

1962--1963 PLAN OF WORK

PULASKI COUNTY

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Alfalfa Production, Fiscal Year: 1962-63

The Situation:

There are 5,340 acres of alfalfa in Pulaski County, the average production per acre is 2.3 tons. The average for the state is 2.5 tons per acre. It is estimated that insect and weed control in alfalfa are costing the Pulaski county farmer \$48,060 each year. The lack of control is costing even more.

The Agronomy Committee is greatly concerned about the low production and cost involved in alfalfa production. They have recommended that a carefully planned educational program on alfalfa production.

The Specific Problem:

Low production per acre and high cost of production per 100 T.D.N.

The Program Objective:

To increase the production per acre thereby reducing the cost per 100 pounds T. D. N.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| Assist farmers and those who grow Alfalfa | Cir. 887 Field Crop Varieties for West of the Blue Ridge. | 1. Write one news story about farmers who are getting top yields from alfalfa giving tips on management. | July | Agent |
| 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended agronomic practices associated with alfalfa production. | Bul. 97 Agronomy Handbook Cir 374 Alfalfa Production in Virginia Cir. 685 Alfalfa Seeding Suggestions Cir. 728 Weed Control in Field Crops. Materials provided by V.P.I. Specialist | 2. Conduct one method demonstration showing proper use of chemical and equipment in control of alfalfa weevil. | Late Oct. | Agent & TVA Dem. |
| 2. To acquire a better understanding of the use of better forage handling procedures. | Information on crop budgeting furnished by Agricultural Engineer Department | 3. Conduct three method demonstrations showing proper use of chemicals and equipment in control of Chickweed in alfalfa | Dec. | Agent & TVA Demonstrator |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| 3. To acquire a better understanding of the value of feed using cost per 100 lbs. TDN | | 4. Conduct tour of alfalfa fields to show results of demonstrations. | June | Agent and Agronomy Committee |
| 4. To acquire skill in applying these practices | | 5. Mail sample crop budgets for alfalfa showing difference in cost per 100 pounds T.D.N. of alfalfa that yield 4 tons per acre and that yields two tons per acre. Prepare news article pointing out above. | June | Agent |
| | | 6. Conduct tour and hold two day school pointing out the advantage of improved forage handling. | May or June | Agent Agro. Spec. & Agri. Eng. Spec. |

Evaluation:

During July 1963 the Agent will visit a random sample of alfalfa producers. He will fill out a questionnaire in an effort to ascertain the changes that have come about some of these questioned will be selected from those who attended tours and demonstrations. Others will be those who received information by other means of communications.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Agronomy - Musk Thistle Control

The Situation:

Approximately 300 farms in Pulaski County are infested to some degree with Musk Thistle. These thistles have spread from year to year and the farmers in the County have now realized that without control the thistles will continue to lower the farm income and the value of his property will decrease as it becomes more infested with the Musk Thistle.

The Committee realizing the economic importance of a control program have strongly recommended a carefully planned program to educate the farmer as to the best means of control.

The Specific Problem:

The presence of the thistle on farms and the economic loss to farmers because of its presence.

The Program Objective:

To reduce the thistle infestation on farms where it is presently located and to curb its spread to new areas.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|
| Assist Pulaski County farmers and those who have musk thistle on their property. | Cir 728 Chemical Weed Control Guide for Virginia 1962 A. S. C. Handbook | 1. Write a circular letter to each farmer in the county giving information about Musk Thistle Control and pointing out the advantages of the ASC cost-share Program in controlling thistle | Sept. | Agent |
| 1. To understand the economic importance of Musk Thistle Control. | V.P.I. Extension Weed Specialist | 2. Write four news articles about Musk Thistle | Sept- Oct. | Agent |
| 2. To understand the recommended practices in control of musk thistles | | 3. Devote time on four radio programs to the control of Musk Thistle. | March- April | Agent |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--------------------------|---|-------|----------------------------------|
| 3. To acquire skills in applying these practices. | | 4. Conduct eight spraying demonstrations in eight different localities - inviting each of farmers in each of the eight communities - this will be done by letter. 5. Conduct tour of spraying plots. | April | Agent |
| | | | June | Agent and Musk Thistle Committee |

Evaluation:

Questionairs will be sent to each farmer in the County to ascertain the effectiveness of the Program

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
Project Area: Agriculture Production Management and Natural Resource Development
Phase: Agronomy Corn Silage Production 1962-63

The Situation:

There has been a tremendous increase in the production of corn silage in Pulaski County. The Committee realizes that corn silage is the cheapest winter feed that can be produced, therefore, they have recommended strongly that a program be developed that will encourage the growth of corn for silage. The County average production per acre is 11 tons, about the same as the state average, however, many farmers in the county are consistently producing above 20 tons per acre. The Committee feels that this is an area in which improvement can be experienced.

The Specific Problem:

A lack of awareness of the economic value of corn silage and how corn silage production per acre.

The Program Objective:

To increase the production of corn silage and to increase the yields of corn silage in Pulaski county.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|-----------|--|
| Assist farmer and those who grow corn silage: | 1. Cir. 871 Corn for Silage | 1. Write success story about farmer who is doing a good job in silage production | July | Agent |
| 1. To become aware of the economic importance of corn silage. | 2. Cir. 615 Grow more feed with a forage plan. | | | |
| | 3. Bul. 316 Corn and other crops for silage in Va. | 2. Get information in the hands of farmers showing a comparison of cost of production of forages per 100 pounds T.D.N. | Sept-Oct. | Agent |
| 2/ To acquire a better understanding of the recommended management practices in growing corn silage. | 4. Cir. 728 Weed Control in Field Crops. | | | |
| | 5. Bul. 528 Evaluation of Forage Crops Varieties in Va. | 3. Form twenty ton silage club. | March | Agronomy Committee |
| 3. To become aware of the labor saving acquired from mechanized forage handling. | 6. Bul. 232 Silo's and Silages. | 4. Conduct two corn silage demonstrations showing fertilization, varietal and weed control comparison | May | |
| | 7. V.F.I. Agronomic and Agri. Engineer Spec. | | | |
| 4. To acquire skill in applying these practices. | | 5. Hold forage school | November | Agent & Agronomy Committee Specialists |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|----------|---------|
| | | 6. Hold forage handling tour | November | Agent |
| | | 7/ Publicize by news article labor saving silage feeding operation | December | Agent |

Evaluation:

Visit a random sample of those attending forage school and others to ascertain the acceptance of the various recommended practices.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 Project Area: Agriculture Production, Management and Natural Resource Development
 Phase: Dairy Production - Grade "A" Fiscal Year: 1962-63

The Situation:

The average production of milk in the Pulaski D.H.I.A. has increased about 800 pounds per cow per year over the past five years, however, the County average is still below the state average by approximately 900 pounds per cow. The consumption of silage and hay is below the state average and the consumption of grain is slightly below. This points out that on the average cow in Pulaski county are underfed. The price paid per 100 pounds of milk is higher than the state average, therefore milk marketing is of lesser importance than is production. The Committee feels a need for an educational program which would increase the production per cow through expanded feeding of quality forage.

The Specific Problem:

A low production per cow in the Dairy Herd in Pulaski County.

The Program Objective:

To increase the production per cow and thereby increase the net income of the Pulaski County Dairyman.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|---|--|-----------------|--------------------|
| Assist dairymen and those who milk the cows. 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended feeding and management practices associated with Dairying. 2. To acquire skills in applying these practices. | Cir. 903 More milk dollars from High Energy Forage. Leaflet 433 Selecting an Economical Dairy Ration. Cir 826 The DHIA Herd Book Leaflet 369 Wipe Out Brucellosis Cir 691 Building the Dairy Ration . | 1. Write one news article to cover management in the Dairy Business | July | Agent |
| | | 2. Encourage farmers to cull cows that are not paying their own. | Jan & Feb | Agent |
| | | 3. Write two news articles about importance of silage as dairy feed | Aug. Sept. | Agent |
| | | 4. Devote time on two radio programs to the economics of silage feeding | Mar. April | Agent |
| | | 5. Get information in the hands of Dairymen concerning the cost of production of the various forage crops. | December | Agent |
| | | 6. Publicise through news articles and Radio, the advantages of artificial Breeding. | May-June | Agent |
| | | 7. Mail monthly letter giving suggestions for Mastitis control | Each month | Agent & Dairy Spec |
| | | 8. Visit Dairymen to discuss Mastitis control. | Throughout Year | Agent |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|------|-----------------------|
| | | 1. Arrange tour for all interested Dairymen to outstanding Dairies throughout the state. | Nov. | Dairy Committee Agent |

Evaluation:

Use D.H.I.A. data and a Random sample of non-members to determine effectiveness of program.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development
Phase: Livestock (other than Dairy) Beef Cattle

The Situation:

Beef cattle have been growing steadily in popularity since 1930 with a growth from 7,150 in 1929 to 13,256 in 1960. With this growth there have been increased marketing problems and also problems in parasite and disease control. After a study by the Livestock Committee it was evident that the income from beef cattle has not increased at the fast rate of the national economy. Further study showed that when adjusted to a 90% calf crop the average weight of calves produced was only 413 pounds per head. The Committee has asked for a program which will aid farmers to realize a better income from beef cattle.

