

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

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1963

PULASKI

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**County**

## PULASKI COUNTY

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

The Pulaski County Extension Plan of Work was developed with the aid of the various planning committees. The agricultural phase of the program was developed with the assistance of the Agronomy Committee, the Dairy Committee, Beef Cattle Committee, the Sheep Committee, the Swine Committee, and the Musk Thistle Committee. The Home Demonstration Plan of Work was developed with the assistance of the County Home Demonstration Club Committee, the Home Economics Committee, the Nutrition committee, the Housing Committee, and the Clothing Committee.

A. Work with Planning Committee:

1. County Home Demonstration Club Committee.

The County Home Demonstration Club Committee is composed of the President of each of the fifteen clubs. There is a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer and federation program of work chairman. The officers of the committee are not necessarily club presidents.

The committee met twice during the past year. The first meeting was in March. The purpose of this meeting was to check on the progress of the program and to make any changes necessary. The second meeting was held in August to plan the 1964 program as well as to set up goals and objectives. The program development chairman of the clubs and the in-coming presidents attended the planning meeting.

2. Home Economics Committees.

A. Nutrition Committee

The Nutrition committee has been organized for several years. Goals were set up at the time and much progress was made toward these goals. The committee met in June to discuss additional problems and made recommendations

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for carrying out education programs on nutrition. The committee decided to make the same recommendations as were made the previous year, as these still were the major factors that affected good nutrition. These recommendations were to interest overweights in reducing, encourage programs on nutrition at Parent-Teacher Association meetings, encourage the growing of less familiar vegetables, information on how to use less familiar vegetables, understanding the four basic food groups and to work toward the improvement of teen-age food habits. These recommendations were presented to the home demonstration club committee. These recommendations were considered and some incorporated in the 1964 program.

B. Housing Committee:

The Housing Committee was organized early in 1962. Major problems pertaining to the housing situation, as well as the surroundings, were discussed. At the time goals and objectives to be attained by 1967 were set up. Recommendations for obtaining these goals were made. The committee met in June to make their recommendations to the home demonstration club committee for their program. The federation program of work for 1964-Home Grounds and Community beautification - was selected from the recommendations made by the housing committee.

C. Clothing Committee:

A clothing committee held their first meeting in 1962. The committee made a survey to determine the actual needs of the homemakers throughout the county. From the survey it was determined that consumer education of clothing was a more general need than some other problems.

3. Agricultural Committees:

These informal planning committees are made up of from three to ten people who are well trained and experienced in the area of their committee and in the over-all county situation. All committees met at least once

during the past year. The Extension Agents and Committee members, when developing plans, kept in mind the needs and desires of such groups as the Musk Thistle Eradication Committee, the Pulaski County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the various Feeder Cattle Marketing groups, the Pulaski County Feeder Pig Association, Community Improvement Clubs, along with the Southwest Virginia Wool Marketing Association and the 4-H Club County Council.

4. Four H. County Council:

The 4-H County Council is composed of all officers of the eighteen clubs in the county. However, any member interested in attending has the privilege of doing so. The leaders are urged to attend so they will know what has been discussed and planned, also the parents are urged to participate in these meetings. The council decides on activities of county-wide interests.

The council meeting was held in October. The purpose of this meeting was to elect the county officers, to train all officers and to set up goals and plan for activities for the year.

Plans for the County Achievement Day and Share-the-Fun program were also made at the October meeting. These two events will be held jointly on January 25, 1964. Since the program was considered one of our most successful last year, especially in attendance by parents and adult leaders, the program will again be held on a Saturday night. We are also holding it at a time when it will avoid conflicting with the two County High School activities.

B. CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY LOCAL LEADERS:

Leaders have contributed greatly to the over-all extension program in Pulaski county. In order for the agents to meet the many demands as resource persons it is necessary to use local leaders when possible to carry on some phases of the extension program. If the program is to grow or expand, more capable leaders will be needed. It is difficult at times to locate such leaders

who are capable and willing to assume the necessary responsibilities. However, progress has been made during the past year. The leaders in the home demonstration program assumed more responsibilities than in previous years. This has been a gradual progress over a period of years.

Two additional 4-H leaders have been added and two replaced during the year. It is the plan to secure more leaders for this program as time permits. Some clubs as yet do not have leaders. The 4-H leaders held one meeting and decided to organize in order to be able to give more assistance to the county program.

All of these leaders helped plan programs, and activities that were for the interest of the people of the county and then assist in carrying out these programs and activities.

Leaders from all areas of the county are included in the County Extension program. These leaders are respected by the people in the communities, therefore, improved practices and recommendations have been adopted. Some of these leaders are college graduates, trained and experienced. Their contributions to the over-all county program have been very valuable.

The Pulaski County Board of Supervisors, acting as a group and individually have assisted the Extension Agents with the educational program on Musk Thistle control.

C. LEADER TRAINING:

1. Home Demonstration

Organizational leaders are elected for a two year period. The subject matter leaders are appointed according to the program planned for the year.

The presidents and vice-presidents are given a booklet made up each year with activities and programs listed monthly. As well as suggestions for conducting and carrying out effective meetings. This has proved more

beneficial to these leaders than a training meeting. A training meeting was held by the home agent for the Program Development leaders. Outlook information was discussed and how this could be used by the members in determining their needs.

Five training meetings for subject matter leaders were either held by the home agent or a specialist from V.P.I. If the leaders were unable to attend the county training meeting, the home agent trained as many of these as possible in a group. This gave the home agent time for other work.

Most of the organizational leaders were able to carry out their duties in a more efficient manner as they knew well in advance what was to be done. They could appoint needed committees or make plans necessary for carrying out the expected program or activity. The Program Development leaders were able to get the members to realize better what their specific needs were which resulted in better program planning.

The subject matter leaders through their training were able to give better demonstrations in their respective clubs. These leaders gave 73 demonstrations during the year and the Federation Program of Work leaders gave one hundred thirty talks.

## 2. 4-H Leaders

In selecting 4-H leaders, the area of the need was first determined. Contacts were made with key persons in these areas to determine who was interested in the youth as well as who could and would serve. The person or persons suggested were then contacted. The 4-H program and what was expected of them as leaders was explained.

One adult leader training meeting was held in October. Eight leaders attended this meeting. The next meeting of this group is scheduled in early 1964 at which time they plan to organize a county group. Two adult leaders attended the 4-H Leaders Conference in Roanoke this fall.

D. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF LEADERSHIP:

Leaders have made a valuable contribution to the over-all Extension program, both in planning and in carrying out the various educational phases relating to 4-H, agriculture, and home economics programs. However, additional leaders who are well trained are needed. Those leaders who are now serving are limited as to the amount of time that they can devote, since most of them are employed full-time on the farm, in the home, or in public works.

Dedicated leaders who are interested in helping their community and county are needed if the Extension program is to reach its potential.

Lack of 4-H club organizational and project leaders, particularly men leaders, is one of the big needs of the 4-H club program.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Corn silage Production

Why This Area Received Major Emphasis:

Fulaski county is primarily a livestock area, with over 90% of farm income coming from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Since corn silage is generally the cheapest source of winter feed for livestock an educational program was conducted to encourage the production of corn for silage and to encourage construction of silage storage facilities.

Objective: To increase the knowledge and skills of Fulaski county livestock feeders so that they can become aware of the economic value of corn silage and so that they will have a better understanding of the recommended management practices that relate to the production, harvest and storage of corn silage.

4. Methods and Progress:

Established fertilization and weed control demonstrations on five farms.

Wrote news article on value of corn for silage, varieties, proper spacing and importance of fertilization program.

Established one four acre "sod planted" demonstration in which corn was planted in blue grass sod which had been treated with atrazine.

Devoted time on two radio programs to corn varieties, rate of planting, fertilization, and weed control.

Wrote circular letter to county farmers pointing out value of corn silage, and enclosed bulletin on "adjusting for feed Shortages".

Used forage testing results to point out to farmers the amount of TDN that can be produced per acre with corn silage. Visited thirty farmers to

demonstrate proper method of collecting silage samples and pointed out in test results the importance of stage of maturity in harvesting quality silage.

Wrote circular letter to farmers pointing out advantages of harvesting corn for silage instead of corn for grain.

Presented information to dairymen at county-wide meeting pointing out costs of various winter feeds with cost per pound of TDN from corn silage lowest.

Assisted seven dairymen with budgeting different types of silage silos.

Held county-wide beef cattle meeting on winter feeding program pointing out cost of various feeds on TDN basis and importance of harvesting corn at proper stage of maturity.

Corn silage acreage increased approximately 33% in 1963. Production per acre decreased because of prolonged drought. Pulaski county farmers constructed 8400 tons of new silage storage facilities in 1963 plus 390 tons of new temporary storage facilities. It appears that Pulaski county farmers realize that corn silage is one of the cheapest sources of feed for livestock and that its use will increase further in the next few years. The V.P.I. Forage Testing program has been a great educational tool to aid in increased acreage and quality of corn silage.

Work of Emergency Nature:

Seasonal farm labor is almost non-existent in Pulaski county. Farmers stated that they would be unable to harvest corn for grain with available farm labor, therefore, after carefully analyzing the situation, the county agent made a request to the Governor that convict labor be made available to harvest corn on some twelve farms on the toll basis. This was accomplished.

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

Phase: Agronomy - Musk Thistle Control

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

The musk thistle has infested some 350 farms in Pulaski county. Pasture land and crop land are rendered useless with heavy infestations of this noxious weed. Without proper eradication of this weed property values and farm income will be greatly lowered.

Objectives

To reduce the musk thistle infestation on farms and prevent its spread to new areas by assisting county landowners to understand the economic importance of musk thistle control and to understand and to acquire skills relating to recommended control practices.

Progress Made:

Wrote circular letter to all county farmers and most landowners pointing out problem and recommended means of control.

Distributed 1500 copies of leaflet No. 158, "Musk Thistle, How to Control It", to county landowners.

Held two planning meetings with musk thistle committee.

Devoted time on ten radio programs to recommend control practices.

Assisted fifteen farmers with sprayer calibration.

Wrote eight news articles including pictures pointing out problem and stating recommended control practices.

Assisted local ASC Committee in retaining special ACP practice for control of musk thistle with herbicides.

Extension agents gave programs to community improvement clubs and Civic clubs on musk thistle control.

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Established four musk thistle control demonstrations using herbicides.

Fourteen hundred acres of pasture land was treated with 2,4-D under the special ACP cost-share practice. On the basis of questionnaire and reports of 2,4-D sales from County Farm Supply Dealers it is estimated that over four thousand acres was treated with 2,4-D. A total of 600 acres of pasture land was treated with liquid nitrogen containing 2,4-D. The committee estimates that 4000 acres of pasture land was mowed or gone over with hand tools.

The State Highway Department sprayed or used convive labor to dig musk thistles on a reported 400 acres of the State right-of-way properties.

The State Entomologist has two employees working full-time in early spring and late fall on musk thistle control. Almost all county farmers and landowners made some effort to control this noxious weed during 1963, however, since a single plant can produce forty thousand seed in one year it will take the cooperative efforts of all landowners to control this weed.

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

Phase: - Livestock Production - Beef Cattle

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Beef cattle account for over 65% of the gross farm income, representing the major source of income on over 400 Pulaski county farms. Increased costs of farm labor and production items coupled with narrow profit margins have resulted in a low net income for many county beef producers.

Objectives:

To improve net income of Pulaski County beef producers by improved management and marketing which results in increased standard of living.

Held county-wide educational program in March

Held special "August" Yearling sale.

Held four special Fall Feeder Sales.

Held county-wide educational meeting on feeding and management in December.

Presented educational information on management and marketing on twelve Radio programs.

Assisted farmers with selection of purebred breeding stock at county and area sales.

Encourages use of performance tested bulls and use of performance records through news articles, radio, and personal contacts.

Encouraged better management practices on feeding and culling by two circular letters.

Held six livestock committee meetings to plan educational program.

Assisted with Purebred Show and Sale held at Dublin.

Progress Made:

Prolonged dry weather resulted in very poor pasture and crop yields

Which resulted in lower market weights of both calves and yearling steers.

Special emphasis on marketing resulted in the holding of three special yearling sales and two feeder calf sales. Pulaski county and area farmers sold more feeder cattle in special ~~o~~rganized sales at the Pulaski County Livestock Market, Dublin, than at any market in Virginia during 1963.

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

Phase: Livestock Production: Sheep, 1963

Sheep scabies is one of the oldest diseases of sheep. The scabies mite causes sheep to loose weight and fleece, and in severe cases, may result in death. The disease is transmitted readily from one animal to another by direct contact.

A State-wide sheep scabies program was started early in 1963. Through the efforts of the Extension Agents and the Sheep Committee 10,000 sheep in some 150 flocks were inspected in ten days in Pulaski county. Prior to the inspection four qualified inspectors were selected and an area training school was held in Pulaski. In addition to inspecting the sheep flocks for scabies the inspectors gave farmers educational information on foot rot and sheep management.

Twenty sheep flocks were found to show slight symptoms of scabies, however, upon inspection by a Veterinarian they were found to be free of scabies. These same twenty flocks have been visited by Extension Agents in December of 1963 and found to be free of scabies symptoms.

The county and state flocks are now free of scabies.

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

Phase: - Dairy Management

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

The average production per cow in Virginia in 1962 was 10,764 pounds of milk with 417 pounds of butterfat. In Pulaski county the average production of the twenty-one herds enrolled in the DHLA Testing program was 10,422 pounds of milk with 411 pounds of butterfat. Records indicate that the average dairy cow is underfed.

Objectives:

To increase production per cow and thereby increase the net income of Pulaski county dairymen. The educational of the program was to assist county dairymen so that they could have a better understanding of the recommended feeding and management practices associated with dairying.

Methods and Progress made:

Wrote circular letter to dairymen pointing out average costs of various forages on T.D.N. basis.

Held two county-wide educational programs on feeding and management.

Wrote three news articles and gave four radio programs on value of corn silage in dairy feeding program.

Wrote news article on value of artificial breeding.

Wrote news article on loose housing and comfort stall loafing buildings.

Assisted four dairymen with design of comfort stall barn.

Assisted six dairymen with budgeting different sizes and types of silos.

Assisted one dairymen with complete layout for 120 cow dairy operation including 1100 ton silage storage, six stall milking parlor, and comfort stall barn.

Four dairymen attended dairymen's short course at V.P.I.

Nine county dairymen built new silos and dairymen harvested a record amount of corn for silage. Dairymen have culled low producing cows in connection with low crop yields caused by severe drought. While 1963 average production figures are not yet available it is estimated that milk production per cow will not be as high in 1963 as it was in 1962 because of the very poor pastures and crop yields. An intensive educational program pointing out the advantage of purchasing corn at reduced prices instead of buying hay at very high prices was presented to the dairymen.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Phase: - Forestry Establishment, Year- 1963

Why this Phase Received Major Emphasis:

In Pulaski county approximately 55% of the total land area is in trees. There is a considerable amount of idle land which would be better utilized economically if it were put in trees. There is a lack of interest in forest establishment, conservation of existing timberland and economic use of land that is idle.

The Program Objective - To enable 4-H Club members to learn how to establish a stand of timber by proper use of tree seedlings, how to improve existing stands of timber and to stimulate interest in forestry and forest establishment.

Methods and Progress Made:

Presented classroom instructions stressing the importance of forestry establishment or re-establishment in the State of Virginia and Pulaski county.

Presented slides taken in Pulaski county, showing different methods of forestry establishment in the county.

Gave demonstrations on proper methods of planting tree seedlings, selection and methods of management of timber sites.

Presented lesson on the economics involved in forest establishment and relation this has to proper site and management practices.

Distributed tree seedlings to club members.

Junior

Trained/leaders in proper tree planting and site selection and gave them the responsibility in seeing that correct procedures were practiced by younger club members.

Gave tests and judged projects and to determine progress made.

Evaluation of the project showed a definite interest on the part of club members in forest establishment. This is also shown by the number of club members who re-enrolled in the project for the 1964 year, although this is not a county-wide project. Approximately 25% of the club members taking the project last year have re-enrolled.

Due to the severe drought in Pulaski county this year the results of the tree plantings is rather poor with approximately a 30% stand in most projects.

The most important objectives were reached and they were to stimulate interest in forestry, to acquire skills in forest establishment and to recognize the importance that forestry plays in industry and soil and water conservation.

CLOTHING

II. PROJECT AREAS

Project Area: Extension Home Economics

1. Phase: Clothing

2. Why phase received major emphasis.

Homemakers do most of the buying of clothing for the family. with a variety of fabrics and materials to choose from and the sales pressure, many of the homemakers are baffled as to what to buy.

Homemakers lack knowledge concerning various fabrics. They lack skill in coordinating costumes economically and for a pleasing appearance. They lack skill in proper care and repair of clothing.

3. Program Objectives: For the homemaker to be able to select fabrics better suited to use and occasion, and to plan better coordinated costumes for the individual and to care for them properly.

4. Progress Made:

Four monthly meetings were held in the home demonstration clubs on Clothing. Special interest meetings on knitting were also held in connection with the clothing program. These meetings were held for anyone who was interested in learning to knitt. Four groups met four times each with 110 women enrolled.

The leaders gave the demonstrations in the clubs on Planning and Selecting Accessories and Care and Repair of Clothing. These were method demonstrations. The Home Agent gave demonstrations on Selecting Color for the Individual and Fabric Selection. These also were method demonstrations. She also conducted the special interest meetings. There were timely news articles by the Home Agent in her regular weekly column in the local daily news paper on clothing. Also radio talks by the Home Agent was given on her weekly radio

programs at the local station.

One hundred twelve homemakers reported they had learned to select colors best suited for the individual. Eighty-nine have used this information. One hundred eleven homemakers have a clearer understanding of the fabrics on the market. These women feel that they know more about fabric content since the demonstration on fabric selection. One hundred twenty eight are better informed on selecting accessories for various occasions. Eighty two have used this information in making purchases. One hundred eighteen homemakers have a better knowledge of equipment and supplies on the market for use in care and repair of clothing. One hundred six learned to re-weave a patch; one hundred twelve learned to stitch on a patch; sixty-six have used this information in the care and repair of the family clothing since the demonstration. Due to weather conditions many homemakers who began knitting classes were unable to get the last lesson. This will be given early the next year. Fifty two have knitted an article since learning and ninety-two articles have been knitted. One homemaker has increased the family income by knitting articles for sale.

Seventy-four 4-H girls chose clothing as a project, so that they could learn to make simple articles as beginners or clothing for themselves.

The objective was to provide 4-H club members knowledge and skills in simple clothing construction.

Leaders worked with neighborhood groups where possible in clothing construction during the summer months. The Adult leaders are willing to work with girls but it is difficult to get the club girls to attend the meetings due to many other summer activities, such as camps, Bible schools, vacations, etc. Seven leaders held 33 meetings. The girls made the new 4-H Club Standard dress.

In the Make or Remake project 54 new garments were made and twenty eight were remodeled at an estimated savings of \$59.82. Twelve girls were enrolled and ten completed the Make or Remake project.

Twenty-two girls completed the So You'd Like to Sew project and they made a total of one hundred fifty seven articles.

Twenty girls had Looking Your Best. One girl entered the District Dress Revue contest, also one girl entered her record in the Clothing Achievement contest.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

II. PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Report on Phases given major emphasis.

1. Phase: Food and Nutrition
2. Why Phase received major emphasis

A large number of adults are overweight due to poor food habits. Many homemakers, perhaps, do not take time to plan adequate meals for their families, prepare a variety of foods or serve them in an attractive manner. Many lack knowledge of the need for balanced meals. Teen-agers are not eating breakfast. Many people eat too many "empty calorie" snacks.

3. Program Objectives: To provide desired satisfaction for individual members of the family through a clearer understanding of the food groups and how to include an adequate amount in the daily food.

4. Progress Made:

Four monthly meetings were held in the home demonstration clubs on Food and Nutrition. Special interest meetings on Gardening and Foods to Serve for Special Events were also held. These meetings were open to anyone interested

The leaders gave the demonstrations on Seafood Cookery, Poultry for Better Meals and Food Needs of Older Folks. The first two were method demonstrations, and the last one was a discussion demonstration.

A special interest meeting on Growing Less Familiar Vegetables was held with a Garden Specialist from V.F.I. in charge. Due to unfavorable winter weather only twenty-four people attended and were greatly benefitted.

The Home Agent gave the demonstrations when the leader was unable to do so. The Home Agent gave all the demonstrations on Food Needs for Everybody. This was a discussion demonstration using visual aids. The home agent gave a

demonstration at a community improvement club on Getting More Vitamin "C" from the garden. Timely news articles were written by the Home Agent for her weekly column in the local paper. Also radio talks were made throughout the year.

One hundred thirty one homemakers have a better knowledge of the value of Seafoods in the diet and have tried serving them more to their families. One hundred twenty eight are more aware of the food needs after seeing the demonstration; they have been trying to serve foods the family should have; one hundred thirty have been serving Poultry in a more varied way. At this time there has been no survey on Foods Needs of Older Folks to determine the progress made.

Two hundred fifty four Foods Projects were taken by 4-H girls during the year. All girls had Unit I Foods and Nutrition and thirty seven girls had other Foods projects in addition to this one.

Many 4-H'ers have to keep house and help with planning and preparing family meals due to homemakers working away from home. A large percentage of teen-ager's do not eat breakfast. Four H members (and mothers) lack a knowledge of the daily food needs of the individual and lack of knowledge in planning, preparing and serving meals and snacks.

The objective was to teach 4-H members the food needs for fitness and preparing these foods.

Some girls had only one foods project while others carried several, depending on how much of the Food Preparation they were expected to help with at home.

Four project leaders assisted these girls by working with them in neighborhood groups. They conducted twenty-four meetings during the summer months.

Two hundred one club members completed one or more foods projects. These girls prepared snacks at home 2467 times; they kept records of food eaten for at least one week 158 times; they prepared quick breads 280 times; cereals 945 times; fruits for breakfast 249 and eggs 1093 times. Older members prepared meats 73 times; fruit salads 49; vegetables 256 and fruit desserts 78 times; they prepared 96 meals at home; 57 group meals; made yeast breads 98 times; cakes 56 times; pies 41 and rolls 51 times. Forty-one demonstrations were given by club members.

In the bread project sixteen 4-H club members took it and 12 completed the requirements. They made biscuits 216 times; muffins 104; corn bread 335; waffles 180 times and other breads 163 times.

Four girls entered the District contest in foods. Two were eligible to represent the District in the State contest. One will represent the District in a food preservation contest next June.

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PROJECT AREA- 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

Major Emphasis: - Organizational Plan

Phase: 4-H Adult Leaders Association, Year, 1963

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Lack of coordinated effort, on the part of the leaders that might provide an opportunity for leadership training.

The Program Objective:

To increase the effectiveness of the county 4-H program through Adult Volunteer leadership development.

Methods and Progress Made:

Conducted survey to determine interest.

Preplanning with County Extension Staff.

Discussed organization with key leaders throughout county through personal contacts.

Held county-wide organizational meeting.

At the first organizational meeting eight or 40% of the organizational leaders were present. Due to the fact that the meeting, at the request of the leaders was held during the day, project leaders were unable to attend.

The leaders were interested and felt that this organization would be a definite asset to the County 4-H Program. Training schools and county program planning meetings will be held as often as necessary in the future.

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

Phase: 4-H Re-enrollment, Year - 1963

Why this Phase Received Major Emphasis: A large number of boys and girls do not re-enroll in 4-H in Pulaski County.

The Program Objective: To re-enroll a higher proportion of 4-H members each year in 4-H.

Methods and Progress made: '

Individual contacts with adult leaders

Distributed recent educational material to leaders as it became available.

Stressed enrollment at club meetings.

Encouraged older club members to participate in District contest, and other 4-H activities on the District and State level.

Encouraged club members to participate in other activities, such as National 4-H Club Week, Rural Life Sunday, Judging Teams, County Fair, Camps, to further stimulate an interest in 4-H Work.

Provided club members with a variety of projects to fit the needs and interests of the individual and encourage other boys and girls to join and become involved in 4-H club work.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: - Rural Civil Defense

Why Major Emphases was Given this Phase:

In view of possible nuclear disaster, it is most important that every rural family recognize, and understand Civil Defense.

Objectives:

To inform and stimulate Pulaski county families so that they will know how and what actions to take, in the event of a nuclear emergency, to protect themselves, their livestock, crops and property.

Progress made:

Encouraged Civil Defense preparedness through use of radio, news articles, and personal contacts.

Briefly covered civil defense in connection with meetings of farm groups, community improvement and Civic Clubs.

Served on USDA Defense Board and met with members of City and County Civil Defense units to coordinate over-all county program.

While interest on part of average Pulaski county family is not very great, they seem to have a fairly good understanding of nuclear fallout and know that they can protect themselves from radioactive fallout by providing shelter. Members of community improvement clubs seem to have a greater knowledge of Civil Defense than do non-members. The USDA Defense Board understands its responsibilities in case of National emergency.

Pulaski county employed a full-time Civil Defense Coordinator in 1963. His efforts in coordinating the existing civil defense groups, selecting public fallout shelters, and creating interest in Civil Defense have been great.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Rural Area Development

Why This Phase Received Major Emphasis:

Net farm income in Pulaski county is \$2280 per family. The level of living index for Pulaski county farm families is 78 as compared to a State average of 80. The per household income of all Pulaski county residents is \$4600 per year.

Objectives:

To organize an effective committee for the purpose of making a complete study of the county situation as it relates to Agriculture, Industry, and Education and to determine problems and plans of action that would benefit the people of Pulaski county.

Progress:

The technical action panel met early in 1963 and discussed the possible roles of a Rural Areas Development Committee. The Extension Agents discussed the Rural Area Development idea with members of existing organizations, including the county-wide Chamber of Commerce and the County Area Industrial Development Committee. Most key leaders agreed with the idea of such an effort but believed that existing organizations who were already concerned with the over-all economic development of the county and area could accomplish more in the long run.

The Extension Agents spoke to civic and Community Improvement clubs pointing out the changing agricultural situation and possible trends in the future.

A few of the accomplishments of Pulaski county people that relate to over-all economic development are:

PULASKI COUNTY

Establishment of Project Decision Shell Building, which was joint effort of local people and the Appalachian Power Company.

Expansion of local industry which resulted in 571 new jobs in Pulaski county in 1963.

Fulaski county selected as site for National Civic Club headquarters due to efforts of local people.

Planning phase for school under Manpower Training and Development Act have been completed.

B. OTHER WORK:

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Farm Policy - Wheat Referendum, Year, 1963

Why Major Emphasis was Given:

Pulaski county farmers and all other wheat producers in the United States were to vote, May 21, 1963 to determine the type of wheat program to be in effect for 1964.

Objectives:

The objectives of the County Extension Agents were to become familiar with the proposed wheat program, including how it would apply to large or small growers and pass factual information on to the farmers of Pulaski county.

Progress Made:

Mailed circular letter to all wheat farmers enclosing a copy of Circular 925 "Wheat Alternations for the Virginia Grower".

Participated in training school on Wheat Referendum of Pulaski and Abingdon.

Presented educational program in four meetings held in County Communities.

Presented information on Wheat Referendum on four radio programs and three news articles.

Presented information to farmers through personal contacts, and office visits.

Pulaski county farmers seemed to appreciate factual information that was presented in such a manner that they could understand the various aspects or alternatives of this program.

HOME ECONOMICS STORY - AN INDIVIDUAL

Mrs. John Eversole is a newcomer to the County. Her husband is a retired Naval Colonel. They chose Pulaski county as the place to live. They purchased, through the Farmers Home Administration, a farm with a very large old home on it. The home Agent helped Mrs. Eversole plan the remodeling of the house. This is a long range plan. The family is doing the finishing touches of remodeling. Some of the rooms have been painted and the kitchen has been improved this year.

Mrs. Eversole has been active in both the home demonstration program and 4-H club program. The clothing programs have aided her in being a better consumer in order to keep her family well dressed on a minimum. She attended a tailoring work shop so that she could learn to make suits and coats for herself and two daughters.

Through the adult program she has learned to select colors most becoming to her and her girls. She has a clearer understanding of the fabrics on the market and how to care and repair them which makes her a better consumer, she knows what accessories are best for various occasions which enables her to buy her accessories more wisely and she has learned to repair clothing.

Mrs. Eversole is a good manager of the family income. She has learned from the adult program how to keep household accounts and to plan the family income in order to get the most from it. She has learned of various methods of Saving and Investing the Income, and she has a clearer understanding of the family insurance.

Through her ability to manage, the family has been able to live better and they have major improvements on the farm as money is available.

HOME ECONOMICS STORY - SPECIAL INTEREST

Special interest classes in knitting were held during the winter months. Many women attended who wanted to learn to do something to make money in their spare time in order to increase the family income. Mrs. Richard Wolfe was a nervous person and she found that knitting was very calming and she learned to do something that proved worthwhile financially. When she began her knitting classes in January she knew nothing about knitting. She began her first sweater in February. From then to October she had sold 17 sweaters. This added to the family income considerably.

III. SUCCESS STORY

Corn Silage

With the rise of the livestock industry in Pulaski county and the decline of crop production during the past 25 years, the importance of producing, harvesting, and storage of winter feed for livestock has become the major task for Pulaski county farmers.

During the past few years agricultural leaders have recognized the value of corn silage as an economical feed. More T. D. N. on the per acre basis can be produced from corn silage than from feed grown in Pulaski County.

During the past few years the extension agents, along with the Agronomy, Livestock, and Dairy Committees have placed major emphasis upon getting Pulaski county farmers to increase the use of corn for silage.

During 1963, with the early drought that began in April, an intensive program was conducted to encourage the planting of additional corn for silage. Information was given to farmers on varieties, fertilization, plants per acre, fertilizer placement, time of planting, and weed control. This was accomplished by circular letters, radio, news paper articles and farm visits.

In the latter part of May a circular letter was sent to all Pulaski county farmers pointing out probable feed shortages and encouraging the planting of additional corn for silage. This letter also included information of types of silos and a copy of Bulletin Ma-31 "Adjusting to Feed Shortages".

Extension Agents conducted many on-the-farm demonstrations on calibration of sprayers for applying chemicals for weed control in corn.

In August farmers were encouraged to harvest corn for silage instead of corn for grain through a circular letter, news articles, and radio programs.

During the summer and early fall the County Agent and his assistants assisted fourteen county farmers with selection of type and location of silo. These included upright, horizontal, and temporary silos. The Extension Agents assisted five county farmers with engineering phases of silos and auto-motive feeding equipment.

In early September farmers were encouraged to let corn get to the hard dent stage of maturity before harvesting for silage. Results of V.P.I. Forage Tests were used to point out importance of stage of maturing in order to harvest maximum T.D.N. per acre.

A survey conducted in December of 1963 indicated that many silage storage facilities were constructed. The results of the survey indicated that 27 upright silos, 7 horizontal silos and 6 snow fence silos were constructed during 1963. These included one 700 ton and three 600 ton silos. In all 9300 Tons of new silage storage facilities were constructed. Of the 3700 acres of corn planted in 1963 it is estimated that 65% of this was harvested as silage.

The dry weather which resulted in a feed shortage, reduced corn silage yields to an average of 9 to 10 tons per acre. As one farmer put it, "I built a silo this year which I should have built ten years ago".

In summary the use of corn silage as a feed for livestock increased over 30% in 1963.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

Progress has been made in every phase of the Extension program in Pulaski county. Work accomplished through the Musk Thistle Committee has resulted in a stronger county-wide eradication program with the educational role of the County Extension Agents being clearly defined. The livestock committees have been very active, especially in the field of marketing, in that five special feeder cattle sales and one feeder pig sale was held.

The Agricultural Extension program was adjusted to meet the need of farmers in connection with the prolonged drought that reduced crops and pasture yields to 45% of normal on the average.

More and better trained leaders who are willing to assume strong leadership roles are needed in all phases of the Extension program.

It is hoped that through the efforts of the Adult 4-H Leaders Organization, which was formed this year, that more 4-H project leaders can be secured, especially more male project leaders.

There was increased participation in District 4-H contests, 4-H Camps, 4-H Short Course, and other county and state 4-H Activities and events this year.

This need for leaders and the 4-H program needs to be up-graded so as to attract and retain more Senior 4-H club members.

Additional leaders and committee members have been added to the Home Demonstration program. More leaders and committee members are needed in order to carry out a more effective program. These homemakers have taken more responsibility toward planning and carrying out better programs to suit the needs of the people.

The program in Home Demonstration clubs have been stressed from the standpoint

of consumer education, nutrition and management. What and how to buy according to the needs, how to plan for better health and better management of income, time and energy. Pulaski is a low income county, ways to increase the family income is a major problem and along with it is the problem of how to spend what they have more wisely. The committee members realize this in working toward a suitable problem. The leaders did a good job in getting this across.

The leaders have also realized that the Extension Service Personnel have a responsibility to all the people in the county. They have been willing to help carry out programs in the county to allow the agents to work with other groups.

1963

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963

County PULASKI

Submitted By: JOE W. DERTING

COUNTY AGENT

Name

Title

HELEN GRIFFIN

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

STEPHEN JOHN BEEKEN

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT

Approved By:

Date

State Extension Director

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. H. Daughtrey, Director of Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

WES:ap June 1963

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 .....	263	321	462	1046	✓	
2. Office calls .....	154	257	1335	1746	✓	
3. Telephone calls (received or made) .....	1187	502	2593	4282	✓	
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines .....	49	47	94	190	✓	
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices .....	1	8	48	57	✓	XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio .....	42	13	32	87	✓	
b. Television .....	0	1	1	2	✓	
6. Publications distributed directly to the public .....	3410	2832	3968	10210	✓	
7. Circular and commodity letters written .....	37	27	36	100	✓	
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	5	1	6	12	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	101	5	170	276	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	3	9		12	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	119	162		281	✓	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	112	14	66	192	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	1639	1190	2609	5438	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	185	121	3	309	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	2277	2648	55	4980	✓	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	73	3	33	109	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	935	45	1111	2091	✓	
b. Youth Work (1) Number .....	74	18		92	✓	
(2) Attendance .....	495	315		810	✓	

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 .....	55	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	30	
13. Soil management .....	8	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing) .....	7	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing) .....	25	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife .....	5	
17. Plant pathology .....	6	
18. Entomology .....	6	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.) .....	24	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing) .....	31	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing) .....	9	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing) .....	130	
23. Animal and poultry health .....	8	
24. Marketing and utilization .....	19	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products .....	3	
26. Agricultural engineering .....	8	
27. Dwellings and equipment .....	33	
28. Home grounds improvement .....	23	
29. Planning and management in the home .....	8	
30. Family economics .....	8	
31. Home furnishings .....	6	
32. Clothing selection and care .....	14	
33. Clothing construction .....	4	
34. Food preparation and selection .....	23	
35. Food preservation .....	15	
36. Nutrition .....	28	
37. Human relations, child development .....	7	
38. Health .....	2	
39. Safety .....	2	
40. Recreation .....	8	
41. Outlook .....	2	
42. Community development and resource adjustment .....	5	
43. Manpower development, employment information .....	2	
44. Public affairs .....	6	
45. Rural defense .....	7	
46. Leadership development .....	14	
47. Extension administration, organization .....	43	
48. Program planning .....	36	
49. Supervision of extension personnel .....	XXXXXX	
50. Inservice training received .....	68	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items) .....	15	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51) .....	753	
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work .....	489	✓
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25) .....		
c. 4-H Club work .....	264	✓
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age) .....		

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

	Men A	Women B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below .....		15
b. In adult agricultural and related fields .....	28	
c. In adult home economics and related fields .....		158
d. In work with young adults .....		
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders .....		9
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders .....	3	14
(3) Other adult leaders .....	6	
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders .....	26	137

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups .....	15
b. Number of members .....	235

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 .....	9
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups .....	389

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:

Women:

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members ..... 162

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs ..... 18

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:

a. Boys ..... 237

b. Girls ..... 222

c. Total ..... 459

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:

a. 1st year ..... 189

b. 2nd year ..... 132

c. 3rd year ..... 70

d. 4th year ..... 48

e. 5th year ..... 5

f. 6th year and over ..... 15

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:

a. Farm ..... 209

b. Rural non-farm ..... 200

c. Urban ..... 50

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:

a. 12 years and under ..... 349

b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 95

c. 16-20 years inclusive .. 15

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) ..... - 1

b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) ..... 25

c. Entomology and plant pathology ..... 21

d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) ..... 264

e. Poultry ..... 23

f. Dairy ..... 13

g. Beef ..... 8

h. Swine ..... 15

i. Other livestock ..... 38

j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) ..... 51

k. Management on the farm ..... -

l. Marketing and business ..... -

m. Management in the home ..... 54

n. Clothing ..... 74

o. Food and nutrition ..... 254

p. Home improvement and furnishings ..... 29

q. Family life education ..... -

r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming) ..... -

s. Health ..... -

t. Safety ..... 20

u. Recreation (include crafts) ..... -

v. Community and public affairs ..... -

w. Career exploration ..... 19

x. Total enrollment in projects and activities ..... 909 ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys ..... 5

b. Girls ..... 14

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 .....	12	
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 .....	2	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service .....		
77. Food and Drug Administration .....		
78. Forest Service .....		
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency .....		
80. Rural Electrification Administration .....		
81. Selective Service .....		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service .....	1	
83. Soil Conservation Service .....	1	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.) .....	5	
85. USDA Defense Board .....	2	
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level) .....	6	
87. Health Department .....	2	
88. Highway Department .....		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging ..		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry .....	3	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general) .....	3	
92. State Employment Service .....	1	
93. Welfare Department .....		
94. State RAD Committee .....		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts .....	1	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments .....	3	
97. County or area RAD Committees .....		