

IV. General Appraisal of 4-H Club Program for 1964.

This has been a very successful year for our 4-H Club program. Interest and enthusiasm on the part of club members has been very good. We have had good participation from the members in all of our 4-H activities and events.

Our 4-H Club leader training program was very successful and has strengthened our program tremendously. As a result of this leader training program we have had five community 4-H Clubs organized. There are presently 23 leaders working with these community 4-H Clubs. Agents do not attend meetings unless asked to do so. These leaders are also active in the total county 4-H program, assisting with various county 4-H activities and events.

We are slowly but surely informing the public about 4-H. We have met with most of the Ruritan Clubs in the county to tell them about our 4-H Club program. The newspapers and radio stations have been very cooperative in publicizing our 4-H events and activities. We look forward to 1965 with interest and enthusiasm, realizing that it will be a challenging one. We hope that the 4-H program in Henry County will be bigger and better in 1965.

IV. General Appraisal of Past Year - Extension Home Economics - Henry County.

The home demonstration club program is strong. The leaders are actively assuming their various roles. The organizational leaders conduct the business meetings effectively. Project leaders are able to give the majority of the demonstrations after attending leader training meetings. All clubs are conducting community service activities.

Home economics special interest activities have continued to expand. The majority of women involved in these activities are not members of a home demonstration club. Activities conducted in this manner during 1964 were: 2 tailoring schools, an advanced clothing construction class, a beginners sewing class, and four hat construction classes. The home demonstration agent has been asked to participate in many programs which were not extension organized.

Viewing the total home economics extension program, the home demonstration agent feels that the program has expanded to reach new audiences and thus increased in effectiveness during 1964.

Observations indicate that farmers are using much of the information that they have received. The Brucellosis program that was completed in 1963 made Henry County a Brucellosis free area. Most cow owners were glad to cooperate with the Brucellosis program. It should prove to be a great help to the local livestock industry.

The scabies control program for sheep has been completed and all sheep were found to be free of scabies and foot rot. Landscape Notes have become very popular. Almost every month someone calls in and asks to be put on the mailing list. Home owners out in the county frequently say they are full of useful information.

Programs put on for civic clubs and others are well received and from the number of questions asked by those in attendance they are hungry for the kind of information that is imparted. It has been a pleasure working with other agricultural agencies. They have been most cooperative and congenial.

The managed milking demonstration that was held in 1963 has proven to be very helpful in the mastitis control program.

It got the right information to the people who can use it. Some change has been noted.

Henry County agents encountered many problems in 1964. Most of them have been satisfactorily solved but a few will be carried over into 1965.

IV. General Appraisal of Past Year - Agricultural Agents - Henry County.

The Agricultural Extension Agents have put forth an extra effort to cooperate with all agencies and organizations including agricultural, civic, and business. Agents have earnestly tried to provide an adequate educational program and to please every one. It might be well to begin with a personal report to the county board of supervisors on the activities of the county agricultural Extension staff. This was considered desirable and they seemed favorably impressed.

The tobacco program was big and active. A county-wide meeting was held in January to bring growers up-to-date on diseases, cultural practices, and insect control. Another meeting was held on tobacco policy. The agent was called to many farms about such things as chlorine injury, aphid injury, brown spot, Granville wilt, black shank, tobacco rotations, varieties, and many others. Many specimens were sent to the disease laboratory at V.P.I. In every case the farmer was given personal attention until he got the right kind of information and was satisfied. Specialists at V.P.I. gave Henry County agents excellent cooperation in the tobacco program and it is felt that the program has greatly benefited the farmers in this area. Almost all available information on hay, corn, and silage production was mailed to the 180 beef cattle farmers and the 7 dairy farmers. Farmers received current information on alfalfa weevil control and apparently all alfalfa growers used it.

reunion meetings will also serve as an opportunity for leaders to express any identified needs in relation to their own leader problems, etc.

It is felt that a basic 4-H Leader Training program is necessary in order that leaders might be of the utmost assistance. This particular training program as previously mentioned has already developed a greater interest in 4-H among club members, parents, and other citizens.

graduating. Seventeen attended all seven sessions with an 89% over-all group attendance.

The course was concluded with a banquet and graduation exercises held at a local restaurant and sponsored by local Kiwanis Clubs. At this meeting each leader made a two-minute talk on "What I Got Out of the Course." Each graduate was presented a certificate and a one-year subscription to the National 4-H News magazine.

Following this basic course, County Extension Agents, with specialists assistance, presented project training information to all project leaders.

As a result of this leader training program, leaders and club members have put forth a great effort in participating in community service projects, family night programs, fairs, parades, National 4-H Club Week, regular club and project meetings, etc. As a result of leader efforts, 4-H members in these newly organized groups have displayed a much improved interest in 4-H.

As for the future, county Extension agents plan to conduct the basic leader training course until all areas of the county have been covered. Two of these courses will be conducted between March 1 and May 30.

In addition to any basic leader training, project leader training will follow. Leader reunion meetings will be held each quarter in an effort to keep leaders trained and informed. These

III. Success Story - Henry County.

A basic training program for new volunteer 4-H leaders, including seven 2½ hour sessions has been given by Henry County Extension agents. Leaders from six areas of the county served as a pilot group.

How were these leaders selected? It was not an easy task. County Extension Agents talked with school teachers and key community leaders regarding potential leaders. Extension Agents emphasized that interest in youth and leadership ability are important characteristics to consider in selecting a 4-H leader. After securing a list of possible leaders, agents visited in the home of each individual, explaining the county 4-H program, and how they could assist in "making the best better." These possible leaders were also sent a letter explaining the training program in which they could participate. A return card was enclosed with the letter for the purpose of indicating whether or not they would take the training course.

The seven training meetings were held in a central location, and at night, so that men might also attend. At meetings, leaders were given detailed information regarding history of 4-H, how to meet needs and interests of different age groups, projects and requirements, how to organize a community 4-H Club, how to make home visits, duties of organizational and project leaders, methods of teaching, special activities and events, etc.

Thirty-six leaders enrolled in the course with thirty-two

III. Success Story - Henry County.

In June, 1964, the home demonstration agents presented the program in each home demonstration club in Henry County. This program was titled "Understanding The Family Business." The objective of this meeting was to make these women more aware of the necessity of becoming well informed about the family's business matters. The agents attempted to go through each area of the family's business - banking, personal property, life insurance, real estate, bonds and investments, and personal affairs - to inform them of the important papers, information needed, and necessity of a filing system.

The agents feel that this program created a lot of interest and enthusiasm. They feel that this interest carried over into action on the part of many families. Many of the women report that for the first time they have adequate knowledge of their family's business.

The Home Demonstration Agent presented this program as a leader training meeting for the Botetourt County Home Demonstration Clubs.

Central District 4-H Educational Center.

The Rangeley Home Demonstration Club members have actively supported the community building. They fix a dinner for the Ruritan Club each month and put the profit into the building fund. The Brunswick stew dinner which they cooked this year made a profit of \$456 for the building fund. Another benefit supper put over \$400 in the treasury. Kitchen equipment was purchased from other money-making projects. Members worked on all fund-raising drives held in the community. The club donated money to Christmas Cheer and to the Continuing Education Center to be built on the VPI campus.

