

Pima County, Arizona

ANNUAL REPORT

Madeline Barley
Home Demonstration Agent

December 1, 1947, to November 30, 1948

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Madeline Barley
Pima County
1948

OUTLOOK

In preparation for 1949, the Pima County Homemakers have planned and accepted the following program:

December

Christmas parties
Annual leave

January

Dress Forms
County Council Meeting
4-H Club Clothing Leaders' Training Meeting
Home Beautification

February

Dress Forms
4-H Club Leaders' Training Meeting

March

Buffet and Holiday Entertainment
County Fair
4-H Club Leaders' Training Meeting for Demonstrations
and Judging
Plans for County 4-H Fair

April

Refinishing Furniture
4-H County Fair

May

More Food for Your Money
4-H Round-Up

June

Furniture Arrangement
Country Life Conference
Freezing

July

Cleaning Sewing Machines

OUTLOOK (CONTINUED)

August

Cleaning Sewing Machines
4-H Summer Camp

September

Tailoring
Council Meeting
4-H Club Clothing Leaders' Training Meeting
4-H Club Food Leaders' Training Meeting

October

Tailoring
County Fair

November

Topic to be selected
Achievement Day

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EIGHT EXTENSION HOME-MAKERS' CLUBS

	<u>Others</u>	<u>Amp.</u>	<u>Bing.</u>	<u>Desert</u>	<u>Ft. L.</u>	<u>Gvt. H.</u>	<u>Marang*</u>	<u>Sopori</u>	<u>Sah.</u>	<u>S. S.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bought pressure sauce pan		7		1	12	4		2	3	3	32
No. of casserole dishes used	25	490	100	30	156	124		24	36	144	1129
No. of times used one-bowl cake		426	84	60	288	117		40	20	108	1143
No. of pints canned:											
Fruit	325	675	500		372	121		160			2153
Vegetables	278	52	100		72						502
Meat or fowl	150	28									178
No. Containers food frozen	1300				384	200		500	4	2	2384
Improvements in making home more livable	28	18		4		3		6			65
Pieces of furniture upholstered or refinished	5	11	1		7	3		2		7	36
Improvements in housing	16	4	2		9			2		3	36
Clothing made: House dresses	10	37	7	11	20	14		6	6	21	132
Better dresses		24		10	36	14		12	8	3	107
Coat or suit		14		10	24			8		1	57
Children's clothes		90		35	48	48		24	15	19	279
Improvements in sewing	15	15	15	17	24		10	9	6	11	107
Accessories - No. of articles made	120			60	48	34		72		37	371
Physical check-up, Yes or No	14			6	12	4		6		1	37
Attended Country Life Conference	13				19	7			2	1	48
No. of books read	75				95	80			60	18	328
Attended Club Summer picnic		50			75	40			75		190
Attended Club Christmas party		38			40	25			30		145
Accessories: Sneakers		14		26	18	11		24		12	129
Purses		8		5	5	4		10		5	43
Hats		36		10	5			10		3	36
Lapel decorations		12		10	10	10		14		12	92
Belts		12		5	6	6		8		3	40
Scarfs		12		4	4	3		6		2	31

*New club organized in November

The following abbreviations will be used to identify clubs on Summary Tables throughout this annual:

Amp. - Amphitheater	Ft. L. - Fort Lowell	Sopori - Sopori
Bing. - Binghamton	Gvt. H. - Government Heights	Sah. - Sahuarita
Desert - Desert	Marana - Marana	S. S. - Sunnyside

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

The homemakers of Pima County held two council meetings during 1948.

Spring Meeting, January 28:

Purpose: Make plans for:

1. Participation in coming County Fair
2. To help with 4-H Club Market Day Fair, April 10-48
3. Report on progress of clothing project
4. Copies of the program for the year, 1948, were distributed to the clubs.

Fall Meeting, September 22:

Purpose: A. To plan:

1. Achievement Day Program
2. Select projects for 1949. Projects selected:
 - Making dress forms
 - Planning buffet and holiday meals
 - More food for your money
 - Refinishing furniture
 - Furniture arrangements
 - Cleaning sewing machines
 - Tailoring
 - Home beautification

B. To decide on the question of Blue Cross group insurance by clubs

C. To learn about the sanitation problem in Pima County: Mr. Otto Fritz, Pima County Sanitation Engineer, discussed the existing conditions. He explained the sanitation practices adopted by the school for food handlers. These practices are some that the public must demand of service people.

1. Wrap paper napkin around end of ice cream cone before handling it.
2. Reaching for other foods, such as cookies, doughnuts, etc., with wax paper as protection
3. Three rinses for dishwashing. One of the rinses should contain a disinfectant. Disinfectant in the home could be a chlorine compound or "Roccal," a quaternary ammonia compound. (May be purchased locally at chemical supply houses.)
4. He emphasized the importance of the public demanding service calling for clean, that is, free from lipstick, silverware, china, and glassware.
5. The paying public should insist upon these.

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)

Method of selecting projects for 1949:

Homemakers are given the opportunity of expressing their desire either on paper or verbally. Their suggestions are grouped and classified in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaires are sent to all active members of extension clubs. Each member selects first and second choice in the field of clothing, foods, and home management. A copy of the questionnaire is presented here. See Figure #1. A time limit is allowed.

A project committee checked the results and selected the projects requested by the majority, returning the questionnaire. At the council meeting, the tentative program is presented to the council members and other interested members for reconsideration and adoption. Then it is sent to the state leader of home demonstration agents for her comments.

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (CONTINUED)

Committee Meetings

Three major committee meetings were held during the year.

1st Committee Meeting - Plans for active participation in County Fair

Purpose: To make definite plans for active part in the first County Fair since before the "War."

Results: Six out of seven clubs participated in the mechanics of carrying on the department of household arts and 4-H club exhibits. Thirty-six homemakers cooperated under the guidance of Mrs. Ida Smith and the agent to accept the entries, set up the exhibits, and then took turns to be on duty during the afternoon and evenings for five days. The number of members present was 17.

2nd Committee Meeting - Cooperating with 4-H Club Activities

Purpose: To make definite plans for the sale of food at the 4-H club Market Day at County Fair. The clubs sponsored the sale to make money to send 4-H club boys and girls to the 4-H club camp in Washington, D. C.

Results: Six clubs participated. Members of the clubs contributed sandwiches, cakes, cookies, and pies and gave their services. Fifty-one dollars was cleared.

3rd Committee Meeting - Achievement Day Program

Purpose: To make final plans of the Pima County Achievement Day Program, November 9

Results: A summary of that committee meeting is presented. See Figure #2. Seven clubs out of eight were represented at the committee meeting.

Clubs participating in the organization and planning of the extension program in Pima County: Amphitheater, Desert, Ft. Lowell, Government Heights, Sahuarita, Sopori, and Sunny Side.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Third Floor Court House, Tucson

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U. S. Department of Agriculture
and Pima County Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

September 8, 1948

Memo to Homemakers:

It will soon be time to select a program for 1949. How time does "fly".

LAST YEAR WE ATTEMPTED: (Selected at fall meeting Sept., 1947).

1. Making house dresses and kitchen jackets.
2. Preparing main dishes.
3. Comparing the "speedy cake" with the conventional one.
4. Upholstering chairs (some pieces are to be finished).
5. Make accessories of felt and other materials.

LETS DO IT AGAIN.

WHEN: Sept. 22, at 10:30. WHERE: YWCA, 738 N. Fifty Ave, Tucson.
WHAT: Fall meeting Pima County Council of Homemakers.
WHY: 1. To select a program for next year.
2. To plan the Achievement Day program.

WHO MAY ATTEND-President and secretary of each club. These two have voting powers.

Any member who is interested and wishes to attend.

LUNCH: Sack lunch. Drinks will be furnished.

As your Agent, I am trying to help you plan your program for 1949. Feel free to express your VERY OWN OPINION. It is your program. I am your guide and helper. During the past year many of you have expressed your wishes. These are some of the things you have mentioned to me or talked about in your club.

Lets make 1949 a big year in Pima County Extension Service.

Sincerely yours,

Madeline Barley
Madeline Barley
Home Demonstration Agent

MB:mg

Make your selections and return to this office before September 17.

<u>CLOTHING:</u>	<u>SELECT TWO</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
1. Making dress form 2. Tailoring - coats and suits 3. Making better dresses 4. Learning professional finishes 5. How to use machine attachments 6. Selecting clothes - line and color 7. Cleaning a sewing machine		For women who really want one, not as a club demonstration.
<u>FOOD:</u>	<u>SELECT TWO</u>	
8. The pressure sauce pan, its use and care 9. More food for your money 10. Ready mixes in the family food budget 11. Buffet entertaining 12. Holiday entertaining		
<u>HOME MANAGEMENT AND FURNISHINGS:</u>	<u>SELECT TWO</u>	
13. Making tailored draperies 14. Clinic for repair of household appliances. 15. Refinishing old furnishings 16. Finishing unpainted furniture 17. Furniture arrangements 18. Family economics or money matters		
<u>MISCELLANEOUS:</u>	<u>SELECT ONE</u>	
19. Women's rights in Arizona (by local laws) 20. Buying children's clothes 21. Buying kitchen equipment		
<u>OTHERS:</u>		
22. 23. 24. 25.		