The Specific Problem:

A low net income to beef cattle farmers in Pulaski county.

The Program Objective:

To educate farmers to the importance of better management and through this better management increase their net income.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Assist livestock men and those who raise beef cattle: | Bul. 207 Beef Cattle Leaf. 472 Mr. Livestock Producer Cir. 624 Feed Steers on your Farm Cir. 815 Spraying | 1. Hold Beef Cattle Field day for feeder cattle producers 2. Hold three fall feeder cattle sales and one spring cattle sale. 3. Encourage the use of fast growing purebred bulls, 4. Encourage better management through the use of radio, news articles, speeches before farm groups, farm visits, etc. | August Sept. Oct. April. Jan. April May | Feeder cattle Committee & Agent Assisted by Specialist. Agent Agent |
| 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended beef cattle management practices. | | | | |
| 2. To continue to build a sound marketing system. | | | | |
| 3. To acquire skills in applying these practices. | | | | |

Evaluation:

Review data from Feeder Cattle sales and Pulaski County Livestock - Compare with past data to ascertain accomplishments.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development
 Phase: Livestock (other than Dairying) - Sheep Management

The Situation:

Sheep members have increased from 9,478 in 1954 to 10,889 in 1959 - Marketing of lambs is pretty well organized and wool marketing is working well with the newly organized Cooperative. 39.5% of the lambs marketed at the local livestock market graded prime, 34.9% choice, 14.9% Good and 6.1% Utility. After reviewing these statistics the Committee feels there is a need for more emphasis on lamb production.

The Specific Problem:

A low percentage of Prime and Choice lambs sold.

The Program Objective:

Increase the percentage of Prime and Choice lambs sold.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCES OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHOD | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| Assist livestock producers and those who raise sheep. | Bul. 191 Prosper with sheep Bul. 10 Preparing Wool for Market C Cir. 863 Foot Rot in Sheep | 1. Write four newsarticles pointing out the economic importance of sheep production and giving management tips. | July, Oct. Jan. May | Agent |
| 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended sheep management practices. | | | | |
| 2. To continue to build a sound wool and lamb marketing program. | Virginia Department of Agriculture | 2. Write newsletter to sheepmen giving management tips. | July, Oct. Jan. May | Agent |
| 3. To acquire skill in applying these practices. | | 3. Hold purebred Ram Sale at Dublin | July | Agent & Wool Com. |
| | | 4. Coordinate sheep dipping by making arrangements and schedule for dipping Vat. | July | Agent |
| | | 5. Give demonstration on Sheep drenching, foot Rot control and docking and castrating in conjunction with beef cattle field day. | | Agent & Wool Com. |

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHOD | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 6. Hold Cooperative sale of wool-coordinate plans for sale and take up wool | May-June | Agent & Wool Com. |
| | | 7. Hold grading demonstration at Pulaski County Livestock Market to educate the farmer as to what is required to | Late May or Early June | |

Evaluation:

Get records from Pulaski County Livestock Market making comparison with prior years.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development
 Phase: Livestock (other than Dairying) Swine Production

The Situation:

Approximately 4000 pigs are sold each year in Pulaski county. Pulaski county is well adapted to the production of feeder hogs. The first feeder pig sale was held in 1961 due to its success the Committee strongly recommends that a pig production promotion program be developed and that the present market association be expanded to meet marketing needs.

The Specific Problem:

A lack of knowledge and interest in, the production of feeder pigs.

The Program Objective:

To stimulate interest in feeder pig production, to increase the number of feeder pigs produced and thereby increase the net income of the Pulaski county livestock farmer.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Assist livestock men and those who raise pigs: 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended swine management practices. 2. To build a sound Feeder Pig Marketing program 3. To acquire skills in applying these practices. | Bul. 192 Hog Production | 1. Write two news articles pointing out the economic importance of feeder pig production and giving management tips. | July Sept. | Agent |
| | Cir. 731 What will your Hogs grade? | 2/ Devote time on two Radio programs using above information | July Sept. | Agent |
| | USDA Bul. 1787 Internal Parasites of Swine. | 3. Write two news articles to swine producers using above information and letter encouraging them to market cooperatively. | Sept. Oct. | Agent and Feeder Pig Committee |
| | | 4. Hold Feeder Pig Grading Dem. | November | Agent & VDA Marketing Spec. |
| | | 5. Act as coordinator in planning for and carrying out feeder pig sale. | November | Agent |
| | | 6. Hold Feeder Pig Sale | Nov. | Agent & Feeder Pig Committee |
| Evaluation: Check data from Feeder Pig sale assembled at | | Pulaski County Livestock Market. | | |

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

Phase: Clothing, Fiscal year: 1962-63

The Situation:

Many home makers construct their own clothing. Many more could do so with knowledge and skills in clothing construction. Others prefer buying their clothing ready-made and use their time some other way. Many home makers buy according to styles and fad disregarding their overall appearance.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of steps in clothing constructions which make garments appear professionally made and provide an opportunity for saving money on clothing. Homemakers lack skill in planning their wardrobe from what they have to start with, as well as lacking in skill in coordinating costumes economically and for a pleasing appearance.

The Program Objective:

To improve sewing skills and be able to plan coordinated costumes that suits the individual.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|--|--|--------|-------------------------------|
| To provide homemakers with information on how to plan an economical wardrobe that meets the needs of the individual. | Extension Bulletins Illustrative Charts | Method Demonstrations Discussions | August | Leaders |
| To teach homemakers to select their clothing according to their type in respect to lines and color. | Extension Bulletins Illustrative Charts | Method Demonstrations | Sept. | Agent |
| To Provide certain homemakers knowledge and skills in tailoring a coat or a suit to give a professional appearance. | Tailoring Bulletin | Demonstrations and actual practice by homemakers | Oct. | Agents (with Leaders help) |

Evaluation:

Through formal or informal survey determine the number of homemakers who (a) used information received on planning an economical wardrobe that meets the needs of the individual; (b) changed in their method of planning a costume in respect to line and color; and (c) practiced recommended procedures in tailoring a garment.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

Phase: Home Management, Fiscal year: 1962-63

The Situation:

According to the 1960 Census the median income was \$3635 in Pulaski County. Few homemakers realize the need for budgeting the family income. They buy equipment, etc. on the installment plan not realizing the added cost.

The Specific Problem:

The families lack many essentials due to a lack of finances. They lack knowledge in spending wisely.

The program Objective:

To improve family financial situation.

| TECHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHOD | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------|
| To teach the homemakers the advantages of a family financial plan and how to make such a plan. | Extension Bulletins Illustrative Charts | Method demonstration Discussions | Oct. | Leader |
| To provide knowledge of methods of investing and saving a part of the family income. | Extension Bulletins Illustrative Charts | Discussion | Nov. | Leader or Others |
| <p><u>Evaluation</u></p> <p>Through formal survey determine the number of homemakers who: (a) learned some advantages of a family financial plan, (b) made such a plan; (c) learned methods of investing and saving income, and (d) used the information received in investing and saving a part of the family income.</p> | | | | |

A Major Emphasis - Organizational Plan
 PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS
 PHASE: 4-H Re-Enrollment, Fiscal Year: 1962-63

The Situation:

Only 60% of the 71,962 4-H members in Virginia in 1960 re-enrolled in 1961. Many of the drop-outs are first year members. Over 30% of the beginners dropped out during or immediately following their first year in 4-H. Only 10% of Virginia's 4-H members continue in 4-H work more than four years. The median age of 4-H'ers in Virginia is 11.11 and in the nation 12.4. Tenure of 4-H members in Virginia is 2.5 years in the Nation 2.7. In Pulaski county approximately 48% drop out during or immediately after their first year. Less than 5% continue 4-H work more than four years. This is due to the fact there are no 4-H Clubs in the High Schools and members are unable to attend meetings out-of-school due to a lack of transportation. This also is a factor that the median age is lower in the county than the state average.

The Specific Problems:

A large number of boys and girls do not re-enroll in 4-H. Lack of Adult Leaders in some clubs.

The Program Objective:

To re-enroll a higher proportion of 4-H members each year in 4-H and to encourage members to continue after completing elementary school. To secure Adult leaders where needed.

| TEACHING OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|---|--|---|--|--------------|
| A. Adult 4-H leaders to learn more about and better understand: 4-H 1. The 4-H member drop-out situation in the state, county and their club. 2. Program content and methods which are important in meeting the developmental needs and interest of boys and girls. | State 4-H Staff County Extension Personnel 4-H trends in Va. and the County. Enrollment Statistical data prepared in county charts. 4-H Leaders Handbook Bulletin 270 Printed materials on developmental needs. 4-H Program Planning Guide County 4-H Yearbook Re-enrollment Publications from State 4-H Department 4-H Leaders Handbook | Individual contacts Leaders Meeting Discussions | August Sept. | Agents |
| | | Discussions on developmental needs, program content and methods of working with different age groups. Workshop sessions, Discussions Training meetings | August Sept. | County Staff |
| B. Adult 4-H leaders to improve their skills effectiveness, and confidence: 1. In working with 4-H members in planning and conducting 4-H Programs. | | | Oct. Oct. & Nov. and as often thereafter as needed | Agents |

TEACHING OBJECTIVES**SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE****METHODS****WHEN****BY WHOM**

2. In using 4-H leader and member literature and other sources and assistance.

C. Adult 4-H leaders to develop and appreciation for and skill in evaluating the local 4-H Program in relation to the drop-out situation.