Rangeley Home Demonstration Club had an educational exhibit at the Henry County Fair. Members entered many individual exhibits.

Members gave all the demonstrations during 1964 after attending the leader training meetings. All activities sponsored by the Extension Home Economics Program were attended by these club members.

The Home Demonstration Agent has listed some of the club's activities in order to show what an active group this has been in the past few years. The future looks even brighter as the group strives to make the best better.

III. Success Story - Henry County.

In June of 1961, the Home Demonstration Agent met with a group of women who were interested in organizing a home demonstration club in the Rangeley Community. This club was selected as the outstanding club in Henry County this year. The club has about fifteen active members. They have almost everyone present and participating at each meeting. Since the organization of this club, the members worked diligently to start the erection of a Community Building. This building now houses the activities of the home demonstration club, the Ruritan Club, and community 4-H Club.

The largest undertaking this year has been the organization of the community 4-H Club. Three members of this club took the intensive 4-H leadership course. Then, they organized the Richard Cofer 4-H Club along with two men leaders. This 4-H Club has been active in all county activities - camp, fairs, Christmas parade, etc. - and promises to produce some outstanding 4-H Club members. The Home Demonstration Club has bought the gavel, flag set, and banners for the 4-H Club to use in their meetings.

In addition to the community 4-H Club, the Rangeley Home Demonstration Club sponsored two of the girls' 4-H Clubs at Fieldale Elementary Schools. They furnished prizes to serve as an incentive to urge the girls to complete their projects. A pledge of \$5.00 was made toward the building of the West

6. Educational Programs.

The agent talked to the Fieldale Rotary Club and three garden clubs on lawn care, insects and diseases on ornamentals, and vegetable gardens. The agent also put on a similar program for the Ridgeway Kuritan Club.

7. Monthly Publications.

Landscape notes and garden and poultry notes have been mailed as they have been received and we have received a number of favorable comments on these publications. Some who have not received these publications have asked to be put on the mailing list.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on alfalfa pesticide control. Some have received good control while many have received very poor control. Some farmers applied malathion, while others applied Diazinon. Many farmers are seeding red clover as a substitute for alfalfa - hoping to get around the serious insect problem.

8. Heptachlor.

Seventeen samples of alfalfa and grain mixed hay have been sent to the laboratory to be tested for heptachlor. Almost all of the samples contained heptachlor to some degree. This service has been made available to dairy farmers to keep them from feeding silage that will contaminate their milk.

II. Project Area - Henry County

B. Other Work Accomplished of An Unanticipated Nature.

1. Judging.

The county agent assisted in judging the Spencer Community Fair and the Danville Fair.

2. Sheep Scabies Eradication Program.

A follow-up on the sheep scabies eradication program was made by the county agent in 1964 and all sheep were found to be scabies and foul foot free.

3. Brucellosis Eradication Program.

The Brucellosis Eradication program was completed about the middle of 1962 and now Henry County is considered a Brucellosis free area. All grade A dairy herds are tested for TB and Brucellosis annually and many calves are vaccinated.

4. Poultry.

On a number of occasions the county agent has given information to poultrymen. A number of visits have been made to poultry farmers. A meeting was attended by the county agent and several poultry producers in regard to an egg referendum that will be held in the spring.

5. Soil Survey.

A soil survey is being made in all of the areas included in the watersheds. It will probably be several years before the survey is completed. This survey is being made by SCS soil scientists.

soil surveys.

The agent has also cooperated with the Blue Ridge Soil Conservation District Supervisors.

6. Cooperatives.

The county agent has given educational assistance to the Martinsville Cooperative Milk Producers Association, the Virginia Artificial Breeding Association, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the Production Credit Association, the Tobacco Stabilization Cooperative, Inc., and the Southern States Cooperative.

All three of the new demonstrators are on the mail-in farm records program. John Starling and Thomas Pace kept tobacco enterprise records on their 1964 crop.

4. Farm and Home Management.

Four farm and home management farmers are participating in the mail-in farm records program. The longer they participate in this program the more they think of it. It has been a help to them in analyzing the farm business and in making out income tax returns. A large number of farmers are worked with in regard to farm management problems.

5. Cooperation With Other Agencies.

The county agent has cooperated with other agencies in a number of ways. With the ASC he has cooperated with the feed grain and wheat programs in a big way. The county agent has cooperated with the Virginia Forest Service in publicity, tree planting demonstrations, and forestry tours. Many farmers have been assisted by the county agent by being directed to lending agencies to secure the kind of loans that they desire; including Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Land Bank, and the Production Credit Association. A great deal of assistance has been given to the Soil Conservation Service in connection with the watersheds and proposed

II. Project Area - Henry County.

B. Other Phases of Extension Work Identified in the Plan of Work.

1. Forestry.

A farm forestry committee composed of 5 farmers has been organized with assistance from the county agent and the local state forester. One forestry tour has been held this year.

2. Rural Areas Development.

A watershed committee has been selected and is composed of the chairman of four watersheds in the county. They have been active in securing easements and helping with other promotional problems in the watershed areas. The committee sponsored a watershed tour. Twenty-seven people, including agricultural workers, bankers, ASCS committeemen, and key farmers participated in the tour. All who went on the tour seemed to be interested in Rural Areas Development.

3. Extension-TVA.

On June 30, 1963, three farmers, including James Hodges & Son, Eston Brown, and Pratt Brothers, completed 7 years as Extension-TVA demonstrators. They were good cooperators and all of them did unusually well. They rendered valuable service to the farmers of Henry County. They have been replaced by three outstanding young farmers who are, John Starling, Thomas Pace, and James Prillaman.

been organized to assist with programming for 1964-65. Through participating in the various 4-H Club activities, it is hoped that the 4-H Club members have gained a deeper understanding of 4-H Club work and that they have benefited from it. It is also hoped that 4-H parents and the general public have gained a more meaningful insight into 4-H by seeing these boys and girls participate in 4-H and learn by doing.

How Evidence of Progress Was Determined.

1. General observations of the public's attitude (parents, members, etc.) toward the county 4-H program.
2. Record of participation on the part of members and parents in any phase of the 4-H program -- special events, 4-H meetings, etc.
3. Observation of officers' enthusiasm and work in creating interesting monthly club programs.
4. Record of number of club members completing projects.
5. Record of attendance at 4-H special events.
6. Comments by teachers, school principals and other people closely involved with 4-H Club work.

used the planned program.

Forty-eight 4-H Club members and their parents participated in the first 4-H Achievement Program to be held in Henry County.

Two community clubs have held 4-H family night programs. During 1964, emphasis was placed on project completion. Detailed project record outlines were drawn up by the assistant agents for the agricultural and home economics projects carried in the school clubs. The record outlines were designed so that when the record books was completed, the 4-H member would have a start toward an achievement record. Members kept records in loose leaf or composition folders. Items included were as follows: Family information and picture, personal 4-H story, information regarding the specific project including monthly assignments, pictures of project work, awards, certificates, news articles regarding any 4-H activity in which the member participated, and a brief summary including most important things learned in 4-H during 1963-64.

Records were collected at the May meeting. Others who had not completed school projects submitted records during the summer and at the fall meetings. A total of 1653 4-H Club members finally completed 1963-64 records.

