

Meeting of Supervisory Agents in Atlanta Georgia, February 3-7, 1941

A conference of agents who supervise Negro farm and home agents doing extension work under the United States Department of Agriculture was held in Atlanta, Georgia, February 3-7, inclusive. Agents from the fifteen states having such workers were present, not every state, however, sent home agents. District home demonstration agents from Georgia, Texas, Alabama, and Virginia attended. In addition there was a FSA home supervisor from Florida. Most of the extension directors and several of the state home agents from the states involved were present at some time during the conference. Washington officials included Director W. L. Wilson, Assistant Director Reuben Brigham, Field Agents J. B. Pierce, and T. M. Campbell. Dr. Louise Stanley, several members of the AAA, and of the National Nutrition Committee were in attendance. Other agencies represented were Smith-Hughes workers and practical farmers who related their experiences with the AAA program.

Major discussions emphasized the cotton adjustment program and nutritional needs.

Every effort was made to cooperate with other agencies, including the home economics teachers of Virginia, the Educational Extension Division of the Virginia State College, and the local Red Cross chapter.

Conferences with State and Federal Officials

Most helpful conferences were held with the Assistant Directors of Extension Service in Virginia, the State Girls' Club Agent, the State Food Specialist, the Field Agent of the U. S. D. A., the two district farm agents, and the District Home Agent for North Carolina.

Mrs. L. R. Daly of the OPA and Mrs. Jane S. Williams, U. S. D. A. nutritionist, were visitors to the office for conferences. The latter was present on one day during our farm and home agents' annual conference. Contacts were also maintained with the Farm Security Home Management supervisors.

Work with Home Agents

In addition to the work mentioned above visits were made to the home agents singly and in groups for help with organizational problems, visits to clubs, and demonstrations to assist with Rally Day, Achievement Day, and Health Day programs and exhibits. County boards of supervisors were met to secure local aid for agents' salaries.

This entire report is presented with the hope that it will serve to tell of the outstanding things done by the Extension agents whose work is reviewed and of the efforts of leaders and club members to do their part in National Defense during the year 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

*D. A. Zuker*

District Agent

November 30, 1941

the Jeanes Teachers worked with the schools until their short terms ended and taught the women and girls to sew, cook, and can during the late spring and summer months.

#### County Advisory Boards

Two visits were made to the Dinwiddie Advisory Board to help with home-making problems. One visit was made to the Buckingham County Advisory Board to discuss problems in connection with the coming of the State Advisory Board to that county.

#### Nutrition and Health Survey

The two farm agents' counties chosen for this work were Brunswick and Powhatan. Visits were made to rural homes and the families quizzed about their eating and health habits. Very ready responses were given to the questions asked, and most of the families interviewed seemed willing to cooperate with the program for production of more of the things needed for family maintenance. Many of the men and older boys were working away from home at sawmills, on highways, or in defense areas; therefore, a large per cent of the cash which came in was being used to buy food, much of which could have been produced at home. Extension influence was clearly seen in many instances. It was, also, just as clearly seen that one agent in a county is necessarily handicapped when he is required to work for better practices on the farm and in the home.

Let it be said to the credit of all the Virginia farm agents that they have not neglected such phases of work as home gardens, home poultry flocks, family cows, family hogs, installing pumps or complete water systems in homes, yard beautification, and the improvement of sanitary conditions about the home. Through help from the District Home Agent leaders in many communities have been trained to teach the canning work and, thus, prevent the neglect of the pantry.

The meeting called by the local county farm agent in Suffolk on the tenth of April had a two-fold aim; namely, to emphasize food production and conservation for 1941 and to receive funds raised in the several magisterial districts for expenses incurred by the County Advisory Board when the canning center was improved. It was a very spirited meeting which makes it seem that Mr. Reid, the county agent, is doing a good job for National Defense and that he did not begin this type of work since the emergency arose. This has been his line of work all through the past years of Extension Service.

#### Other Activities

In addition to the foods work already reported the following nutrition conferences were attended: the State Nutrition Committee and Virginia Home Economics Association at Roanoke in February; meeting of Negro home agents in April, a regional nutrition meeting in Richmond in July, and a regional nutrition meeting held by the Negro Organization Society at Blackstone in April. The usual visit was made to Hampton Institute to appear before the senior home economics class where students and teacher seemed most anxious to know what they could do to improve health conditions through foods.

The women of Powhatan, Henric, and Chesterfield counties in particular have made good use of information imparted by our State Food Specialist from time to time and passed on through the district home agent. Their pantry displays, in spite of the dry season, were very good in quality, quantity, and variety. Time was taken to point out good and bad features of the exhibits. This requires a much longer time but seems to be a very good time to bring help to these women.

#### 4-H Club Rally and Achievement Days

Assistance was given with rally days in Powhatan, Henric, and Chesterfield. Local clubs made their reports, put on method demonstrations, dress revues, and were judged according to points made. In rendering decisions it was carefully pointed out just what was counted as good and what was not considered good for a 4-H boy or girl.

The Achievement Day mentioned was observed in Amelia County and deserves to be rated as unusually good. Assistance was given with the judging, with the singing, and with the games.

#### Mattress-Making Program

Assistance was given with the training of the mattress-making leaders in Henric County. Conferences were held with the agent and one leader in Surry and with the agents in Powhatan and Isle of Wight. Dinwiddie was assisted, also, in planning for this work.

#### Cotton Stem Plan Meetings

Two of these meetings were attended, one in Necklensburg and the other in Henric.

#### Checking of Community Improvement Work

The District Home Agent worked with the agents in rechecking special community improvement work done in Dinwiddie, Surry, King and Queen, and Henric counties.

#### Special Work in Henric County

The first three days in June were spent in assisting with the making of photographs by officials, Mr. G. W. Ackerman and Miss C. L. Bailey, from the United States Department of Agriculture under the direction of Field Agent J. B. Pierce and County Agent H. P. Reid. Mr. Ackerman and Miss Bailey photographed and interviewed the families chosen for outstanding improvement in their homes and on their farms in the Luzzis Community.

#### The Gloucester Visits

Two days, one in March and one in June, were spent in Gloucester with the Homemakers' Clubs. The March meeting was a planning meeting. In June the regional meeting embraced clubs from the counties of Mathews, King and Queen, and Gloucester. These clubs were established during the years when

## District Home Agent's Narrative Report

1941

The district agent's work for the year was intended to strengthen the work of the home agents in every way possible. To accomplish this end group meetings were held from time to time throughout the year for discussions of seasonal problems, as well as of the long time projects which were being carried. In certain counties special work was under way and demanded extra attention, as in Halifax where several visits were made in connection with an older youth project. One such meeting is described.

The conference to consider plans for aid to older youth in Halifax County, called by Assistant Director C. A. Montgomery, met at the Halifax Training School, December, 11, 1940. Present were Mr. Montgomery, Field Agent J. B. Pierce, Miss Hallie L. Hughes, state girls' club agent, Mr. Paul Rose, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Miss Martha Craighton, C. L. Hall, W. M. Pierce, County Home Agents E. E. Jennings, and W. C. Walker, Superintendent Roderick Lacy, and four vocational teachers. Reports were given of surveys made in three communities regarding the needs and wants of the young persons in those localities. The committee was continued and asked to go forward with White Oak Community as it seemed to offer the best prospects.

The outcome of this cooperative effort was the establishment of an NYA training center in the White Oak Community Extension Service cooperated with the other agencies in the setting up of this center.

Due to the loss by resignation of two of the home agents changes in personnel occurred in three counties. These changes caused the upsets usual under similar conditions.

Since only one county in Virginia has both a farm and a home agent the district home agent spends a large portion of her time in giving assistance to women and girls in farm agents' counties. During this year forty-two such visits were made. In addition to these visits many conferences were held in the office with farm agents who wished help with problems pertaining to the home.

### Work Done in Farm Agents' Counties

#### County Farmers' Conferences

Assistance was given with one-day farmers' conferences in farm agents' counties as follows: Brunswick, Buckingham, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Greenville, Hanover, and Powhatan. The foods part of the live-at-home program was emphasized in every case, though the necessity for an ample supply of safe water for the home was never forgotten.

#### County Fairs

Judging was done at the fairs in Hencklenburg, Powhatan, Henrico, Hanover, and Chesterfield counties. The judging is always made an opportunity for helping the women with problems connected with the articles exhibited.

farm living. So with our National Defense weapon we have fought a good fight in Halifax County in getting more gardens, more cows, eggs, and poultry products available to more farm families in 1941 than in any preceding year."

X. Program for 1942

Food for National Defense will lead the 1942 program. This will be accomplished through more and better gardens, better care of the family cow, poultry flock, and hogs. The selection and preparation of foods will be used to acquaint people with correct methods of serving new vegetables or vegetables which they have said that they do not like. Home demonstration clubs will undertake to make lunches more wholesome and attractive. Home buying, home improvement, home and community recreation will form a part of each program.

It is recognized that the agents will not be able to do all the needed work, therefore, volunteer leaders will be trained and used as in former years. Every effort will be made to reach a larger number of people and to cooperate with all Federal, state, county, or social agencies at work in the several counties.

the Virginia Clubs at the Chicago Negro Exposition in 1940 and received so much favorable comment for the fine way in which they presented their demonstration in foods for the farm family. In November of the same year Addie repeated the demonstration before a meeting of the Negro Organisation Society. This demonstration so impressed an official of Hampton Institute who witnessed it that he suggested that it would be possible for her to receive financial consideration as a student at Hampton if her scholastic record was satisfactory.

#### Pittsylvania County

"A former 4-H Club secretary who was twice a delegate to the State 4-H Short Course and who for three years won prizes in the State Fair exhibits is now a junior in home economics at Virginia State College and is making good. She was inspired to attend this college when she came here for the State Short Course. This was four years before she finished her high-school work. This girl spends her spare time working in the office of the dean of women. During the summer months she is active in county 4-H Club and older youth work."

#### IX. Progress Report

It would be a very fine thing if what happened this year to one man in Pittsylvania had been more general. That county report gives the following experience.

#### Pittsylvania County

"With increased emphasis on the Live-at-Home Program there was an increase in food and feed production. Prices for farm products were good, and this made more money available for the payment of debts. A farmer in Taylorsville Community made a payment of \$800 on an old debt which was made during World War I and paid \$120, balance due on a pair of mules purchased through the FSA. The man explained as follows: 'The increased yield of corn, the amount of canning done, and other results of cooperating with the AAA and the home demonstration program have been directly responsible for my being able to stage a come-back'."

Some of the experiences of this community club member were shared by others in each of the counties. The general goal for this year was the production of sufficient food and feed for the farmers' families and livestock, the improvement of the farm home, and to assist the family with their clothing, health, and recreation problems. Although every report shows a certain amount of progress, nobody feels satisfied. Everybody plans to go in for better work next year.

#### Halifax County

"The impact of war abroad and the National Defense program served as boosters for our job, as perhaps nothing else could have done. 'Make America Strong by Making Americans Stronger', naturally places major emphasis on the adequate consumption of foods. Adequate consumption depends on the production of sufficient vegetables, poultry, and dairy products for

### Bedford County

"Vera Thompson is eighteen years old. She lives with her grandfather and has been keeping house and caring for her younger brother and sister for four years. She is very active in her club work and puts into practice in her home the things she learns in her club meetings. Her desire is to complete her work at the county training school. At first she felt that she could not do this, but after careful planning of her home duties, she found that she would be able to walk the two and one half miles each morning and get the school bus. This is her third year and she feels quite certain of graduating next year. Vera took advantage of the cotton mattress project and made two mattresses which were badly needed."

### Work with Older Youth

The Hanover report states that a group of young women in the Wickham Community outgrew the A-H Club but did not wish to attend the adult club; though they wanted to continue to improve themselves and to enjoy some form of wholesome recreation. This group was organized into an older youth club in October.

### Louisa County

Work with older youth in the county was done largely on the individual basis. A county chairman appointed by the County Advisory Board continued to serve as a connecting link between youth and adults. Young people contributed to National Defense through making better planned home gardens, giving more thought to what they ate, and to better habits in preparing and meals. The 1941 older youth program emphasized better foods habits for health, better grooming and selection of clothing in relation to health, and continuance in school or the forming of study groups in the county.

In developing the subject "Clothing in Relation to Health", cleaning methods, selection of clothing, and buying suggestions were given individually and in groups. What to look for in buying shirts for boys and men was demonstrated from information received by reading the press releases, "The Market Basket".

"John Thomasson, an out-of-school youth, worked on the home farm and in public work in his community. He succeeded in getting into a state agricultural college through a one hundred dollar scholarship award and an NYA job at the college."

