

1964 PLAN of WORK
for
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY of VIRGINIA

Submitted by:

Eunice M. Mottley, Home Demonstration Agent

Dudley L. Peery, County Agent

David A. Jackson, Assistant County Agent

Luther A. Zirkle, Assistant County Agent

TABLE of CONTENTS -- 1964

<u>A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:</u>		
Tobacco:	Quality Improvement	Page 1
Forage Crops:	Corn Fertilization	2
	Alfalfa Production.....	3
	Weed Control	4
Dairy:	Proficiency in Milk Production.....	6
Feeds:	Production (aftermath of drought)	7
Soybeans:	Production	8
Forestry:	Management	9
<u>B. MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</u>		
Livestock:	Marketing Feeder Cattle and Swine.....	10
<u>C. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS</u>		
Foods - Nutrition.....		11
Clothing		12
House Furnishings.....		13
Family Economics		14
<u>D. 4-E and OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS</u>		
General		15
Soils Project		16
<u>E. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS</u>		
Rural Area Development.....		17
Civil Defense		18
<u>ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WORK</u>	County Agricultural Agents.....	19
	Home Demonstration Agent	20

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT., AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Tobacco ... Quality Improvement ... 1964#The Situation:

The change from quality to poundage has taken a drastic "back-slash" at the farmer and he must be taught the demands of the market. This concerns all types of tobacco: bright, dark, and burley.

Tobacco is a million-dollar income project for the county. Without tobacco, many of the county farmers would be in a crisis.

The Specific Problem:

The QUALITY produced does not satisfy the demand. The farmer wants poundage but does not carry-through the latest recommended practices.

The Program Objective:

Produce a quality of tobacco in demand.

Teaching OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist tobacco growers to:				
1. Learn the characteristics of tobacco varieties.	Extension Publications	1. Mail 2. County meetings 3. Field trips	Jan. Feb., Mar., July July	Ext. Staff Agronomy Com. Agronomy Com.
2. Production practices.	Extension publications Extension Specialist	1. Mail 2. County meetings	April March, July	Ext. Staff Ext. Staff
3. Disease and insect control.	Extension publications	1. County meeting 2. Field trips	Feb. July	Ext. Personnel " "
4. Sucker controls.	Extension Publications	1. Field trip	July	Agr. Com. & Agts.
5. Harvesting ripe tobacco.	Extension personnel	1. Field trip	Aug.	Agents
6. Preparation for market.	Extension publications Extension personnel	1. Field trips	Aug. Sept.	Agents

EVALUATION:

Have the farmer to analyze his tobacco by keeping important records on production and marketing remarks by graders and buyers, the Agent to combine these facts and have them analyzed.

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

PHASE: Forage Crops ... Corn Fertilization -- 1964

The Situation:

Corn is grown on practically every farm for either silage or dent corn. It is not profitable unless the yields are more than it takes to pay for the cost; furthermore, the manner in which corn is fertilized is just as important as the plant food input used to produce the corn.

The Specific Problem:

Poor stands of corn. Methods of fertilization and adequate plant food.

The Program Objective:

To reduce fertilizer-burn to seed corn during its initial growth, and thereby increase stalks and yield per acre.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Corn is a good feed:				
1. As compared to other feeds.	Prepared literature	Mail to farmers	April	Agent
2. Feed is a significant deficit in the area.	U.S. Census	Mail to farmers	April	Agent
3. Corn and the Feed-Grain Program.	U.S. & VPI publications	Radio, newspapers Publicity in community stores	Jan. & Feb.	Agronomy Comm. and Agents
4. Proper fertilization and placement in relation to seed.	Extension publications	Mail to farmers Place supply in feed and seed stores Field demonstration & TVA farmers	March, April May	Agent Farmers and Agents
5. Corn varieties for the Piedmont.	Extension materials	Mail crop varieties circular	Feb.	Agent
6. Weed control.	Extension materials and local merchants	Written materials Demonstrations	April July, August	Agronomy Committee Agent and local merchants

Evaluation:

Agronomy Committee, Dairy Committee and Livestock Committee to make community evaluation and personal contacts.

3.

Prince Edward

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

PHASE: Alfalfa Production -- 1964

The Situation:

There are some ten-thousand animals in the county. On most farms there is alfalfa soil. Farmers grow between 2500 and 3000 acres of alfalfa. The life of alfalfa is not long enough.

The Specific Problem:

Low yields and short life of plant. Poor quality hay. Lack of plant food.

The Program Objective:

Increase the output for each alfalfa stand seeded.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist those that grow alfalfa.				
1. Soil suitable for alfalfa.	Local SCS office	1. Mass media 2. Field trips	July, August	SCS men and Agent
2. Cost of production, and varieties.	Extension publications Ext. personnel (VPI)	1. Mail to farmers 2. Field trips	July, August	Agent
3. Improved stands of alfalfa and harvesting methods.	Material from VPI	1. Encourage soil testing 2. Make fertilizer recommendations according to soil test 3. TVA demonstration 4. Field demonstrations	July All year	Agronomy Comm., local merchants, and Agent Agent and cooperating farmers.
4. Know the insects' habits, as well as weed and disease problems.	Local merchants Extension publications	1. Use local merchants 2. Mail Extension material 3. Field demonstrations	March, April May, June, Sep., Jan.	ditto Agent and local merchants

Evaluation:

The comments of farmers. Have local seed and fertilizer dealers ask the farmers. Comparison of yields.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forage Crops - Weed Control -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

Weeds are a problem in every crop the farmer produces. The usual and sometimes the unusual weeds are present in the county. One named "Calpens" is bad in a small section of the county; it could be a hazard to the whole county if allowed to go unchecked. Weeds crowd out desired crops and rob the soil of plant food. In nine out of ten cases, weeds are a problem.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

The high weed population in farm crops.

THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To control the various kinds of weeds in specific crops.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
A. To encourage the farmer in a better understanding of weed problems and control:	Extension publications	Send literature by mail.	July	Agent
1. Learn to identify weeds.	1. Extension publications 2. Extension specialist	1. Printed and picture material. 2. Group discussion.	All year	Agent
2. Learn the relationship between crops grown and the weed-chemical used.	1. Extension publications 2. Literature about weed chemicals.	1. Printed material. 2. Group discussion	All year	Agent
3. The chemical to use, for various weed controls.	1. Extension publications 2. Agent 3. Retail Dealers	1. Demonstrations . 2. Organized groups. 3. Individual contacts 4. Extension Specialist.	July Aug. Jan. Feb., May	Agent Agronomy Com. Agronomy Com. & Agent

B. (on next page)

5.
Prince Edward

B. The mechanical means, in
controlling weeds:

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Learn to know when the
various weeds germinate. | Extension publications | 1. Printed and picture material. | Dec., April | Agent |
| 2. Learn to plan a cropping
system, to eradicate
VARIOUS WEEDS. | Extension publications | 1. Individual contacts.
2. Agronomy team. | August and
April | Agronomy
Comm.
& Agent |

EVALUATION:

Survey the stores that will sell weed control chemicals, and determine the kinds of and amount of herbicides purchased by farmers. Have the Agronomy Committee survey the problem in the individual communities.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Dairy - Proficiency in Milk Production -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

The 46 grade-A dairies and 20-odd manufactured milk and cream shippers need to improve. The individual farm cost of producing milk is too high. Inefficiency does not promote good business. Conflicting views such as producing forage vs. grain, pasture vs. silage, raising grain vs. its purchase, and equipment vs. labor.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

The high cost of milk production. The willingness to change to new recommendations.

THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To produce milk at a cheaper cost.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Assist those producing milk and milk products:				
1. Have farmers analyze the adequacy of their operation.	Extension materials	1. Use records to analyze the farm business. 2. Use the mail-in farm record analyses.	During the Year	Agent and VPI Specialist
2. Learn ways to improve new technology, to promote efficiency.	Extension materials Extension personnel Local resource people	1. Mail certain publications and prepared information. 2. Dairy winter meeting with other counties. 3. Dairy 4-H Club members. 4. Assistance from allied cooperators.	Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov. Febr. Mar., Apr., May During the year.	Dairy Committee and Agent Agent and VPI Specialist Agent and Dairy Committee Marketing organizations, breed associations, DHIA, local merchangs.

EVALUATION:

Use of D.H.I.A. records and those on mail-in farm record system, and a general evaluation by personal contact.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Feeds - Production

-- 1964

The Situation:

The aftermath of the drought will linger for some years. Farmers have no inventory of feed, and many pastures will be lacking in the normal grazing capacity.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

- a. Producing a supply of feed.
- b. Surveying the damage from the drought.
- c. Feed debt.
- d. No feed reserve.

THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To enable the farmer to cope with the aftermath of the 1963 drought.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To select those crops that will give fast yields as to TDN.	Extension publications	1. Mail. 2. Mass media. 3. County meetings.	Jan., Feb. March April	Dairy and Livestock Com' and Agent
2. Proper timing of renovating.	Extension publications	1. Mass media. 2. County meeting.	Late winter, and early spring	Agent, Commodity Com., Feed Dealers
3. Fertilizing and utilization of crops.	Extension publications	1. Mass media. 2. County meeting.	Late winter, and early spring	Agt., Commodity Com., Dealers
4. Selection of temporary grazing crops.	Extension publications	1. Circular letter.	Early spring	Agent, Feed Dealers
5. Fertilizing for fall grazing.	Extension publications	1. Mass media. 2. Circular letter	Early summer	Agent, Fertilizer Dealers
6. Limited requirements for winter feeding.	Extension publications	1. Circular letter. 2. County meetings.	Late summer.	Agents

EVALUATION:

Make a survey of feed, seed and fertilizer dealers. The demand for information by the farmers on the subject and personal observation.

8.
Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Soybeans - Production -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

This is rather a new enterprise in the county; however, it has increased in number of acres grown and of farmers growing the crop. More and more farmers are looking for an additional enterprise; consequently there is a demand for the emphasis.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

The farmer needs detailed information on the culture of soybeans.

THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To improve the farmers' ability in soybean production, and introduce the enterprise to others.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	DATE	BY WHOM
1. The potentials of the crop on the farm.	Extension publications	1. Circular letter 2. Radio, newspaper	March	Agent and seed dealers
2. The proper culture practices of the crop.	Extension publications	1. Circular letter 2. Field trips	March April, July, Aug.	agent Agronomy Comm.
3. The harvesting and marketing of soybeans.	Extension publications Machinery Dealers	1. Mail 2. Mass media	Sept. Oct.	Agent

X.

EVALUATION:

Observation, seed sales, and personal contact with the Agronomy Committee.

9.
Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forestry - Management -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

Over 70% of the land area in the county is in some type of woods; much of it has been cut over, and the stand is a very inferior grade of hard wood. These areas need to be prepared for reforestation. Some of the eroded open land should be planted to trees as a conservation and economic practice; much of the areas of inferior hardwood should be converted to pine.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Too many farmers are planting the cut-over areas without proper site preparation.

THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

Proper site preparation when converting from cut-over hardwood.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To learn the best and most economical methods of site preparation for converting cut-over areas.	Forestry bulletins. List of demonstration areas, to interested farmers. Estimates of Returns, from the practice prepared by C. E. Gill.	1. Promotion by Extension Forestry Club. 2. Radio, newspaper. 3. Circular letters. 4. Farm visits.	Jan., Feb., July, Aug., Dec.	County Forestry Club, Division of Forestry, Ext. Agents

Evaluation:

A report of the seedlings planted, from Virginia Division of Forestry. Compare the accomplishments of previous years with the present.

PROJECT AREA: MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

PHASE: Livestock - Marketing Feeder Cattle and Swine -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

There are some 800 brood sows and 75 beef herds in the county, making it quite profitable to obtain best animals for the market in order to receive a good price. The marketing of young calves and hogs is not sound.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

The beef-producer's costs are rising but he is not marketing the calf in the most profitable method. Feeder pigs are sold at mercy prices, instead of selling in the organized sales.

The PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

Develop with the farmers a respect for more profit in marketing channels.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To assist farmers in marketing,				
1. Teach farmer to produce for demands of market.	Ext. publications. Va. Grading Service. Radio and news market reports.	1. Mail information. 2. Give reports on radio. 3. Farm visits. 4. 4-H meetings. 5. Have farmers read reports.	All through the year	Agents, Livestock Committees, radio personnel
2. Regulate production according to timely marketing.	Market reports.	1. Mail to farmers. 2. Publish sale dates.	Various months When available	Agent Agent
3. To purchase purebred herd males.	Breed Sales	1. Mail information. 2. Have farmers attend sales.	Jan, Feb., Mar. Dec.	Agent and Livestock Comm.
4. The health regulations in demand.	Farmers' organized sales regulations. Extension publications.	1. Mail information 2. Office Visits. 3. Farm visits.	During year	Agent, Livestock Comm., 4-H Club, local veterinarian

EVALUATION:

A general appraisal by personal contact; the number of animals marketed in farmers' organized sales; the number of purebred herd sires purchased; also an analysis of mail-in farm records.

Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Foods-Nutrition, year 1964

The Situation:

All homemakers are faced with the problem of preparing three meals a day that are well-balanced, nutritious, and varied. Many have limited budgets.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers lack sufficient knowledge and skill in the entire foods-nutrition field. With so many new products coming on the market, price changes, family food likes and dislikes -- the homemaker needs help in planning meals for good nutrition, for variety, and for the best financial results.

The Program Objective:

To furnish sufficient information to as many homemakers and 4-H Club members as possible, on meal planning and preparation and service, -- to help them make wise decisions.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To teach importance of ^{various} ground cuts of meat - how they can best be used in meal planning.	Ext. bulletins USDA bulletins Professional magazines, books	Method demonstrations in the Home Demonstration Clubs Radio programs News articles Mailing printed material to non-club members Home and office visits	Sept.	Agent and HD Leaders
2. To study consumer problems in the purchase and use of desserts, for good family health.	Ext. bulletins USDA bulletins	Leader training meeting on topic - Method demonstration in all HD Clubs by agent and local leaders	Oct.	Food Specialist Agent and local leaders
3. To teach good food preparation and service, using family-style service.	USDA printed materials Extension printed materials	Leader training meeting on topic - Method demonstration, Newspaper, radio Home, office, firm visits Mimeo material mailed upon request	June July	Food Specialist Local leaders and Agent
4. To teach 4-H Club girls basic nutrition and food preparation	4-H Club Manual	Leader training meeting on the project. Method demonstrations in 4-H project groups.	As leader's are available	Agent Local leaders & junior "

(over)

PHASE: Clothing 1964The Situation:

Clothing selection, care, and sometimes construction are the responsibility of every homemaker. Approximately one-tenth of the family dollar is spent on clothing. Adequate knowledge and skill in selection, construction and care can prove an economic asset to the family economy.

The Specific Problem:

Many young homemakers have limited knowledge and skill in this field. Research in textiles now makes last year's information inadequate.

So, The Program Objective:

To provide adequate information to homemakers which will help them keep abreast with the clothing phase of homemaking.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To teach homemakers consumer information on use of coin-operated dry cleaners.	USDA publications Extension "	Leader training meeting. Method demonstrations in the 10 HD Clubs. Home and office visits. Radio program, news articles. Mimeo material upon request	Dec. Jan.	Agent Marg. Groseclose Local Leaders and Agent
2. To teach construction of a cotton garment. Work with young homemakers having little or no experience, and older ones to bring them up to date on sewing with today's fabrics.	USDA publications Extension publications	Workshops in communities as justified by interest.	Feb. and March	Agent
3. To teach basic sewing to 4-H Club members.	4-H project material. Printed material from Singer Sewing Co.	Leader training meeting. Workshops for 4-H'ers,	When leaders are available. when leaders can give the time.	Agent Local leader
4. To teach proper care of TODAY'S FABRICS, including mending and darning.	Extension publications	Leader Training Meeting Method demonstrations in clubs	Jan. Feb.	M. Groseclose Agent & leaders
5. Further help in this field will be given as requested, and be invited to special interest groups.		Professional group in county will receive all new publications,		
6. Special interest meeting on use of machine attachments.				

Evaluation: Fashion show, reports from Home Demonstration Club members' handbooks, personal observations, 4-H reports

The Situation:

All homemakers are faced with the problem of preparing three meals a day that are well-balanced, nutritious, and economical. Other areas of nutrition in Food Preparation, Preservation, Selection, Management: help will be given to individual homemakers through visits (home, office), telephone calls, mail, and meetings with other organized groups. Bulletin racks keeping up-to-date information available, are on display throughout the year.

The Program Objectives:

To furnish individual information to help homemakers and their families in the home, office, and community. To help them make wise decisions. To furnish information to help them make wise decisions.

Evaluation:

Reports from Home Demonstration Club members' handbook and from 4-H project record books, also from personal observation and reports.