Evaluation:

Extension agents awareness and observation and recorded information on re-enrollment, also, increased action of leaders to re-enroll more boys and girls. Observed improvements of leaders in methods of working with boys and girls. Increased interest and action on part of 4-H'ers in 4-H program and activities.

Leaders discuss 4-H, share ideas more freely. Increased attendance and programs. Participation of leaders in training meetings. Increase in number and quality of individual 4-H club plan. Increased participation of 4-H members in 4-H Program and Activities.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN
 Project Area: Home Economics - 4-H and Youth Programs
 Phase: Foods and Nutrition

The Situation:

Many 4-H'ers have to help with planning and preparing family meals due to homemakers working away from home. a large percentage of teenager's do not eat breakfast. The number of school children with one or more defects is extremely high.

The Specific Problem:

4-H members (and their mothers) lack knowledge of the daily food needs of the individual and lack knowledge in planning, preparing and serving a meal.

The Program Objective:

To improve skills in the steps of Meal Management

| TEACHING OBJECTIVE | SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|---|----------------|--------------------|
| To provide 4-H members knowledge and skills in planning meals according to the four food groups. | Extension Bulletin Food and Nutrition 6-4360 As Others See you Bul. 173 How to give a Dem. Circ. 490 Outdoor Meals Bul. 225 | Method Demonstrations by home agent at Club Meetings. | Oct. April | Agent Agent |
| To teach them how to buy and store foods. | Homemade Mixes Bul. 184 Making Bread at Home Bul. 383 | Method Demonstrations By Older 4-H Members at Club Meetings. | Oct. April | Club Members |
| To provide them knowledge on time management. | | Demonstrations by Adult 4-H project leaders at club meetings. | June August | Project Leaders |
| To teach them how to prepare simple foods. | | Discussions | | |
| To teach them how to set the table properly. | | | | |
| To teach them to serve foods attractively. | | | | |
| To teach them how to clean up efficiently. | | | | |

Evaluation

Through a formal survey to determine the number of 4-H members who have practiced recommended procedures in planning menus, buying and storing food, prepared, and served food and cleaned up efficiently as required.

A Major Emphasis - Organizational Plan
 Project Area: Community and Public Affairs
Phase: Rural Area Development - Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

The farm income for Pulaski County is \$2,280 per family while this is \$115 higher than the state average it still is too low for the rural people to enjoy an equitable living. The number of farms have decreased 14% since 1955. Many farm and rural people are in need of off farm employment opportunities. There appears to be a need for taking a closer look at the total resources within the county to determine the possibility for an over-all economic development.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of suitable county-wide representative committee to identify major problems and plan for their solution.

The Program Objective:

To organize and maintain an effective R. A. D. Committee and necessary sub-committees for the purpose of making a complete analysis of the county situation and determining problems and possible solutions.

| ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES | SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE | METHODS | WHEN | BY WHOM |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---|
| To take the leadership in: The Organization The Orientation The Function The Maintenance of the R.A.D Committee and appropriate sub-Committees | District Agents | First meeting of the organized R.A.D. | July | County Staff and Tec. Panel |
| | Program Leaders | Committee - re-emphasize Orientation. | | |
| | Chamber of Commerce | Follow up meeting with RAD Committee to study county problems. | August Sept. | County Staff and Tech. Panel. |
| | Technical Panel | | | |
| | Printed Materials: 1. Releases on R.A.D. 2. Bulletins | | | |
| | Working with Committees | Work with appropriate sub committee as need arises | Oct. Nov. | County Staff and members of RAD Committee |
| | Leadership Development | Continue work with RAD Committee and sub- Committees | Dec. to June | All County Staff |

Evaluation:

Use "Criteria for Program Development as a guide in evaluating the process followed. Devise questionnaire to be used with Committee members to determine their knowledge of R. A. D., their interest in the Committee and its purpose, etc.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

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1962

PULASKI

County

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L. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT THE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

The Pulaski County Extension Plan of Work was developed with the aid of the various planning committees. The agricultural phase of the program was developed with the assistance of the Agronomy Committee, the Dairy Committee, Beef Cattle Committee, the Sheep Committee, the Swine Committee, and the Musk Thistle Committee. The Home Demonstration Plan of Work was developed with the assistance of the County Home Demonstration Club Committee, the Home Economics Committee, the Nutrition Committee, the Housing Committee, and the Clothing Committee.

A. Work with Planning Committee:

1. County Home Demonstration Club Committee:

The County Home Demonstration club committee is composed of the President of each of the 13 clubs. There is a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and federation program of work chairman. These officers of the committee are not necessary club presidents.

The committee met twice during the past year. The first meeting was in March. The purpose of this meeting was to check on the progress of the program and to make any changes necessary. The second meeting was held late in July to plan the 1963 program, as well as, to set up goals and objectives. The program development chairman of the clubs and the in-coming presidents attended the planning meeting.

2. Home Economics Committee

a. Nutrition Committee

The Nutrition committee has been organized for several years. Goals were set up at the time and much progress was made toward the goals. The committee met early in July to discuss additional problems and make

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recommendations for carrying out educational programs on Nutrition. The recommendations were to interest overweights in a reducing class, encourage programs on Nutrition at P. T. A's., have a garden meeting in the early spring to discuss varieties of vegetable suited to this area, and how to grow less familiar vegetables, information on how to use less familiar vegetables, understanding the four basic food groups, and how to help teenagers to eat better. These recommendations were presented at the Home Demonstration club committee planning meeting. Part of them were put in the program for 1963.

b. Housing Committee

The housing committee was organized early in the year. Major problems pertaining to the housing situation as well as the surroundings were discussed. Goals and objectives to be attained by 1967 were set up. Recommendations as to how to reach these goals were also made.

A special interest meeting on Housing was held with the House Improvement Specialist, This was an all day meeting and was very helpful to those desiring to remodel their homes or to build new ones.

Another special interest meeting, sponsored by the Housing Committee, was on Landscaping the Home Grounds which was by an Extension Horticulturist, this meeting too was very informative.

The Committee met a second time in early July to make recommendations for activities and educational programs to be carried out in the 1963 program.

c. Clothing Committee

A clothing committee held their first meeting in early July. The committee discussed what they thought were the major problems but realize

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that the only way to determine this was through a survey. The survey has not been made up to now. They made several recommendations from observation to be presented to the Home Demonstration club committee for the 1963 program. These were chiefly on consumer education in clothing.

3. Agricultural Committees:

These informal planning committees are made up of from three to ten people who are well trained and experienced in the area of their committee and in the over-all county situation. All committees met at least once during the past year. The Extension Agents and Committee members, when developing plans, kept in mind the needs and desires of such groups as the Community Improvement Clubs, The Pulaski County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and the various feeder cattle marketing groups, along with the Southwest Virginia Wool Marketing Association and the 4-H Club County Council.

4. Four H County Council:

The 4-H Council is composed of all officers of the nineteen clubs in the county. However, any member interested in attending has the privilege of doing so. The leaders are urged to attend so they will know what has been discussed and planned. The council decides on activities of County-wide interests.

The council met twice the past year. The first meeting was in January. At this meeting plans were made for observing National 4-H Week and Rural Life Sunday. Committees were appointed to workout details for both events.

A second council meeting was held in October. The purpose of this meeting was to elect the county officers, to train all officers and to set up goals and plan for activities for the year.

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Plans for the County Achievement Day and Share-the-Fun program were made. These two events were held jointly on December 15. The parents had never attended these events due to a lack of interest. The Council decided to have these events on a Saturday night in hope of interesting more parents.

5. Rural Area Development:

Two meetings of the Rural Area Development technical panel were held early in the year. These meetings were called by the supervisor of the Farmer's Home Administration. Plans were made for a meeting of interested county citizens representing different groups and areas. Before this meeting was held in the fall of the technical advisory panel. At this time the duties and responsibilities of the professional workers were discussed as to the contributions to be made toward a Rural Area Development program.

Pulaski county, along with two adjoining counties have been organized for several years for this purpose. The organization has an employed person to head the group.

B. CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY LOCAL LEADERS:

Leaders have contributed greatly to the over-all extension program in Pulaski county. In order for the agents to meet the many demands as resource persons it is necessary to use local leaders when possible, to carry on some phases of the extension program. If the program is to grow or expand more capable leaders will be needed. It is somewhat a slow process to find such leaders who are capable and are willing to assume the necessary responsibilities. However, progress has been made during the past year. The leaders in the Home Demonstration program assume more responsibilities than in previous years. This has been a gradual progress over a period of years.