"Two girls, Marguerite Thurston and Eva Winston, have completed the home-making course at the Aberdeen Garden Project, Hampton, Virginia. Both young people are now working towards entering a school of nursing and a home economics training course. Two other girls, Addie Perkins and Jessamine Crawford, completed the home town county high school work. Both entered in September, 1941 the school of Home Economics, Hampton Institute, under the work-study plan. These girls were unable to be in the school without this aid. They have done leadership work in the county and state through extension activities."

Marguerite Thurston and Addie Perkins, two of the Louisa County girls mentioned above, will be remembered as the two A-H girls who represented

Two rolls of paper were bought to cover the walls. The window furnishings were green shades and extra curtains. The floor covering was a green congenious rug, which was selected for service and easy cleaning. The day bed needed a new cover, therefore, she bought five yards of material and covered it and the pillows. These improvements made the room look so much better that you would hardly have known that it was the same room. The improvements, not including the rug, amounted to \$3.50."

#### Halifax County

"For nearly three years Grace Dixon served as president of the Elk-horn 4-H Club and carried projects in clothing and room improvement. This year she selected canning, worked out the family budget and found that they needed 1289 quarts. She said that she realized that her mother needed her help and that she would make her best contribution to National Defense by home canning. They had no pressure cooker so Grace started out with the water bath and put up ninety-eight quarts of berries and sixty-two quarts of cherries. She borrowed the home agent's pressure cooker but could only keep it two days. That meant that the canning day was stretched far into the night to save the peas which she wanted to can. Grace's mother and sisters gathered and shelled the peas while she canned. During the two days they put up 102 pints of English peas. She canned corn, and culls from the poultry flock with a neighbor's pressure cooker. Grace said that when she made her count of canned goods on October 28, she was surprised to find that they had 1108 quarts of the various foods, though the budget was not accurately balanced. She had more vegetables, other than tomatoes, than their budget called for but not enough fruits and tomatoes."

"Grace's prizes won at the State and county fairs amounted to \$9.75."

#### Bedford County

"James Carter is fifteen years old. He is a member of a large family and is enrolled in the Forest 4-H club. This year his father is working away from home and James has taken over the management of the farm. He planted and harvested six acres of corn. He also grew one half acre of tomatoes which were used for the table and for canning. This boy planted the home garden and raised twenty varieties of vegetables, as well as watermelons and cantalopes. He sold thirty-five heads of cabbage and fifty watermelons for which he received the sum of \$12.50. He ploughed his neighbors gardens and received \$24 for his services. With this money he bought a suit of clothes, a hat, and a sweater. He is proudly wearing this outfit to the county training school, which he entered this year. James attended the State Short Course this summer and learned to make window screens. He has screened his home and has taught some of the neighbors how to make window screens. He is very dependable and takes as his motto 'Anything worth doing is worth doing well'."

#### Pittsylvania County

The Pittsylvania report tells of a 4-H girl whose family had no milk. This girl assisted a neighbor with her canning. For this part-time work she was able to earn fifteen quarts of soup mixture, ten quarts of string beans, and milk for herself and the rest of her family as part payment for her services.

quarts. The club was represented at the State 4-H Short Course, the Wild Live Conference, in each of the county 4-H Club council meetings, the county 4-H Club picnic, and the Achievement Day program. For a community project the club bought song books for the junior choir of the church. The club gave a program in three neighboring communities. Members of this club won four prizes at the State Fair."

#### Hanover County

"The Doswell club was organized in January with twenty-three members and has accomplished a great deal. They have held ten meetings with about 100 per cent attendance at each meeting. Home improvement was carried as a major project, but emphasis was placed on health and household duties. One delegate attended the State Short Course. Seven dresses were made and one dressing table from orange crates. Eleven girls reported that they no longer dreaded washing dishes; seven girls cleaned their own rooms; two cleaned and cared for living rooms; and six boys helped to care for family vegetable gardens. All club members helped to beautify their yards by weeding the lawn and planting flowers."

#### King William

"The Manquin 4-H Club, which has a membership of twelve girls and ten boys, worked hard to become the best club in the county. The group held monthly meetings with excellent attendance for the entire year. A record book was kept by each member. Projects were reported at the close of the club year. Eleven girls and eight boys completed their projects. This was the highest average for completing in any of the clubs. Expenses for two delegates—one boy and one girl—to the State Short Course at Virginia State College were paid by the club. Club members won two prizes on their exhibits at the State Fair."

#### Bedford County

"Poplar Springs club has an enrollment of twenty-seven members. During the winter months they meet by appointment, but in the summer they hold their meetings twice a month in the homes. Ten of these club members attend the county training school and during the summer months some of them work in the near-by canneries and earn money to buy their clothes. They take active parts in community and church work. Six of them sing on the church choir and one is the superintendent of the Sunday School. At club meetings they enter into the discussions and put on demonstrations. They help with home duties, work in the gardens, and do most of the canning." This year they raised enough money through entertainments to send one of their club members to the State 4-H Short Course. They were so pleased with the delegate's report that they have already begun to make plans to be represented at the Short Course again next year."

#### Outstanding Work of Individual

#### Amherst County

"Louise Davis, a member of the Union Hill club, took room improvement for her home project. With the money earned working on an NYA project she made a nice job of improving the appearance of the living room in her home."

Amherst County reported that club members made games for home and club use and that the parents enjoyed them about as well as the Juniors did.

The Louisa report mentioned the annual picnic which was held in June. Four Christmas parties were held by 4-H clubs; one summer social, and demonstrations of games to be used at club socials were given.

The Nelson County clubs sent sixty-five of their number on a bus trip to Camp Winona in Appomattox County in August.

#### Seventeenth Annual 4-H State Short Course

Delegates to the State Short Course, June 9-10, 1941, consisted of 4-H Club boys and girls, home and farm agents, club leaders, and three district agents. The theme for the Short Course was "The Four H Club Member's Place in National Defense". The attendance numbered 249. Club members were divided into groups according to age and given definite instructions in food preservation, handicraft, and livestock judging, and health and nutrition. Group discussions proved to be very helpful. The days were filled from morning devotions and flag raising until bed time. Song leaders directed the group in singing club songs each morning. Club boys made models of window screens to take home with them. A period for games was observed each afternoon. The group was taken on a sightseeing tour of the battlefields around Petersburg and to Camp Lee. The evening program consisted of group singing, method demonstrations, stories of projects, and playlets. The Hanover delegation presented an original playlet, "No Beating, No Sleeping", written by the home agent and based on the mattress program.

Field Agent J. B. Pierce spent the entire time with the State Short Course. With him was an educator from the Virgin Islands.

#### Wild Life Conference

The first Wild Life Conference was held at the Virginia State College, August 5-7, 1941 with an attendance of ninety-three persons. This meeting was made possible through the cooperation of the Federal Cartridge Corporation, State Conservation Service, and Extension Service. Subjects discussed were: Forestry and its Relationship to Conservation and Wild Life, Uses of Trees in Industry and Beautification.

The Pittsylvania report stated that some of the county club members had given some time to developing feeding areas for birds and to the building of bird homes as a result of this conference.

#### Outstanding Work of Clubs

##### Pittsylvania County

"The Shockoe 4-H Club membership increased from fifteen to thirty-two members. Meetings were held monthly in the homes of club members with an average attendance of twenty members. The club selected food preservation as the major project and decided on a goal of one hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables a member. Owing to the dry season they only put up 306

## Community Exhibits

### Bedford County

"Community exhibits of canning, home improvement, and clothing were planned and held in three communities. The object of the exhibits was to show correct arrangements of exhibits and to give club members the opportunity of judging them."

### Recreation in the Home

#### Bedford County

"Parents no longer think of the playing of games as being harmful; rather, they have found that one way to keep their children happy is to give them more leisure time to spend in good wholesome play in the homes. Games to suit all ages are found in almost every home in the county."

#### Hanover County

"Club members are responsible for many evenings of enjoyment in the homes, because of the many games and songs taught and led by them."

"Games and songs learned in 4-H Club meetings and leaders' meetings are heard at many community gatherings. Sometimes only three or four families get together in a community just to sing, play, and have a good time."

#### Pittsylvania County

"There was an increase in the number of club members who gave birthday and holiday parties in their homes at which time the entire family joined in an evening of enjoyment."

### Community Recreation

"In most communities ball games and croquet are played on Saturday afternoons. Community parties and picnics are also held. In some communities quartets and choruses are found and community sings are given."

#### Pittsylvania County

"Club members and their friends held game socials, played baseball, soft ball, had community sings, and movies and gave short plays during 1941."

#### King William County

Recreational activities were planned for every meeting of the 4-H clubs, not only for diversion, but for the developing of fair play, honesty, and leadership. All clubs planned and carried out socials during the summer. Games were played, contests held, and refreshments served. Parents and friends were invited to the socials."

work included personal cleanliness, improvement in work clothes, posture, and food habits. With stress put on health and defense it was interesting to note that fifty-one children improved their lunches and that thirty-five learned to like new foods. Some learned to like as many as three different kinds. Eating new dishes in school lunches and scoring themselves on foods habits account for some of the changes in better food habits."

"Home health included screening, sanitary water supply, clean home grounds, and sanitary disposal of garbage. The clothing program was linked with personal cleanliness, work clothes, and posture. There were improvements noted among members in all these. When the word posture was used every one automatically drew himself up. Some improvement of health caused screening to be done at least partially in fifteen homes. Grounds were cleaned about the barn and garbage disposed of properly."

#### Bedford County

"There are no organized health clubs in the county, but all A-H Club members are following the health rules of cleanliness, drinking plenty of water, daily eliminations, bathing often, getting plenty of sleep, and taking proper exercise. With the correct diets, which they have been studying this year, and health precautions the health standards are being raised. One hundred boys and girls kept food-habit scores for a month. Seventy-eight of them reported a gain in weight."

"On June 22, 1941 a health program was rendered. Three ministers represented the church; home demonstration and A-H Club members, the home; and teachers and school children, the school. The program included demonstrations, health playlets, songs, games, and short talks."

#### 2. (3) Community Projects

Club members are taught that they owe a debt to the community and that they are expected to assist in making their community a better looking place in which to live. To accomplish this in one county they helped to beautify school yards, church yards, and to purchase equipment for schools and song books for a church.

#### Halifax County

"When planning the year's work consideration was given to the fact that many community homes and most of the schools have gone farther toward improving the health situation than the churches have. The drinking system and toilet facilities at the churches were of such that every person was exposed to whatever infection might be present. To meet this great need in their communities nine clubs selected the job of buying drinking fountains. Two other clubs selected the job of keeping the toilets cleaner. The eleven club presidents and their leaders were able to get the pastor of each church to give one Sunday night service to this cause. The service consisted of a sermon or short talk on community sanitation by the community teacher, Jeanes teacher, or farm or home agent. This movement resulted in the installation of a seven-gallon drinking fountain and one thousand paper cups in each of four churches, and the building of one sanitary toilet. Six other communities have made a good start toward their aim."

and two leaders bought fish boxes at ten cents each, closed up the open sides, and had a carpenter saw a round opening in the top of the box. This opening was cut to fit the medium size wash basin, which was nailed securely to the edge of the opening. The bottom was then cut out of the basin in such a way as to form a funnel shaped hole in the top of the box. Handles could be fastened to each end to lift it up or the front side could be hinged. The garbage can was placed inside the cabinet directly under the opening. The stool on which the pail rested had rollers attached. This made it very easy to be moved without spattering the cabinet and floor. A top was made to fit smoothly over the top to prevent the entrance of flies and other household pests. The nineteen housewives in whose homes these cabinets were installed are thrilled with the idea. Three women have painted their cabinets.

## 2. Health Work

Every county reported work done towards improving health conditions among L-N Club members. The Foods-Habits score was discussed and worked on.

### Halifax County

#### "Rows for Defense"

In Halifax, as in all other counties, there was a need for more milk, more green and yellow vegetables, and more tomatoes. Club members also needed more whole grain cereals. After such discussion L-N Club members voluntarily agreed to grow three rows of vegetables each, principally green and yellow ones; though others were grown in some gardens. This amount was so small that each girl felt that she could do it. Every one planted turnip salad, kale, cabbage, rape, mustard, carrots, squash, sweet potatoes, or collards in the three rows. At each club meeting members had to answer the question: "What have you planted in your rows for defense?" The answers were surprisingly definite as to the number of hills of the various vegetables they had started. Reports continued but the members growing crops decreased as the year wore away. At the end of November, however, thirty-two club members still had greens in their rows for defense. Each group that carried this project had a demonstration showing proper methods of cooking greens.

### Amherst County

"The health "H" is constantly held before the L-N Club members of Amherst County. Coolwell Community won the silver loving cup at the annual Health Day program for having the highest number of five-point children in school. Eighty-five dollars was raised towards a dental clinic. All children of school age had corrections made free of charge. The Union Hill L-N Club fitted up a medicine cabinet for their school room. The money was raised by the club to buy the cabinet and first aid supplies."