Objectives	Methods	Materials	Personnel
1. To teach importance of cost of meat - how they can best be used in meal planning.	Home and office visits Home demonstration in all clubs Radio programs New articles Mailings prepared and sent to non-club members	Exc. bulletins HMA bulletins Professional magazines, books	Ag. and H.D. Leaders
2. To study consumer problems in the purchase and use of desserts, for good family health.	Home and office visits Home, office, fair visits Home material mailed upon request	Exc. bulletins HMA bulletins	Ag. and H.D. Leaders Local leaders
3. To teach good food preparation and service, using family-type service.	Home, office, fair visits Home, office, fair visits Home material mailed upon request	Exc. bulletins HMA bulletins Extension prepared materials	Ag. and H.D. Leaders Local leaders
4. To teach 4-H Club family nutrition and food preparation	Home, office, fair visits Home, office, fair visits Home material mailed upon request	Exc. bulletins HMA bulletins	Ag. and H.D. Leaders Local leaders

Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: House Furnishings - 1964

-- Selection, Care, Repair, and Related Arts

One month in the Home Demonstration Club program will be devoted to furnishing a home for today's living.

Leader training meeting will be held in May, with method demonstrations given in all/clubs in June.

Special interest meetings will be held in: (1) Refinishing furniture

Agent

(2) Glass etching

Local Leader

(3) Lamp converting

Home Economist from
power suppliers

The Situation:

Research in Home Economics is a tremendous asset to homemakers. However, to keep informed on new products, how to select and use and care for them, is most important. "How to determine advertising and sales accuracy" is a problem for good economy.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers are expected to help in so many phases of our economy. Good use of their time, money and energy is essential to all homemakers.

The Program Objective:

To help homemakers develop knowledge and skill in ~~housework~~ ^{housekeeping,} selection and care of equipment, so as to make wise decisions.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To teach shortcuts in ironing.	Extension publications USDA publications	Leader training meeting. Method demonstrations in the 11 HD Clubs Radio program, news articles. Home and office visits	Sept. Oct.	Amelia Fuller, Home Mgt. Spec. Local leaders & Agent
2. To help homemakers recognize deceptive packaging and advertising, so as to avoid a waste of money.	Extension publications USDA publications	Leader training meeting. Method dem. in 11 HD Clubs. Radio, news articles. Home and office visits.	Apr. May	Agent Local leaders & Agent
3. To help homemakers keep up with changes in Va. laws as it pertains to wills and inheritance.	Extension publications USDA publications	Leader training meeting. Method dem. in 11 HD Clubs.	Mar. Apr.	Amelia Fuller Local leaders & Agent
4. To help 4-H Club members develop sound principles in Home Management.	4-H Manual	Training session for all girls enrolled in the project.	Apr.	Agent

Evaluation:

Reports from Home Demonstration Club members' handbooks, from 4-H project records, and from individual contacts.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: 4-H and OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: General - 1964

The Situation:

In the past several years the picture of 4-H work has taken a completely different color. The start of the change was the closing of public schools and opening of the private school system. We had to move our clubs out of the schools, and organize community 4-H clubs.

For the senior-age 4-H members, these met at night. Whenever possible, junior clubs were organized which met right after school,, at the same location as the school.

Every year since this, there have been unexpected changes (due to the consolidation of the school system) in the 4-H program. This year, all the 4-H club age youth are taken out of their communities to a central location. Due to these changes, we have found a severe drop in enrollment of both junior and senior members; also this year we do not have the youth together in their communities.

We have continued the senior community clubs and junior clubs in different communities. However, the members ranging in age from 13 to 14 have not had school in their communities; all were taken to a central location for school. When the organization of clubs with that age group came up, the parents said, "Well, they can join -- but you will have to provide transportation from club to home after the afternoon meeting. I cannot get off work, etc., to come and pick them up." Thus this organization failed. This situation has been true each year. As a result of this, these members lost interest until they could join a senior club. Also, at that time the parents refused to permit them to attend night meetings.

~~XXXXX~~ At this point we are having our senior members graduating and leaving the 4-H program without a flow of junior members coming into the senior clubs.

With the private school system the parents have to directly pay for their children's education. This economic problem often means that both parents have to work -- so cannot be 4-H leaders. Too, the amount of school assigned homework has no limits such as the public school system has, so it is not uncommon for the students, regardless of age, to have 4 or 5 hours of homework every night; with this, the parents do not encourage children to join 4-H.

With these factors in mind, plus several other elements leading to 4-H program disruption, we plan to present a high quality 4-H program to those members we have. We also hope that when economic and other unusual conditions change, our program will strengthen as a result of our present intensive work.

PHASE: Soil - 4-H County-wide Project - 1964

The Situation:

With the misunderstandings which now exist between farming- and town-people, there is a need to bridge the gap with a basic understanding of farming. To teach 4-H members that live away from farm life, and those who live on farms, the basic knowledge about the importance of management and care of soils would possibly form a bridge or means to want to learn more about farm life.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of understanding between town and country living, and the great feeling of independence felt by the person living in town.

The Program Objective:

A greater understanding and appreciation of our natural resources, and a wise use of the same, through soils.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To teach a basic understanding of soil through:	1. Virginia Natural Resources: SOIL	1. Teaching in project groups with 4-H Club members.	Jan.	County Staff
1. Tracing the origins of products used in daily life, to the soil.	Soil Conservation booklets. Hand-out to each club member.			
2. Teaching why soil is important to a city person.	2. Virginia Natural Resources: SOIL	2. Teaching in project groups with 4-H Club members.	Mar.	" "
3. A study of how soil is formed.	3. Virginia Natural Resources: SOIL Soil booklets.	3. Teaching in project groups with 4-H Club members.	April	" "
4. Teaching the importance of the three layers of soil, organic matter, plant and animal life in the soil, and soil sampling.	4: Virginia Natural Resources: SOIL	a. 4. Teaching in project groups with 4-H Club members. b. Field trip.	April	" "

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development -- 1964

THE SITUATION:

The county population is decreasing, the number of farmers decreasing, the job opportunities cannot meet the labor supply, off-farm employment is not available for the skilled or semi-skilled type. The school situation does not lend itself to RAD program, and as always, complications exist when projects are attempted.

THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

The dwindling population and the lack of job opportunities.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To improve the general welfare of the people in the county.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVE: Work with the inactive county organization and other allied organizations, when the opportunity allows, to bring about changes to the betterment of those concerned.

The RAD Youth ■ Program continues to make progress when and where there is an opportunity to engage in a youth development ~~youth~~ improvement project.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Civil Defense - 1964

The Situation:

Prince Edward is considered as a fall-out area in case of national disaster. Very few residents know how to protect themselves and family if need should arise.

The Specific Problem:

Residents are indifferent as to their responsibility in civil defense.

The Teaching Objective:

To create an awareness of the need for information on what a family should know and do, to be prepared.

Source of Assistance	Methods	When	By Whom
Federal Civil Defence Publications	Radio, newspaper. Home and office visits.	Throughout year.	Agent and
Extension Publications	Literature mailed upon request. Monthly discussion of topic at HD Club meetings, with presentation of a specific phase of preparation; this is part of our Feder- ation Program of Work.		local CD leaders and Federation Progr. chairman in each HD Club

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WORK

(County Agricultural Agents)

-- 1964

Poultry

Public Affairs

Organized county groups

Landscaping

Entomology

Social Security

ASCS Programs

Weed Control

Orchards

TVA Program

Farm Record Systems

DHLA Advisor

Agricultural Engineering

BCIA Program

Consumer Education

Five County Fair

Piedmont Soil Conservation District

Buffalo Creek Watershed

ADDITIONAL AREAS OF WORK - 1964

(Home Demonstration Agent)

1. Housing: Help, upon request, families in planning, remodeling and repairing. This will be done by home and office visits, with assistance of specialists.
2. HOUSEHOLD Equipment: Assistance given upon request.
3. Landscaping: The 11 Home Demonstration Clubs will study use of the flower border in the landscape plan. Leaders will be trained by Mr. Albert Beecher in February, and the demonstrations given in March. Other information on landscaping given through individual contacts, as requested.
4. Consumer Information in all areas of homemaking.
5. Furnishing programs for Senior and Junior Women's Clubs, P.T.A., Garden Clubs, Home Economics class at the high school, and other civic activities.
6. Five County Fair.
7. Social Security, Income Tax.
8. Health Department programs.
9. Welfare Department programs.
10. Farmers Home Administration.

