

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

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

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members ..... 25

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs ..... 9

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:

a. Boys .....	<u>83</u>	63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:	
b. Girls .....	<u>106</u>	a. 1st year .....	<u>56</u>
c. Total .....	<u>189</u> ✓	b. 2nd year .....	<u>27</u>
		c. 3rd year .....	<u>31</u>
		d. 4th year .....	<u>26</u>
		e. 5th year .....	<u>12</u>
		f. 6th year and over .....	<u>37</u> ✓

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

a. Farm .....	<u>146</u>	63. Four-H Club members by age groups:	
b. Rural non-farm .....	<u>43</u> ✓	a. 12 years and under .....	<u>69</u>
c. Urban .....		b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>71</u> ✓
		c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>49</u>

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) .....	<u>29</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) .....	<u>54</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology .....	<u>1</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) .....	<u>9</u>
e. Poultry .....	<u>1</u>
f. Dairy .....	
g. Beef .....	
h. Swine .....	<u>20</u>
i. Other livestock .....	
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive) .....	<u>4</u>
k. Management on the farm .....	
l. Marketing and business .....	
m. Management in the home .....	<u>3</u>
n. Clothing .....	<u>268</u>
o. Food and nutrition .....	<u>76</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings .....	<u>25</u>
q. Family life education .....	
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming) .....	
s. Health .....	
t. Safety .....	
u. Recreation (include crafts) .....	
v. Community and public affairs .....	
w. Career exploration .....	
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities .....	<u>490</u> ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys .....	<u>6</u>
b. Girls .....	<u>14</u>

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 .....	60	42
b. In adult agricultural and related fields .....	9	
c. In adult home economics and related fields .....	2	96
d. In work with young adults .....	7	
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders .....		3
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders .....	3	26
(3) Other adult leaders .....		
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders .....	81	123

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups .....	<u>14</u>
b. Number of members .....	<u>259</u>

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 .....	<u>2</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups .....	<u>62</u>
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: \_\_\_\_\_

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 .....	16	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	35	
13. Soil management .....	8	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing) .....	5	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing) .....	2	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife .....	17	
17. Plant pathology .....		
18. Entomology .....		
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.) .....	9	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing) .....	5	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing) .....	4	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing) .....	38	
23. Animal and poultry health .....	1	
24. Marketing and utilization .....	4	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products .....	3	
26. Agricultural engineering .....	8	
27. Dwellings and equipment .....	1	
28. Home grounds improvement .....	23	
29. Planning and management in the home .....	24	
30. Family economics .....	5	
31. Home furnishings .....	32	
32. Clothing selection and care .....	11	
33. Clothing construction .....	38	
34. Food preparation and selection .....	34	
35. Food preservation .....	11	
36. Nutrition .....	7	
37. Human relations, child development .....	1	
38. Health .....	3	
39. Safety .....	5	
40. Recreation .....	12	
41. Outlook .....	7	
42. Community development and resource adjustment .....		
43. Manpower development, employment information .....		
44. Public affairs .....		
45. Rural defense .....	6	
46. Leadership development .....	15	
47. Extension administration, organization .....	10	
48. Program planning .....	23	
49. Supervision of extension personnel .....		
50. Inservice training received .....	XXXXXX 119	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items) .....	19	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51) .....	591	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work .....	352	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25) .....		
c. 4-H Club work .....	236	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age) .....	3	✓

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 .....	128		311	469		
2. Office calls .....	101		212	313		
3. Telephone calls (received or made) .....	432		192	624		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines .....	16		20	36		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices .....						XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio .....	70		71	141		
b. Television .....						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public .....	602		32	634		
7. Circular and commodity letters written .....	9		44	53		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	8		18	26		
(2) Attendance .....	80		314	394		
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	13		4	17		
(2) Attendance .....	174		340	514		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	134		16	150		
(2) Attendance .....	1838		267	2105		
b. Youth work (1) Number .....	60		40	100		
(2) Attendance .....	1868		1515	3383		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number .....	34		5	39		
(2) Attendance .....	452		94	546		
b. Youth Work (1) Number .....	- 30		17	47		
(2) Attendance .....	496		241	737		



Mecklenburg County

Individuals participated in the broadcast. Additional information was given through news papers and circular letters and individual home visits. All scheduled meetings carried with them some phase of training. Training that will help the local people keep abreast with changes.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR -

The rapid changes in agriculture, home economics and industry have had much effect on the people of Mecklenburg County. The most rapid change taking place is that of seeking off farm employment to subsidize (supplement) the farm income. This change has brought about rapid transit of people from one place to another. Interest is divided and more people find it harder to make the necessary adjustment for stable living.

However, as varied interest and places of living become unstable, it is more and more demanding of the Extension personnel to train adequate leaders to work closely with the people. With some knowledge of the local situation and our greatest resource(people) in mind the program emphasis was placed on leader training. Leaders were trained in small groups and sometime, many were trained individually.

The daily radio broadcast served as a mean of reaching people who were unable to attend regularly scheduled meetings.

