

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff A	State Staff B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service	5	
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	29	
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs		
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation		
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)	2	
72. Economic Research Service		
73. Farm Credit Administration		
74. Farmer Cooperative Service		
75. Farmers Home Administration	1	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service		
77. Food and Drug Administration	1	
78. Forest Service		
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency		
80. Rural Electrification Administration		
81. Selective Service		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service		
83. Soil Conservation Service		
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	8	
87. Health Department	3	
88. Highway Department		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging ..		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	17	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	2	
92. State Employment Service		
93. Welfare Department		
94. State RAD Committee		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	13	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	7	
97. County or area RAD Committees	14	

- 4 -

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 225

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 8

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled: a. Boys <u>184</u> b. Girls <u>154</u> c. Total <u>338</u> ✓	63. Four-H Club members by years in club work: a. 1st year <u>105</u> b. 2nd year <u>88</u> c. 3rd year <u>40</u> d. 4th year <u>43</u> e. 5th year <u>27</u> f. 6th year and over <u>35</u> ✓
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62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence: a. Farm <u>112</u> b. Rural non-farm <u>226</u> c. Urban <u>-</u> ✓	64. Four-H Club members by age groups: a. 12 years and under <u>215</u> b. 13-15 years inclusive .. <u>98</u> c. 16-20 years inclusive .. <u>25</u> ✓
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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>3</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>74</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>11</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>63</u>
e. Poultry	<u>7</u>
f. Dairy	<u>8</u>
g. Beef	<u>8</u>
h. Swine	<u>16</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>15</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>72</u>
k. Management on the farm	<u>-</u>
l. Marketing and business	<u>-</u>
m. Management in the home	<u>8</u>
n. Clothing	<u>78</u>
o. Food and nutrition	<u>63</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings	<u>9</u>
q. Family life education	<u>-</u>
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	<u>3</u>
s. Health	<u>2</u>
t. Safety	<u>18</u>
u. Recreation (include crafts)	<u>-</u>
v. Community and public affairs	<u>-</u>
w. Career exploration	<u>2</u>
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	<u>460</u> ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	<u>7</u>
b. Girls	<u>4</u>

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

	Men A	Women B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	11	2
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	64	-
c. In adult home economics and related fields	-	56
d. In work with young adults	-	-
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	4	6
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	11	7
(3) Other adult leaders	-	-
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	82	69

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>8</u>
b. Number of members	<u>135</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>6</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>402</u>

- b. Not organized by extension:

(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>2</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>50</u>
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	<u>8</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>-</u>
b. Number in such groups	<u>-</u>
Men:	<u>-</u>
Women:	<u>-</u>

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

Men:	<u>44</u>
Women:	<u>33</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	45	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	57	
13. Soil management	19	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	29	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	22	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	8	
17. Plant pathology	4	
18. Entomology	15	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	14	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	6	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	26	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	59	
23. Animal and poultry health	14	
24. Marketing and utilization	15	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	2	
26. Agricultural engineering	14	
27. Dwellings and equipment	-	
28. Home grounds improvement	23	
29. Planning and management in the home	12	
30. Family economics	11	
31. Home furnishings	31	
32. Clothing selection and care	16	
33. Clothing construction	27	
34. Food preparation and selection	14	
35. Food preservation	12	
36. Nutrition	8	
37. Human relations, child development	3	
38. Health	7	
39. Safety	25	
40. Recreation	7	
41. Outlook	2	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	12	
43. Manpower development, employment information	-	
44. Public affairs	9	
45. Rural defense	8	
46. Leadership development	15	
47. Extension administration, organization	36	
48. Program planning	43	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	xxxxx	
50. Inservice training received	78	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	3	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	751	/
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	423	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	33	
c. 4-H Club work	287	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	8	/

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	200	729	736	1665	✓	
2. Office calls	319	307	754	1380	✓	
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	701	501	1655	2857	✓	
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	15	29	38	82	✓	
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	-	3	13	16	✓	XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	16	13	16	45	✓	
b. Television	-	-	-	-		
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	4332	1365	572	6269	✓	
7. Circular and commodity letters written	40	21	56	117	✓	
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	11	-	5	16	✓	
(2) Attendance	229	-	31	260	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number	1	11	2	14	✓	
(2) Attendance	2	27	4	33	✓	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	68	5 (9)	39	112(9)	✓	
(2) Attendance	1143	255(281)	641	2039(281)	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number	65	52 (9)	3	120(9)	✓	
(2) Attendance	2063	1572(300)	12	3647(300)	✓	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	28	-	2	30	✓	
(2) Attendance	450	-	28	478	✓	
b. Youth Work (1) Number	-	21	-	30	✓	
(2) Attendance	342	364	-	706	✓	

Time and coordination is continuing to be a factor with the youth in the county. School work and a host of activities compete for the time of our young people. It is important to note, however, that individuals and groups within the county are realizing that a unified effort is necessary to improve the opportunities for the youth in the county.

The Extension home economics program has been strengthened through committees and special interest groups during the past year and many new people are being met by holding special interest meetings. The new people are bringing new ideas into the clubs and it is hoped that they will join us in our efforts. It is hoped that next years program can be strengthened in the light of suggestions offered by leaders and new interest is being sparked in the young homemakers in the county as two areas have expressed interest in having new clubs. The agent feels that the home economics program has been very successful this year.

In appraising the 4-H club work in Westmoreland County, one must look to participation or involvement in the program. This past year approximately 35 percent of the eligible young people of the county were 4-H members. One new out-of-school 4-H club was established with an additional one underway. Many non-members are participants in 4-H county activities. Camp attendance has increased as well as participation in other encampments. Members attended seven different encampments and three out-of-state competitive events. Two members were declared national or sectional winners. District contest participation increased, resulting in more than our share of winners. Training meetings for 4-H members as well as special schools and clinics increased as did participation in them. A stronger involvement of members in all phases has occurred.

The first steps in an adult leadership program have been taken. More involvement of lay people in the 4-H program has resulted. There is, however, needed improvement and expansion in the field of 4-H leadership. Coordination and organization has to be improved among leaders. More active leadership is necessary with definite training and participation if expansion is to be continued. With the agents now better trained in procedures to involve people improvement can be expected in the total program.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF PAST YEAR

The agents feel that this has been a most successful year of accomplishments under the Extension program. The reason for this is that there has been a continued interest shown at leaders training meetings, planning meetings, tours, demonstrations and other educational media. The leaders have taken more initiative in helping with the over-all Extension activities.

There has been an increase in the number of farmers who are improving the quality of their crops and livestock; increased participation in the marketing associations; more cooperation and support on the part of the farm supply dealers, fertilizer agents, bankers and others who do not derive their income directly from the farm.

There also has been increased cooperation on the part of the district forestry service, the sawmill operators, the commercial pulpwood companies and other business concerns.

There is one thing which has stood out above everything else, the increased participation on the part of the leaders at training and planning meetings.

Still another way of appraising the past year's work is the way the leaders have volunteered in soliciting financial support for the various Extension activities.

Since this organized sales program was first initiated in 1957 there have been a total of 7,131 cattle sold for a gross value of \$1,923,006.83.

sponsored the first organized slaughter cattle sale held at the Fredericksburg Livestock Market in Fredericksburg. During this first year there were 693 slaughter cattle sold, with 146 being consigned from Westmoreland County.

Prior to these organized sales the feeders sold their slaughter cattle either on the farm or trucked them to the Richmond or Baltimore auction markets. This way they were at the mercy of the packer buyer, who in many instances took advantage of the feeders, especially the many new feeders who were not experienced in marketing cattle to the best advantage. Not only were the feeders at the mercy of the packer buyer price wise, but also grade or quality wise.

Now through this organized sale the cattle are delivered to the Fredericksburg Livestock Market, where they are officially graded by representatives of the Division of Markets, in choice, fancy and good grades, are divided into uniform lots according to weights, and grades and sold (without mixing owners) to the highest bidder. These buyers are, in most all cases, packer buyers.

The best sale year ending June 30, 1963, when there were 2,160 head sold for a gross of \$509,419.05 at ten sales. These 2,160 head brought \$38,000 more than they would have brought had they been sold at local auctions.

In most every sale held the price has been from one-fourth to one cent per pound more than Chicago or Baltimore price on the same dates.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

III. SUCCESS STORY

(2) First Organized Slaughter Cattle Sales in South Eastern United States

To promote the beef cattle interest in Westmoreland and the surrounding Northern Neck counties, the county agent called a group of interested beef cattle breeders together in 1952 and organized what is now known as the Tidewater Beef Cattle Association, with the office located at Montross. This association had as its main purpose to improve breeding, feeding, management and marketing.

When the association was only one year old there were seventy-five interested beef cattle breeders from the four Northern Neck counties, namely, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond and Westmoreland.

As methods of carrying out an educational and promotional program to improve the beef cattle already on farms and to create interest in more and better beef cattle, there have been numerous field days, educational meetings and in-state as well as out-of-state tours.

Having achieved more and better beef cattle in the Northern Neck, another need was felt. This being that of marketing slaughter cattle, thereby placing the feeders in a better bargaining position at the market place.

It was in 1957 when the association, with the cooperation of the Division of Markets and the Extension Service,

of himself in helping others. The scholarship will assist him financially in his studies, but the experiences gained in achieving the reward will be more lasting in becoming a useful and desirable citizen. He has become a model for other youngsters to pattern themselves by. Through his experiences gained in 4-H not only has an individual developed and matured, but the total Extension program been enriched and the community improved.

As he became older, acquired tools and gained experience, he took on more responsibility for maintaining the farm equipment. By the time he was a senior in high school, he and his father had some \$3,000 invested in a shop, tools, and equipment. He was maintaining five tractors, two trucks, three combines, and many other pieces of farm machinery. While his brother and hired man ran the equipment, he after school and on weekends would service it. He was making his contribution to the family farm enterprise. The annual machinery repair bill was reduced in half.

His contribution did not stop here. As he gained experience in working with machinery, he gave demonstrations in the tractor classes which soon led to his becoming a junior 4-H leader. Here he worked closely in assisting younger members in the tractor maintenance program as well as conducted a small engines school for members. He led his club as president as well as the county as president of the 4-H county council, working together to make a more meaningful 4-H program. He attended 4-H camp as a counselor as well as served in various capacities in his 4-H Club, school and church. He gave of himself willingly.

Today, Bryan is now a freshman at William and Mary College, a leader and follower among his classmates. He has grown and matured by accepting responsibility as well as giving

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

III. SUCCESS STORY

(1) Westmoreland 4-H Member Wins National Scholarship

Bryan Chandler, 19, a Westmoreland County 4-H member, was one of twelve national winners in the 4-H Tractor program. The award, a \$500 scholarship, was made at the 33rd Annual 4-H Club Congress in Chicago where he was one of Virginia's delegates as a state winner in the program.

