

of an agricultural county extension service board. Plans are being made to call a meeting in the early spring.

XII. PROBLEMS IN CARRYING OUT THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

One of the most difficult problems in carrying out the Extension Program is that of holding the 4-H club members, getting club members to keep records, getting club members together in the summer and leadership.

In solving this problem the agent will attempt to solve it by:

1. Make demonstrations in all projects more interesting.
2. Give more help in keeping records, and get older club members to assist the younger members.
3. Do a better job of training leaders for their responsibilities.
4. Visit 4-H Club Members more.
5. Use Youth Planning Committee to help work out solutions.
6. Recognize leaders and others for services rendered.

In the adult program, it has been difficult to reach people in certain sections. Now that so many of the homemakers are working outside the home, some are having to drop out of the clubs.

A more concentrated effort will be made to reach more people by special interest meetings. Even if regular monthly meetings cannot be held the agent will try to work with some of the groups worked with in the past. Through the Farm and Home Development Program some others can be reached. As for those working away from home the agent will try to offer information and help in the program that fits the needs of those working. Through circular letters and news articles it is hoped that an interest will be created to ask for more assistance.

X. PLANS FOR PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

A. Organized Study

1. Schools - No plans at present
2. Short Courses

B. Reading Professional Books and Other Publications

The agent will read as much as possible from professional magazines and publications so as to be able to give factual information on the newer methods being adapted.

The agent will purchase and read one book that will help her do a better job in the entire program.

C. Membership in Professional Organizations

Join the State and National Home Demonstration Agents Association.

Join the State and National Home Economic Association.

D. Participation in Programs and Workshops Planned by other Organizations.

The agent will take part in workshops or meetings when possible. She is attending and urging the homemakers to attend the Family Study Course sponsored by the PTA.

When possible attend programs sponsored by the Garden Clubs.

E. Planned Educational Trips

1. Attend State Home Economics Meeting
2. A Trip to Europe

XI. COOPERATIVE PLANS BY EXTENSION AGENTS IN GREENE TOWARD A UNIFIED EXTENSION PROGRAM

An attempt is being made by the Extension Workers in the county to work more closely on the youth work through the organized County Youth Committee. The workers have discussed the organization

3. District Agent

Council with district agent through conferences and letters on matters that arise from time to time.

B. General Public

1. Keep public informed on what is being done in the county.
2. Publicize meetings well in advance - Extens invitations to all at special interest meetings.
3. Recognize leaders for job done.
4. Welcome opportunities to serve and respond enthusiastically.
5. Cultivate cooperation with people.

C. Elected Representatives

1. Report to Board of Supervisors
2. Know and visit families of representatives.
3. Consult Board when necessary.

D. Commercial Interest

Work cooperatively with commercial concerns.

Express appreciation for assistance.

E. Other Professional Workers

Have good personal relations with other professional workers. Be familiar with their program. Work cooperatively with other programs when possible.

IX PLANS FOR RECORDING RECORDS AND EVALUATING 1958 PROGRAM

1. Keep accurate daily and monthly records.
2. Refer to Plan of Work more often.
3. Check often on progress made.
4. Use leaders to help check on progress and evaluation of program.
5. Have clubs check on objectives and progress in program.
6. Take time to check on goals to see to what degree they have been reached.

Plan For Training and Using All Types of 4-H Leaders in Carrying out the 1958 Program.

4-H leaders will be trained by the agent for project work. Some will have to be done in small groups and on an individual basis. Leaders will ask to work more closely with the children in the summer time. The agent will try to see that the leader has the necessary information and help she needs to do the job she is asked to do.

E. YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN'S CLUBS - NONE

VII. PLAN FOR WORK WITH OTHER AGENCIES

A. Schools

Cooperate with schools in their activities such as PTA and programs.

B. Health Department

Cooperate in drives that make for better health of the people in the county, such as, the dental clinic, etc.

VIII. PLAN FOR DEVELOPING GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE COUNTY WITH-

A. Co-Workers

1. Hold regular conferences with county agent on 4-H club work, farm and home development, and other phases of the program.

2. Specialist

Have all supplies suggested by the specialist assembled and ready.

Have best physical arrangements for training meeting. If possible have all leaders present and on time. Be sure leaders know what is expected of them after the training meeting. Express appreciation to leaders and specialist for their assistance.