Mecklenburg County

Signs bearing the name and date of establishment were erected for three of the churches. Two new modern well equipped homes were build during the year.

Palmer Springs community completed eight years of competition by becoming the first place winner in the state contest. The achievement awards are as follows:

Year	Place	Amount of Award
1954	Entered	\$ 0
1955	8th	10.00
1956	5th	10.00
1957	5th	10.00
1958	3rd	15.00
1959	6th	10.00
1960	no	0
1961	3rd	30.00
1962	1st	50.00

The funds received from the awards were used to erect signs, both at the churches and upon entrance to the community.

III. SUCCESS STORY -

Phase: Community Improvement

Objective: To assist community groups in developing the necessary skills and attitudes to improve their standards of living through group actions and cooperation.

The Palmer Spring Community was selected by the County Advisory Board to participate in the Improvement Project, sponsored by the State Advisory Board.

A committee was selected from the Community Club, Home Demonstration and 4-H clubs to help plan and direct actions. Discussions were held in each organization and special meetings were planned to help determine needs. Plan of work was set up with goals and objectives. Each year the group selected special projects for emphasis throughout the community.

Improvements were made by most of the families in home management, improved farm practices, home improvement and food and nutrition.

There are four churches and two elementary schools in the community. Cemetery and yard improvement projects were conducted, and with the cooperation of the community, three churches and one school completed the project.

Mecklenburg County

Radio broadcasts were made by leaders and members throughout the year.

Ernie Hepburn was among the eight boys and girls in the state that attended the 4-H Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C.

Recognitions given 4-H'ers, leaders to promote better work were: boy and girl of year, leader of the year, club of the year, popularity and talent contest winners, along with demonstrations and county and state awards.

Mecklenburg County

Phase: Four-H Activities

Problem: The youth of today is engaged in more activities than ever before. Their interest and time are divided into many organizations. We must be alert to keep the 4-H program abreast with time.

Objective: To make the 4-H program more attractive and interesting and at the same time, meet some of the needs of the youth. To develop boys and girls to learn by doing the demonstration way.

Efforts were made to give more boys and girls the opportunity to actively participate in the 4-H program. Emphases were on giving demonstrations. Training meetings were held by specialist, agents and leaders. Each club held elimination contests. Eighty-four boys and girls participated in the county contests. Thirteen in the district, six in the state contest and five in the Potato Show and Sales.

Other activities where 4-H'ers took part were, county-wide Candle Lighting Ceremony at John H. Kerr Dam on Rural Life Sunday, sixty-three 4-H'ers with nine adults spend two days in Washington, D. C., on an educational tour, educational booths and individual products were exhibited at the County Fair.

In many areas, transportation was a problem, therefore some leaders were trained individually or in small groups. Leaders visited club members with agents to observe on-the-job supervision. Others visited alone for individual supervision. The leaders assumed greater responsibility for carrying out the 4-H program activities and project work.

They did an outstanding job in training 4-H members to give demonstrations. This was evident as result of the well organized way the eighty four 4-H members gave demonstrations at the county Elimination Contest.

Mecklenburg County

Phase: Adult Project Leaders

Problem: Leaders need to be re-assured and to gain confidence as well as technical skills in giving demonstrations and project supervision.

Objective: To provide training opportunities for 4-H project leaders and give on the job training in supervision to promote better 4-H work.

Leaders were asked to select the project area they felt best qualified to supervise. Training was given to leaders in their respective areas. The leaders organized project groups for demonstrations and supervision.

Three specialists assisted in the training of the 4-H Leaders. Mrs. Amelia Fuller, Farm and Home Unit Specialist, gave training on "planning and conducting Home Management Projects." Mr. J. A. Reynolds, associate State 4-H Club Agent, on "Record Keeping," and Miss Katherine Habel, House Furnishing Specialist, "Planning and conducting House Furnishing Project."

Parents, along with leaders, showed a special interest in assisting with 4-H project work. A large number assisted with the preparation of exhibits and special programs.

Phase: Community and Public Affairs

Problem: The need for an awareness and understanding of proper procedure to secure and properly utilize services of available public service agencies.

Objective: To provide pertinent information and necessary procedures for securing information and an understanding of benefits available.

Procedures

Group meetings were planned to discuss available human resources. Representatives from the local agencies were invited to explain services available. Through individual contacts, group meetings, radio broadcast and news articles, individuals and families were encouraged to use these services. A medical self-help training class was conducted with the cooperation of the local Health Department and Civil Defense Offices. Other groups were introduced to the medical self-help training available.

Through observation of improved family living practices, it was apparent that the services of the Health Department, A.S.C., S.C.S., F.H.A., and Forestry Agencies were being used.

Phase: Parent Cooperation

Problem: The need of parent cooperation to provide greater opportunities for individual growth and development through 4-H Activities.

Objective: To involve parent in a larger number of 4-H activities to create an awareness and an understanding of individual problems.

