

BATH COUNTY PLAN OF WORK

1964

M. L. DALTON  
COUNTY AGENT

**A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN**

**PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

**PHASE: Beef Cattle - Weight Increase, Year - 1964**

**The Situation:**

The Bath County terrain, climate, and people are all suited to beef cattle production based on the cow and calf program. Our pastures are hilly, our climate is colder than most counties to the east of us and our people like to hunt and fish. The beef cattle project suits us. We have been in it longer than other areas and have never concentrated on dairying. This is one reason our farmers have become apathetic in their beef cattle program.

The Virginia Beef Calf Sales figures show that our calves have decreased in weight by a greater portion than the Virginia average. In 1948, the calves at the Monterey Calf Sale averaged 484 pounds, Virginia average, 471. In 1958, the Monterey average was 466, Virginia average, 467. In 1963, the Monterey average was 429, while the Virginia average was 448. This is a decrease in weight of 55 pounds or 11.4% for Monterey calves, or .04% for all Virginia calves and 23 pounds.

We receive half of our farm income from the sale of beef calves and steers. Our farmers must reverse this decreasing weight trend if we are to stay in business.

**The Specific Problem:**

Combat the weight loss of calves sold in calf sales.

**The Program Objectives:**

To increase the weight of calves sold by Bath Farmers.

<b>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>	<b>METHODS</b>	<b>WHEN</b>	<b>BY WHOM</b>
To assist beef cattle farmers in realizing that they have a problem.	Extension Bulletins 489, 283, and 207. Experiment Station information and bulletins.	Hold meeting of all beef cattle producers to explain the program.	Feb. - March	Agent and Specialists
To show farmers that they can increase the weight of calves sold.	Virginia Beef Cattle Improvement Association records, Information from Beef Breed Associations.	Organize Bath County Beef Cattle Improvement Association. Enter participating herds in Virginia BCIA Program.	Feb. - March  Feb. - thru June	Agent and Calf Sale Committee Agent and farmers

TEACHING OBJECTIVES SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER METHODS WHEN BY WHOM

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		Have demonstrational marking and individual identification in member herds.	Feb. thru June	Agent and Farmers
		Weigh and grade, or grade and sell member's calves.	Sept. - Oct.	Agent and Committee
		Gather comparison records for use by the farmers.	Oct. - Nov.	Agent, Specialists
		News stories, radio broadcasts, pictures, and educational slides will be used for the promotion of the program.	Feb. thru November	Agent

EVALUATION:

The evaluation will be the increase of the weight of the calves as determined, whether on the farm or at the calf sale. There will also be a built in evaluation by the entry in the program, for not only the first, but the second year.

MONTH	MEETING	ATTENDANCE	REMARKS	AGENTS
Feb.	Feb. -	Feb. -	Hold meeting of all herd cattle producers to explain the program.	Agent and Specialists
Sept.	Sept. -	Sept. -	Organize Fall County Fair Cattle Improvement Association.	Agent and Committee
Oct.	Oct. -	Oct. -	Hold, participating herds in Virginia BOLA Program.	Agent and Specialists

A MAJOR EMPHASIS EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Silage - Year, 1964

The Situation:

Our upland pasture and fertile low lands make Bath County an excellent place for the production of summer grazing and silage production for beef cattle and sheep. During the past ten years alfalfa production has increased by more than 1000%, but farmers are being continually discouraged by the weevil and the weather. This has brought more interest in corn for silage. With the advent of the newer methods of corn production, silage can be grown on rolling land without erosion. The drouth in 1963 forced many farmers into silage production and they now realize their survival depends on economical production.

The Specific Problem:

To find a reliable source of winter feed for cattle and sheep.

The Program Objective:

To produce and store silage on every farm.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist farmers in learning more about the newer methods of corn production and the storing of silage for feed.	VPI Bulletins Agronomy Circular 2 Agronomy Bulletin 97 Virginia Certified Seed Bulletin.	Hold corn production and storing handling meeting. Have at least one corn demonstration where emphasis will be placed on, no plowing, no cultivating.	Feb.-Mar.  May Thru Oct.	Agent and Specialist Agent and Agronomy Committee
To show farmers that corn silage will produce more feed per acre than any forage crop.	Circular 887 Fertilizer Recommendations Commercial Publications	Pick demonstrator who has good upland soil. Hold field day program at the demonstration. Take pictures and slides for use in newspapers, and future educational meetings.	Feb.-Mar.  July-Aug.-Sept. Feb. Thru Dec.	Agent  Agent and Specialist Agent

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TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MAT'ER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		Stress the need for good seed, no weeds, proper harvesting and storing.	May Thru Oct.	Agent and Committee

**Evaluation:**

Determine the number of farmers accepting newer methods of production and storing crops for winter feed. Sueveys will be taken late in the year to get the trend among farmers.

