

VIRGINIA

DISTRICT AGENTS... HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS ANNUAL REPORT... 1931

Burke - Sibson - Davis - Hicks.

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*Home Dem -  
Dist. Agts.*

VIRGINIA

NORTHERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT

NARRATIVE REPORT OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

December 1st, 1930 - November 30th, 1931

R. Belle Burke, District Agent

Organized Counties Comprising District

Albemarle	Greene	Prince William
Augusta	Highland	Rockingham
Fairfax	Loudoun	Spotsylvania
Frederick	Madison	Stafford
	Orange	

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I. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

1. Important Changes in Plan of Organization During Year

a. In Northern Virginia District there are 13 counties definitely organized for home demonstration work. Each of these has a full time home demonstration agent part of whose salary is paid from county funds. Albemarle County employs a home demonstration agent and an assistant home demonstration agent. From December 1st to July 1st, Miss Elizabeth Farrar served Frederick and Clarke counties--her salary at that time being paid entirely by Federal Additional Cooperative funds. Beginning with July 1st, Frederick County made a thousand dollar appropriation for a full time agent. The supervisors of Clarke County said that due to general economic conditions they could not make a county appropriation and so the work in Clarke ceased July 1st.

During the year there has been change of agents in three counties of the district, Loudoun, Orange, and Rockingham.

b. In Northern Virginia District there are 11 unorganized counties--or at least, 11 counties not having the services of a home demonstration agent. At this time one can hardly anticipate fruitful results in efforts to get new counties to make appropriations and just now Virginia has no state funds for further extension of home demonstra-

tion work. Because of these conditions I have not put much time this year on unorganized counties; I have made only two visits to unorganized counties.

2. Assistance Rendered by State Supervisor and Assistants  
in Organization of Work in the Counties

a. My plan of approach to a Board is not direct but through representative men and women who have seen the value of the work and from whom an appeal to the Board of Supervisors counts materially. However, prior to putting an agent into a county to do short time development work, I always make an effort either to attend a supervisors' meeting or see the individual members of the Board and explain in detail the plan under which the agent is put in the county. I try to have them understand that the Board is under no obligation, but that after a few months test, if the people find they want the work continued they will let it be known and the Board will be asked to give careful consideration to the matter of a county appropriation for home demonstration work.

The most potent reason for a Board appropriating is that a considerable number of substantial tax-payers definitely signify their desire for the work. However, before these tax-payers will signify such desire they have to be convinced of the real value and possibilities of the work in the case of a new county, and in the case of continuing the work in an organized county real results must be evident.

b. My plan of procedure with agent for organizing work in new counties can probably best be shown by telling the steps taken in Frederick County after the county appropriation was made and it was thus known that the county would have home demonstration work for the fiscal year July 1, 1931 to July 1st, 1932.

The agent, the district agent, and the community organization specialist studied carefully the map of Frederick County and with consideration to high schools, trade centers, etc. it was thought that the county could be organized into seven or eight large community areas. Three or more representative women from each of these large community areas were asked to come to the county-seat to help us in determining the year's program of work for Frederick and deciding upon the most effective way of putting the work within reach of the greatest number of people. We happened to draw a very rainy day for this county meeting. However, a goodly number of the communities were represented. The plan of larger community areas was presented and adopted by those present. The County major and minor projects for 1931 were chosen. Arrangements were made for community meetings in seven of the eight community areas. Those present from a certain community were requested to invite others from the various sections or neighborhoods to this community meeting. It was suggested that they invite about ten leading women. The advertising of the community meetings was handled almost entirely by those present at the County meeting. At the community meetings the plan was presented, discussed,

and adopted, the community Extension Committee consisting of from 5 to 9 women was chosen by those present and projects for the community decided upon. Later the community committee met and worked out in detail the year's program of work. The community committee in each case elected a chairman and secretary. The several committees from the communities compose the County Advisory Board and the chairmen and secretaries make up the executive committee of the Advisory Board. Seven of the eight communities were organized and a little later the chairmen and secretaries of each committee were asked to come to the county seat for the purpose of effecting the county organization and formulating the plans of handling matters of a county-wide nature. Then in November the entire Advisory Board, including all community committee members was asked to attend a meeting at which there would be a check up on accomplishment of plans made and the projects for 1932 chosen. Reports of the number of people reached and project results further substantiate our belief that this is the best plan we have been able to find--a splendid way of organizing work in a new county. Through the seven community groups 239 women were served, 110 women were enrolled in the County Better Garden Campaign with 85 reporting, 185 women attended a County all-day canning meeting and women from the seven communities report 60,891 jars of canned products preserved for winter use.

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c. I made 14 visits to Boards of Supervisors in behalf of appropriations; eleven of them were in behalf of continuance of appropriations in organized counties, three in the interest of new appropriations. Two visits were made to the Frederick Board and one to the Clarke Board. As has been previously stated, Frederick made a thousand dollar appropriation and Clarke declined to appropriate. Thus far I have had no appropriations withdrawn, but Rockingham reduced its appropriation from \$1000 to \$900. In 12 counties the agents are on Federal Capper-Ketchum funds for three months of the year. Work in Frederick County was made possible through the Federal Additional Cooperative fund, and is still partly financed by that fund.

3. Development of County Programs of Extension Work

a. County programs have been developed in each of the thirteen counties and in turn the community extension committees have developed the detailed community year's program of work, as has been previously explained in the case of Frederick County. Many of the counties have adhered to the year's plans rather closely; conditions over which they have no control have forced others to make adjustments and a few agents have not taken the year's program of work seriously enough, and thus have not made sufficient effort to attain goals set. To the County Planning meetings this fall I suggested that each community committee bring the Year's Program of Work Sheet and report on work planned and accomplished. I encouraged the giving of reasons why certain

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things were not accomplished. For some there were logical reasons, for others there were not. I felt this checking up would be a help to both the committee and the agent and would aid materially in working out plans for another year. In getting major and minor projects decided upon, the local agent presented a list of available projects with subjects of demonstrations under each project to the local clubs or groups and they in turn were asked to make their selections as to preferred projects and to send the community committee to the County Advisory Board meeting to participate in the discussion and vote on the county recommendations as to projects for the following year. I attended eleven of the County Advisory Board meetings and Miss Wallace, State Home Demonstration Agent, attended and assisted with two of our County Planning meetings. I posted a list of projects, answered questions and recorded the vote of those present. Of course, they understood that the majority vote at the County Advisory Board meeting would be the county recommendation as to projects. Getting decisions as to recommended projects has not been anything like so hard as it was when this plan was first put into effect; the women enter more fully into the discussion and are more decided as to the projects for which they wish to cast their vote. At the Planning meetings, we not only arrive at the County's recommended major but the County Advisory Board also recommends county minors with the hope that each community group will include in its year's program at least one of the county's recommended minors.

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After the County Planning meeting the recommended county projects are taken back to the community meetings, the community projects determined, the community committee chosen. This community extension committee at a later date meets and works out the year's program of work in detail. In some counties, all the community programs of work for 1932 have been developed. In other counties the working out of community programs is deferred until January, since we have our Annual Agents' meeting in December.

From the figures taken from the agents' 1931 annual reports I find the 14 counties of Northern Virginia District show the following totals:

No. Women's Clubs or Groups	121	Enrollment	3,143
No 4 H Clubs	237	Enrollment	4,241
No. girls enrolled in 4 H Clubs	3,434	No boys enrolled	607
No. groups of men, women and children meeting at night for pure fun and recreation	14.		

b. Typical Example of a Year's Program for a Women's Club

Since we are asked to give year's plans and achievements of a women's Club and tell how it was carried out I chose the program from a Club that used for the first time an active community committee, and I think that in itself explains how the program was carried out. The group whose plans and achievements I list is the Fishersville Home Demonstration Club, Augusta County

### Plan of Work

Secure a list of all homemakers in community and interest them in attending meetings and demonstrations.

#### House Furnishings

See that two leaders attend each of the 3 leader training meetings and assist with the 6 demonstrations to clubs.

#### Gardening

Have 2 leaders attend 2 leader training meetings and help with demonstrations

Enlist members of the Livable Living Room Campaign

Interest every member in Better Garden Campaign

#### Food Demonstrations

What to serve and How to Serve it.  
Salads  
Candies

Committee was to make arrangements for getting necessary materials and agent was to give demonstration

Encourage members to take part in Name Your Home Campaign

#### Community Project

Continue work on Improvement of School Grounds

### Accomplishments

Club had 25 members at first of year. During year 21 new members were added.

Two leaders attended each of the 3 leader training meetings. They gave 2 demonstrations in the absence of the agent and assisted agent with the others.

The leaders attended training meetings and gave demonstrations with agent present

26 made completions in the Living Room Campaign

40 women completed in the Garden Campaign

Committee and agent carried food work out as planned.

25 named their homes

Raised \$56 for this but because of new highway passing through school grounds work of improvement was deferred. Club served 370 meals to needy school children.

4. Project Leaders and Method of Instruction Through Project

Leaders

In every county the agent has the assistance of local leaders in major projects for both juniors and adults. In the case of the junior leaders the club members frequently elect their leader but in many cases the agent interviews some adult who, she thinks or has been told, will make a good leader. It is essential to have some one who has time to give to the Club and who can attend the county leader training meetings. In a good many communities it is difficult to locate a 4 H project leader. In the case of leaders of the adult groups, the clubs or groups elect their leaders or the chairman appoints them. In choosing the adult leaders consideration should be given to whether or not the person will give the time, if she can get to the training meetings, and in turn is willing to take part in or give the demonstration in the community. Leaders are asked to assist the agent with demonstrations (there being an agreement as to exactly the part the leader will do and the part the agent will cover) and in the absence of the agent the leaders are asked to give the demonstrations.

I think use of leaders in most cases is successful and it surely makes it possible for home demonstration work to reach more people. Some of our agents are not yet convinced of the splendid ways in which leaders can be used. The leader training meetings must be very definite and time given only to vital things. I also feel that before leaving the training meetings, the agent should have each leader specifically understand just the part she will be asked to do, whether it be an

entire demonstration or a part of a demonstration. The necessary literature and material should be given to each leader at the training meeting. I feel also that for some counties the data given by specialists needs some adaptation and adjustment to local conditions. However, this can not always be arrived at by the specialist without the counsel of the agent.

From the agents' reports I find the 13 organized counties of the district have trained 278 adult leaders and held 48 leader training meetings for adults with a total attendance of 939. These adult leaders in turn have given 45 demonstrations in absence of agent, have given 211 demonstrations when agent was present and assisted agent with 276 demonstrations. The reports also show that the 13 organized counties have 159 junior project leaders. There have been 65 junior leader training meetings held with an attendance of 813. The 4 H project leaders in turn have given 538 demonstrations in absence of agent, have given 177 demonstrations with agent present and have assisted agent with 869 demonstrations.

Fairfax County agent reports the following concerning the work of the 4 H leaders in that county: "There are 29 active local leaders helping with Fairfax County's 4 H Club program. Seven county leader training meetings were held with a total attendance of 114. The leaders trained 30 demonstration teams for the county demonstration contest, 167 Club and demonstration meetings were held in the agent's absence. The leaders assisted the agent with 173 meetings

and demonstrations, making a total of 340 meetings attended by leaders out of the 363 meetings held in relation to the projects. The leaders collected and turned over to the agent all club records. The leaders trained the girls for the activity booths at the County Fair, and for the part the Clubs took at the County Rally. The leaders always arranged for transportation of Club members to the county meetings. Five of the local leaders gave instruction at the County Camp. Fairfax 4 H leaders have a County 4 H Club leaders organization--the first to be organized in the state.

## II.

### SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

#### 1. Supervising Program for 1931

In setting my 1931 supervisory goals I included effective work with agents along the following lines: plans for and check up on the year's plan of work, successful leader training meetings and effective use of leaders, county campaigns, short courses and camp programs, exhibits and activities at fairs, rally and achievement programs, Better Homes observances, special relief work, effective poultry and garden work, county demonstration and judging contests, and marketing projects. There has been a decided gain in effective use of leaders. Last year's district report showed that leaders of adult groups gave only 8 demonstrations in absence of agent, and this year the agents of the district report 45 demonstrations given by leaders of adult groups in the absence of the agent. The junior project leaders have given 538 demonstrations in the absence of the agent as against 342 demonstrations given

by 4 H leaders last year in absence of agent.

Poultry work in the district has made some gain. Garden work with adults and juniors has been quite outstanding. In the 13 counties 1,039 carried the home garden demonstration and reported on same, and 773 juniors completed the garden project. Each county of the district participated in the state adult garden demonstration contest--there being one demonstration garden in each county. The garden in Frederick County won the district prize and also the state prize on demonstration gardens. We have not been able to start a marketing project in many counties, but those that were launched have done quite well. Augusta reports as a result of the Curb Markets in Staunton and Waynesboro from December 1, 1930 to November 15, 1931, 112 women and girls have made sales of standardized home products totaling \$15,804.99. The other items listed in my supervisory program have been developed; some of course to a less degree of success than those I have enumerated.

## 2. Office Organization by Counties

Albemarle-- Office in Charlottesville, Post Office building. Extension property: 1 four-drawer filing case. County furnishes desk, typewriter, table, chairs, and telephone. Stenographer is furnished by County supervisors to farm and home agents every day from 9 to 1 o'clock. Agents keep fairly complete files. Agents get very good demonstration equipment: own steam pressure cooker, scales for Food for Health work and much material on house furnishings.

Augusta -- Office in County Building. Supervisors provide desk-table, chairs, large cabinet for bulletins, and a telephone. Typewriter is furnished by Extension Division, and I think the steam pressure cooker is Extension property. A four-drawer filing case was bought by the Advisory Board, and this year a part time stenographer has been provided by the women's home demonstration groups and the Board of Supervisors. Agent makes good use of stenographer and gets things done on time. Agent uses magazines extensively but has very little demonstration equipment.

Fairfax-- Nice office in new County Building. Desk-table and telephone furnished by county supervisors. Typewriter and small files property of Extension Service. Four-drawer steel filing case, chairs and bulletin shelves given by Advisory Board. Agent does not do as good a grade of office work as she does field work. Demonstration equipment fairly good.

Frederick-- Office in Supervisors' Room of County Building. Table, chairs and telephone furnished by supervisors. Typewriter, typewriter table and two-drawer filing case property of Extension Division. The Chamber of Commerce has some typing done for agent. Agent does very systematic type of office work but, so far as I have seen, she has very little demonstration equipment.

Greene-- Office in Court House Building. Table and chairs furnished by county, typewriter by Extension Service. Agent has gotten at her expense a table and a one-drawer filing cabinet. She has a small stove, a kit and a fair collection of food demonstration equipment.

Highland-- Office in Court House Building. A small desk, table, and chairs furnished by the county; typewriter and two-drawer filing case furnished by the Extension Service. A rug for the office was furnished by one of the women's groups of the county. Agent has poor office system and little reference material. She has a fair amount of demonstration equipment.

Loudoun-- Office with County nurse and Sanitary Officer. Health Association furnished desk, telephone, and allows \$250 for stenographic help for home agent. Typewriter and filing case are Extension property. I do not feel that agent uses stenographic help to great advantage. She seems to have good reference material.

Madison-- Office in Court House Building. Desk, one-drawer filing case and typewriter furnished by Extension Division. Agent has small amount of food demonstration equipment but little reference material. Has very poor office system and often cannot find things that should be in file.

Orange-- Office in a public office building. Half of rent is paid by supervisors, and the other half by the Extension Division and a public spirited citizen. Typewriter, two-drawer filing case and two chairs furnished by Extension Division. Two tables loaned by School Board. Agent has fairly good office system and demonstration equipment is rather adequate. She has bought a steam pressure cooker this year.

Prince William-- Office in Bank Building. Rent paid by agent, telephone paid for by agent. Desk and filing case Extension property. Typewriter owned by agent. Uses fairly good office system. Agent has good reference material and fair demonstration equipment.

Rockingham-- Office provided by County Board of Supervisors. Telephone furnished by County. Typewriter, bulletin cabinet, and three-drawer filing case furnished by Extension Division. Agent has part time stenographic help. She seems to use fairly good office system, and her demonstration equipment is not very adequate.

Spotsylvania-- Office in Court House Building. Filing case, desk, and typewriter table are furnished by Extension Service. Typewriter is property of agent. Office system far below type of field work. Demonstration equipment only fair.

Stafford-- Office in Court House Building. Desk, table and chairs furnished by county. Typewriter and one-drawer filing case furnished by Extension Division. Has fairly good office system and only a fair amount of demonstration equipment.

I find agents' office equipment as a whole is better than their filing systems and office arrangement. I hope we can give some of the agents definite help on reorganizing their offices. I feel the demonstration equipment of many of the agents is still rather at a minimum, though some progress has been made along that line during the past year.

### 3. Maintenance and Training of Personnel

I feel all possible encouragement and consideration should be given agents who desire leave for study. This year I had one agent to get leave from the Extension Service for further study. In the filling of vacancies we consider no applicant who has not had four years of college training and I like to employ only those who, in addition to their training, have had some experience in teaching or some other educational work. I am always glad when vacancies can be filled with efficient Virginia women, though we have gone out of the state for several of the agents in the district. Prospective agents who have a few months experience as assistant to a good county home demonstration agent acquire the Extension point of view and become masters of the situation much more readily than those who at the beginning of their Extension service

assume duties of county home demonstration agent.

I feel group or district conferences can be made most helpful, but the great handicap of this district is that the counties are scattered over a large territory and thus a district conference entails considerable expense of travel. We have not had a single district conference this year but there have been a few group conferences at which things of mutual concern were discussed; such as a meeting of the several agents concerned to plan the Northern Virginia District Short Course, and of the agents of Orange, Madison, and Greene to plan booths and activities to be featured at the Seven County Fair held at Orange.

#### 4. Program Development and Analysis

The program determination step means little unless it is successfully followed up by program development. . . . After the County Planning meeting at which the recommended county major and minors are determined, I try to do all I can in getting each community to work out its year's program planning, specifically the part the local people will do and the part the agent will be expected to do. I try to help the agent in one community in each county in the detailed working out of the program; after this, the agent goes on with the program work in all communities of her county. When it is impossible for me to meet with a community group in their program development, I make an especial effort to confer in detail with the agent before she meets with a community committee to work out the year's plans. I feel that much greater results can be gotten by

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planning the programs in detail for a year in advance. This enables the agent to more nearly get the specialists' help as needed and to collect helpful materials and literature needed for the demonstrations included in the year's program. I endeavor to help agents arrange things in advance so that the specialists' time in a county may be advantageously and beneficially used both for the agent and the people of her county as well as spent satisfactorily to the specialist. I attended one or more leader training meetings conducted by each of our home economics specialists. I hope to attend more of the county leader training meetings in 1932.

5. Subject Matter Assistance

This year I gave only nine demonstrations but in addition I feel I have many times given subject matter assistance directly to the county home demonstration agent. I frequently help agents plan campaigns, programs, and demonstrations to the extent of working out subject matter as well as the organization of same. In addition, I either lend my material or put the agent in touch with the source from which she may secure helpful material for demonstrations along some definite line or project. I feel that the Agents' meeting can be made to serve as a splendid subject matter training school, and I believe a part of every agents' meeting can profitably be given to subject matter assistance. Agents should have the latest data on projects carried in county programs.

I feel that I give definite subject matter assistance

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at Camps, planning exhibits and judging at fairs, and in checking on county-wide campaigns. This year I judged at only four fairs. I checked on a yard improvement campaign in Augusta County and scored the county demonstration garden in each of the 13 counties in both the spring and fall.

#### 6. Publicity

The agents of the district get very good cooperation from the state daily papers, such as the Times-Dispatch and News-Leader published at Richmond, Va., and from farm magazines such as the Progressive Farmer, Southern Ruralist, and the Southern Planter. Counties in the northern part of the district get splendid publicity in the Washington papers, particularly the Washington Star and Post. I have been impressed with the increased number of Extension feature pictures appearing in various publications. The November number of the American Bankers Bulletin carried two pages of Virginia Home Demonstration pictures and practically every picture selected was from those taken in northern Virginia counties. Only two counties of the district have difficulty getting space in county papers. However, in many counties, the agents are not making capital of the many splendid publicity opportunities.