This success story is not necessarily one of winning a material reward, but one of the development of an individual. Bryan's 4-H experience began some ten years ago when he was in the fourth grade. As most ten year old youngsters he was anxious to try something new. His enthusiasm carried him into many 4-H project fields including entomology, sow and litter, electricity and forestry. These early projects met his varied interests but could not settle him to a major effort until the tractor program was started in the county. Living on a 600-acre crop and livestock farm meant that his farm had to be highly mechanized. His father assigned one tractor to him as his "personal" tractor which he was to maintain. By attending the 4-H tractor maintenance classes, Bryan soon realized the importance of proper maintenance as well as the meaning of responsibility. With accurate record keeping, he found that he could materially assist in the farming operation by maintaining even this one tractor.

Additional projects being implemented:

1. Developing new tourist guide brochures for Northern Neck.
2. Developing and revising county informational brochures.
3. Updating available manufacturing facilities list.
4. Establishing of county refuse dump areas.
5. Continuance of boating regattas, fishing touraments.
Revision of fishing guides.
6. The construction of more public launching ramps.
7. The establishment of more trailer camps, recreational areas, and boat marinas.
8. Co-ordinating existing industrial development corporation and the formation of same.
9. Helping existing small corporation to find financing for expansion.
10. Seeking satisfactory light industry.
11. Helping to organise boating clubs.
12. Planning more signs to direct traffic through the Northern Neck.
13. Continuance of the study of the shore erosion problem, and to find ways and means of controlling same.
14. Continuance of livestock promotional program.
15. Continuance of reforestation program.
16. Continuance of the study of the causes of low soybean yields in the area.
17. Investigating ways and means of securing more employment in the area.
18. Urging school officials to offer more vocational courses in our high schools.
19. Investigating possibility of an advanced educational facility for the area.

Home and Family Living Committee

1. The family living committee held one meeting during the year.
2. Problems which were discussed:
 - a. The need of an area training school or trade school.
 - b. The committee to make an all-out effort to get the library offered by the Virginia State Library.
 - c. The fact that a large percentage of our population belongs to the low socio-economic group, they need the help of others in order for them to improve their standard of living. If others could have an understanding attitude of the problems of this marginal group it would be helpful in improving the standards of the entire community.

A sub-committee under the agriculture committee, to help with the tomato marketing problem was set up. This committee met and set up plans to bring about a more orderly marketing of tomatoes. As a result of this effort there was a much less tomato loss.

The recreational leader employed as a result of the efforts of the Youth Committee is in his second year. This has proved to be a most worthwhile project which is filling a real need.

There are five projects in the planning stage:

1. Drawing ordinances guides for counties.
2. Drawing real estate sub-division ordinances guide for counties.
3. Studying proposed fishing and seafood regulations for recommendations.
4. Agricultural promotional tours.
5. Ways to raise funds for area production.

committee of the Northern Neck Area Planning and Economical Development Commission.

2. Seek outside tomato market outlets for surplus ripe fruit.
3. Each county to form a swine committee to work with the area committee in promoting swine production.
4. Cooperate with other organizations in area in securing an entomologist for the area to study insect damage for the purpose of helping to lower said damage.
5. To get a survey made to determine the feasibility of the installation of insect traps, and if possible, work toward getting them installed at strategic points in the area.

Forestry and Conservation Committee

1. Hold forestry field day in area to promote forestry improvement work in the area.
2. Study of taxation on forestry land in the area to determine if it is affecting reforestation.
3. Study possible outlets for undesirable hardwoods.
4. Request State ASCS office to include payments for direct seeding as a recommended forestry practice.
5. Encourage land owners with timber for sale to more clearly define property lines before sales are made.

Rural Youth Committee

1. Interest in fields of education.
2. Promote craftsman training.
3. To try to obtain a recreational coordinator for Westmoreland County during the summer months. This has been done for the past two years now.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. Rural Area Development

1. Economical Development

2. The farm income for Westmoreland County is \$579 below the state average. Many farmers and rural people are in need of off-farm employment opportunities; quite a few have to travel from ten to one hundred miles to seek employment. There is a need for taking a closer look at the total county resources as well as the four-county area to determine the possibilities for over-all economical development of our natural resources. The special problem is the lack of suitable committees to study and identify the major problems and plan for their solution.

3. The program objective is to organize and maintain an effective RAD committee and necessary sub-committees for the purpose of making a complete analysis of the county situation and determining problems and solutions.

4. The progress made to-date on this program has been to broaden the membership of our present countywide planning committee which included an analysis, identification of problems and set up objectives for solution. The following are the committees and projects being implemented:

Agriculture Committee

1. Establishing an orderly picking and delivery schedule in the tomato processing plants. This was done with a well represented group of tomato growers and canners who met with the agriculture

General Activities

General activities are directed to assist young people in a more satisfactory rural life. These are general in nature to offer opportunities to all members to participate either as individuals or in groups.

Included in these activities were the safety program, forestry and wildlife plantings, encampments, etc. In the phase of encampments, tours and events, approximately 90 members attended these. Some 150 members participated in out-of-county activities, which included the district contests and those above. 4-H members demonstrated to civic groups who were sponsors. Additional activities included observance of National 4-H Week, Rural Life Sunday, Achievement Day, livestock shows, judging events, socials, a fashion show, and various training meetings. These general activities offer an opportunity to the members to express or develop leadership traits by training and delegation of responsibility.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. Other 4-H Fields of Work Without Detailed Plans

Organization

With a busy school schedule, limited meeting time, and varied interest of the members, the 4-H council decided the club program each month would be of mutual interest and yet something all members could take interest in and work cooperatively with. As a consequence a countywide safety program was established and carried through with good results. Special interest and project groups met after school with leaders and agents for specific project fields. These special schools and clinics reached the largest number of members with the largest number of different project areas to-date. The cooperation of other agencies and leaders who conducted these was excellent. This seems to have been the best approach for the county situation.

One out-of-school 4-H club was established during the past year in a community in the county with a senior community club being organized. Sponsor leaders have been cooperative in giving scholarships, calendars, use of facilities and training aids.

Other organizations interest^{ed}/in youth are now working cooperatively with the Extension Service in attempting to meet the needs of this group.

results and much interest on the part of the members. It is hoped this can be developed into a county contest in the year to come.

This project was thought to be successful as noted by results obtained. Interest in the project has increased , parents approval shown, and cooperation of leaders obtained who are largely responsible for conducting the project. As additional leaders are involved, area clinics will be conducted in lieu of the countywide clinic now conducted.

explained the engine parts, functions, and showed good organization relative to working habits in servicing small engines, stressing a program of preventive maintenance. Members were given an opportunity to perform maintenance functions on small engines brought to the clinic. A care, not repair, clinic was aimed for. Following this, safe operation and mowing procedures were covered in actual demonstration by the members. Storage of gasoline, winterizing and storing small engines, simple record keeping and the use of the operators manual were discussed.

A series of quizzes were given to the members following each lesson phase with most members scoring high in understanding the principles learned. By observation by the leaders and agent it was noted the members followed good maintenance operational procedures. It is difficult to measure safety results obtained as a result of these classes, but there were no injuries to members enrolled in the class reported resulting from using these small engines. It was noted a creditable job was done in record keeping, with good results, especially from those members mowing lawns for profit. There was an average of 24 members to attend the classes and of the 29 members enrolled in the project, 23 did an excellent job. Competition between groups of members, based on maintenance and operational procedures, was held at the clinic with good

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. 1. 4-H Small Engines Project

2. Practically every 4-H member has a small engine on his or her premises. Most all of these would be lawnmowers, From previous experience of safety meetings dealing with lawnmowers, it was found that less than 10 percent of the members knew little of the everyday servicing of these engines other than adding gasoline to the tank and even this was not properly done. With the introduction of the small engine project members are definitely interested in enrolling in this project.

3. It is apparent that the program objective was to give the members a working knowledge of the safe operation and maintenance of small engines. The emphasis was to be placed on lawnmowers.

4. The small engine project was in the main conducted with instruction given at special small engine clinics, personal visits and practices conducted on an individual basis. The special clinics were conducted on a day long basis by local farm machinery leaders, junior leaders and the agent.

Through the use of demonstrations, motion pictures and actual working sessions the members learned first safety rules and operating procedures with small engines. Through the use of mock-ups, obtained from distributors, the leaders

interest was observed by the members to the programs presented. It is not possible to state the results of this activity in tangible numbers but should one life have been saved or a serious accident prevented, the program served its purpose. Excellent cooperation was obtained from other agencies such as the state police, civil defense, red cross, electric suppliers, and machinery and farm supply dealers. It was an excellent group effort.

The 4-H county council still plans to sponsor the safety "Lite Tape" sales as a safety feature, as well as obtain funds for 4-H activities.

October - first aid supplies and the home medicine cabinet.
November - Firearms and hunting safety.
December - Safety at Christmas time.
January - February - The Safety Survey and Hazard Hunt.
March - Bicycle and Automobile Safety.
April - Civil Defense.
May - Water Safety and Artificial Respiration.
Summer months - Safe Use of Pesticides, Vacation Safety and Learn
to Swim programs.

Handout materials were given at each meeting relative to the material presented.

In addition to the scheduled programs at the monthly club meetings, safety features were stressed in individual project fields, project clinics and schools, encampments, etc.

As a result of these endeavors some 300 plus 4-H members learned about safety directly through the meetings, materials taken home and participation in the safety survey. It is difficult to estimate how many others may have been affected by the program indirectly through contacts with members, exhibits, news articles, etc. Statistics of accidents in the county for 1964 are not available as yet for comparison, but through observation, news reports, etc. there does appear to be fewer accidents reported. Members did a creditable job in presenting programs, conducting surveys, use "STOP" labels on sprayers, etc. Excellent response and

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. 1. 4-H Safety Program

2. Safety is an ever present concern. National, State and County statistics show a tragic daily loss of life or injury. The young people of the county are not an exception to this. Home area accidents are the number one killer and cripler of young people, accounting for more juvenile deaths than any of the six leading diseases. As children grow into teenagers their proneness to accidents shifts from the home to public places. The county council wanting a mutual county program and objective, chose safety since it would be appropriate to all members as well as all citizens in Westmoreland County.

3. The objective of this activity was to make 4-H members and as many others as possible, safety conscious and to apply safety practices learned, while at home, at work, at play and on the highway. As a result of this, to reduce the accident rate in the county.