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

DUDLEY L. PEERY

Extension Agent

EUNICE M. MOTTLEY

Extension Agent

LUTHER A. ZIRKLE

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1964

PRINCE EDWARD

County

The PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY NARRATIVE REPORT for 1964

- I. Local Leadership - Dairy (County Agent Section)
 - Forestry
 - Livestock
 - Tobacco
 - Agronomy
- II. Agricultural Production, Management & Natural Resources Development
 - Tobacco: Quality Improvement
 - Forage Crops: Corn Fertilization
 - Alfalfa: Production
 - Forage: Weed Control
 - /Dairy: Proficiency in Milk Production
 - Feeds: Production
 - Forestry: Management
 - Soybeans: Production
 - Other Phases: Engineering
- II. B. Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products
 - Livestock: Marketing Feeder Cattle & Swine
 - Other Phases: Farm Management
 - ASCS
 - TVA
 - Piedmont Soil & Water Conservation District
 - Landscaping
- I. Local Leadership - Summary (Home Demonstration Agent Section)
- C. II. Extension Home Economics
 - Home Management
 - Clothing
 - Foods & Nutrition: Preparation, Preserving
 - " " " : Consumer Education, Prot.
 - Ornamental Horticulture
 - House Furnishings
 - General
- D. I. Youth - Soil: 4-H County-wide Program
- E. II. Community and Public Affairs - Civil Defense
 - Five County Fair
 - Public Opinion
 - Other Organizations
 - Rural Area Development
- III. Success Stories:
 - County Agent - Come-back from Drought
 - Home Agent - Clothing Workshops
 - Asst. Agent - 4-H Story
- IV. Appraisal & Evaluation
 - Home Economics
 - General

I. Local Leadership:

DAIRY

This committee consists of seven dairymen and one farmer-merchant. They planned their program for the annual meeting and outlined some projects that needed to be worked on. The committee was most active by informing their General Assembly local representatives via letters that the Milk Commission must stay. The committee also appeared in person at the hearing by the Agriculture Committee of the General Assembly.

The D.H.I.A. Committee is most active to keep the program in operation since the local D.H.I.A. supervisor has his problems; the committee has had extra work.

Dairy leaders assist with the training of the 4-H dairy judging team.

When the residue tolerance on milk was lowered, the dairy committee assisted in drafting a program to meet the situation; insofar as information.

FORESTRY

The forestry committee planned the county forestry awards banquet under the supervision of D. A. Jackson, assistant county agent. This committee is inactive at present.

LIVESTOCK

The livestock committee consists of six farmers and one local professional worker. They planned their annual meeting, which was in two parts: an indoor presentation and a visit to a local farm. Our county director in the Lynchburg Feeder Calf Association is most helpful, and very active with the business affairs.

The sheep and wool committee and the swine committee plan and carry

on their program, especially the wool and lamb sales and feeder pig marketing.

TOBACCO

This committee had to plan their various tobacco programs and select speakers, decide what information should be sent to growers to meet their most urgent needs, see that representation is present at major tobacco meetings; local leaders did attend -- Area Flue-Cured Stabilization
Federal Flue-Cured Regional Meeting
Flue-Cured Policy Meeting
and the field demonstrations, as well as deciding who would carry them out. The committee was most useful in the December referendum.

AGRONOMY

This committee involves the crops, weeds, insects and other related subjects that pertain to plants and soils. The committee helps the agent to plan the year's program and assist in their various communities in the carrying out thereof by their local leadership. They help to select their demonstrators for various field practices. The local merchants are good project leaders, in helping to impart the latest recommendations to the farmers in a face-to-face method.

The local radio and newspaper offices are most cooperative with news media.

The local merchants, banks and civic clubs all assist in carrying out the County Extension Program. The local Va. Division of Forestry, Va. Dark-Fired Cooperative Marketing Assn., A.S.C.S., S.C.S., F.H.A. and others give their support to the County Extension Program.

The assistance given in leadership is most helpful in giving the agents guide-posts and personal guidance. Their service keeps the total program in a dynamic atmosphere.

Leaders are most active in the advisory capacity because of their time limitation.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT, & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1. PHASE: Tobacco -- Quality Improvement

Situation:

The change from quality to poundage has taken a drastic "Back-slash" at the farmer, and he must be taught the demands of the market.

Objective:

Produce a quality of tobacco in demand.

Activities:

The committee did not see fit to have a flue tobacco meeting, since one was held in 1963.

The dark-fired tobacco growers held a meeting to induce more growers to grow their allotted acreage. Roy Davis from the Va. Dept. of Agriculture spoke on the demand for quality tobacco for foreign and domestic use; W. W. Osborne talked about insect and disease control; the local ASCS office manager told the group about transfer of tobacco acreage and the role the farmer can play in meeting demands.

Growers were given the publication on "Liming and Fertilizing Fire-Cured Tobacco" along with others on producing quality tobacco.

Thirteen bright tobacco growers attended the tobacco policy meeting held with Charlotte County. Other flue growers attended the tobacco stabilization meeting and the regional federal flue-cured tobacco meeting held at South Boston.

The local news service (paper and radio) was used all during the year to alert and keep the growers abreast in production.

The cooperation of A.S.C.S. has helped the tobacco quality situation because the local A.S.C.S. promotes the project.

Some 77 samples of soil were submitted by 41 tobacco growers for testing, and lime and fertilizer recommendations were given. The testing of soil showed an increase over 1963.

Insect control information was sent to all tobacco growers and, from reports, it seems that more and more farmers are using the recommended and proper applications of insecticide to control the undesirable insects.

More and more growers are using irrigation to improve their tobacco quality and production.

A special kit of information data was sent to all tobacco fire-cured growers. It consisted of policy, marketing, and insect-control information.

Four sucker control demonstrations were held, using TD-248.

For the second year, Ray Routt has conducted the fire-cured experimental tests. Nine growers were given black-shank resistant dark-fired seed.

Several farmers have been receiving some free samples of burley hybrid seed and trying them. It is too soon for evaluation, but one farmer was well pleased with the growth.

OVER-ALL EVALUATION: More grower satisfaction on quality this year, as reflected by prices.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

2. PHASE: Forage Crops -- Corn Fertilization

Situation:

Corn is grown on practically all farms but poor stands and improper fertilization will limit yields.

Objective:

To reduce "fertilizer burn" to seed corn during its initial growth and thereby increase yield.

Activities:

The growers receive the recommended variety list and a copy of corn fertilization recommendations.

The Feed Grain Program took out of production 2933 acres; some 2689 acres of this was corn.

Corn is needed in Prince Edward, because of the dairying enterprise.

The 1963 year was dry and many farmers learned a real lesson in fertilizer placement; therefore, more fertilizer broadcasting was done.

More and more farmers are having their soil tested for corn production. In working with the local fertilizer and weed control merchants, more farmers are using sufficient nitrogen and herbicides in controlling weeds. (The large corn growers control weeds either with atrazine or 2,4-D.)

During the month of June, it looked as if there would be another dry summer, so the farmers seeded plenty of Sudan, millet, Sudan-sorghum hybrids, -- but the rains came and there was an abundant crop of corn and sudan-sorghum hybrid feed.

Two corn production variety demonstrations were conducted, seed being given by Watson Seed Company of North Carolina.

The report of good yields by the farmers indicates a good crop plus farmer cooperation.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3. PHASE: Alfalfa Production

Situation:

There are some ten thousand animals in the county and soil is present on most farms for alfalfa production.

Objective:

Increase the output for each alfalfa stand seeded.

Activities:

The new crops seeded in the spring of 1964 had a poor start because May and June were sorta dry months. The weevil were most active -- and farmers were not too anxious to keep applying the insecticide, Malathion, since its control was effective for only a few days, which the farmers did not accept. Diazinon was not used because of its cost; besides, its ~~effectiveness~~^{effectiveness} to any degree was uncertain. One farmer was known to use it but he was not satisfied.

Weed control and insect control information were sent to all growers. In order to counteract some of the false ideas dreamed-up because of the weevil, a special publication "What About Alfalfa?" MA-43 was sent. Between the weevil and heptachlor residue, alfalfa has had a rough road. The dairymen continue to seed alfalfa but general farmers are changing over to clover. Some are growing the temporary grasses as a substitute for alfalfa.

Less alfalfa seed was sold than usual, but a good evaluation cannot be obtained until some of the uncertainty is reduced.

There are two alfalfa fertilizer demonstrations in the county; one in the western part, the other in the eastern. The plots have not shown enough variation for a yield meeting. The agent works hand-in-hand with the Soil Conservation Service, in trying to place alfalfa on suitable soil.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

4. ~~III~~ PHASE: Forage Crops -- Weed Control

Situation:

Weeds are a problem in every crop the farmer produces. The farmer needs to use improved controls, whether chemical or mechanical.