Albemarle can get publicity with little effort on the part of the agent. A reporter for the local paper and for several other papers writes up most of Albemarle's publicity. Articles concerning home demonstration in Albemarle have appeared in seven different publications this year.

Augusta gets excellent cooperation from the local paper and its reporters write up most of the meetings. Six different publications have carried publicity concerning this year's home demonstration activities in Augusta.

Fairfax gets excellent publicity in both news items and Extension feature pictures. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture have complimented the splendid publicity that Fairfax home demonstration gets in the Washington Star. Practically all of the Fairfax write-ups are done by reporters. Articles concerning home demonstration work have appeared in 13 different publications this year.

Frederick has done a splendid type of publicity this year and most of the articles have been written by the agent herself. I think the good type of news articles went a long way toward getting the appropriation for home demonstration work in that county. Write-ups of Frederick home demonstration work have appeared in 3 different publications.

Greene doesn't get good cooperation from the local editor. Since he fails to publish some articles the agent does not make as much effort as she should to submit write-ups and thus important happenings often get no publicity.

Highland can get all the space desired in local paper, but during the past year it has not always been made use of. The agent writes some articles and the reporter some. Something concerning Highland County home demonstration work has appeared in 4 different publications.

Loudoun conducts a column in the local paper and the picture of the home demonstration agent heads the column

each week. She writes most of the news articles though a reporter writes home demonstration items for one of the county papers and for both a Richmond and a Washington paper. Seven publications have carried something concerning Loudon home demonstration work this year.

Madison has the same local editor as Greene County and thus the same conditions exist. The agent is even more negligent about submitting news items and that county has had very little publicity this year. The agent reports that something concerning her work has appeared in four different publications this year.

Orange home demonstration agent submits to local papers an excellent type of publicity. A small amount of her write-ups is done by reporters. Eleven different publications have carried something this year concerning Orange home demonstration work.

Prince William agent writes about one-half of the news articles. The reporter for the Washington Star gives good publicity to home demonstration work in this county. Writeups of Prince William home demonstration work have appeared in three different publications this year.

Rockingham agent writes most of the articles published concerning home demonstration work but the local paper is quite willing to give space to home demonstration items. Four different publications have carried something concerning home demonstration work this year.

Spotylvania reports that the agent writes most of the articles published concerning home demonstration work. The local paper is always glad to give space to home demonstration items. Agent reports that only two publications have carried something concerning Spotylvania's activities this year.

Stafford agent reports that she writes about half of the articles published concerning home demonstration work and that the local club reporters write most of the others. That county gets good cooperation from the local paper.

### III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY COUNTIES

Albemarle home demonstration agent and Advisory Board are very enthusiastic over the Better Homes movement and the agent says "As periodically as the blue birds begin to sing and build their nests the Better Homes Committee of Albemarle County begins to think of improving the rural homes." While all the home demonstration groups of the county pledged themselves to make some improvement in their own homes this year the real Better Homes demonstration of Albemarle was put on in the north side of the county. The Home Demonstration groups on that side of the county together with four church groups made over the Methodist parsonage at White Hall as a Better Homes demonstration. One of the unique features about this demonstration was that a man served as local chairman, Dr. L. G. Roberts. He

He proved an excellent leader and he was responsible for much of the splendid cooperation gotten from organizations and individuals. The house and surroundings were entirely renovated; all the outhouses and fences were put in repair and whitewashed. A new roof was put on the house, the porch remodeled, and painted, and the inside remodeled and completely finished. The walls were painted and papered, wood work painted and floors refinished. The furniture was all made over, new rugs and draperies replaced the old ones. A frigidaire and central heating plant were installed. Many gave liberally of their time. One day during the making over of the place forty volunteer workers were on the job-- some covering the house, some tearing down and repairing fences, and some planting shrubbery, and in the house the women were painting, papering, and cleaning.

This was the fourth Better Homes demonstration put on by Albemarle County and the fourth national prize won for the effort. Two first prizes have been won, one third, and this year a fourth prize of \$50 came out of competition with 8,000 Better Homes demonstrations.

For the past two years Albemarle boasts the largest 4 H enrollment and largest attendance at 4 H Club Achievement Day. This year the assistant home demonstration agent had an enrollment of \$58 4 H Club members. The attendance at the Achievement Day totaled 800 Club members, leaders, parents, and friends. The large attendance necessitates the holding of the Achievement Day program in the Armory which is a very large building with bad acoustics. Last year, it was impossible for the majority to hear so it was

to change the type of program. Since Albemarle was majoring in Foods for Health it was decided to put on a simple Food for Health pageant with the thoughts gotten across through costume and action. One hundred and twenty-five boys and girls from seven clubs through attractive costumes, action, and music featured the part played in good health by milk, fruits, vegetables, whole grain cereals, etc. This pageant was entertaining and still it got over a definite lesson to all who witnessed it. The agent reports splendid cooperation from the club leaders in the putting on of this pageant.

Augusta-- The work of the Augusta Advisory Board has been outstanding this year. It has become a very strong organization with 84 members representing every community in the county. The Board sponsored a Yard Beautification Campaign which started in 1929 and ended this fall securing an enrollment of 156. As two new features to the Campaign were advocated this year; a "Name Your Home" Campaign was launched, each homemaker in the Clubs being asked to participate. A "Living Christmas Tree for Every Home" was advocated and 108 women each resolved to plant a living Christmas tree. The Advisory Board sponsored the Staunton Curb Market and the Market Committee was appointed from the Advisory Board. This year they not only fostered the Staunton market but a similar one at Waynesboro. A County Better Homes meeting was sponsored by the Advisory Board with 350 women in attendance. The Board fostered a County Livable Living Room Campaign with an enrollment of 200.

Through the efforts of the Advisory Board, in the sale of lunches and other activities, there has been put into the Advisory Board treasury \$472.13. From this fund was given \$50 for stenographic help for the home demonstration agent; \$25 as a first prize in the Yard Beautification Campaign; \$10 as a prize to the Club securing the largest enrollment in the Living Room Campaign and having the largest per cent of completions; provided \$18 for the materials for leaders' meetings; contributed \$8.50 toward the \$100 fund raised by the District for the Northern Virginia Homemakers' scholarship girl; sent a delegate to the Virginia Homemakers' Association at Blacksburg and a chaperone for the Augusta girls to the State Short Course at V.P.I. There is left a neat balance in the treasury for another year's budget.

Clarke-- In this county most of the children in the small schools were from the very poor class. One group of girls wanted to make dresses but they had no material and no money with which to buy material. Neither did they have any old dresses that could be remodeled. The Kings Daughters of that county was ready to cooperate and came to the girls' rescue. Each member of the Club was given a dress that could be made over. Suggestions and assistance were given the girls by both the leader and the assistant and the girls happily set to work to make over the garments. After several meetings the dresses were completed and ready for use. No prouder, happier group of girls could be found anywhere and they had neat serviceable dresses.

Fairfax-- for several years this county has held county 4 H Club camps, but its first Women's Camp was held this year. While some effort had to be made this year to get an attendance it is not believed that will be necessary another year since every woman attending seemed to have such a satisfactory and enjoyable stay at Camp. Almost every one seemed to feel benefitted by the demonstrations and all entered whole-heartedly into the recreation. The latter was particularly noticeable when one observed that most of the women present were in the elderly woman group. Many said it was their first vacation since they had been married and others said they had never had a better time.

For the past few years the 4 H Club work has been outstanding but the work with women in that county has made a decided gain during the year. The number of women attending monthly home demonstration group meetings has increased from 105 in 1930 to 162 in 1931.

Frederick-- The agent in this county tried to emphasize particularly "more living from the farm" and one feature stressed was a County Better Home Garden Campaign. The goal set for the county was to have 50 women enroll in this campaign. When the first of April, the date for the closing of enrollment, came it was surprising to find that 110 had joined. Local meetings conducted by Garden Specialist or Agent were held in each community. Each of the 110 gardens was visited by the agent and checked in the spring and as many as the agent could get to were visited in the fall. The

Chilean Nitrate of Soda Company which has a branch office in Winchester cooperated by giving each Campaign member a 5 pound bag of nitrate of soda. Of the 110 enrolled, 86 completed and submitted records. These records show that endive, swiss chard, spinach, kale, eggplant, carrots, and green peppers were grown for the first time by a large number of the campaign members. Their reports show 31,709 quarts of fruits and vegetables put up for winter use besides bushels and bushels of stored food. Frederick County's demonstration garden not only won first prize in the district but won the state prize also. This is indicative of the type of garden work done in Frederick County this year.

In addition to the adult Garden work, Frederick had 74 girls and boys doing junior garden work.

Greene-- It has been rather a slow process in this county to get monthly group meetings with women. However, this year considerable progress has been made along this line. In 1930 Greene reported 4 groups of women with an enrollment of 58 and this year she reports 8 groups with an enrollment of 126 women.

The women of that county have been particularly interested in the major project--so much so that they have decided to continue house furnishings as their 1932 major. They will take the Housefurnishings Course entitled "Where the Meals are Served."

Excellent work has been done in reseatng of chairs-- particularly in the putting in of cane seats. In competition with Madison and Orange, Green won all prizes on this type of

chair seating, and won first on activity booth in reseating class in competition with representatives from the above mentioned counties.

While this county was not in a position financially to make extensive improvements, the results from the county-wide Home Improvement Campaign carrying reports from 67 persons show the following improvements made:

127 pairs of curtains made  
 6 closets improved  
 6 new closets equipped  
 6 hard wood floors laid  
 33 floors refinished  
 4 pieces of furniture upholstered  
 28 rugs made  
 23 pieces of furniture refinished  
 43 chairs and stools reseatd

Greene County's work with Canning Clubs was quite good this year, as evidenced by the fact that one girl won the Kerr prize entitling her to a trip to the National Club Congress where her exhibit won third in the National Contest. Another Canning Club member won third in the State Hazel-Atlas contest which gives her a scholarship to the 1932 Virginia State Short Course.

Highland-- Annual Achievement and Exhibit Day is a great event in Highland. The Advisory Board this year resolved that the members would not solicit prizes for the exhibits but that they would do something as a Board to raise money for prizes. In the spring the Board sponsored a county-wide

Spelling Bee and Fiddlers' Contest which netted \$56. This money was used for prizes on exhibits put on by 4 H Clubs and Home Demonstration Club members. That county has no county fair and so this is the only way of exhibiting the Club products. The exhibits are brought in the morning of Achievement Day and taken away the afternoon of the same day. Splendid Garden Club exhibits were shown, and a very good display of canning and poultry.. The women exhibited garden and canning exhibits and a Table Arrangement Contest was a feature of the Home Demonstration Club exhibits. Local women, mainly leaders, were in charge of the several departments and they received, entered and arranged the exhibits in a very orderly manner. The first hour of the Achievement program was given to observing the judging in the different departments. The Achievement meeting was very ably presided over by Miss Lita Hiner who is chairman of the Advisory Board. The morning program was given to the more serious side which included 4 H and Home Demonstration Club reports and a splendid address by Director John R. Hutcheon. The afternoon program included songs, games, and contests in which many participated. Highland seems to enjoy county meetings. Both Achievement Day and County Rally have come to be definite features of the year's home demonstration program.

Loudoun-- I think there were more women attending the Women's Achievement program in Loudoun this year than I have ever seen assembled for any type of home demonstration program in that county. The attendance was estimated at 150. A committee from the Advisory Board met and made a general

plan for Achievement Day. These recommendations were discussed and passed on by the Board with certain minor changes, at a meeting held for the purpose of planning Achievement Day. The plan included a report made by the secretary of each Club on its attendance and outstanding piece of work. The secretary of the Advisory Board made a county summary on results in the major project. Miss Maude Wallace, State Home Demonstration Agent, accepted the invitation to address the group. As a part of the entertainment feature of the program each Club was asked to give a stunt. Eight of the nine clubs presented stunts which combined into a most entertaining program. The stunts as a whole were the cleverest and best rendered of any county Achievement stunts that I have ever witnessed. The stunt put on by Hillboro Club of this county deserves special mention since it was composed by one of the Club members and splendidly rendered. It featured in a most interesting way home management, the Club's major project, and Clothing, the Club's minor project.

Madison-- The Advisory Board of this county featured a county-wide Spelling Bee, Fiddlers Contest, and Old Fashioned Costume Contest. This event proved outstanding in several ways. First, it was quite a success financially--after prizes and other expenses were deducted the net returns were \$76. Many who take no part in home demonstration work served splendidly as members of the various committees appointed to foster the event; it attracted the interest of persons from all over the county--many who do not usually attend home demonstration events came to this entertainment and seemed to enjoy it

very much. The building could not accommodate everyone and with regret some had to be turned away. Practically every organization and business firm had a representative enter the spelling bee; nineteen men and women entered the old fashioned costume contest in which the costumes dated from 1812 to 1900; only four entered the "Old Fiddlers Contest". The success of this event was greatly due to the detailed planning of the chairman of the committee who happened to be a young community-minded Baptist minister.

Orange-- The most outstanding piece of Better Food Club work of the district was done at High Point, Orange County. At the beginning of the three months period over which the Club members kept a food habits score, 18 of the 22 children enrolled were underweight. At the end of the score-keeping period that number was cut in half. Nine were no longer below normal weight and the other nine had made a decided step toward reaching normal weight. During the three months period 20 Club members gained in weight ranging from one-half to twenty-four pounds, with an average gain per child of 5-4/5 pounds. One girl gained 24 pounds, another 18, another 15, while still another gained 11 1/2 pounds. At the beginning 15 children were drinking coffee but in a very short while that number was reduced to zero. Each child brought a bottle of milk or chocolate to school daily. The underweights brought an extra large bottle so that they might have milk at short recesses also. Through the Better Food Club work the Club members and teacher became interested in a "Hot Dish for Lunch" and for 3 1/2 months they served

something hot every day. Splendid cooperation on the hot lunch project was given by the rural school supervisor, the School Board, and the Parent-Teacher Association. Orange County girls did splendid Canning Club work; 39 members reported filling a total of about 5,115 jars and one girl alone canned 614 jars. One Canning Club member won first in the State Hazel-Atlas contest which entitles her to \$18 to defray her expenses to the next State Short Course at V.F.I. Two girls won prizes in the National Hazel-Atlas Contest.

Prince William-- This county featured an Earn-Your-Own Dress Contest among the Clothing Club girls. First and second prizes were offered to for the best dresses meeting the following requirements: dress not to exceed one dollar in cost; girl must earn money for her dress and submit a story telling how she earned the money; materials and trimmings must be selected by the girl; each girl entering must submit an itemized account of expenses; each girl must wear her dress in the county dress revue. Twenty-five entered this contest and their stories of how they earned the money were quite interesting.

In the Prince William Clothing Club work this year feed sacks were utilized by two of the less prosperous community groups for construction of both undergarments and dresses. Some practical and neat garments were made. A dress that won second place in the county dress contest was made from two feed bags. The total cost was only six cents-- this included red dye, buttons, and a small amount of white suiting for trimming.

Prince William had 34 Junior Garden Club members and many of these got excellent results from their gardens. A feature of this project was a community demonstration garden in each of six communities. An excellent assortment containing fifteen varieties of seeds was given each of these demonstrators by a reputable seed company. These demonstration gardens provided a place for meeting and study of garden problems. They enlivened the interest of the junior gardeners and gave them a better understanding of their own problems.

Rockingham-- The attendance at Adult Leader Training meetings in this county has been excellent and the assistance given by the leaders in their communities has been quite good. Twenty-three different leaders were trained to help in giving the food demonstrations during the first six months of the year. Three leader training meetings were held on the food project. At each of the three meetings the ten adult groups were represented and at two of the meetings there was a hundred per cent attendance, which means that each group had two leaders present. The agent says "The food work could not have been given successfully without the help of these women who made all arrangements for the demonstrations in their local communities. They collected the equipment and the ingredients needed; in many cases they gave the demonstration without assistance from the agent. In some cases the agent gave the lecture while the women gave the demonstration, and in some cases the meetings were held without the agent present. The

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leaders not only enjoyed this work but they made it a much more successful project than it could otherwise have been. When the June demonstration was given, "Serving a Demonstration Meal", the leaders took entire charge and splendid demonstrations were given in each section. The leaders say they have been greatly helped by doing this piece of work and the agent feels that the food project could never have been put across without their assistance."

Grace Lineweaver of Rockingham was the only girl winner in Virginia of a Cyrus McCormick scholarship of \$500.

Spotsylvania-- Since both the women and girls were majoring in clothing in this county it seemed logical at the Annual June Get-Together meeting that a wash dress contest for women and one for girls should be features of the day. The women's contest was put on a county-wide basis and nice money prizes were provided by the Advisory Board. As a community project each Home Demonstration group offered prizes to their local girls 4 H Club. Thus the women of the county all competed together, but the girls' dresses were first in club contests and the winners in these then competed for the county prize. Fifty-one girls took part in the dress revue staged at the County Get-Together and 75 women entered each wearing the dress of her own make. One of the Clothing Club girls was a winner in the National Borden Contest.

Stafford-- Interest in home gardens and canning has been quite good in Stafford this year. In the county-wide garden

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campaign 91 adults were enrolled and others have received help. Method demonstrations by the specialist were given on planning and planting the garden, visits were made to the gardens by the agent, timely articles on gardening have been published in the local papers and circular letters sent to campaign members were heartily received. Many have grown new vegetables and about 75% have good fall gardens. Garden seed furnished by the Red Cross enabled 50 or more families to have gardens. Fifty-eight girls and boys were enrolled in the Junior Garden Club work and they showed results in the growing of new vegetables, particularly greens, that had not heretofore been grown.

The interest in canning has been unusually good among adults and girls. Reports show that 40,126 quarts have been put up by the women participating in the community home demonstration groups. Sixteen women made canning budgets.

One canning club of 12 girls entered the National Hazel-Atlas Canning contest and won third prize of \$60.

#### IV. OUTLOOK

##### 1. General Forecast of Plans

The out look for 1932 home demonstration work is not very bright; both county and state governments are considering curtailment of expenditures. I am sure it will be much more difficult than in normal years to get some counties to include the home demonstration appropriation in next year's budget, and thus Extension work will be put to a real test. However, I hope in most cases the work will stand on its merits. I shall endeavor to do all in my power to hold the present

county appropriations and shall try to do some development work in one or more unorganized counties. At the county planning meetings this fall, I have urged that every effort be made to serve more people. We have made considerable gain along that line this year but there is yet a long way to go. With better planning of programs and the assistance of good leaders we should make a decided gain in the number of people reached.

2. Plans and Goals for 1938

During the coming year I shall try to extend organized Extension work to at least one more county of the district. I shall try to assist as many counties as possible with the developing of some type of market for home supplies, to help the agents plan the year's programs to reach an increased number of people, and I hope to give definite assistance in office organization to a number of the agents.

3. Assistance Desired from the State Staff

I feel that what I said along this line last year can be repeated. We need from the State Staff specific assistance in subject matter; this to be available in ample time for use by all counties. We need assistance from Specialists in getting the subject matter across at leaders' meetings and at other large community or county meetings. We welcome always assistance in the organization side of Extension work. An occasional visit and an inspirational talk by our State Agent or Director mean a great deal to the county people as well as to the home agent.

