

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	6	
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	14	
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	6	
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	2	
75. Farmers Home Administration	10	
75. Fish and Wildlife Service		
77. Food and Drug Administration		
78. Forest Service	12	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	2	
80. Rural Electrification Administration	1	
81. Selective Service	1	
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	12	
83. Soil Conservation Service	10	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	12	
87. Health Department	9	
88. Highway Department		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .	1	
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	9	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	9	
92. State Employment Service		
93. Welfare Department	7	
94. State RAD Committee		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	13	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	15	
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 46

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 4

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:

a. Boys	<u>55</u>	b. 2nd year	<u>27</u>
b. Girls	<u>75</u>	c. 3rd year	<u>27</u>
c. Total	<u>130</u>	d. 4th year	<u>13</u>
		e. 5th year	<u>2</u>
		f. 6th year and over	<u>11</u>

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

a. Farm	<u>57</u>	64. Four-H Club members by age groups:	
b. Rural non-farm	<u>73</u>	a. 12 years and under	<u>60</u>
c. Urban	<u>-</u>	b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>55</u>
		c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>15</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>62</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>2</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>4</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>2</u>
e. Poultry	<u>6</u>
f. Dairy	<u>9</u>
g. Beef	<u>4</u>
h. Swine	<u>16</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>1</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>1</u>
k. Management on the farm	<u>23</u>
l. Marketing and business	<u>132</u>
m. Management in the home	
n. Clothing	
o. Food and nutrition	
p. Home improvement and furnishings	
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	

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	<u>4</u>
b. Girls	<u>26</u>

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

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	12	23
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	37	44
c. In adult home economics and related fields		
d. In work with young adults		
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	2	5
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	7	20
(3) Other adult leaders	3	5
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	42	51

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups _____

b. Number of members _____

56. Special audience and specific interest groups:

a. Organized by extension and worked with in home economics extension work:

 (1) Number of such groups worked with _____

 (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups _____

b. Not organized by extension:

 (1) Number of such groups worked with _____

 (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups _____

 (3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year _____

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

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

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with _____

b. Number in such groups Men: _____
Women: _____

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

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	13	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	20	
13. Soil management	12	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	13	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	11	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	10	
17. Plant pathology		
18. Entomology	3	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	9	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)		
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	4	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	12	
23. Animal and poultry health	6	
24. Marketing and utilization	6	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	1	
26. Agricultural engineering	1	
27. Dwellings and equipment	10	
28. Home grounds improvement	10	
29. Planning and management in the home	5	
30. Family economics	5	
31. Home furnishings	3	
32. Clothing selection and care		
33. Clothing construction		
34. Food preparation and selection		
35. Food preservation	3	
36. Nutrition		
37. Human relations, child development	2	
38. Health	9	
39. Safety	10	
40. Recreation	5	
41. Outlook	6	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	14	
43. Manpower development, employment information	1	
44. Public affairs	2	
45. Rural defense	11	
46. Leadership development	16	
47. Extension administration, organization		
48. Program planning	9	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	12	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)		
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	254	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	130	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25).....	37	
c. 4-H Club work	72	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	15	✓

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 A	Youth Agents B	Agricultural Agents C	County Total D	State Staff E	Grand Total F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits			1020	1020		
2. Office calls			2057	2057		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)			2986	2986		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines			52	52		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices			10	10		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio			12	12		
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public			233	233		
7. Circular and commodity letters written			24	24		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number			69	69		
(2) Attendance			274	274		
b. Youth work (1) Number			55	55		
(2) Attendance			210	210		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number			57	57		
(2) Attendance			1632	1632		
b. Youth work (1) Number			92	92		
(2) Attendance			1429	1429		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number			79	79		
(2) Attendance			752	752		
b. Youth work (1) Number			63	63		
(2) Attendance			1022	1022		

1963

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963

County Gloucester

Submitted By: F. B. Goode Local Farm Agent
Name Title

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Approved By: _____
Date State Extension Director

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

WES:ap June 1963

Service has reflected and helped to identify their problems and accomplishments. Yet, the greatest contributions provided for all concerned has been the opportunity for everyone to work and learn together. The progress of the Extension Program in Gloucester County has been a challenge for future developments that will help rural people meet their needs and demands. Past experiences will be used in future planning to build an Extension Program that combine research and practical teaching that will enrich the understanding of all individuals to the extent that they will make sound decisions that will help to eliminate many of their major problems.

Gloucester County
1963

General Appraisal of Past Year

The work accomplished during the year as the results of proper planning has helped to improve living conditions, standards of living and educational opportunities of adult and youth groups. Through educational planning better services have been rendered. More people have been reached and trained; leaders have helped to motivate a new clientele in the Extension Program.

Progress in all phases of the Extension have not been total satisfactory, but more people are equipped to meet the needs and demands of their growing communities as the results of extension practices and teachings. Educational programs, result demonstrations, leadership training, and improved scientific methods have introduced many changes that have helped to improve economical and physical changes in the home, on the farm and in the community. Signs of progress are being witnessed in every neighborhood and community. Tangible and intangible accomplishments reflect changed methods of farming and changed attitudes that have been significant to constructive planning and creative thinking. Interest groups have found praise for our cooperation and interest in their programs to the extent that the assistance and cooperation of the Extension

All of the four Junior 4-H Leaders that took Careers For the Future in 1962-63 graduated in June and entered college in September. This accomplishment within itself have been encouraging. Our aim in the future is to encourage and promote the possibilities of all graduates that are members of the Junior 4-H Leaders group to enter college or some specific educational career.

aid in promoting a better educational program for high school boys and girls that would encourage more of them to remain in 4-H work. The findings of each group was discussed. This information has been useful in planning programs and activities for the school and community that is increasing interest in 4-H work among older youth. Four programs have been conducted this year with major emphasis on the importance of staying in school and staying with the 4-H program for better and more successful job opportunities. The educational programs have also been presented to parent teachers associations, community organizations, church groups, civic groups and on radio programs.

The results received have been encouraging. A greater percentage of high school students are beginning to realize the importance of staying in 4-H club work and that 4-H work offers a challenge for boys and girls beyond elementary school. The high school enrollment for 1963 increased from nineteen to fifty-four members. Adult 4-H leaders have found the work with high school and Junior 4-H Leaders interesting as well as challenging. The quality of 4-H work has improved and participation has also increased. The results of more high school boys and girls participation has been one of the major factors involved in helping to evaluate the importance of achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the program of work. These boys and girls have been able to adjust and make the necessary changes in their high school curriculums in order that they can qualify for the basic requirements that they will need to enter college.

in 4-H club work, activities have been planned and conducted that would involve youth and parents. Special programs for schools, churches, and the general public have been given to acquaint more people with the County 4-H Program. Participation of parents and 4-H members has been commendable. Panel discussions, radio programs and news articles have also been used to help make the public more conscious of the importance of 4-H club work. The 4-H Adult Leaders, Junior 4-H Council and Junior 4-H Leaders have assisted the Extension Agent in conducting projects, programs and activities that helped to increase interest of older members and parents. We have found that older 4-H members are quite interested in social activities that will hold their interest and also projects that will help to shape their lives for the future. The project "Careers For the Future" is becoming one of the favorites that older 4-H members enjoy most. Therefore, the Extension Agent has been successful in working with the school guidance instructor and the principal in enrolling a group of interested high school students in this particular project. One special session was held during the beginning of the year. The first session was conducted by Dr. George T. Blume, Associate Extension Sociologist, Virginia Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg, Virginia. The meeting was held in January with fifty-four interested high school students and leaders present. Dr. Blume discussed the plan thoroughly with the members, parents, and 4-H leaders present. At the end of the discussion, the group was divided for the purpose of developing a temporary program that would

Four-H and Other Youth Programs

Youth between the ages of ten and twenty-one following an organized program is only thirty-two percent. The other sixty-eight percent are dropouts, non-cooperators, and uninformed individuals.

The existing situation has total claim over the importance of being concerned about our youth. Drop outs, non-cooperators, and uninformed individuals have made the problem of getting total participation in youth programs practically unconquerable. Yet, it is considerable doubt as to whether these boys and girls are interested in the **type** of training that will create within themselves the desire to learn and motivate others into becoming better citizens through youth development programs and organizations.

Our major objective has been to get a larger number of available youth within 4-H club ages to enroll and more especially the high school boys and girls.

The methods used in getting more youth enrolled in 4-H work have been to emphasize the importance of club work through exhibits, planned 4-H activities, special promoted work and educational programs. In getting more youth enrolled and more parents interested

information and possible new prospects for the 1964 program. This information will be used in helping to get more woodland owners interested in the program. Five persons have contacted this office for information on conducting one or more of the forest establishment and management practices for 1964. Signs of progress are being noted in the changes that have taken place in the past few years. Timber landowners are requesting more technical services and the Forestry Committee continues to work up interest among the small timber landowners that have not thoroughly considered the value of well managed woodlands. These definite changes in woodland management practices are helping to increase the value of timber stands as well as conserve the forest increase for future income for woodland owners.

In developing this overall forestry program, the farm youth have also been included to help promote the basic essentials of good woodland management practices. Six four-H members planted 1200 pine seedlings that were donated by the Virginia Division of Forestry. These projects are helpful in getting parents as well as Four-H members acquainted with the State Tree Planting Program. This activity is helping to motivate interest and enthusiasm that will continue to help promote the Forestry Program.

acreage established. Local business organizations have been cooperative in assisting the committee with various planned activities for Forestry Club members. The Bank of Gloucester has given prizes, awards and recognition dinners to help increase participation and cooperation in the Forestry Improvement Program. The Cheseapeake Corporation, West Point, Virginia has given the services of their forestry technicians in marking trees for thinning and bulldozing woodlands for setting pine seedlings at minimum cost to woodland owners.

Six woodland owners completed the various practices approved by the Forestry Committee and forest technicians. Members completing practices this year were: Edmond Morris, thinning; Thomas Howard, planting pine seedlings; Robert Morris, direct seeding; Willie B. Morris, thinning; Lewis Driver, thinning; Archie Ashley, thinning and hardwood killing. Edmond Morris, Lewis Driver, and Albert Grandison received free marking services for thinning their timber stands from Cheseapeake Corporation. Grandison was not able to complete his thinning this year. Thirty-five acreages were involved and completed in all forestry practices conducted in 1963.

The Forestry Committee and the Extension Agent are becoming more confident that improved forestry management practices are receiving considerable attention among small timber landowners. Services are being rendered to all that have made request during the past five years. At this particular time, plans are being made to continue this service and the Forestry Committee is busy getting

landowners have completed several of the recommended improvement practices during the past five years. These particular landowners are serving as committeemen and resource personnell in helping to promote further cooperation for future forestland development.