A 4-H Council (including representatives from all clubs and 2 representatives from the leaders organization) has

interesting programs involving more people. Thus far, all clubs have presented some type of program using the materials. Many of the club members have appeared on the programs. Many commented that this type of 4-H Club meeting was something "different" for them. From the assistant agents' observations, programs for the latter part of 1964 have improved 100% over the earlier part of 1964.

Twenty-nine junior and senior school 4-H clubs and 4 community 4-H Clubs participated in program planning (for 1964-65) for clubs on the local level. Each club appointed a program planning committee which in turn divided the club into five groups. Each group was instructed to plan a specific portion of the total club program for one year. The following was planned: roll call, program features, community services, recreation, and special events. The club was then called back to order with the vice president serving as chairman. Suggestions from each group were presented. The program planning committee took the suggestions, combined them into a total program, and planned any foreseen business to come before the club for the year (this was done outside the regular meeting). The committee presented the final plan to the club for approval at the next meeting. Thus far those clubs participating in program planning have

with the assistance of parents and leaders set up 4-H booths at the county fair.

Thirty-four 4-H Club members entered special exhibits in the Henry County Fair.

Regarding the celebration of National 4-H Club Week, four 4-H members wrote newspaper articles dealing with "What 4-H Club Work Means to Me." Twenty-two 4-H members made radio spots which were used during 4-H Week. Three community 4-H Clubs set up store window displays depicting some phase of 4-H.

One hundred seventy-three 4-H Club officers participated in the first officer training meeting to be held in Henry County. This attendance represented approximately 50% of all 4-H Club officers in the county.

One of the most important objectives for 1964 (on the part of assistant agents) has been to develop a deeper understanding of 4-H among its members. It is felt that a good way to do this is through the programs which the vice presidents present at each monthly meeting. At the Officers Training Meeting, the assistant home agent attempted this through presenting teaching materials which the vice presidents might use. Materials included educational skits, talks, devotions, demonstrations, and other literature regarding 4-H. It is hoped that by having access to these materials that the vice presidents will present more

Results. Five hundred and sixty 4-H Club members participated in local 4-H Club public speaking contests. Club champions were chosen in community clubs, and school champions were chosen in school clubs. Twenty-four champions participated in a county contest. Two senior champions participated in a district contest. Nine girls and 6 boys participated in district demonstration contests.

One hundred and sixteen members participated in tryouts on a county level to determine participants for a final Share the Fun Festival. Approximately 42 participated in a final contest with ribbon and certificate awards to all entries and cash awards to winners.

Two hundred and sixty-eight girls participated in a breadbaking contest on the local club level. Champion winners from each club participated in a county breadbaking and judging contest. At this contest, girls exhibited bread products which they had baked along with record books pertaining to the breads project. These items were judged by home agents. A demonstration on how to judge bread products was given by home agents. This was followed by a judging contest for the participants. The girls with highest combined scores, including points for baked products, record books, and judging were declared winners of the events. Four out of five newly organized community 4-H Clubs, along

other methods of working with officers in developing more interesting programs, securing 4-H member buttons for each member and securing a 4-H meeting list to be used at every 4-H meeting. Agents also worked to secure sponsors for various 4-H programs.

All of these methods were employed in an effort to develop a better understanding of 4-H and to stimulate an interest for 4-H participation on the part of members and parents.

In an effort to make the public more aware of 4-H, resource persons outside Extension were involved in judging special events (minister, homemakers, board of education member for public speaking contest), and in teaching at certain events (newspaper man taught reporters at officer training).

Activities Conducted. Four-H public speaking, breadbaking, and share the fun festival contests were conducted.

National 4-H Club Week was celebrated with news articles, window displays, and radio programs.

A county 4-H officers' training meeting was held with detailed instructions on how to conduct more interesting 4-H programs.

Awards programs were conducted on local levels for the purpose of recognizing all who had completed club projects.

An awards program was held on the county level for the purpose of recognizing outstanding 4-H Club members.

3. Objectives.

Program Objective. 4-H members and parents to better understand the 4-H program, its opportunities for learning, and to participate as much as possible.

Teaching Objectives.

To develop a better understanding of the 4-H program among 4-H members and their parents.

To stimulate among 4-H members an interest and desire to participate in 4-H programs (local, county, district, etc.).

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Methods Used. Bulletins regarding 4-H facts, parents and 4-H, and 4-H opportunities were distributed for reading among 4-H members and parents.

Four-H monthly meeting programs included information regarding the 4-H history and opportunities in 4-H.

News articles regarding 4-H in the county, and the opportunities of 4-H were written periodically.

Radio programs were given on 4-H.

Circular letters were distributed among 4-H members and parents regarding details on any special events or activities.

Project materials and detailed record outlines were explained to 4-H members.

In striving to reach the stated objectives, agents employed

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - Special 4-H Projects and Activities.
2. Why Particular Projects and Activities Received Major Emphasis.

This particular phase dealt with the problem of having 4-H members, parents, and the general public possess an improved image of and the meaning of 4-H Club work. It also dealt with having 4-H members participate more actively in the total 4-H program.

At the end of 1963 agents discussed the 4-H program with many 4-H members and parents. Many of them were well acquainted with the 4-H program and its opportunities. However, many of them were not.

One principal of a particular school commented that he was aware of the many opportunities in 4-H. However, he stated his opinion that 4-H should be explained in more detail to the public.

After participating in many 4-H meetings over the past years and months, agents were aware that the hour for 4-H in several school clubs was simply a meaningless hour of relaxation for students out of the classroom. Therefore, a need was indicated for improved understanding of 4-H on the part of all concerned. Also, the need for improved opportunities for members to participate in 4-H in the county was indicated.

equipment and how to pin and label insects correctly. Some of the members exhibited their collections at school and at the local fairs. Members not belonging to a community 4-H Club did not conduct any special activities.

Results Achieved.

Club members gained a better understanding of the broad field of entomology from carrying this project. Approximately 50% of the 113 members enrolled in this project had their record books checked at various times throughout the year. Information recorded in the books indicated that they had learned many things about the study and collection of insects. They also created an interest among other club members and this year 11 school clubs are taking the entomology project.

Evaluation

The number and quality of record books (approximately 50%) were checked sometime during the year. This, plus a personal observation by the agent, indicated that this project had been an educational and interesting experience for these 113 club members.

Teaching Objectives.

To help club members to better understand the field of entomology. Also, to help them learn how to make the necessary equipment for collecting insects, and to have them learn how to identify and control insects.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Method Used.

Club members were provided with the entomology project record book no. 37 and also copies of the 4-H Club insect manual No. 65 were placed in each school so that each member could have access to it.

Most of the club members carried this project on their own or with the help of their parents.

Some of the community clubs conducted this project. They had project meetings with adult leaders or junior leaders doing the teaching. They learned how to make the necessary equipment and some of the members exhibited their collections at meetings, fairs, etc.

In the late summer we conducted leader training meetings for entomology project leaders. Some of these leaders are presently doing a good job with this project.

Activities Conducted.

Some of the community clubs conducted field trips to study and collect insects. The members gave demonstrations at the project meetings on how to make the necessary collecting

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - 4-H Entomology Project.
2. Why Entomology Received Major Emphasis.