NO. OF FARMERS	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF PRODUCTION	REMARKS
100	1954-55	1st year production and storage	Good	
100	1955-56	2nd year production and storage	Good	
100	1956-57	3rd year production and storage	Good	
100	1957-58	4th year production and storage	Good	
100	1958-59	5th year production and storage	Good	
100	1959-60	6th year production and storage	Good	
100	1960-61	7th year production and storage	Good	
100	1961-62	8th year production and storage	Good	
100	1962-63	9th year production and storage	Good	
100	1963-64	10th year production and storage	Good	

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Civil Defense - Year, 1964

The Situation:

Bath County is rural without an incorporated town. Our county officials are the only officers elected by the people. Our high mountains and deep valleys give us some protection from any fallout hazard that might come from either east or west. Since our valleys run from the southwest to the northeast, we would be very vulnerable from southern exposure. Most of our water supply is from springs and wells. There are two public water systems, one at Hot Springs and the other in Millboro. We have many caves in the county that could be used for protection from both blasts and fallout. Our people are fortunate in many ways, but need education to know what to do.

The Specific Problem:

To teach the people that they can survive.

The Program Objective:

To show them how to survive and keep their livestock.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To get the information to every family in Bath County on how to combat radiation from fallout.	VPI Extension Program Leader County Rural Civil Defense Committee County Civil Defense Coordinator. County Health Department	Prepare and give Civil Defense lectures in Schools, 4-H Clubs, PTA's, Home Demonstration Clubs and civic clubs in all areas of the county.	Jan.-Thru December	Agent and Civil Defense Committee
		Prepare and make Civil Defense radio talks at least once each month.	Jan.-Thru December	Agent
		Give publicity through the newspaper of the Rural Civil Defense Program and how it works.	Jan.-Thru December	Agent

Evaluation:

Surveys will be taken at the end of the year to determine how much the county people have learned about civil defense.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Areas Development - Telephones, Year 1964

The Situation:

Bath County is located in the rugged Appalachian Mountains along the western border of Virginia. Most of the land is in timber and 60% of all our land is public owned by either the US Forest Service or Commonwealth of Virginia. Communications is a big problem because the people live along the rivers and streams in the narrow valleys. Our farm homes are far apart, because most of our farming is done in these valleys and on the first slopes. Approximately half of our county is served by five different telephone systems. The other half has no communication service of any kind.

The Specific Problem:

Organization of three different communities and surrounding areas to work together in attempting to secure a telephone system.

The Program Objective:

To get a telephone system for the communities of Williamsville, Burnsville and Mountain Grove.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To assist the communities in organizing a cooperative telephone communications system, which will serve all communities and link them together.	VPI Extension Service Agricultural Engineers. REA Staff REA Bulletin 320-1 Other Information	1. Hold a meeting of the leaders in the communities.	Jan.-Feb.	RAD Chairman Agent Agricultural Engineer
2. To solicit the assistance of the B-A-R-C Electric Cooperative in planning and carrying out the organization.		2. Hold a general meeting for all the interested people.	Feb.-Mar.	RAD Chairman, Agent, and Agricultural Engineer
3. To provide the leadership in training community workers for the telephone survey.		3. Conduct survey in each community to determine those wanting telephone service.	Feb.-Mar.	RAD Chairman Local People
		4. Hold leader meetings to consolidate the information on county maps.	April	Leaders and County Staff
		5. Organize cooperative to further pursue the project if above objectives are met.	Jan. Thru	County Staff Leaders
Evaluation: If we get telephones, then the number and quality will give us a perfect evaluation.				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: Organization of a 4-H Club for Light Horse and Pony Project - Year, 1964

The Situation:

During the past few years we have had some 4-H project work with light horses and ponies. We have found that the boys and girls who own riding horses want all of the club programs to be on some phase of their project. This is not good for the club members and tends to take their effort away from other projects. We intend to eliminate some criticism in our program by having the interested light horse and pony owners have their own 4-H club.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of proper organization for 4-H club members who have horses.

The Program Objective:

To have a more effective organization for training 4-H club members in a specific project.