The Gloucester County "Springfield" Forestry Club was organized several years ago to assist in reaching our overall goals. The Extension Forestry Specialist, C. E. Gill has served as the information coordinator in assisting the Forestry Committee and the Extension Agent in planning and organizing the various educational projects and field plots. The Forestry Committee contacts the cliental, the Extension Agent and the specialist assist with the recommendations. Educational meetings are held to acquaint timber landowners with the various practices that they can establish in their forest land after sufficient observations have been made by a forest technician. Practices promoted and sponsored by the Forestry Committee have been thinning, open area plantings, bulldozing and planting; hardwood killing, direct seeding, spot plantings, clear cutting and reseeding.

Practices and educational procedures planned and conducted by the Forestry Committee have been promoted through demonstrations, tours, educational meetings and personal contacts with interested woodland owners. The Virginia Division of Forestry and the Agricultural Stabilization Committee have been helpful in getting farmers acquainted with the best recommended practices for their farms and working out suitable federal cost share per acre for the

Forestry
Gloucester County
1963

Agricultural Production, Management and
Natural Resource Development

Forestry is a phase of agricultural production in Gloucester County that warranted emphasis in the 1963 Natural Resource Development.

This particular phase received major emphasis because approximately thirty-four percent of the income from agricultural products in Gloucester County is from forest products. Fifty-four percent of the total farm acreage is occupied by forestland. The basic problem is to keep this forestland in production and keep it producing at the highest level for continued capital gains from this particular phase of agriculture.

The major objective is to increase the productivity of the woodlands and the income owners receive from them.

Timber landowners must realize the importance of good forestry management practices. The County Forestry Committee has assisted the Extension Agent in working up interest in woodland management practices. Surveys have been made of possible new clients that need assistance in this particular respect and will follow through with recommended forestry improvement practices. Fifteen timber

plots conducted by Gregory and Morris. There was a savings of approximately \$4.50 per acre on the cost of cultivations, machinery and labor. On the five demonstrations established, timely plantings and harvesting proved to be very important in getting higher yields per acre.

Cooperators and demonstrators are following through with practices recommended because they have found the results to be encouraging. Modern scientific methods are continuously becoming more of a part of farm management. Therefore, farmers are convinced that proper planning and conducting soybean production practices as recommended can help to eliminate the high cost of production. We can feel reasonably sure that practices conducted this year will be more than doubled next year. Smaller farmers find it necessary to get maximum production per acre to justify operating their small acreage. Their only salvation is to produce at capacity with the least possible expense of farm machinery and cropping. To make use of practical information is no longer a problem but more farmers are conscious of the fact that they must go just a step further in measuring up to the challenges of competitive farming. Fifteen of the eighteen Agronomy Club members were able to complete the various practices that they agreed to conduct as experimental projects on their respective farms. This gross root information will be used in planning future demonstrations and test plots. In evaluating the plots and demonstrations completed, the most commended opinion of the results obtained was very favorable in view of the fact that many adversities had affected all of the demonstrations and plots conducted.

results of the demonstrations established did not increase yields over previous years as expected because of the drought that cut production approximately thirty percent. However, the demonstrations conducted were outstanding under the circumstances of unfavorable weather conditions that cut similar crops more than fifty percent that did not receive the special approved practices that were conducted with the test demonstrations. Demonstration plots showed an average yield of twenty-seven bushels per acre as compared to general routine practices of non-cooperators that witnessed on the average of fifteen and less bushels per acre. The Hood, Hill, Ogden and Lee Varieties of soybeans were seeded in the demonstrations. The results obtained in all of the plots were encouraging under the adverse conditions. The Lee and Ogden Varieties were more promising through all of the test conducted. The yields of the Lee and Ogden Varieties were approximately the same, averaging twenty-seven bushels per acre and five to seven bushels more than the Hood and Hill Varieties.

In terms of changes and accomplishments, the demonstrations achieved helpful information that will aid in increasing their soybean yields for future years. Farmers that witnessed the demonstrations have been made aware of the importance of following good seeding, cultural and weed control practices with soybeans. All of the demonstrations followed corn that was well fertilized in the rotation. Dinitro Chemical Weed Control was used in two of the test

test plots have been the methods used in promoting the best recommended production phases of soybeans.

The Agronomy Committee, specialist and the Extension Agent have gathered information from experiment stations, field tests, tours and demonstrations for use in helping to improve soybean production in Gloucester County. In adapting certain practices, recommendations were made on the basis of soil test, proper rotation methods, proper seed bed preparation, certified seeds, proper fertilization methods, weed control methods and insect control.

For educational purposes, five soybean production demonstrations were established according to the recommendations of the extension service. These demonstrations included the better results from demonstrations tested in previous years and improved practices as recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Stations. Demonstrations were established to help achieve the overall objective of increasing yields per acre and decrease cost of production.

George Gregory, Gum Fork; Walter F. Cooke, Sassafras; John Norton, Ware Neck; Willie B. Morris, Cappahosic and Oliver Driver, Ark, conducted demonstrations with soybeans that involved recommended cultural, fertilization, seeding and weed control practices. Two tours and four field meetings were held to discuss and witness the results of the soybean demonstrations established. Sixty-seven farmers witnessed these demonstrations to gain knowledge and information that could be used on their respective farms to help increase their net income based on the recommended approved practices. The

Agronomy: Soybeans
Gloucester County
1963

Agricultural Production, Management and
Natural Resource Development

Soybean production and management is another phase of the Natural Resource Development in Gloucester County that farmers have considered to be second in relationship to corn as a feed and cash crop.

Soybean production has received major emphasis because at present 8,168 acres are seeded to this particular crop. Approximately forty percent of the total farm income is from soybeans making it a very important crop in the basic farm economy. There is also an estimated forty-five percent of the soybean acres seeded that could be of better use if seeded to other crops. Also the soils that are best adapted to soybean production are producing to capacity because of poor management practices. Limited storage facilities and inadequate harvesting machinery have presented problems that reduce net returns and high cost of production.

The major objective has been to raise soybean yields per acre and reduce the cost of production to help increase net returns. Activities and projects used in trying to accomplish this objective have been outlined by the Agronomy Committee. Educational meetings, specialist assistance and the establishment of demonstrations and

profits are higher where the soils are producing to capacity under proper management practices are still willing to follow through with the recommendations of the Extension Service in the future.

below thirty bushels per acre. The test plots demonstrated did not produce as well as expected due to the drought conditions, but they still produced approximately fifty percent more per acre than the general routine corn crops that did not receive the production management practices that were involved in the test plots. Therefore, in evaluating the test plots and result demonstrations in relationship to the net returns per acre, the plots that were seeded and managed according to the recommendations of the Extension Service were the only earn acres in the County that did show a small margin of net income. This example alone has inconvenienced more farmers that it is wise to follow these recommended practices that produces the abundant crops during good growing seasons and also the only margin of net profit during a drought season. Many farmers that did not seed early with Certified hybrid corn and did not fertilize their crops properly witness a total loss of their corn crops. The advantages of following recommended practices of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Extension Service have been foremost in the minds of corn producers for the next corn crop season. We expect more and greater participation in our general interest groups that continue to wait several years before adapting many of the recommended practices of the Extension Service. The results witnessed by the demonstrators have given double assurance that experimental tested recommendations of the Extension Service is a valuable asset. Farmers that are aware of the fact that net

practices each year. Therefore, the Agronomy Committee can depend on these individuals to follow through with recommended new practices and ideas. These farmers and demonstrators serve as information cliental on a local level. This gross root information is used by the Agronomy Committee and the Extension Agent in evaluating various practices.

Demonstrations and test plots were conducted by Walter F. Cooke, Sassafras; Robert Morris, Cappahosic; Hezekiah Hill, Pinetta; George Gregory, Gum Fork; John Norton, Ware Neck; Atwood Powell, Ware Neck; Willie Morris, Cappahosic; and C. C. Gardner, James Store. Field plots and demonstrations established are in keeping the recommendations of the Extension Service. These educational projects are used to help establish facts on the County level of definite results and to help motivate more farmers into the practice of following good sound farm management recommendations. Practices and recommendations used were based on findings of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Stations.

These demonstrations served as educational and scientific resource plots to those that witness the practices demonstrated. Two tours and six field meetings helped to get more farmers interested in following the recommended practices conducted in the various demonstrations.

This year being a very dry season for corn crops, most corn yields were cut fifty percent or more, reducing the average yield

involved in planning and conducting these approved practices were to get more farmers to realize the importance of getting the most out of their crop acres in the form of increased net returns. The basic factors involved in the production of corn have been proper utilization of soils, fertilizers, seeds, cultured methods, weed control methods, labor and machinery management.

The Agronomy Committee, along with the assistance of specialist and the extension agent, planned certain educational demonstrations and activities. M. T. Carter, Agronomist, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, met with the committee and the Extension Agent in early spring to help select projects and plan the necessary demonstrations that would involve certain recommended practices. Practices considered were to establish demonstrations that would involve recommended Certified hybrid corn seeds, proper planting dates, seeding practices and seed bed preparation. Other items of importance involved in the establishment of these educational plots were weed control methods, recommended cultural and fertilization methods and crop rotation. Farm machinery being one of the most important items involved in the preparation of the lands, seeding, cultivating, weed control and harvesting, modern equipment and efficient use was considered in selecting demonstrations and establishing these educational projects.

Our major support in establishing these educational projects have been farmers that always look forward to new methods and new

Agronomy: Corn
Gloucester County
1963

Agricultural Production, Management and
Natural Resource Development

This particular phase of the project area Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development will emphasize corn production as one of the educational projects for 1963.

This particular educational and economical phase received major emphasis in program planning because corn is one of the basic cash crops produced in the County. The average corn yield per acre is 38.09 bushels with 6,024 crop acres. The basic problem is low yields which is the direct cause of low net profits.

The program objective is to raise the yields per acre of corn at less cost thereby increasing the net income per acre. Maximum returns at the lowest possible cost has been the slogan for good farm management practices in trying to accomplish our overall objectives with certain field crops and more especially corn crops.

Educational methods used to accomplish the overall objective are outlined by the Agronomy Committee. This committee assist the Extension Agent in planning and conducting field crops projects. Educational methods used have been through the establishment of demonstrations, test plots, field meetings, tours and field trips. The basic principles

our many projects and activities.

Voluntary local leaders are our main source of information and direct contact personnel. Good leaders are resource persons and advisors in helping to develop and promote the Extension Program in the County. With satisfactory training, interested leaders can be the most rewarding individuals that any extension agent could ever desire. Good leaders recognize the importance of farm, home and community improvements.

Leadership training through educational meetings has been one of the best methods used in getting qualified leadership. Our work becomes more fascinating and enthusiastic as more leaders understand the purpose of the Extension Program, how to gather facts, recognizing problems, methods used in helping to solve these problems, and final results of their efforts. Cooperation and participation has increased more than twenty-five percent. General attendance at leadership training meetings are increasing.