Procedures Used

Club meetings were planned to involve a larger percentage of parents, and they were encouraged to participate in 4-H activities. Special programs were planned and presented which afforded opportunities for parents to observe and participate in 4-H Club activities. Home visits, news letters, radio broadcast and other media were used to keep pertinent information before parents. Club meetings were held in the homes of club members. This practice involved more parents. However, one club continued to meet in the public school.

Because of increased interest, parents furnished games, refreshments and planned recreational activities for the groups. Parents also became aware of a number of ways they might contribute and make 4-H club work meaningful and interesting to young people.

Hat Making

A leader training meeting was conducted by Mrs. Raymond Walker, Professional Hat Designer. Twenty-nine leaders received this training.

Leaders and agent conducted two other training meetings, gave demonstrations to club groups and conducted special interest demonstration meetings for non-club groups.

The Hat Making project created a lot of interest and enthusiasm among club members and other people. Everywhere people gathered "hats" were the center of conversations.

It was evident that hat making training was far reaching, in boosting the home demonstration program and making more people conscious of these activities. As we see it, we can expect greater interest and cooperation in the future, in other areas of family and community development.

From records and reports, approximately 375 hats were made. Mrs. Lou Ethel Alexander of Palmer Spring Club, made more than thirty hats for family and friends.

Phase: Clothing - Sewing for the Family (specific item, club choice) - Hat Making.

Problem: Homemakers lack knowledge of steps in sewing techniques which make garments and household articles appear professionally made.

Objectives: To be able to recognize quality in clothing materials.

To develop skills in clothing construction and hat making.

A leader training Meeting was conducted by the agent on simple clothing construction. Leaders and agent helped club members in workshop group during January and February with their problems. Each club held two workshops, at which time members had the opportunity to get actual practice and assistance.

The results were tabulated from leaders reports and members check list from year book. They indicated that 225 garments were made or remade.

were invited to these outdoor meals. We feel it was a great boost to our club program, especially the family life area.

As result, a number of outdoor grills were purchased and several were built. Some of them were temporary and others stationary.

One-hundred and seventeen persons reported having one or more meals cooked or served outside. Along with these meals, they also reported that games and other activities were also a part of the outings.

It is evident that more harmony exist between families that take time to do things together.

Phase: Planning and Providing Outdoor Living Area and  
Outdoor Cookery

Problem: Today's families do not spend enough time together due  
to the increasing demands of outside activities. More  
families need to provide facilities for planned relax-  
ation and recreation.

Objective: To help families understand the importance of the family  
doing things together to bring about a closer relation-  
ship - to know each other better.

To provide homemakers with opportunities to learn and  
develop skills in planning for more leisure family  
living.

Slides were shown and discussions were held on "How to plan  
outdoor living areas to meet the needs of individual families."  
After the group had been stimulated, each one was asked to plan  
her outdoor living area, including things to be done at an early  
date and long term goals.

To emphasize this area and to encourage greater participation  
in providing more recreation for family members, outdoor meals were  
planned and carried out by each club. Family members and friends

The results were evaluated through observation, reports at club meetings and from the yearly accomplishment sheets in the yearbook that is passed in by club members.

One-hundred and eighty-six homemakers reported making some changes in house furnishings. Of this number, one-hundred and thirteen reported that they used information given in buying linens and other house furnishing items.

A great number of favorable comments were made by non-club members, as result of radio programs and news articles. Many stated that they had used much of the information gained.

Phase: House Furnishing - Making and Using Wall Plaques and Pictures; Use of House Plants and Their Care; Furniture Arrangement and Buying Household Linens

Problem: Homemakers do not utilize what they have to the best advantage to make their home more attractive and livable. They lack knowledge in selecting and buying quality household articles.

Objectives: To provide homemakers with learning experiences and opportunities for developing skills in creating beauty in the home by recognizing quality in house furnishings and how to use them.

Discussions and demonstrations were conducted on each phase of the House Furnishing project.

Real objects, slides, charts and leaflets were used as aid in teaching.

Leaders were selected and trained to increase the scope and to inform and work with club members and non-members.

Radio programs, new articles and exhibits were also used to reach more people with home furnishing ideas.

Phase: Agronomy - Tobacco (Flue-Cured)

Problem: Lack of reasoning on the part of small tobacco farmers -  
The use of adaptable and new varieties (resistant  
varieties - quality of production) Proper soil treatment  
(Soil test - rotation - seed bed preparation) Marketing  
(poor market preparation).

Objective: To encourage and assist farmers in the selection of adapt-  
able varieties and acceptable practices.

Methods and Procedures Used:

The shortage of adequate plants for early planting caused a number of farmers to seek plants in other areas. This resulted in a number of infected areas where none had existed previously.

Harvesting and marketing created the greatest problem among tobacco growers. The USDA Tobacco Specialist met with groups in eight different areas, two of which were in the warehouse during the sales. As results of these meetings, a number of important questions were answered. These, on the spot, observations gave a much better picture of the what - how and why, expressed by the growers.

