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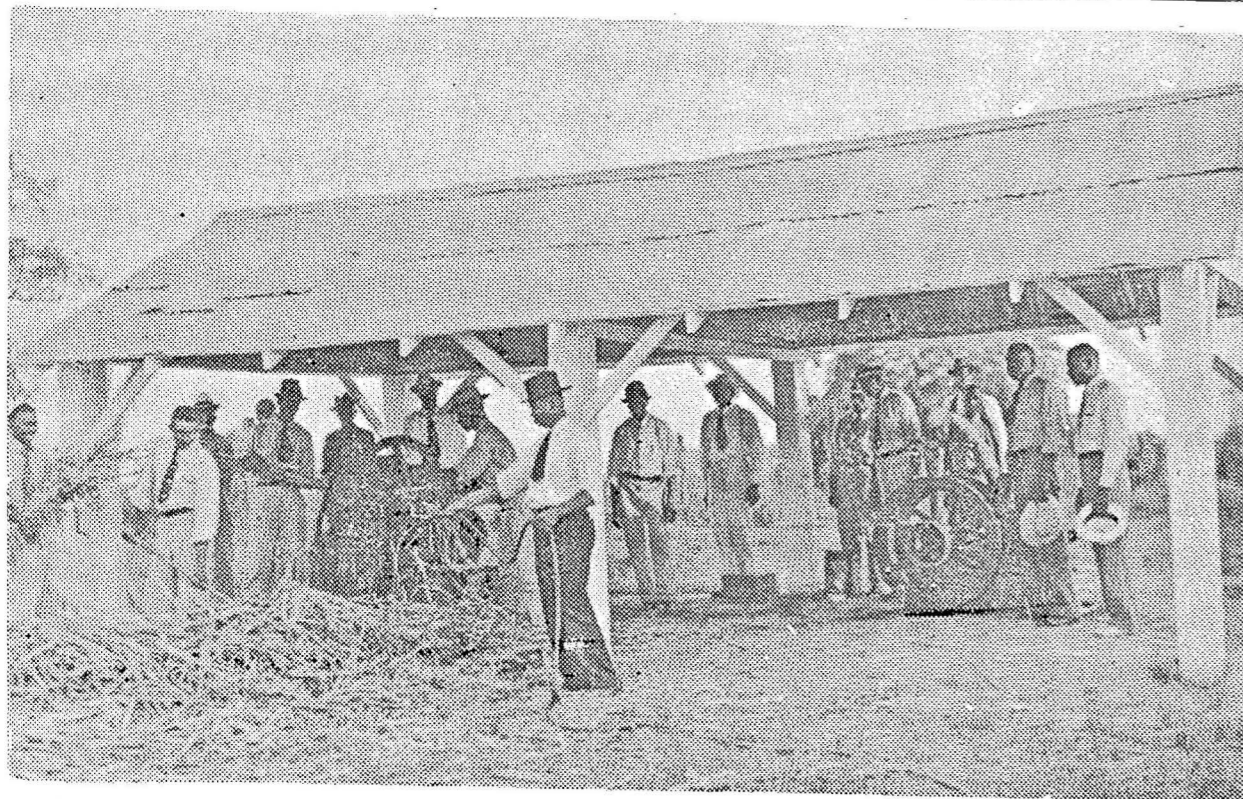
Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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Syrup making demonstration at the Thirty-first Annual Farmers Short Course, Prairie View, Texas.

TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE

Negro families in 34 Texas counties are served by Negro county home demonstration agents and 9,419 families made changes in their homes and improved their living conditions during 1938 as a result of the work.

Negro Extension Service work is administered from the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, a branch of Texas A. & M., with C. H. Waller as state leader. Home demonstration work is under the direction of Mrs. Iola W. Rowan.

A primary object of the Negro home demonstration agents is to see that the home food supply is adequate. Four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five families planned and produced the food necessary for the family. In addition to the regular gardens, 153 frame gardens for out-of-season production were added in 1938.

Annual reports of the agents show that 27,181 fruit trees and vines were planted during the past year, and that 751,062 pounds of fruit were harvested for home use.

From 11,038 milk cows those who took part in the program realized a considerable contribution to the food

supply, while 109,886 laying hens, of which 62,176 were pullets added in 1938, were on hand at the end of the year. Improvements included the addition of 184 poultry houses and the repair of 647 houses, while 3,316 families produced all feed, including pasture, and 1,457 purchases or incubated purebred chicks.

From home gardens and orchards 3,051,820 pints of food were canned, 1,026,883 pounds of fruits and vegetables were stored in dried form, 378,530 quarts of vegetables were brined, and 987,688 pounds of fresh vegetables were stored. Food so stored or preserved had a value of \$152,866. During the year 504 ventilated pantries were added.

In addition to advances in methods of food preparation, 1,904 families in 17 counties studied diets and adopted recommendations for corrective feeding.

