

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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1962

BUCKINGHAM

County

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

Overall County Program

The outstanding county-wide activity utilizing the greatest number and variety of leaders was the Rural Area Development program. In planning for general acceptance of this program, two meetings were held with the professional workers. These professional workers suggested a list of 55 key people to invite to the meeting explaining the R.A.D. program. Fifty persons attended this planning meeting held in March. All six members of the county planning commission were present, and all except one member of the Board of Supervisors. A three man nominating committee selected at the county-wide meeting, selected a steering committee which met three times during the year. Local leaders are now serving on Resource, Agriculture, Education, and Recreation Committees selected through action at meetings of the Steering Committee. Extension personnel meet with these committees upon request but the members are planning their projects and work areas.

It is felt that county leadership in this program will excel leadership in some other programs because the leaders feel a definite need for improved social and economic conditions.

Home Economics Program

Involvement of leaders in the home economics program provides the basis for formation of county-wide programs.

Recommendations made in previous years by the six members of the nutrition and health committee and five clothing committee members

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served as a basis for agents work through mass media on these topics. Twelve leaders working through the Home Demonstration Clubs promoted better health through presentation of a monthly topic and action by homemakers.

Leaders from the twelve Home Demonstration Clubs took part in planning a yearly program to meet county needs. While 14 leaders representing 9 clubs attended the planning meeting, club leaders in all clubs had made suggestions according to their felt community desires and needs. Twenty-one club leaders from 11 clubs were trained for this job by the agent. In carrying out the Home Demonstration yearly program 57 leaders presented 65 demonstrations. These leaders were trained by specialist and agents at 12 meetings held throughout the year.

Clothing and nutrition program were taught 4-H girls enrolled in these projects by nine adult leaders. The leaders were trained for their work by the agents. Five clothing leaders held 20 meetings and four nutrition leaders held 20 meetings. Total attendance was 160.

An Extension trained leader taught the first medical-self help class to be conducted in the county. Her training was through Home Demonstration Clubs and Red Cross nursing instructor course.

Expanded leadership is needed yet but the problem of a rather low county educational level (around seventh grade) provides one answer as to why it is not available.

Youth Program

Without the leadership of both 4-H'ers and adults, the Youth programs could not have succeeded. About half the teachers involved with school clubs assisted in organizational leadership roles. Four interested adults were responsible for the formation of the first two community clubs in the county and are serving as their leaders. These leaders received individual training of a very limited nature from the agents. Increased training and orientation by agents and state 4-H staff members of local adult leaders might mean more effective and interested leaders.

The 12 county 4-H Clubs elected their own leaders who were trained for their jobs by the Extension Agents.

Junior leadership by about fifteen older club members meant more effective camps, county recreational programs, exhibits, achievement programs, etc.

Agriculture

Before making our agricultural "Plan of Work" the County Agents had meetings of all their commodity committees. These committees with the number of members were Agronomy 7, Animal Husbandry 6, Forestry 5, Dairy 5, and Poultry 4. At these meetings the situation in the county was reviewed, areas of need discussed and the committeemen were asked the major problems and to make recommendations on the best ways to correct them. In addition to working with leaders through committees, the agent discussed the programs with business men in the county including bankers, merchants, machinery dealers, and feed dealers. The forestry problems were discussed with representatives of the wood using industries and local sawmill operators. The technical personnel in-

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volved are local State Forest Service representatives, trained foresters employed by the wood using industry and who are available to help with forest problems and individual farmers, Soil Conservation Technicians, A.S.C.S. Office Manager, and representatives of Credit Agencies.

No doubt there is plenty of leadership in the county but the agents have never been too successful in making the maximum use of it. We can get the beef cattle or poultry committees to function very successful but to get an over-all county group representing all types of agriculture in the county to function successfully has been difficult.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Better and More Economical Feed Crops

In the past five years beef cattle in the county have increased by 1,174 and hogs by 1,094. Due to economic conditions, the feed grain programs, and farmers preference, it is anticipated that there will be a further increase. The agronomy and livestock committees are greatly concerned with an abundant supply of good quality feed produced by economical methods. There are relatively few silos in the county and the equipment to handle silage in the county is not modern or adequate.

The objective was to get more and better silage produced for economical beef cattle production.

To plan methods to use in getting the job done, a meeting of the Extension Agronomy Committee was held. The committee was in favor of the objective and suggested holding meetings on production methods, machinery required and types of silos. They also agreed to make personal contacts and help with the program. Two meetings were held in cooperation with the Young Farmer's Club and the Vocational Agricultural Department to which adult farmers were invited. Radio, circular letters, and personal visits were made. Specialist help was utilized in selecting the type of silo and the best equipment to use.