## Mecklenburg County

Plot No.	1	2	3	4	5
Soil pH	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2
Planting Date	5/6	5/7	5/7	5/6	5/9
Rate of Planting	14,000	16,000	14,000	12,000	16,000
Fertilizer	$\frac{5-10-10}{1000}$	$\frac{5-10-10}{700}$	$\frac{5-10-10}{800}$	$\frac{10-10-10}{700}$	$\frac{5-10-10}{800}$
Side Dress	$\frac{16\%N}{150}$	$\frac{16\%N}{200}$	$\frac{20\%N}{150}$	$\frac{16\%N}{200}$	$\frac{16\%N}{150}$
Amount Chemical Used	5	5	5	5	5
Yields	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured	Not Measured
Cultivations	none	none	none	none	none

A full season adopted variety of hybrid seed was used and fertilizer was broadcast in field. One of the demonstrators became a little skeptical and cultivated once.

Phase: Agronomy - Corn

Problem: To broaden the farmer's scope on the accepted practices and cultural advantages of economics in production procedures.

Objective: To promote greater care and practice in the selection of seed, use of fertilizer, rotation of crops, preparation of seed bed and rates of planting.

Methods and Procedures Used:

The Agronomy Committee selected five persons to serve as demonstrators with 2 acre plots (corn) using most of the recommended practices, to include chemical weed control. The check plot method was used. Unfavorable weather conditions prohibited complete and accurate results from these plots, however the test did show that yields were considerable larger on the demonstration plots than on other plots within the same general area.

No accurate measurement was made of any of the demonstration plots.

4. Specific Improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - A. Take soil samples (use recommendations to improve yields and efficiency) and use more fertilizer on crops.
  - B. Improve tobacco yields through improved cultural practices.
  - C. Consider "A" under 3 to improve labor efficiency
    1. Consider off farm employment.
    2. Consider renting additional tobacco
    3. Consider purchasing additional land.

The biggest problem is, the operation is too small to be economical. Labor cannot be efficiently utilized under present conditions.

The six volunteers continued with the mail-in-records. Others were not permitted to participate due to the additional request from other areas, with fewer participants. Only a small number of changes and additional practices were added, due to the lateness of the analysis report.

- B. Improve poundage of tobacco coupled with one and use a better cultural practice.
- C. Plan time and use of machinery more efficiently to reduce gas and oil bill.

Consider not replacing unprofitable machinery as it wears out.

Consider doing more repair work yourself and a better maintenance job.

- D. These factors plus A under 3 above will improve net farm income.

Analysis of Farm Number 058-055

1. Strong points of business as revealed by analysis:

- A. Per-cent investment in machinery and equipment is good - 7%
- B. Gas, oil and repairs good - \$147.

2. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:

A. Crop Production Efficiency is low as indicated by:

- 1. Crop index low - 86
- 2. Tobacco produced per acre low - 1,465 lbs.
- 3. Fertilizer cost per acre crops low - \$8.34

B. Labor Efficiency is low as indicated by:

- 1. P.M.W.D. per man is low - 163
- 2. Gross labor cost as % of receipts high - 106%
- 3. Net labor cost per P.M.W.D. is high - \$15.
- 4. Net return per hour labor low - 20¢

3. Specific alternatives discussed:

- A. Consider increasing brood sow operation to an economical size unit of 12 or more.

3. Consider using more fertilizer (use soil sample recommendations) on crops to increase yields.
4. Consider part time off-farm employment to improve net income.

Analysis of Farm Number 058-054

1. Strong points of business as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Per-cent investment in machinery and equipment is good - 5%.
  - B. P.M.W.D. per man is good - 363
  - C. Pigs weaned per litter is good - 7.6
  - D. Net labor cost per P.M.W.D. is good - \$7.
2. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Crop Production Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Crop index is low - 93
    2. Tobacco produced per acre low - 1,463 lbs.
    3. Fertilizer cost per acre crops low - 3
  - B. Machinery Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Gas, oil and repairs too high - \$927.
    2. Net crop machinery cost per acre crops high - \$48.
    3. Gross machine cost as % receipts high - 41%
    4. Machinery depreciation high - \$2,078
  - C. Labor Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Gross labor cost as % of receipts high - 40%
3. Specific alternatives discussed:
  - A. Reduce dairy cows to two - increase brood sow herd economical size unit of at least 12.
4. Specific improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - A. Take soil samples (use recommendations to improve crop index) Test plot demonstration would be helpful. Increase fertilizer per acre crops.

- B. Improve tobacco efficiency coupled with "A" by:
  - 1. List plot demonstrations on fertilizer
  - 2. Apply good cultural products.
- C. Improve labor efficiency by considering 1 & 2 above. Part time off farm employment would help.
- D. Improve machinery efficiency by 1 above.
  - 1. Plan time and use of machinery more efficiently to reduce gas and oil bill.
  - 2. Consider doing more repair work yourself.
  - 3. Consider not replacing unprofitable machinery as it wears out.