This phase received major emphasis because 113 4-H Club members selected the 4-H entomology project in addition to their school club project. The project record book for this project is well suited for an individual project where the club member does most of his work outside the regular monthly club meeting.

With insects becoming more and more of a problem each year, everyone needs to have some knowledge of insects and how to control destructive ones. This is a good method of introducing them to the study of insects. If the club members become interested and learn how to identify and control harmful insects, the parents will adopt recommended practices.

3. Objectives.

Program Objective.

To help club members to acquire a better understanding of insects and how to control them. To have the club members learn to collect and identify insects and to prepare collections to be exhibited at school, local, and county fairs.

We also provided an opportunity for club members to exhibit their bird houses at the county fair and local community fairs.

Results Received.

I believe that the study of this wildlife project has given the club members a better understanding and a deeper appreciation of bird life.

There were approximately 800 club members that completed and turned in their wildlife project record book. In checking these books it was evident that club members had used the plans, etc. given them in building bird houses, feeders, waterers, etc.

Evaluation.

Judging from the record books completed and turned in, I would say that the wildlife project has been successful. Also, by my personal observation of bird houses, feeders, etc. in visiting club members.

"Plans for Attracting Birds" - Circular 690; and Leaflets No. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66. Several club members also purchased copies of the book entitled "Bird Life of Virginia", from the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in Richmond. This year all club members were required to complete their school club project record book and turn it in in order to go to 4-H Camp and to be eligible for 4-H next year.

At the club meetings we had programs aimed at giving the club members a better understanding of birds. We had programs on the value of birds on farms and in urban areas, how to identify birds, protection of birds, how to attract birds, and a detailed study of the description, habits, and actions of the more common birds. Demonstrations and illustrated talks were given by the agent and club members on how to build bird houses, different methods of providing food, and also on how to identify various bird nests.

Activities Conducted.

Some of the clubs carrying this wildlife project sowed patches or strips of seed for bird food and cover. The bags of seed were obtained through the local Soil Conservation Office. Some clubs did this as a club project and others did it on an individual basis.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - 4-H Wildlife Project.
2. Why Wildlife Project Received Major Emphasis.

This phase received major emphasis because the 4-H boys selected this area of study for their school club project. It was felt that these 1276 club members could be of great service in the conservation of birdlife if they had an opportunity to study about birds in detail and recognize the importance of their service to man.

3. Objectives.

Program Objectives - To give club members a broad understanding of birds and how they are important to man. To help club members learn to identify birds and become more interested in protecting them.

Teaching Objectives - To assist club members in acquiring a better understanding of how birds are important to us. Also, to assist club members in learning how to identify birds, build equipment for attracting them, and how to provide food and cover by sowing seed obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Methods Used.

Four-H Club members were provided the following project materials for conducting this project: Record book No. 36,

to members that indicated an interest, explaining the mechanics of the project.

Interest was not sufficient to carry out the project. Only two - three members were willing to come out to the project meetings.

Arrangements had been made with two of our tractor dealers to cooperate with us on this project. One leader attended the training meeting at Chatham, Virginia.

I still feel that the tractor program is good and that there should be enough interest in the county to have a successful tractor program. I hope the interest is greater this year.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - 4-H Tractor Project.

2. Why Tractor Project Received Major Emphasis.

This area received major emphasis because young boys often help with farm work that involves operating the tractor. These youngsters are not aware of the many dangers involved and accidents often occur because of neglected daily maintenance. Through this tractor project it is hoped that some of these youngsters can learn more about maintenance and safety in operating their tractor.

3. Objectives.

Program Objectives - To have club members to better understand and practice the safety rules when operating their tractor. Also, to have them learn and recommend maintenance practices that will cut down on expensive repair bills.

Teaching Objectives - To help club members to become more safety conscious when operating a tractor. To help members to better understand the mechanical operation of the tractor, and to show them how proper daily maintenance can cut down on costly repair bills.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

This project was very unsuccessful. There was not enough interest on the part of the club members. The project was described at the monthly club meetings and letters were sent

Club) an understanding of the 4-H program and of the value of their promotion and sponsorship to 4-H members and leaders.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Methods Used. Personal visits were made by county, Extension agents to various possible sponsors.

Circular letters (including information about 4-H) were sent to possible sponsors.

Results. Sponsors were obtained for the following county contests: public speaking, share the fun festival, and breadbaking.

One Ruritan Club and one local merchant provided scholarships for county leaders to attend the 1964 state leaders conference. Two local Kiwanis clubs sponsored a county leaders' banquet. All home demonstration clubs provided awards for those 4-H Club members completing 1964 project work.

During National 4-H Club Week, local radio stations provided time for 4-H spots made by members. Several department stores allowed space for 4-H community club exhibits. The local newspapers sold signature ads in support of club week and ran special 4-H paper editions.

How Evidence of Progress Was Determined.

1. Observation of attitudes and responses of possible sponsors.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - 4-H Sponsorship.
2. Why 4-H Sponsorship Received Major Emphasis.

Four-H members are taught that the utmost objective in 4-H Club work is to learn through project work, activities, events, club meetings, competition, etc. Many times, the upper most objective of the 4-H Club member is to be the winner or the top 4-H Club member. However, even though this may be his goal, he usually learns to some extent something about the matter at hand. Many times competition to win may serve as a stimulus for members to work harder and to participate more. A 4-H Club member will work harder to achieve if he is given some type of award for his accomplishments (other than written or spoken). This same fact holds true for 4-H Club leaders.

Therefore, this area of sponsorship received emphasis during 1964 because awards were needed for leaders and 4-H Club members.

3. Objectives.

Program Objective. Possible sponsors of the county 4-H program to understand the worthiness of the program and the need for sponsorship.

Teaching Objective. To develop among county businessmen, merchants, and other possible sponsors (Home Demonstration

training course and project leader training. Agent observation of attitude and enthusiasm as displayed by leaders at these meetings.

2. Record of participation of leaders in various activities after the training school.
3. Record of participation of club members in local and county club work as a result of leader guidance.
4. Casual conversations with leaders in a search for detecting attitudes toward their role as a 4-H leader.

Following the basic leader training program, leader training was conducted for project leaders. Six participated in the clothing area, ten participated in the foods area, six participated in the electric area, and eight participated in the entomology area.

All leaders in charge of regular club and project meetings have carried on the program with no assistance from agents other than training. The agents have served as resource persons to a great degree. Leaders have assisted club members with advanced program planning as recommended by agents.

In addition to conducting 4-H meetings, leaders assisted boys and girls in achieving the objectives of 4-H in the following ways:

1. Six leaders assisted with County Share The Fun tryouts with a different six assisting with the final festival.
2. Leaders of two community clubs have assisted club members in planning and conducting a 4-H family night.
3. All community 4-H Clubs, with assistance of leaders, have conducted at least one community service project.
4. As a result of leaders initiative, a community 4-H club participated in county and community fairs, parades, and National 4-H Club Week (window displays, news articles, and radio spots).

How Evidence of Progress Was Determined.