Four farmers put in new silos and seven enlarged their present silos. The estimated increase in silage over last year was 650 tons. Perhaps the improvement in the over-all quality of the silage put up was more marked than the increase in tonnage. Before planting time,

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the importance of the percent of grain in the silage and before harvesting the stage of maturity, was emphasized on the radio, at meetings, by letters, and personal visits. As a result of these efforts varieties with more ears in proportion to stalk were used. An illustrated leaflet showing the proper time of harvest, combined with favorable weather at harvest time, were the most important factors in getting the silage cut at the proper stage. We have taken samples from seven silos and the analysis shows that the quality, protein, and total digestible nutrients are unusually high. It is felt that this program has just gotten started and may take one or two more years for the farmer to carry out their plans of building silos and getting the necessary equipment.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Cooperative Marketing of Livestock

Practically all of the livestock producers in the county are small operators and do not have volume to get buyers for feeder calves, pigs, or wool. Many sell through 2 organized feeder calf sales and 2 feeder pig sales. Practically 100 percent of the wool is sold through 2 sales. All of these sales are conducted outside of the county and in cooperation with other counties. While this set up is ideal to get the necessary volume it is much harder to keep the interest of the members and get new members compared with a county that could operate within its borders. This distance complicates management of the sales as well as keeping the local producers informed on the results. Some producers feel that the added trouble and expense in selling through organized groups is not worth the effort and they often sell at a disadvantage without really knowing the economics involved.

The objective is to increase participation and interest in organized cooperative marketing outlets available to county livestock producers to raise income from livestock on the farms.

The feeder pig sales started their third year in 1962 and to many of our producers they are an entirely new method of selling pigs. Two meetings of the county producers were held to explain the program and discuss the requirements for nominating pigs for the sale. Statistics were presented at these meetings to show that the pigs have

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been bringing more at the organized sales compared with pigs sold on the auction market and that the premium was greater for producers with quality pigs. As there were a number of buyers from out of the State, it was found that it would be necessary to have the pigs officially vaccinated for cholera and erysipelas before shipment could be made out of the State. To get this vaccination done, the county agents have helped the producers schedule the vaccination with the practicing Veterinarians in their respective counties beginning with the sale in May. Since a large number of the producers were interested in better production methods, the agents cooperated with the Vocational Department in the county and the Young Farmer's group in arranging a swine tour. The tour included visits to the Eastern Virginia swine Experiment Station, 2 large producers in that area, and the Gwaltney Packing Plant. Twenty producers made the tour. In December, a county meeting of swine growers was held at which the Extension Swine Specialist presented charts to show what the producer could expect from five systems of production and the income that could be expected from feeding 5000 bushels of corn through hogs. At this meeting a representative of the State Division of Markets presented statistics on 11 months of feeder pig sales in the state representing the sale of 31,803 pigs.

There were 10 feeder pig sales held at Richmond during the year to which our farmers consigned 1,057 pigs. There were not quite as many pigs sold as we expected because several of the producers decided that it would be more profitable to them to finish their pigs to market

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weight rather than to sell them as feeders. Also one of the larger producers sold his farm. Recently several new producers have bought sows and plan to produce feeder pigs, so it is anticipated that the number of feeder pigs will be greater next year. In the January sale three Buckingham producers reported that they got a total of \$450.00 more for their pigs through the feeder pig sale than they had been offered on the farm.

Though the organized feeder calf sales have been in operation a number of years there are new producers and consignors each year. They need to be informed about the sales, the regulations, and in many cases they need help in getting their calves ready for the sale. Due to the registered bull and quality requirements, it often takes from one to three years to get a producer eligible to consign. Annual meetings of the directors and membership are held to keep the membership informed and to make improvements in the marketing process. The directors held several additional planning meetings throughout the year at which time the agents helped develop the program. During the year Buckingham farmers sold 604 calves and 95 yearlings through the Lynchburg and Richmond Feeder Sales.