<u>ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1. Select and train leaders who can assist in 4-H organization and project work and organize club along the lines of their interest. 2. Solicit assistance from the Bath Farm Fair to work out a small exhibit at the fair.	4-H Staff Animal Husbandry Specialist VPI and other Land Grant Colleges Bulletins	1. Determine interest of parents in community meetings with their 4-H members.	Feb.-Mar.	Agent and Leaders
		2. To organize club on the same basis as other 4-H clubs except it will be a one project club.	March	
		3. Plan the program for the year with emphasis on day meetings in the summer.	April	Agent and Leaders
		4. Have 4-H club members meet with fair committee.	April	Agent, Members, and Leaders

Evaluation:

The determining factor in the evaluation will be the number of records turned in, the number of demonstrations given and the number of meetings attended. All this will be covered in a survey taken of the members and leaders at the end of the project year.

## ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WORK

### I. WEED CONTROL IN PASTURES

For the past several years we have noted that farmers lose many cattle and sheep from some poisonous weeds. In 1963, with the help of the VPI Animal Pathologist and the VPI Extension Weed Specialist, we found that the losses on three farms was caused by poisonous weeds. The weeds were, Water Hemlock, Poison Hemlock, Indian Hemp, and many others.

An educational program will be continued this year to give farmers some enlightenment on how to identify and eradicate these pasture pests.

### II. GUN SAFETY

Each year Bath County sells Big Game Damage Stamps to 10,000 hunters. This is twice our population. Our schools are closed during "The Virginia White Tail Deer Season", which is the third week in November. Everyone who is big enough to carry a gun hunts. We therefore need, and will attempt to get, gun safety educational work done with all 4-H club members and other youth. In working with this group publicity through newspapers, radio, and personal contact, will reach most of the adults in the county.

### III. WILDLIFE AND FORESTRY

The Bath County Board of Supervisors appropriates money each year from the Bath Damage Stamp funds for work with 4-H club members. In the past our club members have seeded from 1/4 to 1 acre of wildlife feeding material to complete the project work in this area. We will continue to work with the Board on this educational program, which is a great benefit to the club members by giving financial and educational satisfaction. It is also good for our wildlife, as it provides feed for deer, turkey, grouse, and other game.

Our 4-H club members have planted more than 200,000 pine seedlings in the past eight years, furnished by the Virginia Division of Forestry through the VPI Extension Service Forester. We will continue this project and plant another 7,000 pine seedlings in 1964.

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

M. L. DALTON

**Extension Agent**

NONA F. SLAPPY

**Extension Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**



**1964**

BATH

**County**

## BATH COUNTY

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

#### 1. BATH COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Bath County Board of Supervisors cooperate in many ways with the Extension Staff other than that provided in our general over-all agreement for furnishing such things as office space and telephones.

The other areas of their cooperation includes, purchasing trees for the 4-H tree planters, payment of long distance telephone calls, and furnishing prize money to 4-H club members for their wildlife seeding plots. They also assist us in the Rural Civil Defense Program, the Rural Areas Development Program, and general over-all planning for the County Agricultural, Home Demonstration, and 4-H Programs.

#### 2. 4-H LEADERS

Our 4-H volunteer leaders have made many contributions to our club program in the past few years. During most of the 1963-64 club year, we were without a home demonstration agent in the county. The leaders assisted in carrying on the program, which culminates each year with a week at 4-H camp. Our camp was successful in 1964 because of the work of the leaders. We had seven leaders attend camp with our fifty-five boys and girls. Our camp program was outstanding, and in all phases.

Mrs. John Root, a music teacher in the county and a 4-H leader, probably did more to make the 1964 camp a success than any other person. She took on the responsibility of holding a

## BATH COUNTY

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

talent show on the last night of the camp. It was a roaring success with more than fifty youngsters participating.

#### 3. BATH FARM FAIR

The Bath Farm Fair, which is an outgrowth of the 4-H Achievement Day, is in its twelfth year. It now has the greatest attendance of any event in the county. The 1964 Fair had an attendance of more than 5000 people and a prize list of something over \$1000.00, which was divided between more than 500 individual exhibits.

The Fair is operated by local leaders. The Extension Staff is assisted by 4-H leaders, home demonstration leaders, farm leaders, and civic clubs, in planning, co-ordinating, and operating the Fair.