As we continue to assist younger and better trained leaders, the responsibilities of the Extension Agent are directed through these personalities in a more informal and satisfactory manner. Our leaders are better qualified now than ever before to help promote and sponsor more of the planned extension projects and activities that are improving the living standards of all people in Gloucester County.

possible forest lands that are considered to be prospective projects that proper conservation measures would be of importance to the landowner. Timber landowners are encouraged to give proper care and management to their timberlands to help increase production at the least cost. This committee meets periodically with specialist and technicians to gain a better insight of the Forestry Program. Tree farming is becoming more of a part of the Farm Management Program and is no longer being thought of as just woodlands. Therefore, increased knowledge and skills are important factors in growing, cutting, and marketing forestry products.

The Home Garden and Beautification Committee, Community Improvement Committee and the County Fair Committee are special interest groups that are interested in helping to build better homes and communities through group participation. These various committeemen are coordinating groups that help in setting up special demonstrations and exhibits to make more people aware of the importance of home, garden, and community improvements in building better citizens and a better County. Educational meetings are held monthly to plan and conduct various phases of the Community Development Program. One special community is selected to carry out special projects that will encourage more group participation on the community level.

The prime purpose of organizational work is to get local voluntary leaders to work, plan and get together in promoting a better Extension Program. Through our various organized groups and committees the gross root information received is basic in planning

leaders and 4-H club members are also sponsored by the Junior 4-H Council.

The Gloucester County Agronomy Committee is a special group of interested farmers organized to help promote a sound agricultural program that will motivate farmers into recognizing the need for better agricultural practices. In helping farmers to become better acquainted with new recommended practices, educational meetings are held periodically to review the situation and practices recommended. Twenty farmers are on the Agronomy Committee. In helping to promote the Extension recommendations, this committee sponsors demonstrations, tours, field meetings and educational activities. Recommendations for field crops are experimental data performed and approved by the Extension Service for the Eastern Section of Virginia. Demonstrators and cooperators are the individuals that receive the technical information from the Agronomy Committeemen and the Extension Agent as they are received from the Experiment Stations. These committeemen also attend educational meetings, field meetings at the Warsaw and Petersburg Experiment Stations to secure the desired information to help improve crop yields and land use practices.

The County Forestry Committee was organized for the purpose of conserving the forestland. C. E. Gill, Associate Extension Forester, has assisted the Extension Agent with the organization and project activities of the club since 1960. Small landowners are encouraged to take advantage of the information made available for forest land improvement. The Forestry Committee assist in making surveys of

Adult leaders organized for the purpose of helping to promote the County 4-H Program--total twenty-seven in number. These leaders are trained to assist the Extension Agent in working with boys and girls enrolled in 4-H work between the ages of ten and twenty-one. These individuals serve as sponsor, project and organizational leaders. The Adult 4-H Leaders Organization is setup according to the regular guide post for local 4-H leaders. Educational leader training meetings are held ronthly to plan, develop and promote the County 4-H Program. These twenty-seven adult 4-H leaders assisted in organizing four 4-H clubs and assisted one hundred and thirty 4-H members with their projects. The one hundred and thirty boys and girls enrolled in 4-H work conducted one hundred and thirty-eight projects in horticulture, conservation, poultry, swine, engineering, clothing, foods, home improvement, health, safety, and career exploration.

The Junior 4-H Council consist of 4-H officers of all the organized 4-H clubs in the County. The council meets quarterly to receive special training in 4-H organizational work and to review the duties and responsibilities of 4-H officers. The Junior 4-H Council and the Adult 4-H Leaders Organization work jointly in planning and sponsoring county-wide 4-H activities. To mention a few of these county-wide activities would include Rural Life Sunday programs, County 4-H Club contest, County-4-H tours, sponsor delegates to the Annual Wild Life Conference and State 4-H Short Course, National 4-H Week programs and County Achievement Day Programs. County 4-H outings, picnics, and get acquainted activities for parents, 4-H

meetings were organized and set up to develop the type of leadership necessary in promoting a better educational program in the County. Community Chairmen, Neighborhood Leaders and Project Leaders contribute the basic information and major phases in planning and promoting the Extension Program. In training these various local voluntary leaders, we try to encourage them to get better acquainted with their job by making a thorough study of their duties and responsibilities.

In the study of their various duties and responsibilities, they became better acquainted with Community and County problems. Basic essentials in training these leaders are: (1) Getting them to recognize these problems, (2) Planning methods in accomplishing these goals and objectives, and (3) Evaluating progress in terms of changes that have taken place.

The County Leader Training Program is the most important phase of the organizational phase of the County Extension Program. Therefore, the gross root information involved in establishing basic facts and needs of the people is the foundation for establishing plans for accomplishing the various goals and objectives.

The Neighborhood Leader system is the only organization that involves the greater portion of the County in organized work. These leaders are in charge of the various neighborhoods in the twelve organized communities. The twelve communities are divided into neighborhoods that vary from three to five in number. Sixty-four neighborhood leaders are serving the twelve organized communities, twenty-nine men and thirty women are presently assuming these responsibilities.

The general overall organizational group is the County Agricultural Advisory Board. This organization consist of two or more representatives from the twelve organized communities. All Community Chairmen are members of the Advisory Board. Membership constitute men and women with a total of fifty-six--thirty women and twenty-six men.

The Advisory Board meets quarterly and more often if necessary to discuss projects, plans and activities for promoting the Extension Program. These volunteer members are individuals that have the interest and enthusiasm to help analyze the needs of their respective communities in the County. These individuals are concerned about problems that affect the living standards of every individual family but they are not always capable of assuming certain responsibilities. Therefore, it is quite essential that committees be appointed according to interest groups. This phase within itself is a problem because the basic factors involved in the selection of committeemen and organizational leadership are the differences in educational status, environments, and attitudes.

Recognizing these particular factors as problems in developing adequate leadership in the County, it became very imperative that leadership training courses be conducted for the best interest of all concerned. Realizing that all of the voluntary leaders had something to offer irrespective of the various obstacles that confronted them, we coordinated our leadership training into phases of interest and abilities of leaders concerned with the Extension Program. Planning

Involvement of Local Leadership in Planning and
Carrying Out the Extension Program

The most important phase of the overall County Extension Program is proper planning and involvement of local leadership. In the planning stage, we are made very much aware of the situations, needs, opportunities and facilities available for program development. Through surveys, personal contacts, census reports, and various background information, facts are collected for program planning. After the facts are assembled, they are carefully analyzed; then, the problems are clearly identified and the various objectives are selected to attain certain goals.

In the program development process, planning committees and organizational groups are essential. These committees and interest groups help to determine, plan and promote the Extension Program according to the needs of the people. Organizations and committees sponsored by Extension in planning and promoting Extension Programs, projects and activities are: (1) County Agricultural Advisory Board, (2) Neighborhood Leaders Organization, (3) Adult 4-H Leaders Organization, (4) Junior 4-H Council, (5) Agronomy Committee, (6) Forestry Committee, (7) Homeground Beautification and Garden Committee, (8) Fair and Community Improvement Committees.

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- I. Involvement of Local Leadership in Planning and Carrying out the Extension Program
 - A. Organizational Work
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ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

Freedom B. Goode

Extension Agent

Extension Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1963

Gloucester

County

EVALUATION:

1. Record information on the number of 4-H members available for re-enrollment and measure the action of leaders to get more members enrolled.
2. Observe the increased interest of adult leaders and 4-H members. Improvements in 4-H programs and activities.
3. Quality of clubwork, increased participation of 4-H members and participation of Adult 4-H Leaders in 4-H training meetings will be used to determine if needs were met.

OTHER AREAS OF EMPHASIS:

1. Community Development
2. Horticulture
 - a. Home Gardens
 - b. Landscaping Homegrounds
3. Livestock
 - a. Swine

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
2. Develop a program that will meet the needs and interest of boys and girls.	"Four-H Trends in the County"	2. Leaders Meetings	Jan. June	Agent
B. More effective adult 4-H leadership for --	Four-H Enrollment Data	3. Discussion groups made up of high school 4-H members.	Sept. Oct.	Agent
1. Better program planning.	V. P. I. Bulletin 270 "4-H Leaders Handbook"	4. Training meetings for leaders, adults, and juniors.	Jan. Mar. June Sept. Nov.	Agent Specialist
2. Available assistance from other sources.	Four-H Program Planning Guide			
C. Get Adult 4-H Leaders to develop an appreciation for a higher tenure of 4-H members and develop skills in evaluating the drop out problem.				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

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

The Situation:

Only thirty-two percent of the Five Hundred ninety-two youth in Gloucester County between the ages of ten and twenty were enrolled in 4-H work during 1961. Eighty-one percent of the One Hundred sixty-eight members enrolled in 1962 completed. Many of the drop outs are high school students. The median age of 4-H'ers in Gloucester County is 12.5 and in Virginia 11.1; the Nation 12.4. The tenure of 4-H members in Gloucester is three years, in Virginia 2.5 years and in the Nation 2.7 years. Ninety-seven percent of the drop outs are high school students. Twenty-five percent of the drop outs could be re-enrolled. Seventy-five percent of the drop outs in high school have no other choice due to conflict with other high school activities and requirements.

The Specific Problem:

A large number of boys and girls do not re-enroll because of conflicting high school programs and extra-curriculars of various types on the high school level that are required and competitive.

The Program Objective:

To re-enroll a larger percentage of available high school 4-H members each year.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
A. Stimulate the interest of local 4-H leaders and professional leaders.	State Staff			
1. Develop skills and techniques among leaders to help improve teaching methods.	Local, professional workers skilled in working with people.	1. Personal Contacts	Jan. June	Agent

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		9. Send forestry recommendations and quarterly forestry news notes to woodland owners.	Jan. Dec.	Agent
		10. Give publicity to Forestry Club Members and the work they are doing.	Jan. Dec.	Agent Specialist Forestry Committee
		11. Hold a recognition meeting.	Dec.	Agent Specialist Contact
		12. Analyze results.	June	Agent Specialist Forestry Committee

EVALUATION:

1. Determine through available methods:
 - a. The percentage of Forestry Committee attending meetings and participating in activities.
 - b. Number of Forestry Club Members.
2. Determine the number of Forestry Club Members who completed projects in their woodlands.
 - a. Judge Forestry Club Contest to determine quality of work done.
3. An evaluation will be made annually to determine the number of landowners adapting good forest management practices and the results obtained.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
3. Acquire the necessary skills in applying these practices.	V. P. I. Publications "4-H Handbooks"	3. With committee make plans for demonstrations, meetings, publicity, and other activities.	Feb.	Agent Specialist Forestry Committee
		4. Increase participation by landowners in Forestry Club activities in order to establish demonstrations and to train woodland owners.	Jan. Mar. Oct. Dec.	Agent
		5. Major activity of Forestry Club will be to conduct a Forestry Contest.	Feb.	Agent
		6. Award certificates to Forestry Contest winners.	Oct.	Agent Specialist
		7. Inspect projects worked by Forestry Club Members.	Oct.	Agent Specialist Contact
		8. Make plans for and hold Forestry Club meetings to which everyone will be invited.	Feb. Oct.	Agent Specialist Contact

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forestry, Fiscal Year: 1963

The Situation:

Woodland occupy approximately 54% of the total farm acreage or over 28,300 acres. Much of this area is occupied by brush or low grade trees or of little or no present potential market value. It is estimated that the amount of saleable material now being grown could at least be tripled through the application of better forestry management practices. Woodland owners do not appreciate the value they might receive through properly management and marketing practices.