2. Federation Program of Work by Agent
3. Program Development Leader - agent

Leaders trained will give the demonstration to their respective clubs. Any assistance needed will be given by the agent to help them do their job.

| | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|------------------|
| C. | OVER-ALL YOUTH LEADERS (Organizational leaders for county youth council) | <u>No. in 1957</u> | <u>Goal 1958</u> |
| | | - | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|------------------|
| D. | <u>4-H CLUB</u> | <u>No. in 1957</u> | <u>Goal 1958</u> |
| | No. 4-H Club Officers | 76 | 80 |
| | No. adult project leaders | 25 | 25 |
| | No. junior project leaders | 5 | 5 |
| | No. result demonstrators | | |
| | No. meetings at which leaders were trained by specialist | | |
| | No. of meetings at which leaders were trained by district agent | | |
| | No. meetings at which leaders were trained by agent | 1 | 3 |
| | No. meetings at which leaders were trained by personnel in 4-H Dept. | | |
| | No. meetings at which leaders were trained by others | 1 | 1 |
| | Attendance at leader training meetings | 11 | 40 |
| | No. 4-H leaders trained individually | 8 | 5 |
| | No. club meetings held by leaders without agent present | 8 | 20 |
| | No. club meetings at which leaders assisted | 20 | 25 |
| | No. demonstrations given by adult leaders | 8 | 25 |
| | No. demonstrations given by junior leaders | 25 | 25 |

| VI. <u>PLAN FOR LEADERSHIP</u> | <u>No. in 1957</u> | <u>Goal 1958</u> |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| A. Over-all Program Leaders (Organization leaders for county extension service board) | | <u>25</u> |
| B. Home Demonstration Club Leadership | <u>No. in 1957</u> | <u>Goal 1958</u> |
| No. organizational leaders | 36 | 40 |
| No. project leaders (subject matter) | 66 | 54 |
| No. Federation program of work chairmen | 9 | 10 |
| No. program development leaders | 9 | 10 |
| No. result demonstrators | 6 | 15 |
| No. meetings at which leaders were trained by specialist | 3 | 4 |
| No. meetings at which leaders were trained by district agents | 1 | 2 |
| No. of meetings at which leaders were trained by agent | 3 | 3 |
| Attendance at training meetings | 67 | 100 |
| No. club meetings held by leaders without agent present | 21 | 27 |
| No. club meetings in which leaders assisted | 14 | 10 |
| Total number demonstrations given by leaders | 21 | 30 |
| No. talks or discussions by leaders | 70 | 80 |

Plan for Training and Using all Types of Leaders in Carrying out the 1958 Program.

1. Subject matter leaders will be trained by specialist in the following:

Legal and business matters

House furnishings

Foods

5. National 4-H Club Week

To inform the public of 4-H club work and what is being done in the county.

To recognize club members and leaders for outstanding work.

a. News articles on 4-H club work.

b. Publicity of outstanding work of 4-H club members, leaders or clubs.

D. YOUNG MEN AND WOMENS' WORK

No organized groups

Work with young men and women will be done on an individual basis. Through home visits and other contacts assistance will be given to young homemakers who are unable to attend organized clubs.

V. SCOPE OF WORK

| A. Organization | <u>No. in 1957</u> | <u>Goal 1958</u> |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| No. of Home Demonstration Clubs | 9 | 10 |
| Membership | 235 | 240 |
| No. of 4-H Clubs | 11 | 11 |
| Membership | 186 | 200 |
| No. of young men and women's clubs | - | - |
| Membership | - | - |
| No. community improvement clubs | - | - |
| Membership | - | - |
| No. home economics committees | - | 1 |
| No. general interest committees | 1 | 1 |
| No. youth committees | - | - |
| Number other organizations | - | - |
| No. farm and home development families | 3 | 5 |

- a. Inform and encourage club members to attend camp.

2. 4-H Short Course

To broaden the viewpoint of the 4-H club member, to form new friendships, to gain helpful ideas and become acquainted with the Land Grant College.

- a. Send quota to Short Course.
- b. Encourage members to participate in events that would increase quota.

3. Contests

To develop the individual in being at ease before an audience, increase ability to cooperate with other 4-H members, leaders and agents, and to help the 4-H member to be a better sport whether winning or losing.

- a. Have club contest in each project.
Recognize and award members
- b. Have county contest
- c. Give special training to girls competing in county and area contest.