V. MAP

Map of the district with index appears on the following page. In each county I have indicated the number of women's Clubs, number of 4 H Clubs, and the enrollment in each. I showed also the number of members in the Advisory Boards. No county in the district has a County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

VI. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

- Days spent in the field 190
- Days spent in office 96
- Days annual leave (December 1930 to November 1930, inc.) 10
- Days sick leave (December 1930 to November 1930, inc.) 9
- Legal holidays taken (December 1930 to November 1930, inc) 8
- No. visits to county home demonstration agents 172
- No. visits to unorganized counties 2
- No. meetings of Extension Committees 69
- No. other meetings attended 119
- Attendance of meetings of Extension Committees 1,383
- Attendance at other meetings 8,139
- No. agents appointed 3
- No. agents discontinued 3
- No. individual letters written 1,010
- No. different circular letters written 24
- No. copies circular letters sent 336
- No. bulletins distributed 50
- No. boys and girls clubs visited 24
- No. women's clubs visited 11
- No. demonstrations given 9
- No. Boards of Supervisors met 14



- No. miles traveled by rail 9,625
- No. miles traveled by automobile 10,869
- No. fairs at which District Agent judge 4
- No. Short Courses and Camps attended by District Agent 4
- No. visits to home demonstration agents by counties

Albemarle	15	Highland	11	Prince William	10
Augusta	11	Greene	7	Rockingham	18
Clarke	2	Loudoun	13	Spotsylvania	9
Fairfax	12	Madison	12	Stafford	10
Frederick	11	Orange	18		

No. visits to counties without home demonstration agents  
 Rockbridge 1                      Fauquier 1

**VII. COMMUNITIES AND CLUB HOUSES IN DISTRICT BY COUNTIES**  
 (As reported in questionnaire sent to agents)

County	Community Houses of Club Rooms
Albemarle	3
Augusta	5
Fairfax	17
Highland	1
Loudoun	2
Madison	1
Orange	3
Prince William	2
Rockingham	1

ANNUAL REPORT  
EASTERN VIRGINIA DISTRICT

December 1, 1930

December 1, 1931

Miss Sylvia Elocan.

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ANNUAL REPORT

December 1, 1930

December 1, 1931.

1. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES:

1. Important changes in Plan of Organization During the Year:

There have been no important changes in district organization for home demonstration work during 1931. The territory remains the same as last year, extending from Fluvanna toward the Northwest of Richmond, including those counties bordering on the Rappahannock and James Rivers, the two known as Eastern Shore and Norfolk to those bordering on the North Carolina line. Here we have thirty counties with varied locations from Piedmont to the coast, from the foot hills to the southern border of the state. We deal with people whose interests are also varied. There are the general farmers, stock, dairy and poultry raisers, truck farmers and those raising potatoes, cotton, peanuts and tobacco known as the one crop farmers. In this entire section, comprising thirty counties in the Eastern part of the state, fourteen now have regularly employed home demonstration agents. Two of this number, Louisa and Fluvanna were added in July, 1931. In September 1930 Miss Virginia Swink was transferred from Henrico to do promotion work in the above counties. Last March the boards of supervisors included the necessary appropriations so that beginning with July 1st each county had a worker of its own. Miss Anna Keyser, a former outstanding 4-H Club girl, became the agent in Louisa, while Miss Swink remained in Fluvanna to finish out the year. There are still sixteen counties in this section of the state without agents. Two of these, Cumberland and Richmond, have enthusiastic groups of interested women who have well conducted organizations. They secure a small amount of assistance as to program making from the district agent, but the most of the work is done by

themselves in the hope that soon the necessary appropriation may be made. In both these counties the interest is due to promotion work which was conducted a few years ago.

With economic conditions as they are today, it is hard to plan to extend the work further. At present we have been obliged, along with other county officials, to take cuts in the appropriations in several counties. It is a source of gratification, however, to see how much the work is valued and to realize that it means more because its aims and objects are understood by a greater number of people than ever before. Although we may not add counties to those already organized, we will attempt to answer the calls from others, help in every possible way and be ready to serve those who have never had the advantages of the organization as soon as possible. We hope to continue the interest in Cumberland and Richmond Counties and secure the appropriations, if possible, in 1932. In addition, we hope to do promotion work in Northampton, King William and Hansemond.

**2. Assistance Rendered by State Supervisor and Assistants in Organization of Work in the Counties:**

Under the Smith-Lever Law as applied to Virginia, no home demonstration agent may be employed for any extended length of time in a county without a local appropriation being secured. Generally this amount is appropriated by the board of supervisors; however, in a few instances this responsibility has been shared by the school boards. The foundation which is laid in a county during the weeks or months previous to the time when the question is actually put up to the board is of utmost importance. Firstly, the county women are especially interested in something about which they know or care very little. Much educational ground work has to be laid. If the

county has one or more federated women's clubs, they should be, and generally are, the first to give active, positive support to the work. One of the slogans of the American Home Department of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs is, "A County Home Demonstration Agent in every county in Virginia by 1940." May their fondest dreams come true! Our State Supervisor has done much to create sentiment among the club women by appearing at state, district and county federation meetings. Other organizations such as community leagues, Parent-Teachers' Associations, Ladies Aid Societies, Teachers Associations, etc., are met and their cooperation secured. Without the sympathetic interest and understanding of the best informed and most influential women of the county, a representative of the Extension Division can do very little toward convincing a hard-headed group of men of the needs of the girls and women in the homes of the county. Information is distributed at various meetings and given to individuals. The cooperation of the editor of the county paper is secured. This paper goes generally into homes which often only see a few catalogues, "Grit" and "Comfort." In other words, a county-wide educational campaign to include prominent men and women, county officials, organizations, etc., is conducted before the question is submitted to the board of supervisors for their action. Personal visits are also made to members of the board, so as to become acquainted with them. I do not know of a more embarrassing situation than to go before a board and not be personally acquainted with the members. We always try to find out the best hour for the board to take up the question and aim to be there promptly. Also, we urge any delegation to be on time.

How the actual meeting will be conducted is generally a question. However, when called upon we try to have the matter presented concisely, accurately and as briefly as possible in order to make each point stand out clearly. An opportunity is always given for questions which are gladly answered. With a few very vivid exceptions, I have always been treated with consideration and courtesy. Generally the boards are made up of intelligent, courteous men who are attempting to administer the affairs of state in the best possible manner. They have not always realized the importance of the matter under consideration, because, being men, they have not had the opportunity to see the needs for and results of better home making practices in the rural communities. This is due generally from lack of personal experience. However, when these county officers look into the faces of the most influential and best educated women in their districts and realize that all are voters and many tax payers in their own name, they grant requests that are reasonable.

(b) Plan for Organization Work in New Counties:

A new agent's most important job is to become acquainted with the county and its people as rapidly as possible. She is usually accompanied to the county by the district supervisor who, if it is an unorganized county, explains the promotion work which lead to the securing of the appropriation. She is introduced to the county officials, including the members of the board of supervisors, school board, farm agent, county superintendent, etc. The editor of the local paper, if the county is fortunate enough to have one, is consulted and his cooperation secured. Influential people, such as president of woman's clubs, community leagues, farm organizations, etc., are visited and

permission to discuss plans at meetings to be held in the near future secured.

If the county already has the community organization plan in operation, provision will have been made for home making committee members. If this has not been done each supervisor is asked to suggest the names of three outstanding women in his district who is asked to serve in an advisory capacity. These women, together with the presidents of the home demonstration clubs, as rapidly as they are formed make up the advisory boards. This organization is perfected as rapidly as possible, so that it may assist in planning the county program.

As soon as possible the girls between the ages of ten and twenty are met and organized into 4-H Clubs. Leaders are secured and project work begun. At the same time no opportunity to meet an existing organization is missed. The work is presented on as many occasions as possible and home demonstration clubs or groups organized. During this formative period the district agent makes frequent visits to the county and helps the new worker to adjust herself to the work. If the county already has the services of a farm demonstration agent he is of inestimable assistance in organization.

(c) After the first appropriation has been secured, we feel that succeeding actions must depend upon the work itself. It must be its own best advertiser and under ordinary circumstances, it is. In times like the present, however, drastic measures may be taken with economy in mind which are really not a reflection upon the work, but simply a means some officials may have of meeting a bad situation. Each year I try to personally meet each member of the board of supervisors and informally discuss the work. I firmly believe the officials must be kept posted regarding the county home demonstration program. It is not necessary to meet each board. Some include the

appropriation each time in their budgets, while others seem to need reminding. Often the clerk or chairman will bring up the matter. During 1931 I personally met the boards in James City, Essex, Louisa, Fluvanna, Accotank, Brunswick, Dinwiddie and Goochland Counties. Appropriations were continued in the twelve counties already organized and two new ones, Louisa and Fluvanna, secured.

There are no counties in the district on Federal Copper-Ketchum Funds.

### 3. Development of County Programs of Extension Work;

County programs of work have been developed in every county. These programs have been the out growth of thought and study on the part of the advisory boards regarding the needs of the county. More and more these organizations are assuming their rightful places in the county set up. When a group of women will ponder over and adopt certain major projects and county-wide activities there is much assurance that they will be carried out by the club members at large.

Major projects are discussed in the local clubs or groups before the meetings of the advisory boards. These instructed delegates come and make the decisions for the county. Minor projects are often county-wide; however, a few meetings in each club during the year are conducted according to local interests.

Whenever possible, the district agent has been present for the county planning meeting to lend her advice and guiding hand. All the major projects selected in 1931 were carried out. Our minor projects were selected to meet existing conditions. For, if home demonstration work means anything, it is to help along the line most needed. This year that was feed preservation and gardening. County demonstration gardens were conducted in eleven of the fourteen counties.

Feed preservation institutes were conducted upon a local and county-

wide basis. Never since the world war has so much thought been given "living at home" in general and food preservation work in particular. Now we are facing 1932 with well stored cellars and pantries if the pocket books are rather lean owing to low prices.

Community organizations were set up in Accomac two years ago. Through the home making committees' work has gone steadily forward. Owing to many conflicting programs, it has been hard to set up effective organizations in the tobacco growing counties. However, after much thought, a plan which will include the proposed tobacco association activities and live at home clubs, together with other community interests has been evolved. This has been adopted in Becklenburg and Amelia Counties and will be put into effect as rapidly as possible. In these community organizations the women, through the home making committees, will have their part in the development of the full rounded rural life program.

WILEY DEERFIELD BOND

The number of clubs and enrollment for the district are as follows:

	<u>E. D. Club</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>4-H Club</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Advisory Board</u>	<u>Girl's</u>	<u>Enroll-</u>
						<u>Clubs</u>	<u>ment</u>
						21	317
Accomac	8	807	21	317	55		
Amelia	9	157	15	129	22	15	129
Brunswick	9	265	10	212	20	10	212
Chesterfield	9	144	14	270	20	14	340
Dinwiddie	13	250	16	186	24	12	74
Essex	8	170	11	166	25	11	166
Fluvanna	10	163	8	146	51	8	146
Geeshland	9	171	11	185	20	14	192
Henrico	8	178	11	273	25	11	273
James City	8	251	3	53	10	3	56
Louisa	10	168	7	128	34	7	128
Mecklenburg	14	450	15	310	36	15	310
Norfolk	9	172	11	230	14	11	230
Patrick	<u>7</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>114</u>
TOTAL: -	131	3428	151	2925	369	50	2567

Twenty new home demonstration clubs were organized in 1951.

(3) Typical Example of a Year's Program for a Woman's Club.

Beulah Home Demonstration Club

HENRICO COUNTY

Program

December - Christmas Party

January - Breads (quick)

February - Meats

March - Meat Substitutes

April - Vegetable Cookery

May - Poultry

June - Cakes and Icings (Luncheon)

July - Pie

August - Table Service

September - Fairs - Report of Institute of Rural Affairs.

October - Christmas Gifts

November - Election of Officers and Reports.

The club had two leaders, Mrs. Claude Wilson and Mrs. D. H. Davis, who attended all leaders conferences, gave four of the demonstrations, and assisted with the others. A luncheon meeting was held in February and another in June.

Twelve regular meetings were held, one an all-day event. Eight new members were added to the roll. The major project, "Foods" was taken up during the first six months. Miss Hodaden gave a lecture on Poultry and Its Outlook.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The community project was saving for the Beulah Cemetery. It has been cleaned twice at the cost of \$6.00.

A booth representing a "modern kitchen" was put up at the county fair. Eleven members entered exhibits at this fair and won prizes on canning, baking, poultry, flowers and honey.

A committee from the club assisted Miss Lawrence in the booth at the State Fair.

The donation to the community welfare pantry consists of 155 cans of fruit, vegetables and preserves, besides four bushels of potatoes. Various sums have been donated as follows:

Red Cross drought relief work five dollars (\$5.00). Donation to the Dental Clinic for Underprivileged Children, ten dollars (\$10.00). Altogether seven dollars (\$7.00) has been donated to the Market Fund. The three dollars (\$3.00) dues were paid the Home Makers' Association and a delegate sent to Blacksburg.

#### OTHER ACTIVITIES

Twenty attended the Adult Camp at Jamestown. This number included the members and their families, most of whom stayed the entire time.

Nine members attended the Better Homes Week demonstration at Miller & Heads. A home nursing course consisting of ten lessons was given by Mrs. Sallie McCluer. This was attended by 20 members. One hundred percent attended the recreation school conducted by Miss Gardner. Eleven members attended the canning institute conducted by Miss Cameron. Two club members are 4-H Club leaders and are assisting with the Montrose and Sandston 4-H Clubs.

#### 4. Development of Work of County Project Committees.

A. The second year of work with leaders found a much more intelligent understanding of the situation and a better response from those selected. In each home demonstration group two members were either elected or selected to become leaders. In most instances

the same women acted as leaders for the six months of work with the major projects, while in others different women served each two months. At least three leaders conferences were held in each county. Of course, there were varying degrees of success as far as attendance was concerned. Essex County had practically one hundred percent present at each meeting, while in other counties insurmountable obstacles seemed to stand in the way of perfection. Henrico County deserves special mention for having one hundred percent attendance at the leaders conference during a period when there was no home demonstration agent in the county. I feel encouraged in the success attained regarding the selection of leaders and their realization of the important part they play in the organizational set up of home demonstration work today. These women have been of untold assistance to the home demonstration agents. They have assisted with numerous demonstrations, besides giving many when the agents were not present.

These figures speak for themselves: In thirteen counties of Eastern Virginia there were 84 leader training conferences for adult work held with an attendance of 905. Also thirteen counties report 78 meetings with an attendance of 1585 held by local leaders and not participated in by the agent.

The question of securing qualified leaders for 4-H Club project work has presented a situation harder to cope with. In the first place, it is very hard to carry on project group work in school rooms where necessary equipment and time are both limiting factors. Then too, the average woman who has been out of school for a number of years has a hesitancy in entering the class room and conducting a club meeting. They are not used to confining themselves to a definite schedule. For these reasons it has been hard to get definite assist-

ance from local women in conducting club meetings. The alternative - having project groups meet outside the school house in the homes of the leaders or club rooms is being put into effect as rapidly as the agents themselves and the leaders catch the vision. Of course, vision isn't all. There are many practical obstacles to ever come. Many more leaders must be selected if the project groups are to be smaller. These groups must meet on Saturdays usually because buses do not get the club members to their homes in time for meetings after school hours, especially during the short winter days. James City, Essex and Dinwiddie are using this plan more than any other counties, while it is being put into effect in others, notably Louisa and Fluvanna. As I see it, this is the only solution to the very difficult problem of project group meetings. It is harder to help the numerous leaders with their problems than to do all the work ourselves, but the benefits are much greater when the leaders actually catch the vision of the entire set up.

As the years go by and we have more and more former 4-H Club members, and especially All Stars living in our counties, this question of leaders will become easier to handle. In Dinwiddie the recently organized county chapter of All Stars pledged themselves to help with local leadership.

During 1931 there were 53 4-H Club leader's training conferences held in fourteen counties with an attendance of 435. Nine counties report 145 meetings of 4-H Club members conducted by local leaders with an attendance of 1616.

To me local leadership like faith is the substance of things hoped for - the evidence of things unseen. But with faith, perseverance courage and enthusiasm I believe competent leaders can, and

will, be secured so that all girls of 4-H Club age may be enrolled and enjoy the benefits of the work.

11. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM:

1. The following is my plan of work for 1951, together with its accomplishments:

EASTERN VIRGINIA PLAN OF WORK, 1951

Miss Sylvia Slegun,  
District Home Demonstration Agent

GOALS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Finances:   | : |   |
| Raise local appropriations where possible. Do promotion work and try to get appropriation in two counties. | : | No raises. Appropriations secured in Louisa and Fluvanna. |
| 11. Development of Program of Work:  | : |   |
| 1. Continue work with advisory boards so they may assume more responsibility.                              | : | Advisory boards are assuming much more responsibility.    |
| 2. Assist each agent with year's plan of work and time budget  | : | Yes   |
| 3. Check up on time sheet from time to time  | : | Yes   |
| 4. Help new agents to plan work in advance   | : | Yes   |
| 5. Attend Leaders' Conference  | : | Attended 5.   |
| 6. Continue to develop work with women   | : | Yes   |
| 7. Develop better market for home industries   | : | Organised Sixth St. Market Booth in Richmond              |
| 8. Assist agents with:   | : |   |
| (a) Demonstrations.  | : | Gave 29   |
| (b) Home Improvement Work.   | : | Helped plan campaigns                                     |
| (c) Observance of Better Homes Week  | : | Observed in all counties.                                 |
| (d) Camps & short courses  | : | Helped plan & carry out 4 district camps.                 |
| (e) Rally & Achievement Days   | : | Helped plan 26 - attended 8                               |
| (f) Leaders' Training Institutes   | : | Helped plan for.  |
| (g) 4-H Club Councils  | : | Did not help enough                                       |
| (h) Exhibits at County & Community Fairs   | : | Helped plan   |
| (1) Poultry projects with adults and club members  | : | Not enough work done.                                     |
| (2) Better Organization  | : | Yes   |
| (3) Meetings to spread influence of Home Demonstration Work  | : | Made 10 visits to counties not having H. D. Work.         |
| (4) Clubs for older girls and junior home makers   | : | Established in 2 counties                                 |

GOALS

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- (m) Emergency Work : Helped plan for. Visited Red Cross Gardens.
- (n) Campaigns : Helped plan.
111. Subject Matter: Assistance: :
1. Give demonstrations when needed, especially in unorganized counties : Yes
  2. Judge exhibits at fairs : Judged fairs and exhibits
- IV. Publicity:
1. Encourage all agents to do good publicity work, this to include articles for local papers, club letter, Extension Division News, feature articles for magazines. : Five counties have regular columns in local papers. All agents publicity conscious.
  2. Encourage all club reporters to send in material of good quality :
- V. Office:
1. Encourage agents to do efficient office work.
    - (a) Filing : Much improvement is needed along this line
    - (b) Prompt attention to correspondence : \_\_\_\_\_
    - (c) Help obtain better office equipment : Four filing cabinets have been purchased.
  2. Personal Office Work:
    - (a) Observe more regular office days : Spent 55 1/2 days in office
    - (b) Be systematic in office work : Not enough
    - (c) Keep up with times and such as possible by reading books, magazines, and papers : Read home and technical magazines. Professional books.
- VI. General:
1. Train inexperienced women to become efficient home demonstration agents: : Have two inexperienced agents now.
  2. Assist with State Short Course and Farmers' Institute : Yes
  3. When possible attend conventions that will give contacts for further development of my work : On account of illness I was prevented from going to Detroit, or Belavia
  4. Plan and help conduct Adult Camp : Probably the best organized Adult Camp ever held was conducted in 1931.
  5. Become acquainted personally with members of boards of supervisors and other county officials. : Have done as much as possible along this line.

2. Office Organization.

ACCOMAC COUNTY

Here we have the poorest office equipment in Eastern Virginia. The farm agent is willing to share his office with the home demonstration agent. There is a desk and chair for her use, but there is altogether too much confusion in the room for any actual office work. The agent has a typewriter which was furnished by the Extension Division. We need a filing cabinet and some office space. This question has never been satisfactorily settled.

ANNELEA COUNTY

Here we have the best office space in the district. It is really a suite of rooms. The agent has an office and a demonstration room; also still another room where the surpluses that always accumulate are consigned. The advisory board purchased a steam pressure cooker last February. The agent now has a portable sewing machine, a victrola and steam pressure cooker, besides good office equipment. All we really need there is a mimeograph machine.

BURSWICK COUNTY

The farm and home demonstration agents share a joint office in this county. It is one of the most frequented rooms in the building. The county people come to this office for more consultations than any county I have observed. Our office equipment is not perfect or complete. However, with the addition of a new desk it would certainly be nearly so. There is a typewriter and filing cabinet, besides numerous cupboards and sets of shelves.