The Specific Problem:

Low production of quality materials preferred by wood using industry.

The Program Objective:

Increase the productivity of the woodlands and the income the owners receive from them.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist woodland owners to:				
1. Learn the values that can be obtained from their woodlands.	State Forestry Staff	1. Select subject matter material.	July	Agent
2. Become familiar with the recommended forest management practices.	Bulletin #223 "Forestry In Virginia"	2. Involve Forestry Committee in planning and carrying out Forestry Programs.	Feb. Sept.	Agent Specialist Contact

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		8. Visit demonstrations and plan field meetings and tours.	June	Agent Agronomy Committee
		9. Hold field meetings and tours.	July Sept.	Agent Agronomy Committee
		10. Harvest demonstration plots.	Oct. Nov.	Demonstrator Agent Agronomy Committee
		11. Write-up results on demonstrations.	Nov.	Agent Demonstrator Assistance
		12. Analyze results and plan for use.	Dec.	Agent Agronomy Committee
		13. Give recognition to participants.	Dec.	Agent Agronomy Committee

EVALUATION:

1. Determine through formal and informal methods:
 - a. Percent of farmers and Agronomy Committeemen participating in planned activities.
 - b. Number of projects and demonstrations planned; number completed.
2. Through personal contacts, questionnaires, and along with the assistance of the Agronomy Committee determine the number of farmers that visited the demonstrations and the number that understood the practices.
3. After three years, determine the number of farmers changing practices; the results of yields obtained.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
<p>2. Maintain necessary information to acquire skills in applying practices.</p>	<p>V. P. I. Circular 656 "Soybean Production in Virginia"</p>	<p>2. Involve Agronomy Committee to help plan and execute a County Soybean Program.</p>	<p>Feb.</p>	<p>Agent Specialist Contact</p>
	<p>V. P. I. Publication "More--Better Soybeans for Virginia"</p>	<p>3. With Agronomy Committee, plan meetings, demonstrations, and other educational activities.</p>	<p>Mar.</p>	<p>Agent Specialist Contact</p>
	<p>Farmers Bulletin F2129 "Growing Soybeans"</p>	<p>4. Submit soil samples from demonstration plots.</p>	<p>Mar.</p>	<p>Agent Demonstrator</p>
	<p>V. P. I. Bulletin 97 "A Handbook of Agronomy"</p>	<p>5. Make plans to hold county and community meetings on Soybean Production.</p>	<p>Feb. Mar.</p>	
		<p>6. Send farmers and demonstrators materials of soybean production and recommendations.</p>	<p>Feb.</p>	
		<p>7. Make final plans with demonstrators.</p>	<p>April</p>	<p>Agent</p>

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Soybean Production, Fiscal Year: 1963

The Situation:

Soybean crops are considered second in relationship to corn as a basic cash and feed crop in Gloucester County. There is a total of 8,168 acres seeded to soybean with an average per acre yield of 19.53 bushels. There is an estimated 45% of the soybean acres that could be improved for better production and 25% of the lands in soybean crops could be of better use if seeded to other crops. Soybeans give 30-50 percent better yields following corn in the rotation and sixty percent of the farmers continue to plant soybeans on the same lands each year. Limited storage facilities for harvested crops encourages low prices. Low yields are the direct results of improper rotation of soybean crops. Farmers are concerned about getting higher yields at less cost.

The Specific Problem:

Low yields per acre, minimum prices at harvest and high cost of production.

The Program Objective:

To raise soybean yields per acre and reduce cost of production.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Encourage producers to: 1. Become familiar with soybean recommendation practices.	State Agronomy Staff	1. Organiza subject-matter material.	Jan. Dec.	Agent Specialist Contact

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		11. Hold field meetings at demonstrations.	July Sept.	Agent Agronomy Committee
		12. Harvest demonstrations and check yields.	Sept. Oct.	Demonstrator Agent Agronomy Committee
		13. Complete report on demonstrations.	Oct. Nov.	Agent Demonstrator
		14. Analyze results of demonstration plots.	Dec.	Agent Agronomy Committee

EVALUATION:

1. Determine through formal and informal methods:
 - a. Percent of Agronomy committeemen and interested farmers attended meetings and participated in activities.
 - b. Number of demonstrations planned; number completed.
2. Through formal and informal methods poll farmers that attended demonstrations to determine the number that attended the demonstrations and understood the practices.
3. After a period of two or three years, an evaluation will be made to determine the number of farmers changing practices and the results of the yields obtained.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
	V. P. I. Extension Form 48 "Soil Record Sheet"	3. Meet the Agronomy Committee and make plans for demonstrations, meetings, and other activities.	Mar.	Agent Specialist
	V. P. I. Mimeo Agronomy "Procedure in Estimating Corn Yields"	4. Select demonstrators for corn production projects and train demonstrators.	Mar.	Agronomy Committee Agent
	V. P. I. Mimeo Agronomy "Corn Yield Data Sheet"	5. Submit soil samples from demonstration areas.	Mar.	Demonstrator Agent
	V. P. I. Leaflet 84 "So You Want to have Yours Soil Tested"	6. Send corn production recommendations to farmers.	Mar.	Agent
		7. Make final plans with demonstrators.	April	Agent
		8. Give publicity to demonstrators including name types of demonstrations and purpose.	May	Agent
		9. Erect signs for demonstration.	May	Demonstrator
		10. Visit demonstrations and plan field meetings.	June	Agent Agronomy Committee

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Agronomy - Corn Production, Fiscal Year: 1963

The Situation:

Corn is one of the basic cash crops produced in Gloucester County. The average yield of corn for the county is 38.09 bushels per acre. In acreage and production, corn is the leading cash crop with 6,024 acres. There is estimated thirty-five percent of the corn acreage that is not being utilized to the best advantage and seventy-five percent of the lands that are suitable for production are not producing their limits because of poor production practices. Low yields are the direct results of low net income. Farmers are concerned about getting the highest yields possible at economical cost.

The Specific Problem:

Low corn yields at high cost of production.

The Program Objective:

To raise the yields of corn at less cost thereby increase net income per acre.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist corn producers in: 1. Becoming familiar with an understanding recommended corn production practices.	State Agronomy Specialist	1. Organize subject-matter material.	Jan. Dec.	Agent Agronomy Committee
2. Acquiring necessary skills in applying these practices.	W. P. I. Bulletin 97 "Handbook of Agronomy"	2. Get the assistance of the Agronomy Committee to help plan the county corn production program.	Jan.	

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
8. Continue to work with wider community representation.		8. Choose leaders that represent all segments and interest in the county.	June July	Leaders Agent
		9. Schedule meetings regularly and give advance notices.	June July	Leaders Agent
		10. Plan the agenda carefully and circulate in advance the material to be discussed.	Sept. Oct.	Leaders Agent
		11. Provide occasional special interest features.	Feb. Oct.	Agent

EVALUATION:

1. Total number of leaders attending meetings.
2. Numbers involved in organizational activities in addition to attending meetings.
3. Over-all results obtained in meeting the need for increased participation and cooperation.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
2. To provide leaders with the necessary information and ideas concerning the purpose of the organizations.	Adult Leadership Manual	2. Plan meeting with leaders.	Feb.	Agent Leaders
3. Solicite the support of experienced leaders and sponsors.		3. Discuss organizational plans with key leaders.	Mar.	Agent Leaders
4. Increase participation.		4. Involve Advisory Board in planning county-wide and community organizations.	Jan. Mar. June Sept.	Agent Leaders District Agent
5. Gather the facts and interpret them on a community and county basis.		5. Meet with community leaders periodically to discuss the duties of leaders.	Jan. Dec.	Agent
6. Analyze the problems that are of utmost importance.		6. Attend State and District Leader Training meetings.	Jan. Mar. June	Leaders Agent
7. Specify goals and objectives to improve mutually, satisfactory, relationship within the organizations and county as a whole.		7. Conduct project activities that will involve more leaders.		

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: County and Community Organizations, Fiscal Year: 1963

The Situation:

The shift in farm population and the increase in part-time farming operations have increased the need for special trained leaders. There is a lack of cooperation between farm and non-farm workers. Seventy-five percent of the rural population are non-farm operators, fifteen percent are part-time farmers and ten percent full-time farm operators. Lack of cooperation between different communities in carrying out county-wide activities and events. Difference in interest of farm and non-farm workers.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of coordinated effort on the part of leaders and limited interest on the part of good potential leaders. These indifferences provide opportunity for leadership training.