There are no wool buyers in our area. Our producers, along with those from adjoining counties, have formed a pool to sell their wool. For the past two years our directors have met with the directors from Blackstone and South Bossen areas and arranged to sell all of their wool on the same day thus being able to offer a larger volume to attract buyers. On the sale day all of the wool is offered for sale to the

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highest bidder but the wool from each pool is handled and weighed separately. Through the two pools to which our producers consigned, 4,183 pounds of wool was sold.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forestry Establishment

Over 75 percent of the land area in the county is in some type of woods. Much of it has been cut over and the stand is a very inferior grade of hardwood. Some of the eroded open land should be planted to trees as a conservation and economic practice and much of the inferior areas of hardwood should be converted to pine. Often our farmers are trying to plant these cut over hardwood areas to pine without proper site preparation.

The primary objective of this phase was to encourage proper site preparation when converting cutover hardwood areas to pine.

The organized forestry program is conducted by the County Extension Forestry Committee and the county Forestry Club which is sponsored by this committee. We are fortunate to have some of the best planting practices being carried out all over the county by three large pulpwood corporations. These corporations have bought land in the county on which they are carrying out all types of forest improvement practices at the present time. In addition to open field planting, these practices include site preparation by bulldozing, discing, burning, spraying by airplane, and spraying by tractor rigs as well as hand work including felling, cutting, and belting with the use of chemicals.

All of this work has been done under the supervision of trained graduate foresters. The areas are wonderful demonstrations for our farmers to observe. Since these corporations use local labor, we have a relatively large number of well trained tree planters living in the

county. These planters have been a big asset in getting planting done, especially for absentee owners. The Virginia Forest Service has also located planting and site preparation demonstrations in a number of areas of the county.

The objective of the Forestry Club is to recognize farmers who are doing an outstanding job in forestry. After the projects are judged, a meeting is held to award prizes and appropriate certificates to the winners. The overall winner is crowned Forestry King of Buckingham County for the year. We feel this recognition and resulting publicity has helped to develop more interest in better forestry.

This year certificates will be awarded to 12 adults and 10 4-H Club members. These certificates will be awarded and the Forestry King crowned at a meeting of the members of the Forestry Club, business men and representatives of the wood using industry in the county. We have been advised that the 3,100,000 trees planted in the county rank Buckingham first in the number of trees planted. We were also first with 1,100,000 trees planted by farmers which is an even more outstanding accomplishment and is the first year our farmers have planted over a million trees.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Farm Management - Farm Records

It has become increasingly important in the past few years for a farmer to have an accurate farm record. This farm record is a basic source of information necessary before much good can be accomplished in our Farm Management work. Much of the farm management work in this county is geared towards assisting the farmer to make the most efficient use of his present resources since available alternatives are limited due to such factors as climate, soil types, allotments, etc. The farmers record needs to be set up and kept accurately so the information can be used to facilitate better farm management as well as furnishing information from which to file an income tax return.

There are several objectives to be accomplished in considering farm records as a main phase in the Farm Management program. The farm operators, first of all, must understand the need for, and potential value of, an accurate farm record. The objective above is somewhat basic to accomplishing the further objective of teaching the farmers fundamental skills in the mechanics of record keeping. Once the interest is gained, and the skills are evident, our ultimate objective is to teach the farmer how to use the information resulting from said records in such a way that his management decision will result in the most profitable combination of enterprises for his particular farm operation.

Various methods have been used during the past year to show farm operators the real need for and value of keeping records for farm

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management purposes. Two radio programs were presented in January discussing farm records and one radio program in March was concerned with the various enterprise records available through county extension offices. Farm records were discussed at one of the Young Farmer's meetings with 18 farmers present and enterprise records were discussed and illustrated at one of their meetings on beef cattle production. The results of the tobacco enterprise records were explained at the winter tobacco growers meeting showing the variation in our county between the four teen farmers who kept that record in 1961. Every opportunity during both farm and office visits was utilized to discuss records.

Most of the teaching activity designed to help the farmers acquire the necessary skills in keeping records has been done through farm visits. Each of the 22 participants in the mail-in record program were visited on an average of six times during this past year to help with this. Such subjects as depreciation, salvage value, setting up and closing out inventory books, and actual determination of how to correctly enter specific items in the record were explained during these visits. This type of work requires considerable time and effort and must of necessity be done on an individual basis in most cases. Letters were sent out to farmers on the mail-in program periodically with suggestions for correcting the more common errors being made on these records.