Items in home improvement included the addition of 491 bedrooms and 66 kitchens and the improvement of 3,121 bedrooms and 1,033 kitchens. Of the 1,087 mattresses added, 613 were made at home.

Repair the housework included 534 roofs repaired or replaced, 305 foundations made secure, 423 houses painted, 837 windows added, the remodeling of 322 houses and con-

struction of 78.

Home surroundings were improved as 1,085 lawns were leveled and sodded, 749 fences, gates, and walks built and 4,151 trees and 21,798 shrubs planted. Only trees and shrubs living were reported.

In clothing work 3,782 dresses and 12,243 other garments were made during the year as 2,268 women and girls achieved the goals they had set up at the beginning of the year.

Families cooperating with the home demonstration agents realized \$41,478.62 through sale of products produced at home. The major item in this list was rugs and spreads, which brought in \$11,337.

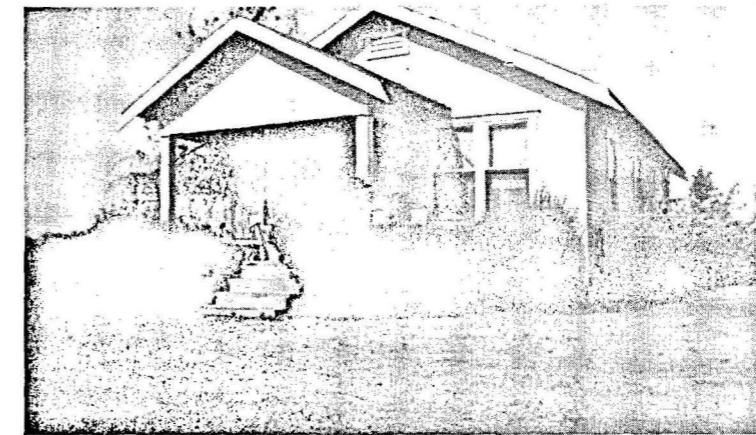
Home health and sanitation work was conducted in 402 communities as 3,878 individuals improved their health habits, 543 families installed sanitary closets or outhouses, 1,413 houses were screened, and 2,444 individuals used some preventive measure to improve health.

Child development and recreation came in for considerable attention.

Negro county home demonstration agents worked through 470 home demonstration clubs with a membership of 9,018 and 345 girls' 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 6,327. In addition 4,832 families outside of club membership were helped during 1938.

The Prairie View Standard

1938 Report Of Agricultural Extension Division Shows Wide Variety Of Services Rendered



1,620 families followed recommendations regarding planting shrubbery and 21,798 shrubs were planted and are living, 8,459 of which are native shrubs.

Yard Improvement In 1938 Bed Room Improvement in 1938

In 292 communities in 31 counties home grounds were improved through yard beautification. In 23 counties 274 women developed as many demonstrations. There were 525 girls and ten boys who did yard work, as their "special home work."

In the making of foundation, border, and screen plantings 21,798 native and nursery shrubs were used. Soil preparation and improvement preceded the actual planting of trees and shrubs. The soil was fertilized, where it was necessary, and pulverized, and a good "home" for the plant made.

Yard plans were made by the demonstrator and her family, directed by the home demonstration agent. The needs and desires of the family, and the best practices in yard improvement, served as a criteria in making landscape plans.

Where it was found necessary yards were enlarged. The enlargement of yards called for new fences

(Continued on page 6)

Interest in bed room work has increased and in many instances the first improvement has been to provide a standard bed. To this end there were 613 mattresses made at home and 474 factory made ones added. Six hundred and seventy-two bedding protectors and 1,784 bed spreads were added.

Papering walls and refinishing woodwork grew in popularity and did much to improve the appearance of rooms. This type of improvement was done in almost all of the 3,121 bed rooms which were improved.

Handicraft was done in 19 counties and most of the handicraft was rug-making.

Portable screens were made and bathing centers set up in the bed rooms. Other improvements in bed rooms include windows added and screened, window glass replaced, clothes closets built or improved, the addition of lamps, chairs, tables, dressers, quilts, blankets, curtains,

(Continued on page 2)

Harness and Leather Goods Exhibited By Negro Farmers

9,419 FAMILIES IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS

An exhibit of 164 sets of fine harness and leather goods, made by Texas Negro farmers was displayed in the old auditorium at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, during the School for Agents July 8-31, 1938. This exhibit was a result of leather and harness made in demonstrations under the supervision of Negro County Agricultural Agents with the assistance of the Texas Extension Service Leather Specialist of A. & M. College of Texas, and the Negro District Agents representing the Negro Extension Division.

The demonstrations were begun in counties where farmers, supervised by agents, tanned the hides, cut out the harness, tacked, bradded and sewed them beginning in March and extending through June, 1938.

The farmers were shown leather and harness material at such low cost at county fairs and State Short Courses during the years 1935-37, which caused them to want good harness.

The first leather tanning demonstration among Negroes was conducted in Huntsville, Walker County. Three hides were tanned and shown at the Walker County Fair in 1934.