The Program Objective:

To increase the cooperation, interest, and effectiveness of the Extension Program through better trained volunteer leadership.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To stimulate and encourage better quality leadership in Gloucester County in county-wide and community organizations.	State Supervisory Staff District Agents Adult Leaders	1. Survey to determine interest.	Jan. Dec.	Agent & Leaders

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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

COUNTY

Gloucester

NAME Freedom B. Goode

Local Farm Agent

NAME _____

Local Home Agent

NAME _____

Asst. Local Farm or Home Agent

DATE MAILED January 7, 1963

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	1	
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		
75. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	
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	1	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	5	
87. Health Department	1	
88. Highway Department		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry		
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)		
92. State Employment Service		
93. Welfare Department	1	
94. State RAD Committee		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts		
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments		
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 3

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs	<u>12</u>	63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:	
61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:		a. 1st year	<u>156</u>
a. Boys	<u>212</u>	b. 2nd year	<u>124</u>
b. Girls	<u>248</u>	c. 3rd year	<u>55</u>
c. Total	<u>460</u>	d. 4th year	<u>44</u>
		e. 5th year	<u>22</u>
		f. 6th year and over	<u>59</u>

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:		64. Four-H Club members by age groups:	
a. Farm	<u>141</u>	a. 12 years and under	<u>277</u>
b. Rural non-farm	<u>319</u>	b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>137</u>
c. Urban		c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>46</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>17</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>47</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>6</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>147</u>
e. Poultry	<u>27</u>
f. Dairy	<u>15</u>
g. Beef	<u>10</u>
h. Swine	<u>20</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>63</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>64</u>
k. Management on the farm	
l. Marketing and business	
m. Management in the home	<u>30</u>
n. Clothing	<u>144</u>
o. Food and nutrition	<u>116</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings	<u>39</u>
q. Family life education	
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	
s. Health	<u>13</u>
t. Safety	<u>33</u>
u. Recreation (include crafts)	
v. Community and public affairs	
w. Career exploration	
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	<u>837</u>
Small Engines	<u>46</u>

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:	
a. Boys	<u>16</u>
b. Girls	<u>20</u>

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

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	76	10
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	43	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		11
d. In work with young adults	1	
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	1	16
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	8	2
(3) Other adult leaders	7	
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	106	39

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>6</u>
b. Number of members	<u>101</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>1</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>120</u>
b. Not organized by extension:	
(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u> </u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u> </u>
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	<u> </u>

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	<u>1</u>
b. Number in such groups	
Men:	<u>14</u>
Women:	<u>10</u>

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

<u>5</u>
Women: <u> </u>

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	38	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	39	
13. Soil management	17	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	8	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	21	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	15	
17. Plant pathology	7	
18. Entomology	11	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	6	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	7	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	22	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	38	
23. Animal and poultry health	27	
24. Marketing and utilization	9	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products		
26. Agricultural engineering	15	
27. Dwellings and equipment	1	
28. Home grounds improvement	6	
29. Planning and management in the home	11	
30. Family economics	1	
31. Home furnishings	8	
32. Clothing selection and care	8	
33. Clothing construction	39	
34. Food preparation and selection	28	
35. Food preservation	2	
36. Nutrition		
37. Human relations, child development	9	
38. Health		
39. Safety	4	
40. Recreation	18	
41. Outlook		
42. Community development and resource adjustment	14	
43. Manpower development, employment information		
44. Public affairs	3	
45. Rural defense	8	
46. Leadership development	31	
47. Extension administration, organization	23	
48. Program planning	53	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	45	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	22	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	614	
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	311	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	5	
c. 4-H Club work	295	
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	254	247	1531	2032		
2. Office calls	106	108	2028	2242		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	796	364	3521	4681		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	36	13	91	140		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices		2	8	10		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	12	1	16	29		
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	767	222	2789	3778		
7. Circular and commodity letters written		8	51	59		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	1			1		
(2) Attendance	10			10		
b. Youth work (1) Number			1	1		
(2) Attendance			30	30		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	81	16	122	219		
(2) Attendance	907	158	1633	2698		
b. Youth work (1) Number	108	34	107	249		
(2) Attendance	2258	469	2349	5076		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	4		1	5		
(2) Attendance	58		25	83		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	3		2	5		
(2) Attendance	37		40	77		

effort will be made to develop some leadership in these groups. Some of the officers are good but some are very inexperienced. All seem willing to learn and this takes time. After attending the Graduate Summer School, in August, the Agent feels that the Home Economics Council and Committees need to be re-organized. As soon as the Holidays are over, work will be begun on this, which should make some difference in the operation of the Program.

An effort is going to be made to visit more 4-H Club members for it is believed that this will strengthen the program. By knowing them it is possible to assist them more.

The Home Demonstration Agent is working toward 4-H Project Groups. In one Community, there is a woman who has volunteered to be a Clothing Leader, but the Club members in that area are not interested in the Clothing Project. The Agent hopes to be able to find additional 4-H Project Leaders through the Home Demonstration Clubs. Here, again, it takes time to develop an individual into a leader.

Many 4-H Activities were conducted in the County 4-H Program, this year. Outstanding in the program were the two 4-H members who judged, as members of the State Poultry Judging Team in the National event in Chicago. Many of the adult and Jr. 4-H leaders continue to support the 4-H Program with enthusiasm.

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

Farmers, generally, were all set last Spring to give their best in carrying out practices that would produce top yields in corn and soybeans. Some farmers increased the usual amount of fertilizer per acre for corn. With the dry period in the Spring, small grain yields were cut and then with the severe drought in summer and fall, corn and soybean yields were reduced, as has been indicated earlier in this report. Farmers generally are discouraged as a result of the reduction in income from the principal crops, corn and soybeans. But with this year's results, the farmers who generally rent additional acres of land are holding on to this acreage and some are trying to rent additional acres for another year. The demand for cropland has increased. Some of our farmers are renting land in adjoining counties.

The effects of the drought will also be brought out in the early part of the coming year with farmers who have installed facilities for feeding pigs for market. More pigs than usual were sold this Fall at a cheaper price because of the reduction in crop yields. However, farmers have the swine facilities for farrowing and feeding and with a normal season another year, these facilities are expected to be used.

More landowners are becoming interested in carrying out forestry improvement practices on their forest land. The County Forestry Club here, helped to promote this through Tours and Forestry demonstrations. Excellent results can be seen throughout the County in forestry improvement practices which have been carried out since the Forestry Club was organized in 1954.

The Home Demonstration Agent has spent a large amount of time during 1963 in organizing the six Home Demonstration Clubs. Now, a concentrated

III. SUCCESS STORY The Gloucester County Fair

The Gloucester County Fair was organized in 1959 as an educational annual 3-day event for adults and Juniors. It is believed that this Fair was organized in an unusual manner in that School Officials and Extension Service Personnel first discussed the Fair with interested leaders in the County, and organized it to promote interest in Agriculture, Education, Industry, Home Economics, Crafts and Hobbies.

The Fair has been held each year at Gloucester High School, giving emphasis to exhibits by the youth in the County through the schools, 4-H Club, FFA, FHA and Scouts. Each year, interest in the Fair has improved, as indicated through exhibits in livestock, poultry, dairy, Home Economics Crafts, arts and hobbies.

In 1963, the exhibits in the beef cattle, poultry and swine, clothing and handiwork, for both adults and Juniors, were most outstanding. This last year, also, there was participation from other Counties in exhibits and attendance. Special events have been added in the past two years such as a cake contest, which developed into a special attraction.

It is estimated that about 5,000 people attended the Fair, which is a non-profit organization, supported by local commercial exhibits, Community Organizations, and recreational enterprises, excluding any form of carnival.

Financially, the Fair has been a success with a small surplus on hand, after paying a premium list amounting to more than \$625.00. Extension leaders have helped in making the Fair possible, also the Fair has helped to develop other leaders who have helped with the Extension Program.

II. B. OTHER WORK DONE IN COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1. Community Improvement Clubs

The two Community Improvement Clubs have continued to be active during the year, holding meetings each month. The Clubs have continued to work with specific programs in their communities, and have carried out different fund-raising projects during the year. One of the outstanding projects completed by the Pianka-tank Community Improvement Club was when the members met at the graveyard of some of Washington's ancestors and cleaned the grass from around the graves. This is the beginning of plans of developing this as an historical point of interest to tourists. The Agents have met with the Improvement Clubs and have assisted with the development of their programs, and also have assisted with programs for specific meetings.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Phase: Civil Defense

B. The Home Economics Council suggested this phase receive major emphasis.

C. To educate the homemaker as to what should be done in case of an emergency.

D. The Agent worked with the County Civil Defense Committee. The County Home Economics Civil Defense Committee wasn't very active this year due to conflicting activities. In 1964, the Committee members will have to be changed. A number of discussions on different phases of Civil Defense were held with the Clubs. Work has been done on a window exhibit but it isn't complete yet. Some re-organization of the Home Economics Council and its Committees needs to be done and this will affect the Civil Defense Committee.

where their property adjoins the highway. Member organizations were informed of the following statement which was published in a recent circular of the Virginia Travel Council: "The average Mr. traveler spends \$29.00 a day for himself and party in your town". Member organizations were also reminded that visitors will come back to attractive, clean areas and that with the help of the organizations, Gloucester can share in the tourist revenue.

Members of organizations responded throughout the County and accepted the responsibility of cleaning the areas which had been assigned. The local weekly paper and one of the daily newspapers cooperated in publicizing the county-wide clean-up campaign.

Two dumping areas, in different sections of the County, are maintained for the disposal of trash. Some of the organizations which took a more active part in the campaign included the Lions, the Community Improvement Clubs, the Ruritan Clubs, the Woman's Clubs and the Village Businessmen's Association in Gloucester Court House.

At a meeting of the Recreation Committee, which is a sub-committee of the County Committee, further plans were discussed relative to recreational areas and boat landings. Several organizations are working on developing the recreational area of the American Legion grounds. A swimming pool was completed in 1962 by the American Legion; picnic tables and benches added by different organizations; and an area was seeded last Fall and is in good sod. Further plans were discussed for building an area for the softball club.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS Community and Public Affairs

- A. Phase: Rural Area Development, Tourism.
- B. The County has many natural resources including many miles of water front and many historical points of interest which offer an opportunity for people in Gloucester County to increase their income.
- C. To further organize and maintain a successful County Sub-committee of the County Rural Area Development Committee for the purpose of making analysis of the County situation in determining problems and possible solutions.
- D. A meeting of the Committee on "Tourism" was held at which time different possible projects were discussed. The on-the-Farm vacation project was among those discussed. A meeting of persons who had indicated an interest in the on-the-farm vacation project, was held. However, this work was not started by any farm family during the year. It was suggested that this project be discussed with the two Community Improvement Clubs and work toward promoting this in the County, another year.

Although clean-up campaigns have been conducted in the past in the County, this year the cleanup project was centered on "tourist attraction", through the County Committee, or Community Council.

A clean Gloucester by April the 22nd was announced, and member organizations of the County Committee were assigned and asked to be responsible for the campaign in a designated road area. The organizations were asked to do this to make the most favorable impression possible on thousands of visitors who will be driving through the County this year. Through the County Committee, 40 organizations were asked to request all members of each organization to personally assist in cleaning the area

of the time to answer questions concerning the exhibits. Eight 4-H Club boys and girls from Gloucester gave demonstrations during the time for demonstrations at the Exhibit.

tric. In the Jr. Division, members participated in Livestock Conservation, Electric, Entomology, Tractor driving, Foods & Nutrition and Forestry demonstrations.