#### 4. WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT 4-H EDUCATIONAL CENTER

In 1963 we were requested by the District Agent to select a county resident to become a member of three committees for the West Central District 4-H Educational Center. We were able to secure the following: Mr. Thomas J. Lennon, President of the Virginia Hot Springs Company, serves as county member of the over-all committee and was elected Vice Chairman of the District Committee; Mr. James Clarkson, an Insurance and Real Estate Executive, serves on the Grounds and Facilities Committee; and Dr. Dabney Lancaster, retired President of

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

Longwood College and former Chairman of the Virginia Council on Higher Education, serves as our County Finance Chairman. We have twenty-two other county leaders, who accepted the responsibility of assisting us with our drive of \$20,000 to build the facility. Through the efforts of these leaders in 1964, we have been able to raise about one-fourth of our quota. We will continue in 1965 and believe that our quota will be met in the near future.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA A - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

#### 1. Phase

Beef Cattle - Weight Increase

#### 2. Brief Statement

Bath County farmers selling calves in the Virginia Beef Calf sales at Monterey have decreased the selling weight of their calves during the past ten years. This decrease has become so marked, 11.4%, until it is recognized as a problem. This trend must be reversed because Bath County Farmers receive more than half of their income from the sale of beef calves and steers.

#### 3. Objective

To increase the weight of calves sold by Bath County farmers.

#### 4. Progress

A meeting was held in the early part of the year to explain the objectives and give a report on the beef cattle program in our county. The bulletin 283, "Beef Cattle Performance Testing" was distributed and discussed. In this way we showed the farmers that they could increase the weaning weight of their calves, over the long pull, only through proper cow identification and records.

After this meeting five farmers agreed to sign up for the Virginia Beef Cattle Improvement Association program. We gave them all of the materials, but with the Spring work and other

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PROJECT AREA A - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

problems involved, only two entered the program for 1964.

We plan to continue this work in 1965 and hope to have at least ten farmers in the program before the year closes. We have the backlog of the three who promised this year and three additional farmers have signified their intention of joining in our drive for beef cattle improvement.

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PROJECT AREA A - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

1. Phase

Silage

2. Brief Statement

A large percent of the land area of Bath County is best suited for forest production and pasture. Nearly two-thirds of our total area is public owned by the US Department of Agriculture, the George Washington National Forest, the Virginia State Game Commission and the Virginia Park Service. Our valleys and river bottoms are narrow, but fertile. We have the pasture for our livestock population, but our winter feed tonnage must be increased through the use of silage on suitable land.

3. Objective

To produce and store corn silage on Bath County farms.

4. Progress

In the early months of 1964, we collected silage samples from thirty-one different farms. These samples were sent to the VPI Forage Testing Laboratory for analysis. After the data was collected and placed on charts a meeting was held for all farmers.

The farmers had the information on their own silage, but on the chart we used numbers instead of names. In this way no one would be embarrassed and no one could really brag. Our figures showed, from more than forty different samples, that Bath farmers had put up silage ranging in dry matter from 13%

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA A - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

to 32%. This meant that some farmers had stored silage, which was two and a half times better feed than other farmers. This meeting was one of the most effective we have ever held in the county. It was from this silage talking that we received applications for 1964 silage demonstrations.

We sent three circular letters on the seeding, fertilizing, cutting, and storing of corn silage. We held two farm tours, one in June and one in September, where we gave information on all phases of corn production and storing. On the June tour we visited a corn field where the plants were only a foot high. On the September tour we visited one demonstrator and everyone saw the value of fertilization, weed control, and the use of early season varieties. At the tour we passed out a chart and had the thirty farmers in attendance estimate the yield. Even in a dry year this demonstrator stored nearly twenty-five tons from each acre of corn. Slides, pictures, and movies were taken of the demonstrations, the tours and the corn growing. These will be used in our winter educational programs during 1965.

In evaluating this program we have found that more than one hundred silos are now in use on Bath County farms.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA A - OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

#### 1. WEED CONTROL

In 1963, during our severe drouth, many cattle and sheep died from poisonous weeds. We started an intensive educational program, which continued into 1964. We have used slides, pictures, and dried specimens to assist farmers in identifying and controlling poison weeds.

We had another severe drouth during the summer of 1964 when cattle would eat anything, however, we have not had one example of loss due to poison during the 1964 crop year.

#### 2. FORESTRY

In past years we have attempted to get some forestry work done with adults. In 1964 to further this program we planned and conducted two tours to forest plantations, one a seeding demonstration and the other a planting and pruning demonstration. More than thirty farmers attended both of these field trips and we believe, learned something about the forestry program.

We will continue to advocate the use of good and modern methods of cutting, clearing, and replanting timber stands.