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS

Summary - Upholstering Project

	<u>Amp.</u>	<u>Bing.</u>	<u>Desert</u>	<u>Ft. L.</u>	<u>Cvt.H.</u>	<u>Sah.</u>	<u>Sopori</u>	<u>S.S.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of leaders	5	2		5	2	1	2	3	5	25
Number of demonstrations given	5	1		3	1			4	1	15
Number of result demonstrations	3			1				1		5
Pieces of furniture upholstered	11	1		7	3		2	7	5	36
Estimated value in dollars	200	20		135	30		45	160	50	640

Improvements in Housing

Kitchen storage	2									12
Painted rooms other than kitchens	2	1		3	1		1	1	3	
New homes or remodeled homes	2	1		2			1	1		7
Number of "U" Kitchen bulletins	2			2	1	1			1	8
Expandable house plans				3					5	8
				1						1

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Third Floor Court House
Tucson

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And Pima County Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

October 6, 1948

Memo to Presidents of Homemakers' Clubs:

A committee made up of members from each club met in the office of the County Agricultural Office and made plans for Achievement Day. This summary will give you an idea of what took place. Kindly inform the members of your club:

Summary of Program Committee Meeting

Held in Home Demonstration Agent's Office - October 1, 1948

Program Chairman - Mrs. F. J. Alexander, 3444 South Ninth Avenue
Table Arrangement Chairman - Mrs. Ida Smith, 3338 North Los Altos
Flower Exchange Table - Mrs. M. M. Hale, Rt. 7, Box 323
Chairman for the Day, President of County Council - Mrs. M. M.
Hale, Rt. 7, Box 323, or Mrs. Florence Doty, 141 E. Ft. Lowell
Reporter - Mrs. Lora Herron, 3965 East Justin Lane, phone 0622-J3

The committee decided to do these things for achievement:

- Exhibits:
1. Should be up before 11:00 a.m. The auditorium will be open as early as 9:00 a.m.
 2. Each club should have a committee responsible to put up exhibit. Each club should provide all props. Let Mrs. Smith know ahead of time if quilts will be displayed.
 3. Articles displayed should be tagged with owner's name, materials used, etc.
 4. There will be a table with baked goods. Be sure they are well wrapped and protected.
 5. There should be a person from each club stationed at the tables to answer questions about articles.

Flower Exchange Table: Mrs. M. M. Hale suggested we have a table for flower exchange. Bring slips or bedding plants to be given away and help yourself to the plants and slips brought by others.

Identification: Members will be identified by clubs. This will be done by name tabs worn over left breast. Make letters large enough to be read easily. Last year Amphitheater chose a Sahuaro. It would be nice to have them repeat that and start a permanent identification.

Group Singing: Led by Mrs. Nell Lewers and Mrs. Ida Smith

Fun: Each club responsible for a skit to last not longer than five minutes.

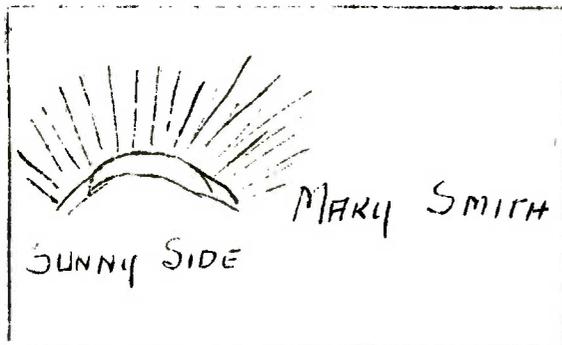
Bring your own cup unless you want to drink from paper cups.

Sincerely yours,

Madeline Barley
Madeline Barley
Home Demonstration Agent

MB:LV

EXAMPLE OF IDENTIFICATION CARD:



HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS

Upholstering

Time: May, June, September, and October

Clubs Participating: See Upholstering table

Reason for project: Many homemakers found themselves with worn out furniture because of the lack of replacements during the war years. Furniture on the current market is expensive and the framework found to be inferior to pre-war furniture. Therefore, it was decided to learn how to repair and reupholster furniture on hand.

Method of procedure: A new bulletin, "Furniture Repair," Circular 136, by Miss Grace Ryan was used as basis of demonstration for this project. Two leaders' meetings were conducted under the guidance of Miss Grace Ryan assisted by the agent. The agent conducted five supplementary leaders' meetings to take care of specific problems.

1st leaders' meeting: A. Miss Ryan demonstrated:

1. How to make minor repairs
2. How to tie springs
3. How to use tools to an advantage

B. Leaders are given opportunity to make practical application by actually tying springs and making minor repairs and using tools.

2nd leaders' meeting: C. Miss Ryan demonstrated:

1. How to build a foot stool using springs
2. Principles of applying felt batting and muslin covering
3. How to make finishing touches on upholstered articles
4. How to rebuild a cushion with springs

Leaders gave a total of 15 demonstrations to their respective clubs. Supplementary demonstrations were held for specific problems.

Problems: 1. To change the lines of a chair. See picture #1.
2. Remove rockers and make seat higher
3. Rebuilt chair - change chair from ordinary oak dining chair to upholstered chair. See picture #2.
4. Cover couch that opens up to make a bed.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (CONTINUED)

Upholstering (continued)

Accomplishments: Thirty-six pieces of furniture were started and completed to date at a value of \$640. To date furnishings in 24 homes have been improved by this project and 75 women and men who attended the demonstrations have an appreciation of the amount of energy and cost of upholstered furniture. Too often the agent heard the remark, "Now I know why a professional upholsterer asks so much for his work." Homemakers also have a better knowledge of standards attributed to well-constructed furniture in regard to:

1. wood used
2. manner it is put together
3. type and quality of springs
4. padding finished "in the muslin"
5. fabric used in relation to other furnishings

Pictures show typical chairs worked with in this project.

A tribute to the local leaders in this project:

Twenty-five leaders were trained at two meetings with Miss Grace Ryan, the home management specialist. These leaders took the initiative and organized small groups where chairs were re-upholstered. In three instances, men were encouraged to help with the progress of the project. The men seemed to recognize the fact their wives had learned special techniques. After they were shown how, the men proceeded with the job. It was gratifying to have the men work along with the women in the interest of home improvement.

Amphitheater Homemakers: Mr. Thomas worked with 21 women present
Binghampton Homemakers: Mr. Smith assisted six homemakers
Sunnyside Homemakers: Mrs. Floyd Garrison's father helped sixteen women. At this particular work meeting, the women were tackling four chairs. The agent was present at all three meetings.

Next year's work in relation to this year's project:

1. Six homemakers are planning upholstering projects under the guidance of local leaders. At present their homes are being remodeled or enlarged.
2. Projects for 1949 include:
 - a. Refinishing of furniture
 - b. Furniture arrangements

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (CONTINUED)

Improvements in Housing

Kitchen Storage, a project started in 1947 with Miss E. Bentley, carried over during 1948 under the guidance of local leaders and the agent.

Significant projects worthy of mention:

1. Fold-up table (Amphitheater, Mrs. Ruth Winstead)
2. More shelf space built in cupboards already installed - Mrs. Hannah Lundberg, Ft. Lowell
3. Kitchen remodeled entirely as to storage, Mrs. Dorothy Harold, Ft. Lowell

New Homes or remodeled homes:

Eight new homes were built or remodeled. Where kitchens were remodeled or built new, there was interest in the "U" kitchen as described in U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication 646.

Draperies:

There has been some interest among Pima County homemakers in making better draperies. The agent attended a work shop directed by Miss Grace Ryan, home management specialist. At that time, models were made showing:

1. Headings
2. Hems and side hems for lined and unlined draperies
3. Inner linings
4. Weights
5. Various shortcuts in construction of draperies.

The models have been put into a kit, and it is available to those homemakers who are interested in making draperies according to standards set up by Arizona Extension Service. The kit has been in use for three months. Five homemakers have used it. Mrs. F. J. Alexander who had already made draperies took them apart and made them over according to models in the kit. The incident may be termed as a step forward in home furnishings. Seven pairs of draperies have been made.

RESTYLING AN OLD CHAIR



Picture shows condition of rocker



Chair restyled by removing rockers, anchoring, and tying springs. Arms and back have 1"x2" frame.



Successful result of re-styling. Note arm and panel extension of arm to produce modern line.

Upholstering leaders responsible for this chair are Mrs. Elva Blackerby and Mrs. Eloise Fonner of the Amphitheater Homemakers' Club, Amphitheater District, near Tucson, Arizona.



AN UPHOLSTERED CHAIR IS MADE FROM A STRAIGHT DINING ROOM CHAIR
Chair used by upholstering leaders in Amphitheater Homemakers' Club
as a practice model for the upholstering project in that club



Old kitchen
chair



Three inches were
cut off the legs.
The entire chair
was covered with
burlap sacks. The
women are shown
applying the
burlap.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS
Upholstering Project



Featured: Use of $\frac{1}{4}$ " white cotton rope to cover base of legs and spot where back part joins seat frame.



Modern design in making a slipper chair restyled from a wood kitchen chair. Springs were mounted. The padding restores the chair to its original height to maintain proper proportion.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS
Upholstering Project



Good detail, on panel of arm and corded parts of apron .