4. A yearly club program devoted to safety was developed by the county council in conjunction with the extension agents. Monthly club programs and activities were outlined so that maximum participation could be realized. Through the use of demonstrations, illustrated talks, motion and slide pictures, models and discussions, the following topics were presented at the 4-H Club meetings before an average of 325 members each month:

individual supervision. A tour was taken to an electrified farm and home to actually see the many uses made of electricity.

The members did a creditable job with twenty-two members of the twenty-four completing the project, with some 150 electric articles made, repaired and cared for. In addition to this some fifteen additional members not carrying the project attended the electrical school. These members increased their working knowledge with electricity as well as interest in the project. A junior and senior members competed in the district contest, both winning blue award ratings. The senior member won blue on the state level and then gave his demonstration at the Electric Congress. The members designed and erected an exhibit for the Electric Congress and won a blue rating. The exhibit also won at the area fair. Two boys attended the Electric Congress. In all some thirty individual demonstrations were given by members in the project at meetings, before civic organizations and in competition. It was felt the project was successful with the members gaining a valuable learning experience as evidenced by the excellent attendance at meetings, articles made and interest in learning about and caring for electrical appliances with which they have access to.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. 1. 4-H Electric Project

2. Increased interest is being shown by 4-H members from all areas in the county in the electric project.

Previously this was confined to one village group where instruction was given on a club enrollment basis. With interest shown from more members from all parts of the county individual instruction is too time consuming and inadequate to the scattered members enrolled in the electric project.

3. The program objective was to have a defined course of instruction to those members enrolled in the 4-H electric project with the teaching objective to help 4-H club members learn more about electricity and its practical uses in the home and on the farm.

4. A defined course of instruction in the electric project was established at a town community club and special day-long school or clinic was held for the members. These were conducted by representatives of the Northern Neck Electric Cooperative, Virginia Electric and Power Company, agents, junior leaders and members. Topics covered included the importance of electricity and how we use it, wiring, fuses and how to replace them, first aid for electrical appliances, making an extension cord, better lighting and the care and use of electrical appliances. These topics were covered by demonstration, lecture, actual doing the job and motion and slide pictures. Leaders and junior leaders visited members on the farm and in the home for closer

County contests were held in order to select those who would participate in district contests. By judging finished products on home visits and at meetings, some have enrolled in food projects. Many juniors have learned to give simple demonstrations well and some seniors have given very difficult demonstrations.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Food and Nutrition - 4-H

2. 4-H girls are interested in learning to cook and to plan and prepare simple meals at home. These projects help the girls to assume more responsibility at home. They also help girls to establish better eating habits. Girls can be instructed at project meetings and by giving food demonstrations at regular meetings. The agent held extra meetings on food demonstrations and food preparation after school and on Saturdays.

3. The program objective:

To teach 4-H girls the skills and principles of cooking and the knowledge of planning and preparing simple but nutritious meals at home. To teach girls to improve their own eating habits.

4. The girls enrolled in the food project made plans with the assistance of the agent. Project literature and requirements were explained at project meetings, and demonstrations on principles of cooking.

For those who were interested in learning to give food demonstrations special interest group meetings were held.

The agent made many home visits for individual assistance and instruction. Girls would do their own research work, prepare a demonstration and give the demonstration at regular meetings if possible.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Clothing - 4-H

2. Girls are interested in good grooming and in improving their appearances and are interested in learning to sew.

3. The program objective:

To teach girls to improve their appearance through care of their hair and skin, through good posture and selection of becoming colors and styles in clothing, and how to make a blouse.

4. Demonstrations were given at project meetings on Care of Hair and Skin, Posture, Selection of Becoming Colors, Selection of Fabrics and Styles to Suit the Figure. 78 girls made blouses in the after-school project meetings. Several senior girls made many of their clothes for school and dress, and many juniors and seniors entered their clothes in the Northern Neck Fair and did very well.

intensified effort on the part of the agents must be given to this phase. Not enough time has been devoted to it. It is hoped that as a result a more formal advisory group can be established in planning and developing an effective 4-H program. It will be the purpose of the agents to keep them informed, to get them more actively involved, and to accept responsibility in the program. Leadership development is a continuous program and will continue to give it major emphasis. With the agents better trained in working with people, it is felt they will be in a better position to expand and strengthen this phase of the Extension program.

leader an opportunity to think over the problems and situation. They have since been kept informed with the anticipation of the group developing into a formal organization. At this initial meeting they felt no need for it.

As a result of this initial contact with these people they have assisted the agent and the program in various ways. Each is soliciting potential leaders in their community to serve as project leaders, to conduct training sessions in project groups in which they are familiar, in attending 4-H encampments, and assisting in county, district and judging events. The members of the advisory group are acting as a liaison between the 4-H members, people in the county and the Extension office in advising and recommending fields of work. They are called upon to assist members in activities and in establishing project instruction groups (an example of this is the horse and pony club which is now being organized). They are becoming more aware that they are needed and necessary to a successful 4-H club program. We also have an increased number of active local volunteer leaders serving in various capacities as a result of this advisory committee.

The greatest potential of this advisory group has not yet been realized. The initial contacts and results of this phase thus far has been only fairly successful. A more

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

A. 1. 4-H Adult Leadership

2. Since a basic feature of Extension is its joint democratic enterprise, it follows that those served should have a part in its planning. The group process (committee) best expresses these democratic values. People will respond more readily when involved in the program process. People are naturally more interested in anything in which they have had a hand in planning and for which they assume some responsibility. In the county now, most all planning is done by the Extension agents in conjunction with the 4-H county council. Very few adults are involved. In fact there are too few active leaders to carry out an effective program.

3. The objective was to increase the effectiveness of the county 4-H program through a 4-H adult advisory committee.

4. An initial meeting of a group of potential leaders met to form a nucleus of a 4-H adult advisory committee. This meeting was held after the agents made many personal visits, explaining and asking for their assistance in furthering the 4-H program in the county. At this initial meeting the county situation and the 4-H program was explained and discussed. A formal organization as such was not established. The initial meeting was one of informing and giving each

the members could study different foods and discover for themselves what was the best buy.

In November leaders gave the demonstration on "Planning Economical Company Meals". One major point discussed was not to stuff or overfeed the guests.

B. 1. The foods and nutrition work has helped to increase the homemakers knowledge of different and more economical ways to prepare foods for a nutritional adequate diet.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Foods and Nutrition

2. This phase was given emphasis because there was an awareness of the rising cost of food and the fact that food is a major part of our existence, therefore makes quite a difference in our budgets.

3. The program objectives:

(1) To teach homemakers the value of planning menus in advance.

(2) To teach homemakers better food shopping habits.

(3) To teach homemakers how to plan economical company meals.

4. Miss Burton, food and nutrition specialist from VPI, trained leaders in "Evaluating Specials in Shopping for Food" and in "Planning Economical Company Meals" in September.

The first topic included information on how to plan ahead and shop the newspapers before going to the store, putting the weeks specials in your menus. Slides were used in the training meeting as well as in individual clubs.

In October leaders gave the demonstration on "Evaluating Specials in Shopping for Food". Local newspaper ads were used and prices from local stores were secured so

Folders, including information on all topics, were prepared by the agent. These were given to club chairmen before each monthly meeting. This material was used well by chairmen who had been carefully selected. Some of them had had nurses training, and all of them gave good reports of from five to fifteen minutes. These reports were usually followed by group discussion.

This program was closely related to the foods and nutrition work and the two were often connected.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Health

2. The 1964 federation program was on health.

3. The program objectives:

(1) To sponsor a health program for the individual, the family and the community.

(2) To have an active health chairman in every club to report at every meeting.

(3) To cooperate with local health drives (TB, Cancer, Heart and Bloodmobile).

(4) Health chairmen were selected in all clubs. The program was planned at a committee meeting of the county chairman and club chairmen.

Training meetings and literature were used to train leaders who in turn presented the information to club members on the following monthly topics:

- (a) Home Nursing
- (b) Home Nursing
- (c) How to Relax
- (d) Good Grooming
- (e) Ageing in Virginia
- (f) Study of Simple Health Needs
- (g) Care of the Eyes
- (h) Accidents
- (i) Protecting Children from Accidents
- (j) Medical Self Help
- (k) Christmas Safety

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Housing

2. Many homemakers like to rearrange their kitchens and they need knowledge of planning and arranging them to best meet their needs and serve them efficiently. Homemakers lack knowledge of arranging kitchens to save energy and time and serve them and their families more efficiently.

3. Program objective:

To improve kitchen arrangement so they can be more workable.

4. Slides and visual aids were used in July by leaders and agent who jointly gave demonstrations to all home demonstration clubs in the county, trying to teach more efficient kitchen arrangement to homemakers to help them with their work. From questions asked by home demonstration women since the demonstration, they gained a lot from the program and many have discussed and made plans to remodel kitchens.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Home Furnishings

2. Homemakers are very interested in their homes, however many need information on selecting practical furnishings and accessories which they can combine with what they already have. Homemakers lack knowledge of combining old with new and selecting practical things for the new. Also, they lack knowledge of color, design, and texture in home furnishings and the combining of the three together.

3. Program objective:

To teach homemakers more about practical fabrics for home furnishings use and teaching color, design and texture combinations.

4. The agent presented demonstrations to all clubs on color, texture and design after being trained by Katherine Habel, House Furnishings Specialist at VPI. From a check sheet used before and after training meeting it was evident that the homemakers gained some knowledge about the three topics mentioned above.

Members were given demonstrations by the agent on how to select rugs and carpets for the home. Rug and carpet samples were used as illustrative materials and the members participated in the demonstration by trying to identify the fiber in rug samples and what they thought of rug samples they had in hands.

of materials, and extension bulletins. Leaders from all clubs were trained on the selecting of ready-made clothes and in turn, with the help of illustrative material and extension bulletins, this material was presented to all home demonstration clubs in the county.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Clothing

2. Many homemakers could construct more clothing for themselves and their families if they had the knowledge and skills in the construction of clothing and how to buy todays clothing fabrics. Also, many people need help on how to buy becoming ready-made clothes.

3. Program objective:

To improve skills in clothing construction and buying habits of clothing and clothing fabrics.

4. Two adult clothing construction workshops were held during the year. First the beginning sewing workshop was held where members constructed a blouse. The second workshop was a tailoring class where members constructed wool suits. These people are asked to help others in clothing construction after completing the workshops. Both workshops were open to the entire county.

Two home demonstration club programs were held during the year on the selecting of fabrics from todays market and the selecting of ready-made clothes according to color, style and fit of the garment to the person. The agent presented the first demonstration to all clubs using a kit from the National Cotton Council with samples

The agent in turn gave this demonstration to all clubs in the county.