### Louisa County

"The health work was planned around individual improvement and home improvement for better health and sanitation. Members decided what improvements they would work towards this year. There was an increase in the number of five pointers. These amounted to sixty-seven. Individual health

### Bedford County

"Each of the three hundred and two 4-H Club members, who are enrolled in organized clubs, selected some home task for which he or she would be responsible. Some of the tasks selected were: keeping the wood box filled with stove length wood, keeping the wood pile orderly, bringing water from the spring, feeding pigs, cows, horses, and chickens, washing dishes, house cleaning, preparing and serving breakfasts, packing school lunches, collecting eggs, helping with laundry work, and caring for small children in the family. Through discussions and demonstrations these club members have learned to do these tasks in a more efficient way and develop better attitudes towards the daily tasks that they are sharing in their homes."

### Pittsylvania County

Ten members in each club kept records of the activities representing their home responsibilities. The most outstanding result of this program was the feeling of shared responsibility for the operation of the home. Kitchen necessities such as equipment made by club members and articles purchased from five and ten cents stores added much to the pleasure which the young people experienced in taking over the chores of the home.

### Hanover County

Demonstrations were given in bed making, dish washing, and the use and advantages of cleaning equipment. Mothers are reporting that the work at home is running more smoothly and that many of the daily duties seem no longer dull and uninteresting.

### Louisa County

"Make dish washing interesting" was introduced by washing club members' lunch boxes, spoons, drinking cups, and glasses and imagining that they were home tableware. When clubs were served refreshments the hostess obliged the club by preparing plenty hot water. 4-H Club members then had the assistance of club leaders or home agent in putting in a dish-washing demonstration. The needed utensils were usually provided by the agent in order to teach the advantage of simple inexpensive equipment."

### Halifax County

Farm kitchens in many instances are eye sores, therefore, when twenty-seven girls registered as wanting to do something about their kitchens it appeared to be just the time to strike for better and more tidy kitchens. The 30 girls represented three different clubs. They began with the garbage as being a health menace because it drew flies. There was some type of garbage pail in every kitchen. Cats, dogs, and small children had free access to these uncovered pails.

A model cabinet was made to conceal the pail. This cabinet was made of wood and cost fifty-seven cents. When club members saw it in operation at meetings every one was eager to make one. As a result nineteen girls and

not spearing bread with a fork. Members stated they would continue to practice their good manners so that they would not have to wavy in the presence of company or any one else."

"Personal accounts were kept by 132 club members. These records were not kept as accurately as the agent would have liked, but club members did get some idea as to how much money was spent on their clothing, school supplies, and on candy, cold drinks, and other things."

#### Bedford County

"Each club member pledges to complete the project work as planned, to select and be responsible for some definite home task, and to take a part in club meetings and other club activities. They must also keep a 4-H Club book, which should contain the following:

- Personal accounts for the year
- Food habit score for one month
- Monthly records
- Project instructions
- 4-H Club letter

Club meetings are held once a month in the home."

#### Halifax County

"In as much as 4-H girls of today are homemakers of tomorrow, the ability to plan, prepare, and judge for improved standards in foods and nutrition can not be over emphasized. 4-H Club leaders and the 413 club members agreed to work together toward making better breads for family use. To attain this end they planned to give more attention to exact measurements of ingredients, to study literature on bread variations, to observe demonstrations on bread making, to give club and county bread-making demonstrations, and to make bread daily in the home for at least two weeks."

"During club meetings 326 girls witnessed thirty-four yeast bread demonstrations, thirty-four biscuit demonstrations and thirty-four demonstrations of the making of corn breads. There were 120 demonstrations in all given. The demonstrations were given by seventeen club leaders and 136 club girls. Besides improving the type of breads served in the club members' homes, ninety-eight non-member families were reached through better bread discussions and demonstrations."

"At the county fair eleven clubs entered the yeast breads and biscuit contest. Clarkton Club won first place; Sikhorn, second; and Headville, honorable mention."

#### Home Responsibilities

All reports are agreed upon the proposition that requiring club members to assume their share of home responsibility is a very fine thing for the young people, as well as for the rest of the family. The following reports will give an idea of what club members obligate themselves to do. They must report on these obligations at each club meeting.

1940 this family moved into their own home. A kitchen, dining room, pantry, and back porch were added, and the inside of the house was painted. A barn, sanitary toilet, poultry house, and hog pen have been built. The lawn has been graded and grass seed sown. Flowers have been arranged in borders and poles have been set for wiring the house."

"From the sales of milk, butter, eggs, and tomatoes she reported having earned \$55.20 and from horse nursing, the sum of \$45.25. This money was used to purchase a dining room suit, window shades, curtains, and a rug for the home."

"The family is very happy and, so far, all payments on the home have been met."

#### Pittsylvania County

"Members of one of our clubs faced the problem of canning meat yet had no pressure cooker. They furnished chickens which were sold cooperatively and bought a pressure cooker for \$14.80. Ten members attended the demonstration on the use and care of the cooker. At this meeting one club member's home was chosen as a permanent place for keeping the cooker. These members volunteered to assist in teaching other club women how to use it. The cooker was in use on an average of two days per week during the canning season by twenty-three women. One club member attributes her success in winning a prize at the Danville Fair to the services of the pressure cooker."

#### 2. (1) L-M Club Work

Home agents spent a little more than forty-four per cent (938 days) of this year's work with L-M Club members and older youth. The following story gives an idea of some of the activities undertaken in one county.

#### King William

"Foods and nutrition work was conducted as the project work in the L-M clubs. The activities were organized around learning what composes adequate meals and planning such for the family. All club members kept the food habits score. In checking the scores it was found that the majority of the members who did not drink milk came from homes where there was no cow. The making of cocoa was demonstrated in club meetings. Even the members who stated that they did not like milk thought that the cocoa was grand. As a part of their club work members made small posters showing a breakfast for the starting point in the day's adequate meal. Pictures were cut from magazines to show the different foods served for breakfast. Four different breakfast menus were planned by club members."

"Good manners at the table were discussed and demonstrated as a part of the program. Mimeographed sheets were given club members. On these they checked the habits they needed to improve. Some of the habits members reported improving were not resting the elbows on the table during the meal, not reaching across another person, chewing with the mouth closed, and

to furnish food for the family and there was no cow to supply milk for the growing family of children."

"Now that a kind friend has come to their assistance they are on the road to a well-rounded life by following a live-at-home program. From the clay in the yard, bricks have been made and tested to see that they are strong and durable. A house and barn have almost been completed out of these bricks. The clay had some other substance mixed with it and the bricks are about twice the size of regular bricks. The children, large and small, help to get this clay from the hole in the yard. After it is mixed to the proper consistency the bricks are molded and put in the sun to dry. The house has a back porch, pantry, kitchen, living room, and four bedrooms. A pump and sink with cabinets are in the kitchen. A horse has been purchased to work the small farm and garden which is wired in to protect it from the chickens and animals. This garden has been furnishing the family with vegetables all summer and fall. This winter they will get collards, turnip greens, and spinach. We find there, also, raspberries and strawberries to help supply the needed fruit."

"Mrs. Johnson had planned to can 800 quarts of fruits and vegetables. She has canned 415 quarts of vegetables, mostly from her garden, and 207 quarts of fruit. They have three hogs to be killed in December and a cow to furnish milk for the family. The poultry flock has been increased."

"There are three 4-H Club members in this family. They have helped to can, work the flowers, feed, and keep poultry watered, clean the yard, work the garden, and cut the wood."

"The agent assisted them in club meetings and made home visits to give instructions in the use of the pressure cooker, canning of vegetables, garden suggestions, and plans for the equipment to go in the kitchen."

"Mrs. Johnson said, "I am sure we will be able to move in the house by Christmas. We shall be so happy because the old house is so open and we never could keep it warm. We are going to carry out your instructions for fixing up the house. The girls and I are going to keep it just right, as now we shall have enough room for everybody and everything. The pressure cooker was such a help. It didn't take long to can these things, and they are keeping very well. Whenever anyone comes to see the house I always show my canning, as I am very proud of it.'"

#### Bedford County

"One club member said one of the things she wanted most in life was to own her home. She was very much discouraged year before last when her application for a Farm Security loan was turned down, because her husband was physically unfit to make a living on the farm. However, she was not willing to give up. She talked the matter over with her son and four daughters and they pledged to help with the payments on the farm she selected. There was a house on this farm but it was in a very bad run-down condition and had to be remodeled before they could move in. A carpenter, her husband, and a neighbor soon made it livable. In December of

income, so I decided to try raising pigs for sale. During 1941 my brood sow farrowed twenty-six pigs. From the February litter one sow was turned out, which on October 31 farrowed eight pigs, two of which were kept for family consumption. Thirty-two were sold for \$5 each, making a total of \$160. The money cleared through this project was used for fire insurance, taxes, and other expenses."

#### Pittsylvania County

"Mrs. Lelia Dickerson, president of Shields Home Demonstration Club, remodeled her kitchen from the sales of fifty chickens and her share in the tobacco crop, which amounted to \$75. The old kitchen was made more convenient by raising the ceiling. Storage space was improved and a health unit set up in one section of the kitchen. The floor was also improved."

#### Manover County

"Mrs. Virginia Boone of Ellerson, Virginia, tells this story of her accomplishments for the year. 'I have kept very busy doing routine work as a homemaker with a little garden and poultry work on the side. Because there are just two of us, my daughter and I have to do many things to take me out of the house. I run a hand laundry at home to bring in some cash to help take care of the family. There are seasons when I secure other cash. Last Christmas I made ten fruit cakes (not furnishing materials) for \$20. People are engaging me now to make cakes in December. That is the way I make my money to do my Christmas shopping. My kitchen flue was in very bad condition, so a new one was built and the roof covered. From my garden that my daughter and I worked, we canned 127 quarts of vegetables, even though the season was very dry. I canned and preserved 95 quarts of fruit."

"My daughter and I selected a color scheme for the dining room and hung the paper ourselves. We did not buy any border with the paper, but used some of the side paper for a border by cutting it into scallops. This gave a cheap and very attractive border."

"I attended the leader-training meeting in January and received instructions for filling out applications for mattresses. I filled out sixteen such applications from my community and made six trine up to the center to help different families. I also made a mattress for myself."

"I have had time to do a little sewing for the household and family. Along with this I have made four pairs of sheets of white bags, two pairs of pillow cases, one quilt, two scarfs, ten dresses, and two slips."

#### Agent Assists Family Which Is Working to Reestablish Itself

#### Manover County

"Mr. and Mrs. Houston Johnson and eight children are putting forth a strenuous effort to reestablish themselves. The old house in which they are living is too small for the large family, and it is in a very dilapidated condition with window panes out, window sashes broken, porches falling down, and boards off the sides of the house. The garden was not sufficient

Major and minor projects were followed with the following results:

1. Three kitchens had sinks and cabinets installed.
2. One kitchen had a change made in window arrangement to let in more light and allow for placing of sink.
3. One bathroom was installed.
4. Twelve chair bottoms were replaced.
5. Two kitchen walls were painted and two bedroom walls papered.
6. Articles purchased consisted of one Frigidaire, two stoves, and two electric washing machines.
7. One linoleum rug and two living room rugs were purchased.
8. Two porches were repaired.
9. Twelve homes had yards beautified by adding flowers and making a better arrangement of the shrubbery.
10. Four pairs of draperies were made.
11. Nine pairs of sheets, 13 pairs of pillow cases, 27 towels, 13 dresses, and 7 aprons were made."

#### Bedford County

"The Bedford Home Demonstration Club has an enrollment of thirty-two members. They open their meetings with a theme song and close with a parting chant selected by one of the club members. They meet regularly once a month in the homes of the members. These members have been very much interested in studying and in putting into practice their major project-- foods and nutrition. They are striving to do their bit to Make America Stronger by Making Americans Stronger."

"In each of the eleven meetings held this year some phase of the following subjects was discussed: foods we should eat every day; cultivation, preparation, preservation of foods, milk, eggs, greens, apples, potatoes, and breads. Demonstrations in new ways of serving these foods were given by club members. To stimulate interest in the meetings club members were asked to bring in household hints or kitchen tips."

"At the beginning of the year this club subscribed to the "Good Housekeeping Magazine". This magazine is sent to the president, who passes it to some one else when she has read it. This continues until each member has had an opportunity to see the magazine. Reports are made in club meeting on interesting articles read. The club donated \$3 to the British Relief Fund and \$5 to the county recreation center. The club also sent delegates to the annual State Farmers' Conference and gave the agent a birthday party. Two porch sets and a Frigidaire were purchased. One home installed a bathroom and another hung new awnings."