4. Rural Life Sunday

To develop further the spiritual life in the individual member and to encourage participation in the church and its activities.

- a. Encourage all club members to attend church in observance of Rural Life Sunday.
- b. Publicize Rural Life Sunday and what is being done.
- c. Recognize 4-H club members
- d. Take part in church program on Rural Life Sunday.

4. Forestry

To teach the importance of the forest to man and to help the club member to identify forest trees.

- a. At club meetings held at school, discussions, films, and demonstrations, will be used.
- b. Field Trips.
- c. Collection of leaves and making note book.
- d. Exhibiting notebook at fair or achievement day.

5. Management - Housekeeping

To teach the club member the best way to do the everyday cleaning of the home in the quickest and easiest ways.

- a. Monthly demonstrations

6. Foods

To teach the club member how to select foods, plan and prepare nutritious, well balanced, and attractive meals.

To help her establish desirable food habits.

To acquire knowledge and skills in food preparation and preservation.

- a. Method demonstrations to groups meeting in summer and after school.
- b. Parents or leaders helping individual club members.
- c. Exhibits at county fair.

C. 4-H ACTIVITIES

1. 4-H Camp

To develop within the 4-H club member a deeper understanding of cooperation, leadership, sharing of responsibilities and rural life.

- a. Monthly demonstrations and discussions in clothing projects Unit I and III during school club meetings.
- b. Method demonstrations at meetings on neighborhood basis or individual during summer in Units II and III.
- c. Demonstrations given by members at club meetings.
- d. Parents and leaders individual assistance on projects.
- e. Club and county contest.
- f. Exhibits - at meetings and fair

2. Ironing

To teach the girls the quickest and easiest way of ironing that saves time and energy. To teach her to take care of her own clothes as well as help with the family ironing.

- a. Monthly demonstrations on equipment and its use, and better methods used in sprinkling and ironing clothes.
- b. Members demonstrating at club meetings some phase of the project.
- c. Club and county contest.
- d. Parent or leader assisting in summer.

3. Electricity

To teach the children more about the importance of electricity in the home and on the farm and to teach simple repairs of cords and small equipment.

- a. Monthly discussions and demonstrations at club meetings during school.
- b. Club member demonstrations
- c. Club and county contest
- d. Exhibits at Fair

are other means of giving assistance to these families.

The area of work with these families will be different, as the stages at which we work will vary. Knowing the situation and the people in the county the major areas of work will most likely be in the field of housing, house furnishings, clothing, amangement, foods, and home grounds.

The agent is hoping that one family will have completed a remodeling job and can have open-house this year sometime. Another means of recognizing achievement and progress might be a feature story of the families.

IV. COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM - YOUTH

A. Organization

1. County Youth Committee

This committee composed of parents, leaders and All Stars having listed some of the problems will try to work out some solutions.

2. All-Stars

All Stars will be used as leaders and to assist with other events when possible.

3. Project Planning Committee

Representatives from each club will be asked to serve on a planning committee meeting in August to recommend projects for the next year.

B. 4-H Project Work

1. Clothing

To teach the basic principles in sewing to the beginner. To acquire skills and knowledge necessary to plan, select, construct and care for suitable clothing for work, school and social events. To teach the girls to be well groomed at all times.

3. Judging done by local leaders.

When local leaders have an opportunity to judge at county fairs it gives them an opportunity to compare what is being done in other counties with what is being in their own, and it stimulates them to doing better work. These leaders will be used locally to judge 4-H club work and outside the county when called on.

4. County Fair

The county fair will take the place of an achievement day. The fair gives the club members an opportunity to display some of the work done in the clubs. It is a good way to publicize home demonstration work.

Through the local papers, the agent will try to keep the public informed of the work of the home demonstration clubs and other activities. At local meetings, home visits and circular letters, an effort will be made to let the people know about help that can be secured for the asking.

III. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

The county agent and the home agent worked with three families in 1957. Work with these families will be continued. We will endeavor to add from three to five other families to this number. Families worked with are selected by the county and farm agent. Some of these come out of request for special assistance from families, while others may come as a result of a home visit by the agents. Generally the initial visit is made by both agents. After they have indicated they would like help visits may be made alone. Assistance is given through home visits, at which time the agent can discuss the problems of the families and offer some solutions. Printed material, circular letters and individual assistance

D. Other Activities

1. Club Objectives

- a. Leaders hold three or more meetings without agent.
- b. Publicize all meetings and activities.
- c. Each club furnish two additional 4-H leaders.
- d. Each club member assist three or more non-club member with some home problems.
- e. Organized clubs assist agent in organizing one additional club or work in community.
- f. Recognize club members with perfect attendance.