1. Record of attendance and participation in the basic leader

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Methods Used. Leaders were selected and recruited for an intensive leader training program which was conducted by all county Extension agents. During the training school, agents worked with leaders in organizing community 4-H clubs. Following the training school, agents and state specialists conducted project training meetings for project leaders.

Activities Conducted. A leader reunion meeting is held every quarter to provide leaders an opportunity to share experiences together and to voice further needs in leader training.

Results. Thirty-six leaders enrolled in a 7 session leader training program which was conducted during the spring of 1964. Thirty-two leaders graduated by meeting the requirements of attending five out of the seven sessions. Seventeen leaders attended all meetings with a total attendance of 897.

Of the thirty-two graduating, twenty-three are actively engaged in working with five newly organized community clubs. Two are expected to assist with school clubs after January 1; two are expected to organize 1 new community club after January 1. Other leaders who are not working with community clubs assist with transportation and special 4-H events on a county level.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

1. Phase - 4-H Volunteer Leadership.

2. Why 4-H Volunteer Leadership Received Major Emphasis.

During the latter part of 1963 a need for 4-H volunteer leaders was indicated. There were approximately 2600 4-H members in the county with only three or four untrained leaders. With this situation, there seemed to be a real and immediate need for improvement in the field of leadership. The most pressing needs for improvement seemed to include -- selection and recruitment of leaders, training, involving, and servicing. It was felt by the County Extension Staff, as well as key members of various communities, that there were any number of potential leaders who would probably be willing to serve as volunteer 4-H leaders. However, it was realized by all concerned that for effective leader performance, leaders should be selected carefully and trained and guided properly.

3. Objectives.

Program Objective. County 4-H program to be strengthened through improved volunteer leadership.

Teaching Objectives. To develop an understanding among recruited volunteer leaders of the purposes and functions of the county Extension program in relation to their duties and responsibilities as leaders. Four-H leaders to develop skills in organizing community 4-H Clubs.

To increase homemakers knowledge of the art principle
"Emphasis."

To increase homemakers knowledge of the art principle
"Rhythm."

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Homemakers were provided with a general knowledge of art principles in the first program of 1964. The following months, short talks were given on five specific art principles.

Homemakers learned the importance of considering both line and design in clothing selection. Both of these principles relate to the individuals figure.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

C. Extension Home Economics.

1. Phase - Art in Daily Living.

2. Why Art in Daily Living Received Major Emphasis.

Homemakers lack knowledge of art principles and their application. Selection of becoming clothing for each individual is difficult in many instances. Many women have little knowledge of which accessories are appropriate for different occasions. The problem of matting, framing, and hanging pictures is prevalent throughout the county.

3. Objectives.

To provide homemakers with a general knowledge of art principles as they apply to everyday life.

To assist homemakers with a study of line and design in relation to each other and to figure proportions and their application to clothing selection.

To assist homemakers with the selection of accessories from the standpoint of what they do for an outfit and for the individual.

To increase homemakers knowledge of the art principle "Division of Space."

To increase homemakers knowledge of the art principle "Creating Optical Illusions."

To increase homemakers knowledge of the art principle "Balance."

at the end of the school 4-R year (May, 1964).

3. General observation by agents and leaders regarding cooperation and participation in the project.

hundred and seventy-four girls met the requirements in May. Many girls not completing the project lacked only the record book. They were instructed by the Home Demonstration Agents to complete the record book and send to the Extension office during the summer months. One hundred and six record books were received. This made a final total of 380 girls completing the sewing project.

All girls completing the project were given a small award -- 4-H thimble. The girl with the best project in each club was given a pair of shears.

Results for Advanced Sewing Group.

Approximately 40 girls participated in advanced beginner sewing in community club groups during 1964. These girls received instructions from leaders and applied principles regarding "Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine." After learning to use the sewing machine, the girls then constructed the cobbler's apron, a pop-over blouse, and a pop-over shift.

How Progress Toward Objectives Was Determined -
Evaluation Techniques.

1. Agent and leader observation of quality of member sewing construction practices throughout project teaching and learning period.
2. Agent and leader records of the number of articles and records completed and exhibited by 4-H members

Clothing Specialist.

In the community club clothing project group, leaders taught lessons regarding the use of the sewing machine including stitching properly, stitching with thread, threading the machine, and winding the bobbin. Laboratory sessions were also held for each lesson taught.

Following lessons on the use of the sewing machine, leaders of community project groups conducted demonstrations and laboratory periods in the construction of cobbler's aprons, pop-over blouses, and pop-over shifts.

Activities Conducted for Advanced Sewing Group.

Girls enrolled were encouraged to enter completed articles of sewing in county and community fairs.

Results for Beginners Sewing Group.

At the beginning of the 4-H year in school clubs (October, 1963) approximately 712 girls were enrolled in the "So You'd Like to Sew" project. Throughout the year (October, 1963 - May, 1964,) 651 4-H members equipped sewing boxes; 526 completed wrist pincushions; 463 completed needlecases; 326 completed stuffed toys; and 305 completed tray cloths. At the end of the school year (May, 1964) 582 girls were still actively participating in the beginners sewing project. In order to complete the project, girls were required to exhibit sewing boxes, four completed articles of sewing, and a record book at the May meeting. Two

Methods Used for Beginners Sewing Group.

Group meetings were held for all school 4-H Clubs involved in the "So You'd Like to Sew" project (4th & 5th grades). At each monthly meeting, the Home Demonstration Agent taught lessons in equipping the sewing box; making a wrist pincushion, needlecase, stuffed toy, and tray cloth (a specific lesson for each month). Following the demonstration lesson period each month, a laboratory period was held in which the enrolled girls actually constructed the article being taught. At the final meeting, Home Demonstration Agents gave a demonstration on how to judge finished articles.

Activities Conducted for Beginners Sewing Group.

At the last meeting, each club involved set up a display of all finished articles and records pertaining to the "So You'd Like to Sew" project. Records and articles were judged.

Girls were also encouraged to enter articles in the county and community fairs.

Methods Used for Advanced Sewing Group.

The "Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine" program was conducted by the Singer Company for community club leaders (clothing). A clothing leader training meeting was conducted for the same leaders by the State

To develop skills among older 4-H girls in more advanced construction techniques in the basic sewing project.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Two tailoring schools, using the workshop method, were taught by the home demonstration agent. Twenty-five women completed garments. They increased their knowledge of acceptable tailoring techniques by practicing them in the construction of a tailored garment. Participants possessed a willingness to work on details, realizing they are time consuming. However, these techniques will be applicable in the construction of future garments.

Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, a professional milliner from Lynchburg, presented information and instruction on hat construction to 93 women in four workshops. They learned the principles of constructing frames of buckram or capenet in the traditional shapes. Instruction was given in several methods of covering these frames.

These workshops proved beneficial to the women and they have continued to construct hats for themselves and their daughters. Homemakers learned the importance of considering both line and design in clothing selection. Both of these principals relate to the individual's figure.

Homemakers learn to select accessories to go with their outfits. The accessories which would be acceptable for various activities and occasions were stressed.

who had completed the basic steps in "So You'd Like to Sew" also expressed a desire and indicated a need for more advanced training in the area of construction of clothing.

3. Objectives.

To provide homemakers knowledge and skills in the techniques of tailoring a suit or coat.

To provide homemakers knowledge and skills in advanced clothing construction.