The Annual 4-H Achievement program held in November was attended by approximately 200 Four-H Club members, leaders and parents. Awards were presented including \$112.00 in the Sears Pullet Chain, \$35.00 in the Sears Pig Chain, awards for the State Fair exhibits, \$25.00 in savings accounts in the Secretary's Contest, \$50.00 to boys and girls for the best project books, alumnae certificates to Mr. and Mrs. Everette Rich, 5 leaders' pins and certificates, the Danforth awards, VFI certificates of accomplishment to 4-H Club members and the Gloucester Baritan Club plaque to the most outstanding 4-H Club member. County medals were presented to 88 4-H Club members. The girl doing an outstanding job in Meal Preparation received a General Foods Cook Book. Also the Banner Club of 1963, the Botetourt Young Citizens, won the trophy. An unanticipated 4-H Club event was the special 4-H Club exhibit and demonstrations program at the New Market Shopping Center at Newport News, involving the Extension Agents in the cities and counties in the area. From Gloucester County, 4-H members exhibited a sow, a heifer and a guernsey cow and calf in 3 different exhibits. With the assistance of older 4-H Club members and leaders, posters were displayed in each of the 3 exhibits. All Stars and 4-H members assisted in manning the livestock exhibits from the time they arrived at noon, Thursday, until the exhibits were removed at 5:00 p.m. on Saturday. The livestock exhibits attracted many people. Four-H members and All Stars were on hand most

the Forestry Camp. One boy and one girl attended the 4-H Electric Congress in Richmond. The boy, W. T. Harris, was District winner and received a watch. Three 4-H members attended the Senior 4-H Camp at Jamestown. The Assistant Agent also attended.

Attending the State 4-H Short Course were 23 Four-H Club members. County Teams took part in Dairy, Soils and poultry judging, also in egg grading. The Gloucester Teams in Egg Grading and in Poultry Judging won first place. The Egg Grading Team won a trip to Neppco where it placed in the Inter-state Egg Grading Contest, seventh. Two Gloucester members of the State Poultry Judging Team judged at the National Poultry Judging Contest held in Chicago. The Team placed fifth, overall. Also winning in the State Contest was the 4-H boy from Gloucester who gave a demonstration in Automotive Care and Safety. A demonstration was given by a girl in Entomology, a boy in Forestry, and one boy in soil and water conservation. One girl participated in the Share-the-fun contest.

Attending the Poultry Federation in Richmond, this year from Gloucester, were two boys and one girl.

A total of 45 Four-H Club members participated in different events in the District Contests held at Warsaw. Sr. Teams participated in all judging contests and Egg Grading. Jr. Teams participated in Dairy, Livestock, 2 members in poultry judging and 1 in Land Appreciation. Sr. members gave demonstration in Automotive Care and Safety, Forestry, Soil and Water, Entomology, Public Speaking, Dress Revue, Poultry Production and two in Elec-

II. B. OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL WORK DONE IN 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

1. County Council:

Three County 4-H Council meetings were held with the program at the January meeting giving special emphasis to the training of 4-H Club officers, according to the office held.

2. County All Star Chapter:

The County All Star Chapter made recommendations for two boys and two girls as All Stars from the County. One boy and one girl became members of the All Star Organization, as one boy failed to attend the State Short Course, and one girl was not accepted in 1963. One of the Gloucester County All Stars participated in the District 4-H All Star Program held at Jamestown.

3. Honor Club

The Honor Club has become an incentive for getting Club members to turn in all of their records. For some time, the High School members, except ones doing Achievement Records, haven't been turning as many records in as the younger Club members. The Honor Club has as its objective to get in more records, but it is hard for them to do much about it, the way the program is set up. The Honor Club members have worked to get more High School members to complete and turn in their records. In several cases the Honor Club has kept some Club members from dropping out of Club work.

4. District Camp

A total of 58 boys and girls attended the Short Course at the Jamestown 4-H Camp, also 7 leaders; 2 boys and 1 girl, attended

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Phase: 4-H Record Completion

- B. This phase received major emphasis because there is a need for a higher percentage of completions of project books. When older members begin to complete Achievement Records, also when 4-H members are checked for eligibility to become members of the Honor Club, problems arise because of incomplete records for some of the members.
- C. To increase the number of 4-H members who complete project books.
- D. At the October and November meetings, emphasis was given to completion of project books. The special contest, which was provided this year for the best project book, boy's and girl's in each Club, was announced. Adult leaders gave special attention to collection of project books from 4-H members. Cash awards, provided by the Peoples' National Bank, were presented at the Achievement Program to boys and girls who were Club winners and also to the five 4-H Club members who were selected as the winners with the best project books in the County.
- As a result of the special emphasis given to this phase of the 4-H Club program and with the special contest provided, more project books were completed by the members and they were of a better quality. The Club which won the Trophy this year, as the Banner Club, won because of the higher percentage of completions of project books.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: House Furnishings

B. This phase was not chosen to receive major emphasis but some work was done in this phase because of group requests.

D. Method demonstrations and workshops were used to teach the women upholstering, furniture re-finishing, stool seating, and making of wall plaques. The women used stools and small pieces to learn re-finishing. Then this process will be used to do larger pieces at home. Some learned enough to decide they would rather have the job done. The women like to work with their hands but they want a job that doesn't take too long, such as upholstering. A number of the finished stools were entered in the County Fair.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Foods and Nutrition

B. The Home Economics Council selected this phase for major emphasis.'

C. To improve the way the food dollar is spent. To get more children to eat a good breakfast.

D. Method demonstrations on summer salads, outdoor cookery, a simple summer dessert were used to emphasize wise buymanship, early preparation, use of new foods for variety, and simple preparation. This same information was used to do two radio programs. Additional radio programs were done on cooking and using the Thanksgiving turkey and nutritious foods for the Holidays. The Agent has tried to approach the foods and nutrition phase from the management angle, which was designed to save money, energy, and time. From this work interest has developed in the buying and using of mixes. A Special Interest meeting on this topic is planned for the early part of 1964.

Some work on eating a good breakfast was done with some of the 4-H Food girls. More work on this phase is planned for 1964. Organization of the Foods and Nutrition Committee should help expand this phase of the Home Economics Program.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. Phase: Clothing, Selection, Construction and Care

B. This phase was emphasized because of interest of individuals, Clubs, and the Home Economics Council.

C. To help develop skills in planning correlated wardrobes for the family and basic construction.

D. The Agent has worked with six different groups on different phases of clothing construction. Method demonstrations were used to emphasize basic construction, finishes, such as buttonholes, zippers and belts. The Ordinary Clothing Group developed to where they made jacket suits and matching hats for Spring. They used wool, cotton and silk materials, and did a very good job. Some of this group is interested in going on with more tailoring as a result of this advanced construction. All of the organized groups have had instruction in constructing hats. It has been very surprising how original and artistic some of the women have been with their hats. After making a hat the women do a much more comparative job of buying new hats. The Special Interest clothing group decided to become a Home Demonstration Club so they could work on different phases of Home Economics.

A large number of Club members entered garments in the Fair and made a very good showing. The visitors showed more interest in this department and the number of entries increased over last year's. Comments confirm that the women are becoming more critical shoppers since they are using the knowledge gained.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

- A. Phase: Management
 - B. This phase was chosen to be emphasized by the Home Economics Council to help the working women and the busy homemakers.
 - C. To help homemakers organize the daily tasks to save time, energy and money.
 - D. Due to the summer activities the Special Interest meeting on selection of soaps, detergents, softeners, and cleaning liquids didn't work out. The Extension Specialist trained the Agent and the Vepco Home Economist who are going to combine forces to do a Special Interest meeting early in 1964. Many of the Home Demonstration Club members have expressed interest in this topic. A radio program was done on the selection of small electric appliances and another one was done on the care of small electric appliances. Nothing was done on the selection of clothes dryers. A method demonstration was given for one Home Demonstration Club on "Shortcuts to Housecleaning" and this same information was used for a radio program. In all types of demonstrations, the Agent has stressed the organization and storage of equipment for the different homemaking jobs so as to save energy, in each activity. Some homemakers have been observed to have changed the storage places of equipment and are saving steps by use of trays, serving carts, buffet serving, etc.
- A radio program and a county-wide Special Interest meeting were done on "Simple gifts you can make". Ideas were given for making all types of gifts. It was stressed how this can help stretch the family budget. Many of the homemakers have told of making birthday and Christmas gifts.

4. Daffodils:

Through the local Flower Growers' Association and the Industry Committee of the Gloucester Nuritan Club, work is being done in the research field toward marketing daffodil bulbs. Dr. Paul L. Sweal, Associate Extension Horticulturist, of VPI, and Charles C. Jones, Jr. of the Division of Markets, are also working with the group in trying to develop a pre-cooled package and a dry package of daffodil bulbs for marketing.

Daffodil producers provided daffodil blooms for the special daffodil project on essential oils.

bushels per acre. The top yield was determined for a member of the 100 Bushel Corn Club. Four producers received 100 Bushel Corn Club certificates at the Annual Supper Meeting of the Corn and Soybean Clubs, December 19th. The average yield for the County was approximately 35 bushels per acre.

- Livestock Production:
3. In February, the Agent inspected 554 sheep for 19 farmers in connection with the State-wide Sheep Scabies Eradication Program. One flock was identified by a Veterinarian as infected with scabies. Assistance was given by the Agent and the Assistant Agent in treating this flock for scabies, on two occasions. The flocks in the County were re-inspected in December by one of the producers who received special instruction for this inspection work.

Assistance was given 4 beef cattle producers in tagging feeder calves for the sale in Richmond. A total of 107 calves were marketed through the Feeder Calf Sale.

Jr. and Senior County 4-H Livestock Judging Teams were trained with the assistance of Barnes Allen, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman, of VPI, and John Huddleston, the Assistant County Agent. John also assisted with the Jr. Commercial Producers' Livestock Show and Sale in Richmond. Three 4-H members from Gloucester exhibited in the Show and won a total of \$48.00 in prizes.

The Sears Pig Project was conducted with five 4-H members successfully completing their projects and awards were made to them at the Annual 4-H Achievement Program. All except one exhibited their gilts in the 1963 County Fair.

II. B. OTHER WORK WITHIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

1. Farm Management

The County Agent and the Assistant Agent presented a radio program on the importance of good Farm Management and the need for planning in daily farm operations.

Producers who are enrolled, with 6 farms, in the VFI Mail-in-Record Program have records completed through November and some through December, in an effort to receive the 12 months summary at an early date in 1964.

With the assistance of the Assistant Agents-at-large in the District, producers were visited and inventories brought up-to-date in connection with the farm records program. Producers were assisted in completing the closing inventories, and crop and livestock data completed for use in completing the records for 1963. January 7th has been set as the date for producers to meet, to close out the 1963 records.

2. Crop Production

Corn varietal demonstrations and "all practice" corn demonstrations were conducted by producers in different sections of the County. Two varietal demonstrations were visited on the Agronomy Tour and approximately 30 farmers had an opportunity to compare the varieties. About 3 of the varieties showed high yields among the 12 different varieties in the demonstrations.

In the "all practice" demonstrations, the results were not very outstanding because of drought conditions. Corn yields, generally, varied from approximately 5 bushels to 129.89

a representative of that office.

In August a Tour was held at which time 25 farmers, agricultural and professional workers and others visited two farms where they had an opportunity to see and hear explained swine feeding systems, cleaning and disposal systems, feeding floors and grain storage.

A survey was made on hog numbers and on-the-farm grain storage facilities in the County. Permanent feeding facilities in the County now total 40 with a total capacity of 2500 hogs. Thirteen producers are using confinement-on-concrete and feeding approximately 1300 market hogs. In the County, there are 41 central farrowing houses with a total capacity of 450.