(2) Business Methods for the Homemaker.

The agent in turn trained leaders who gave the demonstration to their individual clubs.

Both program were presented using flannelgraph demonstrations and was much enjoyed by all members as was indicated by a questionnaire given out at a later date. The homemakers needed more information on both subjects.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

A. 1. Family Economics

2. Many homemakers in the county manage the family finances. In some cases it is because this is the plan worked out by the family that the mother takes charge of finances; in other cases it is due to necessity or some unexpected incident which has fallen on her shoulders to take over family finances besides taking charge of the family with all of the family business to carry on by herself. Many homemakers know very little of their families income, what insurances the family has, what mortgages, deeds, loans, and other important business matters which they might be connected with. Homemakers lack the knowledge of family business papers and incomes as well as knowledge of how to handle the family business affairs if it should fall on their shoulders to do so.

3. The program objectives:

(1) To help homemakers to see the need of knowing how to budget the income and of knowing about family business such as contracts, legal aspects, business of banking and planning for family security.

4. The home management specialist trained the agent during December on the following topics:

(1) Money - Your Budget and How to Manage.

Then the home demonstration club members vote for the ten topics they want and the ten topics receiving the highest number of votes make up the home demonstration program for the year. The home demonstration committee also plans the special interest programs and appoints committees to do this planning. This committee has functioned over a long period of time and the agent feels they are making slow, but some, progress.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS ORGANIZATION

A. 1. County Home Economics Committee

2. There are eight active home demonstration clubs in Westmoreland County. There is an active home demonstration committee. There is no home economics council.

3. The program objective:

The purpose of this organization is to determine the needs and plan a more effective home economics program. Also, to increase the effectiveness of the county leadership program.

4. The first meeting was to stimulate interest and to secure effective committee members.

Leaders from every section of the county have been visited by the agent. This list of leaders includes several people who are not in home demonstration clubs. These new leaders have been asked to serve on special interest committees. The second meeting was for the purpose of planning a county program for 1965.

Constant observation of the organizational plan is made by committee chairmen and by the agent. Committee members and leaders seem to lack enthusiasm and understanding of the need for developing leaders to help with programs.

B. 1. The county home economics program is planned by the home demonstration committee who works up a suggested twenty topics for the home demonstration club program.

and five beef cattle feeders. Feeding rations based on these tests were worked out and used.

There were eleven cow and calf herd owners who were assisted in selecting replacement heifers, culling their herds, and with external and internal parasite control.

There were twenty-five purebred boars, thirty-one bred and open gilts, six BCIA bred bulls and three purebred bulls placed.

To further assist the cow and calf herd breeders with a more efficient operation, there were eleven herds involving 395 cows which were given the pregnancy examination and culling out all cows not with calf.

The agents conducted an educational program on sheep scabies eradication. There were thirteen flocks involving 249 head.

largest sale held in the state. There were some 1,747 calves consigned to our last sale. There were ten consignors from the county who sold 221 calves. These calves brought from \$10 to \$25 per head more through these sales than they would when sold off the farm to individual feeders or when sold at a livestock market. These sales are conducted in the same manner as are the fat cattle sales, with the exception of the mixed ownership - they are sold in the same lots so long as the grades and weights are the same.

There are eight cow and calf herd owners who are now feeding out their calves instead of consigning them to the organized sales as they once did. This is what our livestock committee is encouraging.

There were two very successful livestock meetings held, one being an area meeting on feeding and management of hogs and the other a county meeting on cow and calf herd management. These meetings have been very helpful to our livestock producers and at the same time created more interest in getting more feeder pigs produced and fed as well as more beef cattle by some 200 on feed than we have had in the past.

The livestock committee cooperated in sponsoring the first market hog show and sale with ninety head entered. There were four consignors from the county who entered twenty-two head.

To help take the guess out of a feeding program there were hay and silage samples collected for four dairymen

therefore better prices for the pigs. These organized feeder pig sales serve still another advantage, in that it is a source of feeder pigs for the larger grain producers who are feeding out hogs.

The livestock committee has worked very closely with the Tidewater Beef Cattle Association in conducting eight organized fat cattle sales, marketing 986 fat cattle at these sales. These sales are organized by the cattle being consigned on Monday before delivery on the date of the sale. They are graded by representatives of the Virginia Division of Markets, and sold by uniform grades, weights and sex, without splitting ownership. The cattle are sold at public auction to the highest bidder. There are usually from four to six packers submitting bids. In this way the highest possible price is received. The prices, as compared to the Richmond, Baltimore and Chicago markets, in most all instances have been higher. This organized fat cattle sale was the first organized in the eastern part of the United States.

While much effort is being made to increase the number of feed lot cattle in the county, there are a certain number of farmers who have cow and calf herds who are not set up to feed cattle nor is it practical for them to do so. To help the cow-calf herd owners get the most for their calves, the livestock committee is cooperating with the Fredericksburg Feeder Calf Sale Association. This sale is now the second

organized sales to get the producers the maximum net returns for their efforts.

4. In cooperation with the agents in this eight county area, the livestock committee has sponsored the Tappahannock Feeder Pig Sale Association. During the past twelve months there have been six organized sales held, marketing 6,862 feeder pigs compared to 3,497 sold in 1962. There were some 1,703 pigs consigned by fifteen Westmoreland County producers. The pigs sold averaged around \$14 per head, which is from \$3 to \$5 per head more than the same pigs brought when sold on the farm to local feeders. The fact that the pigs are sold in volume, officially graded and in uniform lots by grades and weights, premium prices are paid for quality. This has encouraged the feeder pig producers to carry out a better management program and use improved breeding stock. An improved swine health program is being carried out. This is necessary to meet the regulations set up by the board of directors of the Tappahannock Feeder Pig Sale Association. As evidence of the success and need of such a marketing program, the number of pigs consigned to these sales is constantly increasing.

By having 1,000 or more pigs at the sales there were not enough local buyers to take care of the pigs offered. To help solve this problem, at the November, 1963 sale they set up a Tel-O-Auction. This has added buying strength and

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A. Beef Cattle and Hogs

1. Marketing

2. Since most of the slaughter cattle feeders are too small to bargain at the larger cattle markets or have sufficient numbers to attract buyers on the farm, the livestock committee felt that the best possible prices could be obtained through the continued support of the organized Tidewater Fat Cattle Sales.

The local on-the-farm market for feeder pigs is too uncertain and too low prices, without premiums for quality, and many of the small farmers do not have sufficient corn and facilities to feed them out.

The livestock committee is very concerned in helping the farmers increase their income by marketing more of the feed grains through livestock. They have recommended a carefully planned organized effort in marketing slaughter cattle, feeder calves and feeder pigs. The county being a surplus grain producing area, more net return for same can be realized by feeding it on the farm.

3. The project objective under the marketing and utilization of agricultural products with beef cattle and hogs is to increase the number of feeder cattle, feeder pigs and slaughter hogs fed out on the farm and to market through

The poultry committee also sponsored a very successful area poultry school. There were eighteen poultrymen, feed representatives and agricultural professional workers from the county attending. There were a total of forty-seven poultrymen, feed representatives and agricultural professional workers from seven counties.

utility companies, visits were made to two of the large poultry farms. Here, measurements were taken and observations made involving two poultry houses. From this study, plans together with recommendations have been drawn up and taken to the poultrymen involved. To-date there have been two poultrymen who have carried out the plans as drawn up in two houses, involving 5,900 layers.

We have not been able to get an economical evaluation of this work because of the variable ages of the birds housed and not sufficient time to get comparisons. There were six producers who observed a more uniform production, improved egg quality and better feed conversion.

B. Other work within this Project Area:

1. Other phases of poultry involved the mailing out of timely subject matter, conducted three method demonstrations on culling and getting three poultrymen to comply with the disposition of dead bird law - in putting in incinerators and installing disposing pits.

A most interesting area poultry tour was conducted in the counties of Powhatan, Chesterfield and Hanover, with twenty-two poultrymen and feed representatives in attendance. The improved practices observed on the tour included environmental control, automatic pit cleaners, egg gathering, grading and washing machines, and egg marketing.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Poultry

1. Environmental Control

2. To meet competition on lower egg prices, as predicted, all commercial egg producers are going to be forced to cut production costs. With this in mind the poultry committee felt that one of the best approaches to this problem was to emphasize environmental control, since a large majority of the commercial laying houses are without such an improved management, ventilation and equipment.

3. The objective being to lower egg production costs by keeping a more uniform temperature, increased feed efficiency, save labor, improve egg quality and lower housing cost per bird.

4. To motivate constructive thinking on environmental control, most of the area poultry school held in Tappahannock was built around the economics and advantages that may be derived from such a practice.

To install the proper environmental control system, it requires on-the-spot engineering experience. This being true, an agricultural engineer had to be drawn into the picture or an experienced poultry specialist who knew how to get proper measurements and make specific observations. This was done, together with the agents, a representative of two of the feed companies and representatives of two electric

feeder pig sales and seven organized fat cattle sales conducted.

Eight farmers have installed grain storage bins to take care of 80,000 bushels of feed grain.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

II. PROJECT AREA - MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

A. Marketing

1. Market more grain on the farm through increased swine and beef cattle feeding.

2. Westmoreland is a surplus grain producing county. There are some fifty percent of the farms in the county with less than 100 acres in size, too small for cash grain production and sold as such. It is therefore felt that these small farmers can increase their income by marketing the feed grains through fat hogs or producing feeder pigs.

The agronomy committee is confident, through a carefully planned educational program, that the surplus feed grains produced on the farm can increase the farm income by some \$25,000 annually when fed through livestock.

3. The program objective is to reduce the feed grains sold off the farm as such.

4. To best pinpoint the need for marketing grain through livestock and to make other economical adjustments, ten farmers have been enrolled in the Mail-In Farm Record program and four enrolled in the Crop Enterprise Record program.

To further emphasize the feeding of more grain through beef cattle and hogs, there have been six organized

As a result of these purebred sales there have been twenty-five purebred boars and thirty-one purebred gilts and open gilts placed.

The agent has worked closely with nineteen cow and calf breeders, helping with their management. This included placing six BCIA bred bulls, culling, conducting three implant demonstrations, parasite control, selecting replacement heifers and with their pasture and winter feeding problems. There were six of the twenty beef cattle producers who put up some 600 tons of ensilage for the second time.

The agents conducted the Scabies Eradication program involving the twelve sheep flocks, totaling 221 head. The inspections were made by the agents. There were no suspicious flocks found. While the agents made the inspections they made some good management suggestions in the form of leaflets and mimeographed material as well as personal suggestions.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Livestock Production

1. Livestock Improvement

2. If we are to meet the competition in livestock production, greater emphasis needs to be placed on livestock improvement through the use of better sires, strict culling, improved management and the use of cheaper and high quality feed.