The club objectives will help in carrying out the program and increase the number of people helped or reached through the Extension Program .

The agent will encourage each club to try to reach the club objectives, and see that the leaders receive training so that they can meet their objectives. All meetings will be publicised in the local paper- Greene County Record, and the Charlottesville paper; Daily Progress. In every way possible, the agent will work with the club members to help them reach their objectives. Club secretaries' records will be used to get those having a perfect attendance record.

2. National Home Demonstration Week

During National Home Demonstration Week special emphasis will be placed on the home demonstration program and its contributions to the homemaker. An effort will be made to have a good attendance at the District Meeting in Charlottesville. Publicity will be given in the local paper on what the clubs are doing and recognition will be given to the leaders who serve proudly and willingly.

a. Monthly demonstration

1. Simple, attractive and easy to care for House Dresses

6. Health and Safety

To prepare the homemaker to take care of home emergencies and to teach everyone to be more courteous and practice safety on the highways.

a. Monthly demonstration- by nurse or State Police.

1. First Aid For Home Emergencies

Do's and/or Don'ts On the Highway

7. Housing

1. Result demonstrations

- a. Goal - 4 Water and bath instillation
- b. Goal - 4 Kitchens remodeled
- c. Goal - 4 Storage
- d. Goal - 2 Remodeling homes

C. Federation Program of Work

Family Life was selected as the Federation Program of Work.

1. Cooperate with PTA in getting a Driver Education Course offered at the local highschool. A committee will be appointed to work with the PTA. Children will be encouraged to take the course.

2. Secure county nurse or other qualified person to teach first aid. This will be done at a monthly meeting.

3. The agent and federation club chairman will provide suggestions for family recreation.

4. A musical is planned to add to the funds for remodeling the jail.

good lines thus making the cost much less than if she hired it done.

a. Monthly demonstrations on the following :(with leaders giving the demonstrations on the starred)

1. Arranging Furniture and Accessories in the Living Room *
2. Beauty Under-Foot. Selection of Rugs in the Living Area *

b. Special Interest Meetings

1. Upholstering
2. Farm and Home Lighting
3. Home Grounds and Gardening

To help the homemaker make the home grounds more attractive by the selection and planting of flowering shrubs, and to control insects and diseases on the garden and yard plants.

a. Monthly demonstrations

1. Selecting and planting flowering shrubs
2. Insect and Disease Control on Garden and Yard Plants.

b. Result Demonstrations - Goal is- five people to serve as result demonstrators.

4. Legal and Business Matters

To acquaint the homemaker with the recent changes in the law in regard to inheritance and to impress upon her the need of understanding the laws in regard to inheritance as it affects her.

a. Monthly demonstration

1. What will Become of Your Property

5. Clothing

To help the homemaker in the selection of attractive and easy to care for housedresses, whether it be ready made or she constructs it.

if it is possible. It will be composed of both club members and non-club members. The number of members will range from seven to nine. Each member will be contacted individually and asked to serve.

5. County Home Demonstration Club Committee

The county home demonstration club committee will be composed of the county officers, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and federation program of work chairman; club presidents, club program development leaders and club federation chairman.

The above committee planned the 1958 program. It will be the duty of each club president to see that her club carries out the program as set up.

B. Project Work

1. Foods

To help the homemaker in the limited amount of time she has, to prepare attractive and wholesome meals for her family, and to help her make the best use of her small equipment in food preparation .

a. Monthly demonstrations on the following : (with leaders giving demonstrations on the topics starred)

1. Time Saving Main Dishes *
2. Pressure Sauce Pan Meals *
3. Small Equipment to Save time in Food Preparation

b. Special Interest meeting

1. Cuts of meat

2. House Furnishings

To help the homemaker to make her home more attractive by good arrangement of the present living room furniture and the use of accessories to the best advantage.

