

1954
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT
OF
EXTENSION ACTIVITIES
FOR
CAMPBELL COUNTY
VIRGINIA

DECEMBER 1, 1953, to NOVEMBER 30, 1954

C. A. Elliott
Local Farm Agent

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PREFACE

This report is an attempt to relate in narrative form some of the most outstanding activities of the agricultural extension program in Campbell County, Virginia. It will show what the Agricultural Advisory Board, neighborhood leaders, demonstrators, 4-H leaders, and the farm agent attempted and some of the techniques employed in getting the job done. It covers the period of work from December 1, 1953, to November 30, 1954. During this period the work has been directed by the agent, Charlie A. Elliott. The report will be made in three phases: the planned work, the methods employed in doing the job, and the results obtained.

The over-all program was carried to the people through result and method demonstrations, tours, field meetings, and farm and home visits, all showing improved methods in agriculture and home economics. The three major, long-time objectives of the agricultural extension program in this county as set up by the Agricultural Advisory Board are: (1) to increase the farm income so as to improve the standard of living, (2) to encourage the farmers to improve their farmland through soil conservation practices, and (3) to improve the health of the people through providing health meetings and encouraging a variety of foods for the diet.

Work with the 4-H Club members and older youth will be included in this report. It does not differ in objectives, but rather in approach.

We are deeply indebted to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, the Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, and various other agencies and county officials for the cooperation and assistance given by the state agent, district agents, and other farm and home agents in helping to formulate and direct the agricultural extension program in this county.

C. A. Elliott
Local Farm Agent

Rustburg, Virginia
November 30, 1954

County Situation

Campbell County is located in the south-central part of the state. It is bounded in the north by the James River, separating it from Amherst County; on the northeast by Appomattox County; on the southeast by Charlotte County; on the south by the Staunton River, which also marks the boundary line of Pittsylvania and Halifax Counties; and on the west and northwest by Bedford County. It has an area of 534 square miles.

Campbell County has a land area of approximately 339,200 acres with about 75 per cent in farms. There are 28,887 persons residing in the county and its townships. There are 2,278 farms in the county, of which 469 are operated by colored farmers. About 40 per cent of the farmland in the county is in an improved condition which makes it profitably productive.

The climatic conditions of the county are very conducive to agriculture. The county has an average rainfall of 44-46 inches that is usually quite evenly distributed throughout the year. It has an average of about 201 days of growing season annually. There is a wide variation of soil types, ranging from heavy clays to very light, sandy loams in texture. The most commonly found soils are Cecil, Tatum, Appling, and Durham.

Three-fourths of the farms range in size from 3 acres to 200 acres with the average about 111 acres. The average size of farms in this county is steadily increasing. The variation in size makes for diversification in farming in any given area of the county. The wide range of soil types and the irregular topography make all types of crop and livestock production possible. Tobacco is still one of the main cash crops, even though the county as a whole would be considered as a general farming county. The southeastern part of the county produces bright tobacco, while the northwestern part produces dark-fired tobacco. The four tobacco markets located in the county offer these farmers and farmers in the adjoining counties opportunity to sell this crop without having to travel too far.

Lynchburg and the several small towns in the county offer market for the principal foods produced in the county. Approximately three-fourths of the food consumed by the people of the county and Lynchburg is shipped into the city. Two main highways, U. S. No. 460 running east and west, and U. S. No. 501 running north and south, provide good transportation routes for produce to come into the county and go out. There are three principal railroad lines, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and

Ohio, and the Southern.

There are several manufacturing plants located in Lynchburg and around in the county. These tend to increase the purchasing power of the non-farming rural population. Livestock farming is becoming more prevalent because of the increased emphasis on the pasture program and increased demand of local dairies for milk. Two local dairies have routes throughout the county, pick up milk, and carry it to their stations. The irregular topography of the land, the increased emphasis on shifting from row crops to pasture and hay crops, and the state pasture program have done much to change the over-all cropping system of farmers in this county.

County Extension Organization

The county Agricultural Advisory Board is the organization responsible for carrying on the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics for Negroes in Campbell County. This board is composed of representatives from each community in the county. The plan of work is formulated by this group, and the members assist the agent in the over-all program. The members are of different ages, giving the board a clearer idea of the needs and interests of all of the people of the county.

The county Advisory Board held two meetings this year. At the first meeting the board reviewed the progress on the program in order to determine the distance the county had moved towards its long-time objectives. A year's program of work was formulated, and new goals were set. At a second meeting progress reports were made by the various committees. There are within the county Advisory Board several committees; including executive, livestock, exhibit, agronomy, and 4-H. These committees work diligently on their special interest problems and plan work that will improve their activities in the county. This board is responsible also for the demonstration community work.