Mrs. R. F. Dail, upholstering leader, Ft. Lowell District,
near Tucson, Arizona, guided work on this couch.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS
Upholstering Project



Interesting amateur handling of difficult design in material.

Mrs. Floyd Garrison, upholstering leader, Sunnyside District near Tucson, Arizona, guided work on this chair.

OLD LEATHER CHAIR



Restyled by removing fluted top and chair made straight across the back. It is covered with modern plastic green leatherette for informal living on Southern Arizona ranches.

Mrs. David Mandel, Tucson, Arizona, upholstering leader, guided the work on this chair.

FOOD PRESERVATION

Freezing

Freezing Demonstrations - July, 1948:

Purpose: The growing demand of requests for instructions regarding the preparation of food for the freezer. The requests were mainly from people living in town rather than farmers or ranchers. The requests were coming from home freezer owners. It was not a matter of stimulating interest in buying the freezer box as much as to help those with freezers to get the most service out of them. Many owners think in terms of meat storage only. It was resolved to show the value of having a variety of frozen food on hand to simplify for the homemakers the food program and shopping problems.

Objective: Daily use of the home freezer.

- Aim:**
1. To show the wide variety of food which can be frozen successfully
 2. How to prepare some of the foods
 - a. fruits
 - b. vegetables
 3. How to package some of the foods
 - a. fruits
 - b. vegetables
 - c. poultry
 - d. prepared foods - both baked or unbaked
 4. Selection of packaging material
 5. To conduct a discussion period where problems will be considered

Preparation:

1. Early in April, the local merchants were contacted for names of home freezer owners.
2. A card was sent to each owner giving the reasons for a demonstration and who was giving it. In order to get a reaction as to the particular foods they were interested in, a return questionnaire card was included. Answers started coming back within two days. One hundred thirty-five cards were sent out, and 49 were returned or 36%.
3. A place to conduct the demonstration was selected (Y. W. C. A., Tucson). Merchants were asked to provide freezer boxes to be used at the demonstration. (Two boxes.) (Local merchants and locker plants were generous in their cooperation.)
4. What to freeze?
 - a. What to prepare ahead of time
 - b. What to prepare at the demonstration
 - c. Packaging material was selected

FOOD PRESERVATION (CONTINUED)

Freezing (continued)

5. Cards were sent out again. This time the card indicated the time and the place.
6. A radio program was prepared and broadcast on the regular Monday Dinner Bell Hour. The local newspapers carried it for two days.
7. Arrangements were made to show a movie showing the advantages of the home freezers. ("A Surprise for Janie," prepared by the Kelvinator Co.)
8. Illustrative material was selected for display.
9. Arrangements were made with Miss Esther McKemy to help with the demonstrations and with Mrs. Marguerite Clark to be hostess and register the guests as they came in. Miss McKemy is home economist for Tucson Gas Electric Light and Power Company, and Mrs. Clark is demonstrator at Grabe Electric.

What to freeze? Products currently plentiful on the Tucson market:

1. Fruits - apricots)
cantaloupe balls) No blanching - either sugar or syrup
watermelon)
peaches) blanching - sugar or syrup
2. Vegetables - string beans)
corn) blanching
squash)
rhubarb) blanching - sugar or syrup
chili) prepared in Cochise County, 7/2/47
3. Poultry - roaster (trussed)
fryer (disjointed)
to help the person with a small flock of chickens
and wants to freeze a bird or fryer (disjointed)
or two at one time.
eggs - whites)
yolks) prepared in Cochise County, 7/2/47
4. Prepared foods
cooked - meat balls and spaghetti sauce
chicken for creamed chicken
fried chicken
clover leaf rolls
cherry pie
golden cake, iced and uniced
prepared ready to be cooked - apricot pie
rolls
fudge cookies

FOOD PRESERVATION (CONTINUED)

Freezing (continued)

Prepared ahead of time and wrapped at the meeting: pies, cakes, rolls, fried chicken and chicken for creaming, meat balls and spaghetti sauce, squash, corn on the cob, fudge cooky batter, watermelon and cantaloupe balls

Foods actually prepared and packaged at the demonstration: apicots, peaches, cantaloupe balls, beans, and corn

Methods used were those given in the following publications:

1. USDA Bulletin #AIS-48, Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables
2. USDA Bulletin #AWI-75, Freezing Meat and Poultry Products
3. Cornell Bulletins for Homemakers, Bulletin #692
4. Home Freezing of Farm Products (Revised), Bulletin #611
5. Numerous magazine articles
6. Mrs. Julia Kiene - Home Freezing Guide

The discussion period brought out interesting questions such as:

1. Discoloration of peaches
2. Meat drying
3. Use of glass jars
4. Use of ordinary ice cream containers
5. Wrapping materials

Statistics: Agent spent six days preparing for the demonstration; 62 attended the meeting. All of them are owners of home freezers; several have locker space in the local food lockers.

Observations: The Insured Locker Plant reported sales of glass jars and packaging material day after demonstrations. Several appliance stores have stocked a supply of packaging materials. Miss Esther McKemy reports she has received requests for information on freezing.

The agent has noticed a reluctance in purchasing packaging materials. This situation may be due to:

1. Lack of knowledge concerning the need for good materials
2. The best equipped source is the Frozen Food Locker Plant, and it is too far away from shopping centers.

There have been many requests for bulletins on freezing. Particular foods were vegetables, eggs, and cured meats. The agent attended the Sunday afternoon session of the Arizona Locker Association. Dr. Carl Butler discussed locker problems. Requests for freezing snap beans, squash, and strawberries have been answered.

FOODS

Selection and Preparation - Main Dishes that Save and Satisfy

Summary of Project

	<u>Amp.</u>	<u>Bing.</u>	<u>Desert</u>	<u>Ft. L.</u>	<u>Gvt. H.</u>	<u>Sah.</u>	<u>Sopori</u>	<u>S. S.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of leaders	3	2		4	2	2	2	3	2	20
Number of demonstrations	1	1		1	1		1	1		6
Dishes prepared	490	100	30	156	124	36	24	144	25	1029
Total value in dollars										771.75

Miscellaneous Information

Number of pressure sauce pans	7	1	12	4	3	2	3			32
Number one-bowl cakes	426	84	60	288	117	20	40	108		1143

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1948

FOODS

Selection and Preparation - Main Dishes that Save and Satisfy

Aim: To overcome the high cost of protein dishes and at the same time maintain the requirement of protein and related factors.

How the project was set up:

1. Miss Reva Lincoln and the agent checked prices of foods representing meat substitutes or inexpensive cuts of meat and compared them to the price of meat cuts easily and quickly prepared.

2. Together we selected the food that would appeal to men. We realized that most women prepare food to satisfy the men of the household. Nine oven dishes were selected and a stuffed flank steak.

3. Miss Lincoln and the agent in turn tried the recipes selected. Friends were invited to sample and evaluate the food. We tried to choose candid persons for this role. Then we discussed the prepared food from the standpoint of:

- a. nutritive value
- b. palatability
- c. eye appeal
- d. ease of preparation
- e. cost

4. Eight recipes of the ten were selected and all were mimeographed. Suggested menus were included. Recipes selected: Savory Fish Loaf
Delicious Liver Casserole
Vegetable Cheese Casserole
Dried Beef and Potato Casserole
Mock Enchiladas
Stuffed Flank Steak
Tamale Loaf

5. Leaders' Meeting. Foods leaders were invited to attend a work shop where the main dishes were prepared. Twenty leaders attended the meeting. They were paired off, given a recipe, and set to work to prepare the main dish. Mrs. Dorothy Harold of the Ft. Lowell Homemakers' Club brought a cabbage, cottage cheese, and lime jello salad. The prepared foods were set up as a buffet meal. Miss Lincoln conducted a discussion, and the recipes were evaluated by the leaders. Specific instructions for giving demonstrations and conducting work shops were presented by Miss Lincoln.

FOODS (CONTINUED)

Selection and Preparation - Main Dishes that Save and Satisfy (cont.)

Results: Fifteen leaders gave demonstrations in "Main Dishes That Save and Satisfy." Demonstrations were given at six homemakers' club meetings. The leaders divided the material giving each leader the opportunity to present one oven dish. Leaders responded to this particular project with enthusiasm, and each expressed that enthusiasm in reporting to the agent. Two clubs failed to carry out the program as planned. Leaders and others reported 1,129 oven dishes prepared since the project started. At an average cost of 75 cents per casserole, the total value of main dishes prepared may be estimated at \$771.75. Requests for the recipes have been made by women not associated with the extension program. (75 copies sent out)
Comments made by leaders and other members of extension clubs:
(Listed according to popularity)

Mock Enchalada - popular with husbands and sons. Easily prepared, especially good for Sunday evening supper. Several women have substituted home cooked chili and beans. Leaders have given copies of this recipe to non-extension neighbors and report having sent copies to friends in other states.

Vegetable Cheese Casserole: popular with entire family. Variations in vegetables have been reported.
Recipe very adaptable in using "left over" vegetables.

Dried beef & Potato Casserole: Sliced weiners substituted for chipped beef.

Tamale loaf: popular with men and boys.

Fish Loaf: accepted as another method of preparing "planned over" fish

Liver Loaf: prepared least number of times. Appreciated by women and members of families who already like liver. Other women hesitated preparing it for their respective families.