To teach the homemaker how to select the right rug for her own living area. To teach the homemaker how to repair and upholster furniture having

that there is an increase demand on their time the committee endeavored to plan a program that would meet the long-time goals and immediate needs, through monthly demonstrations, special interest committees and farm and home development. Monthly demonstrations were set up in foods, management, House Furnishings, Clothing, Health, and Gardening. Family Life was selected as the Federation Program of Work. Special Interest Meetings were set up in Farm and Home Lighting, cuts of meat, and upholstery.

II. COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM - ADULT

A. Organization

1. County Agricultural Extension Service Board

The county agent and home agent plan to call representatives from the agricultural phase, home economics phase, youth phase, special interest phase and other interested persons to serve on the County Agricultural Extension Service Board.

Each committee will report on its plans for the year. An opportunity will be given to discuss these plans and suggest changes or additions that will strengthen the program. This gives each of the committees an opportunity to understand the program through-out the county.

2. Home Economics Council - None

3. General Interest Committees

The agent plans to continue with the Youth committee which met last year. Those serving on the committee were: four adult 4-H leaders, one All Star, four parents of outstanding 4-H members and two other key persons. This year we will try to plan ways of overcoming some of the problems confronting us.

4. County Home Economics Committee

A county home economics committee will be organized

More than a fourth of all farms are less than 30 acres in size. Almost two-thirds of the farms are classed as residential or part-time.

There are no railroads in the county, and bus facilities are limited. The greater number of families have either a truck or automobile.

About 80 percent of the county is rural farm. As stated before about two-thirds of the farms are part-time. Consequently a great number of the people work in adjoining counties to supplement the farm income. Charlottesville, Orange, Crozet and Elkton are close enough that the people commute daily. A compressor station of the Virginia Gas Transmission Corporation near Stanardsville employs about fifteen. Some are professionally employed. The number of homemakers working is on the increase. The median income for Greene County is \$1720.

The median school years completed are 5.6 for male and 7.1 for female. The number of high school graduates going to college is on the increase. Approximately one-third of the children eligible for membership in the 4-H clubs are enrolled.

The population is slightly under 5,000 with about 13 percent colored. There is one high school in the county, located at Stanardsville, the county seat; three elementary schools - located at Stanardsville, Ruckersville and Dyke; two mission schools- located at Wyatt Mountain and High Top, and the Blue Ridge School located near Dyke, operated through the Episcopal Church.

Recreation facilities are limited, being sponsored mainly through the school and church.

In setting up the 1958 program, the Planning Committee considered the problems and suggestions presented by the homemakers in their clubs. In view of the fact that a greater number of homemakers are working and

1958 PLAN OF WORK

I. THE COUNTY SITUATION CONSIDERED IN WORKING OUT THE 1958 PROGRAM

Greene County with an area of one hundred and fifty three square miles lies in the north-central part of the Piedmont Plateau, with the Blue Ridge Mountains on its western border. In 1954 land in farms totaled 67,311 acres, 68.7 percent of the county's area of 97,920 acres. According to the 1954 census of Agriculture there were 662 farms which averaged 101.7 acres in size and \$5,490 in value of land buildings. The number of farms dropped nearly one-third since 1935 when the peak of farms was enumerated. Land in farms now is about 20 percent less than in 1935.

The topography in the central and eastern part of the county is rolling to hilly with elevations from 600 to 1000 feet above sea level, but in the western and northern sections the land is steep, and only the coves and foothills are suitable for agriculture. Elevations of the foothills and mountain ridges range from 100 to 3500 feet. Temperatures vary widely, but average about 34 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost free growing season averages around 175 days, extending from April 26 to October 18. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Livestock and livestock products now supply most of the cash farm income. In recent years turkey production has expanded rapidly, and now turkey sales account for about 40 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Cattle and calves provide about 20 percent of the cash income; chickens and eggs nearly 15 percent; milk 10 percent; hogs almost 10 percent. The remainder comes from sheep and lambs, horticultural specialties and forest products.

About 14000 acres of the Shenandoah National Park are located in the county.

PLAN OF WORK 1958

FOR

GREENE COUNTY

VIOLET NAVY - COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

XII. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

There are four families enrolled in Farm and Home Development at present. The goal for 1958 is four additional ones.

As time limits the number of families to be worked with in this program there is no committee to select the families.

XIII. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The county agent is on the Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors. He plans to work with all other agricultural agencies and cooperatives serving the county where-ever and when-ever possible to formulate the program, and on the educational phase of the program.