The 4-H Leaders' Association, composed of 42 local leaders, assists with the planning and executing of the 4-H Club program in the county. This group holds monthly meetings for the purpose of keeping informed on new techniques for assisting 4-H members in carrying out their work more effectively. The county 4-H Club Council, composed of 45 4-H Club officers, works very closely with the agents and leaders to help formulate and execute the 4-H program. The neighborhood leaders, organized as part of a war-time program, still function in assisting the extension workers in carrying on the extension program. They are credited with reaching many persons who

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would not otherwise be contacted. This group usually makes face to face contacts and reaches people who are not a part of any formal organization.

1954 Project Activities

Pasture

The number of livestock on farms in Campbell County is steadily increasing. There is a growing need for more and better livestock feed. It has been found that pasture is the cheapest source of livestock feed. With these facts in mind the pasture committee thinks a good pasture program is the answer to the problem, since about three-fourths of the feed needed for dairy and beef cattle can be furnished from pasture. The pasture committee is composed of four subcommittees: publicity, tours and field meetings, recommendations, and prizes and awards.

The pasture committee set up three major objectives: (1) to encourage the establishment of ladino clover-orchard grass pastures, (2) to create a greater interest in and a better appreciation of good pastures, and (3) to increase the interest and participation in the supplemental pasture program. Five pasture meetings were held during January and February in which recommendations for seeding pastures were given. Two hundred and fifty leaflets on "Here's How to Seed that Pasture" were given to those in attendance at these meetings and through requests for information on pastures. Three circular letters were sent out on methods of renovating and improving the pastures.

The pasture fertilization and management demonstration, conducted by Robert Elliott in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, has done much to teach farmers the value of good fertilization and proper management. The demonstration was fertilized with 500 pounds of 0-14-14 per acre in February and June. Because of the very dry year, this pasture did not yield too much grazing. Approximately 250 cow-day-grazing was furnished by this pasture between March and August, at which time the pasture became too dry to graze. This demonstration, even though dry weather prevailed, showed clearly the value of annual fertilization.

Two supplemental pasture demonstrations have done much to educate the farmers of Campbell County to the fact that they can have grass even in hot, dry weather. Sam Hunter planted twelve acres of sweet sudan grass in early June. He seeded twenty-five pounds of sudan grass seed per acre and fertilized with 600 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per acre. The pasture got off to a good start, and in forty days he began grazing it. He was able to graze eighteen cows on this twelve-acre pasture

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by good management, rotating them to his permanent pasture during the hot, dry spell.

Typical of the winter pasture demonstrations was the one conducted by J. H. Dillard, Route 2, Gladys, Virginia. Mr. Dillard seeded eight acres of winter pasture, consisting of a mixture of one bushel of oats, one bushel of rye, and one bushel of barley. He fertilized this pasture with 600 pounds of 5-10-10 per acre. As a result of field meetings, radio broadcasts, news articles, demonstrations, circular letters, and bulletins, more than 350 farmers have seen good pastures or been contacted on methods of improving their pastures.

The pasture committee with its pasture program has done much to educate farmers of this county on the need for good grass mixtures consisting of a legume and tall grass. Farmers are beginning to realize the importance of continuous fertilization as a method of getting the highest yield. Also farmers are beginning to appreciate pasture as another cash crop and as a source of income.

Corn

Corn is found on more farms in this county than any other crop. Its value is steadily growing as a result of increased yield per acre. The major problems in the corn program are low yields and poor quality grain and the need for improved cultural practices. The major objectives in the corn program this year were (1) to encourage at least twenty-five farmers to join the 100-bushel corn club, (2) to encourage farmers to follow recommended cultural practices, and (3) to encourage farmers to harvest and store their grain properly.

A county-wide meeting was held in March to discuss methods of increasing corn yields per acre. Members of the 100-bushel corn club, prospective members, and key farmers were notified of the meeting. Two hundred circulars were distributed to farmers on "How You Can Raise 100 Bushels of Corn to the Acre". Two field meetings were held at corn demonstrations to point out the value of good cultural practices in increasing corn yields. Fifteen farmers visited the corn demonstrations at the Chatham Experiment Station. More than fifty visits were made to farms to discuss with farmers the need for increasing corn yields and to suggest methods of doing the job. Twenty-five soil samples were taken, and recommendations were given the farmer on the fertilizer needs of each corn field.

As a result of the work with farmers in this county on increasing corn yields, we can see gradually the yields increase through the application of better cultural practices and recommended varieties. More farmers are using better analyses of

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fertilizer and using split applications on their crop. Fifteen new farmers signed up to join the 100-bushel corn club. Although none of the members attained 100 bushels per acre, all made a better yield by attempting to make 100 bushels than they would have, had they not aimed high.

Tobacco

Tobacco is the main cash crop of this county. About one-fourth of the farmers depend on it for sole source of income. Tobacco acreage allotments have caused many of these farmers to get this income from less than two acres of ground. Realizing that their acreages cannot be increased, we have worked on an educational program that would assist the farmer in increasing his acreage yields.