The agent has a Victrola, steam pressure cooker and camera that belong to the office. She owns her own portable oil stove, but will need a sewing machine this year to conduct clothing club work.

CHRISTMAS COUNTY

Here we have the latest and most modern equipment in a new fireproof, brick building. The agents have a stenographer whose services are shared with the health department employes. There are steel filing cabinets and sectional desk cases, besides an experimental kitchen with running water. The advisory board purchased one file so the agent has the use of two new ones. We also have a portable sewing machine and Victrola which have been purchased by the advisory board.

#### DENVER COUNTY

Here again the farm and home demonstration agents share the same office. A typewriter has been furnished by the Extension Division. A set of files was purchased this year. A Victrola has been secured for this agent's use in conducting music appreciation work. We are still in need of several items - perhaps the most needed is actual office space. The present room is too small for two people and the accumulations of demonstration work.

#### ESSEX COUNTY

The farm agent shares his office with the home demonstration agent. The Extension Division has furnished a typewriter. Through the U. D. C., the agent secured a desk. Also a filing cabinet has been purchased during the year. A mimeograph is available. Also, the agent has a sewing machine, Victrola and steam pressure cooker which have been bought by the advisory board.

#### FLUVANNA COUNTY

The farm and home demonstration agents rent a quaint little building which is located on the court green. Here are old fashioned desks and an open fire place. Sets of shelves for bulletins and equipment have been added, and a telephone installed. All this has been through the efforts of the agents themselves, however, so as to make the work

more efficient. The home demonstration agent has a typewriter which has been furnished by the Extension Division, also box and bulletin files. There is no mimeograph available except as the agents go to Park Union Academy and use the one there.

#### GOCHLAND COUNTY

This is another county with a new filing cabinet. A room on the court green was shared by the farm and home demonstration agents until the former was discontinued last April. Now our home demonstration agent has a "private office". This is well equipped with everything except a mimeograph and telephone. The agent has the use of a portable sewing machine, oil stove and steam pressure cooker which have been purchased by the advisory board along with the filing cabinet already mentioned.

#### HENRICO COUNTY

A separate room in the courthouse was secured for the home demonstration agent's office and a new filing cabinet added to the list of office equipment. The Extension Division has furnished a desk, chair and typewriter. A mimeograph machine in the county superintendent's office is available. We need a telephone. To date the agent has no portable demonstration equipment.

#### JAMES CITY COUNTY

Here the agent has no office as such. A new courthouse is being built and we hope to have a room there. In the meantime, there is a good desk, chairs and filing cabinet in the agent's living room. Miss Massey has a multi-stamp, steam pressure cooker, sewing machine and Victrola which she uses in her work.

#### LOUISA COUNTY

The farm and home demonstration agents share an office in the town of Louisa. The Extension Division has furnished the home demonstration agent with a typewriter. The advisory board purchased a steam pressure cooker this year. We need a filing cabinet more than any one thing. The agent has access to a mimeograph.

#### MECKLENBURG COUNTY

The home demonstration agent has office space in the room used once a month by the supervisors. Here she has a desk, typewriter and filing cabinet, besides other filing space provided by the county. Two steam pressure cookers, a hot water canner, Victrola and portable sewing machine have been secured. We need a mimeograph.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY

Here the office is privately owned by the farm demonstration agent. A desk, chair, filing cabinet, and typewriter has been furnished by the Extension Division. A steam pressure cooker was purchased this year.

A new federal building is being erected in Norfolk and application has already been made for office space.

#### POWHEATAN COUNTY

The farm and home demonstration agents share an office on the court green located in an attractive two-room building having lights and running water. The home demonstration agent has a desk, filing cabinet and typewriter which has been purchased by the Extension Division. A mimeograph is available. A portable sewing machine, steam pressure cooker and stove are owned by the agent and used in giving demonstrations.

In every instance throughout this analysis as in the one made last year, the most pressing need is not equipment, but stenographic help. Selden is a good field worker and office woman one and the same.

Usually one phase is neglected for the other. Advisory boards have purchased steam pressure cookers, four filing cabinets, Victrolas, stoves and multi-stamps during the year to add to the efficiency of the work in the respective counties. They are beginning to realize their responsibility along these lines more and more.

### 3. Maintenance and Training of Personnel.

During 1931 Henrico, Accomac, Geochland, Louisa and Brunswick Counties had changes in the personnel of the home demonstration agents. Henrico was most unfortunate in that it had three agents in six months' time. All were agents with previous experience so that no special advice was desired or expected of the district agent. Miss Lawrence was transferred from Accomac the first of June. She has efficiently conducted the work since.

Miss Katy Patridge who had been with us as an assistant in Chesterfield took up the work in Accomac. Before coming to Virginia Miss Patridge had been a successful home demonstration agent in Mississippi with training at both Peabody and Columbia. Miss Copenhagen resigned her work in Geochland County in June. She was succeeded by Miss Chilton Ryburn who had that month received her B. S. degree from Peabody. Miss Ryburn was in the county only a few days before Miss Copenhagen left. This gave her an idea of the general set up of things. She has had the support of the advisory board which has meant much. The district agent has guided and directed the work as much as possible.

In September Miss Tatum resigned in Brunswick and was succeeded by Miss Genella McChes who has previously served in Virginia as a home demonstration agent.

Miss Anna Keyser came to Louisa the middle of June, while Miss Swink was still there. They were together until July 1st when Miss Swink took up the full time work in Fluvanna. Being one of the out-

standing former 4-H Club girls, Miss Keyser had some background for especially 4-H Club work.

Although there have been several changes in agents, with two exceptions they have had previous experience. Whenever an untrained, inexperienced agent goes into a county, it is our policy to have them work with the out going agent as long as possible - a month, if it can be so arranged. Even with this background of local conditions, such guidance is needed by the district agent.

A district conference was held at Jamestown 4-H Camp in May. This was in connection with the canning institute for agents. It has been our custom for the past two years to hold such a "setting up conference" before going into the summer work. It has been a great help in clearing up questions and getting a fresh start. Several smaller group conferences have been held in connection with the development of plans such as the establishment of the market in Richmond.

#### 4. Program Development and Analysis.

State-wide policies are agreed upon by the state and district agents, together with the girls' club agent in case of 4-H Club work. These policies go out to the county home demonstration agents by letter from the state office. Often they are interpreted by the district agent and always followed up by her. County plans of work are worked out jointly by the district and county agents. It is here that the district agent can use a guiding hand. State-wide policies are adopted to county use and adopted by the advisory boards. When these women are "sold" to an idea it almost always goes across successfully. In a county, Major projects and county-wide activities are always selected at these meetings.

Our work is being strengthened each year by making plans in advance, being able to adapt our program to circumstances, having agents with training who are willing to work and study, making the women themselves, especially the advisory boards and local leaders feel their responsibilities and in developing a sense of pride for the accomplishments of the work in securing "better homes" for the communities.

In as far as possible, every assistance and hearty cooperation has been given the specialists. I regret very much that I could not attend other leaders' meetings during the year, for I realize the necessity of being informed of the latest developments along home making lines.

5. Subject Matter Assistance:

With the present well trained home demonstration agent, the district agent is obliged to give less and less subject matter training on field trips. I often help with reference material. A fairly good library is owned in the district and this is circulated by the district agent. The annual agents' meeting should give the county home demonstration agents the latest information along the various lines. During the year I judged six fairs and exhibits. As we had no home improvement contests in the district, there were no rooms to score. Owing to the economic conditions our county-wide work took the form of campaigns rather than contests.

6. Publicity:

ACCOMAC COUNTY

Local papers give splendid cooperation in this county. Often articles receive front page recognition. Altogether 275 articles were published during the year.

AMELIA COUNTY

Amelia does not boast a county paper of its own. However the agents get good cooperation from Mattawamy County and Petersburg papers. Fifty-three articles were reported published during the year.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

The Brunswick Gazette published in Lawrenceville is very cooperative. Altogether 227 articles were published. A "column" is conducted each week.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Owing to many and prolonged absences on the part of the agent, only 79 articles have been published. The Progress-Index and South Side News of Petersburg are both anxious for news articles. Also, the Richmond papers through their South Side columns will print news of home demonstration work. I hope this may be improved upon during 1932.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY

One hundred forty-one (141) news articles have been published during the year. These have appeared mostly in the South Side News and Progress Index. Articles regarding the Home Makers Market have appeared in the Club Woman, the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The Virginia Club Woman, Extension Division News and various farm magazines.

ESSEX COUNTY

The Rappahannock News, published at Tappahannock has published articles at its own discretion. Altogether 204 articles have appeared. Accounts of the Spelling Bee held in the county have been written up in the Extension Division News and several farm magazines.

FAYETTE COUNTY

So far only a limited amount of publicity has been given by the local paper. Only 18 articles have been reported.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY

A small county paper called the Goochland Times will print practically all material received; since Miss Ryburn has been in the county a regular column has been conducted. Altogether 111 articles have been published.

EMERICO COUNTY

Here we have an opportunity to utilize a state paper. Owing to the many changes in the personnel of the agents only 93 articles appeared during the year. As sure we can exceed this in 1932.

JAMES CITY COUNTY

The Newport News Daily carries a Williamsburg section. News articles regarding home demonstration work are gladly published. Altogether 155 articles appeared during 1931.

LOUISA COUNTY

The home demonstration agent conducts a short column in the paper each week which is usually given front page space. Eighty-four (84) articles were published.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

The presence of four county papers and a member of the advisory board the owner of one makes publicity an easier matter in this county. A regular column has been conducted each week. Articles have also appeared in other papers and magazines. This county exceeds all others in the district in numbers of articles, 750.

NORFOLK COUNTY

The Norfolk City papers will take a certain amount of our publicity. In 1930 Miss Furr won the state publicity prize. This year 142 articles have been published.

POWHEATAN COUNTY

Our publicity is much handicapped because of absence of a county paper. Cooperation is given by the Farmville Herald. Only 34 articles are reported as published.

Conclusions:

With a few exceptions, there has been an increase in publicity in the various counties this year. Columns have been conducted in Brunswick, Essex, Geeshland, Louisa and Necklenburg. Miss Miller has put a great deal into her publicity and then was able to get it published. A special edition was published in connection with Better Home Week. Articles and comments have appeared in the Southern Planter, Progressive Farmer-Southern Ruralist, Agricultural Leaders Digest, Extension Division News, Virginia Club Woman, the Club Woman, the official organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, Farmer's Wife, and 4-H Club Letter.

Personally, I am "sold" to publicity and believe it one of the most effective means of interesting people in the program of home demonstration work.

111 PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

ACCOMAC COUNTY

During the year the home demonstration club members majored in house furnishings. There were 48 demonstration meetings held in relation to this subject while 883 result demonstrations were conducted. At the spring meeting the advisory board decided to sponsor a "Livable Living Room" campaign. As a result of this 418 women reported making one or more improvements. A booth depicting a livable living room was shown at the county fair and another

along this same line at the State Fair in Richmond.

Another splendid piece of work done in this county was food preservation. Scarcely a club woman had seen a steam pressure cooker. Many did not know that tin can could be sealed out side a factory. Numbers of food preservation demonstrations were given. As a result of this effort, the county report shows 114,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables saved for winter use.

#### AMELIA COUNTY

One hundred twenty-nine (129) out of a possible 377 girls were enrolled in 4-H Clothing. Project groups were conducted around the school as a center on account of the lack of leadership in the county. Fifteen project groups were organized. All the girls made at least one garment. One hundred sixty-five (165) dresses were made, costing \$95.62 and valued at \$245.00. One hundred sixty under garments were made costing \$59.96 and valued at \$129.50.

Forty-eight girls wore their dresses in the dress revue which was held in connection with Rally Day. The club girl who won the first prize went to Blacksburg and entered the State Contest. The girls were much interested in the study of correct shoes for various occasions. A booth depicting correct foot wear was put on at the State Fair and repeated at Petersburg.

Food preservation work with special demonstrations in the use of the steam pressure cooker were carried on by the home demonstration club members, especially during the summer months. Of special interest is the fact that these busy women canned 636 quarts of fruit and vegetables for the Crippled Children's Hospital in Richmond.

Both women and girls majored in Clothing. Correct foot wear has interested both groups and many women have taken advantage of the

information gained.

#### BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Food preservation was the major project for both women and girls. Over 30,000 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables were reported. One of the best pieces of work accomplished by the home demonstration club members was the canning of 400 quarts of soup mixture to be used as supplemental school lunches this winter.

#### CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

An outstanding piece of 4-H Poultry work was done in this county. Fifteen boys and girls belonged to the Junior County Poultry Association. They bought 3,050 baby chicks. Three new breeder houses were erected. Eight members have kept small laying flocks. Other chicks were sold as fryers or broilers. The total profits amount to \$918.12. Three poultry judging teams were trained. These judged at the county and State Fairs. Exhibits of birds were sent to the county, district and state fairs.

Miss Lassetter was one of the few agents in Eastern Virginia who followed 4-H poultry club work through to make a success of it.

#### DINWIDDIE COUNTY

The Home Makers' Market was operated again for the second year. The sales have increased during the year. This project has taken perseverance and energy; however, Mrs. Dean has been able to supply both these necessary qualities.

The establishment of the Community House and rose garden at Sunny Side will have far-reaching effects in the county. This proposition is one that will need much attention in the future. The Gun's Hill Home Demonstration Club has taken the Community House as its special project.

Another accomplishment worthy of note is the method the home demonstration club members have used in spreading the influence of the work. Each woman tried to call on some less fortunate member of the community and give her some ideas which had been gained at the last club meeting. Reports showed that 2500 such visits have been made during the year.

#### ESSEX COUNTY

Home Management was selected as the major project in this county, with special attention given to Kitchen Improvement work. A tour of improved kitchens was made in connection with Achievement Day. Eighteen kitchens were rearranged for convenience and in twenty-five new equipment was purchased.

#### ELUVANNA COUNTY

Although Miss Swink only worked in the county one half time for the first six months, much was accomplished. Among other things 148 chairs were seated or re-upholstered, 16 rugs made, 32 new articles of furnishings purchased, while improvements were made in 90 different rooms. An exhibit of hand work and house furnishings was made in connection with the Achievement Day program.

#### GOCHLAND COUNTY.

Clothing was selected as a major project by both the girls and women. At the conclusion of the year's work the women wished to feature the project on Achievement Day. Accordingly a pageant, "A History of American Costume" was given. An episode was given by each home demonstration club. This brought people from every section of the county to the program. It gave all an opportunity to take part. This was one of the best attended and representative achievement days held in the district.

As a result of the 4-H Club Clothing work, 75 dresses were shown at the spring exhibit and 68 girls were in the dress parade.

#### HENRICO COUNTY

The home demonstration club leaders in this county deserve special mention for having such a splendid record of attendance at leaders' meetings and giving so many demonstrations without the assistance of the agent.

Clothing club work with girls was the best piece of work done in the county. When Miss Lawrence came June 1st there had been scarcely any project meetings. The county fair was held early in September. At this time 44 dresses and 45 under garments were displayed. This represented work. One hundred sixty-four (164) girls completed their work. One hundred fifty-three (153) kept a clothing account.

#### JAMES CITY COUNTY

Miss Massey has been working with an elder group of 4-H girls during the year. They have held regular meetings and carried out special projects, but the most important one was the planning of the booth at the State Fair. The subject being toys, the girls decided to have one table representing the old woman who lived in a shoe, another a Noah's Ark and a third the dolls of the nations. Beautiful panels representing Mother Goose Rhymes made of oil cloth in pastel shades made up the back ground of the booth. Toy animals made from old inner tubes, together with others made of cloth and stuffed surrounded Noah's Ark. The dolls of the Nations were made by various club members over the county. Two elder club girls assisted the agent during the week at the fair. This was one of the most colorful, attractive and original booths at the fair.

James City being located in perhaps the most historical section of all America, makes many unusual calls upon the agent's time.

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This year when the pageant for the Sesqui-Centennial was being arranged, a request came for actors and actresses. Altogether 72 county people took part in the Georgia episode at the Colonial pageant. The agent assisted in many ways.

#### LOUISA COUNTY

The principal work in Louisa has been organization. The home demonstration club women have been particularly interested in home furnishings during the year. Work in cleaning and regulating sewing machines deserves special mention. At least 30 machines, many considered impossible to use further, have been restored to usefulness. This represents money saved to the home maker. Over 70 chairs have been hauled out of attics and made to take their places again with new finish and correct seats.

The new advisory board in this county is well organized and is assuming its share of responsibility.

#### MCKENZIE COUNTY

Food preservation work assumed the roll of a major project in this one-crop county this year. Ten demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agent and one by a commercial representative. Altogether 89,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were reported.

One of the most important pieces of cooperation anywhere was the production of the pageant, "The Prince Lives at Home" by 125 members from every section of the county at the fair. The pageant was written and produced by Miss Miller, the home demonstration agent.

#### NORFOLK COUNTY

Although house furnishings was the major project, yard and garden work were outstanding and yard improvement campaign was

conducted as a follow up of the contest held the year before. One hundred fifty people took part in the campaign. Although the weather conditions were not the most favorable, the following are some of the improvements made: Improved walks and drive ways 63; lawns improved 36; buildings and fences repaired 52; perch boxes made 25; mail boxes improved 15; shrubs planted 915.

The county demonstration garden was truly a "demonstration" of good garden practices. Two meetings were held at the garden, numerous individuals visited and perhaps best of all, it was judged best in the district.

#### POWHATAN COUNTY

One of the biggest pieces of county-wide work undertaken this year was the carrying on of the Sanitation Education Campaign in connection with the State Board of Health. This was a three-year campaign conducted in the interests of 4-point homes. In order to carry on the campaign each home in the county had to be visited twice. At the first visit a survey of conditions was made, literature and suggestions given. In May a second visit was made to score improvements. Three hundred four fly traps were made.

The following are some of the outstanding results of the campaign: There were 1198 homes visited and scored; seventy-three club women actually got out and worked in the field; there are now 192 4-point homes in the county; 87% percent of the homes were reached educationally.

Aside from winning the second prize in the state of \$300.00, the benefits from the improvements made in raising the standard of living of the home is the most worthwhile result.

Project work with food preservation and gardening during the summer months have been uppermost in the minds of the county demonstration agents.

this year. Owing to economic conditions, many county-wide campaigns were not inaugurated.

#### IV. OUTLOOK:

1932 Presents a challenge to home demonstration work different from any previous one. 1930-31 was a time of drought. This year we are happy to say there is no feed shortage. We have everything in abundance in the way of feed and feed, but very low prices and consequently, less money. Now is when our work is most needed - projects in conservation of materials of all sorts, study of feeds so that nutritional diseases may not be abroad; recreation, well directed so that the morale of our people may not be broken, teaching how to not only stretch a dollar, but how to turn hither-to untouched resources into money. These are all most important. Will we be able to meet this mighty challenge?

Plans are being made in Mecklenburg and Amelia to perfect community organizations so that all interests including home, agriculture, education, social, tobacco association may be included. Recreation is being stressed; that is, community and neighborhood gatherings for pure fun.

We are meeting unfavorable conditions on the economic side in many counties. However, it is not lack of appreciation of its value that compels boards of supervisors to cut appropriations but rather present economic conditions. We are being weighed in the balance but not found wanting.

In every county we are planning a program with the people which will meet their needs as far as possible.

The marketing of home products which has been started in Richmond will be continued. Also, we hope to have home products sold in Norfolk.

We are especially anxious to help the women in counties situated some distance from good markets to dispose of their products. Egg grading stations are to be established in Petersburg and South Hill. Special emphasis will be placed upon poultry in Mecklenburg, Anson, Ceechland, Luiza, Henrico, Chesterfield and Powhatan Counties. Gardens are not to be neglected in 1932. "Live at Home" must be the farmers' first thought at present.

We will answer calls in counties not having home demonstration agents and do actual promotion work in one or two additional ones.