Visiting agents saw this completed demonstration and became interested in initiating it in their counties. On June 21, 1935, a district leather school was conducted at Tyler, Texas. One complete set of harness was made and shown at the State Short Course. In June, 1937, the agents, having tanned leather for the second school, made forty com-

(Continued on page 5)

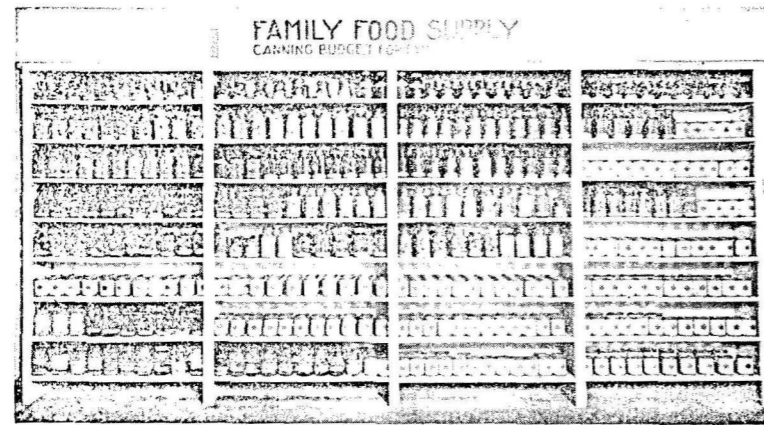
BED ROOM IMPROVEMENT, 1938

(Continued from page 1)

and book shelves. Two thousand eight hundred and fourteen articles of bed room furniture were added.

The expenditure of \$11,176.70 is well justified in the new applications of greater convenience, comfort, and beauty brought into these homes.

A very definite idea of how mattress making has been gotten over in the counties comes from this Hopkins County story: In October, 1938, "56 women and men representing 8 of the 9 Home Demonstration Clubs in Hopkins County attended and took part in a two-day mattress school in Sulphur Springs on the lawn of Mrs.



The canned products required in the Family Food Supply were provided by 4,254 families. 4,344 families provided storage space.

Josie Lee Hart. Three 50 pound tuftless mattresses were completed. Ten (10) mattresses have been made in the county since this training meeting." Outstanding persons who visited the school and complimented the work were Honorable J. A. Wyatt, County Judge; Mr. W. M. Wilson, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, who placed an order with the County Council for two mattresses; and Mr. Ardis, Mayor of Sulphur Springs.

In Gregg County "the care of the mattresses made and bought was stressed. This included airing and sunning the mattress on a flat surface at least a week before using it and frequent airing and sunning after it is in use."

From Matagorda County "no one thing will do so much to improve the appearance of a bed room as new

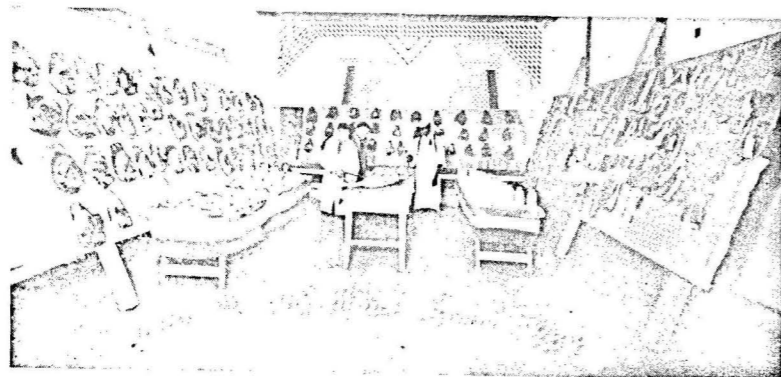
EXTENSION SERVICE EXHIBIT
PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE



Extension Service Exhibits were shown at 198 events in thirty-four counties in 1938.

wall paper and yet no other improvement cost so little" says Mrs. Edith Jones, bed room demonstrator, Lettulle Farm community. "Without buying any accessories such as rugs and draperies, I have made my rooms look like new at at cost of \$7.20" says Mrs. Carrie Irvin, Bed room demonstrator, Blessing community.

Ruth Hutchins, Tucker 4-H club girl, Anderson County, tinted the curtains and her bed spread to match, and made a hooked rug of cotton strings (dyed) at a cost of \$0.75. Eighty-nine (89) other Anderson County girls have improved their bed rooms.



One of thirty-eight meat shows held in Texas by Farm and Home agents of the Extension Service.

GARDENING, 1938

In past years, the garden has been considered the women's garden, but definite efforts have been put forth in 1939 to have the family assume the responsibility of "making a garden." Nine hundred and forty-six demonstrators set the pace in planning and producing vegetables to insure better meals. The Productive Work of 2,820 4-H club girls in 25 counties was with vegetables and tomatoes.

The growing season for gardens has been lengthened by a succession of plantings and the use of frame gardens.