The following objectives were set up at the beginning of the year: (1) to encourage farmers to improve and maintain better soil fertility, (2) to encourage better insect and disease control, (3) to encourage the production of higher quality tobacco, and (4) to encourage better care in curing, grading, sorting, and marketing of tobacco. Two county meetings were held in January to discuss production problems of the tobacco farmer. Slides that showed methods of fertilization and cultivation were used to present the topics. Figures of yields were given to support the recommended varieties. The varieties that were resistant to diseases were shown on slides being grown in infested fields with non-resistant that did not stand up under the test.

Approximately thirty farmers were assisted in taking soil samples of their tobacco fields and were given specific fertilization recommendations by the agent. Marvin Gibson of Route 1, Concord, conducted a fire-cured tobacco production demonstration. A two-acre demonstration was fertilized according to the recommendations of the extension service with the addition of sul-po-mag to the area. Mr. Gibson followed the best cultural practices on this area, but the remainder of the field was managed in his usual manner. The demonstration was not too effective because of the dry weather, but it was quite evident that the fertilization practice was helpful.

Three demonstrations showing how to install the Oxford type ventilator on tobacco barns were given. Two of these ventilators were installed on old barns, while the third was installed on a new barn. Twenty-three farmers visited the Chatham Experiment Station to see new tobacco varieties, improved cultural practices, and methods of controlling insects and diseases of tobacco. More than 175 contacts have been made with farmers to teach them new methods of growing and handling tobacco. Thirty-five farmers and 4-H Club members attended two sorting and grading demonstrations conducted by Roy R. Gordon, specialist from the Tobacco Division of the USDA. Farmers were given

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firsthand information on how to sort and grade their tobacco. As a result of the demonstrations, circulars, news articles, tours, and field meetings at tobacco projects, farmers of this county are beginning to show considerable improvement in their production of this crop. The acreage yield is steadily increasing, and farmers are doing a better job of plant bed management, growing, handling, and marketing of tobacco. A report of the results of the 4-H work in tobacco will appear under the 4-H work.

Livestock

Campbell County is ideally suited for general farming with a good balance between crops and livestock. The auction markets at Lynchburg and Bedford make it easy for farmers to dispose of their animals. Two local dairies have routes through the county that pick up milk from almost any farm where it is produced. The irregular topography of the land, the climatic conditions, and fertile soil make this area a good place to grow livestock. Lynchburg, with a population of 47727, consumes most of the livestock and livestock products produced in the county.

The major objectives in the livestock program are (1) to encourage farmers to balance their farming programs with livestock and crops, (2) to encourage more farmers to make use of the artificial breeding association, (3) to encourage farmers to improve their hay crops and pastures so as to provide feed for the animals, and (4) to encourage proper housing and handling of milk. Two beef and two dairy herds are used for demonstration purposes to show proper management. Farmers are encouraged to attend regular auction sales so as to be familiar with the types of beef animals the markets want. Farm records are presented at meetings to show how farmers with balanced farms of livestock and crops are able to show a greater net income than are farms where both are not present.

Through news articles, bulletins, circular letters, and personal contact, the idea of using the artificial breeding program has been stressed. Field meetings have been held on farms with good hay crops and pastures to show how these two crops are the cheapest source of feeding livestock. We can see an improvement in both the quantity and quality of livestock on many of the farms in the county. There had been widespread acceptance of the artificial breeding program. The sound hay and pasture programs developed on the farms of this county have done much towards increasing the number of head of livestock on individual farms.

Farmers are beginning to improve the housing facilities for their dairy cattle. They are practicing better and more sanitary methods of handling the milk. More farmers are receiving

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a small income from the sale of whole milk than at any time in the history of the county.

Live-at-Home Community Improvement Work

The live-at-home community improvement work is a special piece of work sponsored by the County and State Advisory Boards. The objective of this community work is to teach other communities how an organized community can get things done efficiently and more easily than could otherwise be expected. The work in the demonstration community is taught through result and method demonstrations, movies, slides, publications, and tours. Contests and recognitions for outstanding work serve as incentives for the members of the community.

The Hill's Creek community, now in its eighth year of improvement work, has made unusually good strides towards reaching its objectives. The people of this community set out to improve the community by accomplishing three major objectives: (1) to encourage each individual to improve and beautify his home and surroundings, (2) to beautify the two churches and the school grounds, (3) to increase the income of the people now living in the community through encouraging the farmers to improve their land and crops, to improve health and sanitation in the community, and to improve the recreational facilities for the youth of the community.

The improvement work has been carried on through the combined efforts of the church, school, 4-H Club, young married couples' club, and the community club serving as the coordinating group. Each church in the community has made improvements, both in the physical as well as the program offerings. One of the churches added two rooms to take care of the growing Sunday School group. More than \$2,500 worth of improvements have been made on this building during the year. A community recreation building was constructed this year at a cost of approximately \$3,000.

