgo and then analyze at the close of the season and the year.

It is hoped that many more counties in the state may add home demonstration agents until our goal of home demonstration service for every county is reached. When this comes to pass home demonstration agents will be recognized, throughout Virginia as they are now in fifty-two counties; as sources of unbiased information; as able to give practical instructions based on the recognized needs to the rural people of all levels; as stimulating rural people to assume responsibility for improvement of their own conditions and developing rural leadership which will strengthen the whole rural people throughout Virginia and the United States.