#### 3. FORAGE HANDLING

In the past few years our farmers have become more interested in labor saving devices and machinery in handling their livestock feed. During the drouth of 1963, when it looked like we would not have enough hay to maintain our livestock, the farmers became very interested in silage. Since very few of

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA A - OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

our farmers had ever used silage of any kind they were inadequately prepared in knowledge and facilities. The VPI Extension Specialists had put on a program in forage handling for the county agents training workshop. It was suggested that we carry this program back to our farmers. This we did and with great success.

The County Agents in Bath, Highland, Alleghany, and Rockbridge put on a Forage Handling School in each of the four counties. We had programs on the production, harvesting, and storing of all the forage crops grown in each county. In surveying these programs we found that this was one of the best ventures that we had ever tried. The same methods of charts, movies, slides, and talks will be used again in like meetings on forage and other problems in the future.

#### 4. FARM MANAGEMENT SCHOOLS

The Assistant County Agents in charge of Farm Management Work in the West Central District planned a series of Farm Management Schools for Bath and Alleghany Counties in the Spring of 1964. The County Agents served as recruiters, organizers, and chairmen of the meetings. These Schools covered the managerial process and included the decisions used in fertilizer, fertilizer buying, machinery cost, and budgeting of crops and livestock.

The Spring Schools were attended by twenty farmers and twelve

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PROJECT AREA A - OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

of these were from Bath County. They were so successful that other farmers requested a like School and this second time around was scheduled for December. This series included farmers from Bath, Alleghany, and Highland Counties and the same subjects were taught.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA C - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

#### 1. Phase

Better Use of Family Income

#### 2. Brief Statement

Bath County homemakers realized the need for consumer education in our changing society.

#### 3. Objectives

- a. To acquaint homemakers with the importance of consumer education.
- b. To teach homemakers how to evaluate advertisements.
- c. To encourage homemakers to complain intelligently about unsatisfactory purchases.
- d. To emphasize the importance of reading all labels.

#### 4. Progress

This year the women were particularly interested in consumer protection, but in order to understand this topic more fully they were first acquainted with consumer education in general. The first topic they studied was "Understanding Advertising and Deceptive Packaging." The method used in studying this topic was evaluating advertisements found in magazines and newspapers, as well as reading labels on packages. Many of the homemakers said that they had never really stopped to read an advertisement thoroughly, much less evaluate it. In order to study deceptive packaging, different items were borrowed from the local stores. These were studied to show

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA C - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

the different forms, or the different types of deceptiveness that can be used in packaging items. The homemakers studied these two topics from the consumers point of view as well as the producers. From this study homemakers are now evaluating advertisements and packages before they make a purchase.

The next topic taken up was "How to Complain Intelligently About Unsatisfactory Purchases." Previous to this the homemakers reacted in various ways to unsatisfactory purchases. Many of them just simply put the item back on the shelf and forgot it, others had talked to their neighbors and friends, but did nothing else, and a few admitted being rude to the sales clerk. These are just a few of the reasons why they wanted to study this topic. Homemakers were acquainted with different types of professional help they could receive on request. Bath County women have learned from this study that the producers want to know the reaction from the consumer. They are eager to please the homemakers as this is the best form of advertising they have. The women learned that the correct way to complain is to go to the manager instead of the sales clerk, who has no authority. This certainly brought much praise from the local sales clerks as well as the store managers. The managers express a desire for more consumer education along this same line. Most of the homemakers do not mind taking unsatisfactory purchases back now, as they have learned the correct procedure to follow.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA C - OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

#### 1. FOODS

The problem that many homemakers seem to have today is what to do with leftover food. Large quantities of food are usually cooked during the holiday seasons and the women wished to know new ways of preparing the leftover food. A demonstration was given on "Frozen Casseroles", and the women were well pleased with the new recipes they received.

Another topic the women were interested in was "Yeast Breads with Variations". Most of the women in the county make their own yeast breads, because it is economical as well as giving them a sense of accomplishment. The variations studied were for everyday use as well as special occasions. A few of the homemakers who did not know how to make yeast bread learned during this time. Bath county women take great pride in their yeast breads.

A special interest meeting was held on "Cake Decorating for Family Use." The homemakers wanted to learn ways they could decorate cakes without going to a lot of expense for extra equipment. Most of the home demonstration women make their own cakes and like to add the finishing touch by decorating.

BATH COUNTY

PROJECT AREA D - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

1. Phase

Organization of 4-H Club for Light Horse and Pony Project.

2. Brief Statement

Considerable interest had been shown by individuals in the Light Horse and Pony Project during the past year. Since this project work is only interesting to those having a horse or pony we thought it best to start a club with this one project in mind.

3. Objective

To have a more effective 4-H club training program in riding and caring for animals.