The selection of more suitable varieties and good seed has meant the difference between success and failure in many gardens.

In October, 1938, Mrs. Minnie Nelson, Home Food Supply demonstrator, Prospect Club, Milam County was entering the 33rd consecutive month of having at least three fresh vegetables from her garden each day. Her pantry had 404 containers of 14 varieties of food in it when the club held its Achievement Event at her home. She told 40 visitors how she started her demonstration and how she accomplished what she had in spite of drought and other handicaps.

Mrs. Clara Archie, Waller County, has been an outstanding Home Food Supply demonstrator for Second Corinth Community. Her Accomplishment include: (1) enlarging and fencing her garden, (2) growing a year-round garden, (3) building a ventilated pantry, (4) improved the poultry house, and (5) secured additional cooking utensils.

From Washington County comes this story of Maude Browning, Stone 4-H Club girl: "We have been renters for 7 years. Five of these years I have been a 4-H Club girl and my club work has helped make us good renters. Our land-lord is always pleased when he comes out and sees our large, well cultivated garden, and neat well kept yard. My major demonstration was production of leafy, green, and yellow vegetables for our family. The value of my demonstration and the pleasure the family is getting from improved practices in table service cannot be expressed in dollars and cents."

members and specialists and the earnestness of the Negro agents, has improved rural life in Texas in health, sanitation and security.

EXTENSION SERVICE

A. and M. College of Texas, Cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture
H. H. Williamson, Director
College Station, Texas



Map of Texas showing location of farm and home agents.

TRAINING FOR EXTENSION AGENTS

Intensive training for agents was made possible by meetings for agents held at convenient localities.

The District Agents were assisted with the training program by the following Extension Specialists:

Specialists—Agriculture

- M. K. Thornton, Jr., Agricultural Chemist
- W. E. Morgan, Economist in Agricultural Planning
- C. W. Simmons, Farm Forester
- R. E. Callender, Game Management Specialist
- J. F. Rosborough, Horticulturist
- R. R. Lancaster, Pasture Specialist
- George P. McCarthy, Poultry Husbandman

Specialist—Home Economics

- Mrs. Dora R. Barnes, Specialist in Clothing
- Jennie Camp, Specialist in Home Production Planning
- Grace I. Neely, Specialist in Food Preservation
- Mrs. Bernice Claytor, Specialist in Home Improvement
- Sadie Hatfield, Specialist in Landscape Gardening
- Louise Bryant, Specialist in Home Management

The above map indicates where Negro agents are working in Texas. One dot represents one agent, two dots represent both agents working in the county. There are seventy-six counties in Texas where Negro population would justify placing agents to help the rural people.

Texas Negro Extension work is directly under the supervision of Texas Extension work at College Station, Texas.

- Dr. T. O. Walton, President, A. & M. College
 - Mr. H. H. Williamson, Director
 - Mr. Jack Shelton, Vice Director and State Agent
 - Miss Mildred Horton, Vice Director and State Agent
 - Mr. George Adams, Assistant State Agent
 - Mrs. Bess Edwards, Assistant State Home Demonstration Agent
 - Negro Extension organization with headquarters at Prairie View, Texas:
 - C. H. Waller, State Leader
 - Mrs. I. W. Rowan, Supervising Home Demonstration Agent
 - H. S. Estelle, District Agent
 - Mrs. J. O. A. Connor, District Home Demonstration Agent
 - J. H. Williams, District Agent
- The organization consists of five staff members, forty-three farm agents and thirty-three home agents.

The Prairie View Standard

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W. Rutherford Banks, Principal
Napoleon B. Edward, Executive Secretary

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Subscription - 50 Cents Per Year

PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE

We take pleasure in presenting the activities of the Negro Extension Division of Texas for the year 1938, made possible by Principal W. R. Banks in giving the February issue of the Standard to us so that we can show some of the outstanding work by pictures.

Dr. E. H. Shinn, Senior Economist, in his address before the President of Land Grant Colleges in Chicago in November stated that unless the Negro Extension Division has the full cooperation of the presidents of the various colleges it can not reach its greatest usefulness.

We appreciate the attitude of Principal Banks and the various departments of the college in making our program a success. The Agricultural Department under the direction of Mr. L. A. Potts, has put every facility at the disposal of the Extension Service in making state meetings, short courses and regional meeting a success.

The Home Economics Department, under the direction of Miss Mamye Powell, has placed at the disposal of the Department the sewing rooms, kitchens and instructors to make the meeting a success.

The Mechanical Arts Department, under the direction of Mr. J. J. Abernethy, has placed at the disposal of the Extension Service teachers and all facilities of the broom and mattress, carpentry and paint shops, and the use of material with which to carry on demonstrations.

The spirit of Principal Banks, teachers and students at Prairie View toward the Extension Service make it an ideal situation in projecting the Extension program in the State of Texas.