2. Plans and Goals for 1932.

- (1) Plan with agents to do good, strong, systematic project work in counties.
- (2) Have at least one county-wide project in each county.
- (3) Assist in planning with women for some money making project to help with family income.
- (4) Conduct Adult Camp that more farm women may have an inexpensive rest and good recreation.
- (5) Continue the work with local leaders until a maximum number of girls and women are being reached in the counties.
- (6) Plan to have more educational tours conducted if economic conditions will permit.
- (7) Encourage more yard improvement work because of the general effect upon the appearance of the landscape.
- (8) Make supervisors as effective and helpful as possible.

3. Assistance from State Staff:

- (a) I would like to have Miss Wallace visit as many counties as possible. Our county women always appreciate such visits to the fullest.

(b) I wish Miss Hughes might continue to meet groups of local leaders, giving them a better conception of the value and importance of such leadership.

(c) We are especially anxious to continue the spring setting up conference of agents at Jamestown.

(d) We will need a specialist to assist at adult camp. I should like to request Miss Settle.

V. Map

Number days in field	228
Number days in office	55
Number days sick leave	15
Number holidays	1
Number days annual leave	14
Number visits to home demonstration agents	135
Number visits to counties without agents	9
Number meetings of County Extension Committees	28
Attendance	501
Number other meetings attended	179
Attendance	52,338
Counties employing agents for first time	1
Agents appointed	6
Agents discontinued	8
Letters written	2,436
Different circular letters written	13
Number circular letters sent out	2,978
Number Boys and Girls Clubs visited	11
Number Women's Clubs visited	30
Number demonstrations given	28
Number boards of supervisors met	13
Number school boards met	0
Number miles travelled (auto)	15,963
Number miles travelled (rail)	2,491
Number miles travelled by boat	216

VISITS BY COUNTIES

Accomac-----	8	Geochland-----	17
Annele-----	9	Henrico-----	15
Brunswick-----	12	James City-----	9
Chesterfield-----	10	Louisa-----	9
Dinwiddie-----	11	Mecklenburg-----	9
Essex-----	10	Norfolk-----	5
Fluvanna-----	8	Patrick-----	9

Richmond, New Kent, Gloucester, Cumberland, King William and Lancaster Counties have also been visited. Ten visits being paid them.



<u>County</u>	<u>Community Houses</u>	<u>Club Rooms</u>
Accomac	0	0
Amelia	0	3
Brunswick	3	3
Chesterfield	3	7
Dinwiddie	2	2
Essex	1	3
Fluvanna	1	0
Goochland	1	8
Henrico	0	3
James City	2	3
Louisiana	6	1
Mecklenburg	3	7
Norfolk	1	2
Northampton	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals: -	25	43

VIRGINIA

CENTRAL VIRGINIA DISTRICT

Narrative Report of Home Demonstration Work

December 1st, 1930 - November 30th, 1931

Wally Guy Davis, District Agent

Organized Counties of District

Allegheny	Campbell	Nettoway
Amherst	Franklin	Prince Edward
Bedford	Halifax	Roanoke
Botetourt	Nelson	

Special - Charlotte and Lunenburg

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I. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

1. Important Changes in plan of Organization during Year.

Eleven organized and eight unorganized counties make up the district known as Central Virginia. District headquarters are at Lynchburg which is nearly central, making travel to most of the counties easy.

No new counties have made appropriations this year, and no important changes have been made in the plan of organization in any counties.

Since changes in the plan of organization have been made recently in six counties of the District, more extension committees have been met this year, and a good deal of time has been spent in trying to strengthen these new organizations.

One agent worked in the two counties of Charlotte and Lunenburg on Federal Additional Funds from September 15, 1930 to June 30, 1931. Much interest was aroused among the people and favorable sentiment was created, but owing to shortage of funds and depressed conditions, especially in the tobacco sections, we were unable to get a county appropriation in either county for continuing the work there.

2. Assistance Rendered by State Supervisor and Assistants in Organization of Work in Counties.

(a) In requesting an appropriation in a county for the first time my plan of approach to the Board of Supervisors is usually made through influential women and men of the county.

In most new counties groups of women and girls are organized and are met by an agent doing special work, a specialist, or the district agent, at regular intervals for demonstrations in different lines of work. This sort of work is done for several months, or a year, and then the request is made to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation.

Previous to the Board meeting the district agent sees each supervisor to explain the financing and to let him know that the matter is to be brought up.

On the date of the Board meeting representative women from the different groups, and usually some interested men, appear before the Board of Supervisors to make the request. The district agent first addresses the Board, laying before them the advantages of home demonstration work and again explaining the method by which it is financed.

Strong support of the request for appropriation by the influential people of a county is usually the most potent reason for the making of an appropriation by a county Board of Supervisors.

The personnel of the Board, however, whether progressive or non-progressive, has a great deal to do with the matter.

In times of stress, like the present, the reactionary and opportunist type of man is more likely to win office than in better times, and this accounts in greater proportion for the discontinuance of appropriations than the actual lack of funds.

A good deal of educational and promotional work needs to be done in a county in order to get wide-spread support of the extension program. For this reason, whenever an agent can be placed in two counties to do this special type of work the chance of getting appropriations is greater. A resident agent can be in closer and more constant touch with the people of the counties and give greater service than a district agent possibly can. Through her the people more readily grasp the meaning of home demonstration work, and so are more eager for an agent of their own.

(b) When an agent goes into a new county it takes her a month or two to learn enough about the people to be able to help organize that county intelligently. During this time groups are met, many home visits are made, and the logical community centers of the county are decided on.

When the agent knows her county sufficiently, a meeting is called of about ten women representing each of the various communities of which the county is made up. At this meeting the state organization specialist usually explains the community plan of organization so thoroughly that those attending the county meeting can go back and help to organize their own communities.

At the county meeting also, projects are discussed by the district agent and a county program is decided on.

Following the county meeting, group meetings are called in each community, having the women who attended the county meeting help with advertising the group meetings and get other women to attend.

At the group meetings a chairman and from four to six other committee members are elected by those present. The committee members of these various groups have the responsibility of helping the agent to plan and carry out their own group programs, and collectively they form the county advisory board for the year.

The above is the community plan of organization sponsored by our state organization specialist, and one which is likely to work well in a new county, with some adjustments from time to time.

Botetourt, the newest county in the district, was organized according to this plan a little over a year ago and it has proven very satisfactory there.

(c) I have made 18 visits to counties in working to hold old appropriations, and 4 visits to counties in an effort to get new appropriations.

No old appropriations were withdrawn this year, and no new appropriations were made.

One county, Campbell, made a ten per cent reduction in the appropriation.

All eleven of the agents in this district are working on Gapper-Ketchum funds for three months in the year.

### 3. Development of County Programs of Extension Work.

(a) Six counties of the district are organized on the community plan described above. These are Allegheny, Bedford, Botetourt, Franklin, Halifax and Nelson.

These six counties send their committee members, composing the County Advisory Board, to a county planning day held in the fall when the major and minor projects for the county are decided on. The projects have been previously discussed and voted on in each group, so that the representatives come to the county meeting instructed.

The five counties of Amherst, Campbell, Mattoway, Prince Edward and Roanoke, also have county-wide programs but are organized a little differently. In these counties the Advisory Board for home demonstration work is made up of representative women from each magisterial district, usually appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and not always members of organized home demonstration clubs. Because of this, each club is asked to send two representatives to meet with the Advisory Board on the county planning day. In these counties too, the organized groups discuss and vote on the major and minor projects before the county meeting.

After the county planning day a planning and reorganization meeting is held with each group, at which time detailed plans for the community are worked out in accordance with the county program.

I have attended county planning meetings for adults in 10 of the 11 counties of the district, to explain the projects and help with plans.

In 4-H Club work Amherst, Campbell, Franklin, Nelson, Prince Edward and Roanoke have organized 4-H Club Councils this year. Allegheny and Bedford already had them.

These councils at their fall meeting selected their major project and adopted goals for the year.

In the four counties not yet having 4-H Club councils, the major project was decided by a majority vote of the clubs in each county.

I have met 4 of these junior councils to help with county plans.

From the eleven organized counties of the district the home agents report the following totals:

Number of Women's Clubs	89 -	Enrollment	2022
Number of 4-H Clubs	134 -	Enrollment	2967

The 4-H Club enrollment is divided into 2746 girls and 221 boys working with the home agents.

The Boiling Springs community group in Allegheny County, composed of men, women and children, meets at night monthly for instruction and recreation.

A few of the 4-H Clubs, composed of both girls and boys, hold their monthly program meetings at night.

(b) The Bonsack Road Club of Roanoke County is a wide-awake and interested club. Their program for this year is given below as a typical women's club program.

GOALS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Major project - <u>Food Preparation</u>	:	
Eight demonstrations in foods as follows:	:	These demonstrations were all held at the time scheduled.
<u>December</u> - Winter Vegetables.	:	
<u>January</u> - Unusual ways of serving ordinary vegetables.	:	This club had three leaders instead of the usual two, and had 100% attendance at leader-training meetings.
<u>February</u> - Meats - Economical cuts, and savory ways of preparing.	:	The leaders gave six of the major project demonstrations, and assisted the agent with the others.
<u>March</u> - Salads - Fruit and vegetable.	:	
<u>April</u> - Cakes and frostings.	:	
<u>May</u> - Frozen Desserts.	:	
<u>June</u> - Canning non-acid vegetables.	:	
<u>July</u> - Quick Light Rolls.	:	

GOALS (Continued)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS (Continued)

Minor project:-  
Home Management

August - Home-made labor savers:  
September - Inexpensive small  
equipment.  
October - Making toilet soap.  
November - Christmas gifts.

Leaders assisted the agents with  
these demonstrations.

One leader also gave a demonstra-  
tion to an unorganized group.

General Goals

Every member serve one raw  
vegetable a day.  
More canning this year.

This was a county-wide campaign  
and the club made an excellent  
showing.

Over 7,000 quarts of fruits and  
vegetables were put up by club  
members.

One member of the club won second  
place in a district canning com-  
test.

Better Gardens.

More attention was paid to gardens  
than usual with good results.

One member had a demonstration  
garden and won second place in a  
district garden contest.

Send representatives to the  
State Homemakers Meeting.

5 members of the club attended  
The Homemakers Meeting.

Community projects:  
Help the needy of the  
Community

This was done. One family in par-  
ticular was helped with food and  
clothing through the winter. In  
spring this same family was helped  
in planting a good garden and later  
in canning, so that their food  
supply for this winter is adequate.

The enrollment of the Bonsack Road Club was 22.  
Twelve meetings were held with good attendance.

The good leadership and community spirit of this  
club has made the working out of the above program effective,  
harmonious and enjoyable.

4. Leaders and Leader-Training

(a) In the women's clubs two leaders are elected by the women at the time of the reorganization in the fall. The main points considered in the selection of these leaders are their willingness to attend leader-training meetings and give demonstrations, and ability to do these.

In the 4-H Clubs the leader is sometimes selected by the club, sometimes by the agent, and sometimes by the County Advisory Council for home demonstration work.

Many of the 4-H Club leaders are older club girls of marked ability and leadership.

Many of the 4-H Clubs are now getting two leaders. One acts as project leader and the other acts as a sort of sponsor and helps with programs other than project work.

(b) The plan of the leader-training meetings is for the specialist to give to the leaders groups at each meeting two demonstrations with enough subject matter for the leaders to understand these thoroughly. Then, for the next two months, the leaders meeting with their home clubs either give these demonstrations in the absence of the agent or assist the agent when she is present.

In some cases when specialist help is not available, leader-training meetings are held by the agent, either alone or assisted by the district agent.

In Central Virginia this year the following work has been done in leader-training:

	<u>Number Leaders</u>		<u>Number Training Meetings</u>		<u>Attendance</u>
Adult -	168	-	46	-	430
4-H -	191	-	46	-	344

Of the above number of 4-H leaders 142 are women, 2 are men, 1 an older boy, and 46 are older club girls.

In the adult work the leaders seem to feel the responsibility to their clubs more than do the 4-H Club leaders. The attendance at leader-training meetings for adults has therefore been better, and on the whole the leaders of adult groups have given better service.

That leadership is growing in both adult and junior work, however, is shown by the fact that this year 36 more leader-training meetings were held in the district than last year, with an attendance greater by 302.

Gradually the agents older in service are being convinced more fully of the value of the work of leaders, and those new in service know no other way of carrying on their work.

More people are being reached by the leader method than could possibly be reached by the agent alone, and it is easy to see the greater individual development of these leaders.

This measuring up to a greater responsibility by the leaders is developing the leadership of rural women to a greater degree than heretofore, and this is to me one of the finest things that can be done for them.

What little is lost in technique or subject matter through the giving of demonstrations by leaders instead of by the agent is, I believe, more than made up by the keener interest of the club members in the performance of one of their own number.

Some agents have the ability to delegate much to their leaders, while others are afraid to turn loose their responsibilities. This makes a big difference in the success or non-success of leadership work in different counties. Another factor is that some counties offer much better material for leaders than do others.

## II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

- | <u>1. Plans for 1931</u>   | <u>Check Up</u>   |
|--|---|
| (a) Hold work in counties now appropriating.   | : This has been done. Campbell County made 10% cut in appropriation.  |
| (b) Try for appropriation in Charlotte and Lunenburg.  | : Sentiment in both counties was strong for the work, but conditions too unfavorable to get appropriations.                                 |
| (c) Help agent get Committee plan to function well in Allegheny, Bedford, Botetourt, Franklin, Halifax and Nelson. | : This plan is working very well except in Nelson and Franklin.   |
| (d) Get Committee plan adopted in Campbell.  | : This was not done.  |
| (e) Continue efforts to strengthen work of leaders and committee members.  | : This has been strengthened, especially the work of the leaders. 25 more leader-training meetings held with <u>50%</u> more in attendance. |

## Plans for 1931 (Continued)

## Check Up (Continued)

- (f) Stress strengthening and enlarging of existing groups rather than the organization of many new groups. : This has been done to some extent.
- (g) Help get 4-H Club Councils organized in counties not having them. : 4-H Club Councils have been organized in 5 counties this year. Four counties still remain to be organized.
- (h) Spend enough time in office to do effective field work. : Have tried to do this.
- (i) Stress doing this with agents. : This, also.
- (j) Check on county offices and help get new equipment when needed. : Have done this a little, but more work needed. Fairly adequate equipment had in most offices.
- (k) Stress better reports. : This was done. Reports as a whole made a better showing.
- (l) Assist Advisory Boards and agents to adopt programs suitable to county needs. : Have helped 10 counties plan the year's work.
- (m) Stress this year as timely work in foods and gardens. : 5 counties majored in foods in adult work and 2 in junior work. Garden campaigns were carried on in 4 counties, and much work done in others. Whole district reports 361,821 jars canned products put up by women and girls.
- (n) Help agents with timely planning of all work. : Have tried to do this.
- (o) Give subject matter assistance to agents where needed. : Helped with 5 leader-training meetings. Scored in 3 contests. Helped with 1 adult camp. Judged at 10 fairs and exhibits. Also helped with Better Homes programs, achievement days and with material for these, etc.

9.  
Plans for 1951 (Cont'd)

Check Up (Cont'd)

- (p) Check on publicity. : Do this in the counties occasionally. Urged all agents to enter state publicity contest.
- (q) Send in news notes once a month. : Have done this each month.

2. Office Organization

(a) Amherst County

The office is in a small building on the court green at the county seat. It is paid for by the agent, \$2.00 a month, as it is shared by another worker.

Equipment is a file case, typewriter and desk chair. This office is not well kept. The agent does a part of her office work at home and consequently has a hard time finding things at either place.

Demonstration equipment for foods is needed.

(b) Allegheny County

A temporary built-in space in the jury room of the Court House at Covington is furnished by the county as an office for the agent. Whenever the jury has to be locked up, the agent has to vacate and she was out of the office for several months this year. During this time she shared the office of the commonwealth's attorney.

The office has a two-drawer file, desk, typewriter, two cabinets for bulletins, two chairs and a table. The Board of Supervisors this year bought a twelve quart steam pressure cooker for the use of people in the county which is kept by the agent when not in use. She has a smaller cooker of her own.

This office is systematically kept. The agent feels that a telephone is her greatest need, along with more file room.

(c) Bedford County

An office is provided the agent in the Post Office building at Bedford.

Equipment consists of a double desk, small filing cabinet, typewriter and typewriter table. This agent feels the need of more filing space and of some demonstration equipment.

(d) Batescourt County

A room in a small building near the Court House at Pincastle is furnished the agent. The county pays \$5.00 a month rent and also for the agent's telephone.

Equipment consists of desk, filing cabinet, wall cabinet, table, chairs and typewriter.

Office is well kept, and filing done systematically.

The agent needs a portable stove for food work.

(e) Campbell County

The office is a room in the Court House furnished by the county, and shared by the farm agent.

Equipment is a typewriter, small table, file case and bulletin cabinet.

With election of new county officers this office is in demand for one of them so the agent is to be turned out. Arrangements have not been made about this as yet.

(f) Franklin County

The office here is a room in the Court House belonging to the judge, who lets the agent use it.

It has a desk, bulletin shelves, typewriter, and several chairs.

The office is well kept, but needs a file case badly, and a steam pressure cooker.

(g) Halifax County

The office in this county was recently moved from South Boston to Halifax as an economy measure. The agent now shares the office with the farm agent which is located in the jail.

Equipment consists of a desk, a two-drawer file, and typewriter.

The agent feels that her greatest need is a mimeograph machine.

(h) Nelson County

The home and farm agents occupy jointly the office given by the First National Bank at Lovington.

Equipment consists of a desk, two drawers of a file case, part of a wall cabinet for bulletins, a typewriter, and chair.

Office is very crowded, and filing space inadequate.

(i) Nettaway County

The office is at Blackstone, provided by the county in the Citizen's Bank building. It is equipped with two desks, five chairs, a table, typewriter, file case, and telephone. Demonstration material is needed.

(j) Prince Edward

The office is provided by the town of Farmville in the Municipal Building. The home and farm agents share it.

Equipment consists of typewriter, desk, filing case, chairs, telephone and mimeograph machine.

Agent needs steam pressure cooker and other demonstration equipment.

(k) Roanoke County

This office is in the Court House at Salem, provided by the county. It is occupied jointly by the agent and the rural school supervisor.

Equipment consists of two-drawer file, desk, chairs, typewriter, small book case, and has a rack for bulletins.

A supply cabinet is needed, but the agent says her greatest need is stenographic help.

The greatest need of the offices (outside of stenographic help) is more filing space, and some demonstration equipment.

Some of the agents have bought their own steam pressure cookers, and in a few instances the county has provided some equipment of this kind.

3. Maintenance and Training of Personnel

June 30th the special promotional work being done in Charlotte and Lunenburg Counties was discontinued and this agent left the extension service.

Beginning with September, changes were made in personnel in Franklin and Halifax Counties. The agent in Halifax is experienced and so has not required as close supervision as the new agent in Franklin.

Visits made to the different counties are as follows:

Allegheny	- 9	Campbell	- 12	- Wottway	- 6
Amherst	- 11	Franklin	- 15	- Prince Edward	- 10
Bedford	- 11	Halifax	- 7	- Roanoke	- 12
Botetourt	- 11	Nelson	- 11		

Special: Charlotte - 3, Lunenburg - 2.

The agents in Amherst, Campbell and Bedford frequently come to the district agent's office for conferences.

Two recreational conferences were held in the district this year with the help of Miss Ella Gardner of the Children's Bureau at Washington and the State Girls' Club Agent. One of these was held at Roanoke for the counties of Botetourt, Franklin, Bedford and Roanoke, and the other at Lynchburg for the counties of Campbell, Amherst, Nelson and Halifax.

The agents, and older club girls and boys, were asked to attend these meetings and about twenty-five attended each of these two conferences.

A meeting was held in Lynchburg early in June with the State Food Specialist for special instruction in canning with the agents of this district. Seven agents attended this meeting.

#### 4. Program Development and Analysis

I have met with the Advisory Boards in 10 of the eleven counties of the district to plan the county programs. Effort is always made to get the women to make these programs suit conditions in the different counties.