4. Progress

We secured information on leader training from the State 4-H Staff for the club members to use in securing leaders. We concluded that it would be impossible to complete this organization without good leaders. The Agent and the 4-H club boys and girls have contacted several prospective leaders, but have not had any takers as yet.

We are continuing the individual work in this project and hope that responsible leadership will be available in the coming year.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA E - COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### 1. Phase

Rural Areas Development - Telephones

#### 2. Brief Statement

Nearly two-thirds of Bath County is public owned, and most of the people live in the narrow valleys between the rugged mountains. The most thickly populated area is around Hot Springs, located in the Warm Springs Valley. This area is served by the Virginia Hot Springs Company System. The next most populous area is on the Cow Pasture River and the village of Millboro. This area is served by the Clifton Forge-Waynesboro Telephone System and the Craigsville exchange of the C. & P. The Deerfield Community Telephone System extends their lines into Bath County along the northeast boundary with Augusta. There are five telephone exchanges serving two-thirds of the population of Bath County, but only 20% of the total area. The communities of Williamsville, Burnsville, and Mountain Grove, where 350 families live, have no telephone communication.

#### 3. Objective

To secure telephone system to serve the areas of Williamsville, Burnsville, and Mountain Grove.

#### 4. Progress

Telephone service for the outlying areas of Bath County had been talked about in several of our Rural Areas Development

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PROJECT AREA E - COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

meetings. It was decided in April to hold a meeting in the Williamsville area to determine the interest in a telephone system to include all communities not now being served. This meeting was attended by eighty-five interested people. We discussed a plan of working together in trying to secure a telephone system. A committee of six were appointed to continue the project. A map was made showing where the people lived who wanted telephones. The R. E. A. was contacted and they sent their regional representatives to meet with us. Our maps showed that we had one hundred and fifty-nine prospective telephone purchasers with eighty miles of line to be constructed. This was either too much mileage or too few people. Consequently, there is no real success to be reported in this work, but we are continuing because of the need. The need is great, as shown by the fact in our original meeting. Fifty-one farmers held up their hand and stated that they would agree to pay \$10.00 a month for telephone service. This is our incentive to get the job accomplished.

## BATH COUNTY

### PROJECT AREA E - COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

#### 1. Phase

Civil Defense

#### 2. Brief Statement

Bath County is completely rural and without even an incorporated town. Therefore, our Civil Defense work is all done through the Rural Civil Defense Program. The educational phase of this program must be done by the Extension Service through the 4-H clubs, the home demonstration clubs, the schools, the civic clubs, personal contacts and mass media such as radio, TV, and newspapers. Our people are very fortunate in many ways in that we have some protection from the mountains, many caves in which to be protected, and our water supply is reasonably well protected. The greatest need is education. We have the facilities for survival in an atomic attack, but our people need to have the facts on how to survive.

#### 3. Objective

To show our people how to survive and protect their livestock from fallout hazard.

#### 4. Progress

Early in the year we received a movie from the VPI Extension Civil Defense Program Leader on "About Fallout". This movie was shown to 500 4-H club members and others in the schools. It was also shown to two civic clubs and so much interest was exhibited it was reordered for a fall showing. The request had been made by the area Ruritan Clubs and we showed the

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PROJECT AREA E - COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

movie to more than one hundred civic leaders assembled in a zone meeting comprised of Ruritan Clubs in Bath and Allegheny County. At this same meeting we gave out literature on our Rural Civil Defense Program.

The Bath Farm Fair, which is an outgrowth of our 4-H Achievement Day, is attended by approximately 5000 people during four days in July. One of our Community 4-H Clubs, which has safety as their community project, used Civil Defense handouts at their educational booth during the fair. Several bulletins were passed out, but the main interest was in the PA-578, entitled "Your Family Survival Plan".

We gave twelve radio programs either partially or completely devoted to Rural Civil Defense during the year. Newspaper articles were written and released to both the local papers and dailies distributed in the area. In the planning phase of our Rural Civil Defense Program we attended one meeting of the County Civil Defense Board and will continue to work and plan with Civil Defense authorities.

There has been no evaluation of this program except to know that the people are interested and we have tried to give them the information.

BATH COUNTY

PROJECT AREA E - OTHER WORK WITHIN THIS PROJECT AREA

1. SAFETY WITH CHEMICALS

Recent developments in the field of insecticides and herbicides have pointed up the need for educational work with farmers and consumers. We held one series of 4-H meetings on "The Safe Use of Insecticides." The 4-H members became interested and asked for more of this work in the future. One club was so convinced of the importance that they proceeded to put on an educational exhibit at our 4-H Fair. This exhibit featured the program of "Stop - Read the Label Before Using any Insecticides." The 4-H members also had handouts for the public.