#### 5. (b) Outstanding Work of Individual

#### Annebet County

"In an effort to help herself and to help others in the production of more meat for family consumption, Mrs. Virginia Abbott of Bolling Hill Community said, 'I was anxious to do something to help with the family

"Danville Fair officials expressed themselves as being pleased with results due to the splendid contribution that our Pittsylvania Extension Work made to the fair. One hundred twenty-six club members sent 300 entries and were awarded thirty-three prizes."

#### The Virginia State Fair

Every county represented sent creditable exhibits to the State Fair held in Richmond, September 22-27. The exhibit building was visited by hundreds of persons. Many of these visitors come year after year and express much interest in the work, particularly if they come from a county in which there is an extension agent. Great interest was shown in the handwork. Some of the rugs, crocheted and knitted bedspreads, luncheon sets and dresses made from bags for small girls, and 4-H Club Record Books were among the articles in this class which were admired most. A visitor from Iowa, who stopped to inspect club books, said that she was particularly interested because she had been a 4-H Club leader for fifteen years, had two girls in 4-H club work, and was very glad to see what other club girls were doing. Canned vegetables and meats drew far more attention this year than canned fruits, preserves, and jellies. The emergency meal exhibits and soup mixtures drew much attention because of the short time required to get ready to serve.

#### d. Outstanding Work of Club

##### Hanover County

"Elmont Home Demonstration Club has done the most outstanding work in the county. This club made their club program in December and set forth the following goals:

1. To follow major and minor project for county
2. To hold meetings
3. To take part in mattress program
4. To make and use a canning budget
5. To send three delegates to the State Farmers' Conference
6. To have leaders give at least two demonstrations
7. To have a year-round garden
8. To have a "husbands' night" party

The following things were accomplished:

1. Twelve meetings were held.
2. Two families who were eligible made mattresses.
3. Ten of the twelve club members made and used canning budgets. (The entire club canned 2175 quarts of fruits and vegetables.)
4. Each family planned a year-round garden, even though most gardens have only a good turnip patch and a few collards now.
5. Three delegates attended the State Farmers' Conference. One delegate attended the State Advisory Board meeting in Buckingham County, September 2-7, 1941.
6. Four demonstrations were given by leaders.
7. The "husbands' night" party was held.

### County Tours

One of the special goals for 1941 was to encourage tours to see successful demonstrations. Reports for the year show that thirteen such tours were conducted. It is only fair to say that the gardens visited would have presented a better appearance if there had been more rain.

### Louisa County

"The Bells Cross Roads Community Club planned to offer fourteen small prizes to be used as stimuli for purchasing more garden seeds. The money had been won by the community for the work done in the 1939 State Community Contest in the Live-at-Home Work. Eight dollars was available for this contest."

"In spite of the unusual drought prevailing, the tour as planned was held on September 30. Nine gardens were visited. Three Judges from different communities scored the gardens on vegetables and general conditions as to pest control and weeds. Goods earned during the summer were shown by most housewives. As many as fourteen varieties of vegetables were found in a single garden. Four of these vegetables were mature enough to be gathered for daily use. Most vegetables had not enough moisture to fill out, but the tour showed splendid efforts and good work accomplished. Prizes were divided into nine parts instead of fourteen as had been planned. These awards were made on the Achievement Day."

### King William County

"In Ramford Community a tour was made of the yards. Helpful suggestions were made to the homemakers by Mr. Perkins from Virginia State College. It was explained to the homemakers that all the improvements necessary could not be made at one time, but that they could plan their yards and each year work toward their plans. Thirteen homes were visited on the tour. The homemakers decided that the first step in improving their yards would be the removal of automobile tires and the different kinds of flowers that dotted the yards. It was explained, also, that the lawns should be as clear as possible and a flower garden planted. Although all the homes in the community were not visited the day of the tour, nineteen homes reported the removal of the tires and annual plants dotting the lawns. One lady's daughter stated that she was never happier about anything than she was over the removal of the tires, as she had tried so hard without success to get her mother to clear the yard. They are all gone now--the whole ten of them."

### County Fairs

Exhibits in connection with regular county fairs were held in Amherst, Halifax, and Pittsylvania counties. Each fair association awarded cash prizes to Negro 4-H and home demonstration club members. Halifax clubs exhibited 499 articles of household linens, clothing, canned goods, flowers, foods, and pieces of refinished woodwork. Halifax club women won ninety-one blue ribbons.

the efforts of the agents along that line. Leaders and agents learned how to attack the problem without disturbing the religious convictions of many of our club members. Now it is not an uncommon thing to find whole families enjoying games or singing together in the evenings after work is over. In community gatherings, as well as in the homes, such games as bingo, Chinese checkers, dominoes, and pick-up sticks are very popular.

The Hanover report says that at a county-wide picnic held in July old and young sang such songs as "Come to the Fair", "The Keeper", "Sing Your Way Home", and "Dreaming". The games which were enjoyed most were "Jolly Is the Miller" and the "Virginia Reel".

In Amherst County the Clifford Home Demonstration Club women entertained their husbands and children at a picnic. Men, women, and children joined in quiet games, thus helping to make the day a very pleasant one.

#### Amherst County

"The members of the Amherst Home Demonstration Club spent one day at Camp Winona in Appomattox County. En route to the camp they visited the Surrender Grounds and other points of interest in Appomattox. After lunch they visited and inspected the boys' camp near Winona, which is sponsored by the Lynchburg Y. W. C. A."

#### Hanover County

"A bus load of 4-H and home demonstration club members went on an outing to Buckroe, Virginia, August 28, 1941. Visits were made to Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Hampton Institute."

#### Achievement Day Activities

Because of the expense of transportation for county-wide meetings, it has been found necessary to observe Achievement Day programs for adults and Juniors on the same day. The Louisa agent gives an account of the day in that county.

#### Louisa County

"Eleven of the thirteen clubs were represented on the Achievement Day program on October 11. Judges for this occasion were the District Home Demonstration Agent, Mr. A. C. Sims of Hampton Institute, and the Hanover County Home Agent. The District Agent spoke on the value of nutrition for defense. She praised the clubs for maintaining their interest in club work year after year. Club representatives made reports of work done by their club members. The exhibit of club work on display included clothing, household linens, rugs, canned goods, and garden products. Fresh vegetables from the members' gardens made a fair showing in spite of lack of moisture for many weeks. Canned goods with ribbons attached which were won at the State Fair were prominently displayed. The Bells Cross Roads Community Club had a display of food products and was especially commended by the District Home Agent for the cooperative spirit shown. Mr. Sims judged the flower show and spoke on "Orderly Arrangement about the Farm and Home".

sixty-five cents (\$47.65). Some communities have reported that their donations will come at a later date."

"The Older Youth Club has grown and now numbers twenty-nine. They have pledged their support not only for the paying for of the land but until the project is completed and a building is erected and properly furnished for the use of Negro boys and girls of the county."

"The recreation committee reported the sum of \$77.75 in the treasury. This is a partial report and we are not discouraged. Our goal has been set, and we have faith that we shall reach it."

#### Pittsylvania County

At the north end of Chatham, just beyond the corporate limits and a little to the east of Route 29 in Pittsylvania County, a building has been erected for the purpose of fostering civic, social, economic, educational, and recreational activities. The attractive site for this community center was purchased with money raised by a committee of Negroes selected by the home demonstration club of Chatham. The lot on which the building stands cost \$200. The ownership had to be vested in the town of Chatham in order to secure NYA assistance. The plans were drawn by a real architect who gave his services. The cost of labor and supervision, approximately \$3000, was provided by the National Youth Administration. The town council gave \$200. The students, faculty, and trustees of Chatham Hall gave \$500 and the logs. It was estimated that materials would cost \$1500. The Chatham Hall mentioned is an Episcopal Church school for white girls.

This log building has an auditorium which will seat two hundred people, a reading room, a home demonstration club kitchen, rest rooms for men and women, closets, and three property rooms. The well-ventilated kitchen was equipped by the Chatham Home Demonstration Club at a cost of \$200. It has a stove with hot water tank attached, a sink, plenty of storage space, tables, and chairs. The green and white color scheme fits in with the rest of the building. The club holds one meeting in this room each month. It is open to all groups using the center if their programs call for it.

The community center is under the supervision of a board of trustees which is composed of white and Negro citizens, an executive committee composed of the home demonstration agent and two men of the town, an advisory council which is composed of a representative from each of the five groups working with the Center, and a director--a well qualified young man--who received his training at the Atlanta University School of Social Service.

The total attendance of all groups using the building since it was dedicated has already exceeded one thousand.

Club members realize more and more that recreation at home, at club meetings, and an occasional bus trip away from county scenes can be very helpful. The year's reports show that every county is very much interested in this feature. The training meetings conducted in this state in former years by the recreation specialist of the U. S. D. A. certainly strengthened

#### 8. Red Cross Activities

The two instances cited indicate the way in which home agents and club members cooperate with the Red Cross.

##### Louisa County

Red Cross activities started late in October when the agent met with a group of nine women and the county production chairman. As a result two unit chairmen have been selected and both units have been active. The last report showed that forty-eight of the fifty-seven hospital shirts out have been completed and work is still in progress. The agent has been appointed county production chairman. Plans have been made for revitalizing the county chapter through the assistance of organized clubs and other groups already at work in the county.

##### Pittsylvania County

Pittsylvania home demonstration club members have made seventy-one garments for the Red Cross. The agent is co-chairman of the 1941 roll call. The agent, who is also county chairman for Negro work in the Pittsylvania County Tuberculosis Association, assisted in setting up the 1941 goals and organized the county into membership drive groups. The groups include a chairman for each magisterial district. All of this work is in cooperation with the State Executive Secretary.

#### 9. Recreation

Rural people are gradually becoming interested in wholesome recreation and in providing a place where young and old may meet for conferences, demonstrations, dramatics, or games, both indoor and outdoor. Definite progress along this line began in Nelson County where a small log house was built several years ago. This apparently served as incentive to other counties; namely, Bedford, Louisa, Hanover, and Pittsylvania. Each of the counties has secured a building site.

The Bedford report shows that such interest has been created among club members.

"One older youth club was organized this year. The membership is made up of former A-N Club boys and girls who have finished public schools in their communities and have found employment in Lynchburg or in the county. These young men and women are interested in earning a living, social affairs, and recreational activities. At the second meeting of this group they decided to raise fifty dollars to help pay for the two acres of land which have been purchased for a recreation center. They began at once contacting other former A-N Club members who were not present and to make plans to reach their objectives. Three social affairs were launched. The first was an adhesive strip dime contest, which was very successful. They gave a kitchen party on May 30 and then as a climax to the recreation rally, presented one of their co-workers in a musical recital. This was a very creditable entertainment and was held in Oak Grove Church in Horwood Community."

"The Advisory Board had asked each organized community to make a donation at this rally. The communities reported thirty dollars and ten cents (\$30.10) and the Older Youth Club reported forty-seven dollars and

Club members brought seed and cuttings to the meeting and exchanged them with other members. Those who had neither seed nor cuttings were given some.

#### 7. Income Earnings

##### b. Private Sales

The vegetable garden belonging to Mrs. Vania Fitzgerald of Pittsylvania County is a good example of the value of a garden. The one-fourth acre planted in vegetables brought her ten dollars a week or one hundred dollars for the season after deducting the cost of seed, labor, and transportation to Danville where the vegetables were sold. This money was used for improvements in the home.

A Taylorsville club member was assisted in establishing a chair-caning project. She is far from being strong but has caned fifteen chairs this year that brought her a net profit of \$17.50. Ten of these chairs were for an antique shop. She, too, uses her extra money to make her home more comfortable.

##### Louisa County

"In planning the year's work the family income came in for consideration as one of the needs. Four women in two clubs have kept their records of sales on eggs, butter, and cream. This year it was asked that efforts be made to sell more vegetables to persons who could afford to buy, but who found it inconvenient to raise their supplies in sufficient quantities for themselves. The dry season kept these plans from being carried out. However, one club member sold vegetables from the early garden amounting to \$7.13 and had sufficient to can for the family. A member of a community club made sixty gallons of sorghum from three-fourths acre, which was expected to net \$57.50; the seed value being included. Another member with one cow, after supplying the family of two, sold milk, butter, and cream amounting to \$44.11. Eggs sold by the same individual amounted to \$14.70, a total of \$58.81 towards the family income. Another community member recently sold twelve pigs at \$5 each and stated that one hundred pigs would have sold if he had had them. Families were encouraged to continue these small additions to the family incomes."

##### Bedford County

"Five women from Coleman Falls Community in Bedford County sell regularly at the curb market in Lynchburg. At club meetings grading and attractive arrangements of garden products are discussed. These women find ready sales for ferns, shrubbery, and wild flowers which they find on the land they own. Because of the long drought their market sales were small, however."