The county livestock committee is greatly concerned with improving the quality of livestock as well as more economical feeding. They have strongly recommended a carefully planned program on livestock improvement in both quality and in feeding.

3. The program objective as outlined by the county livestock committee is built around improved breeding, feed efficiency and better management.

4. We now have two purebred beef herds enrolled in the BCIA program, one hereford and two angus herds, totaling 165 animals.

One member of the BCIA program told the agent that during the five years his herd has been enrolled the average daily gain of his calf crop has increased one-fourth a pound per day in rate of gain. This same members grade index has also gone up very noticeably.

The livestock committee cooperated with other agents in the area in sponsoring two purebred swine sales.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Forestry

1. Improve 500 acres of non productive forest land.
2. According to the 1959 Census, 51 percent of the total land area in the county is in woodland, much of which is in undesirable hardwood - some 40 percent.

The forestry committee is greatly concerned about getting more of this non productive woodland back into the production of more productive species, namely, loblolly pine.

3. The objective, as set up by the county forestry committee, is to reduce by 500 acres the non profitable forest land and thereby increase the future income. At the same time conserve our natural resources such as soil, water and wildlife.

4. To stimulate interest among both juniors and adults in improving the forestry resources, the forestry committee sponsored the forestry club and contest with 29 adults and 33 4-H members completing.

Forestry improvement practices have been carried out by 45 land owners totaling 700 acres, placing 364,000 pine seedlings and some 150 acres with pine seed.

It is of interest to note that the eight forestry practices at the county demonstration area are showing up striking competitive results.

B. Other work within this Project Field

To increase the soil sampling in the county in order to bring about a more intelligent use of lime and fertilizer, the agronomy committee stressed its importance. Largely as a result of this effort there have been 730 soil samples taken on 260 farms during the year.

The Lorox was applied with the nitrogen when the corn was about 15 inches tall and the weeds about 8 inches high.

The results - very good control on tall weeds, very poor on grasses and morning glory. There was a difference of some ten bushels of corn per acre harvested in favor of plot two because so much of the corn lodged thereby making it impossible to harvest.

To help control the mayweed and german moss in small grain there were three chemical weed control demonstrations conducted with small grain; one with oats, one with barley and one with wheat.

With oats - 1/2 pound of 2,4-D plus 4 ounces of Bonvel "D" in 20 gallons of water was applied on March 11, when the weeds were very small (in the rosette stage). The results in kill of both the Mayweed and german moss was very good. There was no apparent damage to the oats.

On barley - the same chemicals and the same rates were applied with very good results in weed control. The barley growth appeared to spread open for several weeks after the material was applied, but soon grew out with no apparent bad effects.

On the wheat demonstration where only german moss was involved, only Bonvel "D" was applied at 4 ounces per acre. There was good weed control. There was also a spreading effect of the wheat and the color turned a little yellow but no detrimental effect or reduced yield.

has been a debatable one for sometime. To help solve this problem a demonstration was set up to help answer this question. On each of the two acre plots the K_2O and P_2O_5 needs were met as per soil test.

On plot number one 75 pounds of nitrogen (Uran) plus 2 pounds of 80 W Atrazine was applied as a pre-emerge treatment.

On plot number two 75 pounds of nitrogen (Uran) was applied at the last cultivation. The weeds were controlled with the use of 1/2 pound of 2,4-D applied at the last cultivation.

The results on plot number one - the yield was 105.6 bushels per acre, while on plot number two the yield was 121.0 bushels per acre. It was the opinion of the demonstrator and also the agent that the difference of 16.4 bushels was due to a much better weed control rather than the difference in time of applying the nitrogen.

A new herbicide called Noxweed was applied at the rate of two quarts per acre as a pre-emerge application on corn. It was about 85 percent effective on most all weeds except morning glory.

In cooperation with the Planters Chemical Corporation a weed control demonstration was conducted, using 4 pounds per acre of Lorox plus 100 pounds liquid nitrogen on plot number one compared to plot number two where 60 pounds of liquid nitrogen was applied without the Lorox; with the K_2O and P_2O_5 being the same and meeting the requirements for these compounds.

with Alanap-CIPC. The results were rather disappointing due to the lack of moisture at the time of treatment and followed with several weeks of insufficient moisture to enable the material to be effective. There were a number of farmers, however who got very good results where the moisture was not a limited factor.

To help solve a severe weed problem by many of our tomato growers there were three chemical weed control demonstrations conducted.

One demonstration involved the use of Vegiben (granular) applied at 30-40 pounds per acre at last cultivation on a clean surface and lightly cultivated in. This material was about 90 percent effective in killing all weeds except morning glory.

One other demonstration involved the use of Diphenamide at three different rates - 2, 3, and 4 pounds per acre, applied at last cultivation. There was no apparent difference in the weed control for the different rates applied. They all were about 80 percent effective on all weeds except nut grass. There was no apparent effect on this weed.

Tillam was applied on ten acres at the last cultivation, using two quarts to fifteen gallons of water per acre. This was about 90 percent effective.

The question of whether or not nitrogen, when applied as pre-emerge on corn on the deep phase sandy soils such as the molina type, would carry through for the entire season

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Farm and Truck Crops

1. Weed Control

2. It is estimated that heavy weed infestation in corn, soybeans and truck crops, especially tomatoes, will reduce the yields and thereby increase per unit cost as much as 25 percent. The agronomy committee is much concerned in doing everything possible to cut production cost by controlling weeds with the use of herbicides. A large acreage of corn, soybeans and tomatoes growing in the county are involved in a weed problem.

3. The program objective was to reduce the weed infestation at the least possible cost, and therefore cut the production cost and in turn increase net profits.

4. Resulting from three educational meetings, four circular letters, eleven result demonstrations - five with corn, three with tomatoes and three with soybeans, there were over 4,400 acres of corn treated with Atrazine and some 2,000 acres sprayed with 2,4-D. The Atrazine applied as a pre-emerge treatment in the liquid form gave varied results. The high moisture involved during the three weeks period after treatment was the limited factor. The granular applications applied in 14" bands did not give satisfactory control in many instances, due to insufficient moisture when the application was made. There were some 3,000 acres of soybeans band treated

There were 500 acres sprayed by airplane and 720 acres sprayed or dusted by tractor-mounted equipment. These figures are based on the amount of chemicals sold by the county supply dealers.

Other work carried out under insect control included the alfalfa weevil. All of the alfalfa growers applied malathion or diazinon to the alfalfa crops as recommended. This accomplishment was made by seeing that these insecticides were convenient to get and informing the growers of the recommended insecticides, rates and time of application. The results as evaluated are based on the amount of the material sold by the fertilizer agents and the farm supply dealers.

Still other work carried out with insect control was keeping the entire public informed through news articles, circular letters, radio talks and by personal visits, as to control recommendations.

B. Other work within this Project Area

a. An unexpected outbreak of hornworm on the tomato crop in June resulted in much field inspection of some 200 acres and arranging for control measures. There were some 130 acres sprayed.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Entomology

1. Insect Control

2. Insect damage, especially by the corn earworm, to the 17,000 acres of soybeans in the county has resulted in an annual estimated loss of some \$10,000,00. This has become an annual problem. The agronomy committee has become very much concerned about this high dollar loss to the soybean crop - now a three-quarter million dollar crop.

3. The program objective is to reduce the incidence of the great loss to the soybean crop by the corn earworm and other insects.

4. The first step taken, and a most important one, was to see that all the farm supply dealers had the recommended insecticides on hand; to see that airplane spraying or dusting service was available upon short notice; to get an up-to-date mailing list of all soybean growers, and finally to alert the farmers of the importance of checking their crops for damage. The first infestation was reported on September 8th. Here is where action started. The growers were advised to check their crops frequently, what materials to use, airplanes were brought in, custom spraying operations were lined up and all agricultural professional workers, farm supply dealers and soybean growers went into action. As a result of this action and splendid cooperation, the damage was cut to a minimum, in fact the damage was less than for the past several years.

meetings could not have been conducted or as well without the use of these lay leaders. There is however much room for increased participation and involvement of local leaders. The agents, as a result of training received, are in a better position to know how to work with this important group and anticipate expansion in this direction. There is a real need for emphasis in this field.

Junior leaders and officers of local clubs do a creditable job of planning and carrying out general activities, however they do not meet often enough or trained sufficiently well to contribute to their full potential.

Recruitment of leaders (adult and junior), training, coordination and delegation of responsibility has to be improved and given major emphasis.

is done in personal visitation. With but one or two leaders in some fields this personal contact has been the practical approach. Junior leaders are assisted in special call meetings, either by club or county since it is of mutual interest. Work is also done in county council meetings.

With increased emphasis on project instruction groups meeting out of school, more leaders are now being solicited by members, organizational leaders and agents. Hopefully with increased numbers of 4-H leaders, leader training meetings will be conducted on a county basis as outlined in the special in-service training sessions received by the agents this past year.

D. General appraisal of leadership in county

Approximately 90 percent of all leaders were active, not only in planning but more important, in carrying out the programs so planned. About half of these trained leaders render valuable service with the minimum amount of assistance from the specialists and agents. The others require more assistance, but in all cases the leaders are encouraged to take all possible initiative.

There has been increased participation on the part of local leaders in 4-H club work this past year over preceding years. Agents are realizing more and more their importance in the total 4-H program. Many activities and

projects are made available to members. Each year a local farm organization recognizes the outstanding 4-H member in the county.

C. Work in leader training

The leaders are selected on the basis of their interests, knowledge and geographical location which will involve them to best represent the particular project or commodity concerned. For example, in selecting leaders for the agronomy committee, we try to get all phases of agronomy represented from each community in the county, including the farm supply dealers, fertilizer agents, the Soil Conservation Service and the ASCS. The selections are made at one of the planning meetings by the committeemen, with suggestions of the agents.

The leaders are trained and orientated by the agents, VPI specialists, and local commercial home economists at leader training meetings.

There have been thirteen agricultural leader training meetings held. The meetings were better attended, participated in and more interest shown than ever in the past.

In the home demonstration club program leader training meetings were held. These meetings were on special interest subjects, and for planning monthly meetings.

In addition to the training methods mentioned above, much of our selection, orientation and work with 4-H leaders

conduct both method and result demonstrations, presided over leader training meetings, helped with getting good attendance to all Extension activities.

In addition to the regular Extension leadership activities, county leaders have been very active in serving on planning committees of the Tappahannock Feeder Pig Sale Association, the Fredericksburg Feeder Calf Sale Association and the Tidewater Beef Cattle Association.