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Five additional 4-H leaders have been added in the latter part of the year. It is the plan to secure more leaders for this program as time permits. Three clubs in the County do not have leaders.

The Home Economics Committees were increased the past year from one to three. Additional members were added to the one committee already in existence. This was necessary due to the fact some members were unable to serve for various reasons.

All of these leaders helped plan programs, and activities that were for the interest of the people of the county and then assisted in carrying out these programs and activities.

Leaders from all areas of the county are included in the County Extension program. These leaders are respected by the people in the communities, therefore, improved practices and recommendations have been adopted at a fast rate. Many of the leaders are college graduates, trained and experienced. Their contributions to the over-all county program have been very valuable.

The Pulaski County Board of Supervisors, acting as a group and individually have assisted the Extension Agents with the educational program on Musk Thistle control.

C. Leader Training

1. Home Demonstration

Organizational leaders are elected for a two year period. The subject matter leaders are appointed according to the program planned for the year.

The presidents are given a booklet made up each year with activities and programs listed monthly and suggestions for conducting and carrying

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out effective meetings. This has proved more beneficial than a training meeting. A training meeting was held by the Home Agent for the Program Development leaders. Outlook information was discussed and how this could be used by the members in determining their needs.

Eleven training meetings for subject matter leaders were held, either by the home agent, specialist or someone else. If the leaders were unable to attend the county training meeting, the home agent trained as many of these as possible in a group at a home. This gave the home agent time for other work.

Most of the organizational leaders were able to carry out their duties in a more efficient manner as they knew well in advance what was to be done. They could appoint needed committees or make plans necessary for carrying out the expected program or activity. The program development leaders were able to get the members to realize better what their specific need was which resulted in better program planning.

The subject matter leaders through their training were able to give better demonstrations in their respective clubs. They gave ninety-six demonstrations during the year and the family life leaders gave one hundred thirty talks.

2. 4-H Leaders

In selecting 4-H leaders, the area of the need was first determined. Contacts with a key person in that area were made to determine who was interested in the youth as well as who could and would serve. The person or persons suggested were then contacted. The 4-H program and what was expected of them as leaders was explained. Six additional leaders were secured during the year.

D. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF LEADERSHIP:

Leaders have contributed to the overall Extension program, both in planning and in carrying out the various educational phases relating to 4-H club work, agriculture and home economics. However, additional leaders who are well trained are needed. Those leaders who are now serving are limited as to the amount of time that they can devote, since most of them are employed full time on the farm, in the home, or in the factory.

Dedicated leaders who are interested in helping their community and the county are needed if the Extension program is to reach its potential.

Lack of 4-H club organizational and project leaders, particularly men leaders, is one of the big needs of the 4-H club program, however, some progress has been made in this area during the past year.

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Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Agronomy-Alfalfa Production

Why Emphasis was given to This Area:

Alfalfa is one of the main sources of food for livestock with acreage exceeding 5000 acres. Farmers spend \$48,060 per year to control insects and chickweed. Low production per acre (2-3 tons) and high cost of per pound of T.D.N. was basis for major emphasis.

Objectives:

To increase the production per acre thereby reducing cost per pound of T.D.N. the educational objective was to assist alfalfa producers in order that they would acquire a through understanding of the latest agronomic practices, as well as recommended forage handling procedures.

Methods and Progress:

- Held Demonstration on use of herbicide to control chickweed.
- Wrote three news articles on control of alfalfa weevil.
- Wrote one news article on control of chickweed.
- Sent circular letters to all alfalfa producers relating to control of alfalfa weevil and proper fertilization.
- Devoted time on three radio programs to alfalfa production.

Agronomy committee has estimated that yield averaged three tons per acre. A record amount of alfalfa was top-dressed with fertilizer insecticide mixture and the season was very favorable.

Production per acre was increased, thereby reducing cost per pound of T. D. N.

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Agronomy-Musk Thistle Control

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Over one half of the farms in Pulaski county are infested with the Musk Thistle, which has been spreading from farm to farm. The thistle infests crops, cropland and pasture land, lowering farm income and farm value.

Objective:

To reduce the musk thistle infestation on farms and curb its spread to new areas

Progress Made:

1. Wrote circular letter to every farmer in Pulaski county, pointing out problem and means of control.
2. Devoted time on eight radio programs to control the noxious weed.
3. Held county-wide educational program on control involving Extension Weed Specialist and State Entomologist.
4. Held three program planning meetings with musk thistle committee.
5. Assisted Extension Weed Specialist with preparing circular on control of musk thistle.
6. Held five spraying demonstrations.
7. Wrote twelve news articles pointing out problem and recommended means of control.
8. Assisted local ASC Committee with request to State ASC Committee for special cost-share practice for spraying musk thistle with herbicide.

9. Assisted editor of local newspaper in preparing editorial on Musk Thistle.

10. Extension Agents spoke at four community club meetings on proper means of control of musk thistle.

It will take several years before eradication of this noxious weed is even eighty percent complete, however, landowners in the county are now aware of the economic importance of controlling this weed. They know that control can best be achieved by timely use of herbicides. Almost all farmers made an effort to control this pest during the past year, however, the story is by no means complete.

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Agronomy-Corn Silage Production

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Since corn silage is one of the cheapest sources of feed for beef and dairy cattle, a program was developed to encourage growth of corn for silage and to increase production per acre.

Objectives:

To increase acreage and yields per acre of corn silage in Pulaski County.

Methods and Progress

-All five Unit-Test Demonstration farms used herbicides and recommended varieties.

-Minimum tillage demonstration established on one farm.

-Wrote news article on recommended varieties and proper fertilization.

-Information given to dairymen showing comparative costs of various feeds on basis of T.D.N.

-Wrote two news articles on control of weeds with herbicides.

-Devoted time on three radio programs to proper use of herbicides.

-Assisted fifteen farmers with proper calibration of sprayers.

-One demonstration was established to see if cultivation of corn was beneficial after herbicide was applied. Alternate strips were cultivated lightly three weeks after planting.

Results: No significant difference in yield in cultivated and in uncultivated plots.

PULASKI COUNTY

Corn silage acreage increased by approximately six percent while production per acre increased by 12 to 15 percent. Estimated yields average 15 to 16 tons. A very good growing season is responsible for part of the increase in yields.

The forage testing program which was started late in the year will do much to increase production of corn silage. Farmers are now beginning to think of production per acre in terms of T.D.N. yields rather than ton yields.

Work of Emergency Nature:

Seasonal farm labor is very scarce in Pulaski county. Farmers stated that they would be unable to harvest corn for grain with available farm labor therefore, after carefully analyzing the situation the County Agent made a request to the Governor that convict labor be made available to harvest corn. This was done on some fifteen farms on the toll basis.

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Project Phase: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Dairy Production - Grade "A"

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

- Low Production of milk and butterfat per cow.
- Statistics and survey show that cows are underfed.

Objectives:

To increase production per cow and thereby increase net income of the Pulaski county dairyman. The educational objective was to give dairymen a good understanding of the feeding and management practices connected with dairying.

Methods and Progress:

- Wrote news article on importance of quality of dairy forage.
- News article suggesting that hay and other roughage should not be ground and mixed with dairy concentrate ration.
- Reviewed DHIA records with dairymen and encouraged selling of low producing cows.
- Encouraged through radio, personal contacts and news articles the advantages of artificial breeding.
- Mailed sixty "Mastitis Prevention" calendars to dairymen with cover letter.
- Assisted fifteen dairymen with collection of silage and hay samples
- Assisted three dairymen with engineering problems on location of silos, paving holding areas, and construction of loafing barn.

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Production per cow has increased slightly, a record amount of corn silage was harvested, however, the production per cow is still below state average. Prices received for milk are above state average, as a result some dairymen are slower to make needed changes. Many herds have cows which produce average amount of milk with butterfat test well below three percent.

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Livestock-Beef Cattle

Why this Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Beef cattle constitute the major portion of the countys' agriculture economy, however, the average beef producer has a low net income.

Objectives:

To educate beef producers to the importance of better management practices and thereby increase net income.

Methods and Progress:

- Held beef cattle field day for feeder producers.
- Held three special feeder cattle sales.
- Encouraged use of performance tested bulls through news articles, radio, and farm visits.
- Held educational program for county beef producers.
- Assisted farmers with selection of purebred bulls, at Hereford and Shorthorn sales.
- Encouraged better management practices such as insect and parasite control, dehorning and castrating through news articles, personal contacts and radio.

Prices received for beef cattle were up this year on overall market. Calves were heavier at market time and beef producers were generally pleased. Three special sales, held in Dublin were successful.

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Livestock-Sheep Management

Why Emphasis was given this area:

Pulaski county farmers own approximately 10,000 sheep. Wooland lambs are the main source of income. Last year lambs sold in state graded weekly auctions, and graded as follows: Prime, 39%; choice 34%; Good 14%; and Utility 6%. After reviewing situation the Committee found a need for emphasis on lamb production.

Objectives:

To increase the percentage of prime and choice lambs sold.