Objective:

To control the various kinds of weeds in specific crops.

Activities:

The farmers in the Sandy River Community declared war on "Calpena" using chemicals and rotational methods and chopping out. This weed is a winter cress that germinates in August.

The radio is used to alert the farmers when certain weed control methods should be used. Farm visitation and farmers bringing weed specimens to the office enable the farmer to learn more of the habits of weeds and their identification and controls. The two feed stores are informed as to weed control and the stores give out Extension weed control publications.

More and more, farmers are using chemicals for corn weed control; weeds in small grain and hay crops; lawns; one or two in tobacco fields; and pasture fields.

All the beef and dairy farmers were sent the VPI Weed Control publication. The agent identifies weeds on numerous farms (over 100) all during the year; he keeps a weed album, in order to have weed specimens on file to have a ready means of identifying weeds brought to the office.

Farmers are using some cropping means to control weeds, such as using small grain or other crops that are annuals in order to harvest the crop before the weeds go to seed. Some are using a cover crop to shade-out the weeds, but never let the weeds go to seed.

WEED EVALUATION can be shown by the chemicals sold in the local stores -- over 1600 lbs. of atrazine and 2,4-D were used, (which would roughly cover about 1000 acres of crops!) -- and by the numerous telephone and office calls.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

5. PHASE: Dairy - Proficiency in Milk Production

Situation:

The individual farm cost of producing milk is too high. Conflicting views as to producing forage vs. grain, pasture vs. silage, raising grain vs. its purchase, and equipment vs. labor, are factors.

Objective:

To produce milk at a cheaper cost.

Activities:

All grade A and manufacture-milk producers were sent a mastitis control calendar for information and record keeping.

All grade A dairymen were sent the publication, "Dairy Farm Business Summary", in order to let them analyze their business along with the summary. There were 10 farmers who attended the farm-management school and received special instructions in dairy rations.

Dairymen and feed dealers attended the one-day Grain & Forage Handling School. The annual county dairy meeting was held with good attendance; the dairymen heard discussions on (1) the milk situation and how it affects the local dairyman -- and (2) raising crops to meet the after-effects of the 1963 drought.

Three dairymen are on the mail-in-farm-record-system.

Ten dairymen are receiving D.H.I.A. service.

One man attended the VPI Dairy Short Course. This was a young dairyman, and he considered the Short Course too technical.

A twilight meeting for the DHIA members and their friends was held, with a program; cow selection was the topic for discussion.

A 4-H dairy judging team was trained, and won second place in the District.

Milk production in some herds dropped because of the uncertainty as to residue on hay; therefore, dairymen did not feed hay as they would have desired.

In analyzing the feeding value of feeds, 26 dairymen sent in samples.

Thirty-nine dairymen had ~~XX~~ 67 samples of alfalfa hay tested for heptachlor residue.

The local dairy club and the Extension Service helped to sponsor the Atlantic Black and White Show, in which 70-odd animals were exhibited in Farmville.

One dairyman went from the 4-stall barn to a herringbone milking parlor and every year more and more dairymen are building the self-feeding silage troughs to reduce labor and save time.

The agent serves as advisor to the Briery Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

6. PHASE: Feeds -- Production

Situation:

The aftermath of the drought will linger for some years.

The feed inventory is almost void.

Objective:

To enable the farmer to cope with the aftermath of the 1963 drought.

Activities:

Special information sheets prepared by the agent were sent to members of the dairy and livestock committees.

The radio and local newspaper were used many times during the year to inform the farmers. Publications such as the following were sent to dairy and livestock farmers:

1. Circ. 886 - Field Crop Varieties
2. Leaflet 108 - Fertilizer and Varietal Recommendations
3. two county-prepared circular letters -- on feeding wheat because it's cheap, and on temporary summer grasses and how to feed them.

The feed dealers had good supplies of permanent seed, as well as temporary summer grasses such as Sudan-Sorghum hybrids and the regular Sudan or millet seeds. In most every case, temporary silos had to be used to store the feed supply because of the acreage planned and crop yields.

Other publications sent were: Leaflet 21 - "Reseed Ladino Clover in Tall-Grass Pastures", since the dry weather took out most of the clovers.

Furthermore, the agent worked with the ASCS in promoting sign-up for emergency funds to re-establish pastures and hay grasses.

Also widely distributed were leaflet 153 - "Harvesting Corn for Silage", and Leaflet 1 - "Sudangrass and Pearl millet".

Most of the beef and practically all dairy farmers had temporary grasses for grazing, silage or hay. Plenty of farmers stored their own or purchased cheap wheat to be used as a feed substitute.

There was a hitch in the use of Sudan-Sorghum crosses and Sudan grasses because farmers are not handling the grazing and harvesting as they should for efficient use. Too much risk is involved in grazing such grasses, when the farmer does not know the ill effects. Then, harvesting the temporary grasses at the improper stages gives the end-results of a poor feed. Conflicting bits of information on these subjects must be given attention, before drastic results take place.

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

8. PHASE: Forestry - Management

Situation:

Over 70% of the land area in the county is in some type of woods; much has been cut over and the stand is a very inferior grade of hard wood.

Objective:

Proper site preparation, when converting from cut-over hardwoods.

Activities:

A dinner meeting was held in January to promote forestry and give awards to those that carried out good practices. This was a joint meeting of Extension and the Virginia Division of Forestry with the local Forestry Club. The program was put on by a representative of the Continental Can Company, Woodlands Division, Mr. M. M. Crawford, Procurement Forester, and Bill Messerly, Area Forester. Some eleven local firms contributed to the financial support of this project.

Since the Southern Pine Bark Beetle has given so much trouble, we have devoted our emphasis to it. News articles have been written, and special radio talks have been made, to alert the forest owners to check their woodlands and control this enemy of the trees.

Forest pine seedlings were given to 4-H Club members in the early spring.

II. A. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

47. PHASE: Soybeans -- Production

Situation:

This is a rather new enterprise in the county. More and more farmers are looking for an additional enterprise.

Objective:

To improve the farmers' ability in soybean production, and introduce the enterprise to others.

Activities:

A circular letter was sent to some 200 farmers in the county, in an attempt to introduce a new enterprise and furthermore to give them some basic information on production.

Soybean information on production was given on the radio many times and a news article was written. The production of soybeans is on the increase.

Harvesting and marketing data were kept before growers via the weekly radio programs.

The farmers are pleased with the price. Our yields ranged from 20 to 35 bushels, the average being around 26 bushels per acre.

The machinery dealers were asked to do some custom work in harvesting, but after due consideration decided not to participate.

II. B. - 1

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES

Other Phases (Activities)

ENGINEERING

Q

The Agriculture Engineering phase is most useful to the county people because they request an untold number of blueprints for construction. Advice on house building or remodeling is often called for.

Mr. G. D. Kite gives his personal service on problems too involved for the agent.

Safety is promoted all during the year.

Requests for advice concerning farm machinery are handled, especially where it deals with labor vs. machine.

The people are informed by radio and newspaper that problems in Agricultural Engineering are our responsibility.

The agent has worked with the local livestock market, to bring about improvements.

Seven swine producers marketed some 600 feeder pigs on the Richmond and Petersburg Feeder Pig Markets. This is a reduction from 1963 because the drought of that year caused a feed shortage and producers sold their sows.

The beef producers increased their sales in the farmer-organized markets. Seven producers sold 119 animals in the spring sales, and 11 producers sold 148 animals in the fall sales.

Two producers are using the BCIA service and are satisfied with the operation.

The Livestock Committee had Mr. George Litton and Mr. G. D. Kite on their program, this year. Mr. Litton talked about efficient cattle operations, while Mr. Kite discussed feed storage and the housing of beef. A field trip was a part of the program; a visit was made to Glenn Bolt's cow and calf and feeder steer operation.

To encourage more marketing in the farmer-organized markets, the agent sent the necessary information to all producers who were involved in the Marketing Cattle Testing System in the Virginia Veterinarian Division.

The agent also sent all beef cattle producers information on BCIA operations and its functions.

FARM MANAGEMENT

Seven farmers are on the mail-in farm-records system.

A farm management school will be held in January, 1965.

An income tax school was held, and 13 attended the all-day session, -- including people who fill out income tax papers for others, as well as farmers and lawyers. Some 100-odd Farmer Tax Guide booklets are given out each year. Farm record books are available for farmers at various places in the county; a number of people have used these books for years regularly.