XIV. CALENDAR OF WORK

| | |
|-----------|---|
| March | Pasture Exhibit |
| April | Calfhood vaccination News article on sudan and pearl millet News article and circular letter on corn. |
| May | Get 4-H Market Hog ^P Projects started. Wool Pool |
| June | Sheep dipping clinic Write news article on culling cows. |
| July | 4-H Camp Line-up boys for 4-H Baby Beef ^P Projects |
| August | Calfhood Vaccination Poultry committee meeting |
| September | 4-H Market Hog Show and Sale Feeder calf sale Organize 4-H clubs |
| October | Poultry Meeting |
| November | Calfhood Vaccination |

2. Get farmers to reforest cut-over land.
3. Encourage farmers to protect woodland from grazing.

C. Methods :

1. Promote 4-H Forestry Projects.
2. Give publicity to ASC forestry practices through news paper and personal contacts.
3. Train a 4-H Tree Planting Team.

XI. 4-H CLUB WORK

A. Situation -

There are eleven 4-H clubs in the county with a membership of about one hundred boys and two hundred girls. This represents about one third of the children in 4-H club age group. The boys projects include practically all the livestock projects with market pig predominating. There are quite a number conducting the forestry and electric projects this year. Around twenty-five members conduct the garden project.

B. Goals:

To improve the quality of 4-H work and to increase project completion.

C. Methods:

1. Get the youth committee to function more effectively. This committee was organized last year.
2. Visit each 4-H member at least once during the year.
3. Have full quota of members attend camp and short course.
4. Have 4-H members participate in Orange Hog Show, Charlottesville Baby Beef Show, and Greene County Fair.
5. Train 4-H livestock judging team.
6. Train 4-H Land Appreciation Team.
7. Train five boys in sheep shearing.

C. Methods -

1. Send monthly news letter to each poultry producer.
2. Have specialist visit poultry producers once during year.
3. Hold county poultry meeting in September or October.

IX. HORTICULTURE

A. Situation -

There is no fruit grown commercially in the county. The only fruit grown is a few trees for home consumption. Some farmers have small plots of small fruit grown for sale. Practically every home in the county has a home vegetable garden.

B. Goals -

1. Get more people to plan for a fall garden.
2. Have more people plant cover crops.

C. Methods -

1. Present timely topics on varieties, fertilization, disease and insect control by letters and in the news paper.
2. Send monthly garden letters to all leaders.
3. Have all 4-H members conducting the garden project to plan a fall garden and use cover crop.

X. FORESTRY

A. Situation :

About one third of the land in farms is woodland. There is about one and one quarter million board feet of timber and about one thousand cords of wood cut each year. The timber is being depleted and only a small acreage reforested each year. Most of the cut over land does not have enough desirable species left for seed. About one third of the woodland is pastured.

B. Goals:

1. Get farmers who plan to sell timber have it marked.

ment to discuss mastitis control program with them.

2. Discuss advantages of Artificial Breeding through all media. All grade A dairymen are within area served by the Albemarle Breeding Association.
3. Get two farmers to demonstrate Weigh-A Day method of record keeping.
4. Hold bangs vaccination clinic every three months.

VIII. POULTRY

A. Situation -

Poultry brings in more income than any other agricultural enterprise. Poultry net income for the past few years has not been as notable. Some type of poultry is grown on practically every farm, but ninety percent of the commercial poultry production is on contract where someone besides the farmer shares in the cost and profit and absorbs part of the risk. Ninety-five percent of the turkeys are grown by two producers who at one time contracted to other farmers. As the margin of profit narrowed these two contractors grew more of the turkeys themselves until now there is only one farmer who will grow turkeys under contract this year. Several other farmers will probably brood some this year on a flat fee for these two producers.

An incentive contract on broilers has favored this business for the past two years. All farmers who used to brood turkeys will have broilers in their houses this year. Regardless of the price of broilers the producer can realize a fair return from his labor and investment under this type of contract.

Egg production is largely confined to hatching eggs. These flocks range in size from two hundred to five hundred birds. Table egg production has been limited to back yard flocks by lack of an adequate marketing system. A few farmers have a retail outlet and keep around 200 to 500 birds.

It is the committee's opinion that we should put our emphasis on broiler and egg production. The main needs pointed out are housing, reducing feed waste, and brooding.

B. Goals -

Increase feed efficiency for broilers to 2.30 per pound of gain.

Increase layer production to 14 dozen eggs per pullet housed.