The increase in record keeping was greatest in the area of enterprise accounts. In 1961 fifteen farmers turned in enterprise records. Of this number, all but one were concerned with tobacco. The participation for 1962 includes 19 tobacco records, 2 swine, 4 on beef projects, and

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about a dozen on crops such as corn. Only a few of these 1962 records have been completed now but we feel that the net increase in completions over 1961 will be significant. One farmer decided to follow recommendations closely on a 15.0 acre field of corn for grain this year. He planted a recommended variety, fertilized according to soil sample results, and used chemical weed control for the first time. We kept an enterprise record on the crop and measured the yield which was 104 bushels per acre. After all expenses, he netted \$525 more profit than in any other good year on this field. This is a typical example of how enterprise records can be used to complement the general extension program. Not only has this type of information been of real interest to the individual, but it has served a useful purpose in discussions at meetings, during radio talks, and on farm visits to encourage better farm management.

Twenty-two farmers completed the mail-in records for 1961. This was 10 more than the previous year. The sign-up for 1962 was limited to one addition due to a quota. During 1962, four farmers were dropped. In all cases this was due to the fact that they decided to farm on a part time basis and seek income from outside sources. The records helped them make this decision and since that time all families concerned have reaped financial benefits from the change.

An on-the-farm analysis was made for all 22 of the farmers mentioned above who completed the mail-in records for 1961. This analysis required from two hours to nearly all day to complete, depending primarily on the size of the operation. In seven problem cases Mr. Kenneth Loope, V.P.I. Farm Management Specialist, was called in and helped explain the

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information and work out possible alternatives. After explaining the analysis data to the farmers individually, the strong and weak points of the business were discussed. Budgets were used to suggest possible alternatives. An average of 4 00 6 alternatives were listed on the written report prepared for each participant and we feel that this discussion and report will be of real help to him in using his record to bring about a more profitable operation. Five Buckingham County general livestock farmers have completed three years on the mail-in record program. Below are just eight key factors that can serve to illustrate the type of progress being made with the help of good records. These figures are the group averages and since they are for three years should be reasonably reliable.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Change</u>
1. Number animal units	41.6	58.2	Up 16.6
2. Investment per animal unit	\$958	\$744	down \$214
3. % total investment in beef cattle and other livestock	15.6%	24.6%	up 9%
4. Acres crops per animal unit	2.08 A.	1.8 A.	down .28 A.
5. Acres pasture per animal unit pastured	2.92 A.	2.02 A.	down .9 A.
6. Net return per hour labor	.30¢	.64¢	up .34¢
7. % return on investment	0.66%	5.3%	up 4.6%
8. Net farm income	\$1,887	\$3,163	up \$1,276

These figures above show that definite progress is being made.

I know the farmers concerned well enough to say that being on the mail-in record program has been one of the primary factors which caused these men to increase their net farm income over \$100 per month in three years.

Other tangible results of the emphasis placed on farm records include the fact that the farmers are keeping more accurate records.

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Also, the analysis data for the groups such as Grade A Dairy has been utilized as a guide for making a farm business analysis on farms that do not participate in the mail-in record program. Interest has increased and we now have several farmers waiting to get on the mail-in program for 1963.

II. PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES OF EXTENSION WORK

Agronomy

Economical corn production was a subject of general interest this year. Two of our farmers conducted trial plantings on land that had been chemically treated for weed control and not plowed. Several had plantings with limited cultivation, "wheel track" plantings, and other combinations. All of these trials reported satisfactory results, but we had an unusually good corn year and as these are only one years results no definite conclusions can be drawn. There were more acres treated with chemical for weed control than ever before (we estimate over 1200 acres) and with excellent results in most all cases. For the first year the weed control chemical was applied in liquid nitrogen top dressing with good results. Single cross corn hybrids were planted for the first time in volume and the results were uniformly satisfactory. In fact the single crosses planted have caused more comments on varieties than anything in recent years.

Compared with 1960 and 1961 the farmers were disappointed with the control they got for alfalfa weevil. To check results and the best dates for applying heptachlor, two demonstrations were set up this fall in cooperation with the V.P.I. Extension Entomology Department. These demonstrations are also set up as fertilizer top dressing examples in cooperating with the V.P.I. Extension Agronomy Department.

The Extension Agronomy Committee recommended at their January planning meeting that the agents place more emphasis on figuring

production costs for crops and pasture. Three radio programs were used to explain such subjects as crop budgeting, the economics of using higher analysis fertilizer, and the way to figure T.D.N. cost. Crop budgets were worked out on ten farms (mainly on corn) and pasture costs were figured for 12 individuals with the use of budgets. Typical budgets on the annual cost of various types of pasture in the county were developed and used frequently during both farm and office visits. The Vocational Agricultural Instructor was assisted in presenting two programs to the Young Farmer's Club on the subjects of pasture production and soils.