The following improvements have been made in the homes: five homes have been painted, two have been remodeled and with asbestos siding added, and two complete and three partially completed water systems have been installed. Three television sets, two electric ranges, and two vacuum cleaners have been purchased to add to the convenience and comfort of the homes. Two families have improved their kitchens by rearranging their furnishings, adding cabinets, painting, and putting in new lighting systems.

On the farms the following improvements can be noted: four farmers have entered the Soil Conservation Service program and made improvements to their cropland and pastures. Strip-cropping is being widely used by the farmers of this community.

A demonstration showing how to install an Oxford ventilator on a tobacco barn at George Peerman's has caused widespread adoption of this practice. This live-at-home community improvement work has done much to develop leadership in the community. A health committee has been working since the program began to improve the sanitary conditions of the community. A recreational committee has provided recreation for the youth and adults of the community. Family night programs have been staged by the 4-H Club and young married couples' club.

The work of the people in this community can be summed up by quoting one of the housewives, "We have not tried to keep up with the Jones', but we certainly have been interested in improving our place so that it will help make our community a beautiful place in which to live".

Farm and Home Unit Demonstration

The farm and home unit demonstration is a part of the live-at-home improvement work where intense effort is made to develop a farm and home program with one family. George P. Lovelace conducts the farm and home unit demonstration on his 16 1/2-acre farm. His daughters assist him with the home side. Mr. Lovelace has made good improvements with his soil conservation program. He has stripped his cultivated land and terraced his tobacco land. He has improved his pastures and hay crops.

The home has had exterior improvements, as well as interior improvements. New labor-saving equipment has been added, such as refrigerator, electric iron, and washing machine. Each year the farmers of the demonstration community visit this farm to see better ways of carrying on their farming activities.

4-H Club Work

The 4-H Club program is directed by the 4-H Committee from the County Advisory Board, 4-H Leaders' Association, and the 4-H Council. There are ten active 4-H Clubs in the county with an enrollment of 247 members. The program planning is done by the Leaders' Association group and the 4-H Council with the assistance of the agents and specialists.

The main objective of the 4-H Club program is to strengthen this youth organization. This main objective is carried out by several minor objectives: (1) to encourage leaders to attend Leaders' Association and leader training meetings, (2) to encourage members to put on programs aimed at educating the parents and the public on 4-H Club work, (3) to encourage better project completions by members, and (4) to provide incentives for good leadership. The 4-H Council held two meetings this year. One

of the meetings was devoted to training 4-H officers, while the second was aimed to stimulate and encourage the officers to challenge the members to work for better projects.

The Leaders' Association meets monthly except for the three summer months. The main objective of the association is to promote the 4-H program by having an informed, well trained, and active leader system. At their regular meetings the leaders lead discussions, give demonstrations, and plan county activities for the clubs. The association sponsors activities that give the public an opportunity to know more about the 4-H program. The members serve as chairmen of committees and secure sponsors for various activities. Throughout the remainder of the report, reference will be made to certain other activities that the Leaders' Association sponsored or assisted in sponsoring.

Project Work

Two hundred and forty-seven members enrolled in a total of 256 projects. Of the number enrolled, 154 members completed a similar number of projects. These members carried the following projects: 94 in garden, 9 in corn, 6 in tobacco, 2 in forestry, 25 in swine, 55 in poultry, 5 in beef, 8 in rabbits, 39 in home grounds beautification, 2 in health, 3 in safety, and 8 in handicrafts.

The main objective of the project work is to develop within the member an understanding of and appreciation for carrying out his project to completion. Studies show that members remain in club work longer if a project is successfully completed. As a method of getting more members to complete their projects, we have asked all leaders to visit their club members. We believe that through such visits leaders will come to know the parents and 4-H members better and be able to advise them better.

The fat pig and breeding pig projects have done much to educate the farmers of the county on pork production. The breeding project has supplied pigs for the fat pig projects. This year two boys showed two of the fat pigs in the junior pig show and sale at Farmville. James Nash, Jr., won first place with his hog in its class and Reserve Champion in the show. He placed third in showmanship of the animal. Robert Cardwell showed his animal and placed third in his showing class. The show and sale did much for the boys who were at the show and sale.

Rat Campaign

The 4-H Clubs of the county realized the amount of food and feed that is contaminated and destroyed annually by rats. It has been estimated that one rat can destroy \$20 worth of food

each year. The clubs decided to put on a county-wide rat control campaign for two purposes: (1) to encourage farmers to kill the rats on their farms by using poison bait, and (2) to raise finances to sponsor their program through the sale of this poison bait.

As a result of this project, the 4-H members sold 230 pounds of the poison bait and received \$92 as their profit. To evaluate the effectiveness of the poison, we have estimated that for each pound of poison sold, at least three rats should have been killed; that being the case, we figure the program saved the farmers of this county \$13,800 in food and feed stuff that would have been destroyed by the rats.