The Ft. Lowell Homemakers' Club showed originality in preparing their demonstration and work shop. Four oven dishes were prepared at an all-day meeting. Other members were asked to bring cakes using recipes given at a previous demonstration.

FOODS (CONTINUED)

Cake Making

Reason for project: Many homemakers were not satisfied with the quality of cakes they were making. At the program planning meeting, it was decided to have demonstrations showing the conventional method and "speedy" method of making cakes.

- Aim:
1. To show the comparative qualities of the two methods of cake making
 2. To discuss and review good practices in making cakes
 3. To help with individual problems
 4. To discuss the value of cakes and icings in our daily diet. Miss Lincoln gave recipe for a jelly frosting. One cake was decorated with powdered sugar sprinkled over a paper doily.

What was done:

Miss Reva Lincoln and the agent tested several standard recipes of the conventional cake method and the muffin or speedy method. After the recipes were selected, the demonstration was outlined and worked out in detail. Mimeograph copies were made. Recipes selected were:

1. Two egg cake (conventional method)
2. Golden layer cake (speedy method)
3. Devil's Food Cake (speedy method)
4. Speedy Icings - Magic Frosting, Broiled Coconut Icing, and Jelly Frosting

The agent gave the demonstrations in April at each extension club. The demonstration as it was set up gives:

A. Two methods of cake making:

1. Conventional method - cream butter and sugar
2. Speedy method - mixing all dry ingredients, then adding the liquid ingredients

B. Methods suggested for decorating cakes:

1. Paper doily and powdered sugar
2. Jelly icing (very well received)
3. Baked or broiled icing

FOODS (CONTINUED)

Cake Making (continued)

C. A review of practices to obtain best results:

1. Ingredients at room temperature
2. Accurate measurement of all ingredients
3. Proper mixing (use method given in recipe to be used).
4. Importance of oven temperature
5. Use of proper pans
6. Preparation of pan. In this particular demonstration, the pans were lined with wax paper. The bottom of the pan and the top side of the wax paper was greased. The sides of pan left ungreased.
7. The two methods are not interchangeable for any one given recipe.

D. Comparative qualities of the two types of cakes according to cake standards:

1. Conventional - velvety smooth, fine grain, moist, good volume
2. Speedy method - fluffy, more moist, better volume
3. Due to difference in quantity of baking powder and sugar

Evaluation: The women had a chance to:

1. Compare the methods as to time and energy used
2. Compare results and to note differences in the cakes
3. Understand that there is no one method of making cakes; for instance, the question of how to remove air bubbles from the batter was discussed. Many of the women have been taught by mothers, and mothers did "this" or "that." The agent introduced the idea of working out a small experiment with them. With the first cake, the batter was poured and spread in the pan, and then the pan was "batted" on the table four or five times. Second cake, the batter was poured and spread in the pan; and then the sides of the pan were tapped with a knife. Third cake was poured and spread in the pan. Nothing was done to it. Comparatively speaking the results were the same.
4. Discuss the importance of the oven temperature in relation to volume, texture, and appearance of cakes. Checking the oven with an oven thermometer.
5. Discuss the food value of cakes and icings in our daily diet.
6. A check sheet was prepared to determine some results of this demonstration. These results will be given later.

Results: Women who had previously not accepted the speedy method of making cakes find that it fits into their daily food pattern. The jelly icing and baked brown sugar icing are very popular with busy mothers and homemakers. Ninety per cent found the speedy method saved time. Eighty per cent liked the speedy method enough to change over even though the texture and quality does not compare with the conventional method. As a result of the demonstrations, ninety per cent said they make better cakes using either method.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Arizona
Third Floor Court House
Tucson

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
And Pima County Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work

FINAL REPORT ON SPEEDY METHOD OF CAKE MAKING

Results:

Leaders' Names _____

Mailing Address _____

Club Amphitheater, Ft. Lowell, Government Heights, Sahuarita, Sopori, Sunny Side

	Club Members		Others: Relatives, neighbors, friends, 4-H members, etc.
How many made cakes using the SPEEDY METHOD who had never tried it before?	68		40
Did you find it saved time and energy?	Yes 90%	No 10%	Comments:
Did you like the cake?	Yes 80%	No 20%	Comments:
After having tried the SPEEDY METHOD, do you expect to use this method of making most of your cakes?	Yes 90%	No 10%	Comments:
As the result of the demonstration given at your club, how many have made better cakes by the CONVENTIONAL METHOD:----- SPEEDY METHOD:-----			Comments: 90% of those attending demonstrations 90% of those using the method

Directions: Make a survey of your club. Then fill out this sheet and kindly return it to your home demonstration agent, Madeline Barley.

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CAKE MAKING TO SAVE TIME

FOR BEST RESULTS WITH ANY CAKE:

1. Have all ingredients at room temperature (70 to 75 degrees F.)
2. Turn on oven to temperature given in recipe before you start to measure. A slightly lower temperature may be used if glass oven ware is used.
3. Select pans of the size stated in recipe.
4. Do not grease sides of pan. Grease bottom well, cover with wax paper, and grease wax paper.
5. Scrape batter from sides and bottom of bowl while mixing.
6. Use method of cake mixing given in the recipe. Do not try to adapt the new "speedy" method to the old-method recipes. Why? Because there are some differences in the proportion of ingredients used in the "speedy" method.
7. Assemble utensils and prepare pans.
8. Measure ingredients and have them ready.

TWO-EGG CAKE (Conventional Method):

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs (separated)
2 cups less 2 Tbsp. sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup thin milk
 $\frac{2}{3}$ tsp. flavoring

Measure all ingredients. Add vanilla to thin milk. Place shortening in mixing bowl. Sift dry ingredients together. Separate the eggs. Beat egg whites, beat egg yolks - with same beater. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually and beat until fluffy. Add beaten egg yolk. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk mixture. Beat batter only a few strokes to be sure it is smooth. Fold in egg whites. Pour into 2" x 8" pans and bake at 350 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes.

GOLDEN LAYER CAKE (New speedy method):

Prepare pans as directed.

Sift together into bowl:

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted cake flour
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
3 teaspoons double-action baking powder
1 teaspoon salt

Add:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

Blend, then beat 2 minutes. (Allow 150 strokes per minute.)

Add: $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk
2 medium eggs, unbeaten

Blend, then beat 2 minutes. Turn batter into two 8-inch layer pans. Bake in oven at 350 degrees F. 30 to 35 minutes. Remove from pan approximately one minute after removing from oven.

Substitution: All-purpose flour may be substituted for cake flour in this recipe by decreasing the amount of flour by two tablespoonfuls.

SPEEDY METHOD DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE:

Mix together:

2 cups minus 2 tablespoons sifted cake flour
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
1 tsp. baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. soda
1 tsp. salt

Add:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk

Blend, then beat 2 minutes. (Allow 150 strokes per minute.)

Add: $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. red coloring
2 eggs
2 square melted chocolate

Blend, then beat 2 minutes.

Turn batter into two 9-inch layer cake pans, or one 10" x 10" x 2" pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.)

Time: Two 9-inch layer cake bake for 30 to 35 minutes.
One 10" x 10" x 2" cake bake for 40 to 45 minutes.

Substitute: Four tablespoons cocoa plus $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon shortening may be used for each one-ounce square of unsweetened chocolate. Sift cocoa with dry ingredients.

SPEEDY ICINGS:

Magic Frosting:

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup cocoanut
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts chopped (may be omitted)
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup light brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
2 Tbsp. milk or cream

Combine all ingredients and cook, stirring constantly until sugar melts. Using spoon, spread lightly to cover top of cake and return to oven to brown slightly at 400 degrees F. for 10 to 12 minutes.

Broiled Cocoanut Icing:

Mix together:

3 Tbsp. melted butter
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup brown sugar (packed in cup)
2 Tbsp. cream or top milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded cocoanut

Spread over warm cake. Place very low under broiler with heat turned low. Broil until it bubbles over the surface and becomes brown, but does not burn. Icing for cake 9 inches square.

Jelly Frosting:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup tart jelly or jam
1 egg white
Dash of salt

Put jelly or jam, egg white, and salt in top of double boiler over hot water. (Bottom of top part should not touch water.) Beat with rotary beater 5 or 6 minutes or until the mixture has definite peaks. Remove from hot water. Spread over cake and garnish with bits of clear jelly or sprinkle shredded cocoanut or chocolate over cake. This frosting does not become firm. Enough for top and sides of 8" layer cake or 2 dozen cup cakes.

CAKE STANDARDS:

A. Secret of the conventional type cake:

1. Thorough creaming of shortening and sugar.
2. Sugar added gradually and in small quantities
3. Blending the well-beaten egg yolks
4. Proper mixing when the liquid and drying ingredients are added.....
each time mix only until smooth. Too much beating tends to make a poor cake.

B. Speedy method gives fluffier cake because of difference in proportion of ingredients used.

1. More baking powder is used.
2. More sugar is used.

C. Otherwise standards for conventional cake and speedy methods are the same.

* * *

HER FIRST CAKE

"Arizona Cattlelog," September, 1946

She measured out the batter with a very solemn air;
The milk and sugar also, and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly, and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which you know beginners oft omit.
Then she stirred it all together and baked full an hour,
But she never quite forgave herself for leaving out the flour.