It is a hopeful sign that these women now take a greater interest in this planning, and feel more that they are making their own programs.

Four 4-H Club Councils have also been met to help with program planning.

Only 6 women's clubs have been met this year. This is too few to watch the development of programs effectively as carried out in the club meetings. I plan to do more club visiting.

The best ways of strengthening the work in any county is to get widespread interest in the programs and many people actually carrying out the program. In order to do this, the work has to be timely and helpful. Also it has to be in the hands of capable agents.

I have tried to cooperate with the specialists in helping the agents to plan for effective use of their time in the counties.

6. Subject Matter Assistance

The district agent often gives subject matter assistance to the county agent. I have helped agents to plan subject matter for demonstrations, activity and educational booths at fairs, material for short courses, and to be used in campaigns and special meetings.

This year I have helped personally with leader-training meetings in 4 counties, assisted at one women's camp, scored in 3 contests, and judged at 10 fairs and exhibits.

I feel that the annual agents' meeting is of value as a source of subject matter material. The agents working with the specialists there get a better grasp of the scope and organization of certain projects, and are put into touch with other sources of both illustrative material and subject matter.

6. Publicity

Roanoke, Amherst, Allegheny, Nelson, Botetourt, Prince Edward and Campbell are the counties of the district doing the best work in publicity through their local papers. Agents in these counties have articles weekly or oftener.

Halifax, Hottoway, Franklin and Bedford have not done as much publicity work this year as they should have.

Amherst, Bedford, Allegheny and Hottoway had good activity booths at their county fairs by which excellent publicity was given to both women's and girls' work.

From the district office news items gleaned from the different counties are sent in each month.

Below is an example of district publicity space for which is willingly given by the Lynchburg News:

(See following page)

## Halifax County Wins In District Home Demonstration Canning Contest

Yesterday saw the finish of a district canning contest for home demonstration women and girls in the Lynchburg district in which Halifax county was winner.

This contest, sponsored by a commercial firm of the state, has been running all summer and fall, and has engendered much interest and a keen competition in the surrounding counties.

Rules of the contest were that each county had eliminated contest with at least five exhibits, the best one of these being sent to district headquarters at Lynchburg to compete with other counties. Each exhibit must consist of eight glass jars of canned fruit and vegetables, accompanied by a budget showing food needed and food provided for the family represented.

The seven counties of Amherst, Nelson, Campbell, Halifax, Franklin, Roanoke and Prince Edward took part, and an array of attractively packed colorful jars awaited decision at the office of the district home demonstration agent yesterday.

Miss Hazelpha Carrington, who has experience in this work, made theplings by counties as follows: PEW, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Halifax county; second, Mrs. G. W. McVey, Roanoke county; third, Mrs. R. E. Albert, Franklin county; fourth, Mrs. Mildred W. Young, Prince Edward county.

Like other seasons, however, this year, canning has had a great revival in interest and practice. The farm house-maker has been so busy being thrifty that she hardly had time to put it into words like the showman's slogan, "It's smart to be thrifty" of her city sisters.

But, like that model of conservation, she said, she had, day after day, taken

advantage of the year's abundance of garden and orchard to add to her winter store of foods. Now at the end of the canning season, she views with pride her well-stored pantry shelves.

Such conserved supplies for farm family for this year in Virginia vary from two hundred to a thousand quarts of fruits and vegetables.

## Two Youths Killed In Automobile Mishap

Norfolk, Oct. 28 (AP)—Maury Powers, 14, of Norfolk, and A. V. Beach, 13, of Washington, D. C., an enlisted man at the Hampton Roads naval air base, were instantly killed last night when their automobile in which they were riding overturned at a curve near the Chrysler street bridge.

Two other occupants of the car, Merrill Cherry, 11, and John Beach, 14, of Norfolk, were injured. Cherry perhaps seriously. Annual Carter of Portland, Me., driver of the car, escaped with bruises.

Beach and his brother and Powers had hitch-hiked to Ocean View earlier in the night and, just after several unsuccessful attempts to get a ride back two policemen came up and drove them to "dead walking". He said they had gone only a block, however, when the officers stopped the car, occupied by Beach and Carter and asked them if they would mind bringing the boys back to the city. The two in the car agreed and the boys climbed into the rumble seat.

Carter, questioned by police, said he

## iii: PROJECT ACTIVITIES BY COUNTIES

Allegheny - The major project of the women of Allegheny this year was foods. The agent reports 118 women enrolled in food work with 82 project completions. Of these, 84 learned to balance meals, 31 improved home-packed lunches, and 51 adopted recommendations for corrective feeding, particularly in pellagra prevention and anemia.

26,740 jars of canned products were put up by women and girls.

The most outstanding work of the county was really done in the minor project which was gardens. A county-wide garden contest was put on with fifty women enrolled. These gardens were scored in spring and fall by the state garden specialist who reported some of the best gardens he had ever seen in the State.

The estimated value of these gardens was over \$5,000. All 50 contestants had good fall gardens, and 27 reported raising new vegetables.

The food and garden program filled an immediate need in this county. It was effectively carried out and has done much good.

The 4-H Club girls took clothing as their major project, having 179 members enrolled and 147 completing requirements. The quality of work done was excellent.

Amherst - Home Furnishings was the major project carried by both women and girls in this county, with enrollments of 225 women and 283 girls.

Of these, 63 women and 48 girls improved selection of furnishings, 96 women and 67 girls repaired or remodeled furniture, 84 women and 162 girls improved window treatments, and 104 women and 138 girls improved arrangement of rooms.

This county had one booth put on by girls and six by women illustrating some phase of the work done during the year. These were exceptionally good and gave good publicity to the work.

The women of this county are fine to work with, and always ready to do their part. The adults program goes much better than the work with girls.

Bedford - In this county both women and girls took clothing as a major project and some excellent work was done by both adults and juniors. Of those enrolled, 100 women and 138 girls completed the year's work.

102 women and 139 girls improved garment construction, 75 women and 50 girls used a clothing budget, 120 women and 138 girls made garments for themselves, 50 women and 25 girls improved construction of children's clothing, 95 women and 135 girls renovated or remodeled clothing, and 101 women and 123 girls followed improved standards for health as suggested.

The minor projects were foods and gardens, good work being done in these also. Eleven women and 22 girls used canning budgets, 28 women reported good gardens and 3,760 jars of canned products were reported.

This county has been rather difficult in adult work, but interest in the work is growing each year, and more women are taking part in the program.

Botetourt - Work in this county in the major project has been along the line of foods, with garden and poultry as minors for adults.

In adult work 283 members were enrolled and the following work was done.

154 homes served balanced meals, 89 homes improved packed lunches, 3 schools established hot lunches for 2,000 children, 25 homes improved methods in child-feeding, 55 individuals adopted recommendations for corrective feeding, 50 women attended a county-wide canning day, 32 have canned by budget, and 165 planned and planted vegetable gardens.

Clothing was the major project for girls with 90 completing the project. 24 improved construction of garments, 42 used a clothing budget, 85 made garments for themselves, and 54 renovated and remodeled garments.

This is the newest county in the district. The adult program is being carried on very successfully, but the 4-H work needs strengthening, particularly by better leadership.

Gambell - Work with foods as major for both adults and juniors was carried in Gambell County. In women's work 125 completed the project and in girls' work 40E.

Six hundred and fifty-three homes are reported as balancing meals, 528 as improving packed lunches, 65 as improving methods of child feeding, and 145 as canning by budget.

A hot dish lunch was served in 11 schools of the county, affecting 1,200 school children. This was done in cooperation with the Red Cross as there was much evidence of undernourishment in the county.

Gardens and canning were stressed as minors with 125 women reporting good gardens and 90 girls. 67,200 jars of canned products were put up by women and girls.

The above program was a most timely one in this county. This is a tobacco county where it is hard to get people to live at home instead of putting all their work on a crop that has not paid cost of production recently. With the added disaster of the drought food was scarce and much relief work had to be done.

Franklin - In this county also, women selected foods as their major project, with poultry and gardening as minors. All three phases of foods were studied, preparation, preservation, and nutrition. As a result of this work the following report was made:

192 homes learned to balance meals.

105 homes improved packed lunches.

192 improved methods in child feeding.

20 individuals worked on corrective diet.

192 improved methods of food preparation.

229 women canned over 55,250 jars.

215 women planned and planted better gardens with vegetables valued at \$15,050.

Girls doing 4-H Club work were divided in their projects, some doing room improvement, some clothing, and some food work. The 4-H Club work has not been at all satisfactory. With the change of agents in September of this year, the clubs were reorganized with new leaders and now promise to do much more satisfactory work.

Halifax - Gardens was selected as the major project for the women of this county, with home management as a minor.

254 women have planned and planted better gardens this year. Of these, 198 have raised new vegetables. Products of all gardens are valued at \$12,600. About 75% of these garden members have good fall and winter gardens.

First prize for the district in a state-wide garden contest conducted this year went to a garden in this county.

Halifax is another tobacco county where much emphasis is needed on a live-at-home program, so I believe much good has been done by the work on gardens this year.

The women were much interested in their minor project also, and report 264 kitchens rearranged for convenience and 264 homes obtaining more labor-saving equipment.

Girls in Halifax were divided on clothing and foods as major. 45 completed work in clothing and 44 completed work in foods.

Since the change of agents in September, 4-H Clubs have been reorganized out of school, and all are taking one project.

Nelson - Women in this county took Home Furnishings as a major project, and Home Management as minor. To add interest to the work a living-room campaign was carried on, and the rooms having the greatest improvement selected.

As a result of the demonstrations in the above subjects the following work was done:

78 women improved selection of household furnishings.

88 women repaired or remodeled furniture.

32 improved treatment of windows.

104 improved arrangement of rooms.

28 improved storage facilities.

32 added rugs.

1,071 pieces of new linen were added.

622 other articles of furnishings were added.

These improvements were made in 294 different rooms.

4-H Club members in Nelson took foods as a major project and did some very good work in this line, 193 completing the project. These girls canned over 1,744 jars of products.

The program has gone only fairly well in this county. The whole-hearted interest shown by some counties is lacking and the organization of the work needs strengthening.

Nettway - In Nettway house furnishings was taken as a major project for both women and girls. Results of the demonstrations are given as follows:

18 women and girls improving selection of furnishings.

33 women and girls repaired and remodeled furniture.

43 improved window treatments.

108 improved arrangement of rooms.

64 improved walls and ceilings or woodwork.

1,660 articles of furnishings made new.

126 chairs reseatd or upholstered.

These improvements were made in 105 different rooms.

The women of this county love handicrafts, and have done some lovely trays, baskets, and rugs. The most attractive display of rugs I have seen in any county was at the Nettoway fair this year.

Prince Edward - Home furnishings was the project taken by the women of Prince Edward County, with poultry as a minor. As a result of the demonstrations given, the following improvements were made:

36 improved selection of furnishings.

34 repaired or remodeled furniture.

20 improved windows.

46 improved walls, woodwork and floors.

25 improved pictures and accessories.

15 improved storage facilities.

45 stools and chairs were reseatd.

55 pieces of furniture were repaired.

48 pieces of furniture were bought new.

40 rooms were improved.

Along with this work a porch improvement contest was carried on with 34 women enrolled. Improvements were made in 30 of these, varying in cost from 10¢ in one to \$101.00 for a new porch. Included in work done on these was painting and repairing of porches and furniture, porch boxes with flowers, base plantings, underpinning and lattice work and all porch furnishings.

In the minor project also, good work was done. Eight new poultry houses were built, 12 were remodeled, and 21 persons bought new stock. A profit of \$3,522.50 was shown for the year by the 42 women doing the work.

The 4-H Clubs of Prince Edward did good work in clothing. The junior work is growing in interest and in numbers.

Roanoke - Foods was the major project for the women of Roanoke County. The main work was in food preparation, but the nutrition side has been brought out, and preservation also stressed.

89 homes are reported as balancing meals.

48 homes as improving packed lunches.

62 improving child feeding.

39 canning by budget.

Five schools of the county served hot dishes at noon to 1,517 children.

31,321 jars of canned products were put up by the women this year.

A county-wide campaign was carried on to stimulate the eating of more raw vegetables. The slogan was "One raw vegetable a day". The women report having stuck to the slogan, and school children's packed lunches now usually contain one raw vegetable sandwich.

Clothing was carried by the girls as their major project, 290 of the 395 completing the project requirements.

More people are becoming interested in the work in this county, and as it is a thickly settled county, the work falls pretty heavily on one agent. The program has been carried out well this year, but at too great a cost, physically, to the agent.

#### Special Work - Charlotte and Lunenburg Counties

Promotional work on Federal Additional Funds was done in Charlotte and Lunenburg Counties, beginning September 15th, 1930 and continued to June 30, 1931. One agent worked in the two counties and had organized clubs of both women and girls meeting regularly during most of this time.

In women's work the enrollment was as follows:

Charlotte - 4 clubs with 145 women enrolled.

Lunenburg - 3 clubs with 100 women enrolled.

These women took different phases of work, all demonstrations being given by the agent.

In 4-H Club work the following enrollments were made:

Charlotte

Clothing - 3 clubs with 41 enrolled, 41 completing.

Room Improvement - 4 clubs, 80 enrolled, 58 completing.

Lunenburg

Clothing - 5 clubs, 96 enrolled, 89 completing.

Room Improvement - 1 club, 12 enrolled, 8 completing.

Food for Health - 1 club, 27 enrolled, 27 completing.

The demand for the home demonstration service was strong in both counties and representative groups of women met the Board of Supervisors in both counties to ask for the appropriation.

Both of these being tobacco counties, and in the drought area also, conditions were so that the Boards deemed it wise not to take on additional financial burdens at this time.

A favorable sentiment has been created for the work, however, which may bring results at a future time.

## IV. OUTLOOK

1. Developments and Conditions to be met

With the continued business depression and the outlook for farm products poor there will naturally be a pressing demand for lowering of taxes in 1932. This movement has already started in some counties.

This is going to make it hard to hold appropriations in counties now making them, and practically impossible to secure them in new counties. This will be particularly true where new supervisors have been elected this fall, for in most cases they have been elected on a retrenchment platform.

Aside from this discouraging feature of the situation, conditions are good. The organization is going well in most counties, work in leadership is steadily improving, interest is more widespread, and the extension program is reaching more people than ever before.

2. Plans and Goals for 1931

(a) Hold present appropriations if possible.

(b) Do promotional work in one new county, looking toward an appropriation in better times.

- (c) Help agents to make selected programs function to best advantage of the county people.
- (d) Try to help more counties on income earning phases of work.
- (e) Attend more club meetings of women and girls in order to check on program development.
- (f) Check more closely on the type of publicity given in a few counties.

### 3. Assistance Needed

I would like some special help from the Organization Specialist in Nelson and Franklin counties.

I want help from the Project Specialists for leader-training meetings at the times planned as far as possible. This means a much smoother development of the county programs.

I want help from the Club Department in organizing 4-H Club Councils in four counties not yet having them, and for organization work with leaders in several counties.

I would like help from the State Agent for some special county meetings, and for marketing projects as planned in some counties.

I would like some specialist help for camps and short courses, especially those for women.

### V. ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES

County	No. Women's Clubs	Enroll-ment	No. 4-H Clubs	Enroll-ment	Enrollment Advisory Boards
Allegheny	4	- 118	- 12	- 210	- 28
Amherst	10	- 225	- 15	- 322	- 30
Bedford	7	- 120	- 17	- 199	- 40
Bethtourt	9	- 283	- 10	- 308	- 57
Campbell	5	- 125	- 11	- 540	- 12
Franklin	10	- 229	- 7	- 113	- 65
Halifax	12	- 264	- 11	- 195	- 84
Nelson	11	- 285	- 14	- 310	- 77
Nottoway	9	- 163	- 9	- 122	- 16
Prince Edward	5	- 75	- 5	- 135	- 12
Roanoke	7	- 135	- 23	- 512	- 12
Totals	89	- 2,022	- 134	- 2,967	- 451
<u>Special</u>					
Charlotte	4	- 145	- 7	- 121	- 0
Lunenburg	3	- 100	- 7	- 135	- 0

Prince Edward has a federation of home demonstration clubs, and Hottoway a county organization of the State Homemakers' Association, which federates all home demonstration clubs.

#### VI. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL WORK

Number days in Field.....	140
Number days in Office.....	131
Number days annual leave.....	23
Number days sick leave.....	16
Number holidays taken.....	5
Number visits to home agents.....	117
Number visits to counties without agents.....	2
Number meetings extension committee attended.....	50
Attendance at extension committee meetings.....	1,822
Number other meetings attended.....	50
Attendance at other meetings.....	6,122
Number individual letters written.....	968
Number circular letters written.....	33
Number copies circular letters.....	697
Number 4-H Club meetings attended.....	5
Number Women's Club meetings attended.....	6
Number demonstrations given.....	5
Number Boards of Supervisors met.....	8
Number fairs and exhibits judged.....	10
Number contests in which scored.....	3
Number women's camps attended.....	1
Number county planning meetings attended.....	10
Number achievement days attended.....	6
Number miles traveled, auto.....	9,261
Number miles traveled, railroad.....	3,509

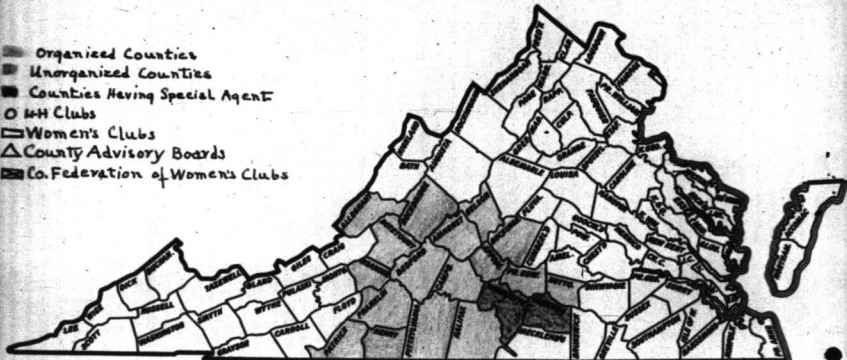
#### VII. COMMUNITY HOUSES OR CLUB ROOMS

<u>County</u>	<u>Number</u>
Campbell -	1
Prince Edward -	2
Nelson -	2
Allegheny -	1
Amherst -	5

# Central District of Virginia - 1930-31

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- Organized Counties
- Unorganized Counties
- Counties Having Special Agent
- W.H. Clubs
- Women's Clubs
- △ County Advisory Boards
- Co. Federation of Women's Clubs



County	- 0 enr.	- □ enr.	- △ enr.	- ■ enr.
Allegheny	- 12-210	- 4-118	- 28	
Amherst	- 18-322	- 10-326	- 30	
Bedford	- 17-199	- 7-120	- 40	
Botetourt	- 10-308	- 9-383	- 67	
Campbell	- 11-840	- 8-128	- 12	
Franklin	- 7-113	- 10-229	- 63	
Halifax	- 11-196	- 12-264	- 84	

County	- 0 enr.	- □ enr.	- △ enr.	- ■ enr.
Nelson	- 14-310	- 11-285	- 77	
Nottingham	- 9-222	- 9-163	- 16	9 clubs
Prince Edw.	- 6-135	- 5-75	- 12	6 clubs
Roanoke	- 28-513	- 7-136	- 12	
<u>Special</u>				
Charlotte	- 7-121	- 4-145	- 0	
Lunenburg	- 7-136	- 3-100	- 0	

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

IN

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT

December 1, 1930 - November 30, 1931

\*\*\*\*\*

Helen Hicks, District Agent

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Organized Counties Comprising District

Bland	Dickenson	Montgomery
Buchanan	Grayson	Smyth
Carroll	Lee	Tazewell
Washington	Wise	

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I. ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK IN COUNTIES

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

(a) Seven counties in the district have had organized home demonstration work partly supported by county funds. They are Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Montgomery, Tanawell, Washington and Wise. Following bank failures, disastrous to the counties, Buchanan and Dickenson discontinued their appropriations July 1. The work was then withdrawn from Dickenson. The work in Buchanan was continued on Federal funds as it seemed possible that the county would be able to renew its appropriation later.