In connection with the grain storage facilities in the County, 80 farmers have on-the-farm grain storage facilities with a total capacity of 190,000 bushels. Twenty-four of the farmers have facilities for storing shelled corn with a total capacity of 107,000 bushels. Approximately 83,000 bushels of corn are fed to livestock.

The feeding of corn and other grain to livestock has increased as farmers have provided additional facilities for farrowing, feeding swine and storing grain.

Because of the severe drought, corn yields were reduced to a large extent, and many pigs, farrowed for Fall feeding for market hogs had to be sold as feeders because of the grain not produced, due to the drought.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Phase: Livestock - Swine

- B. This phase of the livestock program was selected because Gloucester County produces surplus grain on approximately 5,000 acres. Feeding this grain to more hogs will increase the income of farmers in the County.
- C. To increase the number of sows for farrowing and also more producers feed swine for market.
- D. At the County Livestock Committee meeting, held in January, the livestock problems were recognized and members of the Committee decided to discuss the possibility of organizing a County Livestock Club. Livestock and corn producers were invited to a County-wide meeting in March and organized the County Livestock Club and elected Horace Woodlief as President. Guest speaker was Curtis Mast, Extension Animal Husbandman of VPI. He emphasized the importance of feeding surplus grain to livestock, especially to swine in this area. A second meeting of the Livestock Club was held in August at which time Barnes Allen, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman spoke on the subject "Tips on Livestock Management under Drought Conditions". In October a supper meeting of the County Livestock Club was well attended and the group heard Glenn Carter, Livestock Fieldman for Gwaltney Meat Packing County, speak on the subject "What the Packer is Looking for in Market Hogs". At the organizational meeting of the Livestock Club, the supper was provided by the Gloucester Ruritan Club. At the October meeting the supper was provided by the Richmond Production Credit Association and the farm credit program was explained by

Approximately 164 acres were disced and direct-seeded to loblolly pine. Excellent results have been obtained.

cluded a visit to an area in the County which had been direct-seeded to pine. The Sixth 4-H Forestry Tour was held in February and attended by 63 Four-H Club members. During the Tour the \$100.00 check, awarded to Gloucester County as first in the State for 1962 in 4-H Forestry, was presented by W. A. McElfresh, Assistant Extension Forester of VPI, to Herbert Lewis, Treasurer of the County Forestry Club and leader in the Adult and 4-H Club Forestry work. The 4-H members visited an area which had been disced and direct-seeded to loblolly pine. At the same area, members saw a demonstration in killing nuisance hardwoods and saw a disced area where the undesirable hardwood species had been treated for killing. On the Tour the members visited an area which had been thinned and were given information on the principle of thinning and the method followed. At the same area, an older 4-H member gave a demonstration on forestry management. He showed methods used in determining the age of a tree and explained factors affecting the growth, and also demonstrated how standing timber is measured.

A total of 36 forestry improvement practices for 26 Adults and 10 4-H Club members were visited and scored by a team of 3 foresters, in connection with the County Forestry Club Contest. The 9th Annual Forestry Club Supper was held in November at the Walter Reed Community Building at which time VPI certificates were presented to 6 Adults and to Five 4-H Club members. A total of 70 adults, guests, 4-H Club members and parents attended the meeting. Slides were shown by J. H. Johnson, of the Chesapeake Corporation, on "New Developments in Forestry". This year, trophies were presented rather than cash by the Bank of Gloucester to the winning 4-H Club members.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- A. Phase: Forestry - Seed bed preparation through discing
- B. This phase is receiving major emphasis because approximately 68.5 percent, or 96,100 acres of land area of Gloucester County is commercial forest. In the County there are approximately 43,907 acres of oak-hickory forest type. Much of this acreage has been cut over leaving hardwood reproduction of the oak-hickory type. Re-forestation on this forest type needs to be increased more rapidly and on a cheaper basis by the individual landowner.
- Seed bed preparation through discing is a practice which can be carried out more cheaply than other practices such as bulldozing the area. Once the land is disced the landowner can either plant seedlings or use seed for direct seeding and follow with killing of nuisance hardwoods.
- C. To increase the acreage to a more desirable forest species - loblolly pine or poplar, through discing of the seedbed for direct seeding, natural reseeding or planting.
- D. A meeting of the County Forestry Committee was held at which time the County forestry situation was discussed, goals for the year were adopted and plans made for holding the 8th Annual Adult Forestry Tour. Because of weather conditions, the 8th Annual Adult Forestry Tour was postponed on two occasions but was held and attended by 27 adults. The Tour included a visit to King William County where the group saw in operation a new method of clearing cutover land for forestry improvement practices. This area was being cleared with equipment owned and operated by the Chesapeake Corporation. The Tour also in-

worked with the Agent and the producer in treating the soil for nematode control. He also inspected the soybeans for diseases. On the Agronomy Tour the demonstration which showed outstanding results was visited. The Agent discussed the demonstration bringing out the cost of the chemicals which may be used in the control of nematodes. The demonstration also was discussed by Dr. H. L. Danton, Head of the Agronomy Department, when it was visited on the Agronomy Tour.

Through demonstrations conducted many of the farmers have become familiar with disease problems in soybeans and also know how to take steps to control the nematode problem. The cost of treatment is from around \$9.00 for band treatment to around \$18.00 for complete land treatment. Farmers, generally, feel that the cost is prohibitive. It was brought out on the Tour, by Dr. Danton, the importance of rotation of soybeans in the cropping system to better control diseases.

Soybean yields were reduced this year because of the severe drought. The yields varied from about 3 bushels per acre to a top yield of 40.6 bushels which was the yield determined for a member of the Soybean Club, and which was the top yield. This yield was on a very limited area of land with high organic matter and more moisture than found on the average land.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Phase: Crop Production-Soybean Yields per acre

B. Soybean production is one of the principal sources of income for the County. The estimated yield of soybeans for the County is 19.6 bushels per acre. Because of the increase of cost of equipment, labor and land values and other increased costs in the production of soybeans, there is a need for increasing the yield of soybeans per acre.

C. To use soil tests to determine lime and fertilizer needs as a means of increasing the yields of soybeans. Also to recognize disease problems and correct these to improve stands and yield.

D. During the year 5 news articles were prepared by the Extension Agent and published in the newspapers covering the area, calling attention to the importance of producers taking soil samples to determine lime and fertilizer needs. Programs were given over the local radio concerning the importance of soil tests and information on how soil samples are taken.

More attention was given to results of soil tests in making recommendations for lime and fertilizer. The information presented by members of the Agronomy staff of VPI at a meeting of Agents in the District, made it possible to make lime and fertilizer recommendations based on more research with soils. The personnel in the local ASC Office provided more information than they had previously on the soil sheets which made it possible for the Agent to make more accurate recommendations.

To recognize and identify diseases of the soybean, demonstrations were conducted on two farms. This was made possible through assistance of Dr. Robert Pristou, Associate Extension Plant Pathologist, of VPI. He

to be active in community affairs. This Club has served well in developing leaders in the Community. Through the adult leaders in Forestry, the Jr. and Adult Forestry tours were successful. This year 63 Four-H Club members participated in the Forestry Tour, and saw different improvement practices in forestry on some of the farms in the County.

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

The Agricultural Extension Service Program has been carried out in the County during the year with the assistance of outstanding organizational leaders. Some of these leaders have served as much as 17 years on special committees. A total of 97 men and women have assisted in planning and carrying out the program. The different Commodity Committees in Agronomy, Livestock, Forestry, Home Economics and the 4-H County Council set up objectives for the Extension Program.

- A. The different commodity committees in setting up the County Extension Program have considered the situation and problems and changes that might be made to accomplish objectives. These objectives have served as a guide to the Agents in knowing what changes the people wish to be brought about in agriculture and related subjects.
- B. Without the help and enthusiastic support of the Adult leaders, the Agricultural Extension Service Program could not have been carried out as it was during the year. Many of the results accomplished through the demonstrations indicate the support of leaders. The support of the County 4-H Program, by adult leaders, is outstanding. This was indicated with the special exhibits and other 4-H activities at the New Market Shopping Center. Also the support given by adult leaders in connection with 4-H and adult exhibits at the County Fair indicates the invaluable assistance given by adult leaders to the Extension Program.
- C. Through the many community and county organizations in the County, adult leaders receive training in leadership. Extension had a part in organizing many of them, including the Community Improvement Clubs. One of the Improvement Clubs was organized 11 years ago and the Club continues

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

A. G. BIRDSALL

Extension Agent

PHYLLIS HOCKMAN

Extension Agent

JOHN S. HUDDLESTON

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1963

GLOUCESTER

County

Other work done in community and public affairs:

1. County Agricultural Extension Service Board
2. Civil Defense County Committee
 - a. Home Agent - Chief of Women's Activities
 - b. County Agent - County Defense Board
3. Community Improvement Clubs - 2
4. County Fair Association

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Civil Defense , Year - 1963

The Situation:

Very few homes are prepared for a natural or a national emergency.

The Specific Problem:

To give the County women assistance in preparing for an emergency.

The Program Objective:

To educate the homemaker as to what should be done incase of an emergency.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. What should be done first.	Extension and Government publications	Radio programs method demonstrations news articles circular letters window displays	Jan.-Dec.	Committee members & Agent
2. What should we have on hand.				
3. What should we take with us.				
4. How can we help the Civil Defense Program.				

EVALUATION:

At the end of the year, check with a representative group of homemakers to find how many have done some additional preparation as a result of this campaign.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		vey projects undertaken during year and to ask that they give emphasis when planning the program for 1964 to projects on "tourism".		

EVALUATION:

From information obtained at the sub-committee meeting in December on progress and results of projects, plans can be made for improving and expanding projects.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
		have plans for developing public landings.		
		(6) Work toward establishment of information booth, or office, to provide information about County to tourists.		
2. To inform people of County and to provide information for publicizing projects undertaken.	Representatives of weekly paper and 2 dailies.	1. Provide information to publicize projects. 2. Arrange meeting of sub-committee	March April	Agent & Chmn. Agent & Chmn.
a. Contact civic & other organizations to inform them of projects of sub-committee, & ask their support.		a. Follow-up on projects started & projects which should be started (1) Contact civic & other organizations to request assistance.		Chmn. RAD County Committee
		b. Hold meeting of sub-committee (1) Follow-up on projects.	June	Agent & Chmn.
		c. Hold meeting of sub-committee (1) Contact civic & other organizations.	Oct.	Agent & Chmn.
		Decide on method of evaluating program & report at Dec. mtg. (a) Follow-up on projects.		
		d. Hold meeting of sub-committee (1) To contact civic & other organizations to sur-	Dec.	County RAD Committee

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development, Tourism - Year - 1963

The Situation:

The per capita income for Gloucester County is \$515 below the state average. The County has many resources, many historical points of interest and has the distinction of growing the largest acreage of daffodils in the State. As a result of this there is much to attract tourists to the County, and this would help the over-all economic development.