Home Demonstration Work in Texas, 1938

Home Demonstration Work has aided rural women and girls in obtaining things which make for a richer, fuller, nobler home life in 1938. Better homes and surroundings, and adequate, balanced diet, more conveniences, suitable clothing, more recreation, and social contacts are some of the things which the thirty-six (36) Negro Home Demonstration Agents have helped to attain and which women highly appreciate. Possibly the most important service rendered has been the development of demonstrators with their demonstrations. Home Food Supply, Home Improvement and Clothing demonstrations have been developed to a degree of excellence hardly dreamed of five years ago.

Nine thousand four hundred and nineteen (9,419) families were influenced to make some changes in their homes and living conditions during 1938, as a result of Home Demonstration work. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (4,832) families have been helped outside of clubs and 192 unorganized communities reached by Expansion work.

The Extension Service gave advice and assistance to rural families in construction or remodeling 400 homes. The part of the home demonstration worker in this development was along such lines as helping to plan additional storage spaces in all parts of the house, and to improve kitchens, and bed rooms for greater convenience and comfort. The plans and suggestions given have been those that have provided the maximum of convenience and attractiveness at the minimum expense.

The improvement of home grounds made steady progress as a Home Demonstration activity. Five hundred and fifty-seven women and girls attained the status of yard demonstrators in 1938. The beautification of the yard in many cases acted as an incentive to improve the whole landscape. The demonstrators follow a plan which sometimes is under way for four or five years. The yard plan includes the cleaning up of the entire premises, planting flower gardens, in appropriate places and trees where needed, and improving fences, walks and driveways.

Proper food and nutrition practices are fundamental to health, efficiency, and successful living, and,

therefore, the Home Food Supply demonstration had an important place in the home demonstration program. To emphasize and make clear the relation and interdependence of food production, food preparation, selection and preservation, effort is made to have all demonstrations and discussions on food gathered into one general nutrition program.

Wherever the idea of the planned food supply has been adopted by a family there is increased interest in preservation of food and storage facilities. Food selection and preparation were phases of the food program around which the method demonstrations in 19 counties were planned in 1938.

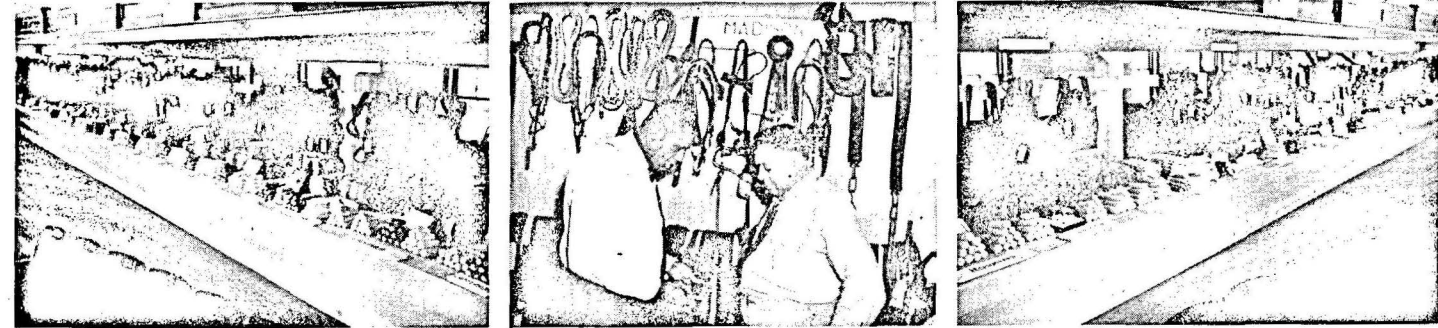
Some of the outstanding results listed below were summarized in the county agents annual report: (1) 4,159 families followed daily meal plans for three days to a week; (2) 5,206 improved their method of preparing vegetables, and (3) families in seventeen counties studied diets for dietary diseases and 1,904 of these families adopted recommendations for corrective feeding.

Economies in clothing hold first place. Skill, ingenuity, and good planning were shown by Home Demonstration club women in clothing their families during 1938. Many women are proud of their accomplishments in transforming grain, sugar, and flour sacks into good looking dresses for themselves and the girls and into shirts and underwear for the men and boys. The man's outgrown suit makes just the tailored garment needed to complete the misses' wardrobe.

To make or to buy ready-made is a question in the minds of rural women. Suggestions in better buying were made to familiarize the women with information on textile values, cut of garments and standard sizes. While there is a larger number of farm families buying ready-made clothing than formerly, there are still many women who have the time to sew and who feel that better quality at less cost makes it worth the effort. Sixteen thousand and twenty-five (16,025) articles of clothing were made by the 2,268 club members achieving their goals in 1938.

Home agents did not concern themselves with the idea of the farm family living-at-home only, as

(Continued on page 7)



Above Left—Hay and grain exhibit at the Thirty-first Annual Farmers Short Course, Prairie View, Texas.

Above Center—C. H. Waller, State Leader, Negro Extension Service, inspecting prize harness made by Elijah Carter (left) under the supervision of County Agent.