To provide homemakers knowledge and skills in basic clothing construction.

To assist homemakers with a study of line and design in relation to each other and to figure proportions and their application to clothing selection.

To provide homemakers the knowledge and skills necessary to construct an acceptable, attractive hat.

To assist homemakers with the selection of accessories from the standpoint of what they do for an outfit and for the individual.

Program Objective for 4-H Clothing. Four-H beginners in sewing to learn and practice the basic principles of construction.

Teaching Objectives.

To familiarize 4-H beginners in sewing with basic and correct techniques of construction.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

C. Extension Home Economics.

1. Phase - Clothing.
2. Why Clothing Received Major Emphasis.

Homemakers lack knowledge of steps in clothing which make garments appear professionally constructed and provide an opportunity for saving money from the clothing dollar. Selection of becoming clothing for each individual is difficult in many instances. Many women have little knowledge of which accessories are appropriate for different occasions. Lack of skills in detailed construction of hats has caused these items to be completed in a substandard manner.

Approximately 50% of the 4-R girls in Henry County (4th & 5th grades) were enrolled in the beginners sewing project, "So You'd Like to Sew" during 1964. Upon questioning, it was discovered that these particular girls had had few previous sewing experiences (due to age), and that they were quite anxious to learn. It has been observed in the past when working with other girls on this project that the girls have a tendency to "sew like mother" or to use out-dated methods. Therefore, evidence seemed to indicate a definite need for formal training in the area of "beginner's sewing." Several other grade school girls

Agent and leader (community clubs) records of numbers completing requirements for project completion.

Agent record of numbers participating in special activities regarding the project (breadbaking contest).

Agent and leaders observation of interest shown in project.

Agent and leader observation of quality of work performed by 4-H members enrolled in the foods project.

foods-nutrition project meeting all requirements as set up by the State 4-H Department and Home Demonstration Agents. One specific requirement was that of completing a record book. Four-H pencils were given as awards to all completing project with 4-H aprons being awarded to top winners in each club.

Approximately 46 girls completed project requirements after the close of the school 4-H Club year (May, 1964). These girls were counted as completing the project. Twenty-nine 4-H members in two community project groups are presently carrying the Unit I Today's Girl foods-nutrition project. These girls are under the direction of trained leaders.

Many girls at club meetings making reports on home assignments indicated that they had improved eating habits. An example of this was shown when 268 girls reported nutritious foods they had learned to eat. Also, thru studying the Basic 4 food groups and keeping daily food intake records, the girls reported learning important foods, which they were and were not including in diets.

How Progress Toward Objectives Was Determined - Evaluation Techniques.

Agent and leader (community clubs) records of numbers completing monthly assignments.

given at each monthly meeting. These assignments were to be prepared before the next meeting with a written report. One example of an assignment was to plan, prepare, and serve a snack for family members or friends before the next meeting, and to prepare a written report (demonstration regarding this assignment was given at that particular meeting before assignment was made).

Results

During 1964, there were approximately 576 girls enrolled in the Today's Girl Foods-Nutrition project. Out of this group, 90% participated in at least one phase of the foods program.

Most of the girls participated in carrying out home assignments made by Home Demonstration Agents based on agent demonstrations given at meetings.

476 girls started recipe files under the instructions of Home Demonstration Agents.

39 girls gave demonstrations at monthly school 4-H Club meetings regarding the Today's Girl foods-nutrition project.

268 girls participated in local breadbaking contests. Winners from school 4-H Club breadbaking contests participated in a county 4-H breadbaking contest.

268 girls in school 4-H Clubs completed the Today's Girl

groups of foods. This was stressed in order that the homemakers would understand that a food of equal value must be substituted if a food is omitted from the diet. Homemakers were taught the necessity for planning meals in advance. Emphasis was placed upon the use of the Basic 4 groups of food, the amount of money available, the time available, and the composition of the family.

Methods Used

Group meetings were held for all school 4-H Clubs involved in the Today's Girl foods-nutrition project (6th and 7th grades). At each monthly meeting, the Home Demonstration Agents taught lessons in food likes and dislikes, the wonders of food, food for fitness, foods for snacks, planning and serving a snack for the gang, and making and judging quick breads. Four-H Club members gave demonstrations on the growth of yeast, making cornbread, and preparing hard-cooked eggs.

Activities Conducted.

A local breadbaking contest was held for each 4-H Club. Top winners from each club participated in a county bread-baking and judging contest.

At various periods during the year, 4-H girls set up snack displays regarding lessons learned in the foods project.

Monthly assignments based on agent demonstrations were

that they may be prepared and served with a minimum of effort.

Program Objective for 4-H Foods-Nutrition.

Four-H girls enrolled in the Today's Girl foods-nutrition project to learn and practice the basic facts and principles involved in daily nutrition and food preparation.

Teaching Objectives.

To stimulate an interest among 4-H girls in learning the importance of developing sound eating habits.
To develop skills among 4-H girls in basic food planning and preparation principles included in the Today's Girl food-nutrition project.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

A special interest meeting was held by the Foods and Nutrition Specialist on "Community Meals for Fun or Profit." The major emphasis was placed on the organization and use of committees in serving community meals. A meal was prepared and served.

Homemakers were taught the importance of having a good basic knowledge of nutrition so that they would be able to evaluate foods and fallacies. The emphasis was placed on basic facts about food as they relate to health.

The emphasis in the program entitled "Family Food Likes and Dislikes" was placed upon understanding the Basic 4

II. Project Area - Henry County.

C. Extension Home Economics.

1. Phase - Foods and Nutrition.

2. Why Foods and Nutrition Received Major Emphasis.

Planning and organization for large community suppers is needed to a larger degree than is presently evident.

People are following food fads without regard to scientific nutrition facts. Homemakers encounter difficulty in changing family food habits. Long range planning of food for the family is practically nonexistent.

Through talking with 4-H Club girls (6th and 7th grades), it was found that these girls had many food dislikes. Oddly enough, the foods they disliked most were those foods which they should have been eating for daily nutrient requirements. Also, it was discovered that the girls did not participate in meal planning or food preparation to any great extent in the home.

3. Objectives.

Assist the homemakers in the organization and use of committees in serving of community meals.

To increase the homemakers understanding of the basic facts about foods in relation to health in order to recognize fad diets, food faddism, and quackery.

To increase use of different foods in the average family diet and thereby overcome family dislikes.

To promote better advance planning of nutritious meals so

The county agent has attended almost every meeting of the local milk control board and has given information when it was requested.

Almost all dairy farmers have built either trench or bunker silos and gone into the silage feeding business in a big way. Most of the hay produced this year by dairymen cannot be fed to dairy cows on account of the heptachlor content. Therefore, they are compelled to rely almost 100% on silage for forage.

Dairymen have begun to use pre-emergence weed killers on their silage corn to eliminate some of the cultivation which has been an expensive item in the past. Dairymen hope to be able to feed their heptachlor hay to young heifers.

Leaflet No. 40, "Here is How to Seed That Pasture;"
Leaflet 97, "The Wheel-Track Method of Planting Corn;"
Research Report No. 76, "Performance of Hybrid Corn
Varieties Tested In Virginia;" MA-32, "Silage Crops and
Mixtures."