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Construction of House Dresses

Summary of Project for Making House Dresses
1947-1948*

	<u>Amph. Bing.</u>	<u>Ft.L.</u>	<u>Gvt. H.</u>	<u>Sah.</u>	<u>Sonori S.S.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of leaders	4	1	3	4	2	2	19
Number of demonstrations	5	2	3	2	1	4	23
Number of dresses constructed	37	7	20	14	6	21	132
Better dresses made because of training	24		36	14	12	3	107
Number of women reporting improved sewing practices and techniques**	22	7	17	24	6	9	107

Miscellaneous Information

Children's Clothing	90	48	48	15	24	19	35	279
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*Leaders' training meetings were held during October and November, 1947
**Improved sewing practices include:

- Better constructed seams
- Better constructed hems
- Making adequate pattern alterations before cutting fabric
- Pinning material with pins perpendicular to seams
- Easier method of putting in a zipper
- Use of seam guide
- Use of hem guide
- Use of bias guide
- Proper finishes, such as hem lock stitch, pinking seams, etc.

LEADER'S PROJECT REPORT
HOUSE DRESSES

County Pima

Club _____

Date _____

Leaders
1. 15
2. _____

Check () below the method or methods used

I. How information was given to others:

- 30 1. Showed by doing
- 15 2. Showed by completed article or illustration only.
- 5 3. Had others do
- 5 4. Only discussion
- 5 5. Had work meetings for interested group other than scheduled demonstrations (Amphitheater, 3; Sunny Side, 2)

II. Number of days you (leader or leaders) spent in helping with this unit of work 23 days combined totals.

	Club Members	Others*
1. How many women made house dresses? **	53	21
2. How many used recommended designs?	53	19
3. How many women filled out measurement cards?	53	21
4. How many women used these measurements in altering patterns?	40	12
5. List other things that have been of value to you and others.		
Most typical remarks: Desirability of turn back on hem and stitching it down 1/8" from edge; using lock stitch in putting in hem; more confidence in altering a pattern; enjoyed showing others how to alter patterns; learning to use snap fasteners on house dresses; learned to sew (6 women); learned how to keep thread from knotting when using double thread		
TOTAL		

*Relatives, neighbors, 4-H leaders, friends that you may have helped.

**There was an average of 17 dresses made per homemaker. Mrs. M. M. Hale, Sunny Side, made 5, three for herself and two for "in-laws."

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Construction of House Dresses

Time: This project was started in October, 1947, and carried over into 1948.

Objective: To make house dresses as designed and recommended by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Aim: 1. To make functional dresses with good lines that are graceful and harmonious with the movements of the body.

2. To encourage good sewing practices in clothing construction.

3. To encourage the practice of making house dresses to wear in the home rather than wearing discarded better dresses. The discarded better dresses because they are designed for leisure hours rather than for working hours, are naturally less comfortable to work in and less practical to maintain.

What was done:

Five leaders' training meetings were held. At these meetings, there was a reiview of:

1. Taking measurements and altering patterns.
2. Discussion of proper finishes. Leaders made models showing how to finish side seams and how to finish hems.
3. Dresses were cut out, basted, and checked for proper fit.
4. Dresses were finished.
5. Dresses were modeled as part of our publicity for the project.

Results: Constructing house dresses, January and February, 1948.

1. Fifteen leaders gave 23 demonstrations. Some of these demonstrations were conducted as neighborhood workshops with one or two leaders helping five or more women. (While this project was in progress, Tucson and Pima County was visited by a "flu" epidemic which interrupted somewhat the planned program.)
2. Mrs. Mabel Garrison and Mrs. Jewel Parkerson, of Sunny Side, gave demonstrations to a special interest group of women living in a trailer court near by.
3. A total of 137 house dresses and kitchen jackets were made.
4. Because there was an opportunity to learn better sewing practices and techniques in these projects, the homemakers made 107 better dresses. The knowledge acquired in constructing house dresses was transferred to better practices in making better dresses.

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Accessories

Reason for project: The cost of accessories has gone so high that women find it difficult to invest in them. It was decided to learn to make as many of them as possible. Materials chosen to work with were felt, leather, corduroy, and other suitable material.

Accessories - Articles made purses, pill box hats, tams, children's hats (beanies and bonnet style), felt lapel pins

Other articles - Scuffies

Articles of other materials - Scarfs suitable to be worn with coats and suits were made of scrap pieces of rayon.

Aim: To make suitable accessories to match the fall wardrobe as inexpensively as possible using felt or corduroy; to use up old felt hats in making purses, scuffies, or lapel pins.

What was done: Miss Helen Church, extension clothing specialist, and the agent planned and developed a demonstration to be given at a leaders' training meeting. Models were made of purses, hats, scuffies, lapel pins, and scarf. These were put into a kit. The kit was used later by the leaders in giving their own demonstrations.

Miss Church gave the demonstration at the leaders' training meeting. She demonstrated:

1. How to handle and work with felt both old and new
 - a. Steaming and stretching the old felt by using a wool and cotton press cloth and moderately hot iron
2. How to make purses and scuffies with the felt
3. The use of corduroy and leather in making purses
4. A tricky method of making a scarf with long narrow pieces of scrap rayon material of harmonizing colors.

She gave mimeographed directions for making the articles and patterns to go by.

Results: Made in Pima County

	Estimated Value
1. Scuffies - 129 pairs	\$222.50
Purses - 43	130.00
Hats - 36	90.00
Lapel pins - 102	50.00
Belts - 40	80.00
Scarfs - 31	70.00
	<hr/>
	\$642.50

CLOTHING & TEXTILES (CONTINUED)

Accessories (continued)

2. The particular project seems to have a definite place in the Pima County Extension program for the following reasons:
 - a. Leaders had a wonderful opportunity to give demonstrations of interesting, attractive things that can be started and finished at one meeting.
 - b. Variety of articles, making it possible to appeal to many homemakers
 - c. Leaders stimulated the homemakers who have little or no confidence in their ability to sew and encouraged them to try again.
 - d. Homemakers who had never tried to sew were encouraged to do so, and they seemed to like what they made.
 - e. Gave women an opportunity to use their imagination. This was evident by the variety of scuffies, purses, and hats exhibited at the Achievement Day Program, November 9, 1948.
 - f. Publicity given to this project stimulated interest in extension club activities, and two clubs were organized because of it.
 - g. Club members shared the project with neighbors and friends not associated with extension. It is difficult to estimate the number of articles that will appear in church and community bazaars.

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Accessories



Scuffies and children's purses made of old felt hats.

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Accessories



Mail pouch bag and tam to match. Made of grey corduroy with a matching band and strings of suede. The eyelets are brass rings and were set in by a local leather craftsman.

CLOTHING & TEXTILES

Accessories

Representative purses, tams, and belt made of old felt, corduroy, and suede



Top row from left to right, first and second purses are made of new felt. The pouch bags are made of corduroy with band and strings of suede. The eyelets are metal.

Second row from left to right, purse is made of an old felt hat. The handles are made of gros grain ribbon and plastic. The tam made of corduroy and suede matches the pouch. The belt is made of felt. The pill box hat and ornaments are made of old felt.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1948

PUBLICITY

Clothing - January and February, 1948



Window display showing house dresses made with patterns developed by Advance Pattern Company as recommended by Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

J. C. Penny Company, Tucson, Arizona, cooperated with Extension Service in making this possible.

HEALTH & SAFETY

Health and safety has not been a project in itself, but it has been a recurring factor throughout the year.

Worthy of mention are the following:

1. Participation in State Health X-Ray Program:

The Pima County Council of Homemakers participated in the X-Ray program sponsored by the Arizona State Health Department with its mobile X-Ray equipment. During November, 1947, 58 women were X-Rayed. Ten homemakers helped with the mechanics of the program, such as checking names, helping with children, and directing lines.

2. Physical Examinations:

Thirty-seven homemakers had physical examinations during 1948. The examinations were made by private physicians. It is hoped that the homemakers may be able to double this number in 1949.

3. Interest shown in local sanitation problem: (See Organization)

Pima County has a sewage sanitation problem. It is of great interest to suburban families around Tucson proper. Members of the extension groups are affected.

Mr. Otto Fritz, sanitation engineer with the Pima County and City of Tucson Health Department, was invited: 1. to explain more thoroughly the implications of the existing conditions and how to overcome them. As a result of this program, members of the extension clubs were encouraged to endorse the bond issue. The bond issue will be the means of establishing an extensive county and city sewage system and the building of a larger disposal plant. The homemakers are very happy about this program because of the anticipated improvements in sewage disposal.

Mr. Fritz discussed the health program directed toward the use of better practices in eating places. Each year the Department of Sanitation conducts a school for food handlers. Food handlers must have a health certificate. The aim of the department is to require food handlers to attend the school before they may be employed. It seems that local merchants cooperate very loyally with the program.

What responsibility do women have in promoting the program? Mr. Fritz tried to impress them with their responsibility as consumers and paying public of demanding clean and safe practices in serving food. To return unclean and badly served foods is a step forward.

Eating places are rated grade A, B, and C in Tucson and Pima County. The standards are rated because of cleanliness and efficiency of equipment and personnel. An establishment rated as Class C is not safe.