Six members enrolled in tobacco projects - four in the flue-cured tobacco show and sale contest project and two in the dark-fired tobacco production contest. Three of the four boys in the flue-cured tobacco contest won \$45 in prize money, placing fourth, fifth, and ninth in the contest. They had an average acreage yield of 1440 pounds which sold for an average price of 50 cents. This project has done much to interest parents in 4-H Club work and to give the boys an opportunity to follow their project to the market and see it sold.

Along with the individual projects the clubs take community projects as a method of spreading their work into the community. Typical of this type of community project was the one chosen by the Gladys 4-H Club. This club decided to contribute drinking coolers and paper cups to the two churches. They bought the two coolers and erected the cup dispensers. As a result of this project, the churches have become more concerned about the work of the 4-H Clubs.

4-H Activities

The 4-H Christmas party is one of the most outstanding social activities held for 4-H members. Approximately 325 4-H members, adult leaders, and parents attended the Christmas theater party on Tuesday, December twenty-ninth, at the Harrison Theater in Lynchburg. The party is a combined effort of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, two local businessmen, and the Leaders' Association. County medals for outstanding 4-H work were awarded to 4-H members. Each person in attendance was given a gift. The party has done much to strengthen the 4-H program. It has also been one of the best publicity activities we have had.

National 4-H Week Observance

Our national 4-H Week observance has three major objectives: (1) to inform the public about the 4-H program, (2) to

provide members and leaders an opportunity to check their accomplishments, (3) to encourage more adults to recognize the need for leadership and to volunteer to help with 4-H Club work. The Leaders' Association sponsored a window display. Seven of the ten clubs took part in the contest. The windows were decorated for the entire week of March 6-14. The windows were scored, and the three clubs with the highest score received prizes.

Rural Life Sunday Observance

The observance of Rural Life Sunday has the following objectives: (1) to provide 4-H members an opportunity to participate in a service that develops the Heart "H", (2) to help 4-H members demonstrate their loyalty, (3) to develop in 4-H members a deeper appreciation of the manifold values of rural life. Approximately 250 4-H members, leaders, and adults attended the annual county-wide Rural Life Sunday Observance at the New Vine Baptist Church. The Reverend W. J. Hodge, a local minister, gave the address, using as his subject "Working Together for World Understanding through Christian Fellowship".

Both leaders and 4-H members participated in the program. Special music was given by two clubs, Merrimakers, and Jacksontown. Recognition pins were given to seventeen 4-H leaders for services beyond five years to the 4-H Club program. Two honorary membership pins were given to two outstanding helpers in the 4-H program. Flowers for the occasion were furnished by the host club, Willing Workers Club. This program is rotated from community to community with the local 4-H Club serving as host to the other clubs. This program has done much to strengthen the interest and respect local people have for 4-H Club work. It has also given the club members an opportunity to worship together.

4-H Short Course and Wildlife Camp

Four 4-H members and two leaders attended the 1954 4-H Short Course. James Wood and Willard Elliott represented the boys, while Irene Henderson and Frances Wood represented the girls. Delegates from the Leaders' Association were Mrs. Annie Jefferson and Mrs. Hazel Duncan. Mrs. Duncan served as one of the instructors for the Short Course. Thomas McDaniel, Clarence Burton, and Sylvester Yulle were delegates to the Wildlife Camp at Virginia State College.

4-H Picnic

The county-wide 4-H picnic has been a huge success for the past eight years. Nine of the ten 4-H Clubs attended the

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picnic this year. The affair was held at Snow Lake Park in Bedford County. Games, songs, and a picnic dinner were enjoyed by all in attendance. This activity offers excellent opportunity for club members to get together and discuss 4-H Club work and become more familiar with each other. Approximately 225 members and leaders attended the 1954 picnic.

Campbell County Youth Fair

Approximately 300 articles were exhibited by 4-H, N. F. A., and N. H. A. members. Thirty-six 4-H members won first place on their exhibits. All articles were judged by the Danish system of judging. This fair is a one-day event sponsored by the Campbell County Youth Fair Association, a non-profit organization. Membership is made up of adults, organizations, and youth clubs of the county. Approximately 1200 persons attended the fair.

Work with Other Agencies

The extension program has served as an educational agency for the FMA, FHA, SCS, Forestry Service, and other credit loaning agencies in the county. The major objectives of the extension program along this line are: (1) to acquaint the people with the services available through these agencies, (2) to assist farmers in developing their farming programs with the assistance of these agencies, and (3) to introduce the representatives of these agencies to as many of the key farmers as possible.

As a result of the work with other agencies, the extension program has helped farmers to determine their soil and water conservation practices, determine when, where, and how to borrow money, and how best to use their conservation payments. Roger White, an outstanding conservation farmer, won the district award in the Thomas B. Patterson Soil Conservation Contest. Meetings will be held on this farm to show others how to farm the conservation way.