In the 4-H phase of work local leaders have conducted and assisted with project meetings in both agricultural and home economics fields. They have conducted the special clinics in electricity, small engines, sewing and food as well as in the county safety activity. Leaders have assisted in training judging teams and preparing demonstrations as well as special activities as the county and district contests, county fashion show, tours and livestock shows and sales. While the agents were out of the county in in-service training the leaders attended 4-H Camp with fifty members and conducted the in-school 4-H club meetings. We are anticipating even greater participation of both organizational and project leaders as special emphasis will be directed in this direction.

Sponsor leaders have been most generous. Banks, civic and garden clubs now offer financial assistance to 4-H members attending short courses, citizenship, conservation and forestry camps. 4-H calendars, projects and equipment for

Last year steps were taken to establish a 4-H Advisory Committee. After initial personal contacts, the committee was called and established for the purpose of analyzing, recommending and advising methods and procedures in working with the 4-H members in the county. There were nine adults, all parents of 4-H members, representing both rural and rural non-farm people from every area of the county. This group is still in its infancy and with subsequent training, organization and involvement their influence will be felt more strongly. More time will be devoted to this segment of organization.

In addition to this group valuable assistance has been rendered by cooperating agencies such as VEF Company, Northern Neck Electric Cooperative, SCS, Division of Forestry, etc. in planning and executing programs.

After all the programs are coordinated into one over-all county Extension program, plans for the annual Extension achievement program, which is sponsored by the four county banks, are made where both adult and 4-H members are recognized for their outstanding achievements with awards presented. There were some 140 in attendance at this annual event.

B. Contributions made by local leaders

The agents have worked with 69 organizational and 82 project leaders. These leaders have helped with formulating plans of work, assisted in carrying out said plans, helped

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

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

A. Work with planning committees - organizational leadership.

The agents have been working with 69 organizational and 82 project leaders.

The Agricultural Extension Service Board is made up of the chairmen of the county home demonstration club committee, the 4-H Club Council and a chairman from each of the agricultural commodity committee groups as well as the key banker or a representative from each bank. The commodity committees are agronomy, livestock, forestry and poultry. Under the livestock committee two sub-committees were added, one on dairying and one on swine. The sub-committee on dairying worked on such programs as the mastitis control and the swine sub-committee served as an inspection committee for the organized feeder pig sales.

The chairman of the 4-H Club Council represents the organized 4-H Clubs on the board and the chairman of the home demonstration clubs represents the home demonstration clubs in the county. Upon completion of all committee planning meetings an over-all county planning meeting is held. At this meeting the County Extension Plan of Work is adopted, based largely on the recommendations made by all adult and 4-H representatives.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

STANLEY J. DAWSON

Extension Agent

MARGARET ANNE SAUNDERS

Extension Agent

NICHOLAS P. PTUCHA

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1964

WESTMORELAND

County

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK WITHOUT DETAILED PLANS

A program designed to create interest in the source and value of the Marketing Service News that is available will be done while working with all phases of livestock and crop production. This will be done at educational meetings, through news articles, at tours and during personal visits.

The farmers will also be informed of the services available in grading and selection for sale by the Division of Markets through the market expansion personnel working in the area.

The agents will continue to work closely with and through the Agricultural Marketing Services such as the Northern Neck Grain Cooperative, Southern States Cooperative and all other farm supply sales and services who serve the farmers.

The groups are most helpful in passing on to their customers many recommendations such as recommended herbicides, insecticides and seed varieties.

There are a large number of part time and non-farm people that must be reached. These people need information on landscaping, insect and disease control, vegetable and flower gardening. To meet these growing demands, the agents spend much time. These needs will be met through circular letters, meetings, personal visits, special material prepared by VPI specialists and by conducting method demonstrations.

To further meet demands the agents will continue to work closely with the Northern Neck Soil Conservation District, ASCS, Civil Defense, District Forestry Service, FHA and other emergency programs which may develop.

A Rural Arts Committee has been organized and will be working through the year to help families throughout the county to combine arts with our home furnishings to make a more attractive home for our families. Two special countywide rural arts meetings have been planned.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development, Year, 1964

The Situation:

The farm income for Westmoreland County is \$579 below the State average. Many farm and rural people are in need of off-farm employment opportunities and quite a few are traveling many miles to neighboring counties and larger metropolitan areas to seek employment. There is a need for taking a closer look at the total resources within the county and the area to determine the possibilities for over-all economic development.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of suitable countywide representative committees to identify major problems and plans for their solution.

The Program Objective:

To organize and maintain an effective RAD Committee and necessary sub-committees for the purpose of making a complete analysis of the county situation and determining problems and possible solutions.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To take the leadership in: Organization Orientation The functions The maintenance of an RAD committee and appropriate sub-committees.	District Agents Program leaders Chamber of Commerce Technical panel Printed materials: 1. Released on RAD 2. Bulletins: "Working With Committees" "Leadership Development" by Dr.Fessler	1. Meet with county staff to clarify & follow up functions of RAD committee.	July or August	All county staff
		2. Meet with technical panel as often as necessary.	When needed	All county staff
		3. Make initial contacts with key individuals to explain RAD when new committees or personnel is needed.	When needed	All county staff & other appropriate professional workers
		4. Meet with committees & sub-committees to follow through on objectives.	When called by chairman	County staff
		5. Select RAD committee & sub-committees when needed.	When needed	County staff with help of county committee

EVALUATION:

Use "Criteria for Program Development" (Available from Lacy and Heckel) as a guide in evaluating the procedures followed. Check with committeemen and sub-committees to determine their interest in RAD. Survey progress of special short-time objectives.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: ADULT AND 4-H EXTENSION PROGRAMS

PHASE: Agricultural Extension Service Board, Year, 1964

The Situation:

The agents in the county have been working with some eighty organizational and seventy project leaders. While most of the committeemen or leaders have been attending the County Agricultural Extension Service Board meetings, there are too few adult leaders who attend the 4-H council meetings, the commodity committee meetings and the home demonstration project planning meetings. There is a need for a broader represented interest for both adult and 4-H club work.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of leader interest to help carry out the over-all county Extension program. There is also a need for one more agricultural commodity committee - one on hogs.

The Program Objective:

To increase the effectiveness of the entire county Extension program through adult volunteer leadership development.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To stimulate interest on part of the local leaders in county in the organization of a stronger and wider interest representation for a stronger county Extension program.	District Agents Present active leaders 4-H Staff State Training leader	1. Survey to determine interest. 2. Discuss organization with present Co. Ext. Service Board & request their support & assistance.	August Nov. or Dec.	Leaders who attend conference County Staff & State Staff
2. To provide leaders, prior to organization, with information about purpose & functions.	Bulletin 270 Leaders Handbook	3. Hold two or more countywide organizational meetings.	Nov. or Dec.	County Staff
3. To solicit the support & encouragement of present leaders.				
4. To pre plan for first meeting to assure attendance, well organized agenda, follow up.				

EVALUATION:

Will be determined by interest shown in attendance and help in follow through of projects and demonstrations. Also, interest shown in meetings to determine needs and special problems. Extension agents awareness and observation of recommended information by leaders on re-enrollment of 4-H members. Observe interest by methods of work.

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WORK - 4-H

Organization:

With a busy school schedule, there is insufficient time or facility available for a balanced senior 4-H club meeting or program. It is a definite objective to establish a senior community 4-H club. These would meet in the evenings at a community center where a more effective program can be conducted on a year-round basis, offering opportunities for varied programs and social activities. The in-school meetings now carried on for this group would be continued, at least for the present, since organizational and general interest activities can be carried out.

One additional out-of-school group will be attempted in an incorporated town where some prospective 4-H members are not now being reached.

Project instruction groups will be established in out-of-school meetings as leaders can be obtained, trained and groups arranged for. Field days, tours and schools will be arranged for and to supplement project instruction and will include judging teams, demonstrations and community improvement projects.

The Youth Committee of the RAD program will be re-activated and strengthened by adding additional active members to the committee. A more intensified approach will be taken to identify our resources, vital needs, problems, potentials and opportunities as pertains to the youth of the county. The area approach will be taken in those aspects which can best be handled by the Northern Neck Area and Development Commission mutual to our four county area.

General Activities:

Realizing that club members enjoy and need activities other than project work to develop the 4-H member to a more desirable citizen in his community, efforts will be stressed to expand these activities. This will begin with careful planning with the members, leaders and agents to formulate these.

Opportunities to participate in community activities, social activities, encampments, etc. will be encouraged and planned for. Above all the opportunity to express or develop leadership traits by training and delegation of responsibility will be given. To have the membership feel they are a part of and important to the group and community will be a goal.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H & OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Small Engines Project, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Practically every 4-H member has a small engine on his or her premises. Most all of these would be lawn mowers. From previous experience of safety meetings dealing with lawn mowers, it was found that less than ten percent of the members knew little of the everyday servicing of these engines other than adding gasoline to the tank and even this was not properly done. With the introduction of the small engine project members are definitely interested in enrolling and re-enrolling in this project.

The Specific Problem:

Little is done or known about the proper operation and maintenance of small engines by 4-H members in Westmoreland County.

The Program Objective:

Members to have a knowledge of safe operation and maintenance of small engines. Emphasis on lawn mowers.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To have 4-H members: 1. Become familiar with safety rules & develop safe practices with small engines. 2. Gain a working knowledge of the gasoline engine, its parts & functions. 3. Desire and appreciate good organization of work habits with small engines. 4. Develop a good program of preventive maintenance, including an approach to trouble shooting & recognize when a repairman is needed. 5. Know the principles of safe operation (lawn mowers). 6. Appreciate simple record-keeping.	Subject matter specialists (VPI & private industry) N.Y.S. members guide (M-2-3A) N.Y.S. leaders guide (L-2-3A) Industry publications Operators manual Lawn Mower Safety (Circular 829)	Obtaining & instructing project leaders (familiarization of project material to small engine repairmen). Set up a series of classes of instruction & demonstrations for 4-H members. Class on winterizing of lawn mowers.	Jan. Feb. thru May Sept.	Agent Leaders-Agent & members Leaders-Agent & members

EVALUATION:

Series of quizzes for 4-H members as to how well they understand the principles learned. Observation by leaders and agent at members premises. Contest based on operation and maintenance procedures.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H & OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Safety Program, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Safety is an ever present concern. National, State and County statistics show a tragic daily loss of life or injury. The young people of the county are not an exception to this. Home area accidents are the number one killer and crippler of young people, accounting for more juvenile deaths than any of the six leading diseases. As children grow into teenagers their proneness to accidents shifts from the home to public places. The county council wanting a mutual county program and objective, chose safety since it would be appropriate to all members as well as all citizens in Westmoreland County.