To receive additional information, dairymen frequently
contacted the county agent, the local veterinarian, and
the artificial inseminator.

The county agent has made a number of visits to each
dairy during the year and discussed with the farmer the
importance of culling low-producing cows. The agent
assisted several farmers in securing better breeding
bulls and using better feeding methods. The agent
has continued to stress managed milking. Mastitis
control has continued to be a major problem and has been
discussed many times with individual dairymen.

Marketing problems have been many during 1964. Some herds
have exchanged hands. The boundaries of the local
marketing area have been extended. Milk bases have been
increased. Sales have increased in volume and almost
every grade A dairyman has received an increase in milk
base. There have been many lengthy discussions between
dairymen and distributors, but the cost-price squeeze
still presents a serious problem with both producers
and distributors.

II. Project Area - Henry County

A. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development.

1. Phase - Dairy Husbandry. Production of grade A milk in 1964.

2. Why Dairy Husbandry Received Major Emphasis.

There are seven grade A dairy herds in Henry County ranging in size from 30 to 90 cows, plus about the same number of young stock. The cost-price squeeze has made it necessary that they become more efficient or be forced out of business.

Net income from the production of grade A milk cannot be increased until milk production per cow and per acre yields of grain and forage are increased.

3. Objectives.

Increase net income by higher milk production per cow and by increased per acre yields of grain and forage.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Copies of the following publications were mailed to each dairy farmer: Circular 679, "Red Clover Production in Virginia;" Circular 541, "100 Bushels of Corn Per Acre;" Circular 615, "Grow More Feed With A Forage Plan;" Circular 533, "For Top Pastures - Top Dress;" Circular 588, "Managed Grazing Pays;" Leaflet No. 1, "Sudan Grass or Pearl Millet for Summer Pasture;"

radio programs.

The county agent talked to two civic clubs and several garden clubs on care of lawns and shrubbery. The attendance at these meetings was over 200. They were interested groups and asked many questions. It has been said that education is a slow process and home owners in this area are being well exposed to it through the Extension Service.

Two ornamental horticulture meetings were held - one in Martinsville and one in Bassett. Both meetings were well attended by a large number of interested people.

II. Project Area - Henry County.

A. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development.

1. Phase - Horticulture. Care of Lawns and Shrubbery.
2. Why Horticulture Received Major Emphasis.

Lawns dying because of close mowing, poor weed control, and lack of plant food. Shrubbery going to waste due to lack of pruning.

3. Objectives.

To reduce the tremendous annual loss to home owners through the proper care and management of lawns and shrubbery.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

Mailed the following bulletins to many owners and gardeners: Bulletin 243, "Lawns for Virginia;" M.S. 232, "Lawn Weed Control;" USDA 53 "Lawn Insects;" M.S. 117, "Control of Turf Insects;" Circular 802, "Controlling Lawn and Turf Diseases;" Circular 834, "Pruning Ornamental Plants;" Bulletin 217, "Design of the Home Grounds;" Bulletin 189, "Garden Roses for Virginia;" Circular 503, "Boxwood in Virginia;" and Circular 824, "Attractive Driveway Entrances."

Have a large mailing list for "Landscape Notes," a publication from the Horticulture Department. Gave lots of information over telephone, home visits, and

for Grubs-Screw Worms-Lice-Ticks, and Horn Flies;" Bulletin 46, "Insects and Diseases of Vegetables in the Home Garden."

Additional information was given by letters, radio, at meetings, and by personal visits. Farmers were given current information on controlling the alfalfa weevil. A few home owners were told how to use Streptomycin Sulfate for the control of fire blight. Milky spore disease was applied to a number of lawns to control the Japanese beetle.

All flocks of sheep have continued to be free of scabies and footrot.

A tobacco meeting was held in January in which tobacco diseases and insects and their control were discussed and many questions were answered.

Many gardeners have had tomato diseases and insect problems and the agent has made the usual recommendations for the control of these diseases and insects. The agent spent many hours helping farmers to combat and control the alfalfa weevil. Many have purchased spray rigs and are ready to spray alfalfa in the spring for the alfalfa weevil, aphids, and the spittle bug.

II. Project Area - Henry County

A. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development.

1. Phase - Entomology and Pathology. Management and control of insects in plants and animals.

2. Why Entomology and Pathology Received Major Emphasis.

Japanese beetles are reducing yields of fruits and vegetables and destroying ornamentals. Aphids are attacking tobacco in the field. Fire blight is taking a heavy toll on apples, pears, and certain ornamentals. Insects and diseases are severe in some lawns and golf courses. Tomato diseases are a major problem in vegetable gardens. Black Shank and Brown Spot are on the increase.

3. Objectives.

Reduce the Japanese beetle population and get better control of other insects and diseases of plants and animals. To give timely control of the alfalfa weevil.

4. Progress Made in Reaching Objectives.

The following bulletins were mailed to a large number of farmers: State bulletin on Japanese beetles; Agricultural Handbook No. 120; Circular 638, "Spraying Fruit;" Bulletin 53, "Lawn Insects;" Circular 635, "Tomato Diseases;" Circular 643, "Fire Blight;" MS-110, "Tobacco Insect Control;" Bulletin 152, "Tobacco Diseases - American Tobacco Company;" MS-105, "Control the Alfalfa Weevil;" CO-3AL Spray Control

built to store the corn crop which was poor due to the drought. The county agent has devoted much time to helping farmers plan and build silos. Without the silos many herds would have been sold. The cost-price squeeze has become terrific on cattlemen.

Most cattlemen build trench silos, while some build the bunker type. Several are using stack silos. The agent took some farmers on a silo tour to show them how different farmers feed silage and how they fill silos in Henry County. Farmers have been encouraged to buy better herd bulls and they have received assistance from the agent in selecting better herd sires.

The economics of feeding beef cattle was discussed at length in the forage production meeting that was held in January. Seeding arrangements were discussed, as well as combination of home-grown feeds and winter rations. The economics of silage feeding versus hay feeding received major emphasis.

Farmers were encouraged to market young stock through the organized Virginia feeder calf sales.

II. Project Areas - Henry County

A. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development.

1. Phase - Animal Husbandry. Production and feeding commercial beef cattle.

2. Why Animal Husbandry Received Major Emphasis.

Income from cattle cannot be increased until roughage and grain yields are increased and the quality of the cattle is increased.

3. Objectives.

Increase income by increasing the production of roughage and grain and improving the quality of beef cattle.

4. Progress Made in Reaching the Objectives.

A copy of the following bulletins were mailed to the 178 beef cattle producers in Henry County: Circular 678, "Red Clover Production in Virginia;" Circular 615, "Grow More Feed With A Forage Plan;" Leaflet 40, "Here's How to Seed That Pasture;" Leaflet 135, "Winter Pasture With Cover Crops;" Circular 541, "Why Settle For Less - 100 Bushels Per Acre;" Bulletin 207, "Beef Cattle;" U.S.D.A. Farmers' Bulletin 1820.

The county agent visited many beef cattle farmers to discuss feeding and other farm problems. The production of hay and corn was discussed at an agronomy meeting that was held on January 16. A large number of silos were

During the past year, the 4-H leadership situation in Henry County has improved considerably.