Evaluation of Program

It is very difficult to evaluate an educational program. We work to change people in three ways: (1) change in knowledge, (2) change in skills, and (3) change in attitudes. The results of these changes cannot always be measured with a yardstick or even in words. Often people's attitudes are changed long before they do anything tangible about a practice. In order to evaluate an educational program, it is necessary to take into consideration the other educational agencies that are affecting the individual also. In evaluating the extension program, we are grateful to the other agencies that cooperate with us for

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the fine part they have played in getting the people with whom we work to reach their objectives. We know that to change a person, he must be exposed to the change several times and in several different ways. It is here that we give other agencies credit for their work.

The extension agents have attempted to use every tool and human resource available in order to reach more people with the extension program. The employing of a home agent is indicative of the fact that the people of this county hold the program extension offers in high esteem. The number of local leaders volunteering each year to give their services to the program is evident that the program has value. The increased number of requests for assistance from the agents also shows that the people value the help which the agents give.

The 4-H program has contributed its share to better agriculture and home life. Boys and girls have been given an opportunity to develop to the highest through this program.

In evaluating the shortcomings of the program, I would say that the planning has in many ways been a bit weak because of the amount of time the agents have to devote to office work which could be handled adequately by a secretary. I firmly believe the offerings to Negroes in this county will be increased as adequate personnel is added to the staff. Better office facilities mean more productive work. An educational agency must represent itself as such in all respects.

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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

Virginia Polytechnic Institute &
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Cooperating

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

PLAN OF WORK

COUNTY Campbell

YEAR 1954

Name C. A. Elliott
(Local Farm Agent)

Date Mailed December 28, 1953

Campbell County Extension Organization

County Advisory Board Officers

D. F. PaynePresident
Route 2, Gladys, Virginia

J. L. YulleSecretary (Honorary)
Route 1, Altavista, Virginia

Miss Ollie WardSecretary
Route 1, Rustburg, Virginia

John HogueTreasurer

County Junior Council Officers

Cecil PatrickPresident
Route 2, Gladys, Virginia

Irene DillardSecretary
Route 2, Gladys, Virginia

Freddie FowlerTreasurer
Route 5, Lynchburg, Virginia

Miss E. L. BowmanAdvisor
917 Johnson Road, Lynchburg, Virginia

A-H Leaders Association Officers

L. W. SpencerPresident
910 Taylor Street, Lynchburg, Virginia

Mrs. Georgia LovingSecretary
Route 2 Box 96, Concord, Virginia

Mrs. Dorothy CotmanAssistant Sec.
917 Johnson Road, Lynchburg, Virginia

Miss Ruby HerndonTreasurer
2359 Campbell Avenue, Lynchburg, Virginia

Mrs. Annie JeffersonSong Leader
Route 1 Box 250, Lynchburg, Virginia

The County Situation

Campbell County is located in the south-central part of the State. It has a land area of 550 square miles or approximately 353, 280 acres. About 40 percent of this acreage is in an improved condition, that is, profitably productive. There are approximately 126, 353 acres in woodland and the rest in an unimproved or unproductively profitable condition. The climatological conditions of this county are very conducive to agriculture. It has an average rainfall of 44 to 46 inches annually that is usually quite evenly distributed throughout the year. It has an average of about 201 days of growing season annually. There is a wide variation of soil types ranging from heavy clays to light sandy loams. Cecil and Louisa series are the predominant soil series in this county. The topography varies also with the four recognized mountains very gently rolling to almost level land at the base and many small plateau-like areas between small streams and valleys.

There are approximately 28,877 persons living in Campbell County with more than half of this number living on farms that range in size from three acres to two hundred acres. The average size farm is around ninety acres. The variation in size of farms and the irregular topography make diversification in the type of agriculture followed in any given area more easily established. Some form of livestock can be grown profitably on almost every farm in this county. The wide range in soil types makes the county a fine place to grow almost any type of crop.

There are two towns and the city of Lynchburg that offer ready markets for any products grown on farms in this County. Due to the good water resources many manufacturing companies are located in and around the county. These manufacturing companies tend to increase the purchasing power of the non-farm population, this in turn increases the demand for the products from the farms.

County Negro Population

Number of Negro farm families in the County 469
Owners332
All tenants137
Croppers79

County Organization

A. County Advisory Board

Membership53
Men29
Women24

B. Community Clubs

Membership315

C. Community Leaders

Membership111
Men63
Women48

D. 4-H Club Council

Membership47

E. 4-H Leaders' Association

Membership42

Pasture

A. Problems:

1. Inadequate and low quality pastures.
2. Insufficient information on how to establish and maintain good pastures.

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage the establishment of Ladino clover-orchard grass pastures.
2. To create a greater interest in and a better appreciation for good pastures.
3. To increase the interest in and participation in the supplemental pasture program.

C. Methods:

1. Two pasture preparation demonstrations will be conducted to show the proper method of preparation and seeding of pastures.
2. Two pasture fertilization demonstrations will be continued to show the effects of proper fertilization of pastures.
3. Two summer pasture demonstrations will be established to show the value of good pastures in hot weather.
4. Two winter pasture demonstrations will be established to show the value of good pastures in the winter.