HEALTH & SAFETY (CONTINUED)

4. Blue Cross Insurance:

The Pima County Homemakers are attempting to become members of the Blue Cross group Insurance Program. The Ft. Lowell and Sopori Clubs have taken the initiative. Thirty-six members are involved for the present. The other five clubs are interested also, and group insurance is on their program for 1949.

JUNIOR PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK

Projects: Clothing, Food Selection and Preparation, Food Preservation, Health, and Home Management

Communities: Amphitheater, Arivaca*, Continental, Flowing Wells, Marana, Sahuarita, Sunnyside (2 clubs), Tanque Verde, Tucson, Wrightstown (2 clubs)

Summary of Work 1947-1948

	Enrolled	Completed
Arivaca*	2	2
Amphitheater (3 G Club)	10	10
Continental	7	7
Flowing Wells	13	12
Marana	11	10
Modern Minute Minders	7	7
Sahuarita	10	8
Sunnyside Double Ten	20	16
Sunnyside Lucky 13	20	16
Tanque Verde	6	5
Tanque Verde Health Club	8	8
Wrightstown	7	7
	<u>121</u>	<u>108</u>

121 members enrolled
108 members completed
86 members completed in clothing
55 members completed in food preparation
5 members completed in food preservation
1 member completed in junior leadership

*Community Club - two girls enrolled carrying clothing projects

Estimated Value:

Clothing: Cost of articles	\$339.15	
Estimated Savings	360.10	\$360.10
Food Preparation: Cost of food	214.50	
Estimated Savings	198.00	\$198.00
Food Preservation including Freezing:		
Cost of food	\$ 60.50	
Estimated savings	22.00	<u>22.00</u>
Estimated Total Savings		\$580.10

JUNIOR PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK

Winners: County: Food Preparation - Lela Davidson
Dress Review - Donna Adams
Dress Review and Clothing Achievement -
Carol Jean Adams

State: Food Preparation - Lela Davidson
Clothing Achievement - Carol Jean Adams

National Winners with scholarships:

Leadership - Charlotte Thurston
Clothing Achievement - Carol Jean Adams

JUNIOR PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK (CONTINUED)

4-H Club Summer Camp, August 2 to August 9

Pima, Pinal, Graham, and Greenlee Counties of Southern Arizona sponsored a summer camp for 4-H Club boys and girls. The camp was located at Oracle, Arizona. Thirty-six Pima County boys and girls were in attendance. Activities of the camp program included a junior council made up of one junior leader from each cabin, handicraft, mineral study, collecting insects, swimming, organized games, folk dancing, and movies.

There were six agents and seven local leaders and staff members to help with the activities.

JUNIOR PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK (CONTINUED)

4-H Club Round-Up

Thirteen girls attended the 4-H Club Round-Up. These girls participated in the dress review, demonstrations-clothing and home management, judging, and foods showmanship.

Carol Jean Adams and Donna Adams won blue ribbons for their garments in the dress review. Zona Wade, Donna and Carol Jean took first place in the food judging contest.

JUNIOR PROJECTS IN 4-H CLUB WORK (CONTINUED)

4-H Club Market Day and Fair

The Pima County 4-H Club and Market Day was held April 10 with nine clubs participating. There were more than 500 entries. It was set up as a one-day fair which proved to be too much for that length of time. We plan a two-day fair in 1949.

The Pima County Homemakers cooperated with the 4-H club members and sponsored a food stand. The money derived was used to pay expenses to send Charlotte Thurston to the 4-H camp, Washington, D. C.

A post fair party and dance was held at the Sunnyside School Auditorium. Awards were made to the fair winners by Mr. Donald Bell, Tucson Chamber of Commerce. There were 200 in attendance.



Sisters Carol J. Adams and Donna Adams, Blue Ribbon winners in 4-H Round-Up Dress Review, 1948

Carol is in pink and black suit, and Donna is in gingham plaid dress with white pique collar and cuffs.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1948



Junior Leader Charlotte Thurston demonstrates how to thread a sewing machine to three beginners, all members of the Cactus Wren 4-H Club.



Mrs. Harold Majesky, leader of Cactus Wren 4-H Clothing Club, demonstrates how to use a hem guide to two senior members of the club.

PUBLICITY

Radio

Cooperating with the Dinner Bell Program sponsored by the Arizona Farmer Magazine and Radio Station KOY in Phoenix and Station KTUC in Tucson, the Pima County Agricultural Staff broadcasts programs each Monday except for the first Monday of each month. The agent used her turn at the radio to publicize activities and projects sponsored by the extension homemakers' clubs and related work. In many instances, the agent cooperated with the county 4-H club agent and used the time to give publicity to 4-H club activities both locally and state wide.

Members of homemakers' clubs have shown an interest in the radio broadcasts and have cooperated very generously. The agent has tried to incorporate members of each club to participate in the writing of the scripts as well as presenting them. Who was to take part was left up to the individuals. With few exceptions, the women volunteered. To date all clubs have not participated. Thirty persons participated in the radio broadcasts to help publicize agricultural extension work in Pima County.

This form of publicity got results exemplified by 100 requests for bulletin inquiries pertaining to homemakers' clubs. The Desert Homemakers' Club and Sunny Side Club were organized as a result of radio and newspaper publicity. For greater emphasis, the subject matter presented by radio was repeated in the local newspapers.

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC)

<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Why</u>
Dec., 1947	Agents from entire state	Annual Conference - Each home demonstration agent stated briefly the plans for 1948 in her respective county. (7 Home Demonstration Agents)
Jan., 1948	Mr. O. W. Dishaw Madeline Barley	Pima County Fair - To stimulate interest in the fair, the first since before the war
Jan., 1948	Miss Reva Lincoln Madeline Barley	What Makes Boys and Girls Tick? Nutrition program in cooperation with Pima County Public Schools radio program
Feb., 1948	Ruth Wallenstein, Visiting Home Demonstration Agent from Sweden Madeline Barley	Informal talk comparing home demonstration work in America with that of Sweden
Feb., 1948	Ruth Wallenstein Mrs. J. J. O'Dowd, American homemaker formerly from Sweden	Informal talk comparing American home life with that of Sweden
March, 1948	Patricia Hollis & Dorothy Edwards, 4-H Club Girls Madeline Barley	National 4-H Club Week
April, 1948	Mrs. Rollin Dingle, Mrs. Richard Kutan, Mabel Garrison, & Jewel Parkerson, Sunny Side Homemakers Madeline Barley	National Home Demonstration Week - Neighborly get-together where three homemakers try to explain the work of extension clubs to Mrs. Kutan. Mrs. Kutan knows nothing about them. (Script submitted)
May, 1948	Mrs. Dorothy Kightlinger, assistant 4-H Club leader; Mr. Kenneth McKee, state 4-H club leader; Mr. Alvin Allen, Pima County 4-H club agent; Madeline Barley, Pima County Home Demonstration Agent	Publicizing 4-H Club State Round-Up
May, 1948	Mrs. Kenneth Harold, Mrs. F. E. Blacklidge, Mrs. W. M. Casto, Mrs. B. W. Varley, Ft. Lowell Homemakers	Informal chat among 3 homemakers trying to explain the Country Life Conference to a newcomer to Arizona
June, 1948	Homemakers of Amphitheater, Mrs. Elva Blackerby & Mrs. Helen Hussmann Madeline Barley	Care of summer rayons

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC) (continued)

<u>When</u>	<u>Who</u>	<u>Why</u>
July, 1948	Miss Esther McKemy, home service director, Tucson Gas Electric Light & Power Company; Mrs. Marguerite Clark, Demonstrator, Grabe Electric Company Madeline Barley	Publicizing a freezing demonstration given July 21 for the general public
Aug., 1948	Kernie Dishaw, 4-H Club boy Josephine Guitteau, 4-H club girl; Dudley Guitteau, 4-H club boy Madeline Barley	What happened at 4-H Club Summer Camp
Sept., 1948	Mrs. A. N. Hawes & Mrs. F. J. Alexander, Government Heights Homemakers Madeline Barley	Discussion to stimulate interest in accessories project for September and October
Oct., 1948	Mrs. F. J. Alexander, Government Heights Homemaker Madeline Barley	Plans for Achievement Day Program, November 9, 1948

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC) (continued)

Copy of the script featured during the National Home Week:

Thank you Mr. Art Preston.

Barley: Americans are noted for celebrating by weeks as well as by days. As you know, we have National Baby Week, National Safety Week. Many others could be named. To farm ranch and suburban American women, the week of May 2 to May 8 is known as National Home Demonstration Week. During this week, emphasis will be placed on the various activities of Extension Homemakers' Clubs and their projects.

These clubs are organized through the county home demonstration agent. Each is an independent functioning club with special interests. The home demonstration agent is expected to help the members of these clubs with their problems. However, her work is not confined to helping club members. Anyone so desiring may ask for information. If the agent does not know the answer, she tries to get it from the Extension specialists.

How is it possible for the one person to influence so many? It isn't possible except that the Agricultural Extension Service has a neat little plan of its own with one central theme. That theme is rural or suburban leadership, for it is through a system of rural or suburban leadership that home demonstration agents are extending their services - and hence themselves.