Method and Progress:

- Gave on the farm demonstration on lamb grading.
- Gave on the farm demonstration on sheep drenching.
- Wrote news article stressing importance of marketing lambs at proper time or proper grade and weight.
- Held purebred ram sale.
- Coordinated wool sale and wool collection.
- Encouraged lamb producers to hold late lambs or light wright lambs and deed until they reached market weight.

Lambs that were sold during first nine weeks of marketing period gradede better than lambs sold one year ago. Of the 6266 lambs graded by the Virginia Division of Markets, 46.5% graded prime; 37.1% choice; 12.8% good and 3.6% graded utility.

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development

Phase: Livestock-Swine Production

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Pulaski county is well adapted to production of feeder pigs. Some 4000 pigs are sold in the county each year. There is a good local and area market for feeder pigs.

Objective:

To increase farmers income by increasing production of feeder pigs. To assist livestock men in order that they may acquire a better understanding of the latest swine management practices and to build a sound marketing system.

Methods and Progress:

- Wrote two news articles pointing out the economic possibilities of feeder pig production, including management tips.
- Devoted time on two radio programs to swine management, including importance of using fast growing meat type boars.
- Visited feeder pig producers, encouraging that graded feeder pig sale be held.

A feeder pig sale was not held in November due to small number of pigs that were available. After checking with county farmers and area counties it was found that sale could not be held. This was due to strong local market for feeder pigs and some producers were reluctant to consign pigs to a feeder pig sale since several producers apparently lost pigs from vaccination prior to last years sale.

CLOTHINGII. PROJECT AREAS

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

A. Phase: Clothing

B. Why phase received major emphasis:

Homemakers lack knowledge of steps in clothing construction which make garments appear professionally made and provide an opportunity for saving money on clothing. Homemakers lack skill in planning their wardrobe from what they have to start with, as well as lacking in skill in coordinating costumes economically and for a pleasing appearance.

C. The program objective: For homemakers to learn to alter patterns to insure a better fitting garment; to improve on sewing techniques in order to have a more professionally made garment; to be able to plan better coordinated costumes that suits the individual so that the clothing dollar will go farther.

D. Progress Made:

Two monthly meetings were held in the home demonstration clubs on clothing. These were planning the wardrobe and lines for the individual. Two special interest meetings were held in connection with the clothing program. These meetings were for anyone who was interested in attending. They were on fitting the dress and a tailoring school. There were three groups on fitting dresses and one group of ten women who met five days on tailoring.

The leaders gave the demonstrations in each of the clubs on Planning the Wardrobe and the leaders assisted by the home agent gave the demonstrations on Lines for the Individual. These were method demonstrations. The home agent conducted both the special interest meetings on fitting dress and

tailoring. There were news articles in the local daily paper and radio talks on clothing throughout the year.

One hundred twenty homemakers reported they have been helped through the clothing program on selecting correct size pattern. One hundred one have been helped in learning to alter a pattern to insure a better fitting garment. One hundred twenty three learned to select lines for the individual from the demonstrations and eighty-nine have used the information received in either making garments or purchasing ready-made garments. One hundred twenty six were benefitted by the demonstration on planning the wardrobe. Twenty two tailored a coat or suit during the year.

All the 4-H girls in the Elementary Schools enrolled in the Looking Your Best project. This was the over-all project for them. Fifty-two chose also So you'd Like to Sew and twenty-one chose Make or Remake Clothing.

The 4-H girls chose this phase so that they could learn to be better groomed and could learn to make some simple articles which will help them to make their own clothes either now or later.

The objective was to teach the girls how they could be better groomed in order to have a more pleasing appearance; to teach the beginners some simple sewing techniques which they will later use in clothing construction and to teach the older girls how to select patterns, fit garments and construct garments for themselves.

The home agent gave the demonstrations on Looking Your Best. These included washing sweaters, quick repairs, pressing woolens and care of the shoes.

Leaders worked with neighborhood groups where possible in clothing construction, during the summer. The women are willing to work with girls but it is difficult to get the club girls to attend the meetings, due to

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many other summer events such as church camps, Bible school, vacations, etc. Eleven leaders held 65 meetings.

The girls who took Make or Remake made 49 garments and remodeled 19 at an estimated savings of \$113.62. Twelve girls completed the project. Thirty-one girls completed the So you'd Like to Sew project and they made a total of one hundred forty two articles. Two hundred seventeen girls completed the Looking Your Best project. Ninety three provided a shoe shinekit, one hundred nineteen drycleaned unwashables, one hundred eight made quick repairs, one hundred fifty three pressed woolens, eighty-seven replaced hems and seven hundred eighty four sweaters were washed.

One club had a dress revue for their program at their annual Parent-member dinner. Doris Daugherty, represented the District in the State Dress Revue contest.

HOME MANAGEMENT

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

A. Phase: Home Management

B. Why Phase Received Major Emphasis:

According to the 1960 Census the median income was \$3635 in Pulaski County. Few homemakers realize the need for budgeting the family income. They buy on the installment plan not realizing the added cost. Families lack many essentials due to a lack of finances. They lack knowledge in spending wisely. Many household routine duties are time and energy consuming. They do these tasks without realizing the amount of unnecessary time and energy they are using.

C. The program objective:

To improve the family financial situation so that they will be able to save more for necessities or emergencies, to help the homemaker study the task to determine how she can save time and energy. For homemakers to plan kitchens according to the work units to save time and energy and to add sufficient storage to existing storage as needed.

D. Progress Made:

Two monthly meetings were held on short cuts in house cleaning and easier methods in ironing. Two monthly meetings were held on financial planning which included savings and investments, also one monthly meeting on buying food. Tours to two grocery stores, one a chain store and one an independent store, were conducted. Two monthly meetings on planning an adequate kitchen and kitchen storage were held. One special interest meeting on improving and remodeling houses was conducted.

The home agent gave all demonstrations on kitchen planning and kitchen storage. These were method demonstrations and slides and charts were used.

HOME MANAGEMENT

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The leaders gave most of the demonstrations on house cleaning and ironing as well as family financial planning. The home agent gave some of these if the leaders had not been trained or unable to attend. The Housing Specialist conducted the special interest meeting.

From the reports of homemakers improvements were made. One hundred eight learned to do a more efficient job of house cleaning by using different methods and materials better suited to the job. One hundred eight learned easier methods of ironing including the best type of equipment for the job. These homemakers have been using this information since. One hundred two felt that they had a clearer understanding of the family finances and the importance of saving some of the income for emergencies; retirement and the like. Eighty-five of these felt that they could make some improvements in financial planning in order to have more.

Ninety-four made some simple changes in the kitchen arrangement in order to save some time and energy. Eighty learned how they could save by adding more "space-savers" to the storage space they already had in the kitchen.

One hundred nine learned to save dollars by buying foods more wisely. These homemakers have been using the information they received and feel that they are better consumers as a result of these meetings and tours.

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F. The Home agent was appointed by the County Civil Defense Coordinator to serve as chairman of Women's Activities in the County. The Home Agent attended several county-wide meetings of the county Civil Defense organization . The duties of each chairman were explained. The home agent met with the presidents of each womans organization to explainto them their role in Civil Defense. Kits were given to each president and they were urged to have a meeting to explain home preparedness.

Two first aid classes and two home nursing classes were held as a result of this meeting.

FOODS

PULASKI COUNTY

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

A. Phase: Foods and Nutrition

B. Why Phase received major emphasis:

Many 4-H'ers have to help with planning and preparing family meals due to homemakers working away from home. A large percentage of teenager's do not eat breakfast. 4-H members (and mothers) lack a knowledge of the daily food needs of the individual and lack of knowledge in planning, preparing and serving meals.

C. Program Objective:

To improve skills in the steps of meal management.

D. Progress Made:

One hundred twenty one foods projects were taken by 4-H club members the past year. Some girls had only one foods project while others carried several depending on how much of the food preparation they were expected to help with at home.

Eleven project leaders assisted these girls. They conducted seventy five meetings during the summer months. One leader training meeting was conducted by the home agent to brief the leaders on how to plan the project. The attendance was not as good as hoped for at the neighborhood 4-H project meetings. This was due to the fact that the girls had so many activities in the summer such as Bible School, Camps, Vacations, guests and having to assist with the food preservation.

Sixty three of seventy four girls completed the meal preparation project. These girls cooked cereal nine hundred eighteen times, milk dishes 788 times, eggs 2435 times, salads 883 times, cooked vegetables 1396 times, sausage 316 times, hamburger 567 times, bacon 916 times, other meat dishes 730 times,

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Chicken 213 times, ham 54 times, dressed chicken 70 times, cookies 362 times, make cake 512 times, pies 218 times and other desserts 259 times, planned family dinner 802 times, prepared complete meals 1081 times and packed 834 lunches.

Fourteen of the seventeen girls completed their bread projects. These girls made biscuits 267 times, muffins 74 times, corn bread 290 times, waffles 48 times, and yeast bread 40 times.

Ten girls completed their preservation projects. They canned alone 1363 quarts, and helped can 471. They froze 450 packages of food and helped to prepare 958 packages. They prepared 413 packages of cooked food for freezing and they prepared 319 jars of pickles and preserves.

Four girls entered the District contest in foods. All received blue ribbons. Two represented the District in the State contest. One of these received a watch.