D. Educational Activities:

1. Field meetings will be held at each of the above demonstrations
2. Radio and news releases will be given periodically
3. Circular letters will be sent to farmers covering current pasture activities
4. Farm visits will be made to give on-the-farm demonstrations and assistance with the pasture problems.
5. Pamphlets and bulletins will be distributed giving the latest information to the farmers
6. Pasture tours to established pastures and experiment stations will be arranged for the farmers.

Corn and Small Grain

A. Problems:

1. Low yields and poor quality grain.
2. Improved cultural practices needed.

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage atleast twenty-five farmers to join the 100 bushel corn club
2. To encourage farmers to follow recommended cultural practices
3. To encourage farmers to harvest and store their grain properly

C. Methods:

1. Six corn fertilization and improved cultural practice demonstration will be conducted
2. Two corn storage and fumigation demonstrations will be given
3. Two weed control demonstrations will be conducted

D. Educational Activities:

1. Field meetings at corn demonstrations will be held
2. Meetings will be held at storage houses
3. Radio and news articles will be released periodically
4. Farm visits will be made to assist farmers with corn production problems
5. Publications bearing information on corn production will be distributed
6. Circular letters will be sent to key farmers on things to do to their corn crop.

Tobacco**A. Problems:**

1. Low yields and poor quality tobacco
2. Inadequate information on sorting and grading of the crop
3. Poor tobacco barn construction

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage farmers to improve and maintain better soil fertility
2. To encourage better control of insects and diseases
3. To encourage the production of high quality tobacco
4. To encourage better care in curing, grading, sorting and marketing of tobacco

C. Methods:

1. Establish two tobacco fertilization demonstrations
2. Give demonstrations on taking soil samples and make recommendations for fertilizing the crop
3. Conduct two sucker control demonstrations using cil
4. Conduct four sorting and grading demonstrations
5. Give demonstrations on the use of the Oxford type ventilation and insulation of tobacco barns

D. Educational Activities:

1. Hold meetings at each of the above demonstrations
2. Give radio and news releases periodically
3. Farm visits to assist farmers with their tobacco problems
4. Distribution of bulletins and other information on tobacco production
5. Held meetings to discuss tobacco production with farmers

Livestock

A. Problems:

1. Need for more and better livestock
2. Need for better breeding programs
3. Herds too small
4. Need for adequate quantity of good quality feed stuff
5. Need for better balance of livestock

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage more farmers to balance their farms with livestock
2. To encourage more farmers to make use of the artificial breeding program
3. To encourage farmers to increase the number of livestock on their farms
4. To encourage farmers to improve their pastures and hay crops

Methods:

1. Two beef herds and two dairy herds will be used as demonstration herds to show improved practices in management
2. Farmers purchasing pools will be started
3. Livestock sales outside of the county will be publicized
4. Livestock farm records will be made available to farmers so they can compare profits from livestock farms with that of non-livestock farms

D. Educational Activities:

1. Meetings will be held at the above listed demonstrations
2. County-wide meetings will be held to discuss value of livestock on farms
3. Meetings will be held in communities to encourage the use of the artificial breeding program
4. Tours will be arranged for livestock farmers to see good healthy herds
5. Publications on livestock production will be distributed to farmers

Forestry

A. Problems:

1. Poor harvesting and marketing practices being followed
2. Need for more reforestation work
3. Improved management practices needed

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage better forestry management on farms of the county
2. To encourage forestry planting
3. To encourage the use of the Virginia Forestry Service

C. Methods:

1. A demonstration in forestry tree planting will be conducted
2. A demonstration on selective cutting will be given
3. The forestry Service personnel will be introduced to the farmers of this county

D. Educational Activities:

1. One general forestry appreciation meeting will be held
2. Meetings will be held at planting and thinning demonstrations
3. Information will be distributed to farmers on how to manage their woodland
4. Farmers will be given personal assistance with their marketing problems

County 4-H Program

A. Problems:

1. Need for developing a stronger adult and junior leadership program
2. Need for public education and cooperation in the program
3. Need more and better leadership training programs
4. Need for more parent cooperation

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage leaders to attend leaders meetings
2. To encourage 4-H members to put on programs aimed at educating their parents and the public on 4-H club work
3. To provide more training meetings for leaders
4. To encourage better project completions by members
5. To provide incentives for good leadership

Methods:

1. Monthly meetings for leaders will be held
2. One-day training meetings will be held to train junior and adult leaders
3. Clubs will be assisted in making their programs meet the needs of the local community
4. Parents will be sent letters relative to the 4-H program

D. Educational Activities:

1. County-wide 4-H Club programs will be given to acquaint the public on the 4-H program
2. Radio programs, window displays, and news articles will be used to advertise the program
3. Recognition banquet will be given for 4-H leaders
4. Leaders and agents will visit 4-H projects to give instructions
5. Four 4-H members will be sent out of the county to observe activities of other sections of the State