The Specific Problem:

The lack of an organized program to attract tourists.

The Program Objective:

To further organize and maintain a successful County Sub-committee of the County Rural Area Development Committee for the purpose of making analysis of the County situation in determining problems and possible solutions.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To take leadership in organizing and maintaining the sub-committee.	Printed materials: 1. Releases on "tourism" development a. Publications that would provide information on projects that would attract tourists, such as farm vacations & holidays. Use Committee already organized in different civic and other organizations.	1. Meet with Sub-committee on "tourism". a. Discuss specific projects to start in 1963. (1) Plan & organize projects which have been previously suggested. (2) The daffodil tour (3) Raise funds for payment of revised folder on Gloucester County. (4) Farm vacations & holidays. (a) Form committee of persons interested in providing facilities on farm. (5) Work with civic organizations which	Feb.	Agent Com.

Other organizational work done in 4-H and other extension youth programs:

1. County Council
2. County All Star Chapter
 - a. Recommendations
3. Honor Club
4. District Camp
5. State Short Course
6. Other Camps and Short Courses

Educational:

1. Project meetings
2. Club meetings - 12 clubs
3. Rally Day Program
4. Achievement Day Program - County-wide
5. Achievement Records
6. Contests - Club, County, District and State
7. Judging - County, District and State
8. Demonstrations - County, District and State
9. Project Tours
10. Special Projects - Sears Poultry and Swine Chains

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Record Completion, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Many 4-H members complete project records but many are not completing and turning records in when project work is done.

The Specific Problem:

Problem arises when older club members begin to complete achievement records. Also when club members are checked for eligibility to become members of the Honor Club.

The Program Objective:

To increase the number of 4-H members who complete project books.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
Teach members:	Project Books	Individual talks at Club Meetings.	March & September	Honor Club members, leaders, Agents
1. To realize the importance of keeping & completing records.	Awards Manual-No. 255 Achievement Records	Exhibit Achievement Records at Club meetings, and special events. Personal experiences of Club members in record keeping. Select members to serve as Jr. Project leaders to contact other members. Adult leaders Follow-up Jr. Leaders in getting in records. Give awards for best records completed and turned in on time. Recognize these at Achievement Program. Announce awards	June, Sept., Oct. Nov. Nov.	Honor Club members, leaders, Agents 4-H members President, adult & Agents. Leaders Agents
		1. Obtain sponsor for awards		

EVALUATION:

Evaluation will be made according to number of records turned in and will be used in selecting the Banner Club of the County.

A MINOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 3. House Furnishings, Year - 1963

The House Furnishings Committee will be organized this year. The Home Economics Council suggested a program to assist in furniture remodeling, planning house furnishings, and pepping up the home, economically.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 2. Clothing, Selection, Construction and Care, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Many homemakers make some of the clothing for the family. Many others have to alter clothing for the family. Clothing the family is a large part of the family budget.

The Specific Problem:

Many homemakers lack skill in building wardrobes for economy and pleasing appearance. A large number of women want to learn the skills of basic construction so they will be able to stretch the family budget.

The Program Objective:

To help develop skills in planning correlated wardrobes for the family and basic construction.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Basic clothing construction	'Extension Bulletins	'Method demonstrations	'Yearly	'Agent
	'Commercial material	'h-H and Adult special interest	'Winter,	'Agent
	'Tailoring class	'classes	'Spring &	'
	'	'	'Fall	'
Tailoring workshop	'Extension Specialist	'Special interest meeting	'Sept.-Nov.	'Agent & 'clothing ldrs.

EVALUATION:

Observation will be made as to number of garments made and entered in the County Fair. A check will be made with class groups on work completed.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 2. Foods and Nutrition, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Homemakers need help in planning good, nutritious, economical meals. Many school children do not eat breakfast.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers need assistance with spending the food dollar to the best advantage.

The Program Objective:

To improve the way the food dollar is spent. To get more children to eat a good breakfast.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Spending the food dollar wisely.	Extension Specialist	Method demonstrations	Jan.-May	Agent
	Extension Bulletins	Radio program		
		Personal contacts		
Buying & preparing special foods	Extension Bulletins	Special interest meeting	Apr. or May	Agent & Vepco Home Economist
	Extension Specialist			
Fep up our every day foods	Extension Specialist	Special interest meeting	July or August	Agent & Vepco Home Economist
	Extension Bulletins	Method demonstrations		
	Commercial material	News articles		
			Radio programs	
An exciting breakfast	Extension Specialist	Method demonstrations-4-H & Adult	Spring	Agent & Committee members
	Extension Bulletins	Work with Home Economics Commit tee		
	Commercial materials			
	Magazines	Radio programs		
		Personal contacts		
"What Do We Eat"	Extension Specialist	Radio programs	Fall	Agent
	Extension Bulletin	Method demonstrations-4-H & Adult		
		Personal contacts		

EVALUATION:

Survey a representative group of school children to find out if there is an increase in the number eating a good breakfast. This will be done by the Foods Committee.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 1. Management, Year - 1963

The Situation:

The County is so highly organized that many civic-minded families are never together. The working woman needs assistance with organizing the homemaking jobs.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers need better organization of homemaking jobs to save energy and time, which can be spent with their families.

The Program Objective:

To help homemakers organize the daily tasks to save time, energy and money.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Short cuts in house-cleaning	Commercial material Extension Specialist Extension Bulletins	Method demonstrations News articles and radio programs	Aug. - Oct.	Agent
Organizing our daily tasks to save time & energy.	Extension Specialist Extension Bulletins	Individual contacts Method demonstrations Radio programs	July - Dec.	Agent
Consumer information	Extension Specialist	Special interest meetings Method demonstrations Radio programs	Fall All year	Ext. Spec. Agent Agent
1. Soaps, detergents, softeners & cleaning liquids	Extension Specialist	Method demonstrations Individual contacts Radio programs	Yearly	Agent
2. Equipment	Extension Specialist	Method demonstrations	Yearly	Agent
a. clothes dryers	Extension Bulletins Commercial Bulletins	Individual contacts Radio programs		
b. electric skilllets		Special interest meeting	November	Vapco Home Economist
Save steps in our kitchens	Extension Bulletins Extension Specialist Commercial matter Magazines	Method Demonstrations Radio Programs Personal Contacts	Jan.-May	Agent

Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products:

Beef:

Market calves through feeder calf and yearling sales.

Hogs:

More feeder pig producers consign feeder pigs to Feeder Pig Sales.

Daffodils:

Survey possibility of marketing bulbs.

Re-organize flower growers with emphasis on cooperative marketing of bulbs.

Work with producers in supplying blooms for special research project in "essential oils".

Other work in Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Development:

Crop Production

Agronomy Tour

Corn and soybean varietal demonstrations

Livestock Production

Beef

More beef and swine producers market through organized markets.

Conduct Swine Tour

Forestry

Continue County Forestry Club and increase membership in Club

Through Club accomplish following goals:

350,000 seedlings planted in 1963

125 A. bulldozed for pine tree planting or natural re-seeding

300 A. forest stand improvement through thinning

Direct seeding of loblolly pine seed on 1000 acres

500 A. for chemical control of undesirable hardwoods

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forestry - Seed bed preparation through discing, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Approximately 68.5 per cent or 96,100 acres of the land area of Gloucester County is commercial forest. The remaining 31.5 percent or 44,100 acres is considered farm land consisting of woodland and cleared land. In this forest area there are approximately 43,907 acres of oak-hickory forest type. Much of this acreage has growing on it forest species of a low quality, especially the acreage which has been cut over leaving hardwood reproduction of the oak-hickory type.

During recent years there has been an increase in the forestry improvement practices such as bulldozing, the killing of nuisance hardwoods to release more desirable species and the planting of loblolly pine seedlings. However reforestation where this forest type is on the land needs to be increased more rapidly and on a cheaper basis, by the individual landowners. To re-forest more acre more cheaply discing of forest land before or after harvesting can be done.

The Specific Problem:

A large acreage on which is growing an unproductive forest type of hardwoods.

The Program Objective:

To increase the acreage to a more desirable forest species - loblolly pine or poplar, through discing of the seedbed for direct seeding, natural reseeding or planting.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist farmers and other landowners:	VPI Leaflet 122	1. Select and use a master demonstrator.	Jan.	Agent & Spec. County ASC Com.
1. To acquire a better understanding & desire to prepare seedbed.	Forestry Specialist at VPI Foresters of Virginia Division of Forestry	2. Use of A.S.C. payments 3. Hold meeting of County Forestry Committee	Jan. Jan.	 Agent, For. Com.
		4. Enroll landowners in County Forestry Club.	Jan., Feb. Mar., April	Agent, For. Com. ASC Personnel
2. To acquire skill in methods of preparing seedbed.	Landowner of many acres who has been successful with this practice.	1. Organize, through County Forestry Club, tour for Adults and 4-H Club members to visit direct seeding demonstrations & other areas which have been seeded by direct seeding.	Feb.	Agent & Com. members

Gloucester

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Crop Production - Soybean yields per acre, Year - 1963

The Situation:

Soybean production is one of the principal crops for income in the County. According to the 1959 Census, 7,843 acres are grown, and harvested for beans. A total of 159,538 bushels are harvested. The estimated yield of soybeans for the County is 19.6 bushels per acre. With the increase in cost of equipment, labor and land values, there is need for an increased yield of soybeans per acre.

The Specific Problem:

The County Agronomy Committee recognized low soybean yields as one of the major problems in crop production in the County.

The Program Objective:

To increase the yield per acre of soybeans, through soil tests to determine lime and fertilizer needs. Also to correct disease problems to improve stands.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist farmers:	VPI Circular 648	1. Hold meeting County Agronomy Committee.	Jan.	Agent
1. To acquire a better understanding of the value of a soil test as the first step in increasing crop yields.	VPI Bulletin 183 Obtain assistance of Specialist from VPI Agronomy and Plant Pathology Departments in setting up demonstrations on liming and disease control.	a. Obtain suggestions for a program to encourage farmers to take soil samples. b. Members also assist in planning disease control demonstrations.	Jan. Jan.	Committee & Agent Committee & Agent
2. To know how soil samples should be taken.	Use soil sheet and materials provided by VPI Agronomy Department for method demonstrations.	1. Give demonstrations at meetings, such as Committee, Community Improvement Club meetings, and meetings of farmers. 2. Use stamp on circulars "Take a Soil Sample". 3. Provide soil sampling tubes, cartons & soil sheets at different locations in County.	Feb., Mar. & April Feb., Mar., Apr. & May	Agent