##### Report of Market Work in Bedford County

Number women selling on market .....	5
Largest yearly sale of any woman .....	\$98.00
Smallest yearly sale of any woman .....	25.00
Total sales for the year .....	\$06.00

"This money is used for home improvements."

attended built a brooder for himself and assisted three other farmers in his community in building brooders on their farms according to the plan recommended at the Short Course. Another farmer who attended was interested in hog production. He made improvements in the hog-breeding center which he maintains under the sponsorship of the County Advisory Board by building a better hog house. Still another farmer has established a terracing demonstration on his farm. This demonstration is the result of the cooperative efforts of ten farmers who live in the community.

#### 6. Home Health and Sanitation

The Clean-up Campaign, set for a week in April, really extends over a much longer period. In order to maintain the farm and home premises in a sanitary manner clean-up work must be maintained the year round.

##### King William County

"Eradication and control of flies and mosquitoes and other household pests was the program carried in health work in King William County. Discussions and demonstrations were given on these topics. Cleaning grounds around the barns and other out buildings in order to destroy breeding places for flies was a part of the program. Twenty-five families reported they had cleaned their places of cans, pushed holes in them and other containers that would hold water, thus, destroying breeding places for mosquitoes. Three homes were completely screened and forty other families put in screen windows and doors."

##### Hanover County

"Hanover County people held a public meeting on the last Sunday in March in order to stir up more interest in health and sanitation. Before this meeting teachers, preachers, doctors, and nurses had given health talks in churches, schools, and clubs. At this general meeting a public health nurse from the city of Richmond gave an address on venereal diseases. A biologist from Hampton Institute spoke on personal hygiene. This meeting was attended by 275 persons representing two of the magisterial districts of the county."

"Mrs. Ethel Anderson, Doswell, Virginia, said that she wished that Nurse Gaiter could go into all the communities with her message, because she explained so many things which she had tried to tell her young sons. She said that she realized that the nurse had done it so much better than she could and rejoiced that two of her sons were present and heard facts to convince them that what she had been telling them was right."

The following reports give a fair idea of what happened in the state:

The Clean-up Campaign was observed by 215 families in seventeen Pittsylvania communities with twenty-three local leaders assuming most of the responsibility for the work. Grounds around the homes were improved by removing junk heaps and planting shrubbery and flowers. Three cemeteries were included in this work. Five buildings were whitewashed and three homes were screened. One interesting feature of the campaign was a flower exchange.

"The Louisa County Advisory Board started plans for cattle improvement in 1936 when the first prize was won. A livestock committee was appointed, a keeper selected, and the expense of feed paid by the board. This amounted to \$36.13 up to September 1936. This amount was considered too expensive, therefore, the committee then made a written agreement with the keeper to take care of this animal as his own. Fees charged would provide for food and care. The animal was to be moved after two years to another district of the county. It was thought that this method would reach more farmers for cattle improvement. However, this last plan did not work well. The animal had developed into a very fine type and several excellent calves, larger than any in that section of the county, resulted. The keeper desired to be free of this responsibility. It was then agreed that the keeper should sell the animal and give to the County Advisory Board the sum of \$50 as a fund to purchase some other livestock and start another project to benefit county farm families. The sale was made October 1939. The money was placed in the bank by the treasurer on interest until February 1941 when five pure bred Berkshire boars were purchased by the Board to continue its livestock improvement work."

"The five animals were placed with five families connected with extension groups in five magisterial districts of the county. The Board agreed to place these pigs with the families as if they were own. The object was encouragement of more and better hogs in communities. The increase price for hogs on the local livestock market which opened July, 1940, was a great incentive for this project. The livestock committee handled all matters for the County Advisory Board with the assistance of the agent and district agents. The five pigs were placed with interested families who gave proper care. Visits were made at intervals by the agent. District agents also made visits with the agent. All are now in good condition. Two of these hogs are registered with certificates on file in the agent's office. Duplicates are kept by owners. At least twenty-six pigs have resulted from this project; twelve were sold by one keeper at five dollars each. The work continues and so does this prize story."

"When the fourth prize pig was won for Louisa County, the women decided that this would be their opportunity to be "keeper". It was agreed to ask for a female pig and the family in charge would do what was possible with this as a start. Such a pig was brought to the county in July, 1937 and placed with a home demonstration member as her own. This pig grew into an unusually large and fine sow. The first litter of pigs was valued at \$34 at that time. All were raised; three were kept by the owner or keeper and the others sold to club members as far as possible. The rapid growth of pigs from this fine animal was so well liked that interest in the better stock increased. Three other litters of from nine to twelve were raised by the keeper. Donations were made to the County Advisory Board from time to time when sales were made of pigs. Because of need for other arrangements about feed, the keeper placed this animal with another extension family during the winter of 1941. The animal had a litter of twelve pigs in May, 1941."

Another instance of how the college is helping rural people is quoted below:

Five Pittsylvania County farmers went to the Agricultural Short Course held at the Virginia State College, January 13-18, 1941. One farmer who

back at home and must give careful reports when they return to them. That this lesson has been learned is shown by the following story.

A woman and a man, both farmers, represented the Pittsylvania County Advisory Board at the State Advisory Board meeting held in Buckingham County, September 24, 1941. The woman is president of her home demonstration club, and the man is president of the County Advisory Board. These representatives worked together and took notes during the meeting. Since their return to the county they have explained what they saw and heard of the State Advisory Board's activities, especially of the Extension Service program in Buckingham County, to eight groups.

In the November meeting of the County Advisory Board the president reviewed the program to be sure that it fitted into that of the State Advisory Board.

These delegates were very happy to report that two communities from Pittsylvania won prizes.

Dr. J. E. Hutcheson, director of Extension Service for Virginia, was the main speaker on the third day of the State Advisory Board meeting.

#### State Farmers' Conference

The annual State Farmers' Conference was held at Virginia State College. About 2000 people attended this conference. This is a cooperative activity conducted jointly by the college and the Extension Service. The objective is to reach as many Negro farmers as possible with outstanding phases of the agricultural program. Lecturers during the first session included Mr. Reuben Brigham, assistant director of Extension Service, Washington, D. C., Dr. J. E. Hutcheson, Virginia's director of Extension Service, Mr. E. A. Miller of the AAA, Washington, D. C., Field Agent J. B. Pierce, U. S. D. A., and President J. M. Gandy, Virginia State College. At the afternoon meeting a foods teacher from the Division of Home Economics of Virginia State College discussed the importance of nutrition in rural life. An exhibit of dishes made from Virginia products was presented to the audience by students of home economics.

A livestock show and a judging contest were held for men in the dairy barn. Among other specific objectives of the conference is the matter of helping farmers improve their livestock. The college gives five prizes each year to the five counties bringing the largest delegations according to distance from Petersburg. These prizes consist of bull calves and boar pigs and have been given over a period of years. The Louisa County report tells what it has meant to that county.

#### Louisa County

"Two livestock prizes were won by Louisa County as a result of attendance at the State Farmers' Conference held at Virginia State College. In 1936 the first prize was won, and the county received a pure bred Holstein bull calf. In 1937 a larger group attended. This time the county was very fortunate in receiving fourth place. A pure bred Berkshire pig was given to the county by the college as fourth prize. These two prizes awakened interest in livestock improvement."

## 5. Extension Organization

### State Advisory Board and Its Activities

The State Advisory Board, organized in Powhatan County in 1926 by Field Agent J. B. Pierce, sponsored the live-at-home program as usual. Aside from encouraging the community and home demonstration clubs to cooperate with National Defense, it offers one hundred dollars a year in prizes to the community clubs reporting the best work done along the following lines: ownership of farm or home, membership in community club, painted home, producing sufficient stock feed, vegetables, poultry, hogs, and milk for stock and family needs, cooperating with the AAA, and enrolling all boys and girls of club age in the 4-H Club.

Home improvement work as carried by the home demonstration clubs is almost inseparable from the work directly fostered by the Board. Prize money won by community clubs must be used for community improvement. Amherst and Louisa are using theirs to encourage vegetable gardens among club members and others.

Because only one county concerned in this report has both farm and home agents, the home agents in the other seven counties have to direct such work other than foods and clothing. People must live in some sort of buildings and often they are far from being comfortable or attractive; therefore, the home agents wage an endless fight along this line. Mentior has already been made of the home beautification work. This year's reports show that thirty-eight homes were painted, eight repaired, nine remodeled, six new homes built, and nine homes had lights installed. One bathroom was put into service. Two homes had basements dug. Agents and club women always have plans on foot for some such improvements as have just been listed.

It can easily be seen that the impetus given the Extension work by the State Advisory Board does not end in the demonstration community, nor does it stop with the activities prescribed by the community score card.

In 1941 the annual meeting of the State Advisory Board was held in Buckingham County. Farm men and women from each Extension county came with their farm or home agent. Our Federal guest this year was Mr. H. W. Hochbaum, coordinator of agricultural agencies, U. S. D. A. He expressed himself as much pleased with the type of work which he witnessed. On the first day delegates made reports of what had been accomplished in their counties according to the community club score card already mentioned. The prize winning communities for 1940 were announced. Two Pittsylvania communities were included in that list. The second day was spent in visiting Buckingham County farms and homes. The district and county agents had carefully arranged the tour to include visits to well-managed farms, good gardens, well-kept lawns and homes, and two centers where bulls were kept for breeding purposes in order to improve the livestock of the county.

Housewives made the delegation welcome to visit the interior of their homes to inspect kitchens, canned goods, rugs, and other things of interest.

Delegates who attend this meeting from time to time have been constantly reminded by the Field Agent that they are representing their clubs

"Mrs. Gracie Mallory, Beaver Dam, Virginia said, 'This is the first time I have known what was in the mattress I was sleeping on. The day I made my mattress the cotton was fluffy and white and the mattress was beautiful when completed. I have made my mattress cover and pad because I want to keep it clean and white. I paid \$18.50 for the last mattress which I purchased, and the ticking was not near as nice as this; and the cotton was dirty and soon became knotty. I shall show mine to my neighbors so they will become interested and come to make one.'"

The following incident was reported by the Pittsylvania agent: Mrs. Yarborough, who lives in Vance Community, forty-seven miles from the mattress-making center, came in to make a mattress, knowing nothing about the Extension Service program in the county. She said that a home demonstration agent from West Virginia who was visiting relatives in her community assisted her in making the application. On the day that she came to the center practically every one was busy pulling tobacco leaves, consequently her only helper was her husband. The home agent was able to get a volunteer worker to assist Mrs. Yarborough. Today there is a home demonstration club in Vance Community with fifteen members. Mrs. Yarborough is the club leader. Ten women saw her mattress at the organization meeting. Six of them made application for mattresses then and there.

Each of the seven agents reported an interesting story in connection with the mattress work. Many more just as effective could have been written into this narrative because the program is so convincing and gives so much comfort for such a small outlay of cash and time. A glance at the county narratives will show that the program brought comfort into the lives of many persons. One more instance is cited to show how the people feel about the chance to help themselves.

#### Bedford County

"News of the establishment of a cotton mattress center in Bedford spread rapidly over the county. During the months of December and January the agent made forty-four home visits, held four group meetings, and visited five churches in the interest of the cotton mattress project. In February a county training meeting for the mattress project was held. Ten Negroes attended this meeting. Three mattresses were completed. Two were given to white and one to a Negro woman. A demonstration in bed making followed. Each one present promised to come back and help some one else make a mattress."

"Real work began in March but this did not last long, as we had to change our center. Finally a place was located and in a few weeks a second center was established. It was not long before both centers closed because all of the cotton had been used and the order for more could not be filled. A total of 240 mattresses was made, 118 of these by Negroes. Eleven days were spent by the agent in helping with these mattresses. As a result of this project two new home demonstration clubs were organized."

"One man and his wife left their home at four o'clock in the morning and walked ten miles to the center to make a mattress. In spite of their weariness the couple, with the assistance of the agent and three home demonstration leaders from Bedford, completed and carried away their mattress."

in the planning meeting of our County Advisory Board. Duplicate copies were given to all presidents of home demonstration clubs. Later the agent was asked to suggest a Negro man and woman to work with the neighborhood chairmen throughout the county.

Since it was urgent that nutrition problems should be attacked on a county-wide basis, all other county agencies were needed. Therefore, they were invited to contribute their share toward better nutrition for Halifax County. On September 22 we, the county workers, met and agreed the key men and women would serve as local chairmen. Included in this agreement were the presidents of school leagues, farmers' clubs, home demonstration clubs, and other outstanding men and women. A meeting was held on October 2 for the purpose of explaining county recommendations and goals set up by the county committee. About one-third of those who were invited came to the meeting and not one refused to accept the responsibility of co-chairmanship. The agent ordered four foods guide charts and a quantity of free materials for use at this meeting. The latter was given to these workers for use in local meetings.