In addition to the seven counties named above, Eland, Carroll, Grayson and Smyth have had organized work supported by Federal funds. Eland and Smyth had this work from December 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, and Carroll and Grayson from September 15, 1931 to November 30, 1931. Two agents were in charge of this work, each dividing her time between two counties.

(b) There are seven unorganized counties in the district.

(c) The outlook for new appropriations is not favorable. The change of county officials, coincident with the general depression, will make appropriations hard to get.

It is hoped that Buchanan will renew its appropriation beginning with the new year. Appropriations will be sought in Carroll and Grayson, and probably in Smyth. A little work was done in Pulaski early in the year, but it does not seem advisable to press the matter of an appropriation in that county at this time.

2. The organizational assistance rendered by the state supervisor and her assistants has been largely in securing appropriations and setting up county organizations for the support of the work, both adult and junior. The district agent has given some assistance with community organization, but most of the community organizations have been handled exclusively by the county workers.

(a) The method of approach to boards of supervisors varies, owing to different conditions in the several counties, and varying types of men comprising the boards. It is most important to maintain friendly, personal relations with the members. Frequently individual conferences are more effective than any plea made before the group.

In presenting the work in a new county, it is well to discuss the work and plans for same with the members of the board before visiting other individuals or addressing meetings of any kind. The courtesy of talking with a board member before undertaking any work in his district does much to establish the friendly relation so necessary.

The attitude of the individual member determines the next step. Almost invariably he will suggest names of influential people in his district. It is highly important to make contact with such people and convince them of the value of the work since they undoubtedly have influence with the board member.

In the preliminary conferences with board members as described above, it hardly seems wise to ask for a definite expression of opinion. The work should be carefully outlined, questions answered and policy of

financing the work clearly explained. The board members should understand that they will be approached again after the work has been presented to their constituents through personal interviews, talks and demonstrations.

After an interest in the work has been built up in the county, and individuals have talked with their board members, a second visit to them is needed. At this time, the attitude of each member can be clearly seen, though even now it is not wise to seek to pledge the vote of any members.

The preliminary work being done, the formal request for an appropriation is the next step. Four points are necessary here:

- (1) Representative people from all sections should be present in the interest of the work.
- (2) The request should be made by a local person - the Extension Service representative being present to explain the work and the financial proposition. Definite individuals should be lined up to do the talking.
- (3) The Extension Service representative should be familiar with general conditions in the county and its financial condition in particular.
- (4) A definite hour for hearing the request should be arranged for with the chairman of the board, and interested people requested to meet at that hour. Long waiting breaks down the morale of the group.

Most boards will respond to a representative group if a general desire for the work seems to have been built up throughout the county. If the board is obdurate, pressure may be brought to bear where the voting power of the group is great enough. However, belligerent methods are usually unwise.

The above method of approach should be adapted to meet conditions in the individual county in question. The identical procedure can hardly be followed in any two counties.

The above is applicable to new counties. In renewing appropriations where the work is already established, large delegations hardly seem advisable unless there is a probability of losing out. Frequently the board will include funds for home demonstration work in the budget as a routine measure. In some instances they like for a committee to come before them to report on the work and make the formal request for an appropriation. It seems wise to consult the board as to the method of procedure desired. Occasional reports - probably quarterly - made by the county worker in person to the board, go far in maintaining their interest in the work.

Training in homemaking available to the girls through 4-H Clubs is almost invariably the most interesting phase of the work to the board members. That would seem to indicate that 4-H Club work is the most potent factor in securing appropriations. However, where adult work is well organized and vigorous, the interest of the women is much keener and their influence counts heavily in securing appropriations.

(b) In establishing an agent in a new county it is well to have all the women of the county who were active in securing the appropriation meet at the county seat to meet the agent, extend her a welcome to the county and discuss plans for future work. We find that such a procedure places the agent at ease, makes her feel at home and gives the women a proprietary interest in the agent and her work.

The next step is to have the agent meet the members of the board of supervisors either individually or as a group, and discuss plans for the work, asking their advice as to the type of work needed. Regular organizational work should follow immediately.

In establishing an agent in a new county on special funds where the county makes no appropriation the procedure is slightly different. There is no group of women to greet the agent officially. The first step is to introduce the agent to the members of the board of supervisors. The plan for placing the work in the county should again be carefully explained (the district agent will have talked with the board prior to the arrival of the county worker). Next the agent should be put in touch with influential people throughout the county, so that preparation may be made for setting up an organization.

In setting up a county organization the first step is to map the county. The organization specialist, district agent, county home demonstration agent and suitable local people collaborate in this. Where the county has previously been mapped by specialist and farm agent the same lines will of course be followed and further mapping is unnecessary. Locating the proper women to make up the several community committees is the next move and great care should be taken in this. The County Advisory Board, composed of all the community committees, is called together and a general plan of work for the county set up. Next the community committees call together the women of their respective areas, present the county program of work, invite

discussion to aid in adapting it to the community needs. Each committee then meets to draw up a detailed plan of work following the line indicated at the general community meeting. This plan is then approved by the community group. Thus the wheels are set in motion for carrying out the county program with uniform organization throughout.

(c) Visits made to old counties in the interest of appropriations were as follows:

Buchanan	3	Montgomery	2
Dickenson	3	Tazewell	4
	Washington	2	

Visits to other counties in the interest of appropriations were as follows:

Blair	4	Smyth	5
Lee	1	Wise	1

Three visits were made to Pulaski county in an effort to establish the work, but conditions did not justify making a request for a county appropriation.

In the two counties in which work is now being conducted on Federal Funds, visits have been made as follows:

Carroll	4	Grayson	4
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While these visits were not definitely in quest of appropriations, they were made with that end in view for the coming year.

Appropriations were made in two new counties - Lee and Wise.

3. Programs of work were made early in the year in all counties regularly organized. All counties have followed these programs, with only a few minor adjustments. The method used in developing programs was as follows:

In the community groups the county workers presented the projects offered by the Extension Service, listed the demonstrations suggested under each, and explained the probable specialist help available. Each group discussed these and determined the interests of the group in their relative importance.

Following these community meetings, county advisory board meetings, were held at which all local clubs or groups were represented. Again the various projects were discussed and interests of the various groups reported. The general situation, interests and needs in the county were discussed. The project meeting the greatest county need, and in which the largest number of communities were interested was selected as a major for the county. Several other projects representing other interests of the group were chosen as minors. Owing to food shortage following the drought in 1930, all counties included gardening and food preservation in their programs.

In addition to selecting the projects to be carried in the counties, the advisory boards planned the special events of county wide interest to be held during the year.

Following the county planning meetings, community meetings were held to adopt the county plan and adapt it to the local needs. Community plans were then worked out in detail. In every instance the local clubs accepted the major project that had been selected for the county, though the minors varied to meet local interests and conditions.

The district agent attended all county planning meetings, presented the available projects and assisted in working out the general county plans. The community planning was done with the county agent and local committees assisting the community groups.

Following are the comparative figures for organized work in 1930 and 1931:

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
No. Adult Clubs	50	64
Membership	1,012	2,111
No. 4-H Clubs	72	108
Membership	1,511	2,130

These show an encouraging growth with an increase of 68% in the number of adult clubs and 50% in the number of 4-H clubs. The adult membership has more than doubled while the junior membership has increased approximately 41%.

The figures show that the work with adults and juniors was more nearly equalized in 1931 than in 1930. In 1930 the number of juniors enrolled exceeded the number of adults by 499; in 1931 this difference was cut down to 19. We believe a fifty-fifty program to be desirable.

4. Community recreation is playing an increasingly important part in the home demonstration program, though there are no groups holding regular meetings solely for recreation.

Games and other recreational features form a definite part of practically all club programs, both adult and junior.

In Tazewell county all clubs had picnics during the summer.

In Washington county the clubs have had community parties where young and old joined in the games. These have been particularly successful in the communities where club rooms have been established.

The following is taken from the Wise County Agent's report: "Recreation work in Wise County in 1931 was done in cooperation with the churches and missions and as a part of the regular 4-H Club program. The agent gave eleven method demonstrations in organized plays and games. These were at a county-wide Sunday School training school, a district pastors' meeting, a district young peoples' church meeting, two community church meetings, at one mission center on young peoples' night, and at five 4-H Club picnics which were held during the summer. The agent also taught new games at the regular 4-H meetings, but most of the recreational part of these programs was handled by committees of club members."

The Lee County Agent has assisted with a number of parties for both adult and Junior club members.

In Grayson and Carroll - two rather primitive counties where promotion work is being done - a most interesting meeting for the women of both counties was held at Norvale Craig, a lodge on top of the mountain. About sixty or seventy women were expected to attend this meeting.

In spite of a dense fog and most disagreeable weather the women, with their families, commenced to arrive at about 9:30 A.M. By 11:00 A.M. 250 people were present.

The afternoon was given over entirely to play. It was a pleasure to lead the games for such a group. Many of them had not really played for years, but they were good sports and practically everyone joined in. Their enthusiasm showed conclusively the need for just such programs.

The agent reports that recreational activities are occupying an important place on all club programs.

4. While the year's work shows a growth and strengthening in club leadership, this method of conducting extension work is still in its infancy in Southwest Virginia. The following figures give an idea of the extent to which club leadership has been used, though do not show its full value, since the moral support of recognized leaders cannot be measured in figures:

Number of training meetings held	36
Number of demonstrations given by leaders	90
Number of demonstrations in which leaders assisted agent	242

It will be noted from these figures that the multiplication of effort resulting from the 36 training meetings is far too small -- the number of demonstrations given by leaders averaging less than three per training meeting. The leaders, however, assisted the agents with approximately 7 demonstrations per training meeting. While such assistance is helpful and desirable, it does not release the agent's time for the development of new work. It is hoped that through this experience the leaders have developed more self confidence and willingness to accept more responsibility for subject matter instruction.

The expansion of home demonstration work in counties now organized depends almost entirely on the extent to which local leaders take over the project work in their groups and thereby give more of the agent's time to the organizational and executive problems of the work, thus making possible a strong system of home demonstration work in the counties. Nor is this the

only value of such leadership. Local leadership, developed to its highest point of efficiency, is far more valuable to a county than any home demonstration agent, however efficient and well trained, can ever be. It belongs to the county and is a permanent investment and one that pays ever increasing dividends.

(a) The method for selection and use of club leaders is as follows:

Each adult club or group has two leaders selected by the group. These leaders are expected to attend the leader training schools, arrange equipment and necessary supplies for demonstrations, assist agent in giving demonstrations, and take entire responsibility for project work and demonstrations in the agent's absence. Full responsibility for project work should be assumed by the leader in most cases.

Each 4-H club has one or more project leaders, whose duties are practically the same as those of the leaders in the adult groups.

A careful and wise selection of leaders is most important. In some respects appointment by the agent would be preferable to selection by the club group, but upon the whole, the latter method seems the more desirable. The agent could probably select the person best fitted by training, but occasionally there are local conditions which make such a person undesirable for a leader in her community. The little cross currents of community life play such an important part in all activities that it seems wiser for the group to make the selection. However, the

agent should see that the members of the group thoroughly understand the duties and desirable qualifications of a club leader. When all this is made clear, the people of the community usually know their leader. Sometimes the choice seems questionable, but almost invariably developments show the wisdom of the group.

The leaders having been selected, the next important step is to be sure that they understand just what is expected of them. While unreasonable demands should not be made, a sufficient amount of responsibility should rest on the leader to give her position dignity and importance, both in the eyes of her club members and herself. The leaders who are really leaders and not mere figure heads are usually those on whom are placed definite responsibilities and duties. The leaders should be kept fully in touch with any plans of the agent which affect her club. The club members should realize this; hence any plan should be discussed fully with the leader prior to its presentation to the club group.

(b) The method of instruction through the project leaders is as follows: Leader training schools are held in each county bi-monthly. At these meetings the specialist in the line in which the project is being carried is usually present and gives to the leaders the subject matter to be covered by the clubs during the next two months. In the absence of the specialist, the county or district agent gives the instruction. Definite portions of the work are assigned to the leaders to give to the clubs during the following months.

15.

In reviewing the work of the local leaders in Southwest Virginia during the club year just completed, the results are, in the main, gratifying. Club work, both adult and junior, has been increased and strengthened. In planning the program for 1932, there are points to be strengthened and some adjustments to be made.

First, a clear understanding between the agent and the specialist is absolutely necessary. No program made at the state office can meet the needs in every county, which means that the specialist's plans must be adapted to fit the peculiar needs of each. The agent should study this question of adaptation carefully, decide upon the changes which she considers necessary, and discuss them with the specialist before demonstrations are given to the leaders. It is necessary that the specialist and agent be thoroughly agreed. In order to proceed in this manner, it is absolutely necessary that the specialist assisting with a training school in a given county should reach the county long enough before the meeting to have a conference with the agent prior to giving a demonstration. The agent, in turn, should see that her plans are so arranged as to give time for this conference when other duties will not interfere.

Second, in each county, under the present application of local leadership, the agent is giving to the clubs a part of the subject matter and the local leaders part. It seems highly desirable that the subject matter given in leader training schools be only that which the leaders are expected to handle. Any help the agent needs should be gotten in conference with the specialist and not in a leader training meeting.

Third, shorter, more concise demonstrations followed by discussions of methods, illustrative material, etc. seem desirable. A majority of the leaders need help in planning their methods of presentation in addition to securing the subject matter information.

Fourth, the agent should see that the leaders leave the training meetings with a clear understanding of their next step in the work. Definite and adequate time for final discussions and instructions should be allowed when planning the program and other things should not be allowed to infringe on it.

Fifth, each county should work out some plan whereby local leaders will be supplied with adequate illustrative material. In some cases the advisory board can do this, in others the better plan would be for each club to raise funds to finance its own work. This problem is a vital one. The leader should not be asked to give her time and money.

Sixth, public recognition of faithful leadership should be provided for in each county. It is but human to be stimulated to greater effort by well earned praise.

The subject of local leadership merits careful study and effort for its development. Such will be given in Southwest Virginia during 1933. Our slogan will be - "More Power and Glory to the Local Leader."

## II. SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

### I. Plan of Work for 1931

#### GOALS

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

#### I. Finance

1. Secure continued support in counties now organized.
2. Seek appropriations.
  - (a) In 4 counties now on the Federal Additional Cooperative Fund.
  - (b) In one other county
3. Work in two other counties preparatory to securing appropriation in 1932.

This was done in all except Buchanan and Dickenson counties.

Secured in two of the 4.

This was not advisable.

This was done.

#### II. County Organization

1. Close follow-up and strengthening of organizations in Smyth, Washington, Dickenson and Bland counties.
2. Set up of similar organization in new counties appropriating this year.
3. Strengthening of the county organization in Montgomery and Tazewell by adding representatives of all home demonstration clubs to the existing advisory boards.
4. Close work with agents in securing better office equipment and in office management

The organization in Washington county is functioning well. The others have no work at present.

This was done

This was done, but is not so satisfactory.

This was done.

#### III. County Progress of Work

1. Work with agents and their advisory boards in planning county programs
2. Assist with building community programs.

This was done.

This was done to some extent. Further effort is needed.

GOALSACCOMPLISHMENTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. Assist agents with plans of work and monthly work sheets.  | This was done.  |
| 4. Work with agents to develop local leadership in both adult and junior clubs.                                     | This was done.  |
| 5. Strive for equalization of adult and junior work.  | This was done. There is now a difference of only 19 members in the two.   |
| 6. County-wide campaigns or contests in connection with the major project in the five counties regularly organized. | This was done with marked success in Montgomery, Washington and Buchanan. |
| 7. Assist with Rally and Achievement Days in all counties.  | This was done.  |

IV. Subject Matter Assistance

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Assist with leader training meetings with necessary.  | This was done. |
| 2. Give demonstrations in unorganized counties as a means of building up interest in the work. | This was done. |
| 3. Judge at fairs when necessary.  | This was done. |
| 4. Assist with instruction at camps.   | This was done. |

V. Publicity

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Urge agents to employ means of publicity:          | This was done. The publicity in the district was improved. |
| (a) Local papers                                      |  |
| (b) Farm papers                                       |  |
| (c) Extension Publications                            |  |
| (d) Radio (when possible)                             |  |
| (e) Achievement days for adults and juniors.          |  |
| (f) Demonstrations and educational exhibits at fairs. |  |
| 2. Urge all agents to enter state publicity contests. | This was done.   |

GOALSACCOMPLISHMENTS

- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 3. Send in to the State Office news items from the district each month. | This was done. |
| 4. Write some articles for publication.                                 | This was done. |

VI. General

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Work to interest the women and girls of Southwest Virginia in entering all contests for which they are eligible. | This was done.   |
| 2. Promote a joint 4-H Club camp for Smyth and Washington counties if conditions, financial and others, justify it. | This was done.   |
| 3. Hold a meeting of county workers in the district in the spring.  | This was done.   |
| 4. Assist with<br>(a). State Short Course.<br>(b). Homemakers Association.<br>(c). State Fair.                      | This was done except that change in state policy made the district agent's help unnecessary at the State Fair. |

## II.

2. Nuchanan

No office has been secured in this county, and so far none available has been located. This is our most primitive county, and the county seat town offers poor facilities. The agent does her office work in her room, which is undesirable.

A two drawer steel filing case has been added to the office equipment during the year. This case and a typewriter constitute the equipment belonging to the Extension Division.

The agent personally owns excellent demonstration equipment and uses it to good advantage.

Carroll-Graveon

The agent uses an office in one of the banks in Galax (a border town in the two counties). Desk, filing case and chairs are furnished by the bank. The only equipment belonging to the Extension Division is a portable typewriter.

The work in these two counties is not on a permanent basis yet, so no effort will be made at present to establish a permanent office.

Lee

Satisfactory office arrangements have not been made in this county. The agent has been using the supervisor's room in the court house, but this is used for so many purposes that the interruptions make it most unsatisfactory. At present she is using an office in a bank, which arrangements we hope to make permanent. A three drawer filing case and a typewriter are

21.

The equipment belonging to the Extension Division. Chairs, desk, etc., are owned by the county.

The agent is gradually securing demonstration equipment. A steam pressure cooker is the most valuable article. The agent is doing good office work.

Montgomery

The agent has a small, but comfortable and attractive office in the county court house. The office work is efficiently managed. The office equipment consists of a typewriter desk, typewriter, filing case, and card file owned by the Extension Division, and shelves and chairs owned by the county. The agent made and owns the curtains and other furnishings. All the demonstration equipment is owned by the agent.

Tanswell

The agent occupies an office with the county superintendent of public welfare in the county court house.

Office equipment: 3 drawer filing case - owned by Extension Division.

Desk	)	
Chairs	)	Owned by County
Table	)	
Typewriter	)	

Shelves - Agent had built

The office and equipment are efficiently used.

Demonstration equipment:

Oil stove	)	Owned by county - both old
Out-door canner	)	and not recently used.

Sewing machine - loaned by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

All other demonstration equipment is owned by agent.

Washington

The agent shares the office of the Abingdon Chamber of Commerce.

Office Equipment:	Typewriter	}	Owned by Extension Division.
	Typewriter table		
	Filing case		
	Desk	}	Owned by county.
	Chairs		

The office is well kept, and equipment efficiently used.

All demonstration equipment is owned by the agent.

Wiss

The home and farm agents share a comfortable and attractive office in the county courthouse. A desk, card filing case, and regular size three drawer filing case are owned by the Extension Division. The home agent uses typewriter jointly with the farm agent. The chairs are owned by the county.

The office is efficiently managed.

The agent is collecting good demonstration equipment, all of which she personally owns.

3. MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Appropriations were continued in three of the five regularly organized counties. Following bank failures, disastrous to their interest, two counties discontinued their appropriations. However it is hoped that one of the two will reinstate the work. Two new counties made appropriations effective July 1. Promotion work is being done in two counties on Federal funds, one agent dividing her time between the two. Similar work has been

discontinued in two others.