During 1963, there were approximately 11 untrained leaders.

During 1964, Henry County Extension Agents conducted an intensive basic leadership training course with 36 enrollees and 32 graduates. Presently 23 of these leaders are actively engaged in organizing and working with 5 community 4-H Clubs.

ment and a change in the times. Younger farmers are more impatient than older ones but they are cooperative and helpful. A plan is now underway for securing additional leadership to assist with the Agricultural Extension Program.

According to the 1960 census, 37.6% of the female population in Henry County 14 years old and older were employed away from home. The 1950 census shows this figure to be 29.1%. As more employment opportunities are created annually, this trend continues. This has an effect upon the home economics extension program. Over two-thirds of the home demonstration clubs meet at night. Leaders find it difficult to attend day time meetings. One meeting of the Henry County Home Demonstration Club Advisory Board is held at night to benefit these women. Leaders are willing to accept responsibility as time permits. Henry County is highly organized activity wise. It is extremely difficult to reschedule events since Home Demonstration Club leaders tend to be active in other organizations also. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain county officers who are not employed. Since these leaders are expected to attend district meetings they must be free in the daytime. The female leadership in the county is strong with mature leaders and growing with new leaders.

C. Work in Leader Training.

The president of each home demonstration club has the responsibility of securing project leaders for her club. In most instances, these leaders volunteer for the demonstration which interests them most. Project leaders have been trained by specialists from V.P.I. and both home demonstration agents.

Organizational leaders of home demonstration clubs are informed of their tasks for the coming year at a Fall Advisory Board Meeting held each November. Committee members were chosen several years ago. As a member's term expires, she has recommended her successor from her area of the county.

An intensive 4-H Leader Training Program was conducted by Henry County Extension Agents during 1964. For detailed report, see project area regarding 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

D. General Appraisal of Leadership in Henry County.

Leadership in Henry County is changing. Older farmers and businessmen are becoming less active and do not attend as many meetings as they formerly did, but they are cooperative and almost always have good conservative ideas. Younger farmers are becoming much more active in all agricultural affairs. On the whole, they are perhaps more efficient and their thinking is different, which no doubt can be attributed to a changed environ-

11. The housing committee is composed of one woman from each of the six magisterial districts. This committee has done less tangible work than the other committees. However, they have informed many people of the services offered by the Extension Service. The Home Demonstration Agent has presented weekly information on housing on the radio.

12. No planning committees were organized for planning 4-H programs in 1964. However, tentative plans call for the organizing of a 4-H Advisory Committee in early 1965 to assist with the planning of the total 4-H program.

E. Contributions Made by Local Leaders.

Leaders are becoming increasingly willing to accept responsibility in most phases of the home economics program. Organizational leaders do a good job in the administration of the clubs business. On most occasions, demonstrations are presented in a well-organized and concise manner, showing much planning and preparation by project leaders. Leaders are entering into community service activities more and more each year. Whole clubs are becoming involved in service activities.

New 4-H leaders have made tremendous contributions to the total 4-H program during 1964. For a detailed report, see project area regarding 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs.

6. The forestry committee has been very cooperative in helping with tours and planning demonstrations.
7. The foods and nutrition committee is composed of a woman from each of the six magisterial districts. This group continues to stress good nutrition for each age group. An attempt was made to dispel the information through a program on "Facts, Fads, and Fallacies." Quantity cookery was stressed by the Foods and Nutrition Specialist in a meeting on "Community Meals."
8. The house furnishings committee is composed of a woman from each of the six magisterial districts in the county. Wise selection of furniture for the home was the emphasis area.
9. The clothing committee is composed of a woman from each of the six magisterial districts in the county. Improving clothing construction techniques, selection of clothing with emphasis on line and design, and wise use of clothing accessories, have been the objectives of this committee.
10. The home management committee is composed of a woman from each of the six magisterial districts in the county. The Commissioner of Revenue spoke in all areas of the county on "Understanding Tax Laws." The Home Demonstration Agent gave 20 programs on "Understanding the Family Business." Wise selection of small electrical appliances was an emphasis area.

problems.

3. The ornamental horticulture committee assisted in planning, arranging, and putting on two ornamental horticulture meetings. The local community recreation center provided a meeting place for a morning meeting and the Bassett Recreation Center provided a meeting place for the afternoon meeting. Both the Martinsville and Bassett Horticultural groups were most cooperative in this project. The specialists who assisted with these meetings were Dr. Richard Gruenhagen, Ornamental Plant Pathologist, and Professor A. S. Beecher, Landscape Architect. There was a large attendance at both of these meetings and much interest was demonstrated.
4. Rural Areas Development. County leadership responded favorably in setting up the Rural Areas Development committee. Key people, as well as agricultural agencies, cooperated. The most active committee in the organization is the watershed committee. They are busy securing easements and attending to other business connected with watershed development.
5. For many years the Martinsville and Bassett Kiwanis Clubs have been cooperating by sponsoring the annual Henry County Dairy Show and a few other projects. The Extension Service cooperates with them by putting on a program for the agricultural committee once a year.

Mrs. S. J. Lavinder, Manager of the Lavinder House Restaurant, cooperated by furnishing free-of-charge excellent quarters for the forage handling school. This program included presentations by George Pollard, Henry County Agent; Fred Olinger, Patrick County Agent; C. C. Tucker, Franklin County Agent; N. A. Boone, Bedford County Agent; and George Turner, Agricultural Engineer for Appalachian Power Company.

The Henry County agent assisted the agents in the counties of Patrick, Franklin, and Bedford in putting on similar programs in their respective counties.

Two three-day Farm Management Schools were held this year - one in February and one in December. Those who assisted with these schools were Farm Management Specialists, Evans Scyphers, Keith Painter, Milford Welch, and Bob Francis. The county agent presided at all of the Henry County meetings.

2. The dairy committee assisted with the mastitis control program and the new forage program. Farmers, machinery dealers, veterinarians, and agricultural workers cooperated. Farmers continued to give special interest to mastitis control and to concentrate on better feeding methods as was brought out in the forage handling program. The county agent attended almost all of the local milk board meetings and assisted the group in milk marketing

I. Involvement of Local Leadership in Planning and Carrying Out the Extension Program.

A. Work With Planning Committees.

Organizational Leadership.

1. The agronomy committee assisted the county agent in planning three tobacco meetings, a forage handling school, and two farm management schools, including 6 meetings.

The local school board and the superintendent of schools cooperated in furnishing a meeting place for the first tobacco meeting in the Axton school. Dr. Wyatt Osborne assisted in the first meeting by putting on a program involving tobacco insect and disease control.

The Axton Fire Department cooperated in the second meeting by furnishing comfortable quarters for the event. This was a tobacco policy school and the county agent was assisted by Dr. Gene McMurtry, Agricultural Economist; Mr. Wayne Brown, Tobacco Specialist; and Mr. Curtis Turner, Principal of the Axton school.

The Community Recreation Center cooperated by furnishing a meeting place for the third tobacco meeting. The agent was assisted in this meeting by County Agents J. F. Blair, Irrigation; Fred Olinger, Disease Control; C. C. Tucker, Tobacco Fertilization; and Wayne Brown, Tobacco Mechanization.

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