4-H

PULASKI COUNTY

Phase: 4-H Re-enrollment, Year 1962

A large number of boys and girls do not re-enroll in 4-H Club work in Pulaski county.

The objectives of this plan are to inform the Adult Leaders of the drop out situation in Pulaski county and their club, aid them in learning program content and methods which are important in meeting the developmental needs and interests of boys and girls, assist leaders in improving skills, effectiveness and confidence in working with members, planning programs and using available literature and other sources of assistance.

Enrollment was stressed at club meetings throughout the year. At the beginning of the club year and after the first club meeting of the year leaders were visited and club enrollment problems were discussed.

Most of the leader training was done on an individual basis since both the County Agent and the Assistant County Agent were relatively new in Pulaski county. No formal training meetings were held.

Organizational leaders did have the opportunity to receive training in 4-H club work at the 4-H County Council meeting which was held in October.

Leader training material has been sent to each Adult leader in the county. This material consisted of the 4-H Leaders Handbook, the National 4-H News, and other material pertaining to Leader Training and 4-H Club work in general.

In the County 4-H Program, plans are being made to eventually remove the 4-H clubs meeting during school hours and form community 4-H clubs.

4-H

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Four such clubs have been removed and three community clubs have taken their place. As this plan progresses there will be a greater need in the area of leader training. Leader training will receive major emphases next year.

Leaders were encouraged to attend the annual leaders meeting at Natural Bridge this year. One leader from Pulaski county attended this meeting. This leader will discuss the event at the next leaders meeting.

Boys enrollment in the county club program has increased over last year. The leaders and members show more interest in 4-H club work especially in the community clubs. Girls enrollment is down slightly but as the community clubs become stronger more girls will enroll. The girls enrolled in the community 4-H clubs are the ones who are most interested in continuing in club work so will influence others. By another year the quality of 4-H club work should be improved.

4-H

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Phase: Other Programs Not Scheduled in 1962 Plan of Work:

In order to further stimulate interest among Junior and Senior 4-H club members three new programs were initiated after July 1, 1962. These are the County Light Horse and Pony Club, The County 4-H Automotive Care and Safety club and the Livestock Judging Team.

The Automotive Care and Safety club was organized in September with an advisory committee of five members and three active Adult Leaders taking part in the program. A planning meeting was held with the Advisory Committee and the program for the coming year was planned.

The club meets once each month and project instruction is given by members of the Advisory Committee, Adult Leaders and assisted by Junior leaders.

At the present time 15 members are enrolled and enrollment is expected to increase this coming year.

The Light Horse and Pony club was organized due to the large interest in horses in this county. This club is also made of an Advisory Committee, composed of members of the Pulaski County Horseman's Association, with three Adult organizational leaders.

Project instruction is conducted by leaders and the Advisory committee. This is expected to be one of the fastest growing special interest groups in the county 4-H program.

The Livestock judging team has appealed to both boys and girls, Senior and Junior 4-H members. Ten members are enrolled in this program and periodic workouts have been held since July. Instructions have been given by the Assistant County Agent.

Phase: County-Wide Entomology Project:

Insects, whether beneficial or harmful have a definite influence on the agricultural economy. To realize the beneficial aspects of certain insects and the harmful aspects of others it is necessary to study insects and their relationship to man.

The objectives of this project is to acquaint the 4-H members with the most common insects and to learn the life history, methods of control of insects which are harmful in the community. The importance of beneficial insects and their protection is also another important objective of this project. The most important objective of this project is to further the development of the 4-H member in those traits which are needed in preparing him for his role as a useful and desirable citizen of his state and country.

Project instruction was given by the Assistant County Agent. The meetings during the club year closely followed the outline given in the Entomology Leaders manual.

The first meeting was designed to acquaint the 4-H member with the Entomology project and project record books were given out. A short discussion was given on "Why Study Insects", and a demonstration was given on how to make a "killing jar".

At the second meeting the topic "What is an Insect" was discussed and members were shown the different parts of the insect.

The third meeting was devoted to making an insect spreading board. At this meeting members constructed spreading boards and received instructions on how to spread the wings of a butterfly.

At the fourth and fifth meetings members demonstrated how to make a collection net, collection box, and how to mount and label insects in the collection box. Also members reported on experiences in collecting

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their insects.

The sixth meeting was designed to teach members ways insects are protected by nature. Also selected members gave reports on life histories of various insects.

The seventh and eighth meetings were devoted to the control of harmful insects. Selected members reported on the control of harmful insects in this area. The agent presented information on the economic aspect of insect control and damage.

This project was a county project, as the members in the school clubs were unable to complete their insect collections they were allowed to keep their project books until next fall. As a result only a 50% completion was obtained.

Approximately 10% of the members plan to enroll for Unit II of the project for this year.

In Pulaski county 223 boys enrolled in 354 projects. 230 projects were completed making the project completion 65%.

The 4-H Home Economics project leaders are secured through the Home Demonstration Club. This is one activity they are called on to participate in each year.

Two training meetings for 4-H Home Economic project leaders were held by the home agent. One for clothing and one for foods. They were instructed on how to conduct these meetings on a neighborhood basis.

The leaders held 22 meetings with an attendance of 140.

PULASKI COUNTY

III. SUCCESS STORY

One of the successful educational efforts of the Pulaski County Extension Service is the progress made in connection with control of the musk thistle. This noxious weed is believed to have been introduced into Pulaski county some thirty years ago when cattle were brought to the County from the Western States. Farmers and landowners were at first unconcerned as the thistle spread from farm to farm.

Four years ago the Musk Thistle Committee, along with county community clubs, and Extension efforts interest in the control of this weed, and as a result the Virginia General Assembly passed a Musk Thistle Control Law, which empowers the State Entomologist to eradicate this weed from private owned or public owned property and to add the expenses involved to the property taxes to the landowner. It was hoped that when this law was passed that everyone would get busy and eliminate the thistle from his property. No real effort was made to enforce the law.

Heavy infestations of this weed will render pasture land unusable by livestock. It is a biannual plant, living as a rosette, close to the ground the first year and then growing up rapidly the second year and blooming. Plants in good soil generally reach five to six feet in height by late May or early June. A single plant will produce several thousand seeds. The plant will often produce seed in alfalfa or small grain fields before harvest time.

This past year the thistle control program seemed to be at a standstill. Everyone was fussing about the thistle but very few were doing anything to control it. Farmers were saying that their neighbors were doing nothing and that their individual efforts were in vain.

PULASKI COUNTY

After discussing the situation with leading farmers and the Musk Thistle Committee, it was decided that a county-wide meeting should be held. At this meeting the Extension Weed Specialist outlined the recommended procedures for control. The seventy-five farmers present demanded that the State Entomologist enforce the musk thistle laws. The State Entomologist responded by directing one of his assistants to work in Pulaski county during July and again during the fall.

Three men from the office of the State Entomologist are scheduled to work in the county during the spring.

Since over one half of the land in Pulaski county is infested with the musk thistle a concentrated educational program on its control has been conducted this year.

Circular letters have been written to every farmer pointing out the problem and the means of control. Eight radio programs were devoted to its control. Many news articles including front page pictures and editorials were written by the Extension Agents.

Five spraying demonstrations have been established.

County Extension Agents recommended and assisted with the preparation of a special bulletin on control of the Musk Thistle. This bulletin will be distributed to farmers and other landowners just prior to spraying time next spring.

Extension agents spoke at Community Clubs on musk thistle control.

In summary the Extension Agents held a county-wide educational program which involved the Extension Weed Specialist.

Many farmers who have in past years made no attempt at control are now very interested. This story is by no means complete as it will probably

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take ten years to eradicate this weed with everyone cooperating. However, the people in the county are now aware of the economic problems associated with the musk thistle and generally they know the recommended procedures for its control.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR:

Progress has been made in every phase of the Extension program in Pulaski County. However, there is still room for improvements in many areas. Additional leaders and committee members have been added; more leaders and committee members are needed in order to carry out a more effective program. The leaders and committee members have taken more responsibility towards planning and carrying out better programs to suit the needs of the people.

Some leaders are weak and did not assume as much responsibility as necessary in order to promote a strong program. This needs to be worked on another year.

The program in home demonstration clubs was stressed from the standpoint of consumer education--what and how to buy according to the needs in order to have more. Pulaski is a low income county. Ways to increase the family income is a major problem but along with that is the problem of how to spend what they have more wisely. The committee members realized this in working toward a suitable problem. The leaders have done a good job in getting this across.

The committee members have also realized that the Extension Service personnel have a responsibility to all the people in the county. They have been willing to help carry out programs in the county to allow the agents to work with other groups.

Since the men Extension agents came to Pulaski county in May and June of this year, it is somewhat difficult to evaluate this years work with past years accomplishments.

To further strengthen the Pulaski County 4-H club program more 4-H clubs were organized on the community basis. Although four clubs were

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taken out of school, and new community clubs formed, the boys enrollment has increased slightly over that of last year. This has been accomplished by offering club projects which are geared to the various needs and interests of the club members.