Extension Organization and Program Planning

A. Problems:

1. Need for developing a stronger adult leadership program
2. Weak relationship between communities and county Advisory Board
3. Need for better methods of program planning

B. Objectives:

1. To encourage leaders to accept the duties and responsibilities outlined by the Advisory Board
2. To encourage communities where leaders are inactive to select new leaders
3. To provide training meetings for Advisory Board members and committeemen

C. Methods:

1. Hold a half-day training meeting for Advisory Board Members and committeemen
2. Work with community clubs more closely and ask them to hold elections for representatives to the Advisory Board
3. An all out effort to publicize the work of adult leaders
4. Agent will make visits to leaders homes and discuss problems of community

D. Educational Activities:

1. A public program sponsored by the Advisory Board to acquaint the public with the work of this board.
2. Recognition certificates will be given to outstanding adult leaders

Farm and Home Unit Demonstrations

1. Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Hunter
Route 1 Box 116
Brookneal, Virginia

Farm Improvements:

1. Continue work on soil conservation plan
2. Improve pastures
3. Seed six acres of permanent pasture
4. Improve dairy herd by adding four better grade cows
5. Construct unit of dairy barn according to Extension plan

Home Improvements:

1. Install bathroom facilities
2. Repaint exterior
3. Purchase deep freeze

2. Mr. George P. Lovelace
Route 2
Gladys, Virginia

Farm Improvements:

1. Continue work on soil conservation plan
2. Improve farm woodland by selective cutting
3. Improve pastures
4. Seed four acres of permanent pasture

Home Improvements:

1. Paint exterior
2. Redecorate two rooms
3. install running water in kitchen

Calendar of Work

January

1. Tobacco meeting for bright tobacco farmers
2. Four-H Leaders' meeting
3. Agronomy Committee meeting
4. Tractor maintenance clinic
5. Assist 4-H members in selecting projects
6. Select tobacco demonstrators

February

1. Four-H Council Meeting
2. Rural Affairs Meeting
3. Forestry Evaluation School
4. Circular letter on Pasture establishment
5. Select tobacco sucker control demonstrators
6. Work with forestry planting demonstrator

March

1. Four-H Leaders Banquet
2. National 4-H Week Observance
3. Pasture field meeting
4. Corn production meeting
5. Pasture preparation demonstration
6. County 4-H Assembly
7. Send letters out for State Farmers Conference
8. Circular letter on corn production

April

1. Visit 100 bushel corn club demonstrators
2. Make plans for Rural Life Sunday Program
3. Hold meeting with 4-H members with show pigs
4. Hold meeting of boys taking tobacco projects
5. Meet with County Fair Committee
6. Attend State Farmers Conference

May

1. Rural Life Sunday Program
2. Advisory Board meeting
3. Assist corn demonstrators
4. Visit pasture demonstrators
5. Set up summer pasture demonstration
6. Visit soil conservation farmers in county
7. Select delegates to 4-H Short Course

June

1. 4-H picnic
2. Recommend two outstanding conservation farmers to Soil Conservation Technician
3. Hold Conservation Day program
4. Hold Tractor driving contest
5. Submit names of 4-H delegates and prepare them for Short Course
6. Meet with County Fair committee

July

1. Farm and home tour
2. Visit 4-H projects
3. 4-H electric clinic
4. Summer pasture meeting
5. Hay making demonstration
6. Make plans for pasture preparation demonstration

August

1. Wild Life Camp
2. Visit 4-H projects
3. Hold corn demonstration field meeting
4. Hold meeting at tobacco variety demonstration
5. Hold meeting at tobacco sucker control demonstration

September

1. Attend State Advisory Board meeting
2. Hold pasture field meeting
3. Meet with Fair Committee
4. Record corn yields from 100 bushel corn club
5. Re-organize 4-H clubs
6. Hold 4-H leaders meeting

October

1. Tobacco grading and sorting demonstrations
2. 4-H fat pig show and sale
3. Annual Agents conference
4. Four-H Achievement Day program
5. Pasture preparation demonstration
6. Record corn yields of 100 bushel corn club members
7. Select county 4-H winners

November

1. Annual reports
2. Community Live-At Home score due
3. Dark tobacco grading demonstration
4. Meet with community clubs to assist with program planning
5. Hold meeting of agronomy committee

December

1. Hold 4-H Christmas party
2. Send in plan of work for 1955
3. Advisory Board Meeting
4. Announce county 4-H and adult achievement winners

Days Devoted to Lines of Work

Extension Organization and Planning	20
Crops	75
Livestock	45
Marketing and Distribution	10
Soil and Water Conservation	25
Forestry	8
Wild Life	2
Farm Planning	20
Farm Building	20
House and surrounding, furnishings & equipment	18
Food and nutrition	25
Health	10
Safety	12
Community development and public affairs	10

Demonstrations

Pasture	8
Corn	10
Tobacco	8
Livestock	4
Forestry	3