## 2. (a) Cotton Mattress Program

Every county save Amherst benefitted by the cotton mattress program. Final figures show that 1640 mattresses were made in the seven counties. Four of the county reports gave the number of families reached as 1002. The remaining four reports did not mention the number of families reached but 2000 is a conservative estimate. There were three new home demonstration clubs organized because of the inspiration gained by women who came to mattress centers to work.

### Hanover County

"The cotton mattress program was started in Hanover County January 6, 1941, when a leader-training meeting was held and one mattress was made. Instructions were given by Miss Tyree, home agent, Chesterfield County, Mrs. White of the FSA, and Miss L. A. Jenkins, district home agent. In December cotton, supplies, and building were secured. The Board of Supervisors advanced the sum of \$50 to get the project started. This money was paid back after the first month the project was in operation. The mattress program was put before the people through club meetings, churches, teachers' meetings, public gatherings, and the local paper. It wasn't hard to get people to sign up, especially after one mattress had gone into the community. Each family who came to make a mattress had to bring three helpers, one of whom must be a man. A fine spirit of cooperation existed among the families. Six hundred five mattresses were made, of which 395 were made by Negroes.

"The agent gave lectures on gardening in March. Garden letters were given to persons who came to the mattress center. Each day the agent gave some one information on canning, foods, health, or some phase of home life. Posters on gardens, correct food habits, and nutrition were placed in the center. Pamphlets on the topics mentioned, balanced meals, and many other homemaking problems were left in the center for families to take home. Because each family that came had to bring other persons to help, the agent feels that at least 444 families were reached..

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task of making the farm make a living. Therefore, it was fairly easy to fall into step with the nutrition committee program. Home agents have attended county and regional nutrition committee meetings. In some cases they took interested club members with them. Information brought by the State Food Specialist has been most helpful. The following selection from county narrative reports is typical of the work done in Virginia.

#### Louisa County

"The Nutrition Committee of Louisa County consists largely of persons connected with the home demonstration program. The county list of potential workers numbers sixty-one. The garden leaders' work was coordinated for this purpose, and the entire live-at-home work, already in operation, was stimulated as an aid for defense. Three livestock workers have added twenty-three pigs towards better nutrition by their special work."

"The Louisa County Advisory Board decided to cooperate and authorized the purchase of some materials to help conduct poster contests among schools. One member of the Nutrition Committee has charge of this work and reported work started in three schools involving 150 pupils."

"The agent attended the county nutrition meeting held in June by the State Food Specialist. On July 12 the Regional Nutrition Conference held in Richmond was attended by the agent. A district nutrition conference held by the State Food Specialist in October gave the agent new things to think about and do in nutrition. Plans were worked out to help nutrition committees and club women and to emphasize the program for building strong citizens for health and defense."

"Conferences were held at frequent intervals with the county nutrition chairman. The agent planned to cooperate with other professional workers in the county to give demonstrations to needy families in ways to use surplus foods supplied to them."

"The lunch problem was given special emphasis. For the past two years special educational demonstrations have been given. Clubs were encouraged to stress these demonstrations continuously. In the county school where surplus foods are supplied, 1346 breakfasts were served to children who had to leave home early for the school bus. Free lunches amounting to 7323 and 2495 pay lunches were served."

"Eight news articles were published during the year on food selection and preparation. "The Market Basket" was helpful for these publications."

"The agent assisted the Federal Field Agent and the district home agent in making a Food-for-Health and Defense Survey in twelve communities of the county during July and August."

In the spring of 1941 the Halifax County Nutrition Committee sent the home agent a copy of the nutrition recommendations set up for the whole county. These recommendations were read, explained, and thoroughly emphasized

made from bags and old dresses, as well as from new materials. Many of the club members made crocheted or knitted bedspreads. One county made a feature of correcting the length of curtains and otherwise improving the windows by cleaning shades when it could be done profitably or by the purchase of new shades.

#### Beautification of Home Grounds

As time goes on interest in making rural door yards better looking places grows slowly but surely. It is not an unusual sight to observe beautiful, grassy, well-cut lawns at our home demonstration club members' homes or at the home of a neighbor who is not a club member but makes whatever improvement she sees across the road. It is as catching as the whooping cough.

Among other specific improvements noted were outdoor living rooms with painted chairs, settees, and often swings for greater comfort. Under these conditions grounds are kept clean and orderly. Flowers have a definite place of their own instead of dotting the entire lawn. Attention is being given to the planting of shrubbery. Much of it is native as this can be secured on practically every farm. Again this year we have been fortunate to have a specialist from Hampton Institute to help with this phase of our work. The instances cited show the type of work done by adult club members.

#### King William

"Beautification of home and grounds was carried in eleven communities. Eighteen families reported improving walks, drives, and fences. Five families built steps. Outbuildings and homes were whitewashed to improve their appearance. More flower gardens were planted. Twenty-four homemakers made flower gardens instead of dotting flowers all over the yard. Ninety-eight families reported cleaning grounds around the home."

#### Bedford County

"Eighty-three housewives in Bedford County were interested in the appearance of their lawns and home grounds and asked for assistance so that they might make improvements. They felt that nothing could add so much to the outward appearance of a home as a well-planned and well-kept lawn. These lawns were scored and it was found that ninety per cent of them had poor flower arrangements and that fifty per cent of them could be improved by planting native shrubbery. Other improvements that needed to be made were repairing fences, gates, walks, and drives. Reports show that sixty-three lawns have received better flower arrangements, fifty-three have had better care, and sixty-one fences, walks, and drives were treated."

#### Special Activities

##### Nutrition Committee Work

The special nutrition work set up by the Federal Government did not take our club members by surprise, because we were already committed to the

### King Hillias

"Since the homemaker spends most of her time in the kitchen attention was given to its arrangement for convenience. Work centers were discussed in club meetings. Plans of the present kitchens were drawn in order to see the improvements made in different arrangements. Labor saving devices were demonstrated."

"Thirty-five families reported rearrangement of kitchens according to recommendations, eleven purchased labor saving devices, three purchased electric refrigerators, six, ice boxes, and four stoves resulted from improving kitchens for convenience. Thirty-five kitchens were either painted, white-washed, or papered. Seven families were assisted in making equipment for convenience. Five wash benches were raised. The homemakers reported that they had never realized before just how much of a strain it was to bend over double when washing and that since the wash bench was raised they could accomplish some other tasks the same day."

"The other rooms of the home were not neglected. Twenty-two families reported rearranging rooms for more beauty and convenience. Forty-one families reported improved walls, woodwork, and floors by painting, papering, and laying linoleum, making or purchasing rugs. Thirty-eight families reported improving the window treatment by making curtains, correcting the length of curtains at windows and by purchasing or cleaning window shades."

### Amherst County

"Mrs. Elden Higginbotham said, 'I spend most of my time in my kitchen and I like to feel as proud of my kitchen as I do of any other room in the house'."

"To prove this she took her kitchen for her home project and made the following improvements. Another window was cut and a glass door put between the kitchen and dining room to let in more light. A new sink and kitchen cabinet were purchased. With her rug refinished and new curtains the kitchen is as livable as her living room."

### House Furnishings

House furnishings reports showed that 221 families made better selection of rugs, sheets, curtains, and blankets when they made purchases for their homes. In the matter of repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture, 341 families were assisted. Shades, curtains, and draperies in 511 homes are in better condition because of the 1941 program. Three hundred ninety families improved rooms other than kitchens, and 423 families applied the principles of color and design in improving the appearance of various rooms in the homes. A saving of \$2191 was realized. Through the house furnishings unit women made bed quilts and spreads from scraps of material, dyed bags, and discarded woolen clothing. Runners, luncheon sets, and curtains were

Even though the gardens did not mature there was much evidence of earnest efforts having been put forth.

#### Hanover County

"Mrs. Edna Thompson, Hewlett, Virginia, has this to say about her garden, 'I know well the value of having a good garden. I don't mean just during the summer months, but all the year. Even though it has been very dry this summer, and I had to plant several times, I produced enough vegetables for my family of three to have fresh vegetables daily and to can 323 quarts for winter consumption. We shall be using collards, turnip greens, and spinach from the garden during the winter months'."

"Next year I am going to plant only certified seed and not any seed that I save myself. I noticed Mrs. Woody's garden from the seed she purchased at the seed store, and I could see the difference in the way they came up and her yield. I hope we have an opportunity to purchase the seed again next year. I certainly want a collection."

#### Food Preservation

"A project garden was sponsored by the club in one community in Nelson County for school lunches. All of the families of the community helped with the working. At the end of July the Parent-Teacher Association of that community sponsored a jar party. Each person receiving an invitation was asked to give some jars for the canning of this food."

#### Food Preservation

Food preservation was carried in all counties in connection with the garden project. There were 772 families reporting that they produced and preserved a sufficient food supply for the year's needs. Hundreds of others put up smaller quantities. All home demonstration and community clubs, 116 in number, placed special emphasis on this problem. Agents gave demonstrations, wrote articles for their local newspapers, assisted a few groups in securing pressure cookers, used charts and bulletins, and taught the judging of canned goods. Everything possible was done to make people conscious of their food needs and of what they should do for themselves in meeting those needs. Foods preserved by canning or storing during this year are valued at \$39,315. The meats which will be butchered and cured will raise this sum to a greater total.

#### Home Management Work

Regardless of the major project in any one or all of the eight counties home demonstration club members always do substantial work in home management, house furnishings, and handicraft. This year seventy-two communities reported on home management work; one hundred on house furnishings, and fifty-four on handicraft. Definite improvement was made in 315 kitchens by rearranging equipment for comfort and convenience, obtaining labor savers, while 549 adopted recommended methods in care of the house. Ashurst County reported the purchase of twelve new kitchen stoves and three new kitchen cabinets.

some of the clothing would be new and some old. To use what was available to the best advantage it was necessary that it be made over and adjusted to meet the needs of the receiver. This necessitated a discussion of color and becomingness."

"Construction work consisted of house dresses, kitchen aprons, slips, remodeling of old dresses, and occasionally street dresses. The estimated savings was \$295. The satisfaction gained by better selection and small improvements made here and there can not be determined in dollars and cents."

#### b. Minor Projects

Since every county worked on the Live-at-Home plan every county made a specialty of vegetable gardens. Better gardens with larger yields over a longer period of time were the goals of all counties. Many club members started out with better gardens and secured good yields from their early gardens. The long dry spell during the last half of the year, however, played havoc with most late gardens. Reports indicate that where cultural and pest control methods, as recommended by the State Garden Letter, were followed good results were obtained in the early gardens and fair results were seen in some of the late gardens.

"Despite the weather conditions in King William County gardeners succeeded in feeding the family and preserving food as reported under the major project. More pest control was practiced, seventy-six homes reported the use of spray or dust, and twenty-one reported the use of more garden fertilizer."

"One homemaker, Mrs. Mary Clark, said, 'Although my garden was not as productive as usual, I fed my family for the summer, preserved 173 quarts of vegetables, and stored enough onions, sweet, and white potatoes to last until my garden comes in next spring. I also have greens growing in my garden now!'"

"One hundred fifty garden letters from the State Extension Service were distributed each month. Gardeners state that these letters are of great assistance in their problems where pest control, soil preparation, planting dates, and fertilization are concerned."

A study of the reports shows that club members considered the following points in connection with the year's garden plans: location of the garden, selection of good seeds, planting tables, fertilization, cultivation, the place of vegetables in the diet, and the financial advantage of home-grown vegetables.

In one county forty-five families pooled their funds and bought garden seed cooperatively from one of the large seed companies. It was necessary to buy certain amounts of each kind of seed in order to get rates of \$1.40 a package. Each package included enough of the seed usually grown in the home garden, with the exception of white and sweet potatoes to supply a large family. Small families divided their packages with needy neighbors.

"I thought I knew all about making beds until we had this demonstration, but I can see now that I did not. My corners were not tucked under as they should have been and the sheets were not pulled quite so tight and smooth. I always bought my sheets eighty-one inches by ninety-nine inches. No wonder they would not cover the bed and stay in place all night. These old sheets I have now I shall lengthen by using a false hem, as I have learned to do here. The next sheets I buy will be eighty-one by one hundred eight inches."

"At a result demonstration meeting held in the kitchen of Mrs. J. Melton, Elmont, Virginia, Mrs. Melton told the following story:

"I have thought a long time of having my dream kitchen. Now it is really completed and, my, the steps it has saved me, to say nothing of the pleasure and satisfaction it has brought to all the family. As I continued to plan and think of what I should like, each member of the family became interested. One day when I came in from my home demonstration club meeting I found this lovely sink with double drain boards and these cabinets. I knew the cabinets were coming, but the sink was a surprise from my husband. We painted these walls white and trimmed with green, bought ivory Venetian blinds and this rug with cream, green, and red pattern. The cabinets and my new Westinghouse refrigerator are white. I can stand in one place and prepare a whole meal without making a dozen steps'."