A trained home economist serving the people feels that she must take scientific facts and translate them into terms and practices the average homemaker and her 4-H club daughter can understand. Those terms and practices must be practical and usable. No doubt you are asking yourselves the question, "To what extent can this rural leadership be depended upon to carry out the desired practices?" Many educators believe that scientific principles can be explained in simple enough language so that the average person can understand the basic principle involved. Scientific information concerning principles of home economics is no exception. For example, a scientist could explain the factors of steam pressure in "long haired" terms. A home demonstration agent will explain to rural leaders how to use a pressure cooker or sauce pan in simple everyday language.

These leaders learn the important factors in the use of the cooker and in turn demonstrate and teach other rural women. With experience these women become confident leaders and on the whole do a wonderful piece of work in the communities in which they live. Every now and then we get one to go to a neighboring community. Mrs. Garrison and Mrs. Parkerson of the Sunny Side Club very kindly helped me in an emergency one day. It was impossible for me to meet with a group of women making house dresses. A telephone call to Mrs. Garrison altered that situation. With Mrs. Parkerson, she went to a neighboring club and helped the members with their problems.

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC) (continued)

Another question arises. A leader may be able to understand a given principle, but can she learn the principle so well that she can explain it to others? Naturally it takes training. This is accomplished through leader training work. The home demonstration agent first tries to find out what the particular problems are. She makes the problems known to the State Agricultural Extension Office. In the State Office are specialists who are ready to help train local leaders. The specialists with the agent organize workshops for leader training. These leaders are fortified with actual working experiences as well as literature to carry out the given scheme. When they go back to their own club members and neighbors, the leaders are able to teach with confidence because of the actual participation in the workshop conducted.

The total effect of the work of rural and suburban women leaders in the Extension program is tremendous. Many of them help with 4-H club work, throwing open their own kitchen to 4-H club girls for instructions in food preparation, canning, or freezing. These leaders value their opportunity to do service to others. One afternoon in a committee meeting made up of homemakers, we were discussing the merits of a certain Pima county leader. A friend of hers made this remark, "She's a good friendly person - maybe as common as an old shoe, but she has the heart of gold and her words are as dependable as a silver dollar."

We have with us this afternoon three leaders and a member of the Sunny Side Homemakers' Club.

Each will introduce herself:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mrs. Hale | 3. Mrs. Dingle |
| 2. Mrs. Garrison | 4. Mrs. Kutan |

This club was organized in February, 1948. In that short time, the women have shown their ability in leadership and have accomplished good things in their neighborhood. They will speak for themselves:

Mrs. Kutan: Come in, Mrs. Dingle. How are you this morning?

Mrs. Dingle: Fine, thank you. May I use your phone. I'm in the mood for a cake. Saw in the paper several weeks ago where the homemakers were having cake making demonstrations. The speedy method was referred to several times. I think I'll call the county home agent and ask her for the recipes.

Mrs. Kutan: Who?

Mrs. Dingle: You have heard of the home demonstration agent, haven't you? Her office is with the county agent's at the Court House. She helps women with their farm and home problems.

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC) (continued)

- Mrs. Kutan: Oh, yes, now that I think of it, Mrs. Parkerson who lives next door, goes to the monthly meetings. She attended the cake making demonstration meeting at Mrs. Malone's. She will have the recipe, I'm sure. I'll call her.
- Mrs. Parkerson: Did you call me, Mrs. Kutan? Hello, Mrs. Dingle.
- Mrs. Kutan: Yes. Mrs. Dingle wants to know about the speedy cake recipes you got at the demonstration at Mrs. Malone's.
- Mrs. Parkerson: I'll get it for you.
- Mrs. Kutan: Tell me more about the home demonstration clubs and what they offer.
- Mrs. Dingle: Back where I come from, we had a county home agent. She was interested in helping farm women with their problems. Since I've been out here, I have not attended one of those groups; but I have kept up with the things that they do through the daily paper.
- Mrs. Kutan: Do you suppose she can tell me how to mend a pair of wool trousers? My husband ran into a nail. It's quite a bad tear.
- Mrs. Parkerson: Oh, yes. She sent me a book on tailoring, and I'm sure there is one on mending. Mrs. Garrison is coming over in a few minutes. We are going to plan our meeting on upholstering for next month. Here are the recipes. I hope you will enjoy them as much as I have. Miss Barley will send me another copy. I'll call her at 3172.
- Mrs. Dingle: Thanks. What a pretty house dress you are wearing! Where did you buy it?
- Mrs. Parkerson: I didn't buy it ready made. It's one of the dresses we made at a homemakers' club. Miss Helen Church, the state clothing specialist, and Miss Barley had three leaders' meetings when we learned to alter patterns to fit us and make the dress according to models recommended by the U. S. D. A.
- Mrs. Dingle: How wonderful. It's so neat and cool looking. There seems to be plenty of room in the skirt without it being large for you. I've been missing a lot of things, haven't I?
- Mrs. Kutan: Let me know when your next meeting will be held. I have many, many problems.
- Mrs. Dingle: Now the leaders you speak about, will they help any of us?

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Radio Broadcasts Given (KTUC) (continued)

- Mrs. Garrison: Yes, they work with Miss Barley; and under her guidance, many chairs may be repaired and upholstered in the various groups.
- Mrs. Parkerson: Last month the subject of our demonstration was Oven Dishes. Miss Lincoln, the state extension nutritionist, and Miss Barley conducted a workshop. Mrs. Garrison and I attended. We prepared eight different recipes. At our last meeting at Mrs. M. M. Hale, we prepared five of them. The other members of our club benefited by the leaders' meetings in that way.
- Mrs. Garrison: The food was so good. I enjoyed the Mock Enchilada and the fish loaf - well all of them were good.
- Mrs. Dingle: The club work these ladies are talking about is not the only thing the extension service offers. We can get valuable information on gardens, roses, housing, canning, freezing, slip covers, and ever so many things.
- Mrs. Garrison: Yes, last year Miss Evalyn Bentley, former home demonstration agent, conducted demonstrations on how to improve kitchen cabinets and other storage space in the home.
- Mrs. Parkerson: I'm looking forward to the upholstering meeting next month. It will be held at the Y. W. C. A., May 12, at 10:00 a.m. Each club will have leaders there.
- Mrs. Garrison: So am I, what with a couch and chair to be worked over. The saving on them will be worth the hard work that goes into them.
- Mrs. Dingle: Well, Mrs. Kutan, the telephone call I didn't make was a profitable one. Let us plan to become members of the Sunny Side Homemakers' Club. Oh, yes - my cake. Guess I'll go home and make a cake.
- Mrs. Parkerson
& Mrs. Garrison: Goodby, Mrs. Kutan. We are glad you want to come to our club. We organized four months ago, and we are very happy about it.
- Mrs. Kutan: Thank you. You ladies come to see me sometime.
- Barley: We hope you have enjoyed this broadcast about the Homemakers' Clubs identified with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Arizona. The Pima County Office is in the Court House Building on the Third Floor. The telephone is 3172. You are welcome to visit us there or call us on the telephone if you want to know more about Extension.

Thank you ladies for your fine cooperation in making this program possible.

PUBLICITY (CONTINUED)

Newspaper

There has been a certain amount of newspaper publicity given to extension service activities and projects. Most of it has been with emphasis on notices of meetings and what was to take place there.

The local newspapers did cooperate with the agent to publicize National Home Demonstration Week. The Sunday edition of the Arizona Daily Star, May 2, and the Tucson Daily Citizen, May 1, featured the following pictures with a story showing the extension activities.

Homemakers Lively Groups

Household Problems Solved
Often by Diligent
Clubwomen

Homemaker groups in this area, joining in the national current celebration of Home Demonstration Week, represent a lively group of hard-working Tucson housewives who know that a knack with piecrust does not make a cook; nor a sharp eye for dust a perfect housekeeper.

Women in suburban areas of the city, projecting the year around for new answers to the old household quests for speed, efficiency and economy, receive impetus and aid from the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Arizona, which pours out general information, practical tips and illustrations through very human channels known as home demonstration agents.

Home Demonstrators

These women are individuals, but generally alike in their alert, friendly attitudes and thorough backgrounds of information. They may be typified by Miss Evalyn Bentley, head agent recently retired after 25 years' service, or youngish Madeline Bayley, who looks like a woman who could keep her home neat and her spirits high on a difficult household routine.

Armed with practical knowledge of everything from canning citrus fruit to building shelves or planning an entire farm kitchen, the home demonstration agents visit the neighborhood clubs of women. They contact the whole groups, but work most closely in each case with the local leader.

Council Recommendations

Annually, a county council of homemakers recommends a list of projects adapted to current needs. Leaders volunteer or are appointed to a project aligned with their special interests.

Last September the council meeting of the University of Arizona listed projects for the year. They included clothing study with emphasis on well-made house dresses; food preparation with an eye to making a speedy cake; preparing main dishes to cut the budget and maintain high nutrition; repair and upholstery of furniture; designing and making of gift articles and novel accessories with felt, and several others.

Pimans Are 300

Pima county has altogether 300 women organized into seven Homemaker Clubs. Five suburban groups meet in the outskirts of Tucson. Two, Sahuarita and Sopori, are made up of farm and ranch women.