The Specific Problem:

Accidents are of major concern to 4-H members as well as the citizens in Westmoreland County.

The Program Objective:

To reduce the accident rate in the county.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To make every 4-H member & as many others as possible, safety - conscious while at home, at work, at play & on the highway.	Bureau of Vital Statistics	Inform & train 4-H members to conduct safety programs.	Continuous	Agents
	Governor's Highway Safety Committee	Establish safety com.	Oct.	Agents-Members
2. To apply the safety practices learned.	Agents and members	Poster & slogan contest.	March & April	Members
	Subject matter spec's.	Sponsor safety "Lite Tape" sales.	April & Sept.	Members
	Home medicine first-aid chest - No. 6	Firearms Safety dem.	Oct.	Agent
	Safety With Firearms	Display & demonstrate first aid materials.	Nov.	Agent
	Safety Hints for Christmas - #55	Safety at Christmas.	Dec.	Agent-Members
	4-H Safety Manual- #190	Safety survey & hazard hunt.	Jan. & Feb.	Members-Parents-Agents
	Safe At Home - #722	Safe operation & maintenance of bicycles & automobiles.	March	Members
	Various safety bulletins from VPI & private industry.	Civil defense.	April	Agents-Civil Def. Coordinator
		Water safety & vacation safety	May	Members-Agents

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H & OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H Electric Project, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Increased interest is being shown by 4-H members from all segments in the county in the electric project. With interest shown from more members from all parts of the county, individual instruction is too time consuming and inadequate. Large numbers of members are enrolling or re-enrolling in the electric project. Girls are enrolling for the first time.

The Specific Problem:

Inadequate instruction would be given to scattered members enrolling in the 4-H project in electric.

The Program Objective:

To have a defined course of instruction to those members enrolled in the 4-H electric project.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
To help 4-H club members learn more about electricity and its practical uses in the home and on the farm.	Subject matter specialists Electric power suppliers Various circulars and bulletins available from VPI.	Obtaining & instructing project leaders.	Sept. & Oct.	Agents - Elect. Suppliers
		Set up a course of instruction for scattered members through county.	Feb., March & April	Leaders - Agent
		Conduct a tour to an electrified home and farm.	May	Leaders - Agent
		County contest.	March	Leaders - Agent
		District contest.	April	Leaders - Agent
Electric Congress	August	Leaders - Agent		

EVALUATION:

Note records as to number of electric articles made - appliances cared for and general knowledge gained from instruction given.

Participation in contests and electric congress.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 4-H Food and Nutrition, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Girls are interested in preparing meals and individual foods but lack the skill of preparing meals. These girls need to accept some responsibility in the planning and preparing meals for their families.

The Specific Problem:

The 4-H Clubs meet in schools and therefore we do not have the time or facilities that lend themselves to much project work during regular club periods therefore leaders need to be secured and project schools set up for this training.

The Program Objective:

To teach 4-H girls how to plan and prepare meals for their families through food and nutrition workshops. Secure and train leaders to teach the girls.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To secure leaders and set up food and nutrition workshops through which 4-H girls will be taught meal planning and preparation.	Specialists VEPCO & NNEC Home Service Representatives Project literature Commercial aids	Home visits to interested parents and children and through project workshops.	March June July August	Agent Leaders

EVALUATION:

Observe children to see if they are participating in family meal planning and preparation. Also see if there is an increase in county and district contests after this training.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: 4-H Clothing, Year, 1964

The Situation:

4-H leaders are needed in the clothing program to help 4-H girls with clothing problems. Workshops need to be set up for 4-H clothing projects.

The Specific Problem:

Not enough well trained adults to assist with clothing problems and construction. Sewing workshops are of great need for the 4-H girls.

The Program Objective:

To organize 4-H clothing workshops and secure assistance from adults in the community who can be trained to help with this phase of work.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. Secure leaders for 4-H clothing projects and teach 4-H girls to sew through workshops	Specialists Clothing publications Extension bulletins	Home visits to interest adults in helping. Set up workshops in three central areas of county where girls will actually do construction of garments as well as learn points on fit, style, coordination.	March May June July August	Agent and Leaders

Evaluation:

Observe girls informally at meetings. Hold county dress revue to observe all garments made.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H & OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H ADULT ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Since a basic feature of Extension is its joint democratic enterprise, it follows that those served should have a part in its planning. The group process (committee) best expresses these democratic values. People will respond more readily when involved in the program process. People are naturally more interested in anything in which they have had a hand in planning and for which they assume some responsibility. In the county now, most all planning is done by the Extension agents in conjunction with the 4-H County Council. Very few adults are involved. In fact there are too few active leaders to carry out an effective program.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of adult leader participation in 4-H program planning, development and responsibility in carrying through to completion.

The Program Objective:

To increase the effectiveness of the county 4-H program through a strong 4-H Adult Advisory Committee.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To promote interest in potential leaders.	State 4-H Staff	1. Personal contacts, newspaper articles, contact with civic organizations.	Oct.-Nov.	County Staff 4-H members
2. To inform these people prior to organization about the purpose and function of the advisory committee.	Misl. 4-H leader publication	2. Compile facts & interpret	Continuous	County staff
3. To preplan for first meeting to assure attendance, well organized agenda, follow up.	Va. 4-H Club Leaders Handbook - Bul.270	3. Preplanning meeting with specialist staff to clarify purpose.	Oct.	County staff State staff Dist. Agent
4. To set up calendar for meetings and work with advisory committee.	Statistics & trends pertaining to 4-H members in Westmoreland County & Virginia	4. Hold initial meeting with emphasis on purpose & function of committee with facts & trends pertaining 4-H.	Dec.	County staff
5. To train and keep committee-men informed.		5. Hold follow up meetings.	At least quarterly or when needed	County staff
		6. Letters, personal contacts	Throughout year	County staff

EVALUATION:

1. Number of leaders on Advisory Committee.
2. Participation of leaders in program planning.
3. Percent increase of local volunteer leaders actively serving.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Housing, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Many homemakers like to rearrange their kitchens and they need knowledge of planning and arranging them to best meet their needs and serve them efficiently.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of arranging kitchens to save energy and time and serve them and their families more efficiently.

The Program Objective:

To improve kitchen arrangement so they can be more workable.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. Teach more efficient kitchen arrangement to homemakers so it will help them with their work.	Housing specialists Extension bulletins	Agent will conduct a leader training meeting with various visual aids. Leaders will carry this information back to members of their community and clubs.	July	Leaders

Evaluation:

A check sheet will be used at the end of the year to determine if homemakers are using their kitchens to the maximum efficiency.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Furnishings, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Homemakers are very interested in their homes, however many need information on selecting practical furnishings and accessories which they can combine with what they already have.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge of combining old with new and selecting practical things for the new. Also lack knowledge of color, design, and texture in home furnishings and the combining of the three together.

The Program Objective:

To teach homemakers more about practical fabrics for home furnishings use and teaching color, design and texture combinations.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. Teach homemakers color, design, and texture in the home.	Specialists Extension bulletins Illustrative materials	Agent will prepare and present this subject to each community.	May	Agent
2. Teach homemakers skill in combining color, design, & texture in their homes as well as buying furnishings such as rugs & carpets.	Specialists Extension bulletins Sample fabrics and rugs.	Agent will prepare illustrative material and demonstration and present to leaders who in turn will take back to communities & clubs.	June September	Leaders

EVALUATION:

Use a check sheet in November to see if homemakers know and are using the principles that were taught in May, June and September.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
4. Teach skills in tailoring of a wool suit.	Clothing specialists Extension bulletins Illustrative material Pattern books	Agent will conduct a workshop on constructing a tailored wool garment and the members will construct a tailored wool garment	October	Agent

Evaluation:

An informal study will be made by agent to see if the homemakers have taken advantage of what was taught at the workshops and training meetings.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Clothing, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Many homemakers could construct more clothing for themselves and their families if they had the knowledge and skills in the construction of clothing and how to buy today's clothing fabrics. Also, many people need help on how to buy becoming clothes.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack knowledge and skill in constructing clothes as well as knowledge of buying today's clothing fabrics and need help in buying becoming ready-made clothes.

The Program Objective:

To improve skills in clothing construction and buying habits of clothing and clothing fabrics.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. Provide beginning sewers with knowledge and skills in making a cotton dress through a clothing workshop.	Clothing specialists Extension bulletins Illustrative material	Agent will conduct a clothing workshop to make a cotton dress (open to whole county)	March	Agent and Singer Sewing Machine Rep.
2. To teach selection of fabrics from today's market.	Clothing specialists Extension bulletins Fabric stores	Agent will train leaders on selecting fabrics for today's clothing needs. Leaders will carry back to individual clubs.	March	Leaders
3. Teach skills in selecting ready-made clothes according to the color, style and fit of the garment to the person.	Clothing specialists Extension bulletins Illustrative material	Agent will train leaders on "How to Buy Becoming Clothes" and leaders in turn will carry information to their individual clubs and communities.	April	Leaders

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
2. Create an awareness among homemakers the need for knowing the family's business, the location of important business papers, the terms of family business deals, etc.	Extension Farm & Home Unit Specialists VPI Circular 855, "Our Family Business Papers" VPI Circular 934, "Take the Bugaboo out of Bookkeeping:"	Agent will train leaders from nine clubs, using visual aids, then will allot time for leaders to make visual aids to use in their individual clubs.	February	Agent and leaders

Evaluation:

During March take a questionnaire to every H. D. Club and have the members fill out, which will be used to determine if any plan has been set up for spending the family's income and if the homemakers have a knowledge of the family's business affairs.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Family Economics, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Many homemakers in the county manage the family finances. In some cases it is because this is the plan worked out by the family that the mother takes charge of finances, in other cases it is due to necessity or some unexpected incident that it has fallen on her shoulders to take over family finances. Besides taking charge of the family finances many homemakers, wives and mothers, especially the ones past middle age, find that they are left suddenly with all of the family business to carry on by herself. Many homemakers know very little of what their family's incomes are, what insurances the family have, what mortgages, deeds, loans and other important business matters they might be connected with, etc.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack the knowledge of family business papers and incomes as well as knowledge of how to handle family business affairs if it should fall on their shoulders to do so.