Analysis of Farm Number 058-053

- 1. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Labor Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    - 1. P.M.W.D. per man low - 164.
    - 2. Net labor cost per P.M.W.D. is high - \$13.
    - 3. Gross labor cost as % of receipts high - 64%.
  - B. Machinery Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    - 1. Net crop machinery cost per acre of crops high - \$65.
    - 2. Crop machinery investment per acre of crops high - \$126.
  - C. Crop Production Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    - 1. Crop index low - 116
    - 2. Fertilizer cost per acre of crops low - 16
- 2. Specific alternatives discussed:

Consider 12 broodsow operation - could increase returns to management by \$600 to \$700.
- 3. Specific improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - 1. Consider renting more tobacco and adding hog operation to improve labor efficiency.
  - 2. Consider not purchasing or replacing unprofitable machinery as it wears out.

Analysis of Farm Number 058-052

1. Strong points of business as revealed by analysis:
  - Percent investment in machinery and equipment is good - 17%.
  - Acres of pasture per a.u. is good - 1.0 ac.
  - Acres price received per pound of tobacco is good - 68¢.
  
2. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Crop production efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Crop index is low - 92.
    2. Tobacco produced per acre low - 1372 lb.
    3. Fertilizer cost per acre of crops low - \$11.18.
  - B. Machinery Efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Net crop machinery cost per acre crops high - \$76.
    2. Gas, oil, repairs high - \$820.
    3. Total gross machinery cost as per cent of total receipts high - 48%.
  - C. Labor efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. P.M.W.D. per is low - 172.
    2. Gross labor cost as per cent of receipts high - 76%.
    3. Net labor cost per P.M.W.D. is high - \$13.
  
3. Specific alternatives discussed:
  1. Consider renting additional tobacco and other acreage.
  2. Consider selling one dairy cow - increase brood sow operation to a more economical size unit of 12.
  
4. Specific improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - A. Take soil samples (use recommendations to improve production efficiency).

2. Get a balance between fertilizer and plant population.
3. Get early uniform plants.
4. Do not top too high.
5. Follow other good cultural practices.

Analysis for Farm Number 058-051

1. Strong points of business as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Per-cent investment in land and buildings good - 54%.
  - B. P.M.W.D. is good - 485.
2. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Crop production efficiency is low:
    1. Crop index low - 83
    2. Tobacco produced per acre low - 1333.
  - B. Machinery efficiency is low as indicated by:
    1. Net machinery cost per acre high - \$152.
    2. Gas, oil and repairs high - \$1,193.
    3. Gross machinery cost as per cent of receipts high - 46%.
    4. Crop machinery and investment per acre of crop high - \$300.
3. Specific alternatives discussed:
  - A. Consider a 12 sow feeder pig operation. This could help improve net farm income.
4. Specific improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - A. Take soil samples and use recommendations to improve yields and efficiency. (test plot demonstrations would be helpful).
  - B. Consider not replacing unprofitable machinery as it wear out.

Plan more efficient time and use of machinery to lower gas and oil bill.

Consider doing more machinery repair work, and do a better job of maintenance.

Analysis of Farm Number 058-050

1. Strong points of business as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Per-cent investment in machinery and equipment good - 16%.
  - B. Hired labor cost low - \$142.
  - C. Per-cent return on investment is good - 11%.
  - D. Total gross machinery cost as per-cent of total receipts are good - 20%.
  
2. Points of business needing attention as revealed by analysis:
  - A. Crop production efficiency is low:
    1. Crop index is low - 106.
    2. Pounds of tobacco produced per acre low - 1696.
    3. Average price received for tobacco is low - .56 lb.
  
3. Specific alternatives discussed:
  - A. Consider increasing brood sow herd to an economical size unit of 12. This could increase net farm income by about \$700, at 8 pigs per litter. Will improve labor efficiency.
  - B. Consider not growing wheat - grow more corn if possible to feed increased swine herd.
  
4. Specific improvements or recommendations discussed:
  - A. Take soil samples and use recommendations to improve yields. (Test plot demonstrations are most helpful)
  - B. Improve quality of tobacco by:
    1. Harvesting only ripe tobacco.

II. PROJECT AREA

Phase: Management - Farm Records

Problem: Learning and understanding the true value of Farm Records.

Objective: To provide farmers with and assist in the development of skills and understanding of the how - why and what of Farm Record Keeping.

Procedure or Methods Used:

The Farm Management Specialist from Virginia Polytechnic Institute met with a small group of farmers to discuss farm records. Six of the farmers were volunteer participants in the Electronic Farm Record System. The purpose was to acquaint new members with the system and add further information to the volunteer members. Following the meeting, record books and other information and materials were distributed and explained to thirty other farmers. The analysis of each of the six farmers records was carefully explained and examined. The result of the findings are as follows:

II. PROJECT AREA

Phases:

1. Management - Farm Records
2. Agronomy - Corn - Tobacco
3. House Furnishings
4. Planning and Constructing Outdoor Living
5. Sewing for the Family - Hat Making
6. Parent Cooperation
7. Community and Public Affairs
8. Adult Project Leaders
9. Community Development
10. Other 4-H Projects

Community projects, special programs, training meetings, result demonstrations, Achievement Day Programs, news paper articles, radio broadcasts and educational trips.

Improved practices are put into effect as rapidly as the diffusion of information stimulates the thinking and change the attitude of the participants. Local leadership, when used to an advantage, is the most profitable media for the successful operation and completion of the Extension objectives.