The agent keeps the federal gas tax refund forms available for farmers, also the state tax refund forms. I am happy to say more and more people are getting their refunds.

Nine county personnel attended the Area IV Production meeting at Crewe to hear and discuss Virginia's opportunity in agriculture and challenges in family living. Those attending enjoyed the session and said, "It was informative".

The agent is on the advisory committee of the local Manpower Development Training Program, which meets several times a year in conjunction with the operations of the trade school at Crewe, Va.

II. B. - 3

A.S.C.S., etc.

The local ASCS requires the agent's time on various projects such as promotions on ACP programs and making fertilizer recommendations on ACP operations. He serves on the County Drought Committee and ex-officio on the ASCS County Committee. We have excellent cooperation with our other agencies such as SCS, FHA, and others.

The agent assisted with an ACP tour in the county.

- 4

T. V. A.

The three TVA operators have used 65,900 lbs. of high analysis fertilizer in demonstrations. These farmers have carried on other field demonstrations. They are on the mail-in farm record system.

- 5

PIEDMONT SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The agent serves as secretary; 12 regular meetings were held, plus several special call meetings. Each year the secretary prepares an annual report, with help of other supervisors. Many phases of natural resource conservation are promoted. In 1964, the construction of 2 dams on the Buffalo Creek were started; this is a part of the total 9 dam flood-retarding structures.

LANDSCAPING

So much commercial information is given to the public that is not self-explanatory, that it creates work that is rough on Extension personnel's time. The home-owner calls Extension to dig them out from under their problems. However, great effort is made to inform the local people of the proper methods to follow in landscaping. Both radio and newspaper are used.

A landscaping school was held but attendance was poor. The publicity committee did a good job of alerting the public, but people want individual attention in these matters. The agent makes over 100 calls a year on landscaping problems and related phases; (lawns, insects, and diseases are major items).

The agent gives time in advising officials of the local golf club, on turf problems.

The agent gives talks and sends information material to the county's six garden clubs.

I. Local Leadership Program in Planning and Carrying Out the Home Economics Extension Program

The Home Economics Extension Program in Prince Edward County is conducted mainly by the leadership method. Most of the program is planned by leaders, with the assistance and guidance of the home agent; she furnishes to ladies from all sections of the county her material outlook information, and discusses the local, state and national situations affecting local homemakers. After they have had an opportunity to study this, they come together to plan specific programs for the year.

For example: This year prices have increased to the consumer. Many homemakers have the same income or less. As a result, in all the subject matter areas they have emphasized good management practices. Better planning plus being informed helps them to maintain their standard of living with this price change.

After the programs have been planned, other leaders are trained in subject-matter areas involved. They in turn take this information back to their local communities. Then, club members become resource persons, giving information to local people and referring them to Extension for further help.

These leaders receive training in conducting meetings, planning, and in giving demonstrations; training is provided by the home agent, district agent, and specialists. This not only helps in carrying the home economics Extension program to various segments of the county, but it helps the women to become better community leaders. Local adult leaders have conducted 84 Extension home economics educational meetings, and assisted the home agent in 106 other meetings. These leaders begin thinking beyond the realm of their own four walls. This year, for example, out of their concern for others these leaders in their organized groups have sponsored money-making activities so as to be able to give:

7 scholarships to deserving 4-H members, for camp and short-course.

Contributed to community improvement projects.

Hostess to District III Home Demonstration Federation; this involved leadership activities of over 100 ladies.

Co-hostess to Home and Garden Tour of the county.

Served as superintendents of the Five County Fair.

Two of our ladies have served as district officers (secretary and president).

4-H leaders have helped give project information to club members.

They help them plan programs and activities, work with them in preparing exhibits, demonstrations, serve as chaperones for special events, promote money-making activities to carry on community service programs.

Extension Home Economics

Phase: Home Management

Situation:

Research in the field of home management is a tremendous asset to homemakers in time, energy and money. However, to keep them informed is time-consuming, as the picture is continuously changing. Business studies homemakers' reactions to different types of advertising and promotion; unless the ladies are conscious of this, it can be an unnecessary expense to them.

Very few people in Virginia have wills. So, often this results in a young widow having responsibility of raising small children and having to work outside the home to provide for family. Much of this could be prevented with adequate information and action.

Objective:

To keep homemakers informed in the latest research, thus helping them make wise decisions.

Progress:

The 12 Home Demonstration Clubs spent three months studying specific Home Management problems:

1. In April, 10 leaders were trained by Miss Amelia Fuller on WILLS AND INHERITANCE UNDER VIRGINIA LAW. In this training they were given copies of the Virginia law, to help them learn the law. No time was spent in how wills, etc. were written.

These trained ladies and the agent gave this information to the 208 Home Demonstration members in the monthly club meetings. Radio programs were given and bulletins distributed to non-club members.

2. In May, 18 leaders were trained by the agent on DECEPTIVE PACKAGING AND ADVERTISING. Here these ladies learned some of the methods used to deceive the consumer. They also studied laws that protect some of these practices. They discussed their responsibilities to avoid being fooled by these methods.

Then these ladies gave the foregoing demonstration in their local clubs. Radio programs and publications were used to get this information to others.

3. In October the agent gave demonstrations in the 12 clubs on the WISE USE OF TIME THROUGH SHORT CUTS IN LAUNDERING.

New equipment and modern fabrics, improperly used, can be expensive. If properly used and managed, they can be timesavers.

4. In other monthly demonstrations, MANAGEMENT was emphasized; USE OF COIN OPERATED DRY CLEANERS can be economical, if certain factors are considered.

MENDING AND BARNING - another clothing demonstration - emphasized economy through quality work.

SELECTING GOOD CUTS OF MEATS demonstration showed how, if you know your meats and the market, the family can enjoy quality meat at a nominal cost.

The 4-H Club members were trained in their home management projects (MONEY MANAGEMENT, LAUNDRY, HOUSE CARE) They were taught how to plan an activity, managing time and energy and resources, and to use the best tools and methods for the jobs. Sears-Roebuck in Lynchburg sponsors this project, giving cash awards to those doing quality work. 18 girls received county awards; one girl was 1st place winner in the area, another placed 7th in the area. These projects teach girls and their mothers management principles which can be applied to other phases of their lives.

The home agent used the weekly radio program, plus mimeographed material, to inform others in this area of management.

4-H girls used exhibits in local store windows and at the Five County Fair to teach the ideas to others.

69 trained leaders helped to extend this program to others not in organized clubs.

Longwood College girls are constant visitors to the office, getting printed helps for their class work.

For October, November and December the 4-H Clubs -- both boys and girls-- are studying MONEY MANAGEMENT. Youth are spending money and pressure is being

80 220

applied through advertisements, charge accounts and other mass media. The training they are getting in MANAGEMENT OF MONEY can be applied to other areas of their development.

These groups are very much interested and plan to pursue this further, next year.

Farm ladies were ■ invited to a special "INCOME TAX REPORTING" meeting, planned to help them get valuable information about the filling out of farm tax papers.

To help families USE AND PRESERVE FURNITURE they have, a workshop was held to teach refinishing of furniture.

A large percentage of our telephone calls deals with HELP IN STAIN REMOVAL, CARE OF METALS of all kinds, and care of HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Clothing
(Selection, Construction,
Care)

Situation:

Clothing selection and care (and sometimes its construction) are the responsibility of every homemaker. Adequate knowledge and skills in the subject can be an economic asset to the family economy; lack of such skills and knowledge can prove to be a liability.

Many young homemakers have had limited experience in selecting and caring for clothing. Research in textiles has made available so many new fibers and fabrics, that last-year's information in fabrics is currently inadequate.

Objective:

To help train leaders and otherwise provide adequate information to homemakers, so as to help them make wise decisions.

Progress:

Home Demonstration Clubs for two months studied different phases of clothing:

1. In January, as a result of being trained previously by Miss Margaret Groseclose, the leaders demonstrated COIN-OPERATED DRY CLEANING. Since this is new in our county, ladies wanted research information on the do's and don'ts. They studied clothing suited to this method of cleaning, and how to use it for maximum economy. One of the operators invited the groups to come in for demonstrations of his equipment in action.

2. In February, the clubs studied methods of MENDING AND DARNING. Since the cost of having woolen garments darned is so high, more time was spent in teaching this technique.

Two Fair booths were put up by the clubs, showing how to darn woolens. Over 400 bulletins were ~~made~~ distributed, on mending and darning.