The Program Objective:

Help homemakers to see the need of knowing how to budget the income and of knowing about family business such as contracts, legal aspects, business of banking and planning for family security.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. Help homemakers to understand the importance of a financial plan in the use of the family's money and to show members how to make a use a plan for the management of their money.	Extension Farm & Home Unit Specialists Home Economics Research Report No. 21 "Helping Families Manage Their Finances" VPI Circular 929 Planning Family Spending Family Budget Worksheets from VPI Institute of Life Insurance Visual Aids material	1. Present a flannel-graph demonstration and program to each H.D. Club, showing the reasons why we should have a budget and how much we could accomplish if we would plan ahead with our expenses. Also show how to set up a budget and then give them materials already worked up that will help them plan a budget for their families	January	Agent

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

PHASE: Beef Cattle & Hogs, Year, 1964

The Situation:

The slaughter cattle feeders are too small to bargain at the larger cattle markets. The better markets are too far from the area. The local feeder pig markets are too uncertain, no quality premiums offered and many of the smaller farmers do not have sufficient corn and facilities to feed out fat hogs to compete. The livestock committee is greatly concerned in helping the farmers increase their net returns for the surplus grain produced. They have strongly recommended that a carefully planned educational program on marketing slaughter cattle and feeder pigs be given high priority.

The Specific Problem:

A large number of both slaughter cattle and feeder pigs are needed to attract sufficient number of buyers to get best possible prices.

The Program Objective:

To increase the number of both slaughter cattle and feeder pigs to get best possible prices.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
To assist beef cattle feeders & feeder pig producers:	Materials prepared by State Department of Agriculture and VPI.	1. Continue with organized feeder pig sales.	Every 60 days	Directors, Co. agt. Div. of Mkts. Rep.
1. To acquire a better understanding of organized markets.		2. Continue with organized fat cattle sales.	Dec. & Jan.	County Agent
2. How best to take advantage of such organized efforts.		3. Publicize sale results.	Feb.-March	
		4. Circular letters, radio, news articles & personal visits.	All year	
		5. Conduct tour.	Jan.	County Agent
		6. Continue organized feeder calf sales.	Oct.	County Agent
		7. Conduct survey to determine interest & feasibility of selling hogs on live graded basis.	Feb.	County Agent

EVALUATION:

Make survey to determine number of slaughter cattle and feeder pigs sold through organized sales and compare numbers with past records of sales. Check comparative number of pigs that are being fed out locally with past feeding operations.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Poultry - Environmental Control, Year, 1964

The Situation:

To meet competition on lower egg prices with the least expense, the VPI Economists say that all commercial egg producers are going to be forced to cut production cost. The poultry committee is very much concerned about the high egg production cost of seventy percent of the commercial egg producers. To best help lower the production cost they are highly recommending that environmental control be emphasized.

The Specific Problem:

A large number of the commercial egg producers do not have environmental control installed.

The Program Objective:

To lower egg production cost by increased feed efficiency, save labor, improve egg quality with more comfortable houses through environmental control.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist poultrymen: 1. To acquire a better understanding as to value of environmental control. 2. To acquire skill as to how the system works.	Power supply representatives VPI Poultry specialists VPI Engineers VPI subject matter	1. Select demonstrators. 2. Keep comparative records. 3. Use poultry committee when possible. 4. Conduct tour on environmental control and egg quality. 5. Get engineering help whenever possible to work out plans for each individual poultryman. 6. Area poultry school.	Any time All year All year August Any time possible Feb. or March	County Agent County Agent Poult.com. VPI specialists & County Agent VPI Engineers County Agent VPI specialists & engineers

EVALUATION:

Through cost account records will make a survey of the cooperators who put in environmental control in the laying houses.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Marketing - Market More Grain On Farm Through Increased Swine & Beef Cattle Feeding, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Westmoreland is a surplus grain producing county. There are some fifty percent of the farms in the county with less than fifty to one hundred acres in size, too small for economic cash grain production. It is felt that many of these small farms can increase their income by at least fifty percent if they would produce feeder pigs. On the larger surplus grain producing farms at least fifty cents increased income per bushel of corn may be realized by marketing it through livestock, especially beef cattle and market hogs. The agronomy committee is confident that through a carefully planned educational program these surplus grain producers can increase their income by some \$25,000 annually.

The Specific Problem:

Too much grain is sold off farm rather than through livestock, especially hogs.

The Program Objective:

To reduce feed grains sold off farm as such.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist livestock producers to market more grain on farm: 1. To acquire a better reason for marketing grain on farm through livestock. 2. To acquire a better skill in applying these practices.	Materials prepared by VPI Economics Dept. and the Animal Husbandry Department.	1. To conduct livestock school. 2. Get enterprise records kept. 3. Get out quarterly news letters on subject. 4. Conduct swine tour and type demonstration. 5. Conduct county meetings. 6. Assist with marketing. 7. Furnish plans on housing, farrowing & feeding parlors. 8. Assist with on-farm grain storage.	Feb. Jan.- Dec. Quarterly Jan. Feb. All year All year All year	VPI Economist Animal Hub. County Agent County Agent & Swine spec., VPI Animal Hubd. County Agent County Agent & Ag. Engineer County Agent & Ag. Engineer

EVALUATION:

Observe increased interest shown during farm visits. Check on number of farm plans distributed. Mail out questionnaire to determine increased interest and participation.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Livestock Production - Livestock Improvement, Year, 1964

The Situation:

If we are to meet competition in livestock production, greater emphasis needs to be placed on livestock improvement, the use of better sires, strict culling and the use of cheaper and better quality feeds. The county livestock committee is greatly concerned with improving the quality of the livestock as well as more economical feeding. They have strongly recommended a carefully planned program on livestock improvement in both quality and feeding.

The Specific Problem:

A high number of the breeding animals need to be improved, and a better forage program carried out.

The Program Objective:

To improve quality of livestock and feed efficiency, including handling.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist livestock producers:	VPI Bulletins: 226	1. Beef cattle feeding tour including handling materials.	Feb.	VPI Animal Husb. & Co. Agt.
1. To acquire better appreciation of the value of better livestock.	530 522 192 516 207	2. Purebred sales. 3. Assist in selecting breeding animals.	Aug. Feb. March April	County Agent
2. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended feeding and management practices.	Circulars..... 871 885 812 533	4. Conduct sheep scabies program. 5. Conduct pasture re-seeding demonstration.	Feb. & March	VPI Vet., Co. Agt. & Livestock Com. County Agent
3. How this will effect net income on their particular livestock enterprise.	Leaflet..... 21	6. Work with 4-H clubs. 7. Conduct demonstration on the use of Stilbestrol implants. 8. Get all beef cattle breeding herds to use best possible BCIA bred sires.	All year	County Agent County Agent

EVALUATION:

To make a survey as to the number of purebred bulls, boars and rams which have been placed. Check on pasture improvement will be made when the 12-months forage contest is judged.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forestry - Improve 500 Acres Of Non-Productive Forestry Land, Year, 1964

The Situation:

According to the 1960 Census, fifty-one percent of the total land area in the county is in woodland. It is estimated that forty percent of said area is non-profitable woodland. The forestry committee is greatly concerned about getting more of this non-profitable woodland back into the production of a more profitable species, mainly loblolly pine, and to improve present stands.

The Specific Problem:

Too much of the forest land is in non-profitable use.

The Program Objective:

To reduce by 500 acres the non-profitable forest land and thereby increase the future income and at the same time conserve our natural resources such as water, soil and wildlife.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>	
Assist forestry owners to:		To get the forestry committee to help in:		Agent, Forestry Committee & VPI specialists	
1. Acquire a better understanding of the value of improving their forest acreage.	Subject matter prepared by VPI and State Forestry Service.	1. Conducting tours.	Nov.		
		2. Conducting demonstrations.	Dec.		
		3. Conducting field meeting.	Dec.		
2. To acquire skill and know-how in applying improved practices.		4. Forestry Contest a. Adult b. Junior	Nov.		VPI specialists, Dist. forester, Co. Agt., Commercial forester
		5. Follow up closely recent cut-over areas to get re-forested.	All year		County Agent

EVALUATION:

To check with ASCS Office to see how many acres of forestry improvement practices have been carried out. A check will also be made when forestry practices are judged in the forestry club contest.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Farm & Truck Crops - Weed Control, Year, 1964

The Situation:

It is estimated that heavy weed infestation in corn, soybeans and tomatoes, our major farm crops, will reduce yields and thereby increase per unit cost as much as thirty percent. The agronomy committee is much concerned about doing everything possible to cut production cost by control of weeds with the use of the best herbicides available.

The Specific Problem:

A large acreage of corn, soybeans, pastures, alfalfa and tomatoes are infested with weeds.

The Program Objective:

To reduce the weed infestation and thereby reduce the cost of production and in turn increase the net profit.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist farm and truck crop producers: 1. To acquire best information possible on methods, how to use and economical value of their use. 2. To acquire skill in applying the herbicides.	VPI Circular 728	1. Educational meeting. 2. Result demonstrations. 3. Field meeting or tour. 4. Circular letters, radio & personal visits & news articles. 5. Get farm supply dealers to stock recommended insecticides. 6. Conduct a spray calibrating dem.	Jan. or Feb. June & Dec. August All year All year May or June	VPI Weed Specialist & Co. Agent VPI Weed Specialist & Co. Agent County Agent County Agt. & Prof. Workers County Agt. & Weed Spec.

EVALUATION:

Make a survey of the amount of herbicides sold in 1964 compared to the previous year. Mail out a questionnaire to farmers who use herbicides to determine economical results in dollars saved by such use.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Entomology - Insect Control, Year, 1964

The Situation:

Insects, especially the corn earworm, damage to the soybean crop in the county has resulted in a loss of some \$15,000. This has become an annual problem. The agronomy committee has become very much concerned about this high dollar loss to the soybean growers. They have recommended that a high priority of time and effort be devoted to preventing such loss.

The Specific Problem:

A high percent of the soybean growers have expressed from a twenty to fifty percent crop loss.

The Program Objective:

To reduce the incidence of great loss of the soybean crop caused by the corn earworm.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist soybean growers: 1. To acquire a better understanding of the recommended practices in control of the soybean insects. 2. To acquire skill in determining when to apply control measures.	U.S. Agr. Bul. 120 VPI Material	1. Inform growers when & what insecticide to use. 2. Have farm supply dealers stock recommended material. 3. Inform farm supply dealers what & proportions to use. 4. Circular letters, radio & news articles. 5. Inform growers of available spraying service, both airplane and tractor mounted types.	July & August	County Agent, Agricultural Professional Workers, Agronomy Committee

EVALUATION:

To check with farm supply dealers to determine how much material has been used. Check with soybean growers to determine effectiveness of the material and how much savings resulted in the bean crops.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

PLAN OF WORK

JANUARY 1, 1964 - DECEMBER 31, 1964

STANLEY J. DAWSON
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

NICHOLAS P. PTUCHA
ASSISTANT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT

MARGARET ANNE SAUNDERS
HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT