

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
County Agent Work

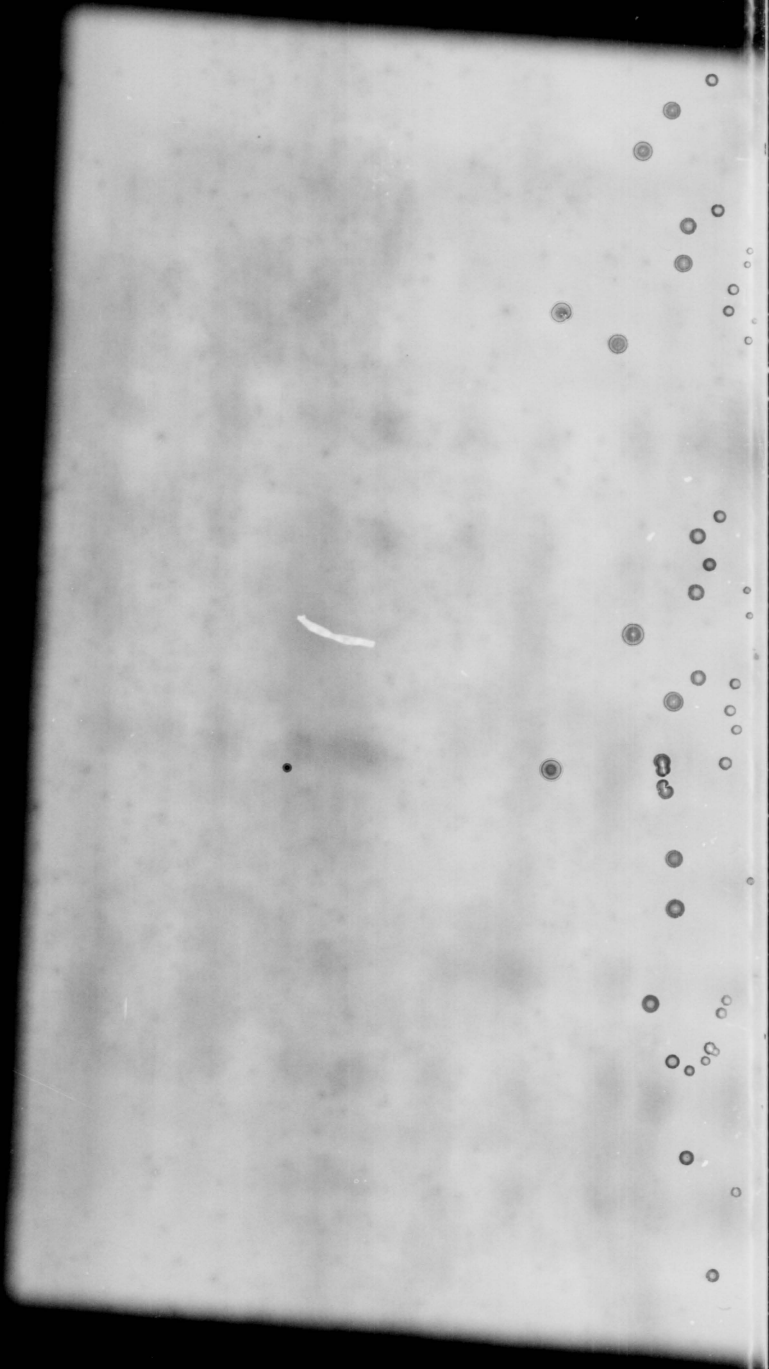
PLAN OF WORK

COUNTY Campbell

YEAR 1955

Name Charlie A. Elliott
(Local Farm Agent)

① Date Mailed December 22, 1954



Campbell County Extension Organization

County Advisory Board Officers

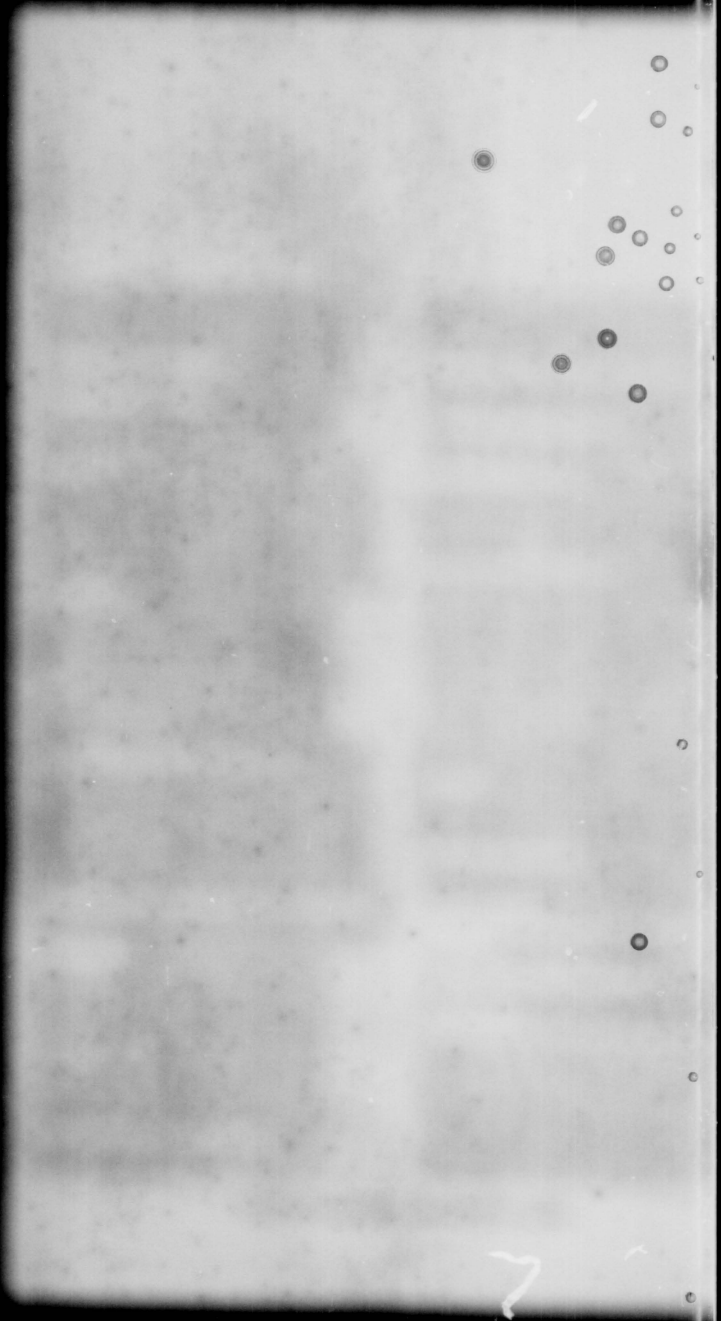
D. F. Payne - Route 2, Gladys, Va. President
J. L. Yulle - Route 1, Altavista, Va. Secretary (Honorary)
Miss Ollie Ward - Route 1, Hustburg, Va. Secretary
John Hogue - Route 1, Evington, Va. Treasurer

County Junior Council Officers

Godfrey Pinn - Route 3, Lynchburg, Va. President
Marvin Adams - Route 2, Gladys, Va. Vice-president
Magnolia Barbour - Route 23, Lynchburg, Va. Secretary
Barbara Monroe - Route 1, Gladys, Va. Treasurer
Leslie Davidson - Route 1, Lynchburg, Virginia Reporter
Francis Barbour - Route 1, Lynchburg, Va. Song Leader

A-H Leaders' Association Officers

L. W. Spencer - 910 Taylor St., Lynchburg, Va. President
Mrs. Georgia Loving - Route 1, Concord, Va. Secretary
Mrs. Dorothy Cotman - 1618 3rd. Street Ast. Secretary
Lynchburg, Va.
Miss Ruby Herndon - 2359 Campbell Ave. Treasurer
Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Annie Jefferson - Route 1, Lynchburg, Va. Song Leader



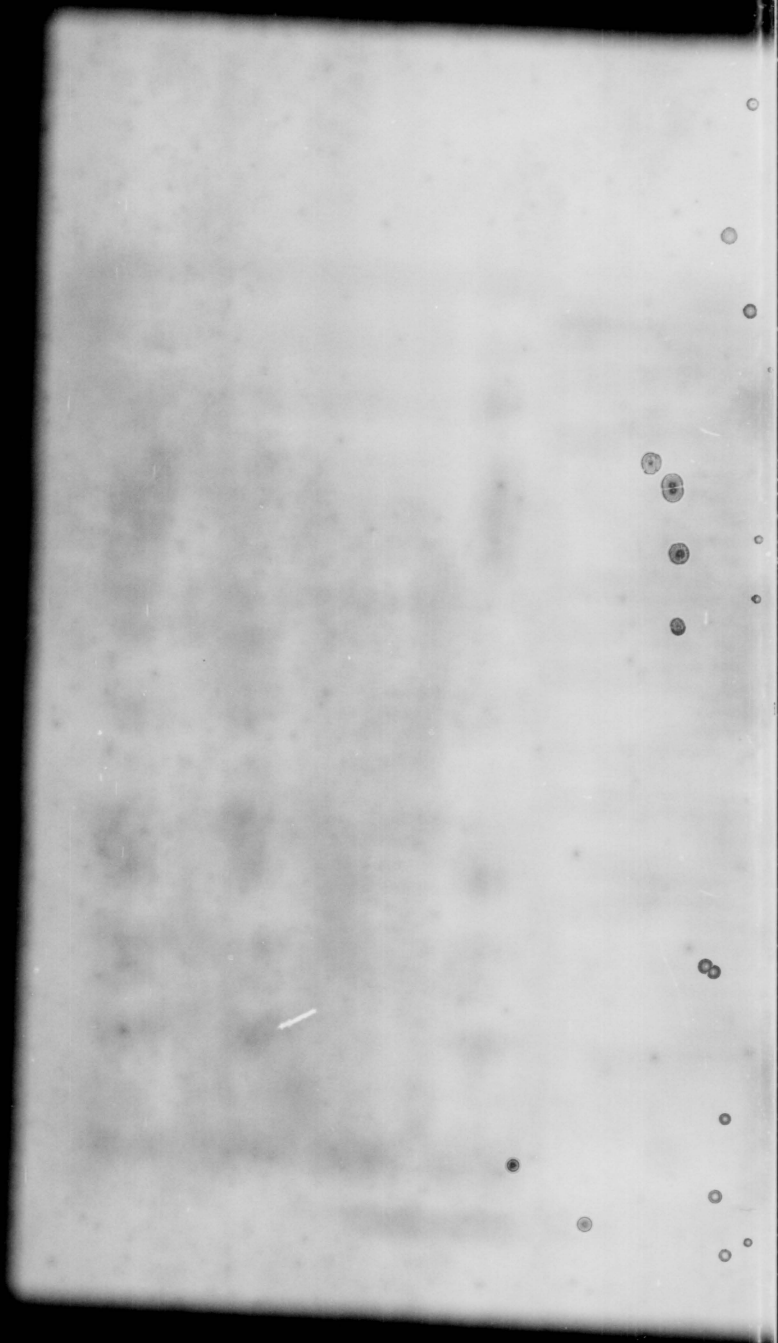
The County Situation

Campbell County is located in the south-central part of the State. It has a land area of 534 square miles or approximately 339,200 acres. About 75% of this land is in farm land. There are 28,887 persons residing in the county and its townships. There are 2,278 farms in the County, of which 469 are operated by colored farmers. About 40% of the farm land in the county is in a profitably productive state.

The climatical conditions of this County are conducive to agriculture. The County has an average rainfall of 44-46 inches that is usually quite evenly distributed through-out the growing season. There is a wide variation of soil types ranging from heavy clays to very light sandy loams. The most commonly found soils are Cecil, Tatum, Appling, and Durham.

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

Lynchburg and several small towns in the county offers market for the principal foods produced in the county. Approximately three-fourths of the food consumed by the people in the county and Lynchburg is shipped into the city. There are several manufacturing centers located in the county and in Lynchburg which offer work for the part time farmers and rural non-farmers. These centers increase the purchasing power of these people and improve the economic conditions of the farming population.



Scope of County Negro Population

Number of Negro farm families in the County 469

Owners 332
All Tenants 137
Croppers 79

County Organization

A. County Advisory Board

Membership 53

Men 29
Women 24

B. Community Clubs

Membership 309

C. Community Leaders

Membership 111

Men 63
Women 48

D. 4-H Club Council

Membership 70

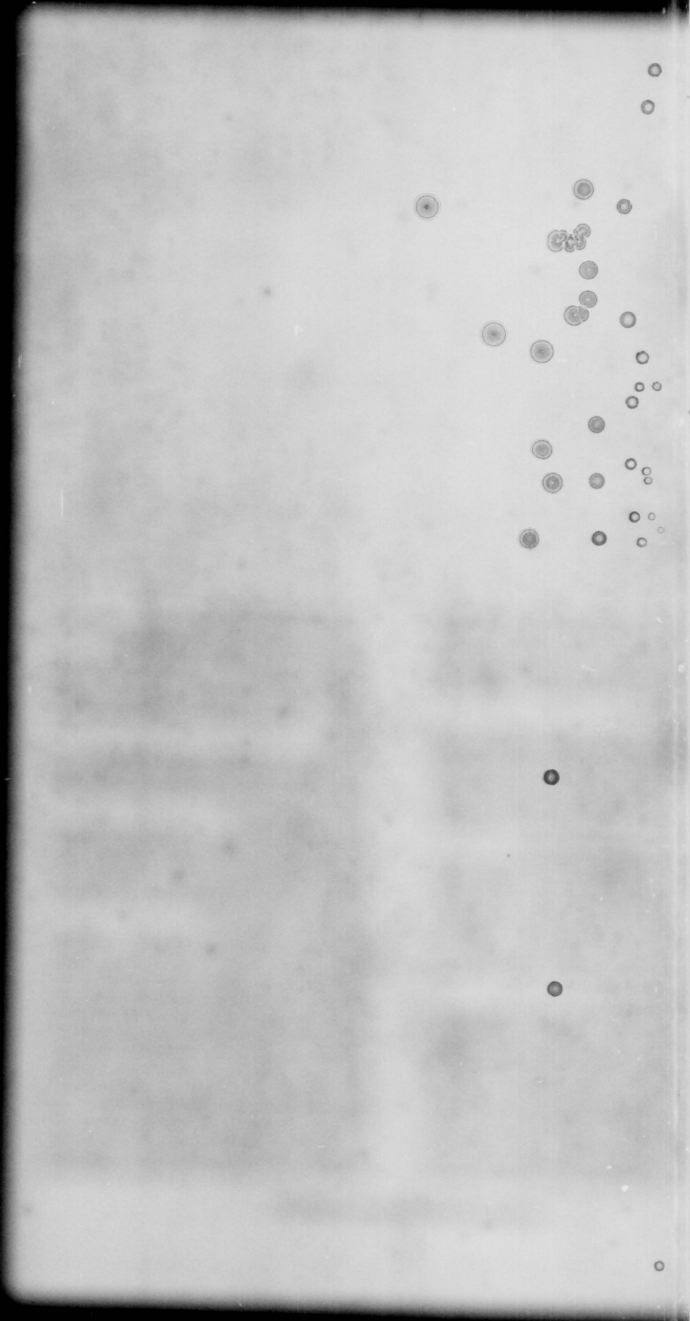
E. 4-H Leaders' Association

Membership 42

Men 6
Women 36

F. 4-H members

Membership 279



Pasture

A. Situation:

With increased inphasis being placed on livestock and livestock products, pastures have gained considerable importance in the extension program. There are two main factors that good pastures will contribute to the farms of this county: 1. good pastures will provide the cheapest source of livestock feed, and 2. good pastures will do much to conserve the soil that would otherwise erode under cultivated crops. Pastures in this county are generally inadequate both from the standpoint of quality as well as length of grazing period. The acreage in good pastures is also inadequate to feed the number of livestock on farms with its present quality. Most farmers are grazing their pastures too close without giving them the proper fertilization. Good management practices are not being followed to sufficiently assure farmers a source of cheap feed.

B. Problems:

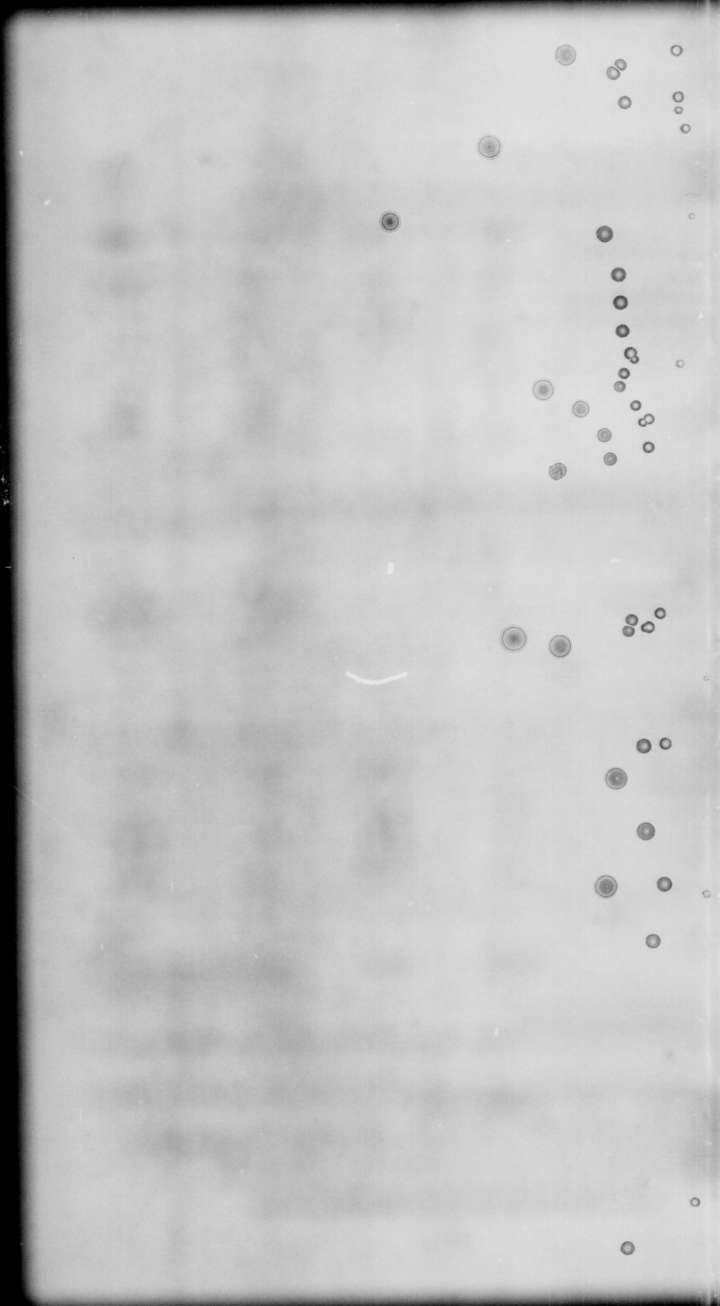
1. Inadequate acreage and low quality pastures
2. Insufficient information on how to establish and manage a good pasture program.

C. Objectives:

1. To encourage the establishment of Ladino clover-orchard grass pastures.
2. To create a greater interest in and a better appreciation for good pastures.
3. To increase the interest in and appreciation for the supplemental pasture program.
4. To encourage farmers to follow recommended management practices in grazing their pastures.

D. Methods:

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



E. Educational Activities:

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

Corn and Small Grain

A. Situation:

Corn and small grain occupy the largest number of acres of cropland in the county. The greater the amounts of these crops are grown the cheaper the livestock and livestock products can be produced. Barley and oats are beginning to show up on many farms that once grew wheat as livestock feed. Grain crop yields are very low. With the high cost of labor and cost of mixed feed, farmers can do a good job of keeping the cost of livestock and livestock products down by growing a variety of grain crops and mixing his own feed. The yield of these crops can be increased considerably by following good cultural practices.

B. Problems:

1. Low yields and poor quality grain
2. Insufficient information on how to establish and maintain high yields of grain crops through cultural practice improvement

C. Objectives:

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

D. Methods:

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



E. Educational Activities:

1. Field meetings will be held at each corn demonstration
2. Meetings will be held at storage houses
3. Radio and news releases will be given periodically
4. Farm visits will be made to assist farmers with their corn and small grain problems
5. Publications bearing on corn production will be distributed
6. Circular letters will be sent to key farmers on cultural practices for small
7. Visit experiment station to see variety and fertilization demonstrations

Tobacco

A. Situation

Tobacco is one of the major cash crops in this County. The type of soil most suitable to its production is becoming more and more scarce because of the cropping system. Farmers have been growing tobacco on much of the same land for twenty or more years, this system has caused much of the soil to erode very badly. Because of intensive cultivation of this crop land many diseases have spread on much of the tobacco soils. There is a great need for tobacco farmers to terrace their tobacco land, follow a good rotation system and plant varieties most suitable to their conditions. Many of the farmers loose money because of improper methods of harvesting, curing and sorting.

B. Problems:

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

C. Objectives:

1. To encourage farmers to improve and maintain better soil fertility by proper rotation, terracing, and proper fertilization
2. To encourage the farmers to control their insects and diseases
3. To encourage the production of high quality tobacco
4. To encourage better care in harvesting, curing, grading, sorting, and marketing of the crop
5. Encourage 4-H members to join Tobacco Show and Sale project



D. Methods:

1. Establish two tobacco fertilization demonstrations
2. Give demonstrations on taking soil samples and making recommendations for fertilizing the crop
3. Conduct two sucker control demonstrations using oil
4. Conduct two sorting and grading demonstrations
5. Give demonstration on the construction of the Oxford type ventilation of tobacco barns
6. Enroll six 4-H members in the Tobacco Show and Sale

E. Educational Activities:

1. Hold meetings at each of the above demonstrations
2. Give radio and news releases periodically
3. Farm visits to assist with tobacco problems
4. Distribution of bulletins and other information on tobacco production
5. Hold meetings to discuss tobacco production with farmers
6. Conduct tour to 4-H tobacco projects
7. Visit experiment station with farmers to see new varieties and fertilization work

Livestock

A. Situation:

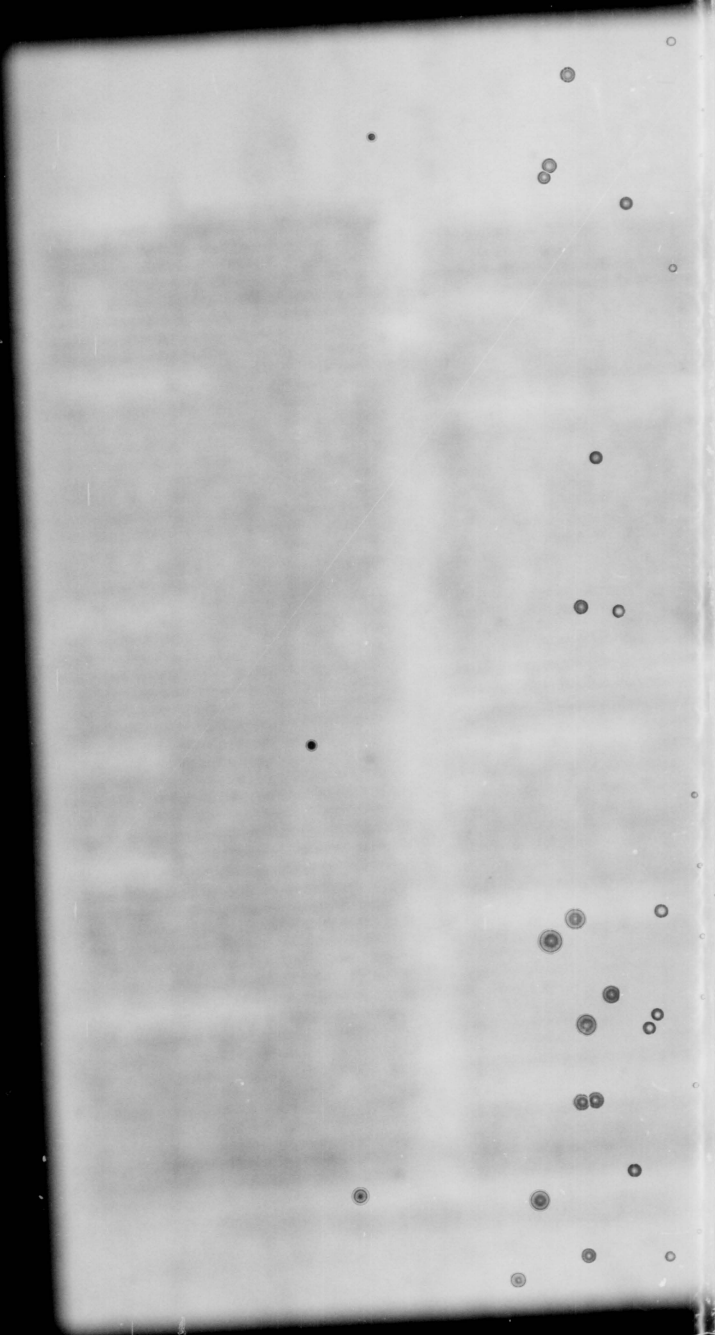
The value of livestock in this county has increased over a million dollars in the past five years. This increase has been due primarily to the increased emphasis on livestock production and the grassland farming program. Too many farmers are still using scrub male and females and trying to produce high quality offsprings. The feeding programs followed by many of the farmers are below standard to meet the requirements of the animals. The artificial breeding program has done much to help the farmers improve their milking herds. The encouraging of better sires in beef and swine has also improve these animals.

B. Problems:

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

C. Objectives:

1. To encourage more farmers to balance their farming programs with livestock
2. To encourage more farmers to make use of the artificial breeding program



3. To encourage farmers to increase the number of livestock on their farms
4. To encourage farmers to improve their pastures and hay crops

D. Methods:

1. Two beef herds and two dairy herds will be used as demonstration herds to show improved methods in management
2. Farmers purchasing pools will be encouraged
3. Livestock sales outside of the county will be publicized
4. Livestock farm records will be made available to farmers so they can compare profits from balanced farms with those having no livestock

E. Educational Activities:

1. Meetings will be had as the above demonstrations
2. County-wide meetings will be held to discuss value of livestock on farms
3. Meetings will be held in communities to encourage the use of the artificial breeding program
4. Tours will be arranged for livestock farmers to see good healthy herds
5. Publications on livestock production will be distributed to farmers
6. Circular letters will be sent to farmers regarding their feeding programs

Forestry

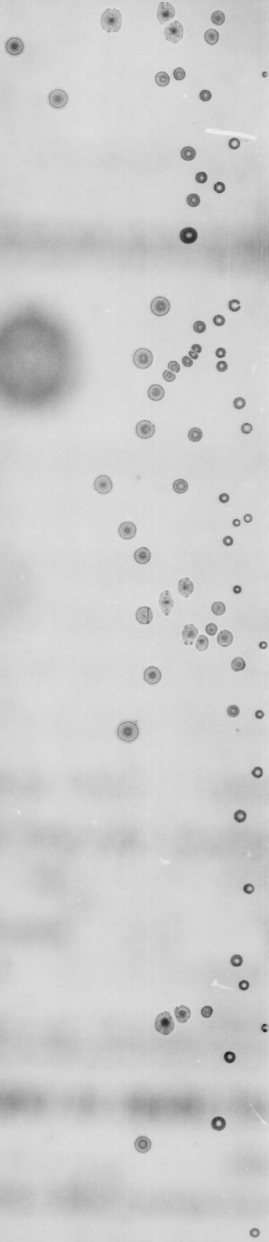
A. Situation:

Approximately \$500,000 worth of timber was cut from Campbell County forest last year. Of this amount we are able to estimate that more than a million trees were cut for pulpwood alone. This does not represent the ones cut for tie, veneer or saw timber. There were only 75,000 trees planted in this County last year. We are cutting faster than we or nature are replacing. If this continues we will soon cut ourselves out of the county. We can easily grow twice as much timber as we are now growing if we could stop forest fires and follow better cutting practices. An educational program is needed throughout the county. We must teach men, women, boys and girls the value of the forest and how important it for us to protect it.

B. Problems

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

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C. Objectives:

1. To encourage better forestry management on farms in the County
2. To encourage forestry planting
3. To encourage the use of the Virginia Forestry Service
4. To help educate the public on the Forest fire prevention program

D. Methods:

1. A demonstration in forestry tree planting will be conducted
2. A demonstration on selective cutting will be given
3. The forestry personnel will be introduced to the farmers of this County.
4. Four-H members will be encouraged to take forestry projects in tree planting and identification
5. A forestry committee will be organized

E. Educational Activities:

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

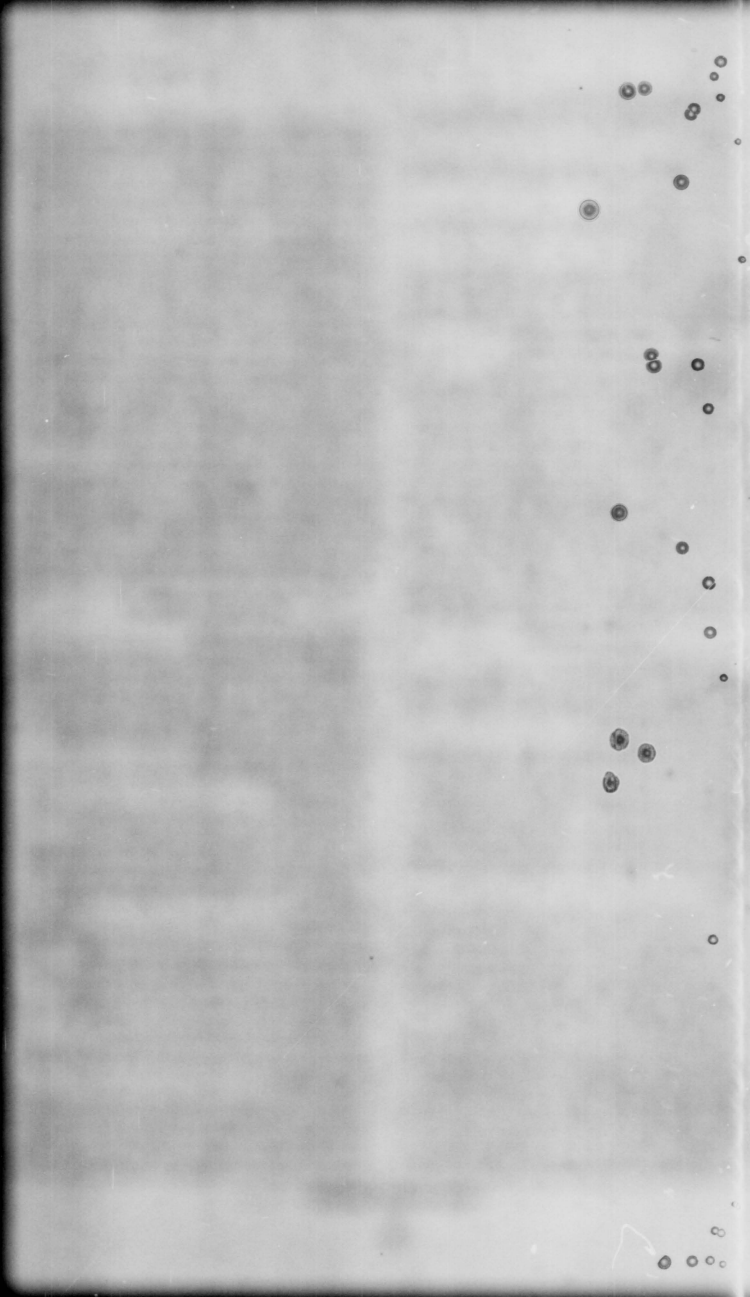
County 4-H Program

A. Situation

The 4-H club program is designed to reach the boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years. This program has done much towards attracting this group of boys and girls but limited facilities and personnel have caused the program to lag. With the addition of a home agent it is expected that hsw interest will be stimulated and more boys and girls will be reached. There are forty-two adult leaders eager to work but need additional training to do an effective job. Four - H members are not remaining in the program long enough to accomplish the greatest good. All available adult support will be sought in order to encourage the youth in this program.

B. Problems:

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



C. Objectives:

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

D. Methods:

1. Monthly meetings for leaders will be held
2. One-day training meeting will be held to train officers of 4-H clubs
3. Clubs will be assisted in making their programs meet the needs of the local community
4. Parents will be sent letters relative to the 4-H program
5. Awards will be given both 4-H members and leaders when outstanding work is done

E. Educational Activities:

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

Extension Organization and Program Planning

A. Situation:

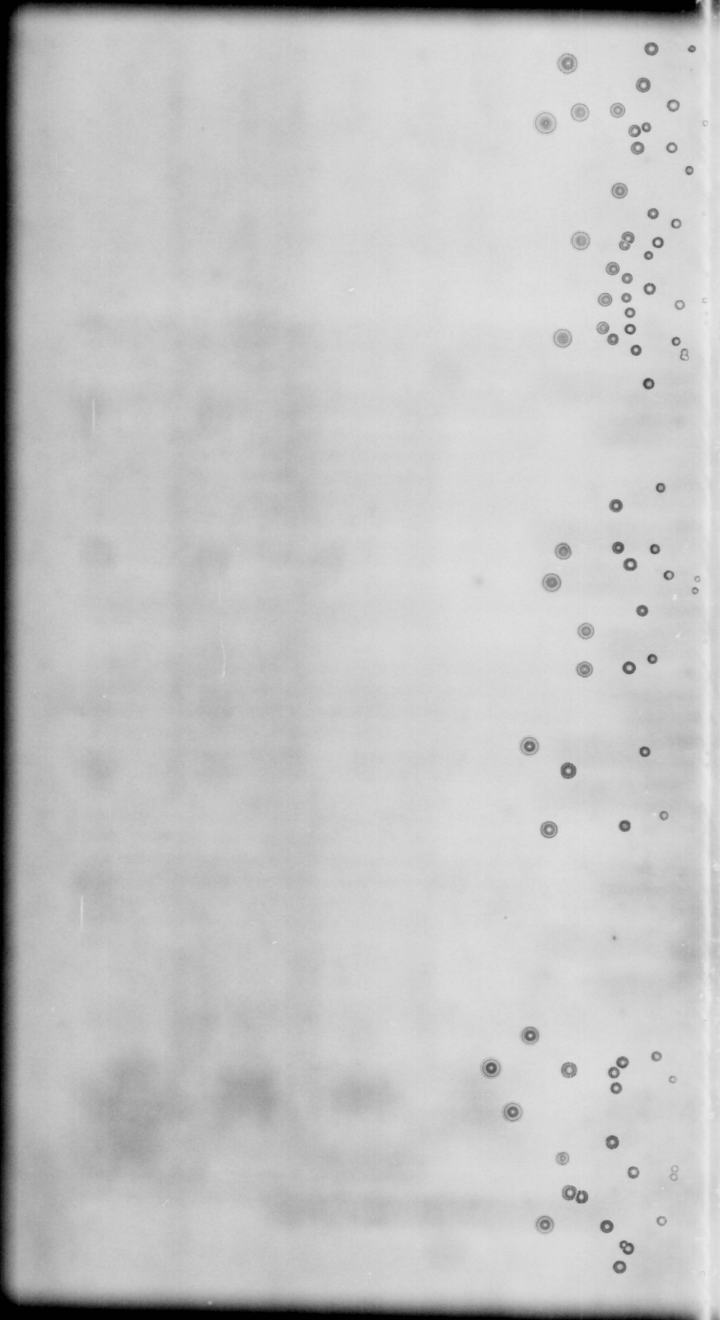
The whole extension program is dependent upon the over-all organization and the program planning procedure for its existence. At present the County Advisory Board, made up of representatives from the various communities of the County, is the over-all organization responsible for the program planning and execution of the extension program. The work of this board needs strengthening and a good program planning procedure needs to be adhered to more strictly.

B. Problems:

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

C. Objectives:

1. To encourage leaders to accept the duties and responsibilities outlined by the Advisory Board



2. To encourage communities where leaders are inactive to select new leaders
3. To provide training meetings for Advisory Board members and committeemen

D. Methods:

1. Hold a half-day training meeting for Advisory Board members
2. Work with communities and community clubs more closely and ask them to hold election for representatives to Advisory Board
3. An all out effort to publicize the work of adult leaders
4. Agent will visit leaders in their homes and discuss the problems of the community with them

E. Educational Activities:

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

Farm and Home Unit Demonstration

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

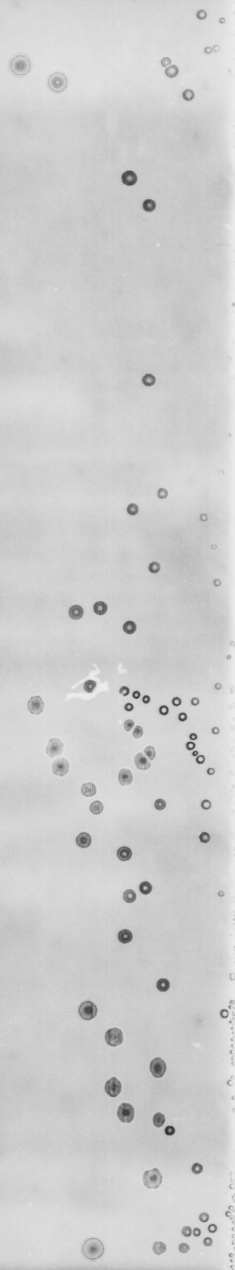
Farm Improvements:

1. Continue work on soil conservation program
2. Improve pastures
3. Construct farm pond
4. Improve woodland

Home Improvement:

1. Redecorate three rooms
2. Improve kitchen arrangement
3. Improve yard conditions

6



Calendar of Work

January

1. Tobacco meeting for bright tobacco farmers
2. Four -H Leaders' Meeting
3. Agronomy committee meeting
4. Organize tractor project (4-H members)
5. Select tobacco demonstrators
6. Send out 4-H record books
7. Enroll and meet with 4-H members for Junior Market Show & Sale
8. Enroll and meet with 4-H members for Tobacco Show & Sale
9. Enroll and meet with 4-H members for Production contest (tobacco)
10. Send recommendation to farmer on fertilization of pasture demonstration
11. Set up forestry demonstration and 4-H forestry projects
12. Send circular letter on top-dressing pastures, seeding mid-winter oats and tobacco bed management
13. Check demonstration community score

February

1. Four -H council meeting
2. Rural Affairs Meeting
3. Check on pasture fertilization demonstration
4. Forestry meeting
5. Circular letter on pasture establishment
6. Work with forestry planting demonstration
7. 4-H Leaders meeting
8. Work with 4-H forestry project members
9. Plan for tractor maintenance project work
10. Circular letter on spring oat planting
11. Plan and conduct pasture field meeting
12. Visit 4-H members enrolled in Junior market hog show and sale
13. Conduct forestry thinning demonstration
14. Set up 4-H health projects for all 4-H members
15. Circular letter on top-dressing small grain
15. Work with demonstration community on projects

March

1. 4-H Leaders banquet
2. National 4-H Week observance & 4-H window display contest
3. Check winter pasture demonstrations
4. County Advisory Board Meeting
5. Corn production circular letter
6. Send out variety recommendation sheet
7. Pasture preparation demonstration
8. Send out letters for State Farmers Conference
9. Corn production meeting
10. 4-H pageant
11. Conduct tree planting demonstration
12. Hold meeting of 4-H members in tobacco show and sale project



April

1. Visit 100 bushel corn club members
2. Plan Rural Life Sunday Program
3. Have farmers peel post for fall post treating demonstration
4. Hold meeting with 4-H members enrolled in Pig show
5. Hold meeting with 4-H members enrolled in tobacco projects
6. Meet with County Fair Committee
7. Attend State Farmers' Conference
8. Select delegates for 4-H Short Course
9. Set up tobacco demonstrations
10. Circular letter on gardening
11. Follow up work with tractor maintenance project

May

1. Rural Life Sunday Program
2. Meeting of planning Committee for Anniversary program
3. Assist corn demonstrators with their fertilization problems
4. Visit pasture demonstration
5. Set up two summer pasture demonstrations
6. Select 4-H delegates to Wild Life Conference
7. Visit soil conservation demonstrators
8. Hold Tractor driving contest
9. Visit 4-H members enrolled in pig show and sale
10. Visit 4-H members enrolled in tobacco projects

June

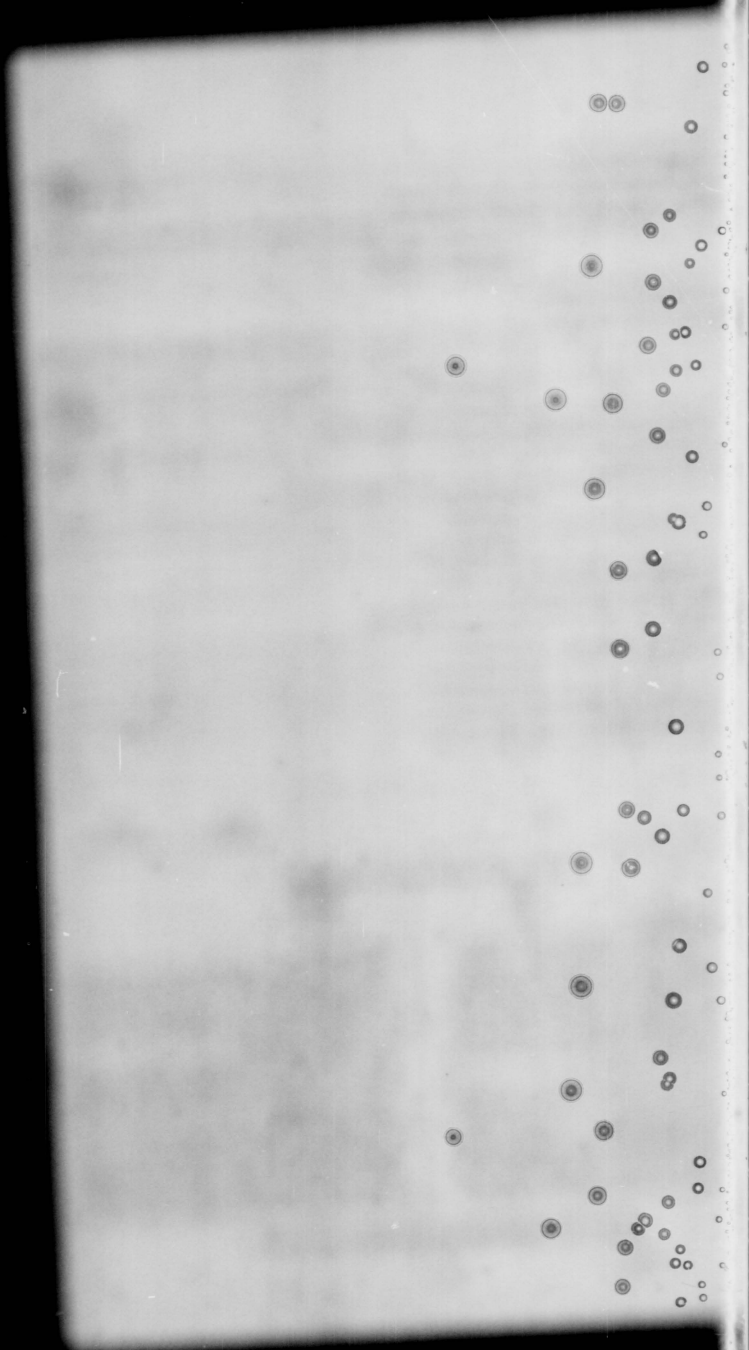
1. Field meeting and celebration of 30th Anniversary of Extension in County
2. See that second application of fertilizer is made to pasture demonstration
3. Hold annual 4-H picnic
4. Recommend conservation farmer of the year
5. Submit names of 4-H Short Course delegates and prepare them for same
6. Meet with Youth Fair Committee
7. Hold pasture field meeting
8. Visit corn fertilization demonstrations

July

1. Visit 4-H projects
2. 4-H electric clinic
3. Summer pasture field meeting
4. Make plans for fall pasture preparation demonstration
5. Visit members enrolled in tobacco show and sale and pig projects
6. Select winter pasture demonstrators
7. Hold meeting at tobacco barn showing use of new ventilator
8. Hold field meeting at corn demonstrations

August

1. Send delegates to Wild Life Conference
2. Take vacation leave
3. Visit 4-H projects
4. Establish winter pasture demonstrations



August -continued

5. Hold fence post treating demonstration
6. Prepare live-at-home community score and survey

September

1. Attend State Advisory Board Meeting
2. Hold pasture field meeting
3. Meet with Fair Committee
4. Record corn yields from 100 bushel corn club
5. Re-organize 4-H clubs
6. Hold 4-H leaders meeting
7. Set up winter pasture demonstrations
8. Visit 4-H member enrolled in tobacco and swine projects
9. Plan youth fair
10. Set up alfalfa seeding demonstration
11. Send circular letter to 4-H members on record book required

October

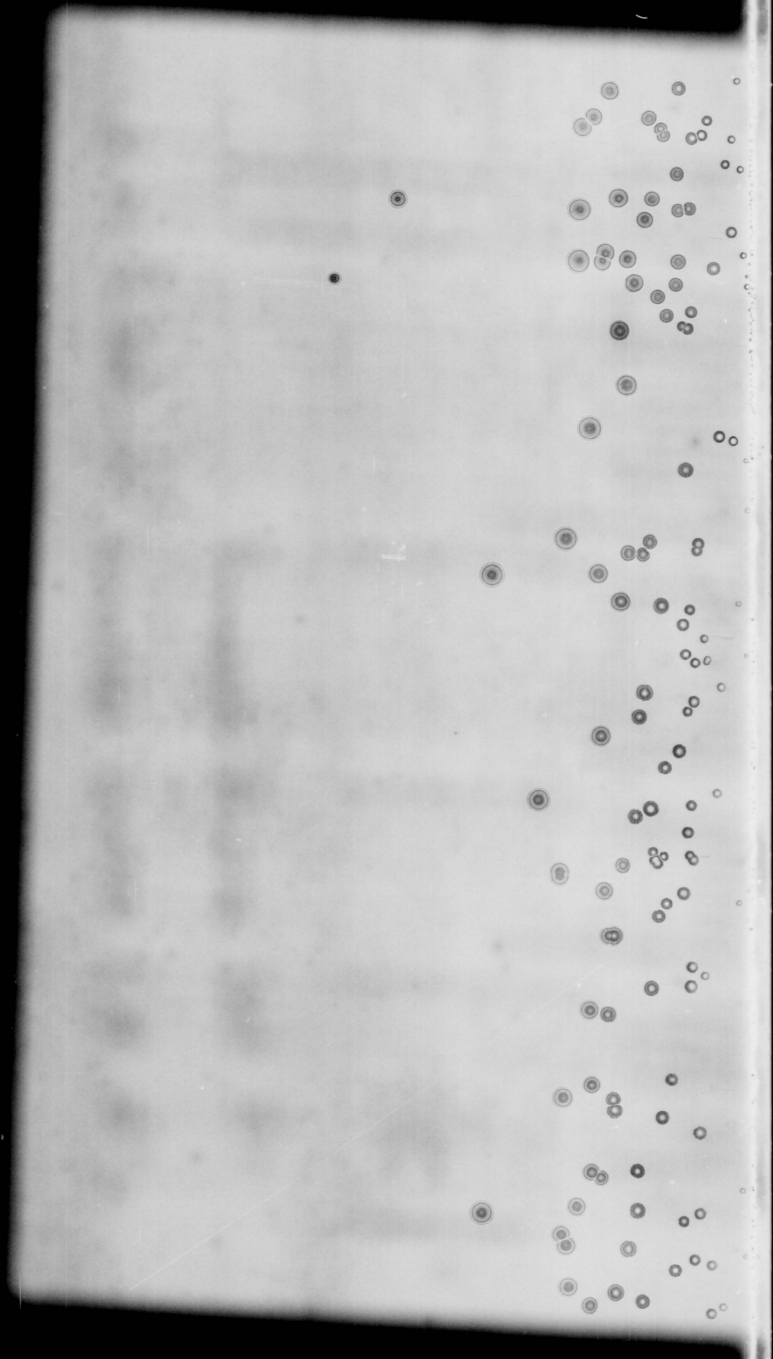
1. Hold tobacco sorting and grading demonstrations
2. Establish barley and wheat demonstration
3. Hold Youth Fair
4. Annual Agents Conference
5. Pasture preparation demonstration
6. Fat Pig show and sale
7. Alfalfa seeding demonstration
8. Select county 4-H awards winners
9. Send circular for 4-H record book remainder
10. Record corn yields from 100 bushel corn club

November

1. Annual reports
2. Community live-at-home score
3. Rank tobacco grading demonstration
4. Meet with community clubs and assist with program planning
5. Hold meeting of agronomy committee
6. Hold meeting of forestry committee
7. Hold Advisory Board meeting
8. Complete 4-H club re-organizational work

December

1. Hold 4-H Christmas party
2. Hold Advisory Board meeting (if not held in November)
3. Prepare plan of work for 1956
4. Announce 4-H and Adult Achievement winners
5. Circular letter to summarize 4-H and adult work
6. Send Christmas letter to leaders



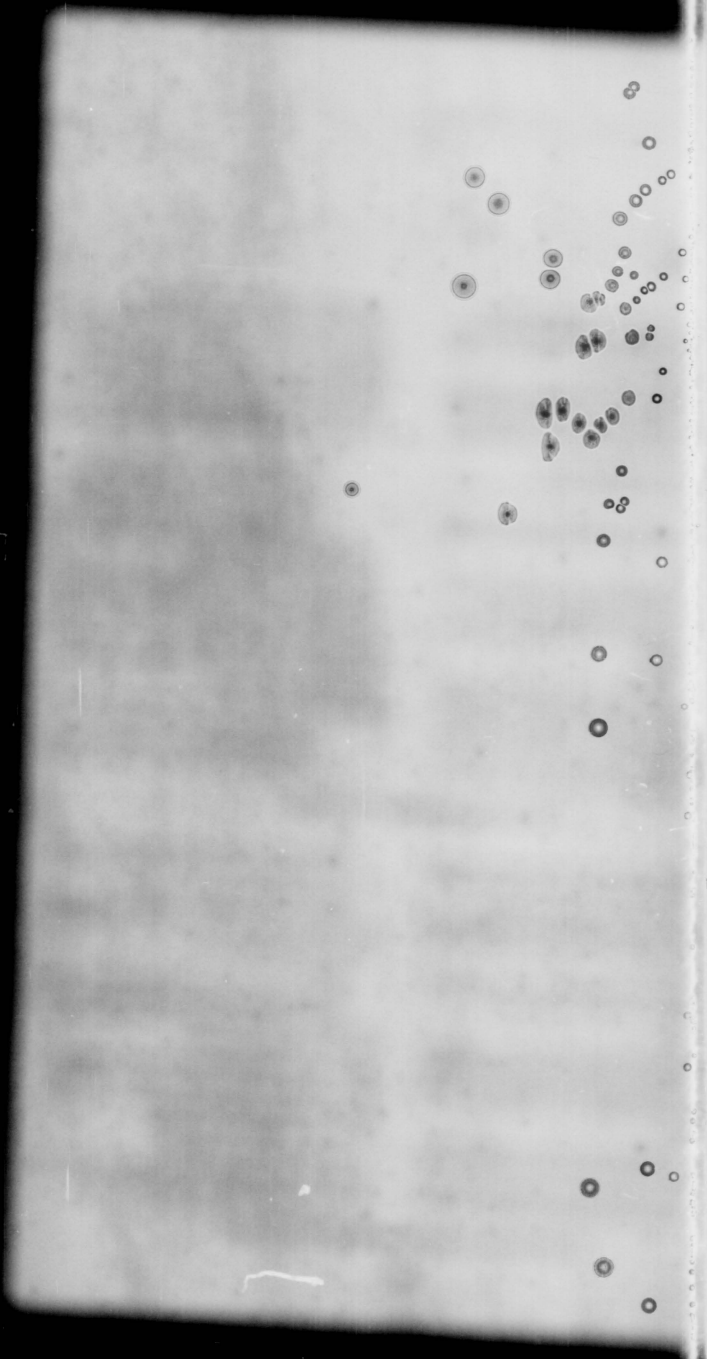
Days devoted to Line of Work

Extension Organization and Planning	20
Crops	70
Livestock	45
Marketing and distribution	8
Soil and water conservation	25
Forestry	15
Wild Life	5
Farm Planning	18
Farm Buildings	18
House and surroundings	15
Family economies	5
Food and Nutrition	35
Health and safety	15

Demonstrations

Result

Pasture	8
Corn	4
Tobacco	6
Livestock	4
Forestry	5



34
72

Annual Report

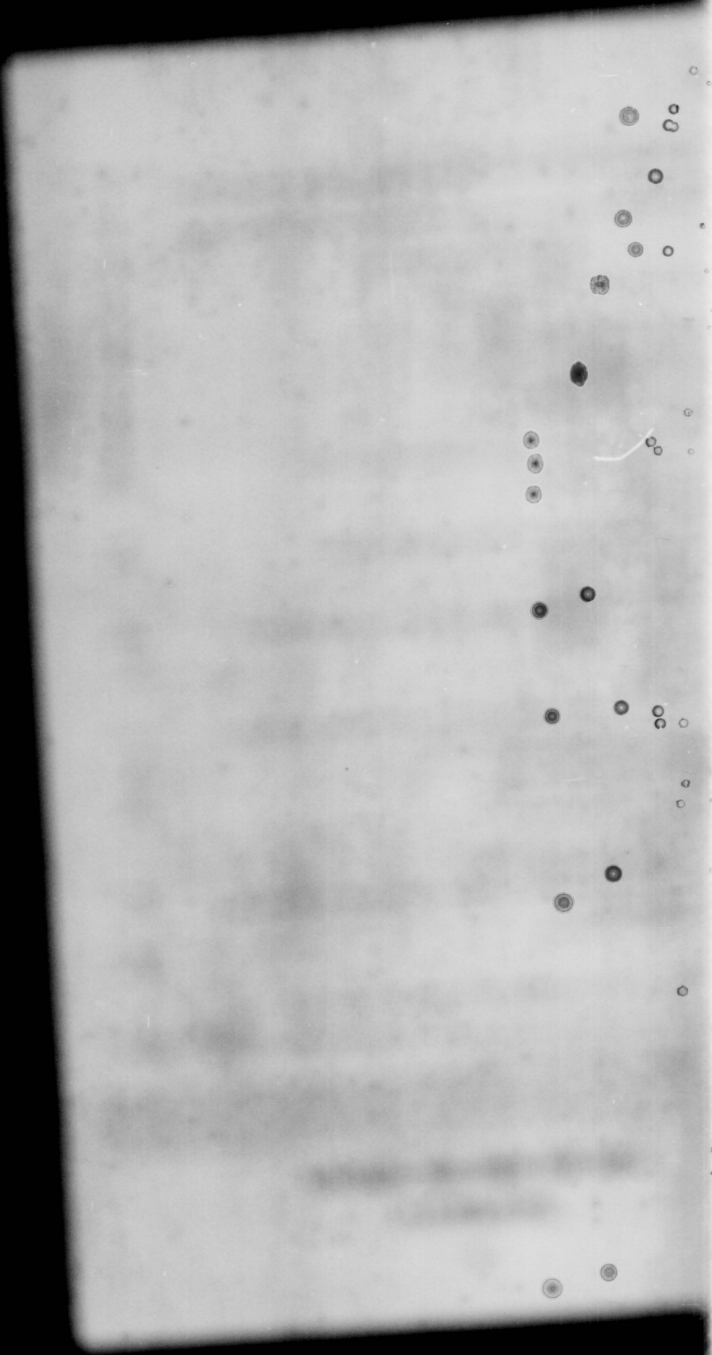
**COUNTY
EXTENSION
WORK**

Virginia Agricultural Extension

CHARLIE A. ELLIOTT

agent

assistant agent



PREFACE

This report is an attempt to relate in narrative form some of the outstanding activities of the Agricultural Extension Program in Campbell County, Virginia, during the period December 1, 1954, to November 30, 1955. This report will show the activities and accomplishments of the Agricultural Advisory Board, demonstrators, leaders, and the local farm agent. It will be made in three phases: the planned work, the techniques employed in doing the job, and the results obtained.

The County Agricultural Advisory Board is the county organization in which the program planning and Extension process is developed. There are three major long-time objectives of the Extension program in this county as set up by this Board; they are: (1) to increase the farm income so as to improve the standard of living, (2) to encourage the farmers to conserve their natural and human resources, and (3) to improve the health of the people.

The County Extension program is designed to fit all of the people of the county - men, women, boys, and girls. Work with the adults, older youth, and 4-H Clubs will be covered in this report.

We wish to acknowledge the invaluable assistance and cooperation rendered by the U. S. D. A., V. P. I., Virginia State College, and various other agencies, federal, state, and local, in making this program possible. We are grateful also to our State agent, district agents, and local farm and home agents who assisted in formulating and directing the Agricultural Extension Program in this county.

C. A. Elliott
Local Farm Agent

Rustburg, Virginia
November 30, 1955

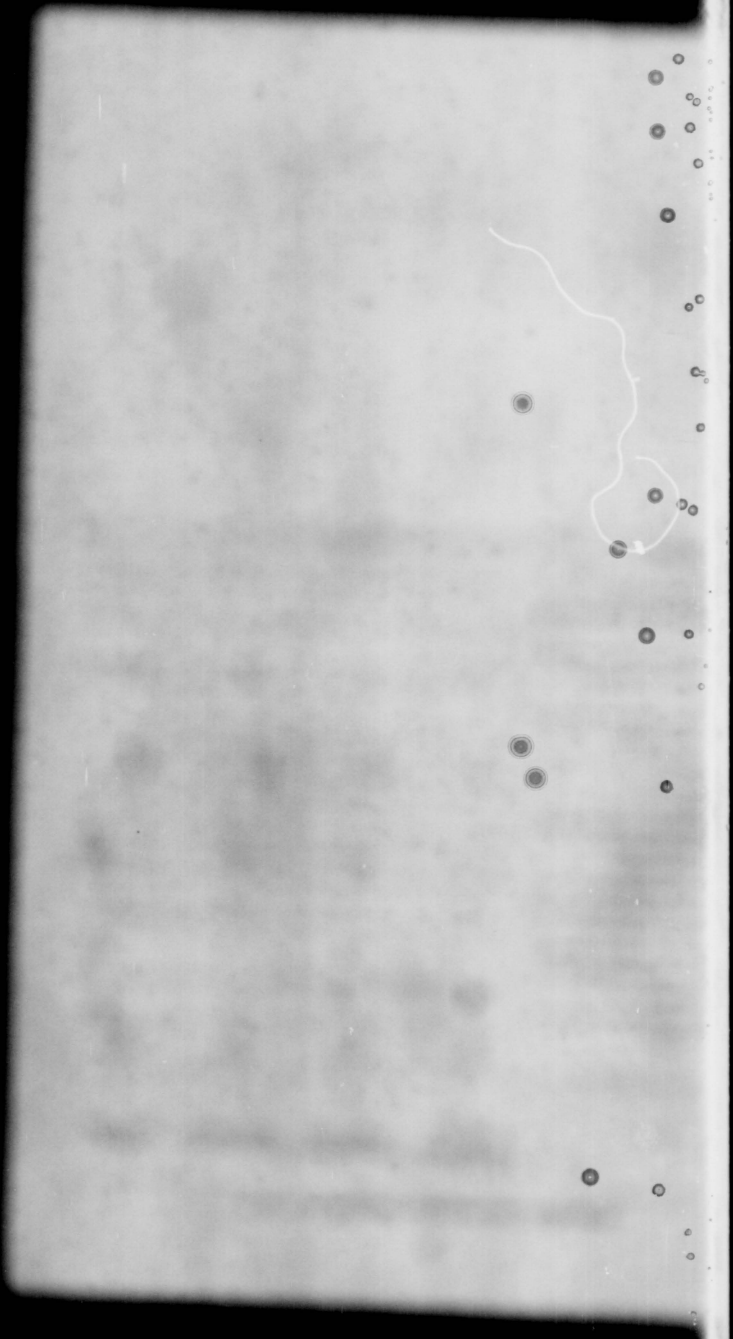
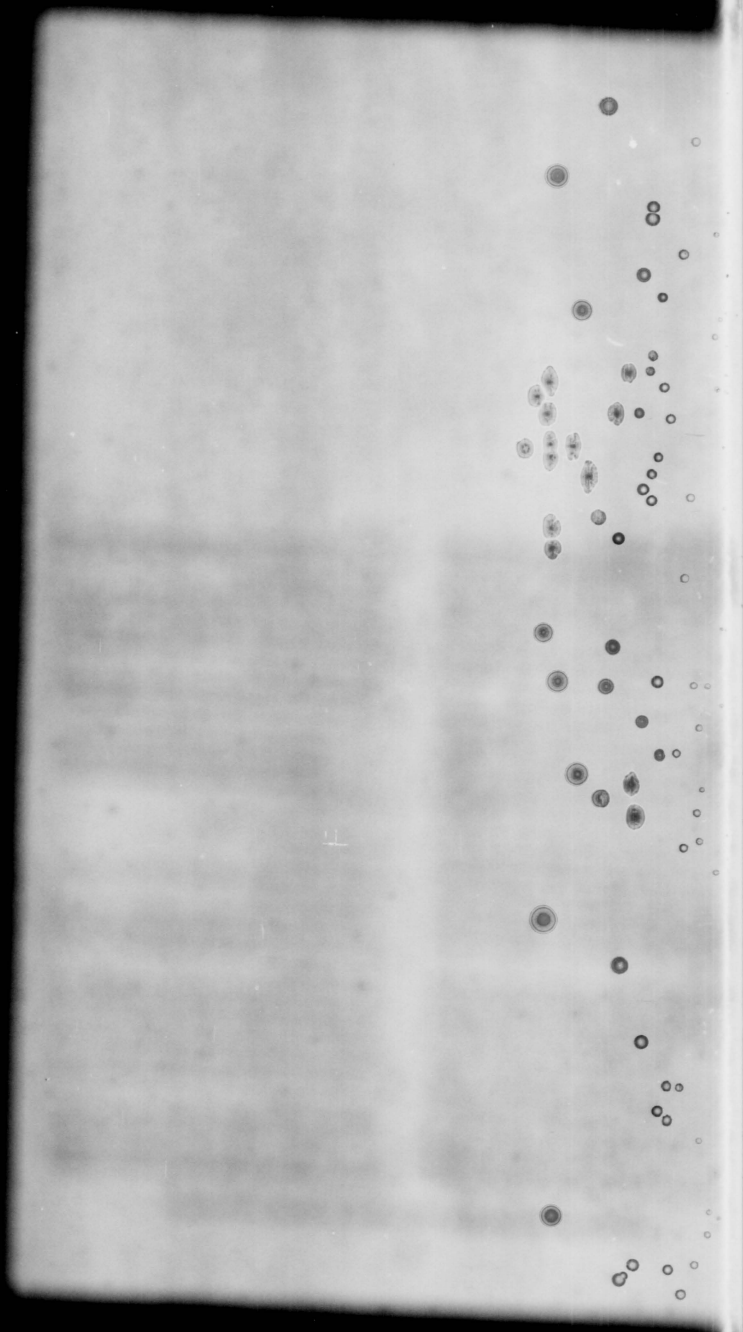


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	
TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
COUNTY SITUATION	3-4
COUNTY EXTENSION ORGANIZATION	4-5
1955 PROJECT ACTIVITIES	
PASTURE	5-6
CORN	6-7
TOBACCO	7-8
LIVESTOCK	8-9
FORESTRY	9
LIVE-AT-HOME COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT WORK	9-11
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION	11-13
4-H CLUB WORK	13-16
WORK WITH OTHER AGENCIES	16-17
EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM	17-18



County Situation

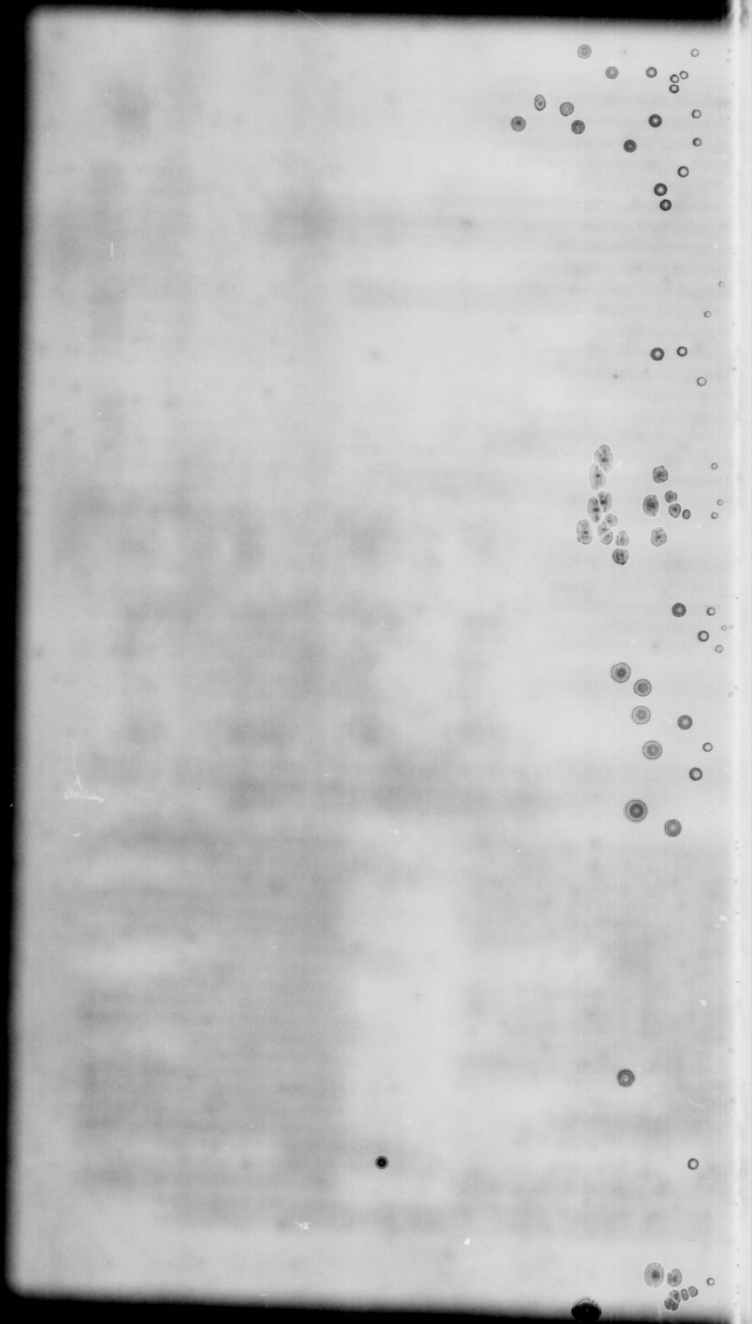
Campbell County is located in the south-central part of the state. It is bounded in the north by the James River, separating it from Amherst County; on the northeast by Appomattox County; on the southeast by Charlotte County; on the south by the Staunton River, which also marks the boundary line of Pittsylvania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

Campbell County has a land area of approximately 339,200 acres with about 75 per cent in farms. There are 28,887 persons residing in the county and its townships. There are 2,084 farms in the county, of which 396 are operated by colored farmers. About 40 per cent of the farmland in the county is in an improved condition, which makes it profitably productive, and is used for growing cash crops. About 60 per cent is in woods.

The climatic conditions of the county are very conducive to agriculture. The county has an average rainfall of 46.46 inches that is usually quite evenly distributed throughout the year. It has an average of about 201 days of growing season annually. There is a wide variation of soil types, ranging from heavy clays to very light, sandy loams in texture. The most commonly found soils are Cecil, Tatum, Appling, and Durham.

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

Lynchburg and the several small towns in the county offer market for the principal foods produced in the county. Approximately three-fourths of the food consumed by the people of the county and Lynchburg is shipped into the city. Three main highways, U. S. No. 460 running east and west, and U. S. No. 501 and U. S. No. 29 running north and south provide good transportation routes for produce to come into the county and



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go out. There are three principal railroad lines, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Southern.

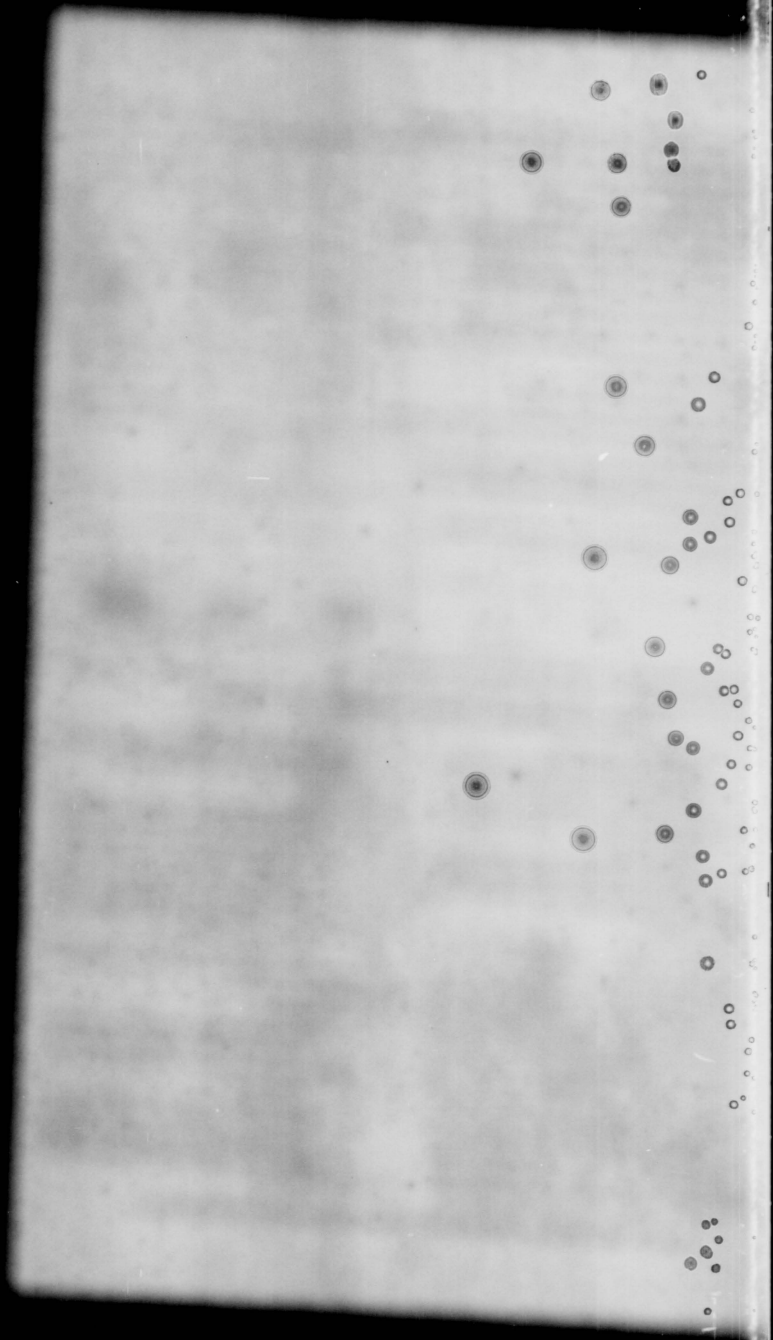
There are several manufacturing plants located in Lynchburg and around in the county. These tend to increase the purchasing power of the non-farming rural population. Livestock farming is becoming more prevalent because of the increased emphasis on the pasture program and the increased demand of local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

County Extension Organization

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

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

The 4-H Leaders' Association, composed of 42 local leaders, assists with the planning and executing of the 4-H Club program in the county. This group holds monthly meetings for the purpose of keeping informed on new techniques for assisting 4-H members in carrying out their work more effectively. The county 4-H Club Council, composed of 60 4-H Club officers, works very closely with the agents and leaders to help formulate and execute the 4-H program. The neighborhood leaders, organized as part of a war-time program, still function in assisting the Extension workers in carrying on the Extension



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program. They are credited with reaching many persons who would not otherwise be contacted. This group usually makes face to face contacts and reaches people who are not a part of any formal organization.

1955 Project Activities

Pasture

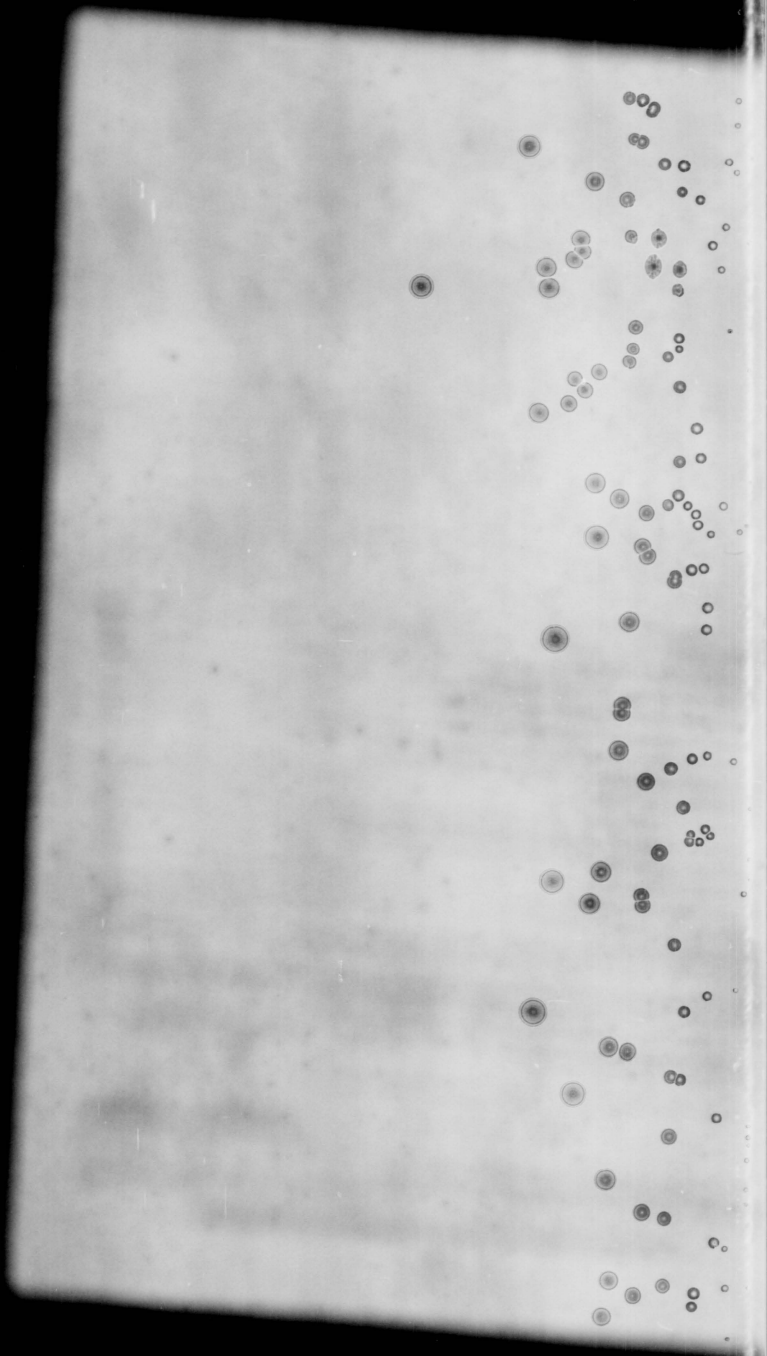
The pasture program in Campbell County has for the past five years been gaining momentum. There are still over 30,000 idle acres that could well be used for pasture. The number of livestock on farms in this county is steadily increasing, thus making the need for more and better pastures an important part of the Extension program. The low price of livestock and livestock products has also made farmers turn to pasture, which is the cheapest feed for livestock.

There were three major objectives set up by the pasture committee: (1) to encourage the establishment of ladino clover-orchard grass pastures, (2) to create a greater interest in and a better appreciation for good pastures, and (3) to increase the interest in supplemental pasture programs. To achieve these objectives, demonstrations were conducted, field meetings were held, tours were made, and information was circulated.

The agronomy committee took the initiative in launching the pasture program. Two meetings were held during January to discuss the 1955 pasture program. Approximately forty-five farmers attended these meetings. One hundred and seventy-five leaflets on "Here's How to Seed that Pasture" were distributed to farmers at these meetings and in answer to requests. Four circular letters were written to farmers, covering such subjects as renovating and improving pastures and winter and summer supplemental pastures.

The pasture fertilization and management demonstration conducted by Robert Elliott in cooperation with the Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service has done much to teach the farmers of this county the value of proper fertilization. This demonstration receives split applications of 1,000 pounds of 0-14-14 per acre annually in February and June. This pasture produced approximately 420 cow-day grazing between March and October.

Two supplemental pasture demonstrations were conducted to show the value of good pastures during hot, dry spells and during cold, winter weather. In the summer pasture demonstration, sweet Sudan grass was seeded in late May. For the winter pasture a mixture of small grain was used. The



72

summer pasture demonstration was conducted by Sam Hunter, while the winter pasture demonstration was conducted by Melvin Elliott.

The pasture program as outlined by the pasture committee has done much to educate the farmers in this county on the need for good pastures. Through tours and meetings at established pastures, they have been able to observe pastures in good production. Farmers are beginning to appreciate pastures as another cash crop and a source of the cheapest feed for their livestock.

As a result of the emphasis being placed on proper fertilization, more farmers are taking soil samples before preparing for seeding pastures and are following recommendations for fertilizing and top-dressing their pastures.

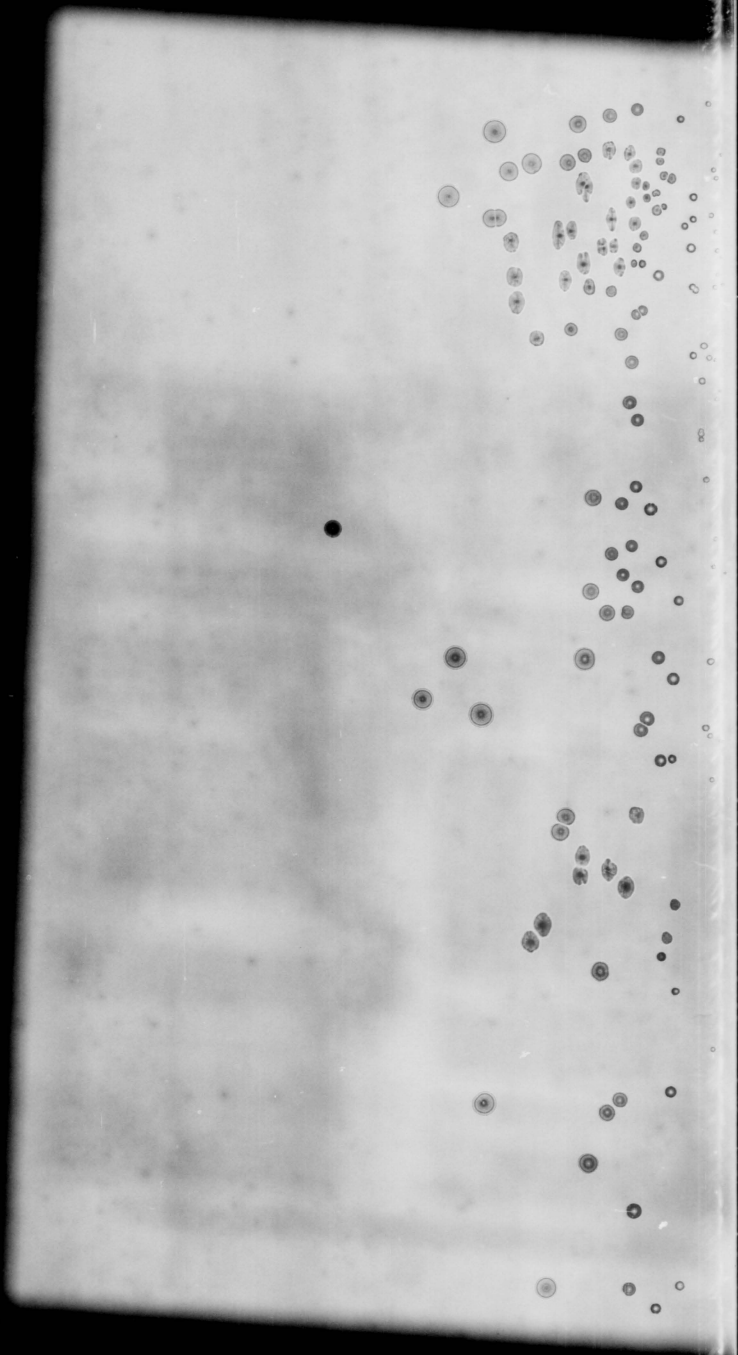
Corn

Corn is found on more farms in this county than any other crop. The value of this crop is steadily increasing as a result of the increased yield per acre. There are still many acres planted to corn that could more profitably be used for some other crop. The acreage of corn is steadily decreasing, while the total yield is steadily increasing. More attention is being given to the use of corn as ensilage because of the fact that during dry years, this crop can be used to an advantage for supplemental feeding. The major objectives in the corn program are: (1) to encourage at least twenty-five farmers to join the 100 Bushel Corn Club, (2) to encourage all farmers to follow the recommended cultural practices in the production of corn, and (3) to encourage farmers to harvest and store their corn properly.

Plans for the 1955 corn program were made by the agronomy committee with the assistance of J. F. Shoulders and the local farm agent. Plans for corn demonstrations, field meetings, and soliciting membership for the 100 Bushel Corn Club were made. At a county-wide meeting approximately eighty-five farmers received information on the latest cultural production practices for corn. Two hundred farmers received the circular "How You Can Raise 100 Bushels of Corn to the Acre".

Eighteen farmers visited the Chatham Experiment Station to see the latest corn production demonstrations. Twenty soil samples were taken and recommendations given for fertilizing the corn crop. The agent made over fifty visits to farmers' homes to discuss with them the need for increasing their corn yields and to suggest methods of doing the job.

Twenty farmers enrolled in the 100 Bushel Corn Club this year and grew thirty-five acres of corn in an attempt to



produce 100 bushels per acre. There were five members in this group who had their yields measured, showing a yield of between eighty and ninety-two bushels per acre. The corn yields are gradually increasing, and one can notice a concern on the part of the farmers with reference to their fertilization and cultural practices. In short, farmers are no longer satisfied with forty-five bushels of corn per acre; they are trying for bigger yields.

Tobacco

Tobacco is the main cash crop on about one-fourth of the farms in this county. The acreage is steadily being cut, but the average acreage yield is steadily increasing. Some of the main problems facing the tobacco farmer are disease control, selection of correct varieties, proper barn construction, proper fertilization, and how to get the top dollar for his crop.

Four major objectives of the tobacco program as initiated by the Extension program are: (1) to encourage farmers to improve and maintain better soil fertility, (2) to encourage farmers to practice better control of the insects and diseases that attack the crop, (3) to encourage the production of a higher quality tobacco, and (4) to encourage better care in harvesting, curing, sorting, and marketing of tobacco.

To work towards these objectives, many Extension methods were employed. Two community meetings were held in the areas where tobacco farmers are thickest. Mr. E. M. Matthews of the Bright Tobacco Field Station at Chatham discussed the importance of proper fertilization and cultural practices in the production of tobacco. Slides were also used to point out other factors needed to be considered in the production of high quality tobacco. A tour to the Chatham Experiment Station was arranged. Four sorting and grading demonstrations were conducted. A tour to four tobacco production demonstrations was conducted.

Six 4-H members enrolled in the Junior Tobacco Show and Sales Contest and produced an average of 1546 pounds of tobacco per acre, which is about 400 pounds above the county average.

Approximately twenty farmers were assisted in taking soil samples of their tobacco fields and given specific recommendations for fertilizing the crop by the agent. Twenty-two farmers visited a fertilization demonstration on the farm of Marvin Gibson, Route 1, Concord, in which he used 6-12-15 as a high grade fertilizer analysis. This fertilizer is recommended where manure is not used on the crop. Farmers who saw this demonstration were very much impressed with the evenness of the



ripening of the tobacco in the demonstration as compared to that in the remaining part of the field.

Eighteen farmers and 4-H members toured the Chatham Tobacco Branch Experiment Station where they saw new tobacco varieties, improved cultural practices, and methods of controlling insects and diseases. Fifty-three adults and 4-H members attended the four sorting and grading demonstrations conducted by Mr. Roy R. Gordon, specialist from the Tobacco Division of the U. S. D. A. More than 300 circulars were distributed to farmers, covering such subjects as plant bed management, fertilizing the crop, and sorting and handling the crop before marketing. A report of the results of 4-H members enrolled in tobacco projects will be given under 4-H Club work.

Livestock

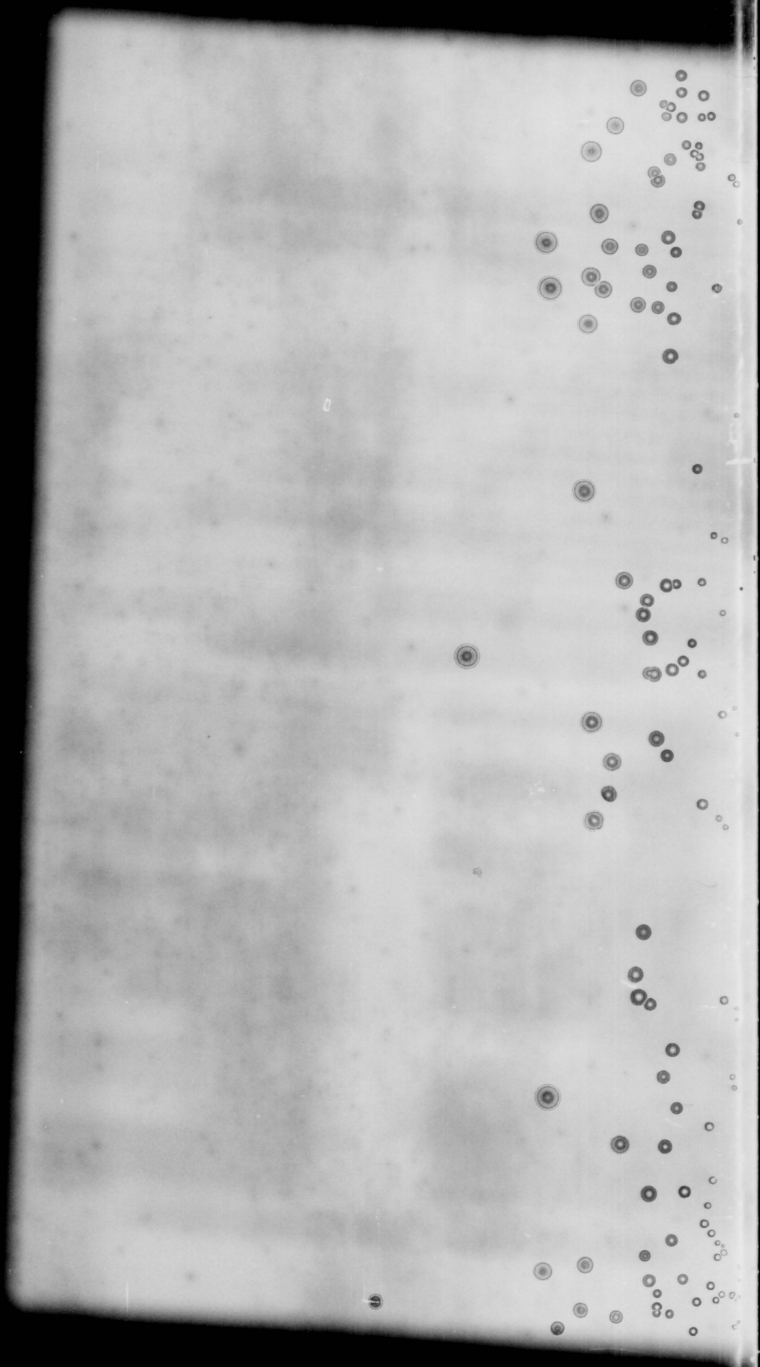
The value of livestock in this county has increased over a million dollars in the past five years. This increase has been due primarily to the increased emphasis on livestock production and the grassland farming program. The county is ideally suited for general farming with a good balance between crops and livestock.

Livestock markets at Lynchburg and Bedford make it easy for the farmers to dispose of their animals. Local dairies and dairies outside the area send trucks in and haul milk available to their stations. The irregular topography of the land, the climatic conditions, and fertile soil make this area a good place to produce livestock. Lynchburg with a population of nearly 50,000 consumes most of the livestock and livestock products produced in the county. Some of the major problems facing the livestock farmers are feed production, management, breeding, and marketing.

The major objectives of the livestock program are (1) to encourage farmers to balance their farming program with livestock and crops, (2) to encourage more farmers to make use of the artificial breeding association, (3) to encourage farmers to improve their hay crops and pastures so as to provide feed for their animals, and (4) to improve their breeding stock.

Two beef and two dairy demonstrations were used to show the proper management practices. Farmers have been helped in selection of sires and dams for their breeding stock. Approximately 135 bulletins have been distributed to farmers, covering such topics as swine production, livestock disease and insect control, and proper handling of milk.

As a result of the program, we can see an improvement in both the quantity and the quality of livestock on many farms



72

in the county. There has been widespread acceptance of the artificial breeding program. There is a sound hay and pasture program being operated on an increasing number of farms in the county.

Forestry

Campbell County has approximately 201,000 acres of commercial forest. Approximately \$500,000 worth of timber was cut from Campbell County forests last year. Of this amount we are able to estimate that more than a million trees were cut for pulpwood alone. This does not represent the trees cut for ties, veneer, or saw timber. There were only 75,000 trees planted in the county in 1954. We are cutting trees faster than either we or nature can replace them. We can easily grow twice as much timber as we are now growing if we could prevent forest fires and follow better cutting practices.

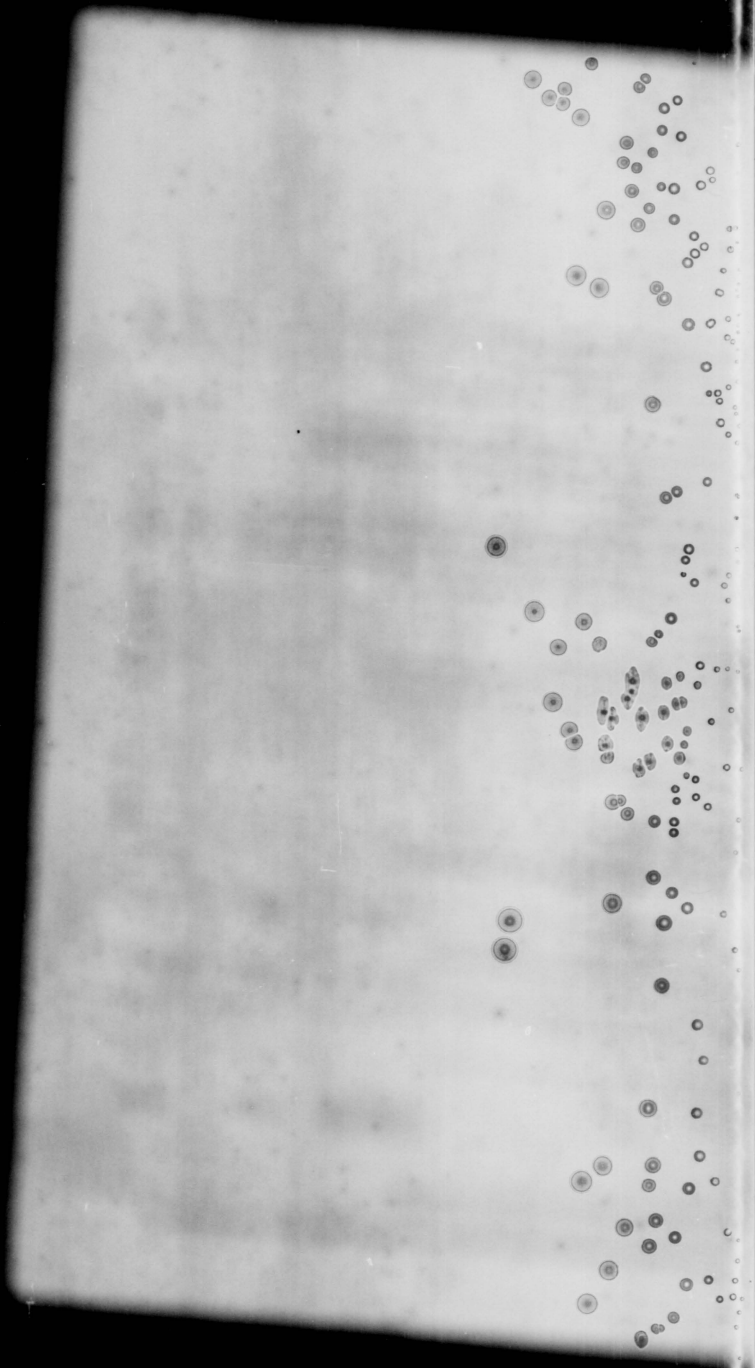
The major objectives of this program are: (1) to encourage better forestry management on farms in the county, (2) to encourage more tree planting, (3) to educate the public on the need for preventing forest fires. A forestry committee has been organized to give greater impetus to this program.

Three forestry demonstrations were conducted on planting, killing undesired species, and forestry tree estimation. Bulletins on "Trees as a Cash Crop" were distributed to 185 farmers. Sixty-five farmers went on a tour to see demonstrations on techniques of marking and selective cutting of forest trees.

One hundred and fifty-five adults and 4-H members received definite instructions on one or more phases of forestry improvement. Four 4-H members and one adult farmer planted 3,000 trees. Twenty farmers received assistance with their timber marking problems. Through the demonstrations and other educational activities, farmers have increased their knowledge on establishment of forests, caring for the growing forest crop, and how and when to harvest forest trees.

Live-at-Home Community Improvement Work

The live-at-home community improvement work is a special project sponsored by the County and State Advisory Boards. The main objective of this project is to teach communities how, through organization, they can work out solutions to problems more efficiently and easily than could be done on an individual basis. The work in the demonstration community is taught through result and method demonstrations, movies, slides,



72

publications, tours, and discussions. Contests and recognitions for outstanding work are used as incentives for member participation in the program.

The Hills Creek Community has been carrying on the live-at-home community improvement work for the past nine years. During that period many improvements have been noted. The major objectives as set up by the people of this community are: (1) to encourage the individuals to improve and beautify their homes and surroundings, (2) to improve and beautify the two churches and school grounds, and (3) to encourage the members of the community to seek new methods of increasing their income.

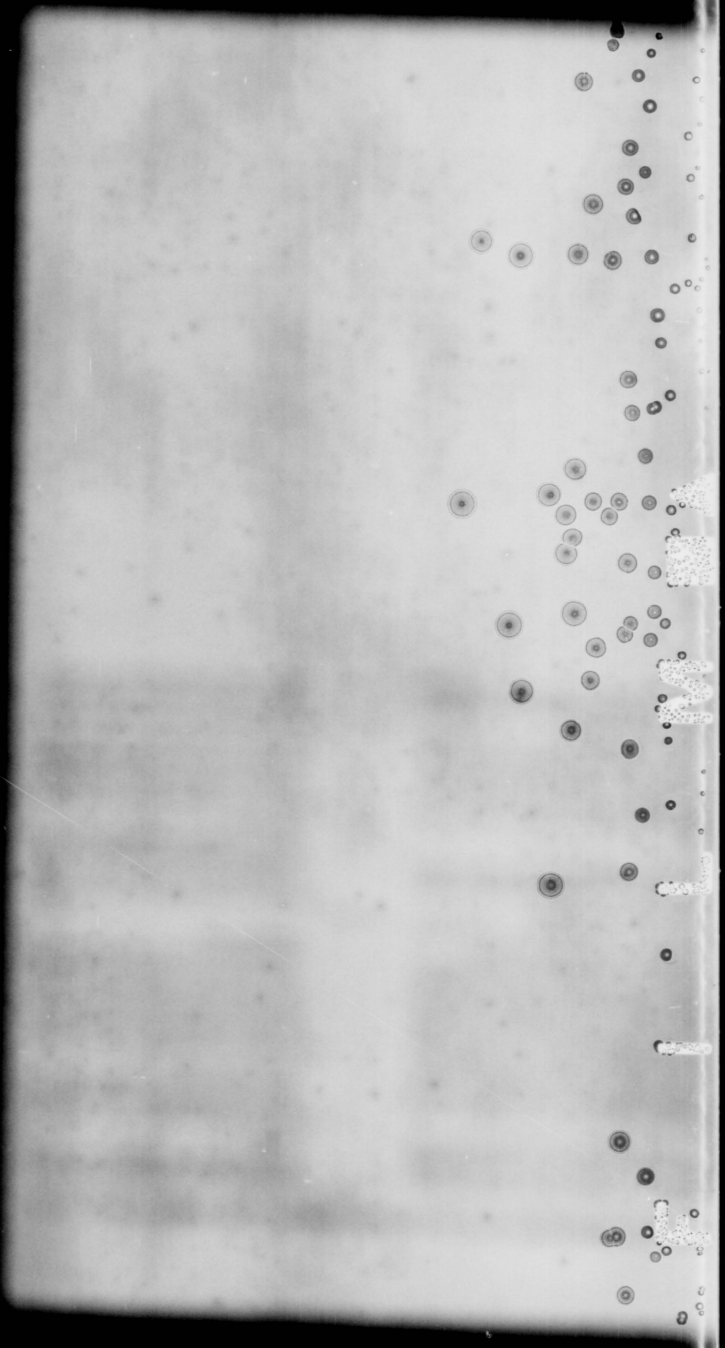
The improvement work has been carried on through the combined efforts of the community club, the two churches, 4-H club, young couples club, and the newly organized Home Demonstration Club.

Outstanding accomplishments of the Young Married Couples Club has been the erection of a community house. This group of young people has erected a modern community house valued at \$3,000. Although this house has not been completed, the group has been working on a program of activities to be carried on when it is completed.

On the farms of this community the following improvements can be noted: four tractors have been purchased, five farmers are carrying on a soil and water conservation program with stripcropping, terracing of tobacco land and sodded waterways as new practices have been adopted. Sixteen of the families produce enough pork and other meats to supply the family needs. They also have approximately 1,900 birds in their poultry flocks ranging in size from 50 to 200 birds per flock. Eighty per cent of the families reported that they grow enough food in their gardens to supply their family needs, both fresh and canned products. There are twelve families with sufficient cows to furnish milk and butter for the family needs.

From the home standpoint this community is making unusually good strides. Six new homes have been built, seven rooms have been added, and nine of the homes have been painted in the last three years. All of the homes are wired and use electricity. Seventeen have electric irons, fifteen have refrigerators, fourteen with television sets, thirteen with sewing machines, fifteen with washing machines, and four with running water in the house.

Sixty-five per cent of the boys and girls of this community of club age are members of the local 4-H club. Last year three of the five boys enrolled in the Tobacco Show and Sales contest won prizes in this contest. The community



72

improvement work is designed so that all persons - men, women, boys, and girls, of the community may participate in the program.

Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration of Extension Work
for Negroes in Campbell County

The farm and home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hunter, Route 1, Brookneal, Virginia, was the scene of the thirtieth anniversary celebration of Extension work for Negroes in Campbell County. More than 300 farmers, homemakers, and friends gathered to hear the family tell of their fifty years of experiences in developing the 197-acre farm enterprise and to review Extension's progress for the past thirty years.

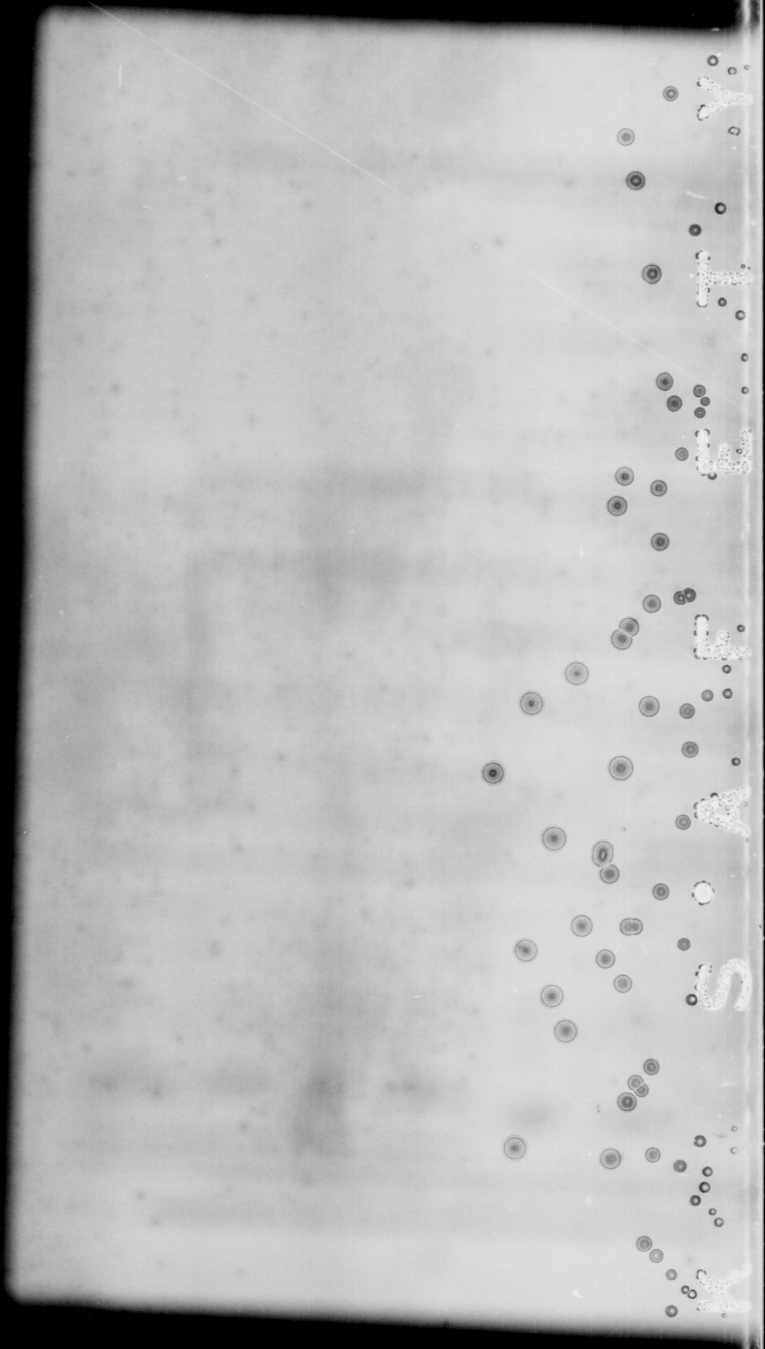
The family consists of six children; three of the children are at home, helping to carry on the enterprise. Mr. Hunter and the two sons work the farm on a father-son agreement. Their sound agreement accounts for the continued successful operation of the enterprise.

The Hunter family started their enterprise on one acre of cleared land and a three-room log hut. Today they have 157 acres of cleared land, a modern six-room house with convenient electrical appliances, adequate farm tools, and machinery. This enterprise today is valued at approximately \$30,000. Major sources of income include dairy products from twenty-three cattle, thirty-four hogs, thirty-one acres of corn, seventeen acres of wheat, and thirty-five acres of hay, including seven acres of alfalfa.

The family practices a sound live-at-home program, spending approximately \$12 per month for staple foods. They maintain a flock of fifty hens, conserve and process 600 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats, curing about 600 pounds of meat annually. Their one and one-half acre of year 'round garden produces fresh vegetables for daily consumption.

The program for the Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration began with the playing of the Star Spangled Banner. The family's pastor, the Rev. James Allen Shelton, gave the invocation. The purposes of the celebration as stated by Miss Matilda B. Moras, Local Home Agent, were: (1) to give others an opportunity to see what has been accomplished by families over a span of thirty years, (2) to let the program serve as a teaching tool in expanding further Extension activities, and (3) to commemorate the pioneers, those who paved the way for others to help improve the standard of living among the people of this county.

Mr. D. F. Payne, president of the County Advisory Board, gave the history of the County Advisory Board in Campbell County. He stated that the advisory board was organized for the



purpose of sponsoring and supporting the Extension Service in the county in order to give farmers the greatest benefit from its teachings. He stated also that this board was organized under the supervision of Mr. T. W. Tweedy, first Negro farm agent in the county. He spoke of the devoted leadership that this board has provided and how the members have served as the right arm of the Extension Service.

The history of Extension work in Campbell County was given by C. A. Elliott, local Farm Agent. He stated that Extension work for Negroes in this county had its beginning with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act; but it was not until 1925, when Campbell County saw fit to employ a Negro agent, that the work really got started. He reviewed the work of the early agents; Thomas W. Tweedy, P. N. Callahan, Ross W. Newsome, and the more recent ones, Herbert Wright, Robert Jennings, and the present agent, C. A. Elliott. At this point several of the early pioneers of Extension were presented; among these were Miss Ollie Ward, secretary of the Advisory Board; Thomas Houlton, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Elliott, the oldest member present; and many others who had contributed much to the establishment of Extension work in Campbell County.

The Hunter family then gave the history of their farm. The father recalled the early farming methods and programs. He told how he had taken an axe and cleared enough land to build a three-room hut which stands today and is used for the laundry room and tobacco stripping room. He told how he was once proud to get eight bushels of corn per acre, nine bushels of wheat, and a one-horse load of hay. Now his yields average fifty bushels of corn, twenty-five bushels of wheat, and one and one-half tons of hay per acre.

Mrs. Sadie Johnson, the oldest daughter, related how they early realized the inadequate housing and their plans to remedy it. She also told how she and her husband decided to leave their business in Buffalo, New York, and return home to assist her mother with the household chores.

Samuel Hunter, Jr., pointed out future goals for the farm and home. He visualized a Grade A dairy barn and commensurate equipment as a major objective of the farming enterprise. A central heating system was cited as a goal for the home.

Mrs. T. T. Hewlett, District Agent, presented Mr. P. H. DeHart, Assistant Director of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, who addressed the group. Mr. DeHart pointed out the future possibilities of farms like the Hunter farm and commended the family and others present who had worked with Extension over the past thirty years. He assured the group that in the next thirty years Extension would be in a better position to help the rural families than ever before. Those

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present divided into six groups and toured demonstrations highlighted for this occasion. Included were: "Food and Nutrition Demonstration" conducted by Miss Janet Cameron, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist, Blacksburg, Virginia; "Sowing to Meet the Needs of the Family", a demonstration conducted by Mrs. Thelma Morris of the Singer Sewing Machine Company; "Water on the Farm", a demonstration showing how the farm spring may be used as a source of water supply for the home; "Alfalfa Production Demonstration", showing how to maintain a good stand by proper fertilization; "Improved Hog Pasture", a demonstration showing how hogs can obtain much of their feed from a pasture; and "Forestry Management Demonstration", conducted by A. B. Lyon, Extension Forester, Blacksburg, Virginia.

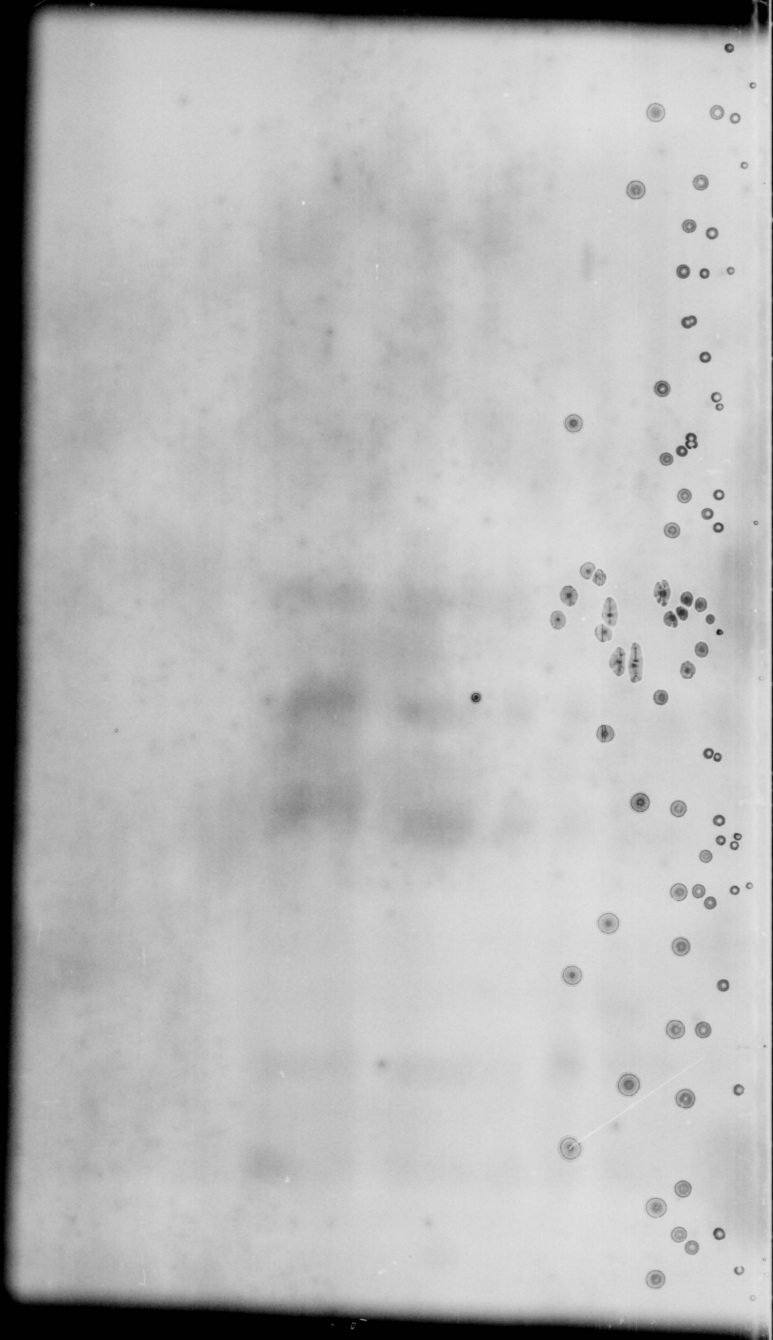
The group reassembled at the close of the demonstrations and tour of the farm and home to hear Ross W. Newsome, State Agent and former Farm Agent of Campbell County, summarize the day's activities. Mr. Newsome reminisced about his early work in the county and how the farms had developed over the past thirty years. Refreshments were served by Home Demonstration and 4-H club members, and a period of fellowship followed.

4-H Club Work

The 4-H program is designed to reach the boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty-one years of age. The program has done much towards attracting this group of boys and girls. There are ten active 4-H Clubs in the county with an enrollment of 261 members. The program planning is done by the 4-H committee from the County Advisory Board, the 4-H Leaders' Association, and the 4-H Council. There are forty-two adult leaders working with these 4-H members. Some of the problems facing this program are lack of sufficiently trained leaders, lack of parent cooperation, and the need for more parent cooperation.

The main objective of the county program is to strengthen this youth organization. This main objective is carried out through several minor objectives: (1) to encourage leaders to attend Leaders' Association and leader training meetings, (2) to encourage better project completion by members, (3) to encourage members to invite their parents out to club and public 4-H meetings, and (4) to provide incentives for good leadership.

Monthly meetings for leaders were conducted to discuss problems unique to the program and to receive special training in particular phases of the 4-H program. Two one-day program planning and 4-H officer training meetings were held. Two circular letters were sent to parents, explaining the 4-H program and informing them of their children's responsibilities.



to the 4-H Club program and the part that parents can play in the program.