Agents in training assisted with the work in Washington County for two weeks and in Frazwell three weeks. Both these agents are now in charge of counties in the district.

#### 4. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS

The development of the county and community programs has been described under I - 3.

As stated there, the district agent has in all cases assisted in formulating the general county plans. She has discussed the projects offered, the available material and specialists' help for same. She further discussed with the advisory boards conditions in the county and its needs. She has endeavored to assist the group in viewing the county as a whole, rather than thinking in terms of local communities.

Following the general county planning, the district agent has worked with the county agent in developing a detailed plan of procedure. This has included the distribution of the work throughout the year with definite work sheets made up for each month. By checking these monthly plans at the end of each month, the agent and district agent have been able to determine whether or not the work was progressing according to plan.

In reviewing the year's work, it seems that the community group planning has been the weakest point. The district agent plans to give more time to this during the coming year and check more closely the progress of such groups.

The district agent has cooperated with the specialists by discussing with them conditions in the counties in which they work and the needs of the counties in their special lines. She has followed up the work done in the several counties by specialists and discussed with them the reactions and results noted.

#### 5. SUBJECT MATTER ASSISTANCE

The district agent has given very little subject matter assistance during the year. She has judged four fairs, four 4-H club exhibits and given three demonstrations. She assisted with the instruction at one 4-H club camp.

The value of the annual agent's meeting as a subject matter training school is undoubtedly important, but it does not seem wise to give the program over to subject matter to the neglect of a study of organization and methods. A large majority of the agents are much stronger in subject matter than in organization.

Each year brings in a sufficient number of new agents to make a study and discussion of extension methods and organization necessary. The necessary changes and developments each year make this feature of the program valuable to the old as well as to the new agents. Where such work is not provided for at the annual meeting, the effect is felt during the year. The machinery for putting over the extension program is important and needs adjustments and oiling at frequent intervals.

Undoubtedly subject matter training should not be overlooked in planning the program for the annual meeting. A division of the time between these two phases of work, with some inspirational addresses, seems a program best calculated to meet the needs of the group.

### 6. PUBLICITY

All of the counties in the district having regularly organized home demonstration work, have weekly county newspapers. These papers are all cooperative and give liberal space to home demonstration work. The Washington County paper will not carry subject matter material, - this not through lack of cooperative spirit, but lack of space to devote to it. News items are given space. The Bristol paper is most cooperative and a large part of the Washington County publicity is taken care of there. The Lee and Wise County agents conduct regular home demonstration columns. The Buchanan County paper is one of the most cooperative in the district.

Two of the daily state papers, the Roanoke Times and the Bristol Courier handle a good deal of publicity for the district. The Bristol paper has done more of this than in any previous year.

The district agent has sent a resume of work in her district and news items to the state office each month for use in state publicity. She has also written a few articles for publication.

The Washington County agent has made five radio talks, the Montgomery agent two, and the district agent one. 4-H Club members have appeared on Rotary and Kiwanis programs in Wise and Washington counties.

Other publicity agencies used are fairs, rallies and Achievement Days.

### III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

#### Bland

No outstanding project work was developed in this county. A little more than a month of promotion work is all that was done in this county.

#### Buchanan

This is one of the most primitive counties in the state, and one in which but few opportunities have come to its people. A knowledge of food values and preparation was badly needed. Food production and preservation seemed equally important.

The program for the year therefore included gardening, food preservation and preparation, with some simple principles of meal planning included.

The work in gardening was probably the most interesting phase of project work. More than 300 took part in this work with "More and Better Gardens," as a slogan. Many new vegetables were introduced, some families growing as many as six or eight they had never known before.

Mrs. John A. Matney was the county demonstrator in a State garden contest sponsored by a commercial firm. Her garden was by the side of one of the few good roads in the county and attracted much attention. One interesting feature of this garden is that it has indeed been a family enterprise -- each member of the family, from the father to the five year old son, the youngest of a family of ten, has been keenly interested and

cooperative.

Their effort was rewarded by receiving the first prize offered for a garden exhibit and the second prize for an exhibit of canned goods at the County Achievement Day, as well as the first garden prize for the Southwest Virginia District. That they received a richer reward than any of these is shown by the following excerpts taken from Mrs. Matney's story published in the county paper.

First she experienced a keen enjoyment --

"How glad I was to welcome March! It thrilled me and filled me with pleasant anticipations for both old plans and new ones I wished to carry out and make a riotous success in my garden -- My fall garden is very pretty. The red winter cabbage gives an added touch of coloring to the winter onions. The Chinese cabbage and kale are pretty and seem to give a leafy touch to the salsify, onions and leek. It would be impossible to measure the value of our garden in dollars and cents. It has been a wonderful adventure, a beautiful opportunity for self expression."

Second, Mrs. Matney has been a friend and a leader in her community:

"I gave away at least a thousand beet plants -- gave away four bushels (sweet peppers) to those so unfortunate as not to have any. ---- They (cucumbers) certainly

did bear well which gave me the privilege of giving away about two bushels--- It has been a constant pleasure and source of joy to me to have my neighbors and friends visit my garden displaying such an interest in all of the new vegetables I grow this year, which had never been grown in this section before. They say, "Save me some seed of this and that - wait until next year and see if I don't have all these vegetables too." A good many people have eaten with me during the summer. Each time I have tried to serve some of my new vegetables in order to show them how good they are. Our home demonstration club meets in my dining room, as I am club leader -- after each meeting everybody made a tour of the garden, our agent pointing out all points of interest. The garden is beside the state highway and many people have stopped to see it in passing."

The garden contributed its bit of humor -

"One day some one who had come for the first time saw my calaify and asked, "How what do you have this grass hewed up in a row for? Has that demonstration club showed you some way to serve it?"

If so, please pass the recipe on to me, we have a lot of grass on the mountains' --- A man from back up on the mountain stopped and asked, "How in the world do you grow all those high legged cabbage?" And went on to say that he had heard of the garden but never thought of cabbage like that. We took him to the garden and learned that he was speaking of the cauliflower."

The following facts give an idea of the economic value of the garden:

30 different vegetables grown.

7 fresh vegetables available in April, and an increasing supply from then on through the year.

7 vegetables fresh in garden for winter.

375 quarts of vegetables canned.

6 gallons of kraut.

(In addition to this, an abundant supply of canned fruits, relishes, etc. were stored for winter use).

80 heads cabbage

312 pumpkins and squash

190 bushes potatoes and other root crops.

Vegetables sold	\$ 40.00
Value vegetables given away	25.00
Total value placed on garden	500.00

Mrs. Matney is typical of the best type of the true Virginia Mountaineer -- eager to learn and to improve her own opportunities and equally as eager to pass her information on to others. Her own development of personality and initiative during the past year is even more interesting than the story of her garden.

Carroll-Greysen

Promotion work was started in these counties September 15. No outstanding project work has been developed as yet.

Dickenson

This county had home demonstration work until July 1, when the county discontinued its appropriation. That, of course, meant that most of the projects were incomplete, however the work done was invaluable to those whom it touched.

This county is in an industrial area where a majority of its people have been accustomed to employment in coal mines and lumber camps. Most of these have been closed for the past twelve or eighteen months and the people thereby thrown out of work. This fact, together with the drought of 1930, meant a pitiful shortage of food as well as money.

Gardening was selected as a major project in the adult clubs with 150 women participating. 119 4-H club members carried garden projects. In addition to this work, the agent distributed Red Cross garden seed for 150 home gardens and assisted in getting this work under way.

Two 4-H clubs served one dish hot lunches to 200 school children during the cold months.

Although accurate reports were not available this fall, home demonstration work has rendered valuable assistance in solving the problem of food in Dickenson County.

An interesting piece of work was done by the Glintwood Club. They collected old clothing -- some in the county and some from friends outside -- reconditioned and remodeled it, and distributed it to needy families.

WISCONSIN

This county has had regular work since July 1. The chief work has been in studying the county and setting up an extension organization.

Food preparation and preservation projects have been carried, but no outstanding project work has been developed.

MONTGOMERY

The outstanding project work in Montgomery County this year has been in remodeling clothing.

When the county plan of work was being developed, there was an overwhelming demand for clothing as a major project for both women and girls. This presented an unusually difficult problem owing to the general depression and the limited funds available. In view of this, it was decided that clothing be taken as a major with emphasis on remodeling and the use of old materials in garment construction. The following from the agent's report gives some interesting results:

"A total of 1,325 garments were made of discarded garments which would otherwise have been cast aside or allowed to hang useless in the clothes closet. The Lafayette Club, realizing the need in a family in the community, made a complete outfit for a small child of discarded, but good garments."

Interesting exhibits of remodeled garments were shown at the County Achievement Day. The clothing displayed was stylish, attractive, and well made. The outstanding articles were children's coats made from adults' clothing. The clothing specialist, who judged these garments, was most enthusiastic over the excellent tailoring. Any child wearing one of these coats would present a good appearance.

The Riner Fair Association offered a prize for the best exhibit of a garment made from old material. The prize winning exhibit was a child's overcoat made from a pair of old trousers. Aside from the financial saving resulting from this project, it has been worthwhile in that the women of Montgomery County have learned that the much talked of depression does not mean that they and their children cannot present a neat, well dressed appearance. The group who attended the County Achievement Day was made up largely of well dressed, stylish women, whose appearance clearly showed they had a knowledge of color, design and other principles of correct dress. Only those who knew the inside of the story could know how much they had learned of the economics of clothing.

This story of the clothing project in Montgomery county would not be complete without telling of the work of the Tom's Creek 4-H club. This

club is made up of 13 girls. Like many others this year they had absolutely no money to spend for materials. Old clothing was given to these girls by club women in the county whose slogan this year was "Not a Useless Garment in a Club Member's Clothes Closet."

These girls set to work to make from these discarded garments outfits that a young girl could enjoy wearing, and they did it.

Completions in this club were 100% and every garment was made from old material.

#### SMITH

This county had only a part time worker until July 1, and no home demonstration work since then. Excellent work was done during that period.

Probably the outstanding work was with the 4-H club girls in the clothing project. This was carried on in six clubs with 157 girls.

Five of these clubs held community exhibits to which their mothers were invited. Garments made were displayed and judged. Games were enjoyed by young and old and refreshments served.

Following this a county rally was held.

The following demonstrations were given by teams from four clubs: "Beauty Through Cleanliness," "Selecting Material for a School Dress," "Selection of Shoes for a School Girl," and "Your Posture and Your Clothes."

Seventy girls took part in a style show wearing dresses they made as a club project, with shoes and accessories suitable for school. A committee of women from the woman's club of the county seat town assisted with the judging. They remarked that it was the best dressed group of school girls they had ever seen and that their selection of shoes was specially to be commended.

#### TAKESWELL

Room Improvement was chosen as the major project for the girls because of the need of improvement in comfort, healthful and attractive surroundings for girls of club age.

327 girls carried this project. Most of these girls were from very poor families, so but a limited number made improvements involving much expenditure of money. The chief value has been in inspiring the girls to better care of their homes and developing in them a conscientiousness of their surroundings and a desire to improve them. Their changed attitude and increased interest has been gratifying. Improvements were made in 314 rooms.

#### WASHINGTON

This county has carried an unusually strong program of work. The outstanding accomplishments have been in Home Furnishing, which was chosen as the major project for both women and girls.

The first aim was to fit this project to existing conditions, for Washington county women, like many others, had but little money to spend. However, it is one of the Virginia counties rich in treasures

handed down from the past, and it was decided that special emphasis should be placed on reclaiming old furniture and restoring it to its former beauty. 640 women addressed themselves to this task. Attics, basements, woodsheds, etc. gave up treasures that had long been overlooked. Beautiful cherry, mahogany, walnut and maple were discovered under coats of paint of various hues. Mrs. Akers, of the Wyndale Club, carried off the palm in this particular field. Her home was thrown open to the club women on Achievement Day and more than twenty-five pieces of old furniture were on display, all of which she, herself, had refinished. The work looked like that of a professional too.

Mrs. Lyons, of the Glincsburg Club, did an outstanding piece of work in upholstery. A dozen or more sofas, love seats and chairs -- all heirlooms in Mrs. Lyons family -- have been beautifully upholstered with well selected materials. This work was all done without assistance except from members of the household. The lovely old pieces, all dressed up new, add greatly to the charm of her colonial home.

Various other improvements have been made in the homes of Washington County women. In all, more than 700 rooms have been made more attractive, and that with the purchase of only 41 new articles.

The 4-K club girls have improved 300 rooms with a small expenditure of funds.

Virginia Rosenbaum, of the Glade Springs club, has done an excellent piece of work. She has transferred the appearance of what was an unsightly old room by painting walls, woodwork and floor. She has furnished this room with old pieces of furniture -- most of which were unfit for use when she

commenced work. Among the furniture she has refinished are two walnut beds, a walnut dresser, bedside table and an old washstand converted into a desk.

Club girls in this county have made 818 articles of furnishings such as rugs, linens, etc.

One outstanding phase of work has been in improving storage facilities for clothing.

The feature which has the greatest appeal to their mothers is the improved care given the rooms.

#### WISCONSIN

This is one of the most highly industrialized counties in the state. It is in the coal section where, at this time, abject poverty is common.

Full time home demonstration work was started July 1, following the promotion work done by a part time agent. The following excerpt from the agent's report shows how the project work has been fitted to local needs:

"The program of work for Wisconsin County from July 1, until November 30, 1931 included food preservation as the major project, fall and winter gardens, seasonal topics and an intensive study of the county in order to build a program to best meet the needs of the county. Production and preservation of food appeared to be one way to help with the unemployment situation in the county. Reduction of work in the coal mines left many families with no income and others to live on less than a third of the usual

earning. Mining companies provided garden plots for many of these workers and either the companies or the Red Cross furnished seed for spring gardens. The season was especially favorable for gardens and fruit crops so there was a surplus of both. So the program was outlined to encourage and instruct people in providing for food this winter. The large number of neighborhood groups and the dense population of the county made it important for permanent organization for home demonstration work to be done with care in order to serve a massive number of people. An appreciation of the difference in the economical status of the industrial and farm homes, the role the woman plays in each and the different social demands of the two types of homes is essential in order to plan a future program for the county so a study of the county by the agent was to be made along with the project work."

"The agent gave two demonstrations in food preparation in each of six clubs. The demonstrations were "Lunches for School and Workers," and "Balanced Meals from Canned Products." Practically all the women in the mining plants fix lunches for the working men. This presented a real problem when the income was reduced about two thirds. Lunch for a family of five or six had to be planned for the amount ordinarily spent for the bucket lunch for the man. The agent interviewed several store managers, miners and miner's wives in order to plan substitute lunches for the expensive ones which had been used. Miner's lunches have to be adaptable to the container and the conditions under which they are eaten. A special bucket

is prepared for the lunch with an apartment for water for drinking and refilling a carbide lamp. The lunch is eaten hurriedly from the bucket resting on a lump of coal with coal on the hands. Small containers of canned fruits, meats, and vegetables are on the market which can be opened and eaten right in the mines. The agent worked out some suggestive menus which could be taken from the family meal where the foods were bought in larger quantities at less cost. Group discussion after the demonstration brought out many valuable suggestions. The school lunch demonstration was given along with the one for working men. Suggestions were mimeographed and distributed."

"The demonstration in "Balanced Meals from Canned Products," was centered around a Thanksgiving menu which a farm family could serve for twenty-five cents and that was economical for the industrial family. Jars of canned products required for the day were displayed at the meetings and copies of the suggestions distributed."

"Food preservation work was done in eight clubs. Three demonstrations were given. Canning of fruits and vegetables in July, jelly and preserve making in August, and soup mixture and non-acid vegetables in September."

"Some individual work was done in small neighborhoods. The agent stopped at the home of Mrs. T. O. King, Glsmorgan, one morning for a visit. Mrs. King picked some beans and tomatoes and called in two neighbors to help prepare them. The agent assisted in canning a few jars of each. She also noticed a collection of uncovered jam in crockery jars so she put

paraffin from her demonstration box on it. Late in the fall the agent went to Mrs. Kings again. She was taken to the pantry which contained almost three hundred jars of fruits and vegetables. Mrs. King said, "I have canned seven gallons of beans and ten gallons of tomatoes without losing a jar, and had never kept any before." She also said, "I have told several of the women in the plant how to can tomatoes."

"Three community leagues did some canning for the hot lunch project for undernourished in the schools. The Big Stone Gap league under the leadership of its President, Mrs. J. L. McCormick, had a committee to meet one day each week during September and can the surplus vegetables which were donated. The league canned forty eight one half gallon jars of soup and made six gallons of kraut. The agent gave a demonstration at the first meeting. County suggestions, recipes and food budget hints were used in the weekly newspaper articles during the canning season."

"Gardening for a fall and winter supply of greens was stressed in two communities. Seed for spinach and kale were distributed in one mining plant. Two garden meetings were held for giving instructions in planting winter greens. Thirty two people gave records of vegetables grown in spring and summer gardens grown from seed furnished by the Red Cross and distributed through the promotion agent. The growing season in Wise County is not more than four months so the gardens planted in the spring usually last until frost. Winter greens are the only practical thing for planting in the late fall. The mining town people are getting the garden "habit" as

a relief measure during low wages and part time work. One man said, "I hadn't planted a seed in thirty years till this year." That man had supported a wife and ten children on his earnings.

#### IV OUTLOOK

1. The increasing interest of Southwest Virginia women in home demonstration work, and the strengthening of the organization in the several counties, together with a better appreciation of the importance of woman's work to community and county progress on the part of the women offer the opportunity for the development of a fine program of work in 1932. Economic conditions in the district will make such work particularly valuable.

The outlook for county appropriations is not encouraging. The fact that the election of county officials came just at the time of the economic and agricultural depression is most unfortunate. Many of the new members of the boards of supervisors came into office pledged to tax reduction and their disposition seems to be to cut out county agencies not required by law. With the strong sentiment for the work among the women, it is hoped that the appropriations can be continued in all the old counties. Appropriations will be sought in Carroll and Grayson counties, and possibly in Smyth, but in no other new counties.

2. In looking forward to 1932, there are many valuable services that seem possible for home demonstration forces to render. A few of the important goals for the year are:

Continued support of the work in counties now organized.

Appropriations in two other counties.

41.

Adaptation of the program in all counties to meet the present economic situation.

Development of the marketing of small surpluses to the greatest extent possible.

Development of local leadership as far as possible.

Assistance for all agents in developing plans of work and distributing the work throughout the year.

Improvement of publicity in the district.

More careful and thoughtful planning of community programs of work.

3. The greatest need for organizational assistance is in Taswell County. Some help from the state office in working out this problem is needed.



VI. STATISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

Days in Field .....	181
Days in Office .....	115
Annual Leave .....	8
Sick Leave .....	1
Meetings Extension Committee Attended .....	49
Attendance .....	1,689
Other Meetings Attended .....	89
Attendance .....	24,424
Letters Written .....	647
Circular Letters Prepared .....	1
Member Bulletins Sent Out .....	2
Demonstrations given .....	3
Fairs Judged .....	4
4-H Club Exhibits Judged .....	4
Boards of Supervisors Mt. .....	8
Circle Clubs Visited .....	7
Women's Clubs Visited .....	18
Miles Traveled .....	Auto 13,034
	Rail <u>8,071</u> 20,105

## Visits to Organized Counties:

Blad	5	Montgomery	12
Bushanan	9	Smith	14
Dickenson	3	Tanwell	15
Carroll	5	Wise	10
Grayson	4	Washington	18
Lee	7		

## Visits to Unorganized Counties:

Pulaski	3
Scott	2

## Visits to Counties in Other Districts:

Campbell	1
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## VII.

Progress has been made in securing club rooms or houses in a number of communities.

CARROLL - A house has been secured, but has not yet been opened.

MINNOCOMBY - A Grange hall is being used as a center in one community.

WISN - A club room has been secured for one 4-H Club, but has not yet been furnished and put into use.

WASHINGTON - The women of this county have been especially successful in establishing club rooms which are really community centers. Five home demonstration groups have such club rooms. One 4-H Club in this county has established a club room.