The agent taught the new method of MAKING BOUND BUTTONHOLES to the Senior Home Economics Class at the Prince Edward Academy.

Four CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOPS were conducted by the agent in four different sections of the county; 49 enrolled for these classes, and

there were 6 classes in the workshops. Here they were taught fitting, pattern alteration, correct cutting and stitching methods, and finishing techniques. These classes were made up mostly of ladies who had had no training in clothing construction since graduating from high school.

The Darlington Heights community group was so impressed with what they learned in their workshop, that they requested organization of their own Home Demonstration Club so as to keep better informed in all areas of homemaking. This group was organized the final day of their workshop.

Miss Eva Bouchard, Singer Sewing Machine Company representative, conducted a workshop on USE OF SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS and SEWING WITH THE NEWER FABRICS. The workshop was for ladies and senior 4-H Club members.

4-H Club girls enrolled in sewing projects were instructed in various phases of the program.

Two former 4-H Club girls held a series of meetings with 6 of the younger club girls, meeting in their home and working from BEGINNING SEWING to MAKING A FITTED GARMENT.

~~2x~~ 4-H girls won ribbon in local dress revue, in the Five County Fair; and one blue ribbon was won in the state Make-It-With-Wool Contest. *

New publications and other printed matter is furnished the home economics faculty and students at Longwood College as well as Prince Edward Academy.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Foods and Nutrition
(Preparation & Preserving)

Situation:

The pattern of food preserving and preparation is changing constantly, as new foods and different types of the same come on the market. New and improved appliances also have an effect on the consumer food-preparation change. Mass media advertising causes confusion in the minds of homemakers, raising the question of how to determine what is reliable and what is merely sales-promotion. New technology has changed methods of preserving foods.

Objectives:

To keep homemakers informed on the latest research findings in Foods-Nutrition preparing and preserving, and to interpret it for improved family living.

Progress:

The 12 Home Demonstration Clubs studied care and preparation of different cuts of MEAT. Meat is the most expensive part of a meal. The way it is prepared determines the quality and flavor. The cut of meat determines the way the meat is prepared. A cheap cut of meat prepared properly can be more flavorful than an expensive cut cooked improperly. This group distributed pocket-size charts to show the price per serving; buying by weight can be deceiving.

With the pattern of living changing, more meals in the summer are eaten outdoors. These can be expensive, also poor nutrition-wise. Two special-interest meetings were held on OUTDOOR MEALS; here, ladies were given ideas and menus that could allow them to eat food outdoors that is nutritious and not so expensive. Miss Barbara Lindstrom, VEPCO Home Economist, gave the demonstrations, with 45 ladies participating.

Miss Lindstrom and the agent also sponsored two special meetings on OVEN MEALS. Here they were given menus with varying price ranges. These meals planned for the real-busy or working homemaker are time-savers and also economical. Here you cook the complete meal in the oven for the same length of time, which allows the homemaker to do other chores while the food cooks unattended.

In November the Home Demonstration Clubs demonstrated at their meetings NUTRITIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE DESSERTS AND PARTY FOODS. The day of entertaining is here for both rural and urban families. The nutrition problem enters the picture, also overweight. These ladies were given ideas on foods that were low in calories and high in other food values.

Miss Lindstrom conducted at the Longwood College Home Economics lab a special-interest meeting, giving ideas in preparing for the holiday season, as well as decorative and menu suggestions; 86 ladies and Longwood College students attended.

The mode of family living has changed to the point that table setting and service has changed completely. In the summer, the club members had a refresher course to bring them up to date on accepted practices. Over 200 mimeographed pamphlets were distributed, to be used for reference material.

The 4-H Honor Club's members are carrying the BARBEQUE CHICKEN project. Twelve members were trained by Lewis Wesley on the "hows and whys". This group with the help of agent and leaders served over 150 people.

Girls in 4-H signed up for the FOODS PROJECT were given instructions on the subject. Mrs. H. E. Carwile had girls in Spring Creek Club meet at her house for 6 meetings; they were instructed in basic food preparation. Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Bernard of Meherrin met the Green Bay Jr. 4-H Club girls for three meetings, to instruct them in their foods project work.

Three girls gave demonstrations in county and district in the FOODS PREPARATION PROJECT. Frances and Linda Stockton were state winners in Health and Garden Projects, respectively; Food Preservation and Food Preparation rated among their strongest supporting projects.

Weight control is still a major nutrition problem. On our bulletin rack in the hall we are constantly replenishing the supply of this bulletin. Several radio programs were devoted to this subject and it is discussed at each foods meeting.

FOOD PRESERVATION was at its peak this ~~xxxxxx~~ summer. Homemakers reported bumper crops in vegetables and fruits. During spring, summer and fall requests come steadily by mail, telephone and office-visits for information on the latest methods. Radio programs were devoted to this subject, and bulletins kept in prominent places for distribution.

Prince Edward girls received more than their share of ribbons at the Five County Fair on CANNED GOODS EXHIBITED. Ida Smith won the grand champion trophy for having the most blue ribbons at the Fair; in Lynchburg Farm Show she won the silver bowl for having the highest number of points -- again based on quality of products displayed. In Richmond at the State Fair she made an equally good showing, and she had creditable entries listed in the fair at Petersburg.

Since feeding the family is a major responsibility of every homemaker, this subject is of interest to all. To plan, buy, prepare, preserve and serve food for good health, good flavor in a pleasant atmosphere, is the objective most homemakers strive for. The above programs planned to help one or more phases of the objective.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Foods and Nutrition
(Consumer Education,
Protection & Management)

Situation:

All families, both rural and urban, are now each a consumer unit. No longer do rural families raise and conserve all of their food. Food bills take approximately 1/4 of the consumer dollar. In 1964 the average food market offered approximately 7,000 items. Common foods (potatoes, for instance) appear in so many forms; the costs range from a few cents a pound to over a dollar. All companies in advertising claim theirs is the best. How is a homemaker to know about buying food for the family to get the best for the least?

Objectives: To give homemakers information on methods used to deceive her in buying, so that she may not be taken in on all the gimmicks; to give her information on judging quality, reading labels, how she may determine true sales values so that she may have confidence in making wise decisions.

Progress:

The 12 Home Demonstration Clubs for one monthly meeting studied DECEPTIVE PACKAGING AND ADVERTISING. Since so much of this involves practices in the grocery store, the emphasis was placed in this area. Leaders were trained and gave this demonstration in their club. In this training session they displayed samples of products marketed in large boxes which were about only 2/3 full. Wording on some labels made the purchaser think she was getting an extra can for the price of one; other similarly misleading wording was discussed. Then, of course we have taught previously that quantity buying is usually cheaper; manufacturers learned this -- and now are packaging products in misleadingly larger boxes at higher prices per ounce. This group was given copies of the State Labeling Law so they might know what to look for, on labels.

RADIO programs were devoted to this matter of Deceptive Packaging. The information was given to help ladies be wiser consumers.

Another program for a month was devoted to "HELP" IN SELECTING GOOD CUTS OF MEAT. Here again, there is so much to choose. This group learned grade standards, points to look for as to quality. Approximately 600 bulletins and charts were provided for members to take home and study.

Economists say that homemakers can save at least 12% of the food budget by taking advantage of the true "weekend special". The home agent gives on her Friday morning weekly radio program data set forth on the plentiful food list and weekend specials as provided by the Virginia Department of Agriculture Market News Service.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Ornamental Horticulture

Flower Borders was the topic of discussion in the March Home Demonstration Club meetings. This was presented by 14 leaders trained by Mr. Albert S. Beecher. Subject matter included planning a border according to time and energy of the ones who would care for it. Several types of borders were shown, each varying in amount of time involved in their upkeep.

Mr. Beecher conducted a horticulture school for men and women interested in landscaping new homes or redoing their old homes. Lecture was given first, then two homes were visited -- one with a completed plan and the other incomplete.

A Home and Garden Tour was conducted jointly by the Home Demonstration Clubs in the county and the Woman's Club. The tour of gardens **shbved** various ways to beautify the yards at a wide range of expenditure.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Other Phases: House Furnishings

Eleven leaders were trained by Kathleen Wampler on the subject, BEAUTY IN HOUSE FURNISHING, dealing with study of lines and designs in furnishings that are of lasting beauty. This also compared the "fads" versus good styles that will last. Furniture, accessories, draperies, rugs, etc. were included. These ladies gave the demonstration in their respective clubs throughout the county.

A special-interest meeting was held on REFINISHING FURNITURE. Mrs. Floyd Price, Home Demonstration Club leader, assisted in this workshop, to which ladies brought small pieces of furniture so they could complete each step.