#### Louisa County

"The major project for Louisa County adults was clothing. This included some phases of making clothing at home, re-styling old garments, using intelligence in the selection of clothing that must be purchased, and taking better care of clothing--both old and new. Because clothing for the family is one item for which most women are responsible, it was thought that women might help with the family's health and income problems by studying clothing. The phases emphasized were to meet the needs that would arise."

"The project was started December 1940 with the distribution and study of leaders' manuals with subject matter materials. Information for two months' work was given individually or in small groups. Later group conferences were held. A county-wide meeting gave leaders an interesting start. Much material was simplified for the workers. Pictures, charts, and demonstration portfolios of fabrics were used as aids in teaching."

Work was done in twelve organized clubs with 171 women enrolled during the year. Demonstrations were given on six major topics--buying fabrics, patterns, designs, and ready-made garments, re-styling, finishes, seams, slips, and care of clothing. Twenty-four women were selected by twelve clubs to keep clothing accounts. Thirteen women in seven different clubs turned in accounts kept of clothing bought this year. These accounts gave women better understanding of their responsibility as consumers and what could be saved by sewing at home. The women often stated from time to time in the clubs that there was very little money available for new clothing. Some had their clothing given to them. In this case, however,

meals were not all that was desired. Gardens in this section were not as productive as usual because of the drought. From the efforts put forth by the agent, food leaders, and homemakers 94 families produced and preserved food supply according to the annual food supply Budget. Families assisted in canning and using other methods of preserving fruits and vegetables amounted to 192. The women canned 21,272 quarts of fruits and vegetables, made 3,573 jars of jams, jelly, preserves, pickles and relishes and dried 975 pounds of fruit. The value of the food preserved in this way amounted to \$4,549."

"From the women enrolled in the foods program 73 reported serving better balanced meals to their families. Forty-three families reported that they had improved home-packed lunches according to recommendations. The number of children who have received benefits from the hot dish or school lunch in three schools in the county amounts to 222."

Hanover County home demonstration club representatives met with the home agent in December of 1940 to plan the 1941 work. This committee stated that their clubs wished to continue home improvement as their major interest and gave two definite reasons for the decision. First, many club members and non-members were slow in getting on with their work in 1940 and many pieces of work were under way but not finished. Second, since many families were applying for the cotton mattresses, there was a feeling that the whole bedroom and the rest of the house should be improved. The subjects selected for special emphasis were kitchens and bedrooms. Efforts were centered on making kitchens more convenient and more attractive, refinishing and upholstering furniture, and improving the bedroom. Under the last heading emphasis was placed on the bed, the mattress, linens, and color schemes, and cleaning problems.

#### Hanover County

"Forty-three bedrooms and twenty-two kitchens have been improved by papering and painting. Forty-one kitchens were rearranged for convenience. Two electric stoves, three electric washing machines, and seven electric refrigerators were purchased. Three kitchens were equipped with sinks and wall cabinets. Three beds have been cut down, 23 chair bottoms recovered, four houses built, three houses remodeled, five porches repaired, eight houses painted, six houses wired, and three bathrooms installed. Seventy-three families improved methods of repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture."

"It will be seen from the following statements that several methods were responsible for getting results from the project: Mrs. Martha White, Doewell, Virginia made this statement to the agent. 'After reading your article in the paper about cutting down old beds to make them more attractive I told my daughter I was going to try to make my old bed in the attic over. We got together all of our tools and bed in one place and then read the paper again, as we wanted to follow the directions given. I think we did a very good job. Please come by to see it the next time you come to our community'."

Whenever the demonstration was given in bed making and information about the purchasing of sheets discussed, one heard remarks of which the following is typical:

"Families listed home-grown products from which meals would be planned. From the listing of the home-grown vegetables it was found that three-fourths of the people did not have much variety in the garden and much less in their canned goods with which they were going to plan their meals. This led to planning for a better garden. Club members were asked to make up one week's menu from the supply of home-canned goods. One homemaker who considered her pantry well stocked was surprised at the lack of variety in her menu for the week. She stated that now she can see why her family disliked canned goods. Any one would tire of eating the same thing over and over every day for the entire winter. She could see that from the sameness in the menu day after day it was impossible to have adequate meals."

"Other homemakers found that their pantry shelves told practically the same story--no variety and not enough to serve adequate meals during the non-growing season. As a result of this canning budgets were made. In planning for sufficient canned goods it was found that very few canned enough to serve adequate meals every day and neither did they own enough jars. In most instances homemakers could not afford to purchase enough jars to carry out their budget. If it were possible to purchase the jars there was no place to store the canned goods during cold weather."

"It was necessary to simplify material given to homemakers concerning their program. The leaflet "Grow Your Own Food" was widely distributed throughout the county and from this the women learned what should be grown at home and what to serve every day in order to have adequate daily meals. Homemakers were given the food-habits score in order to check the meals served their families for the four seasons of the year. From checking these scores homemakers learned what should be served daily and when the meal was inadequate."

"When the canning budgets were completed the homemakers who had neglected to plan for a fall and winter garden saw the necessity of one if their families were to be well fed. Because fresh vegetables would be needed during the cold weather the homemakers decided to plan and carry out a fall and winter garden. They also discovered that the storing of more dried fruits and vegetables would be necessary. The latter was the result of insufficient jars and storage space and the lack of funds for purchasing these."

"The preparation of white potatoes was demonstrated in club meetings. Club members said that they had not realized before that one vegetable could be prepared in so many different ways and all of them be appetizing and attractive, as well as nourishing. Some said that white potatoes were usually used as a fill-in for the rest of the meal or quite often it was the only vegetable served. Now if it had to be the only vegetable served, the family need not tire of it because of the many ways in which it could be prepared. Club members plan to continue the preparation of vegetables and other foods served daily in their club meetings in order to learn new ways of preparing these vegetables and to serve more appetizing meals."

"The results of the program planning and serving of more adequate

### Bedford County

"Foods and nutrition was selected as the major project by the 201 home demonstration club members in the twelve organized clubs in Bedford County. This project was selected because they felt that the farm people play a vital part in our strenuous defense program and that now, as never before in the history of our country, our people should be taught to live healthfully and economically. This was done by encouraging each family to raise a year-round garden and to can and dry their surplus products, to keep a cow, raise sufficient feed for their livestock, to keep thirty laying hens and hogs to meet their family needs."

"No opportunity was lost in trying to get this message to the people. At club meetings round table discussions were held, demonstrations given, attractive food charts shown and explained, bulletins distributed, and club members were encouraged to listen to "food and nutrition" talks over the radio. Each club member was asked to try to interest three others who were not enrolled in clubs in "Foods for Health". The next step was to get these homemakers to eat the foods that they raised. Through demonstrations attractive well balanced meals were prepared and served. Milk, eggs, potatoes, tomatoes, greens, apples, and whole grain breads were stressed in these demonstrations."

"The housewives knew that the only way they could serve their families the suggested diets throughout the entire year would be by canning more wisely than ever before. First they set out to make budgets; then followed the serious business of canning. One hundred sixteen adult result demonstrations were conducted in food preservation with the following results:"

Quarts canned by families enrolled .....	21,111
Pounds of fruit dried .....	148
Families producing and preserving food by budget	76
Total value of products preserved .....	\$ 4,173

### King William

"Food was chosen as the major project for the year by the King William Home Demonstration clubs. Because just foods embraced too much the homemakers narrowed it to planning and serving more adequate meals. Meal planning would receive first attention and these would be planned from home-grown products."

"Because of the malnutrition among adults and children, serving more adequate family meals was chosen for the major work. This subject was selected, also, because from discussions it was shown that very few homemakers knew what an adequate meal for the day should consist of."

Homemakers realized that because of their low incomes as much food as possible should be grown at home. In order not to confuse homemakers vitamins were not discussed in the beginning of the project, but it was explained that if enough variety were used in the vegetables every day an adequate and balanced meal would be served."

### 3. Older Youth Work

Leaders for older youth were trained to help these young people with their discussion groups, their parties, and other recreational features. These leaders were selected by the young people themselves.

### VIII. Achievements

#### 1. Adult Work a/ Major Projects

Virginia adult club members in 1941 chose major projects as follows: foods, six counties; clothing, one county; home improvement, one county. Every effort was made by leaders and agents to emphasize the importance of food whether one is defending a nation or trying to keep a family in good health. The Halifax women spent much time in trying to improve their bread as is shown by the following quotation from that county's report.

"Bread is one of the most important food items. During our last year's work with whole meals, club members and leaders, too, often served bakers' loaves or rolls. In many cases when home-baked bread was served it was a very poor product. A bread quiz brought out the fact that only two types of bread—biscuits and corn bread—were in general use. It was reported that sometimes there were changes during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. In May six leaders gathered with the agent for an all-day demonstration in bread making."

"In the morning a demonstration in making yeast bread was given by the agent and two leaders. This demonstration was followed by discussion of the successes and failures in making yeast bread. The leaders present were asked to use recipes from accepted authorities. The afternoon demonstration was given by Mrs. Janey Lovelace, home demonstration club leader for Elkhorn Club. Mrs. Lovelace showed the group how to make baking powder biscuits. All through the process the leader emphasized the fact of measuring all ingredients accurately. Mrs. Lovelace stated, "I have found over a period of twenty-five years that when you become careless, attempt to ignore measurements and trust to luck, it is then that you fail in practically all cooking processes."

"The six leaders attending the meeting represented both A-N and home demonstration clubs. Through the churches, fraternal organization meetings, and two committee meetings, as well as the press, they advertised their club meetings for June, July, and August so well that these meetings were more largely attended in each community than any meeting for the year."

"From the office and regular club meetings 568 bread recipes were distributed. Two families subscribed for Better Homes and Gardens magazine to get the cook book, and one leader purchased a complete revised edition of the Boston Cook Book."

"This year forty-three home demonstration and twenty-seven A-N Club members exhibited in the bread contest at the county fair. This number was a decided improvement over the year before; the figures for 1940 being nine for home demonstration clubs and twelve for A-N Clubs."

Thirteen women in seven clubs turned in reports."

"The State Clothing Specialist held a county-training meeting in February 1941 with twenty leaders present. Eight adult clubs were represented by leaders who were to take help back to their clubs. The following demonstrations were presented: taking measurements, adjusting patterns, fitting a garment, cutting a garment with or on the bias, re-styling dresses, and dressmaking aids."

"Leaders decided to purchase books at ten cents each for twenty four leaders. These books were paid for from the leaders' treasury."

"All leaders gave demonstrations in dressmaking aids and taking measurements. Assistance was given in other clothing work. Leaders worked out information gained in their own families and served as demonstrations in that way. Information was given individually to leaders not present in training meetings. While results were not as great as desired interest was shown by most leaders. Results also showed more becoming clothing worn."

#### King William County

"Training leaders assist greatly in carrying out the extension program. Because of their willingness to devote their time to assisting their neighbors, more concrete work is accomplished and a greater community spirit is created. Farm women are being made to realize that these leaders have had special training and are willing to ask their advice or help in the work being done. Instructions were given fourteen women leaders in project activities such as menu planning, canning budgets, garden planning, poultry production, and record keeping. Illustrative material, bulletins, demonstrations, and discussions were used in training the leaders. Plans were made for leaders to give their assistance in their communities in the absence of the agent or where ever they might see that their assistance was needed."

#### a. A-N Club Leadership

A-N Club sponsors were every bit as helpful in planning with the younger people as organization leaders were with adult work. Reports show that sponsors worked with the clubs to raise money to send delegates to the State Short Course and for various forms of recreation. Among other accomplishments were visits to club members' homes and parents chaperoning parties and helping to keep record books, holding club meetings, securing places for meetings when necessary, and collecting exhibits from members for county and state fairs.

#### b. A-N Club Project Leaders

The project leaders were trained in small groups just as the adult leaders were. It is most heartening to see the zeal displayed by many of these local leaders. This is particularly true where the leader has been convinced that the success of her club rests largely with her. If the agent follows this up with the proper training for whatever task is to be undertaken very good work is the result. This year's training for A-N leaders included instructions in parliamentary procedure, how to make demonstrations interesting, how to play games, and how to lead songs.

area. Often two or more trips will be made to bring in leaders who live not too far from the place of meeting. The Bedford report states that the leaders themselves often help with the transportation problems. One county agent gives the following description of her leader-training work.

"Each adult club in Louisa County, with the assistance of the agent, named two leaders. The work of these leaders was (a) to work together to the best advantage for conducting meetings in the absence of the agent, (b) to assist the agent with demonstration or other work as needed, and (c) to assist members with work undertaken. The leaders were both project and organization workers. The one best fitted to do the work was usually put in the lead by the other leaders or by the members. In this way harmony usually prevailed."