Above Right—Hay and grain exhibit at the Thirty-first Annual Farmers Short Course, Prairie View, Texas.

Statistical Summary of Home Demonstration Work in the State of Texas for the Year 1938

Major problems worked on were: Home Food Supply, Home Improvement, Clothing, Home Industries, Home Health and Sanitation, Child Development Recreation, and Organizations.

Home Food Supply

Continuing the program looking to the solution of the Home Food Supply problem the entire Home Demonstration organization was thrown into the effort to have every family provide adequate food for the family.

I. Production:—4,885 families planned and produced the food necessary for the family according to the Home Food Supply budget. 1,291 of these families have "year round gardens" and 153 frame gardens.

27,181 fruit trees and vines were added to Home Orchards and 751,062 pounds of fruit harvested for home use.

11,038 cows make an indispensable contribution to the food supply. 109,886 laying hens make up the poultry flocks. 62,176 pullets were added in 1938. 3,316 families produced feed for poultry, including green feed.

184 poultry houses were built and 647 houses repaired and ventilated. 1,457 families purchased or incubated purebred chicks.

II. Preservation:—2,624 families filed their food preservation budget and 4,254 filled the canned products requirements of the budget.

1,525,945 quarts of food were canned, 1,953,301 pounds of meat were cured, 1,026,883 pounds of fruit and vegetables were dried, 376,530 quarts of vegetables brined, and 987,688 pounds of vegetables stored fresh.

4,344 families provided storage space including 504 ventilated pantries.

1,971 families organized their pantries and cellars for ease in preparation of meals and for temperature advantages in storage.

III. Preparation:—406 voluntary local leaders assisted with food preparation work.

4,159 families followed daily meal plans for three days to one week.

5,206 improved their method of preparing vegetables.

1,904 families in 17 counties studied diets for dietary diseases and adopted recommendations for corrective feeding. 4,028 families made Recipe Files.

Home Improvement

"It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot on this broad globe that is sweeter to him than his home."

I. Bed Rooms:—491 bed rooms were added and 3,121 improved. 343 closets were provided and 351 bath rooms or bathing centers equipped.

2,649 dresser scarfs were made 11,378 pieces of bed linen added.

2,814 articles of furniture have been added. Of the 1,087 mattresses added 613 were made at home.

II. Kitchens:—66 kitchens were added and 1,033 improved. In 389 kitchens the work surfaces were adjusted to comfortable height. 19 cleaning closets were added. \$2,738.20 was spent improving kitchens.

III. Yards:—557 women and girls attained the rank of yard demonstrators.

480 other club members assisted these leaders with yard work.

4,151 trees were planted and 1,085

NEGRO FARMERS OF TEXAS EXHIBIT HARNESS AND LEATHER GOODS

(Continued from page 1)

plete double sets of harness. At the end of the Short Course the County Commissioners Courts of Texas were shown these harness and they willingly furnished funds in the majority of counties. Chambers of Commerce supplied funds for hides and chemicals for tanning in counties where the courts did not.

Harness making schools were held in Waco, Teague, Henderson, Longview, Paris and Prairie View, where leather that had been tanned by farmers under the agents' direction during the month of April, 1938, was cut out, tacked and sewed. Each agent had four farmers with him to receive this information from the Extension Service Leather Specialist in order to facilitate the harness making. A riding set, composed of a saddle, bridle, blanket, quirt, spurs and martingales, goat hides, sheep hides, deer hides, a calf skin coat, purses, tobacco pouches, moccasins and chaps were displayed at Prairie View during the Farmers Short Course in August, 1938.

lawns were leveled and sodded.

749 fences, gates, walks and drives were built.

1,620 families followed recommendations regarding planting shrubbery and 21,798 shrubs were planted and are living, 8,459 of which are native shrubs.

IV. Repair the House:—534 roofs were repaired or replaced and 305 foundations were made secure.

423 houses were painted, 837 windows added and 55 gutters installed.

(Continued on page 7)

YARDS, 1938

(Continued from page 1)

and gates, which were almost invariably needed anyway.

The use of nursery shrubs was very common. Those used included Nandina, Japanese and Wax Leaf Ligustrum, Euonymus, Abelia, Althea, Arbor Vita, Butter-fly Bush, Crepe Myrtle, Jasmine, Juniper, Privet, Senisa and Spirea.

Texas affords a wealth of native shrubbery and those most commonly used were Wild Myrtle, Red Bud, Wild Peach, Coral Berry, Willow, Youpon and Spanish Mulberry.

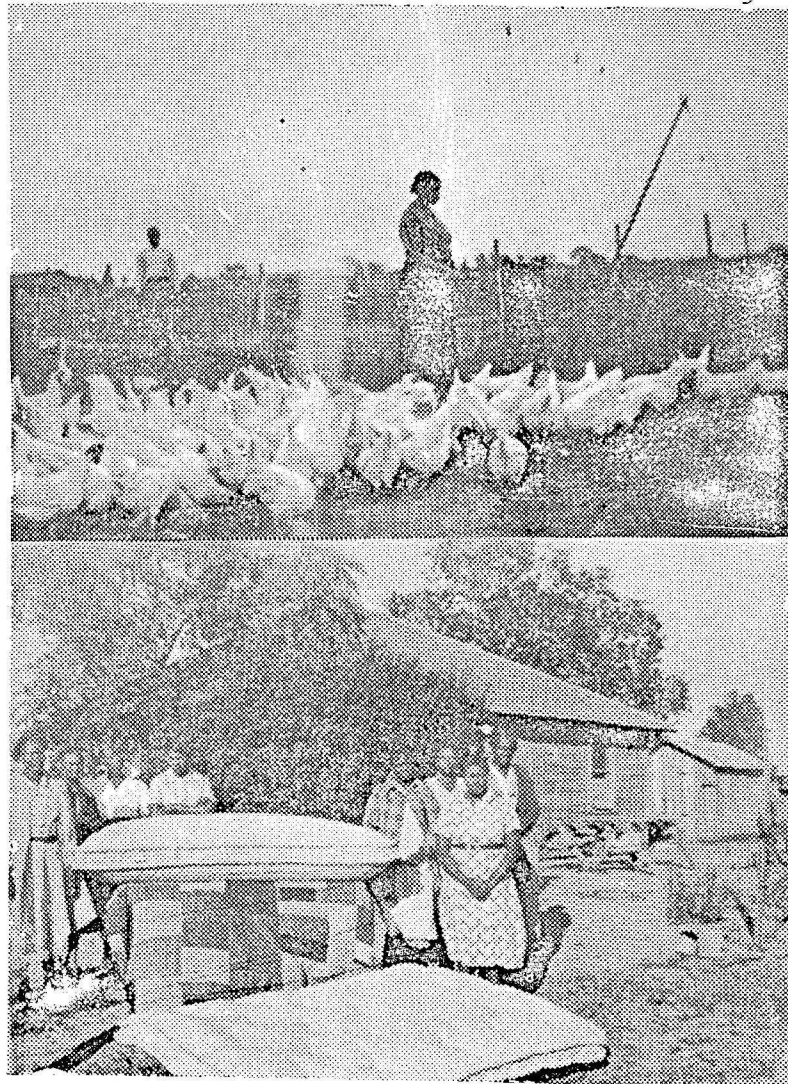
Common shrubs, usually obtained from neighbors, were Flowering Quince, Lilac, Spirea, and Privets.

The planting of roses and flowers in separate beds has been emphasized for 4 years, and went over better in 1938 than ever before because of the additional work done on this, this year, and the information and influence "brought forward" from other years. Of the 21,219 roses planted and living almost all of them are planted in separate places, designated as rose gardens of beds. In the preparation of soil for rose gardens, soil has been cultivated for 2 or 3 months previous to the placement of the roses. Proper drainage and location and soil enrichment have all come in for their share of attention. Care was given to the selection of hardy, field grown roses, of suitable variety to give best results in the locality in which they were to be grown. Garden flowers were used to make home grounds more livable and attractive. Flower beds at the side or back are a very common sight. They were used to advantage in first and second year yards, especially as they had to do all of the job of adding beauty to the place, while shrubs were too small to be in the picture. Vines came in for their share of popularity, used as screens, shades and beauty spots.

In the planting of 4,151 shade trees the most frequently and effectively used were Oak, Elm, Hackberry, Pecan, Walnut and Magnolia. For furnishing quick shades, the Chinaberry was used. Ornamental trees planted were Dogwood and Redbud.

At the 949 homes where recommendation were followed as to improving appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings, the arrangement of buildings was considered.

Poultry and Mattress Making



62,176 pullets were added to poultry flocks in 1938. 3,316 families produced feed for poultry, including green feed.

Of the 1,087 mattresses added 613 were made at home.

An effort to plan the whole home lay-out has met with success in getting outhouses repaired or placed in better locations, with regard to the other buildings.

Other improvements made include 816 sets of steps repaired or replaced, 916 lawns leveled and sodded, 749 walks and drives constructed, 543 families arranged sanitary drainage and disposal of waste, 16,315 plants and shrubs rooted in cutting beds, and used in plantings.

In Wharton County "there were eleven yards improved by cooperators as a result of the past demonstration in Landscape improvement. The 11 persons assisted 31 others in improving their landscape by aiding in the planning and placing of foundation and border plants. Fifty-six

native shrubs were gathered at a demonstration given on balling and burlaping shrubs. A group of 20 women went 'shrub gathering' in the interest of landscape gardening. Mrs. Gertrude Brightman whose yard demonstration was on placing shrubs says, "I have lived in this neck of the woods for some 25 years or more and knew nothing of the beauty of shrubs for use about the place until a study had been made by club members."