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

There are four major groups in the county responsible for the planning and execution of the activities, both youth and adult, of the Extension Program. These groups are:

- A. Agriculture Advisory Board
- B. Home Demonstration Committee
- C. Four-H Leaders Association
- D. Four-H Junior Council

The members in these organizations are community leaders, officers and leaders of local clubs.

These organizations meet throughout the year to discuss the needs and wants of the people and study research material, information, current outlook and to plan ways and means of diffusing this information to the people to stimulate the use of improved practices.

To assist these people with better planning, local resource persons and other specialist services are solicited.

Some of the methods and procedures used to stimulate thought and action by the local people are: field trips, tours, workshops,

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

### *Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

Victor R. Powell

---

**Extension Agent**

Delores G. Morse

---

**Extension Agent**

Ethel L. Johnson

---

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**

**Assistant Agent**



**1963**

Mecklenburg

---

**County**

PROJECT AREA: OTHER 4-H PROJECTS

County Project - Clothing Unit I -- "Looking Your Best."

Individual Projects

Bread, Food Preparation, Food Preservation, Clothing Units I,II,III; Room Improvement, Forestry, Homeground Beautification, Swine, Garden, Small Fruits, Entomology and Field Crops.

Special Activities

National 4-H Club Week     --- March  
 Rural Life Sunday         --- May  
 Educational Tour         --- July  
 County Fair (Exhibits and Parade) Educational and General  
 4-H Junior Council  
 4-H Leader Council

PROJECT AREA: OTHER ADULT PROJECTSHome Demonstration Clubs

Freezing of Foods (prepared and fresh)  
 Nutrition - Milk Dishes  
 House Furnishing Art - Flower Arrangement - Winter Bouquets  
 Special Interest - Dressmaking

Community ImprovementLivestock

- a. dairy cattle
- b. beef cattle
- c. swine
  1. litter and sow
  2. market hogs
  3. feeder pigs

Special Activities

National Home Demonstration Club Week - May  
 Educational Tour - June  
 Farm and Home Tour - July  
 Fair (educational and general exhibits)

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Community DevelopmentThe Situation:

Rural families need to develop more pride in homes and surroundings as well as wise choice of spending, care and management of equipment and buildings.

The Specific Problem:

The families are in need of knowledge of available sources of information, cash and resources and the skills to use them wisely.

The Program Objective:

To assist community groups in developing the necessary skills to develop competency and self-assurance towards maintaining higher standards of living.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCES OF MATERIAL	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist Rural Families to:	State Staff	1. Select Materials	Jan.-Feb.	Specialist - Agents
1. Make Improvements	A. Home Economist			
a. Mail boxes	B. Landscape Specialist	2. Hold Demonstrations	Mar.-April	Agents
b. yards	Bulletins:	3. Community Meetings	All year	Agents - Committees
c. driveways	MF-90			
d. homes	MI-66	4. Demonstration Plots	All year	Committee Members
-paint	Bul. 184			
-repair	Circ. 548	5. Tours	Spring Summer	County-at-Large
-remodel	Circ. 687			
-build	Bul. 202	6. News Paper Articles	All year	Agents
-storage	Bul. 190			
-clothing	Circ. 604	7. Radio Broadcast	All year	Agents
-foods	Circ. 639			
e. Barns	Circ. 605	8. Photographs	Spring-Summer	Committee
-repair	Bul. 243			
f. Equipment	Bul. 217	9. Visitation	Fall	Agents
-paint	F - Bul. 1171			
-house				
-keep in repair				

EVALUATION:

- Determine Improvements by: Interest shown, photos, participation and volunteer broadcast made.
- Number persons completing projects.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

## PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Other County Agencies (Civil Defense, Soil Conservation, A.S.C., Health Department, Vocational Agriculture and Home Economics Departments)

The Situation:

The people are not aware of the importance of the public service agencies duties and the assistance they can render towards their development and improvement.

The Specific Problem:

The citizens lack knowledge of the work of these agencies and what they offer towards individual and community development and improvement.

The Program Objective:

To provide families with information and procedures as well as knowledge of benefits offered through county agencies.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To teach families to:	County Organization Staff	Special meetings	January	County Staff-Comm-
1. Learn and understand policies, procedures and the general working of county organizations.	County Annual and quarterly reports.	Committee meetings	All year	Agents ittee
a. Soil Conservation	Extension Bulletins	Radio	All year	Agents
b. A.S.C.		News paper articles	All year	Agents
c. Health Department		Tours	July	Committee-Agents
d. Civil Defense	USDA Circulars and Bulletins.	Soil Maps	All year	Agent
		Soil samples	All year	Agent-Individuals
		Demonstration plots	July-August	Committee-Agent
	Materials from Civil Defense Office.	Visitation	All year	Agent

EVALUATION:

Contact agencies for number and percentage of participation during year (Annual Report for Statistics).  
Attendance on field trips and at meetings (increase or decrease).

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: Adult Project Leaders

The Situation:

Leaders lack confidence, self-assurance and technical skills in project supervision.