The Pittsylvania Leaders' Association held three meetings during the year.

The Halifax agent reports that many "trial and error methods of training failed". She, therefore, adopted the plan of meeting two adult women at one time. They would work out together step by step just what was to be done in the next meeting. For a discussion meeting she saw to it that the leaders had the necessary information and knew how to present it.

#### Halifax County

"The work", states the Halifax agent, "some times consumed the afternoon of two days before the leader would agree to the meetings. This type of leader training had its favorable effects on the other members of clubs in creating a spirit of rivalry for leadership work. The leader's home and family were both affected to the extent that family members assumed her responsibility while she carried on the meetings."

Four Amherst County leaders went with their home agent to public nutrition meetings. As a result one of these leaders was responsible for three gardens being started by persons who did not have gardens. The gardens furnished vegetables for the table plus one hundred quarts which the owners canned before the drought overcame them.

#### Louisa County

Project training started December 1940 with eight adult leaders present in the home of a leader. Clothing manuals were distributed and explained. Plans were given for two months' work. Later two clothing account leaders or demonstrators were appointed for each club to keep a record of clothing purchased this year. This was to be interpreted and evaluated by the agent.

Better beds, bedding, and gardens were taken as the campaign to be carried through organized clubs and the cotton mattress program. Women selected minor work with poultry and home improvements involving work within and without the home."

"The Family Activities Programs for youth started at the same time as that of adults. Adult plans were adjusted to fit the needs of A-N groups, and the specialist gave suggestions for doing this. Clothing had been previously chosen for youth programs, and this was the project planned for summer emphasis. Gardens, flower growing, and poultry were taken as members felt interests."

"Home responsibilities had a definite place in the program and demonstrations were prepared at the beginning of the year for this part of the program."

"Health work was correlated with both clothing, food, and home responsibilities. Definite plans were made for this work. Each member was supplied with sheets for study and checking food habits. This served as a guide in knowing what makes adequate meals. Members had charts to check foods eaten for four weeks during the year--one week during each season."

"Sheets were supplied members to keep a record of work done in projects, home responsibilities, and community activities. Another sheet was supplied for keeping personal accounts."

#### a. Older Youth Program

The reports seem to indicate that the interests of older boys and girls vary from that of the younger club members. The Bedford report says, "Their interests are centered on earning a living, social activities, and recreational activities; therefore, their program was made to suit their needs and wishes." The Pittsylvania report makes a similar observation: "The work with older youth showed clearly that these youths are very frank and will very readily state just what their greatest interest is and what they can contribute to the program. Local leaders and older boys and girls planned the program, which consisted of first aid, fire prevention, and social customs. In the meetings discussion groups alternated with recreation."

### VII. Leadership

#### 1. Adult

Various ways must be employed in getting volunteer leaders trained for Extension Service. The agents would probably all agree that it is not so very difficult to find an organizational leader who will notify members of meetings, carry out project instructions, and devote a great deal of their time to arousing community interest in club work. Many of them are most conscientious and consider it a high honor to act as club leader. Since the question of transportation is always present when meetings are to be held the agents have not found it convenient to hold as many county-wide leader training meetings as were really needed. Leaders have been met in small groups. The agents usually pick up as many as their cars will hold and transport them to a place convenient for the majority of leaders in a certain

### Louisa County

"The Louisa County Advisory Board selected the same woman as youth chairman for 1941. She worked with youth in one community, was a regular delegate to the county board, and assisted with county programs where young people were involved. Problems were discussed at county meetings. This was an incentive for purchasing land in one community by the home demonstration club for community needs. This youth chairman is also chairman of the trustees for this land."

#### A. Agents' Relations with Other Agencies

The Professional Workers' Council is composed of all federal and allied agencies at work in the counties. Our home agents have been welcomed to these meetings in every instance. What the Ashurst agent has to say is characteristic of what has happened throughout the territory. County problems are presented and discussions then follow as to ways and means of finding solutions for these problems.

It has always been the policy of the Ashurst agent to cooperate with other agencies in the county. She serves as chairman for the Negro health work and directs the sale of Christmas seals. This committee assisted the county nurse in securing transportation for indigent patients to a chest clinic. The agent is a member of the Professional Workers' Council and attended three meetings of the council during the year. She also attended an all-day demonstration held by the State Food Specialist to show the use of milk and eggs in the diet.

### VI. Program Planning

#### 1. Adult

The following explanation of program planning for adult and A-H clubs is taken from the Louisa County report.

### Louisa County

"Adult program plans started in 1940. Women in clubs expressed the wish to have clothing work for 1941. The Clothing Specialist visited the agent in August and assisted with working out plans for each month of the year. The specialist gave assistance in getting out a bibliography of free materials and places where inexpensive materials might be secured. Hints and suggestions for clothing care were given. Tentative plans were made for leader training."

"A discussion on the above was held in the county board meeting on October 1. From facts reviewed in Outlook materials, "Consumer Education", and information presented in the annual Agents' Conference in October, it was apparent that plans for women and girls should center around health. Food as a first line of defense must be given due consideration and families must be well clad. These two projects written into the program were given due emphasis. The agent conferred with the other home agent and planned that the county campaign should be related to that of the other group. Gardens stressing green and leafy vegetables had been previously discussed.

in 111 clubs in 1941. Each club member pledged to conduct a project, to assume some definite responsibility in the home, to attend club meetings, to learn the club pledge, and to take part in other L-N Club activities. What L-N Club members can do to aid National Defense was kept constantly before the clubs.

Monthly meetings are held in homes whenever possible. The agents report that heartier cooperation is received from parents when they have this opportunity of seeing the clubs at work.

### (3) Older Youth Work

Work with organized groups has not been as satisfactory as some of the counties had planned. Many young persons found work in sawmills, on the highways, or in other industries and could not continue in group work. The reports show eight active groups with twenty-four young men and 105 young women enrolled.

## 2. Table of Enrollment

### a. Adult

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Clubs</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1939	100	1915
1940	93	1908
1941	97	1783

### b. Youth Work

#### (1) L-N

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Clubs</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1939	130	3274
1940	121	2854
1941	111	2524

#### (2) Older Youth

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. Clubs</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1939	3	54
1940	7	204
1941	8	149

## 3. Relations between Adult and Youth Progress

County reports show that adult club members are beginning to show more interest in the work of young people. This interest is partly due to the fact that many men and women who now belong to adult clubs were once L-N Club members. More and more the adult organizations are including leaders among the juniors in planning the county program. Two juniors must serve on each community live-at-home scoring committee.

\*Plus nineteen community clubs

a. Adult Work

(1) County Advisory Boards

Membership in county advisory boards is composed of men and women who are chosen by the local adult clubs to represent them on the county board. Each club sends three persons—one woman and two men or one man and two women—as seems best to the club. Home demonstration clubs invite an outstanding man of the community to go as their farmer representative so that the interests of the entire community may be considered. In fact, our Virginia work has always been organized with the interests of the whole farm and home considered. This year 231 persons served in this capacity.

(2) Community Clubs

Another very strong link in our organization chain is the community club, made up of men and women who take the lead in the Live-at-Home work. The clubs sometimes function in a community which has a home demonstration club as well as in localities where there is no home demonstration club. Nineteen of these clubs have a membership of 247 families. Membership in these clubs is counted on the family basis instead of by the individual member. It will, thus, be seen that these nineteen clubs are reaching far more persons than the 247 mentioned above.

(3) Home Demonstration Clubs

In addition to the 247 families in the nineteen community clubs just mentioned, the home agents worked with 1713 women in 92 clubs, a total of 111 adult clubs in 1941. The members of the community clubs are not included in the membership of the home demonstration clubs.

Nelson County

"A home demonstration club is a group of not less than five homemakers organized for the purpose of working together in exchanging ideas, receiving and using improved methods of homemaking for better health, to save time and energy, to have better homes, more leisure, and more happiness. Each club has a leader whose duty is to help keep up interest in her club and to assist the agent with demonstrations and to take charge of the meeting when the agent is absent. Two members of each club represent their club on the county advisory board and help to plan the program to meet the needs of the families in their communities."

b. Youth Work

(1) 4-H County Councils

The eight 4-H county councils have 314 members. This membership is made up of officers and leaders from the local 4-H clubs. The councils make and help to carry out the 4-H county plan of work and assist in conducting all county-wide 4-H activities.

(2) 4-H Clubs

The Family Activities Program was carried by 794 boys and 1740 girls

#### IV. Current Economic and Social Conditions Affecting the State Program

The eight counties described in this report include King William which lies in Tidewater and is joined by Hanover on the west. Continuing into Piedmont, Virginia, we find Louisa County. With our faces still towards the west we go into the mountains of Nelson. An excellent highway, Number 29, leads on into two more mountain counties--Asheret and Bedford. From Bedford the trail leads to Pittsylvania and Halifax counties in Southside Virginia. Thus, it will be seen that a few of the people are engaged in the sea food industry. A little larger group find employment in saw mills, tobacco factories, canneries, the digging of mica in Bedford, and in chemical plants in other counties. The majority of the people, however, still rely principally on the soil for their living. Defense work in Virginia caused many men and older boys to leave such farm land idle this year when they went to earn more money than most of them had ever had before. Lumbering has taken a very heavy toll. Mention is made in the county reports that Richmond furnishes a ready market for such products as poultry and truck crops and that farmers in at least two of the counties--Hanover and King William--profit by it.

The mountain counties reported that apples, peaches, corn, and tobacco have been the main crops.

The Louisa report shows a leaning towards grain, livestock, and lumbering.

The two Southside counties grow large crops of tobacco and some cotton.

Every county has become greatly concerned because of the nutrition and health problems which have been brought to the front as a result of the findings of physicians who examined the young men who were called to army service. The year-round garden has been stressed by extension agents for many years, and a large number of families have planned, planted, and preserved generous supplies of fruits, vegetables, and meats; therefore, the alarm sounded by the National Government was in line with what we were already doing and proved that Extension Service was on the right track when it set out to help the farmer help himself.

Home demonstration work in Virginia was very free from drastic changes in 1941 because our program has always followed the Live-at-Home idea. Financial conditions surrounding the Negro farm family demand that they make every effort to produce as much of the living as the farm is capable of doing and to use whatever cash that comes to the family to pay off debts, and make such permanent additions that will make the home and farm attractive and comfortable.

#### V. Organization

Our extension organization did not have to undergo any serious changes to be able to fit into the general planning pattern. Each county board of supervisors makes an appropriation towards the financial support of the home agent. Eight counties have active county advisory boards, community clubs made up of men and women, 4-H club councils, and 4-H clubs.

Agents and club members have functioned in connection with county-wide agencies in every county as their part in the National Defense program.

Other meetings: Number .... 129 ..... Attendance ..... 15,442  
Meetings held by local leaders (Adult work) Number 98 Attendance 1023  
Meetings held by local leaders (A-H Club work) Number 141 " 2,488  
No. discussion group meetings held ..... 477

SUMMARY OF INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES FOR 1941

Days in office .....	631
Days in field .....	1621
Days annual leave .....	80
Days sick leave .....	13
Days leave without pay .....	0
Legal holidays taken .....	23
Days devoted to AAA work .....	152
Days devoted to other Federal agencies .....	11
Miles traveled .....	61,000
Number home demonstration clubs ... 92 ... Members .....	1713
Number community clubs (adult) .... 19 .....	247
Number 4-H clubs .....	111
Number 4-H Club members: Boys ... 784 .... Girls ... 1740 Total	2524
Number 4-H Club members in school ..... 1883 Out of school ....	641
Number office calls .....	2823
Number telephone calls .....	474
Number news stories published .....	88
Number individual letters written .....	2133
Number different circular letters written .....	187
Number bulletins distributed .....	5411
Number training meetings held for local leaders for adult work ...	50
Number training meetings held for local leaders for 4-H Club work	41
Method demonstration meetings held .....	1140
Meetings held at result demonstrations ..... 121 Attendance .....	1257
Tours conducted (adult work) ... 13 ..... Attendance .....	160
Tours conducted (4-H Club work) ... 7 ..... Attendance .....	140

PREFACE

This report covers the work done in 1941 by the home agents in eight counties of Virginia:

Ashurst	Bedford
Halifax	Hanover
King William	Louisa
Nelson	Pittsylvania

The report also records work done by the District Home Demonstration Agent in fourteen counties having farm agents but no home agents, as follows:

Amelia	Brunswick
Buckingham	Chesterfield
Dinwiddie	Gloucester
Greensville	Goochland
Henrico	King and Queen
Hesklenburg	Kanawha
Powhatan	Surry

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF VIRGINIA  
1941

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
and State Agricultural College,  
Cooperating

Extension Service  
Cooperative Extension Work

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
Narrative  
NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
District Agent

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Extension Director