Animal Husbandry

Economic information was presented to the member of the Extension Livestock committee during their planning meeting in January. This information included example budgets on various classes of livestock, figures on least cost and/or least time rations, pasture costs with reference to livestock and budgets to show opportunities to increase farm income through more feeder pig production in the county. It was the feeling of the committee as well as the extension agents that this kind of information is sorely needed by farmers and should be extended at all possible opportunities. Detailed budgeting work to figure annual costs of keeping a cow, feeding steers, etc. was done with ten beef cattle producers in the county. Information of this type on beef cattle was also presented during three radio programs and during two meetings of the Young Farmer's Club. With the above mentioned opportunities for feeder pig production in mind,

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considerable time was devoted to figuring costs and returns for swine farmers. Detailed budgeting was accomplished with 19 farmers individually to estimate their possibilities in swine production. Typical budgets for various beef and swine enterprises that are adjusted to conditions in the county were developed and used as a teaching tool during both farm and office visits throughout the year. Budgeting on feed rations were figured on several beef operations in conjunction with forage test results.

Dairy

Two complete budgets were worked out for prospective manufactured milk producers. One day was spent working with two representatives from the company that buys manufactured milk in the county. During the discussion, the agent explained to these men the need for accurate record keeping, the value of a good farm record for farm management purposes, and how the V.F.I. mail-in record program can help dairymen. Comparison information was prepared in chart form to show how net profit varies with good and poor management on similar size manufactured milk farms who kept mail-in records in 1961.

The analysis data publications for the 1961 Grade A dairies on the mail-in record program was shown and explained to all six Grade A dairymen in the county. Only one is on the mail-in program at present. This analysis data publication was used as a guide for making an analysis on two farms not on the program. This work required three days and one of these two dairymen has sold out since that time. He stated that the analysis was the deciding factor in helping him make the decision to quit. The agent spent two days working with one of the Grade A dairymen who wanted to see if it would be advisable to buy base and change

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the marketing outlet for his milk. The necessary budgets were worked out with the farmer with the assistance of A. J. Ortego, V.P.I. Dairy Marketing Specialist, and Kenneth Loope, V.P.I., Farm Management Specialist. The information we compiled helped him to justify borrowing the necessary capital and the change was made with very satisfactory results so far.

Farm Machinery

The fact that farmers are definitely trying to modernize their buildings and equipment is best illustrated by the requests we have received for help from the Agricultural Engineering Department. Requests for visits to individual farms by Extension Engineers and the agents to develop complete layout of buildings and installing labor saving equipment increased by 50 percent. We received request for plans for modern poultry buildings, swine farrowing houses, swine feeding floors, beef cattle feeding equipment and buildings, storage buildings and sheds, and numerous other plans. There were also requests for information on types of tractor and machinery to buy.

Four farmers were assisted in figuring whether they could justify purchasing new tractors by the use of budgeting. A program on purchasing farm machinery was presented at the December Young Farmer's meeting with fifteen members present. This program included information, budgets, etc. to show them how to figure machinery costs, how to figure depreciation, salvage value etc. for tax purposes, and various other consideration or alternatives to consider when purchasing farm equipment.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Management

Homemakers were unable to evaluate information given to them at the bank in order to make decisions that would be the most profitable to them, nor were they using available services.

The objective was to arouse interest and impart knowledge that would enable the homemaker to use banking services to the maximum.

Miss Amelia Fuller presented a leadertraining meeting on Banking to the home agents and eleven leaders representing seven Home Demonstration Clubs. Extension bulletins "What is the Law on Checks" and "Bank Services - How to use Them" were given to leaders as teaching aids and for distribution to members. The local bank was visited by leaders, and they were furnished with banking information and literature. The leaders presented the information in every club to one hundred-four members. Radio programs were presented on banking services by the home agents.

Additional management assistance was provided through the organized groups when ten leaders representing eight clubs were trained by Mrs. O'Brien in Etiquette. Visuals provided by the specialist were used when seven leaders followed through by presenting the program to eighty-five members. Agents gave six demonstrations to sixty-six more members. Eighteen members from ten clubs were trained in the subject "Wills and Deeds". Ten of these gave demonstrations.

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It would be impossible to enumerate or evaluate the assistance given to individual families with management problems. Remodeling old homes, building additions, installing baths, remodeling kitchens, including buying equipment and selecting floor coverings, and keeping family records, were outstanding. Mr. Wheary, Housing Specialist from V.P.I., spent two days in the county assisting with these areas of work.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Furnishings

Homemakers expressed a need to increase their knowledge and skills in more effective window treatment and home lighting.