Project Work

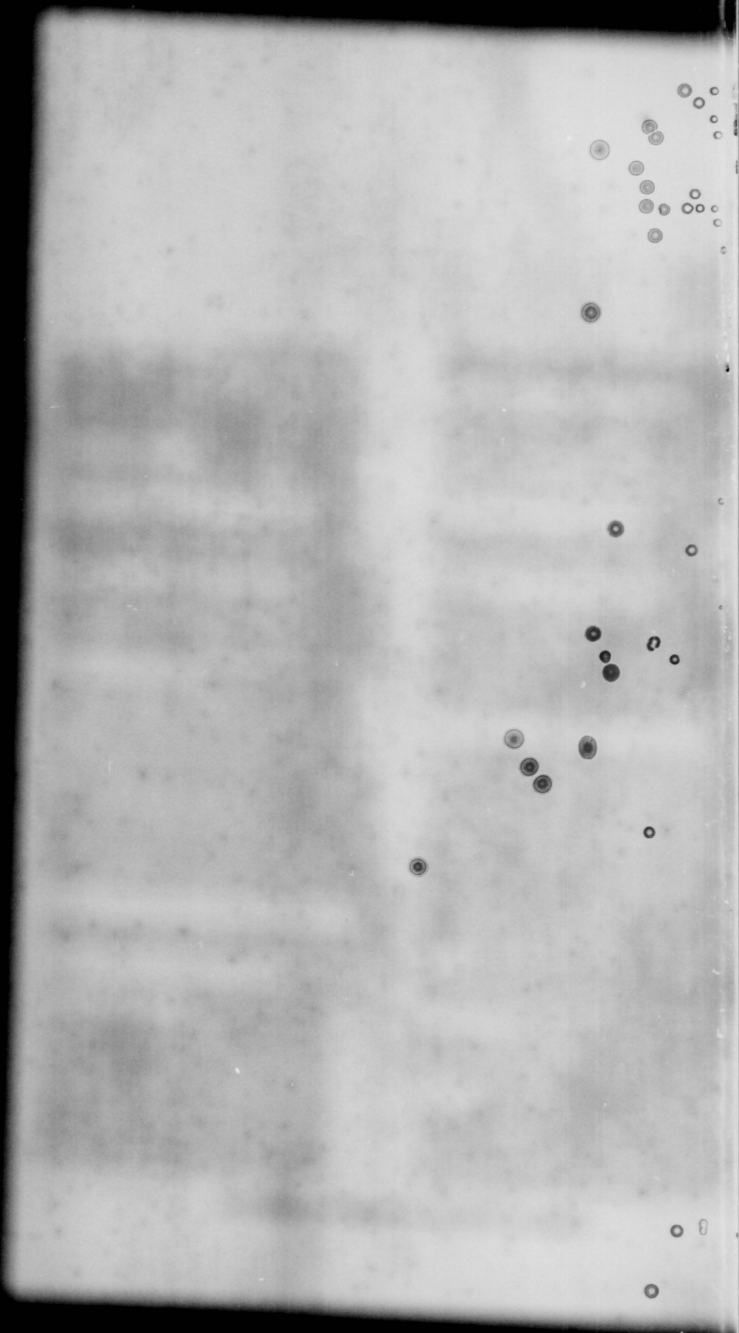
Two hundred and sixty-one members enrolled in 289 projects. A total of 154 members completed their projects. This is a 59 per cent completion of projects. Member enrollment in agricultural projects were: 52 in garden, 5 in forestry, 7 in tobacco, 4 in corn, 35 in poultry, 1 in beef cattle, 21 in swine, 12 in rabbits, 3 in entomology, 7 in electricity, and 14 in home grounds beautification.

The major objective of the project work is to develop within the member an understanding of and an appreciation for agriculture and home economics and to develop his abilities to carry to completion the work started. Studies show that members remain in club work longer when they complete a project successfully. Extra efforts were made this year to have leaders visit members' projects and assist them with their project problems.

The market hog and breeding pig projects have done much to educate farmers of the county on efficient practices in pork production. The breeding projects have done much to improve the stock of hogs in many communities. The Junior Market Hog Show and Sale held in Lynchburg was well participated in by the 4-H boys from the nearby counties. James Nash, Jr., won second place and reserve champion in the show with his pen of three Hampshire hogs. Twelve 4-H boys attended the show and sale.

Seven members enrolled in the Junior Tobacco Show and Sale project. Six of these members completed their projects and showed them at the Brookneal tobacco warehouse on October twenty-seventh. The six boys produced 4,570 pounds of tobacco on their 3.5 acres of land. Gross receipts amounted to \$2,583.14; the average price paid per pound for this tobacco was 57 cents. These boys had an average yield of 1,546 pounds of tobacco per acre, which is about 400 pounds above the county average. Richard Morgan won third place with his project and received a prize of \$25. Lloyd Peerman, Cecil Patrick, and Herman Peerman each received a prize of \$10 for placing fifth, seventh, and eighth respectively.

Each club carries some particular community project that meets a definite need in the community. A typical project was that of the Willing Workers 4-H Club. This club saw the need for helping the aged at Thanksgiving. The members assembled baskets of fruit and canned goods and distributed them



to the aged, shut-in persons.

4-H Activities

Christmas Party

The 4-H Christmas party is one of the outstanding 4-H social activities held during the year. Approximately 265 4-H members, adult leaders, and parents attended the Christmas party at the Campbell County High School on December thirty-first. This party is a combined effort of two local businessmen and the 4-H Leaders' Association. County meals and awards were made to 4-H members for outstanding work. Charles Plemons' "A Christmas Carol" was shown on film. The yearly Christmas party has done much to publicize the 4-H program.

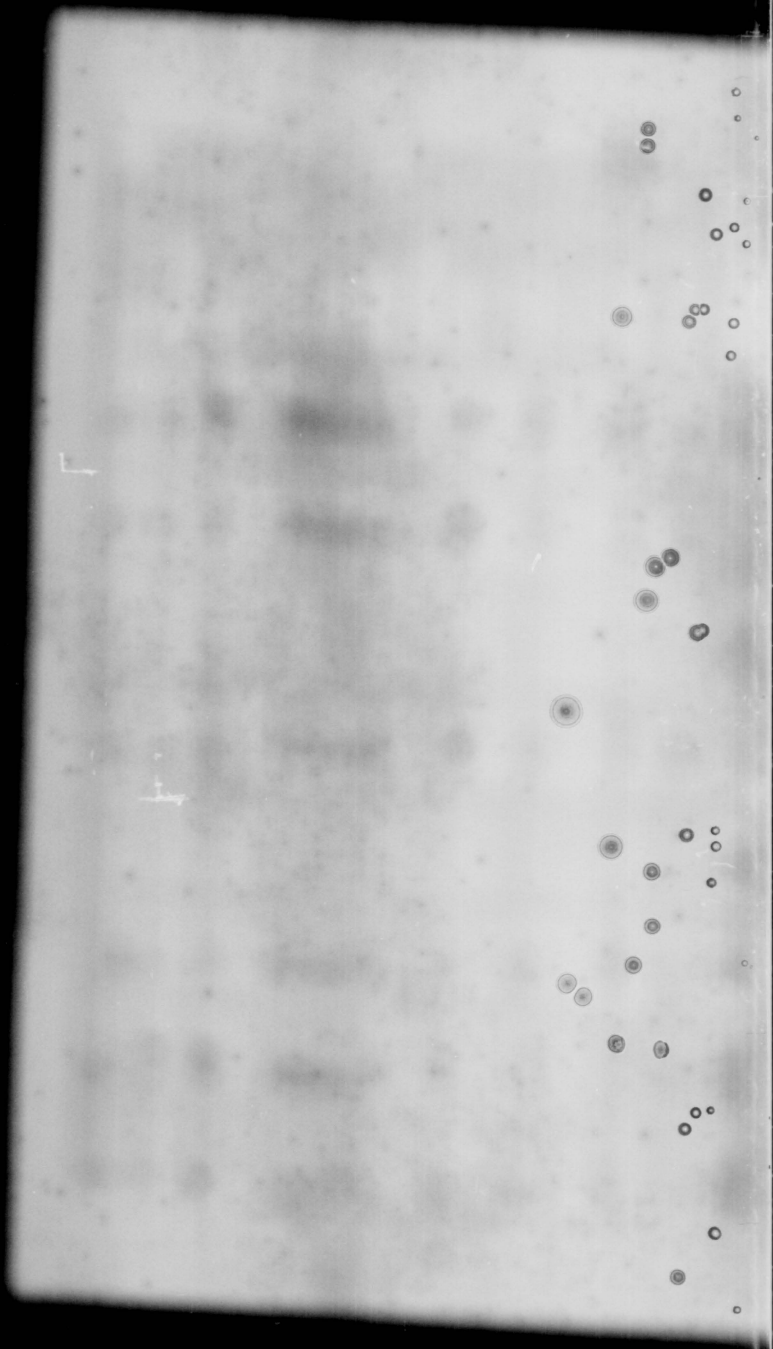
National 4-H Week Observance

The National 4-H Week observance has three major objectives: (1) to publicize the county 4-H program, (2) to provide members and leaders an opportunity to check their accomplishments, and (3) to encourage more adults to recognize the need for leadership and to volunteer to help with 4-H Club activities. The activities carried out during this week included special school assembly programs, competitive window displays in which five clubs took part, to evaluate the observance, a leaders' banquet was held for 4-H leaders. Five silver four-leaf clover certificates were awarded to leaders for five years of service to 4-H.

Rural Life Sunday Observance

Rural Life Sunday Observance has the following objectives: (1) to provide 4-H members an opportunity to participate in a service designed to develop the Heart of 4-H, (2) to help 4-H members demonstrate their loyalty to the church, and (3) to develop in 4-H members a deeper appreciation of the many values of rural life. Approximately 175 4-H members, leaders, and friends attended the annual county-wide Rural Life Sunday Program at the Hills Creek Baptist Church. The Rev. R. L. Griffin, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Fenwick, delivered the message. The Rev. Griffin spoke on "Improving Family and Community Living through Christian Fellowship".

Both leaders and club members participated in the program. Solos were given by Beale Patrick and Lloyd Peerman of the High School 4-H Club. Recognition certificates were given to Mrs. Sallie Wood and Mrs. Lodey Peerman, 4-H leaders who have given five years of service to the 4-H program in Campbell County.



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Honorary membership and a pin were given Carl E. Hutcherson, a member of the Lynchburg School Board and a continued supporter of the 4-H program. Eight of the clubs participated in this program.

4-H Short Courses and Wildlife Camp

Eleven 4-H members and two leaders attended the 4-H Short Course from Campbell County. This was the largest delegation from this county to attend a Short Course. Those attending were Margie Millard and Cilla Payne from the Hedges Club, Robert Johnson from the High School Club, Marvin Adams and Louis Layne from the Gladys Club, Ferdinand Kain and George Brice from the Willing Workers Club, John Cardwell from the Pilot Mountain Club, and Leon Elliott and Charles Loving of the Evergreen Club. Mrs. Bernice Trent from the Busy Bee 4-H Club and Robert Christian, president of the Leaders' Association, served as leaders for the group.

Those attending the Wildlife Camp were Leslie Davidson and Julian Banks of the Merrimakers Club and Welford Wood and Ann Hensley of the Jacksontown 4-H Club. Mrs. Magalene Pilgrim and Gordon Hemmings served as leaders for this group.

4-H Picnic

The County-wide 4-H picnic is held annually for the purpose of providing a day of fellowship and recreation. This year the picnic was held on the Bradley School grounds. Approximately 85 4-H members and parents attended this affair. Games, songs, and a picnic are the features of the day. Boys and girls talk over their club work informally and meet and make many new friends.

Campbell County Youth Fair

Approximately 125 articles were exhibited by 4-H members at the third youth fair. Forty-five 4-H members won first place on their exhibits. This fair is a one-day event sponsored by the Campbell County Youth Fair Association, a non-profit organization. Membership is made up of adults, organizations, and youth clubs of the county. Approximately 1,200 persons attended this fair.

Work with Other Agencies

The Extension program has served as an educational agent for the ARC, FNA, SCS, and credit and loan agencies in the county.



The objectives of working with other agencies are: (1) to acquaint the people with the services available through these agencies, (2) to assist farmers in developing their farming program in light of services offered by other agencies, and (3) to introduce the representatives of these agencies to as many of the key farm men and women as possible.

As a result of the work with other agencies, the Extension program has been able to help a larger number of farmers with a broader program. Demonstrations and meetings have been planned and held cooperatively with other agencies so as not to have duplication of activities.

Evaluation of the Program

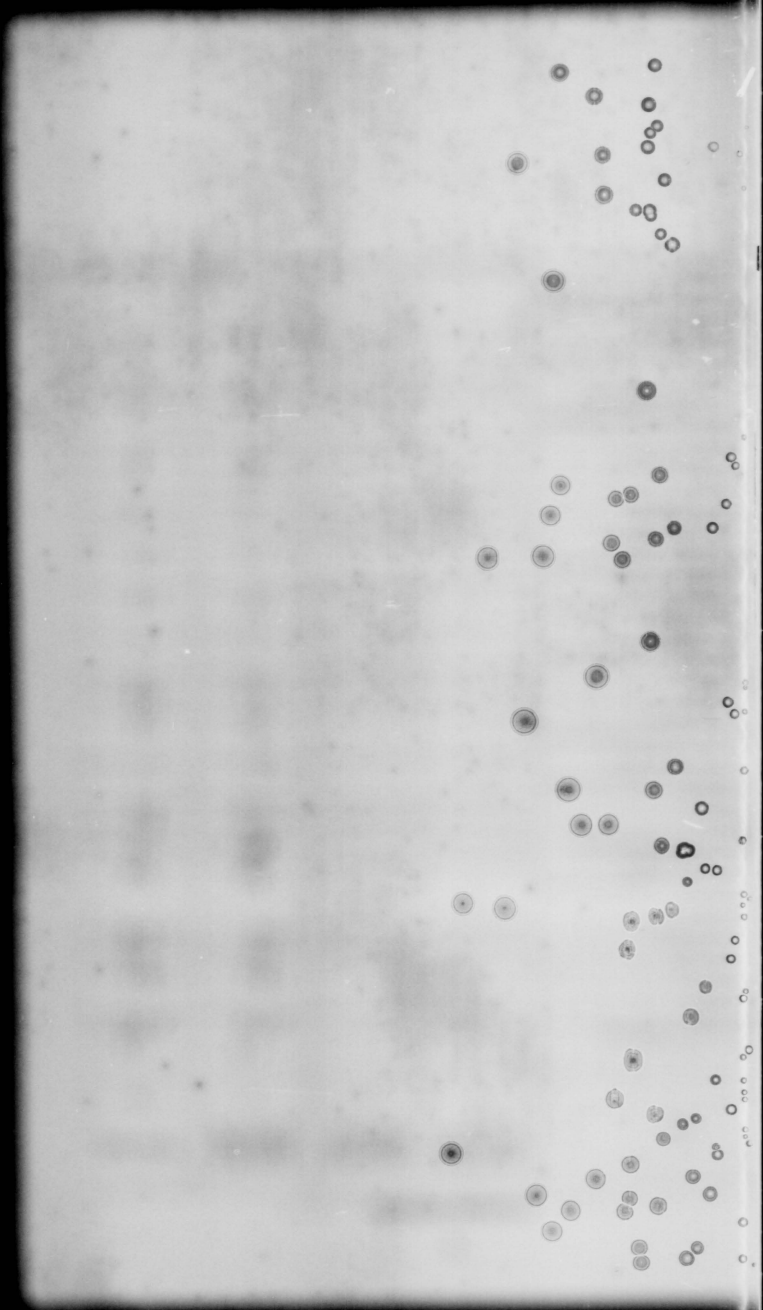
It is very difficult to evaluate an educational program. The Extension program is no less difficult since it is mainly an educational program. Our program is designed mainly to change people three ways: (1) changes in knowledge, (2) change in skills, and (3) change in attitudes. The changes in these areas cannot always be measured with a yardstick or even expressed in words. Many people's attitudes are changed before they are moved to change a practice.

In evaluating the Extension program, we cannot over-estimate the work of other agencies that have cooperated with the Extension program in getting the people to change practices and attitudes. In order to change people, they must be exposed several different times to the desired change and from several different angles. It is at this point that other agencies are credited with assisting the program.

The addition of a phone to the agent's office and the appointment of a secretary have done much to increase the efficiency of the office and the offerings of the Extension program. There have been a constantly increasing number of requests from farm men and women on problems relating to agriculture and home economics. A larger number of leaders assisting with the program seem to be more interested in giving more time to it. There is an increased number of local leaders volunteering each year to give their services to the program.

The 4-H program is attracting a greater number of youth each year. The democratic principles of good citizenship are being taught these young people. Participating in the planning and execution of the program has done much to develop these boys and girls.

The program planning procedure needs strengthening, and additional training meetings are needed for local leaders.



72

① The efficiency and effectiveness of the program in the years ahead will be determined by the progress we are able to make in this area. We realize that there is a greater challenge upon Extension today than ever before.