Homemaker meetings, contrasting to the afternoon tea and discussion sessions of the urban clubwomen, are work occasions. Groups gather usually at the home of a member, about 10 a.m. Tables are cleared for action and projects begin; dresses may be cut out, drapes designed, or a cabinet inspection tour of storage space may be the order of the morning.

But work isn't everything. There is plenty of conversation and at noon a pot-luck luncheon into which each member has tried to put her best cooking skills plus what she learned of culinary tricks in homemaker meetings. The results resemble a feast at which there is much merriment and from which homemakers proceed to an afternoon of continued work.

Office Downtown

The central office for inquiries and work coordination of Agricultural Extension Service is located on the third floor of the court house, downtown in Tucson.

Homemakers' Week Marked

May 2 to May 8 has been designated as National Home Demonstration week; Attention will be focused on the activities and interests of homemakers' club throughout the nation.

Approximately 300 women are organized into seven homemakers' in Pima county. There are five suburban clubs at Amphitheatre, Ft. Lowell, Binghampton, Government Heights, and Sunnyside, while two are composed of farm and ranch women in the Sahuarita and Sopori districts.

Each year through their county council, the clubs select their various projects for the coming year. The home demonstration agent representative of the University of Arizona agricultural extension service, with the cooperation of local leaders carries the projects through to completion.

These leaders generally volunteer for the particular project which coincides with their respective interests. Sometimes they are appointed. When they become leaders they assume a responsibility towards the club and the agent.

Leaders' meetings are held where specific instruction is given and literature is circulated. The leaders then pass on the instruction and literature to members of their clubs. Each leader shows five others and they in turn show one or two others which enables many practices to be taught in a short time.

The 1948-49 projects selected last September include: clothing with emphasis on well-made house dresses; and food preparation—making a speedy cake—studying main dishes—trying to cut down the food budget while at the same time maintaining a high standard in nutrition. Budget-minded homemakers in the county also see a profit in repairing and upholstering their own furniture.

The work of the agricultural extension is varied. The home demonstration agent answers requests from how to can citrus fruit to the planning of a farm or suburban home kitchen.

Presidents of the various homemakers' clubs are the following: Mrs. Olga Parker, Sahuarita; Mrs. Elva Blackerby, Amphitheatre; Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, Binghampton; Mrs. Dorothea Harold, Ft. Lowell; Mrs. A. N. Hawes, Government Heights; Mrs. Helen Loy, Sopori; and Mrs. Mabel Garrison, Sunnyside. Mrs. M. M. Halse is president of the Pima county council of homemakers.

TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN
Complete Homemakers' Project



Five members of the Amphitheater Homemakers' Club pose in some of the scientifically designed housedresses finished by the members during the past season. The dresses are endorsed by the Department of Agriculture for their functional qualities. The state leader trains leaders in the various clubs, who, in turn, teach club members. Amphitheater Club made 25 dresses. Standing at left is Mrs. Guy Lewers, fitting a dress on the dress form, Mrs. Leroy Southers, who is having Mrs. Everett Crosby adjust the hem of one of her frocks, Mrs. W. Y. Blackerby, at the sewing machine, and Mrs. Floyd in the rear, looking at two of the finished dresses.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

Progressive County Housewives Observe National Homemaker Week



Hiring furniture repairs is costly, even for the simplest farm or suburban household. Through Extension Service, women may learn the difficult skills of the upholsterer and even techniques of minor repair. This project is on the county agenda for Pima Homemakers in May and June. Fort Lowell women are shown preparing a chair for the first upholstering meeting at which Miss Madeline Barley, demonstration agent, will instruct them in techniques. Photographed in action at the home of Mrs. Ann Sylvester are Mrs. Dorotha Harold (foreground); Mrs. Sylvester (standing) and Mrs. Helen Reed.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

Progressive County Housewives Observe National Homemaker Week



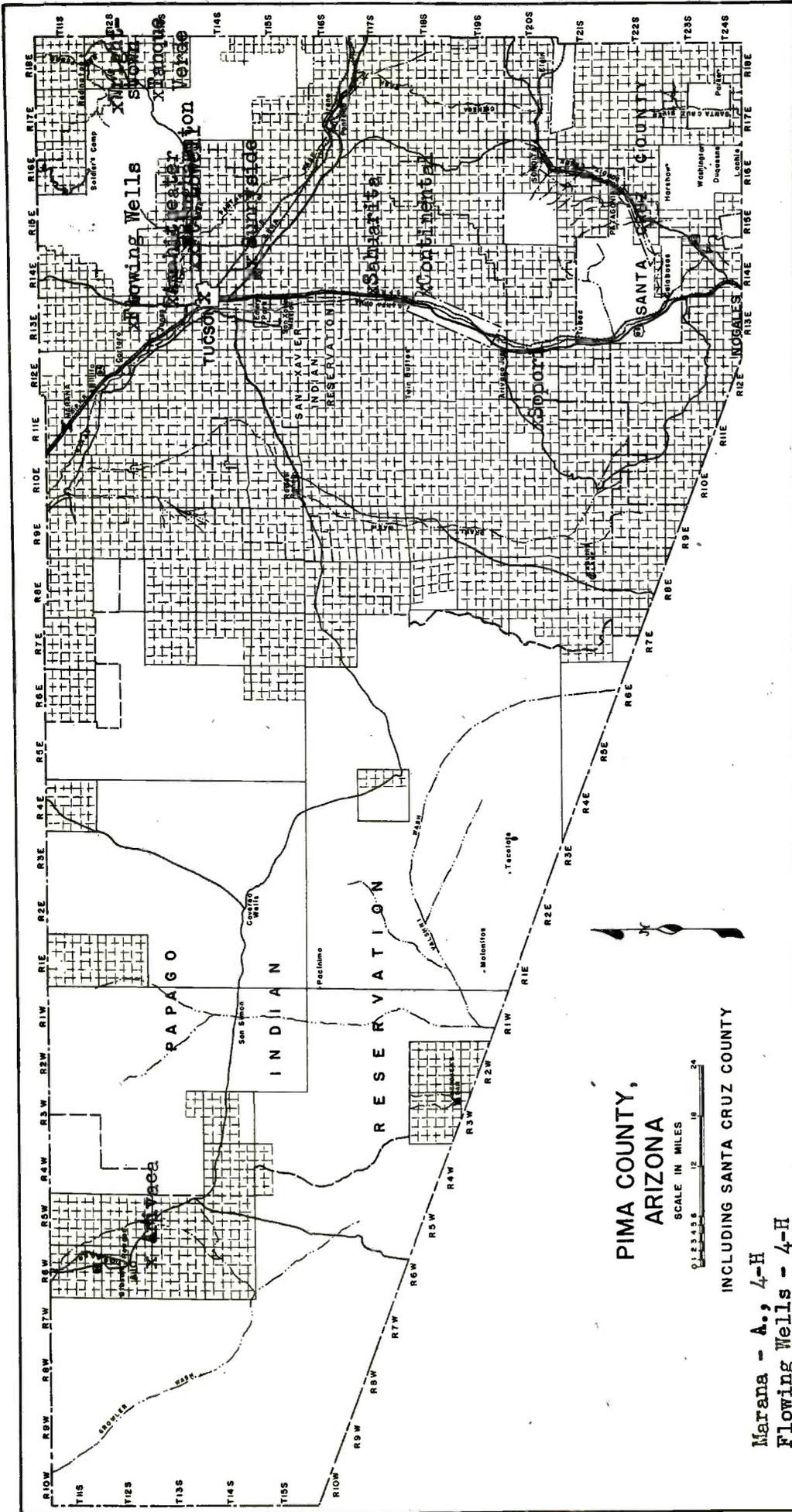
Pima County Homemakers, encouraged by retired Home Demonstration Agent Evalyn Bentley, studied kitchen storage planning throughout 1947. The result was improved space and arrangement of cabinets in many of the clubmembers' homes. An example is the kitchen of Mrs. H. N. Arnold, Government Heights' Homemaker, living at 3826 South Ninth. Mrs. Arnold designed the cabinets, helped Mr. Arnold build them. Shelves are made to fit specific items. A disappearing table provides work surfaces as well as breakfast space.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

Progressive County Housewives Observe National Homemaker Week



Homemakers in the Pima County area meet for work, but feasting may follow. At a Sunnyside Homemaker meeting, members concentrated on oven preparation of economical main dishes; a project that tied in nicely with pot-luck luncheon plans for the all-day gathering. Information reaches members through home demonstration agents, from the University of Arizona Agricultural Extension Service. Sunnyside workers busy in the picture above are (left to right) Mrs. Richard Kutan, Mrs. W. E. Malone, Mrs. Lloyd Garrison, leader of the group, and Mrs. M. M. Hale (rear).



**PIMA COUNTY,
ARIZONA**

SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

INCLUDING SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Marana - A., 4-H

Flowing Wells - 4-H

Amphitheater - A., 4-H (3 clubs)

Binghamton - A., 4-H

Ft. Lowell - A. (2 clubs)

Wrightstown - 4-H

Tanque Verde - 4-H

Sunnyside - A., 4-H (3 clubs)

Sahmarita - A., 4-H

Continental - 4-H

Sopori - A., 4-H

Arivaca - 4-H

(A. represents Adult; 4-H represents 4-H Clubs)