The Fair, which is visited annually by more than 5000 people, received considerable publicity from this exhibit, which had been constructed by the youth of the county.

We have also made radio talks at least twice each month on the safe use of pesticides. One movie was shown to the 4-H clubs on this subject. We have tried to make the people realize that we must use insecticides in order to have an abundance of food, but we must also use them judiciously.

## BATH COUNTY

### III. SUCCESS STORY

Silos and silage, especially corn silage, in Bath County until 1963 had become a management practice remembered only for the hard work involved. Many of our upright silos had deteriorated and some had been removed. There were only ten silos reported filled in 1954.

We began, in 1962, an educational program to encourage farmers to put up corn silage for wintering their livestock. This intensive program gave us several additional silos, both upright and trench.

In 1963, when the first summer drouth hit us, we intensified our silage program with meetings, publications, newspaper and radio publicity. The farmers readily accepted the program because they realized they would not have enough hay and they must have feed. We bore down on the fact that corn put up as silage would produce almost twice as much winter feed as corn used for grain. This was the convincing argument. Everybody began to talk silage.

Many of our elder farmers put the corn in too green. It had been twenty years or more since they had used silage as winter feed. At that time the corn was cut by hand, bundled, put on the wagon, and hauled to the silage chopper where it was blown into an upright silo. With this method it was smart to cut the corn green, it made the tonnage and the green leaves didn't cut your throat while you were cutting the corn.

With the new equipment, field harvesters, some of the younger

## BATH COUNTY

### III. SUCCESS STORY

farmers put up their silage at the proper stage of maturity. Yes, we put in fifty new silos in 1963. This was a perfect set up for our new silage testing program recently inaugurated by the VPI Extension Service. We tested most every silo in the county to get the best information on feeding value. The range in percentage of dry matter, which is the best criteria of quality, was from 13% to 32%. This meant that some of our winter feed was two and one half times higher than the low quality.

Meetings were held with movies, slides, and charts in the winter of 1964. This kind of information worked for us. There are one hundred silos filled in Bath County in 1964 and everyone will have DRY MATTER CONTENT HIGH. Yes, some of them may be a little too dry, but we'll certainly have better feed than we have ever had before.

## BATH COUNTY

### IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL

It is rather difficult for anyone as closely connected with the Extension Program as we are to really put an appraisal on the program. Therefore, we must use certain 1964 benchmarks to show the cooperation we have received, the financial backing we have had and the number of people we have served during the year.

The Bath County Board of Supervisors increased the appropriation for the Extension Staff in regards to salary by only \$60.00, but they spent a total of more than \$5000 in paving the parking lot and installing screens, storm windows, and a new oil furnace in our office building.

We had more leaders attending 4-H camp than we have ever had in the past. This also is shown in the organization of two additional community 4-H clubs during the year.

One home demonstration club was reorganized in the Mountain Grove Community and a new club organized in the Burnsville Community. Both of these clubs are in communities without telephone service and transportation is a problem because very few of the women drive. However, the women are interested and are working in well organized clubs.

Our one big push in 1964 was to get more farmers to produce silage for cattle feed to prevent another cattle selling spree, which we had in 1963. This was a very successful program as there are more than one hundred silos in Bath County in 1964, where there were only ten in 1959.

BATH COUNTY

The Bath County Extension work is going forward. We have the cooperation of the officials, the civic leaders, and the people.



SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

(See instructions in Section I for columns A-B-C-D-E-F.)

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents	Youth Agents	Agricultural Agents	County Total	State Staff	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits .....	315		1687	2002	✓	
2. Office calls .....	156		512	668	✓	
3. Telephone calls (received or made) .....	235		1277	1512	✓	
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines .....	3		80	83	✓	
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices .....						XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio .....	41		108	149	✓	
b. Television .....			1	1	✓	
6. Publications distributed directly to the public .....	2037		1084	3121	✓	
7. Circular and commodity letters written .....	49		23	72	✓	
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	14		10	24	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	169		129	298	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	2		4	6	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	11		42	53	✓	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	44		79	123	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	582		2168	2750	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	59		134	193	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	1257		3450	4707	✓	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	78			78	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	917			917	✓	
b. Youth Work (1) Number .....	19		6	25	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	327		84	411	✓	