The greatest single need in the boys program is that of active well trained male project leaders.

SUMMARY OF EXTENSION TEACHING METHODS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Include all activities carried on this year that are related to Extension work.

| Teaching Method or Activity | Work Done By -- | | | | | Grand Total F |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Home Agents A | Youth Agents B | Agricultural Agents C | County Total D | State Staff E | |
| 1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits... | 221 | 208 | 345 | 774 | | |
| 2. Office calls | 144 | 156 | 1090 | 1390 | | |
| 3. Telephone calls (received or made) | 982 | 588 | 2582 | 4152 | | |
| 4. Newspaper articles or stories: | | | | | | |
| a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines | 26 | 44 | 72 | 142 | | |
| b. Prepared by State office and released through County Extension offices | 3 | 8 | 37 | 48 | | XXXXX |
| 5. Broadcasts made: | | | | | | |
| a. Radio | 39 | 16 | 23 | 78 | | |
| b. Television | - | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| 6. Publications distributed directly to the public .. | 5065 | 1744 | 4030 | 10839 | | |
| 7. Circular or commodity letters written | 38 | 28 | 24 | 90 | | |
| 8. Training meetings held for local leaders: | | | | | | |
| a. Adult work (1) Number | 16 | 4 | 6 | 26 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 146 | 115 | 126 | 387 | | |
| b. Youth work (1) Number | 3 | 11 | | 14 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 85 | 239 | | 324 | | |
| 9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information: | | | | | | |
| a. Adult work (1) Number | 78 | 8 | 51 | 137 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 1335 | 125 | 1586 | 3046 | | |
| b. Youth work (1) Number | 120 | 103 | 16 | 239 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 2746 | 1760 | 679 | 5185 | | |
| 10. Meetings held by local leaders: | | | | | | |
| a. Adult work (1) Number | 92 | 6 | 24 | 122 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 1035 | 78 | 325 | 1438 | | |
| b. Youth work (1) Number | 22 | 5 | 3 | 30 | | |
| (2) Attendance | 140 | 124 | 34 | 298 | | |
| | 18,286 | 5876 | 11,174 | 52,766 | | |

PROGRAM EMPHASIS

| Item | Days Devoted By: | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| | County Staffs | State Staff |
| | A | B |
| 11. Planning and management of the farm business | 33 | |
| 12. Field Crops (production and farm marketing) | 41 | |
| 13. Soil management | 7 | |
| 14. Horticulture (production and farm marketing) | 12 | |
| 15. Forestry (production and farm marketing) | 24 | |
| 16. Soil and water conservation | 1 | |
| 17. Plant pathology | 11 | |
| 18. Entomology | 24 | |
| 19. Chemical residues | 6 | |
| 20. Dairy (production and farm marketing)..... | 28 | |
| 21. Poultry (production and farm marketing) | 4 | |
| 22. Livestock production and farm marketing) | 88 | |
| 23. Animal and Poultry health | 15 | |
| 24. Marketing and utilization | 22 | |
| 25. Agricultural engineering | 11 | |
| 26. Dwellings and equipment | 3 | |
| 27. Home grounds improvement | 3 | |
| 28. Planning and management in the home | 25 | |
| 29. Family economics | 10 | |
| 30. Home furnishings | 17 | |
| 31. Clothing selection and care | 33 | |
| 32. Clothing construction | 13 | |
| 33. Food preparation and selection | 18 | |
| 34. Food preservation | 3 | |
| 35. Nutrition | 25 | |
| 36. Child development, human relations | 4 | |
| 37. Health | 4 | |
| 38. Safety | 7 | |
| 39. Recreation | | |
| 40. Outlook | 4 | |
| 41. Community development and resource adjustment | 13 | |
| 42. Public affairs | 5 | |
| 43. Leadership development | 10 | |
| 44. Extension organization and program planning | 65 | |
| 45. Supervision | XXXXX | |
| 46. Inservice training received | 48 | |
| 47. Discontinued | | |
| 48. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items) | 25 | |
| 49. Total days worked (items 11-48) | 662 | |
| Of total days reported in item 49, how many were devoted to -- | | |
| 50. Adult work | 446 | |
| 51. YMW work | 1 | |
| 52. 4-H Club work | 215 | |

VOLUNTARY LOCAL LEADERS

53. Number of different adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of county Extension work.

| Item | Men | | Women | |
|---|-----|---|-------|---|
| | A | B | A | B |
| a. In adult agricultural work | 22 | | | |
| b. In adult home demonstration work | | | 161 | |
| c. In young men and women's work | | | | |
| d. In 4-H Club work: | | | | |
| (1) Organizational leaders | | | | 8 |
| (2) Project or subject-matter leaders | 1 | | 11 | |
| (3) Other adult club leaders | 6 | | | |
| e. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders | 29 | | 165 | |

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

54. Organized clubs or other groups regularly carrying on adult home economics Extension work:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| a. Number of groups | 14 |
| b. Number of members | 255 |

55. Special audience and specific interest groups organized by Extension and worked with in home economics Extension work:

| | |
|--|----|
| a. Number of such groups worked with | 1 |
| b. Attendance at meetings held with these groups | 10 |

WORK WITH YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN (YMW)

YMW Work is designed to reach young folks 18-30 years of age through special programs geared to meet the needs of this age group.

56. Extension sponsored groups of young men and women (YMW):

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| a. Number of groups worked with | 1 |
| b. Number in such groups | 23 |

57. Number of other young men and women worked with through YMW programs (Jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups and individuals not in groups)

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

58. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members

4-H CLUB WORK

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------|
| 59. Number of 4-H Clubs | <u>19</u> | 62. 4-H Club members by years in Club work: | |
| 60. Different 4-H Club Members Enrolled: | | a. 1st year | <u>215</u> |
| a. Boys | <u>223</u> | b. 2nd year | <u>138</u> |
| b. Girls | <u>296</u> | c. 3rd year | <u>95</u> |
| c. Total | <u>519</u> ✓ | d. 4th year | <u>42</u> |
| 61. 4-H Club members enrolled by place of residence: | | e. 5th year | <u>12</u> |
| a. Farm | <u>204</u> | f. 6th year and over | <u>17</u> ✓ |
| b. Rural nonfarm | <u>265</u> | 63. 4-H Club members by age groups: | |
| c. Urban | <u>50</u> | a. 12 years and under ... | <u>394</u> |
| | | b. 13-15 years inclusive. | <u>108</u> |
| | | c. 16-20 years inclusive. | <u>17</u> ✓ |

64. 4-H Enrollment in projects and activities

(A member may be enrolled in more than one project or activity under each of the following groupings and should be counted each time.)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| a. Agronomy (crops and soils) | <u>32</u> |
| b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) | <u>224</u> |
| c. Entomology and plant pathology | <u>54</u> |
| d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) | <u>5</u> |
| e. Poultry | <u>11</u> |
| f. Dairy | <u>9</u> |
| g. Beef | <u>13</u> |
| h. Swine | <u>6</u> |
| i. Other livestock | <u>25</u> |
| j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) | <u>71</u> |
| k. Management on the farm | <u>362</u> |
| l. Marketing and business | <u>121</u> |
| m. Management in the home | <u>51</u> |
| n. Clothing | <u>7</u> |
| o. Food and nutrition | |
| p. Home improvement and furnishings | |
| q. Family life education | |
| r. Personal development (public speaking careers, grooming) | |
| s. Health | |
| t. Safety | |
| u. Recreation (include crafts) | |
| v. Community and public affairs | |
| w. Total enrollment in projects and activities | <u>991</u> ✓ |
| 65. Junior 4-H Club leaders: | |
| a. Older club boys | <u>3</u> |
| b. Older club girls | <u>15</u> |

COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

| Public Agencies Worked With | Days Devoted By: | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | County Staffs A | State Staff B |
| FEDERAL AGENCIES | | |
| 66. Agricultural Research Service | | |
| 67. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service | 10 | |
| 68. Bureau of Indian Affairs | | |
| 69. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation | | |
| 70. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment) | 1 | |
| 71. Farm Credit Administration | | |
| 72. Farmers Home Administration | 3 | |
| 73. Fish and Wildlife Service | 2 | |
| 74. Forest Service | | |
| 75. Rural Electrification Administration | 1 | |
| 76. Selective Service | | |
| 77. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service .. | | |
| 78. Soil Conservation Service | | |
| 79. Valley Authorities (TVA, etc.) | 5 | |
| STATE AGENCIES | | |
| 80. Civil Defense | 4 | |
| 81. Health Department | | |
| 82. Highway Department | | |
| 83. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry | 4 | |
| 84. State Department of Education (schools in general) | | |
| 85. State Employment Service | 1 | |
| 86. Welfare Department | | |
| COUNTY AGENCIES | | |
| 87. Soil Conservation districts | 1 | |
| 88. Vocational-agricultural and home economics departments ... | 3 | |

INTERPRETATION OF 1962 STATISTICAL REPORT

Columns

A, B, C Agents who devote more than one-half of their time to a line of work should report ALL of their work in the appropriate column.