The Specific Problem:

To promote better 4-H project work by providing additional training for project leaders.

The Program Objective:

To provide training opportunities for 4-H project leaders in various subject matter fields.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To assist 4-H project leaders in developing abilities and skills to diffuse the 4-H project work to club members.	State 4-H Staff District Agents	Divide leaders into sub-ject matter fields such as: food, clothing, livestock, crops, etc.	Sept.	Agents
To teach skills and knowledge in giving demonstrations and using available resources.	Leaders Handbook Bulletin 270 Subject matter materials Bulletins Circulars	Use manual to show project requirements.  Actual demonstration with necessary visual aids.	Sept.  Bi-Monthly	Agents  Agents & Specialist
Make available resources material and information.	Memo "4-H Project Manual" Bulletin 255	Set up leaders kits as aids in giving demonstrations.  Give training in project supervision.	Bi-Monthly  Bi-Monthly	Leaders  Agents & Specialist

EVALUATION:

Number of demonstrations given by leaders.

Number of training meetings attended.

Questionnaire to determine if training needs were met.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: Parent Cooperation

The Situation:

Lack of parent cooperation to provide opportunities to develop individual growth through 4-H Club activities.

The Specific Problem:

To help parents gain favorable attitude interest and cooperation.

The Program Objective:

To enlist active parent cooperation.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To stimulate interest on part of parents by including them in planning programs.	State 4-H Staff	Individual Contacts. Letters.	All Year	County Staff
	Local Leaders	Home visits. Special meetings.	All Year	Agents, Ldrs.
Include parents in planning of club activities.	National 4-H Club News	Club meetings in homes. Encourage parents to visit county events.	All Year	Agents, Ldrs.
	VPI Circular 725 "4-H Club Facts"	Have parents do something with club members.	All Year	Parents, Ldrs.
Provide opportunity for parents to observe results of individual growth of youth through 4-H Club work.	VPI Circular 677 "Join A 4-H Club Today"	Give recognition to parents.	Oct. March	Agents, Ldrs.
	A 4-H Leaders Handbook		May, June, Aug.	Agent, Ldrs.
			All Year	Agents, Parents
			March	4-H Members and Agents

EVALUATION:

Through leaders yearly report on parents activities.  
Attendance at club and county meetings.  
Through observation.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Sewing for the Family and Hat Making, Year - 1963  
(Area: Club Choice)

The Situation:

Many homemakers construct their own clothing and make useful articles for their homes. Many more could do so with knowledge and skill in sewing constructions.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of steps in sewing techniques which make garments and household articles appear professionally made and provide an opportunity for saving money on these articles.

The Program Objective:

To improve sewing skills and to be able to plan for more appropriate attires.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHOD	WHEN	BY WHOM
To provide homemakers knowledge and opportunities for developing skills in sewing techniques.	Extension Bulletins	Demonstrations.	January	Agent
	Illustrative Charts	Workshops and actual practice by homemakers	February	Agent
To teach skills in selecting suitable materials for clothing construction.	Commercial patterns and literature recommended by Specialist.	Method Demonstrations		
	Professional Magazines.	Discussions		
To teach skills in Hat Making.	Extension Bulletins			
	889	Leader Training	March	Mrs. Walker, Professional Milliner
110				
	USDA Bulletin - G. 59	Demonstrations.		

EVALUATION:

Through project Leaders' yearly reports.  
Monthly check sheet in handbook.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

## PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Planning and Constructing Outdoor Living Areas and Outdoor Cookery.

The Situation:

Today's families do not spend enough time together due to the increasing demands of outside activities. More families need to provide facilities for relaxation and recreation.

The Specific Problem:

To help families understand the importance of the family doing things together to bring about a closer relationship between family members -- to know each other better.

Program Objective:

To provide opportunities for more leisure living for families.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To provide homemakers knowledge and opportunities for developing skills in planning and providing outdoor living areas.	Extension Bulletins 217	Discussions. Method and Result	April	Farm and Home Agents
	796	Demonstrations.		
	Circulars 633	Slides		
To teach skills in planning and preparing outdoor meals.	19			
	Professional Magazines	Tours		
	Extension Bulletins 225 - "Outdoor Meals"	Leader Training. Demonstration Meetings.		

EVALUATION:

1. Observation through home visits and tours.
2. Leaders use survey check sheet on improvement.
3. Members yearly check sheet in Handbook.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

## PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: House Furnishings - Making and Using Wall Plaques and Pictures, Use of House Plants and Their Care, Furniture Arrangement and Buying Household Linens.

The Situation:

Homemakers do not utilize what they have to the best advantage and in an attractive way. They lack knowledge in selecting and buying quality household articles.

The Specific Problem:

To develop an appreciation of "what is beauty" in house furnishings and how to use them in artistic ways.