The objective was to improve drapery making skills and enable homemakers to make wise selections of home furnishings.

The home furnishings specialist conducted a leader training meeting on lamp selection with five leaders representing three clubs attending. Demonstrations on lamp selection were given by the home agents and trained leaders in thirteen clubs with eighty-nine attendance. Interested persons were given the opportunity to purchase certified lamps through the county group. As a follow up of this project fifty-six lamps were ordered. Requests for better lighting continue to come in.

Two leader training meetings were held with eighteen leaders attending drapery fabric selection and thirteen attending window treatment and hardware. These topics were presented in thirteen clubs with one hundred thirty-nine members present. An all day workshop in drapery making was conducted by the home agents. Thirteen homemakers attended, and they report giving help to their neighbors.

Radio programs were presented on window treatment in order to reach homemakers in unorganized groups.

Assistance in other phases of home furnishings was provided upon request by homemakers. Planning for better use of time in order to save money led a group of homemakers to request assistance in chair reseatng.

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A special meeting was conducted by the agent with six homemakers who all expressed satisfaction in learning to reseat chairs - some cane and some cord.

II. PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES OF EXTENSION WORK

Home Economics - Clothing

Adult clothing education was taught primarily through an adult sewing class having eighteen members. The clothing specialist spent one day teaching pattern alterations and fitting and the agents conducted six morning meetings in which fabric and pattern selection and garment construction was taught. Use of accessories was learned at the dress revue when members modeled.

4-H clothing project instruction was handled by four adult leaders having twenty meetings in their communities for nineteen girls with a total attendance of seventy-four. The agents conducted twelve meetings with sixteen girls enrolled. The other fifty-four girls enrolled in clothing projects received instructions from the agent for carrying out the project.

Home Economics - Nutrition

Phases of nutrition including meal preparation, food preservation, and weight control were the most popular and most requested topics this year. A portion of the work was unanticipated. The Arvon Improvement Club requested a program on preparation of snacks, appetizers, etc. which was presented to their membership with recipe sheets compiled by the agent being used. Another organization, the Young Homemakers, sponsored by the Vocational Home Economics teacher, requested a program on foreign foods which was presented by the agent to their membership.

Home demonstration club members had programs on sandwiches which was presented by the agents. In order to receive training for the food demonstrations on "Family Meals for Chubbies" and "Desserts From the Home Freezer", ten leaders from six clubs were trained by Mrs. Mary Thompson.

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These leaders gave demonstrations in their club and some visited other clubs.

Bulletins were distributed at both meetings. Radio programs were given every month on some nutrition topic. The radio listening audience covers several counties as is evidenced by requests received for copies of broadcasts made.

Copies of the "Foodway To Follow" were distributed to every Home Demonstration member and to some elementary school teachers who requested them for distribution.

The County Nutrition Committee had a representative attending the annual Nutrition Forum in Richmond.

4-H Nutrition training was given the one hundred twenty-seven girls enrolled in these projects through project meetings conducted by adult leaders and the agent. Three adult leaders trained ten girls in twenty meetings in the new nutrition project. One adult leader worked with ten girls enrolled in Breads. This class was highlighted by every member presenting a demonstration. The Assistant Agent completed project training with a group of twelve girls from the Arvon Community where interest lags in the program.

Individual homemakers requested bulletins which were given on topics of food preservation and preparation.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

4-H

PHASE: Lack of Interest Among Senior 4-H'ers

There is a lack of interest in the 4-H program by the Senior 4-H'ers. We have consistently had a slight decrease in the total enrollment of Senior 4-H members, along with less interest and enthusiasm. Also, there is lagging interest after enrolling in 4-H club work.

All the senior clubs met during school hours at a designated time and in competition with the other clubs at the school.

The objective was to promote or create interest and enthusiasm among senior club members.

- a. For adult leaders and agents to better understand:
 1. 4-H'er point of view.
 2. Needs of Senior members.
 3. New projects available.

We have used the methods of home visits, group discussion, and encouraged the members to take part in the program planning. This has been done from both the leaders and members viewpoint.

- b. Agents provide additional: Teaching activities, recreational and money making opportunities, competitive events and project instruction. This has been done by leaders, materials from many sources, and county staff.

- c. Organization of a Senior Community Club: The method used to get the community club organized was to have a meeting (after the members wanted it and the adult leader was found) of the senior members to discuss the pros and cons of a community club against the present system.