2. Goals:

For all farmers to use pasture for hogs and to use good meat type boars.

3. Methods:

- a. Get fifteen 4-H'ers exhibit hogs at the area junior hog show and sale. Get as many farmers and parents to see the show as possible to see the hogs graded and judged.
- b. Give information on worming pigs through news papers and distributing bulletins. Require 4-H members with pig chain project to worm their pigs.
- c. Discuss mineral feeding at 4-H meetings and require 4-H boys with sow projects to feed a mineral mixture.
- d. Give publicity to hog pasture along with other pasture information.

VII. DAIRYING -

A. Situation -

There are about 2,500 milk cows in the county. Five hundred thirty-one farmers report having milk cows in 1954. About two thirds of this number are family cows or cows from which cream is sold. There are four Grade A dairies in the county and they milk approximately three hundred cows.

There is no DHIA in the county. The Albemarle Artificial Breeding Association serves about one fourth of the county. The annual production per cow is estimated at around five thousand pounds.

B. Objective -

1. To increase production per cow. By better feeding and record keeping on each cow.
2. Start two farmers in Weigh - A - Day.
3. Get all dairymen to vaccinate heifers against bangs.
4. Control methods.

C. Methods -

1. Have Extension Veterinarian visit the four Grade A dairy-

C. Sheep:

1. Situations:

There are about fifteen hundred sheep on eighty-eight different farms. The livestock committee thinks that a lot more farmers could use sheep to a good advantage. Poor management with the flocks have caused other farmers to take a dim view of the sheep business. There is a need for better rams, better feeding, and better parasite control.

2. Goals:

The committee set a long time goal of increasing sheep numbers to twenty-five thousand. To accomplish this there must be better management on the present flock owners to create interest in the industry. Get all flock owners to drench four times a year for parasite control. Place ten purebred rams.

3. Methods:

- a. Write success stories and discuss with farmers how sheep will fit into their operation and supplement their income.
- b. Have four 4-H boys conduct sheep flock project.
- c. Conduct three drenching demonstrations.
- d. Conduct three castrating and docking demonstrations.
- e. Train four 4-H boys to shear sheep.
- f. Hold wool marketing pool.
- g. Hold sheep dipping clinic.

D. SWINE -

1. Situation:

Hogs are grown on practically every farm in the county. Although hogs bring right much income, they are not considered of major importance because they are never a major source of income for a farmer. Diseases have not been a problem. Parasites cause some concern.

Generally speaking the quality of hogs in the county is very good. Farmers who sell hogs are more conscious of quality and are doing something about it.

- c. Give fertilization recommendation in news paper in August or early September.

VI. LIVESTOCK

A. Situations:

Livestock is the principle agricultural enterprise in Greene. Gross income from livestock is second to poultry, but there are fewer people in the poultry business. Livestock is found on practically every farm. Beef cattle numbers increased 20% from 1949 to 1954 and are still on the increase. Sheep numbers increased 30% over the same period and are still increasing. Hog numbers have remained about the same for the past few years. Hogs are produced on practically every farm and are sold by over half of the farmers in the county.

B. Beef Cattle:

1. Situations:

Beef cattle production is mostly confined to cow and calf enterprise. About six farmers feed-out steers, but the bulk of beef cattle are sold as calf or yearling feeders.

Problems are: Too late calving date, lack of good quality fast gaining bulls, cows not good enough in quality and milking, parasite control.

2. Goals:

The committee set a goal of producing a 500 pound calf that will grade at least good by weaning time. To accomplish this sixty more purebred bulls will be needed. The calving date will have to be earlier, cows will have to be culled and replaced by heifers from best cows and fast gaining purebred bulls. Parasites will need to be controlled.

3. Methods:

- a. Write news article in March pointing out advantages of early calves.
- b. Advise farmers of all bull sales.
- c. Hold three worming and grub control demonstrations in October.
- d. Have county beef cattle meeting in December.
- e. Furnish farmers information on feeder calf sale and other market out-look information through circular letters and news paper.
- f. Hold calfhooed vaccination clinic for prevention of bangs in April, August, and November.