Consumer marketing agents employed with A.M.A. funds are to report in column C. Consumer marketing agents not paid from A.M.A. funds will report in column C if their work is oriented to marketing efficiency or in column A if their work is oriented to family satisfaction.

Area Extension agents will report in their respective county column, A, B, or C, or the State staff column E, depending upon whether they get their direction and supervision from the district supervisor or from the State specialist who serves as project leader.

A, B, C, D When two or more agents engaged in the same line of work participate in the same Extension activity it should be reported only once in their respective column and only once in the county total.

When agents, engaged in different lines of work, participate in the same Extension activity, the information is reported once in each of their respective columns and only once in the county total (column D).

E Administrative, supervisory, and subject matter staff members will report their activities in this column as follows:

County activities: When in a county most activities participated in by the State staff will have been arranged for and be reported by the county staff. Only those activities a State staff member initiates and participates in without county staff assistance are to be reported by the State workers.

Multi-County Activities: State staff will report State-wide, regional, and/or district activities they are responsible for holding, which in the normal course of events would not be reported by the county staff.

Headquarter Activities: State staff will report only activities in which program information is given to or received from Extension clientele such as representatives of breed associations, marketing organizations, industrial concerns, magazines, papers, radio and TV stations, public and private organizations and agencies, individual farmers, homemakers, leaders and others with whom the State staff may work directly. Item 4-b is an exception.

When two or more members of the State staff participate in the same activity the person having primary responsibility for the activity should report it. When of equal responsibility they should decide which one will report. The others may show it in parentheses () on their monthly report, thus indicating their participation, but it is not to be included in columns E and F.

Telephone calls, office visits, conferences, meetings, etc. with other Extension, research and teaching personnel on the campus, and of a personal nature are not to be reported.

Information Specialists: Time spent by information specialists to help subject matter specialists and county workers should be charged to that phase of subject matter.

Trainers: Trainers in subject matter per se report time under appropriate subject matter headings. The Extension Forester holds a training session for County Agents. The Forester reports time spent in preparing and in giving the training under item 15. The County Agent reports under item 46. Trainers in other than subject matter will report their time under item 47.

Item

1. A single visit to both the farm and home is not to be counted as two visits.
2. An office call is a visit in person by an individual or a group in which information is given or received.
3. Telephone calls may be either incoming or outgoing.
- 4a. Each news release is to be reported as one story or article. An Extension column is to be counted as one item, even though several subjects are covered. The same release sent to several papers is to be reported only once. Information given directly to reporters or writers as the basis for a story is also reported. Items relating to notice of meeting only and news items prepared by local leaders should not be reported.
- 4b. Include here news releases prepared in State office and localized in county. The same release localized and used in 18 counties would be reported once in column E and once in each of the 18 counties by the agent using it. Column F is not to be filled in.
5. A broadcast is a single presentation on the air. It may be given in person or by transcription. An Extension worker, does not have to appear on the program so long as he is responsible for its preparation. Information given to station announcers or writers and used as the basis for a broadcast is also to be reported.
6. Report number of bulletins, circulars, leaflets, and other materials related to subject matter and organization aspects of Extension work. Include such materials prepared in the county office as well as those of State and Federal origin. Commercial publications are not to be counted unless they are recommended by the State Office. See item 7.
7. Circular or commodity letters are usually prepared for one item distribution in contrast to subject matter material prepared for general distribution over a period of time which is reported in item 6. Report number of different letters written and not copies distributed. A mimeographed letter announcing a meeting would be reported as one letter.

8. At leader training meetings, project leaders, local leaders, or committeemen are trained to carry on Extension activities. See item 53.
- 8b. Includes work done through the formally organized 4-H Club program, young men and women's work (YMW) and work with other youth.
9. Includes general educational meetings, method-demonstration meetings, meetings held at result demonstrations, community-organized meetings, tours, achievement days, encampments, and all other meetings (except those for the training of local leaders) that you were responsible for holding. Also, includes meetings that you did not arrange, but attended and actively participated in for the specific purpose of advancing the Extension program. Do not include meetings held by local leaders that you attended for observation or public relations purposes only. Such meetings should be reported under item 10. Do not report county, district, or state conferences of Extension personnel.

In reporting attendance at a meeting count the total number of different persons.

- 9b. In addition to the 4-H Club and YMW meetings you held or participated in, similar Extension meetings for boys and girls who are not enrolled in 4-H Club work should be included.
10. Only those local-leader-held meetings that are a part of the Extension program are to be reported. In most situations State personnel will have nothing to report in column E.

Page 2 - Time should be reported to the nearest whole day.

11. Includes the farm management aspects of any Farm and Home Development work done.
12. Includes the production and farm marketing work done with all crops except those classified as horticulture. Also, includes all weed control work.
14. Includes the production and farm marketing of vegetables, fruits, nuts, and ornamentals.
15. Include all forest and forest product production and farm marketing work such as planting, timber stand improvement, timber harvesting, estimating and appraising, treating of wood products with preservatives, fire prevention, and production of maple-sirup products or naval stores work done with producers. All work done with buyers, mills and the industry should be reported under item 24.
16. Soil and water conservation means a program promoting primarily conservation practices.
19. Report time spent working with people on the specific matter of chemical residues on crops, livestock as it may affect the product, and in the home. It is recognized that much work in this field will be done in connection with the production and marketing aspects and probably be reported there. Item 19 is an attempt to pull out and report separately chemical residue work whenever possible.

- 20-22 Includes both the production and farm marketing aspects. Item 22 includes beef cattle, swine, sheep, goats and horses.
24. Include here all marketing work done with buyers, sellers, handlers, processors, and transporters of crops, livestock and livestock products, as well as forest products. This is the marketing work done after the crop, livestock, livestock product and forest product has left the control of the producer.
25. Includes water management for irrigation and drainage; farm structures and equipment; field power and equipment; vehicles and roads; farm power, heat, light, water supply and sanitation as related to the production and marketing aspects of the farm business.
26. Includes planning new or remodeled dwelling construction, home utilities, equipment, and related maintenance.
27. Includes landscape planning, planting and maintenance of the home surroundings.
28. Also includes the home management aspects of any Farm and Home Development Work.
40. Includes all general agricultural and rural family outlook work. Specific crop and livestock commodity outlook and marketing information given individuals in connection with their farm marketing should be reported under item 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, or 22.
41. Includes local community projects for improving health facilities, services and programs: schools, churches, libraries, roads, community centers, etc., and economic services such as credit facilities, marketing organizations, utilities, transportation and industrial development. This may or may not be done under the Rural Area Development and Area Redevelopment Acts. Also include such regional or area development programs that affect communities such as river basin, watershed, soil conservation district, land use, land reclamation and flood control.
42. Includes such things as developing an understanding of citizenship responsibilities and functions of government -- local, state, or national; study of public documents; national programs or proposals such as those relating to prices, trade, taxation, labor, public welfare, international problems; programs and organizations including work with foreign visitors and trainees; understanding of other peoples; and impact of world affairs on American life.
43. This item refers to training Extension gives its clientele. This is training in techniques of leadership. Training in leadership principles to improve attitude, motivation, and leadership skill, effectiveness of recruitment and recognition. Training in subject matter per se should be reported under the appropriate subject matter items.
44. Include time devoted to general administrative work such as office staff conferences, preparation of plans of work and reports and program planning.
46. All training received by you is reported in this item. Do not charge training you receive to subject matter items. Include days spent attending summer and winter Extension courses, workshops, district and State Extension

conferences, and other training activities organized primarily for the purpose of the professional development of Extension personnel.

48. Includes miscellaneous work that cannot be accounted for under one of the above headings.
49. This is total of items 11 through 48.
- 50, 51, 52 All time should be distributed to these items whenever possible. Only when there is no apparent relationship between work done and these three items will the time not be distributed.

Page 3

53. Include here only adult leaders. Junior leaders will be reported in item 65. A project leader, local leader, or committeeman is a person selected by Extension or the group they represent to lead some phase of the Extension program in organization or subject matter.
- 53d(1) An adult who works directly with 4-H Club members in a 4-H Club and has responsibility for organizing, planning and conducting the local 4-H Club with the members.
- 53d(2) An adult who works directly with 4-H Club members in planning and teaching the project or activity in a 4-H Club over a period of several weeks or months.
- 53d(3) Any other adults considered as leaders not fitting any above descriptions.
54. Include here the Extension organized Home Demonstration Clubs that meet regularly.
55. Include those groups that Extension organized for a specific interest. The distinguishing feature from item 54 is the lack of a permanent organization to carry the group from one subject to another.
58. Report youth other than 4-H Club members worked with during the year. Includes individuals and groups such as scouts, FFA, FHA, etc.

Page 4

64. No distinction is made between a project and an organized activity -- both are included in this item.
65. An older 4-H Club member performing any or all of the functions that an adult leader would otherwise be doing.

Page 5 - Time should be reported to nearest whole day.

- 66-88 Days reported here should already have been accounted for under Program Emphasis. Report here only those days that were devoted to the programs of agencies listed.
70. Include all time spent on Area Redevelopment work.
80. Report all time devoted to Civilian Defense, Rural Defense, and county defense committee work.