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The evaluation, though the program is not completed, is that there has been some increased interest by the members in club work, and some interests in the new projects that are available.

We have had two community clubs organized this year. They are completely senior and the members have the interest and enthusiasm to make them a permanent part of club work and also of their community.

In other phases of 4-H work we have had fair success with promoting the following items:

We have turned more of the work over to the officers and adult leaders by encouraging the vice-presidents or program committees to more completely plan and organize their own programs.

We are encouraging more individual demonstrations and work in both our junior and senior clubs.

Our participation in county level contests has been very commendable and we have hopes of increasing this participation.

II. PROGRESS MADE IN OTHER PHASES OF EXTENSION WORK

Youth - Demonstrations

Teaching through demonstrations was valuable in helping attain goals in many projects and activities.

The county-wide entomology project employed demonstrations by the specialist, Mr. Amos, the Home and County Agents, and the members. Mr. Amos visited each club giving demonstrations on pinning, labeling, and arranging insects. Agents gave demonstrations to each club on making killing jars, relaxing jars, and pinning blocks. Members in each club presented demonstrations on making display boxes, labeling, and arranging collections.

A county demonstration contest was held with ten girls participating - five senior age and five junior age.

The district demonstration contest held at Longwood College had four girls competing with two receiving blue awards.

The State demonstration contest held during Short Course had two county girls participating, one winning a blue and one a white award.

Contests

It was felt that through contests more incentive was provided the senior age boys and girls in particular, though all ages profited by them.

The annual public speaking contest, with prizes provided through courtesy of the county Ruritan and Farm Bureau organizations, was held with thirty-four junior age members taking part in elimination contests in each school and seventeen being selected for the finals. Seven senior age members combined with the seventeen juniors to provide an educational evening for the hundred fifteen persons attending the final contest.

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District public speaking contest was entered by the winning senior age girl and boy who each received red ribbons there.

The dress revue contest grows in popularity and keen competition yearly. The county contest found twenty-three girls entered with junior and senior members divided. The winning senior member participated in both district and state contests, winning a blue award in each.

The Five County Fair dress revue was participated in by twenty girls with every girl placing.

Six girls entered the Lynchburg Farm Show dress revue where three won blue awards. Senior age boys found a new interest in livestock judging. Six boys participated in judging events in the Courtland Hog Show, Junior Hereford Field Day, Junior Angus Field Day, and 4-H district contest at Rockhill Farm.

Camps

Holiday Lake 4-H Camp had both recreation staff members from Buckingham county. Lou Swartz, as leader, is an active county 4-H'er.

Forty girls and sixteen boys attended the junior camp with Prince Edward and Campbell counties. Three girls and one boy served as junior leaders while one adult woman served as leader and another, Katherine Roach, as class instructor.

The State Short Course was attended by six girls and two boys with five of the girls and one of the boys taking part in State contest.

The District All Star Week-end banquet was attended by six county All Stars. Two stayed for the weekend. One of these was elected District Scribe.

Special Events

Rural Life Sunday was observed by 4-H'ers presenting six special programs throughout county churches.

National 4-H Club Week was observed by every club having posters displayed. Bake sales netted money for the county treasury. Dillwyn clubs provided a program for the F.T.A. meeting and made and served refreshments to the group. Arvonias members presented a program to the Mothers' Club at the school.

The County Achievement Day is combined with the County Junior Farm Show into a one day affair with an evening program. Three hundred-fifty persons attended the evening program when prizes were awarded for the show. Cooperation with the Vocational Home Economics and Agriculture departments of the High School made this day successful. Four-fifths of all prizes were won by 4-H'ers with the remaining going to F.F.A. and F.H.A. The County Farm Bureau and Ruritan organizations and the Board of Supervisors supported this through their attendance and providing prize money.

County Council members met twice during the year for project and program planning and officer training. Their educational booth at the Five County Fair took third place. The food booth, manned by 4-H'ers and adults, netted \$87.00 for the 4-H fund.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREA

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development

This program received major emphasis because it is a new approach to the same problems with which we have always worked.

The objective set forth was to organize and maintain an effective working RAD committee and sub-committees; to complete the county analysis, identify the problem areas, and work towards solving problems.

To explain the program and work towards establishing an RAD committee it was first necessary for the county staff to have unified understanding. This was gained through office staff conferences. One meeting was held with the technical panel to talk about the objectives. Following this, two meetings of all county professional workers were held. Plans were completed to present RAD to the leaders of the county. This general meeting was held in March with good county representation. From this beginning with the county leaders a steering committee of seven was chosen. The steering committee enlarged their number to twelve.