SECTION II: PROGRAM EMPHASIS  
(See instructions for Section II.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
11. Planning and management of the farm business .....	19	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	18	
13. Soil management .....	1	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing) .....	1	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing) .....	16	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife .....	14	
17. Plant pathology .....		
18. Entomology .....	3	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.) .....		
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing) .....		
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing) .....		
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing) .....	51	
23. Animal and poultry health .....		
24. Marketing and utilization .....	1	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products .....	2	
26. Agricultural engineering .....	2	
27. Dwellings and equipment .....	2	
28. Home grounds improvement .....	7	
29. Planning and management in the home .....	16	
30. Family economics .....	9	
31. Home furnishings .....	15	
32. Clothing selection and care .....	4	
33. Clothing construction .....	26	
34. Food preparation and selection .....	35	
35. Food preservation .....	9	
36. Nutrition .....	13	
37. Human relations, child development .....	11	
38. Health .....	5	
39. Safety .....	4	
40. Recreation .....	10	
41. Outlook .....		
42. Community development and resource adjustment .....	32	
43. Manpower development, employment information .....		
44. Public affairs .....	10	
45. Rural defense .....	6	
46. Leadership development .....	36	
47. Extension administration, organization .....	1	
48. Program planning .....	29	
49. Supervision of extension personnel .....	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received .....	41	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items) .....	1	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51) .....	450	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work .....	253	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25) .....	16	
c. 4-H Club work .....	178	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age) .....	3	✓

54. Adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of county extension work.  
(Read instructions before completing.)

	Men		Women	
	A	B	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below .....	55		12	
b. In adult agricultural and related fields .....				
c. In adult home economics and related fields .....			56	
d. In work with young adults .....			52	
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)				
(1) Organizational leaders .....	6		7	
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders .....	1		1	
(3) Other adult leaders .....				
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders .....	62		128	

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

55. Organized clubs or other groups continuously carrying on adult home economics extension work:

a. Number of groups .....	9
b. Number of members .....	151

56. Special audience and specific interest groups:

a. Organized by extension and worked with in home economics extension work:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with .....	_____
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups .....	_____
b. Not organized by extension:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with .....	_____
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups .....	_____
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year .....	_____

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

Work designed to meet the continuing education needs of men and women, primarily out of school, unmarried, and in the age range of 18-25. Report all worked with of this age group regardless of whether they are also reported elsewhere.

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with .....	_____
b. Number in such groups .....	Men: _____
	Women: _____

58. Number worked with through young adult programs (jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups, and individuals not in groups):

Men:	76
Women:	27

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members ..... 75

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs ..... 15
61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:
a. Boys ..... 204
b. Girls ..... 177
c. Total ..... 381

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:
a. 1st year ..... 91
b. 2nd year ..... 99
c. 3rd year ..... 73
d. 4th year ..... 85
e. 5th year ..... 18
f. 6th year and over ..... 15

52. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:
a. Farm .....
b. Rural non-farm ..... 381
c. Urban .....

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:
a. 12 years and under ..... 285
b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 78
c. 16-20 years inclusive .. 18

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

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

a. Agronomy (crops and soils) ..... 7
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) .....
c. Entomology and plant pathology ..... 194
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) ..... 1
e. Poultry ..... 2
f. Dairy ..... 5
g. Beef ..... 51
h. Swine .....
i. Other livestock .....
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) .....
k. Management on the farm .....
l. Marketing and business .....
m. Management in the home ..... 3
n. Clothing ..... 126
o. Food and nutrition ..... 58
p. Home improvement and furnishings ..... 57
q. Family life education .....
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming) .....
s. Health .....
t. Safety .....
u. Recreation (include crafts) .....
v. Community and public affairs .....
w. Career exploration .....
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities ..... 504

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys .....
b. Girls .....

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service .....		
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service .....		
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs .....		
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation .....		
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment) .....		
72. Economic Research Service .....		
73. Farm Credit Administration .....		
74. Farmer Cooperative Service .....		
75. Farmers Home Administration .....	1	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service .....		
77. Food and Drug Administration .....		
78. Forest Service .....	1	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency .....		
80. Rural Electrification Administration .....		
81. Selective Service .....		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service .....		
83. Soil Conservation Service .....		
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.) .....		
85. USDA Defense Board .....		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level) .....	3	
87. Health Department .....	2	
88. Highway Department .....		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging ..		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry .....		
91. State Department of Education (schools in general) .....		
92. State Employment Service .....		
93. Welfare Department .....	1	
94. State RAD Committee .....		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts .....	15	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments .....	3	
97. County or area RAD Committees .....	14	