2. Methods :

- a. Give publicity to alfalfa by publishing success stories and news articles on the value of alfalfa as a hay, silage and pasture crop.
- b. Get several farmers to use granulated heptachlor as weevil control.
- c. Prepare a forage crop exhibit and place in the local bank during March.
- d. Publicize ACP practices that provide assistance in establishing forage crops.
- e. Furnish information on a pasture management by distributing bulletins, through the news paper, and personal contacts.
- f. Hold a tour in November to show the use of alfalfa hay, corn silage and winter pasture in a winter feeding program.
- g. Give publicity to pearl millet and sudan grass as supplemental pasture during April and May and get three farms to plant some as a trial.

C. Corn:

1. Goals:

Increase corn yields to sixty-five bushels per acre.

2. Methods :

- a. Furnish farmers with a list of recommended varieties through the news paper and circular letters.
- b. Write news article in April on fertilization of corn stressing the use of more nitrogen.

D. Small Grain:

1. Goals:

To increase per acre yields of small grain.

2. Methods:

- a. Give recommended variety list in news paper in August or September.
- b. Furnish agronomy committee with results of varietal tests from the area branch experiment station.

This year the Extension Program is aimed at a more efficient production and intensifying the operation on small farms.

III. HOW THE 1958 PLAN OF WORK WAS DEVELOPED

Each commodity committee met to review the situation and set goals. In some cases the committee planned a course of action. The committees that assisted this year are agronomy, livestock, and poultry.

IV. COUNTY NEEDS

The greatest need is some means of increasing income on the smaller farms. Many farmers can use a flock of sheep, a laying flock or broiler enterprise to supplement their income from livestock. Practically all farmers, particularly the smaller ones, could increase the income with a better quality and higher producing livestock.

There is a need for higher producing pastures and better pasture management. There is an average of 3.49 acres pasture per animal unit and even this does not furnish enough forage.

Twice as much alfalfa and twice as much silage is needed to furnish an adequate winter feed supply. Alfalfa and corn silage is specified because there is a need for a more intensive forage system than is now in use.

V. ACTIVITIES - AGRONOMY

A. Situation

Corn yields per acre is about 46 bushels. Small grain yields are fairly satisfactory. There is about 3.49 acres of pasture per animal unit and this is usually over grazed. There is 0.79 acres of hay per animal unit and .08 acres of silage per animal unit.

The agronomy committee recommended that twice as much alfalfa and silage are needed. The carrying capacity of pasture should be increased to three acres per animal unit and that this be such as to more adequately furnish forage without being over grazed. The need is more improved pasture. The committee thinks that emphasis should be placed on forage production.

B. Forage Crops

1. Goals: Increase acreage of alfalfa by fifty acres. Increase carrying capacity of pasture to three acres per animal unit and increase the acreage of silage 500 to 800 acres.

GREENE COUNTY - PLAN OF WORK
1958

COUNTY DESCRIPTION

- I. Greene County is located in the Northern Piedmont Section of Virginia. It is bordered by Albemarle, Orange, Madison, Page and Rockingham Counties.

About 32% of the ninety-seven thousand acres is contained in the Shenandoah National Park, public roads, home sites, and other non-farm uses. Approximately fourteen thousand acres of this non-farm land is in the park.

Sixty-seven thousand three hundred eleven acres make-up the six hundred sixty two farms in the county. About 35000 acres of the farm land is in woods, 21000 in pasture and 19000 in cropland. cropland harvested is 12421 acres.

The average size farm is 101 acres. Forty-one percent of the farms have less than fifty acres and 36% have more than 100 acres.

Agriculture is the principle industry and makes up a major part of the county income. Gross agricultural income in 1954 was one and a third million dollars. Poultry makes up about 50% of the total income. Livestock ranks second in income, dairy third, and crops fourth.

About 60% of the farms have a gross income of less than \$1200. and 50% of the farms have income exceeding farm income. Many of the low income farmers find off-farm employment in Charlottesville, Elkton, and Orange.

II. IMPORTANT CHANGES

The drought, low margin of profit and high cost of living have forced larger numbers of small farmers to find employment off the farm. More of the farm women are finding off farm employment. This has created a trend toward larger farm operations and fewer farms. Cropland acres has declined and pasture acres have increased along with the trend of more livestock. Although, the number of farms and acres of crops have decreased, total farm production has increased. Higher yields per acre and production per animal has more than off-set the decline in acres and farms.

Many farms are too small to afford a satisfactory income, although livestock prices are more favorable now than in the passes several years.

PLAN OF WORK

1958

GREENE COUNTY

WM. M. DECKER ----- -COUNTY AGENT