Program Objective:

To improve the home by selecting quality items and using them to the best advantage.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To provide homemakers knowledge and opportunities for developing skills in creating beauty in the home by recognizing quality in house furnishing and how to use these.	Extension Bulletins Professional Magazines	Discussions Demonstrations on Furniture Arrangement.	September	Home Agent
	Extension Bulletins 218 508 557 264 209	Result Demonstrations		
To teach skills in making wall plaques and pictures to enhance the beauty in the home.	USDA Bulletin No. 1872	Leader Training Meeting. Demonstration to Clubs	June	Specialist  Agent and Leaders
To teach the art of using and caring of houseplants to supplement house furnishings.		Discussion and Demonstration. Method and Result Demonstrations.	November	Agent and Leaders

EVALUATION:

Through observations at meetings and home visits  
Monthly check sheet in handbook.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - CornThe Situation:

Corn yields are low. Seed selection is not an important phase of production. Soil test, rotation and soil improvement practices for corn is not vital to production.

The Specific Problem:

The use of new seed each year - Adaptable varieties and cultural practices. Too little emphasis is placed on production.

The Program Objective:

To encourage farmers to use: Good seed, thicker planting, more fertilizer, crop rotation, soil test, soil preparation and following recommended practices.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist corn producers to:	State Agronomy Staff	1. Organize material	Jan.-Feb.	Specialist
1. Use adaptable and proven varieties.	VPI Bul. 97 "Handbook of Agronomy"	2. Make available list of recommended and adaptable varieties.	Feb.-Mar.	Agent
2. Make regular soil test and follow recommendations.	Form 48 "Soil Record Sheet" Soil Sample Boxes	3. Call for volunteer demonstration.	Feb.-March	Agent
3. Make better seed bed preparation.	Bul. 183 "Fertilizer Recommendation for Virginia"	4. Hold Community Meetings	Feb.-March	Agent
4. Increase rate of planting and amounts of fertilizer.	Circ. 507 "Blue Ribbon Grain"	5. Hold field trips and demonstrations.	June-July	Agent
		6. Assist with exhibits.	September	Agent & Farmer

EVALUATION:

Determine value of practices used: - cost accounting (cost per acre or bushel); increased production (yield).  
No. persons participating, completing, following recommendation - percentage of failures and why.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

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

PHASE: Management - Farm RecordsThe Situation:

Farm records are necessary for tax purposes. The average farmer use estimates and guesses to determine income and expenses.

The Specific Problem:

Farm record keeping has not become an important phase of farm management.

The Program Objective:

To encourage more farmers to keep and analyze farm records.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHOD	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist Farmers to:	State Economic Staff	1. Organize material	Dec.-Jan.	Specialist & Agent
1. Become familiar with farm records.	VPI Circ. H-18 "Farm Inventory"	2. Select Volunteers	Dec.-Jan.	Agent
2. Help them apply the necessary skills in record keeping.	VPI Circ. H-229 "Record of Expense and Receipts"	3. Hold Community Mtgs.	January	Specialist & Agent
3. Assist them with some system of record keeping.	VPI Form F-1 "Farm Operation Expenses"	4. Assist with Inventory.	January	Agent
4. Assist with recording inventories, sales and purchases.	VPI Form F-2 "Farm Income"	5. Monthly visits and check ups.	Jan. to Dec.	Agent
		6. Analyze results.	January	Specialist & Agent

EVALUATION:

Determine through formal and informal methods: - percent completed records, information gained by farmer. Number persons participating, new persons showing interest and number using records to improve some phase of farming.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Tobacco ProductionThe Situation:

Tobacco yields are increasing steadily, but quality is being sacrificed for yields. New varieties are used without thought of adaptability, quality or soil conditions.

The Specific Problem:

High yields of low quality tobacco results in increased sales to stabilization.

The Program Objective:

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist tobacco producers to:	State Staff	1. Organize Materials.	December	Agent
1. Use known adaptable varieties.	VPI Circ. 386	2. Study Varieties.	January	
	"Large Yields and Better Quality Tobacco."	3. Hold Community Meetings.	December	Agent & Farmers
2. Use proper analysis and amounts of fertiliser.	VPI Circ. 37		January	Agent & Farmers
	"Tobacco Plant Bed Mgt."	4. Assist and hold Field Demonstration (Plant Bed).	January	Agent & Farmers
3. Use proper spacing and rotation of tobacco.	VPI Circ. 484			
	"Have Good Light"	5. Hold Grading Demonstrations.	September	Specialist
4. Better marketing procedures.	VPI Bul. H-97			
	"Handbook of Agronomy"			
	VPI Circ. H-8			
	"Prepare Flue Cured Tobacco for Market"			
	VPI Circ. H-594			
	"Curing Flue Cured Tobacco in Modern Barns"			

EVALUATION:

- I. Determine number farmers using practices outlined and introduced.
  - a. Rotating tobacco
  - b. testing soils
  - c. Attending grading and marketing demonstrations.
  - d. Using market guide sheets.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE &  
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE  
LOCAL FARM AND HOME  
DEMONSTRATION WORK

PLAN OF WORK  
1963

NAME Victor R. Powell  
Local Farm Agent  
NAME Delores G. Marsal  
Local Home Agent

COUNTY

Mecklenburg

DATE MAILED 4/11/63