At the June meeting a county chairman and secretary were elected, the by-laws committee reported, and with minor changes the report was adopted. The chairman appointed five committees including recreation, education, agriculture, resource, and watershed. At the meeting in September, a request was made for an Industrial and Resource survey to be made in Buckingham, Cumberland, and Fluvanna counties. The agricultural committee chairman announced names of committee members who had agreed to serve. Resource committee chairman reported work being done on a geological survey.

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Since this meeting we have been notified that Buckingham has been included in the Industrial and Resource survey with Cumberland and Fluvanna counties. Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) will be available to pay for same.

The opening in November of a garment factory, presently employing 35 workers but with enlargement plans, is the outgrowth of the work of members of the County Planning Commission and RAD committee.

III. SUCCESS STORY

Farm Management School

The first Buckingham County Farm Management School was held this fall. This was a new and somewhat experimental approach to teaching Farm Management. When plans were being formulated for the school it was recognized that one of the key factors for success would be the type of individual invited to participate. With this in mind, the agent contacted 22 farmers who might be interested in attending the school about one month before the planned dates. Those farmers contacted were the progressive type, young in most cases, good record keepers, and persons with an above average educational level for the area. They were also making their living farming. Arrangements were made for the group to meet in one of the local churches which had sufficient room and work tables available. Meals were handled on a group basis at one of the local restaurants and the farmers paid a \$5.00 fee in advance to cover costs incurred during the three all-day sessions.

Eighteen farmers attended all three days of the school. Six of these were Grade A Dairymen and the balance were engaged in General Livestock type farming. All but three of these farmers are on the mail-in record program.

The program for the school included both lectures and practical work. The general outline for the school consisted of pointing out problem areas in farming such as farm machinery, labor, crop, and livestock costs, and teaching methods to use in figuring out these costs. Then the farmers were given practical problems to work with the assistance of the agents present. The various sessions were de-

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signed to teach the farmer how to figure what he is now doing and then use this information to decide future plans. The farmers took an active interest all the way through and participated actively in the workshop sessions. Some of the more tangible results were the following complete budgets being worked out by the farmers:

Crops (such as corn, small grain, etc.)	43
Pasture (including seeded, native)	34
Farm machinery (including tractors & equipment)	54
Labor costs	18
Beef Cattle (including breeding, annual cow costs etc.)	33
Dairy (Cow and breeding costs, etc.)	12

The farmers also worked problems on fertilizer, figuring T.D.N. costs on crops, and several other miscellaneous items. Other tangible results indicating the interest of the farmers was the fact that nearly all of them completed their assigned "home work" problems and upon checking, these were found to be done correctly.

Probably one of the most valuable aspects of the school is the fact that the "students" will automatically be thinking farm management more in the future. It has been estimated that at least three months time would have been spent teaching the same material to these farmers on an individual basis. Since this job was accomplished in twelve days (an average of four agents for three days each) we would have to consider it time well spent.

The farmers who participated filled out an evaluation sheet at the close of the school. All farmers commented very favorably on the quality of instruction and all wanted to attend future schools. As to the usefulness of the subject matter, the following comments were typical: "very timely", "very helpful", "time well spent", "badly

needed", "practical", and "best of my experience".

From all angles the "experiment" was successful and we do feel that this school made a significant contribution to the continued progress of the farm management work and the overall Extension program in our county.

Youth Program

Some of the Senior 4-H'ers that were unable to continue in 4-H due to having other club meetings in the school at the same time as the 4-H meeting asked about the possibility of organizing community 4-H Clubs.

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Agents scheduled a meeting of 4-H members, parents, and leaders to discuss the community clubs. A volunteer leader was available for one community club at that time. At the meeting several leaders of another community decided that they could also have a club in their community.

The first senior community club was organized at Buckingham Courthouse with Mrs. Irene Ellis as adult leader and 15 club members.

Then with the interest from the first meeting, Mrs. C. T. Roach and Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Patteson, Jr., contacted the senior members in their community and had an organizational meeting, elected officers, and had a candle light installation of the officers. They have thirteen members in their club.

The organizational work was done by these leaders after attending the discussion about community clubs and with only suggestions from the extension staff. This seems significant because leadership of this

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quality is not often available in the county. The leaders and members are making their own decisions as to membership which agents could not do as readily. Members have been enrolled by these leaders who have not been in 4-H for several years and perhaps would not have ever re-enrolled without the formation of the community club.