In Hopkins County "Mrs. Roseila Jones, North Caney Club, planted 8 nursery shrubs, started a rose garden, built an arbor which is surrounded by Honeysuckle to serve as a screen, planted 4 trees for shade, and constructed a sanitary pit-type toilet."

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK
TEXAS, 1938

(Continued from page 4)

important as that is. Appreciation for good music and pictures, selection of reading material, Club rallies, camps for women and girls, play for home and community, all came in for increased attention.

Recreation is no longer considered a frill in the Home Demonstration program but a feature that deserves thoughtful planning. Women feel rested and in a better frame of mind after laughing and playing games. Thirteen counties developed and carried out recreational programs as recommended and 100 families provided play equipment.

An attempt has been made in 1938 to help farm families realize the desire for a wider range of contacts. Home Demonstration Work encouraged neighborliness, making new friends and gaining new incentives. Through the recreational programs in clubs and councils more women "got acquainted" and have made friends. The County Home Demonstration Agents have found it desirable and profitable to have club women accompany them to adjoining counties to see result demonstrations, view art exhibits, attend meetings, see a movie, etc., thereby enlarging the vision of a local leader.

The meeting of the Texas Home Demonstration Council during the Farmers State Short Course at the Land-Grant College annually affords the one big opportunity for rural women to see how other people look and behave.

The Home Demonstration staff of the Extension Service offered and gave cooperation to all groups interested in improving rural home life. Method demonstrations, lectures, and leading discussions are the ways of cooperation most frequently used. Groups and agencies worked with this year include: Texas Public Health Service, Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics departments of Prairie View College, Texas Inter-scholastic League in Colored Schools, State Department of Education, Texas Colored Teachers State Association.

The end of 1938 finds a wholesome condition and outlook regarding home demonstration work among Negroes in Texas. The staff of 34 county agents and 2 district agents

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF
HOME DEMONSTRATION
WORK, 1938

(Continued from page 5)

102 chimneys were added and 816 porches and steps repaired. 78 houses were constructed and 322 remodeled according to plans furnished by agents.

Clothing

The subject of Clothing from one or another point of view, claims the attention and interest of all women.

2,268 club members achieved their goals, 1,984 took inventory of clothing, 508 planned the entire family wardrobe.

198 clothes closets were built and 241 remodeled.

611 hat stands and 540 shoe racks were included in the equipment added.

3,103 followed recommendations in improving laundry practices, care, renovation and remodeling of clothing. 146 ironing boards have been added.

72 sewing machines were repaired, 3,782 dresses made, and 12,243 other articles constructed.

235 women made foundation patterns and 47 girls in one county had their sewing box equipped before State 4-H Club Day (May 6, 1938).

Home Industries

Home Demonstration Work achieved a gratifying measure of progress in the development of home industries to supplement the family income from crops.

Product	Value of Sales
Butter and Milk	\$ 8,670.78
Canned vegetables and fruit	605.80
Fresh vegetables and fruit	11,162.22
Pickles	8.30
Poultry, poultry products	9,286.02
Rugs and spreads	11,337.50
Turkeys	408.00

Total \$41,478.62

Home Health and Sanitation

It must be appreciated that by far the greater responsibility of maintaining health rests with the individual.

Work was conducted in 402 communities in 29 counties with 577 local leaders assisting. Home demon-

aided in giving farm and village homes a better understanding of the status and activities of this Federal agency and of the desire to assist them.

stration agents devoted 228 days to health work.

3,878 individuals improved health habits, 543 families installed sanitary closets or outhouses.

1,413 homes were screened and 2,351 families followed recommendations on control of insects.

339 families adopted better home nursing procedure and 2,444 individuals used some preventive measure to improve health.

Child Development Recreation

The improvements made for the benefit and in consideration of the children are regarded as a very essential piece of work.

150 families added books and 250 provided storage for books.

100 families provided play equipment and 35 added other equipment.

55 families followed recommendation regarding furnishings adapted to children's needs. 118 communities in 13 counties developed and carried out recreational programs as recommended. 381 families report following recommendations for recreation in the home.

Organizations

The demands of 1938 upon Home Demonstration Work required more than individual attention.

34 County Home Demonstration Councils (a Council in each county).

470 adult Home Demonstration clubs with a membership of 9,018.

345 Girls 4-H Club with a membership of 6,327.

There is an increase of 47 clubs and 928 members in home demonstration organizations in 1938. In 9,419 homes improvements have definitely resulted from the Home Demonstration program.

4,832 families have been helped outside of clubs and 192 communities reached by Expansion Work. The Education Committee of Home Demonstration organizations has kept the county informed of achievements traceable to their club work.

The Negro Extension Farm and Home Agents have given their help to various organizations in the state in assisting the farmers to a more satisfied rural life.

The Agricultural Conservation, AAA, Soil Conservation, Farm Security, Rural Electrification and Tennessee Valley Agencies are working in interest of the farmers and each Extension agent in assisting the farmers in order that they might share in the benefits to be derived from same.