Mrs. Ann McGowan, Home Service Director of Southside Electric Cooperative, worked with us in a workshop on converting old lamps for use with electricity.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Other Phases: General

The agent worked with program chairman in the local senior citizens' club, garden clubs, junior woman's club, and senior woman's club.

Scout leaders are given ideas in working with girls on various projects. Vacation Bible School workers regularly contact the agent for suggestions.

Extension Home Economics files are depleted several times a year by Longwood College girls getting resource material on a variety of subjects.

Teachers in Longwood College and the high school visit or telephone the office regularly and frequently for "helps".

College girls sit in on leader training meetings and special-interest group programs given by V.P.I. specialists and other trained professional Home Economists.

The agent works with the Five County Fair Association, in working up premium lists and various activities of the Association.

4-H and OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

Phase: SOIL: 4-H County-wide Project for 1964

With the misunderstandings which now exist between farming and town-people, there is a need to bridge the gap with a basic understanding of farming. To teach 4-H members living away from farm life, as well as those who live on farms, the basic knowledge about the importance of management and care of soils would possibly form a bridge or means to want to learn more about farm life. There is a lack of understanding between those living in town and country -- and too great a feeling of independence on the part of the persons living in town.

The objective was to produce a greater understanding and appreciation of our natural resources, and a wise use of the same, through this soils study.

In order to reach an objective such as this, we first had to present evidence that everyone is dependent on natural resources through soil. We started with the idea of tracing the products which 4-H members used in their daily life, from the finished product back to its place of origin: soil. This was achieved by the use of visuals, and assignments for the members to do.

This lesson easily led into the question of why soil and natural resources are important to the people who live in town. To accomplish this in our project meetings, illustrations of products were used which most of the 4-H members took for granted and had never stopped to think where they came from. The first part of this program dealt with electricity, which comes from either water or coal: both natural resources. Next the food which they eat comes from the soil, and most of their clothing also originates in the soil or in products produced by the soil.

To give even more appreciation, one program was devoted to the great need of conserving our natural resources. To illustrate this, we discussed and taught the 4-H members how soil was formed and the length of time it takes for its formation.

In order to bridge the gap of the original problem and misunderstanding, our study of soils branched off into the physical makeup of the ideal soil. Lengthy discussion was held on the role of the topsoil, subsoil and parent material in the production of the items and materials which the 4-H members have used all their lives.

Still this has not presented the complete picture of this natural resource; so additional time and discussion touched on the need of organic matter, plant and animal life in the soil. At this point, soil fertility came into the picture, after stressing that soil will not produce anything if it is not fertile. We considered the importance of taking soil samples, and demonstrated how it is done.

This project was presented through the use of visual aids, handouts, and demonstrations which very adequately covered the subject.

In evaluation, the club members learned an appreciation for the conservation of our natural resources, through soils. They learned about the fascinating world, unknown to them until this time, which provides the basic needs of life: food, water and shelter. Also, they had a new awareness that the boy from the country lives in an exciting world with things going on about him all the time.

Situation:

Prince Edward is considered as a fall-out area in case of national disaster. Very few residents have Civil Defense supplies. Families take a vague "wait and see" interest. Governmental Civil Defense supplies are stored at various places in the county. Indifference as to responsibility is the problem.

Objective:

To create an awareness and the need of being mentally and physically prepared.

Progress:

The county has a Civil Defense office, with two paid employees: a County Coordinator and an Assistant County Coordinator. They present civil defense programs and are in charge of supplies and equipment stored in the county; they have assisted the county Extension program at various times, and vice versa.

During the year, timely publications have been sent to the rural residents. The "stuffers" supplied by V.P.I. have been included with a wide variety of mailings.

Educational exhibits have been made at public places for the citizens to view, and bulletins provided for those who wish copies to take home.

Two Farmville Senior 4-H Club members worked up a program under the supervision of Extension and Civil Defense Coordinators, and visited homes, making over 150 door-to-door calls. Their goal was to tell people that you CAN survive, if you are prepared for a nuclear attack. They

handed out information provided by Extension. The local newspaper advised the public of the youths' campaign.

Home Demonstration Clubs carried HEALTH as their Federation Program of Work, with the Federation Chairman carrying part of each month's program. For a good many months she reported on a specific phase of civil defence, and distributed study material on same for members to carry home, ranging through foods, shelter, first aid, family protection, etc. Printed material is kept available on bulletin racks throughout the county; its availability is publicized in the usual ways, frequently, and it is handed out and mailed out on request.

The senior 4-H clubs have sponsored a number of activities in line with all phases. Our public speaking winner in Prince Edward spoke on civil defense; he placed third in the district contest.

E. II. B. Community and Public Affairs Activities

FIVE-COUNTY FAIR

The Extension staff assisted with the planning and carrying out of the major activities of the educational exhibits and booths; entering the exhibits was done with the help of leaders.

In 1964, 323 exhibits were made in the field crops, vegetables, poultry, livestock and woodwork divisions. There were over 1000 exhibits made in these divisions from the five counties.

Along with the Fair, the Atlantic Holstein Club put on a one-day show with some 75 animals. The Extension Service cooperated.

The Fair is one of the few remaining links that bring together the urban and rural people on a common ground.

PUBLIC OPINION

These leaflets are used on radio and are sent to business, professional and merchandising personnel in the county.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

We have good working relationship with the county's agricultural, professional and civic organizations. These groups help to promote Extension, and we give assistance to them.

II. E.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development

The agent attended the Regional Community Development Conference at Fork Union, Va., along with some fifteen other local people. This was a very informative meeting.

The Governor's Conference on Natural Resources was attended by the agent. A county program was held as a follow-up in which the town mayor and the chairman of the county board of supervisors were present to place the first county Natural Resources sticker on the mayor's car. Through the cooperation of the 4-H Clubs, Forestry Service, Game Warden and others some 300-odd stickers were placed on vehicle bumpers, to advance the Conservation of Natural Resources.

The county RAD organization in itself is inactive because of many reasons not controllable by the agent, complicated by unwillingness of the RAD officers. However, the agent does assist whenever possible to bring about improved conditions in the local area's field of economic and human resources.

SUCCESS STORY

No hay, or grain, or silage nothing but a debt hanging over your head as a result of the 1963 drought! What solution would lead to recovery? A nice autumn season would have helped, but drought was persistent; it held on until the cold weather started in December, 1963.

However, in the fall of 1963, the farmers plowed their land, dry or wet, worked around the clock and seeded all the small grain they could. They seeded in December and January, hoping to gain in the long run. Every attempt was made to fill the void brought on by drought.

The local leaders and the allied organizations, along with the Extension Service, plied the farmers with all the emergency information and assistance possible, to help them make a gainful return.

In February, reseeded of pastures and seeding of spring oats took place. Soon, spring time came for the corn planting. Still, the farmer's mottoes were, "Fill the bins. --- We want no hay from the west. --- Uncle Sam can keep his corn!"

In May, small grain was made into silage, hay and green chop and early pastures put forth --- to be met by a dry May and June. "Well!" said the farmer, "Another drought!" So he began in May, before the ground was warm, to seed the temporary pasture grasses. Yes, thousands of pounds of Sudan-Sorghum Crosses, Sudangrass, and Millet were sown. (Two stores in Farmville sold over 70,000 pounds of this seed.) Not all of this was sown in Prince Edward, but the county received its share. (A financial figure for this seed ranges in the \$10,000's).

July broke the drought and blessed most of the county with good rains, so corn produced. So did the temporary pasture grasses, not to mention the abundant yields of wheat, barley and oats.

The end results: Grain bins, silos, hay storage filled to the limit. Many farmers constructed new storage areas or repaired and enlarged the old, to hold the abundant crops.

It has been said over and over, "Give us farmers the tools and we can do the job!" The proof was shown in 1964. The local feed stores have NO orders for hay.

III.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

SUCCESS STORY

In January, 1964 the agent was organizing clothing construction workshops throughout the county as a result of request from the County Home Demonstration Committee. This course was offered through the 4-H volunteer leader, who was to contact ladies in her community to see how much interest could be found; 14 ladies signed up, arranging to meet in the basement of one of the homes.

Six meetings were held by the agent, starting with pattern and material selection, fitting, cutting, construction, and completing a fitted garment. The last meeting they had a luncheon with a fashion show of garments completed. Before leaving that day, the group approached the agent to know if they could organize a Home Demonstration Club so they could expand their learning into other areas of homemaking. They organized, and have a total enrolment of 15. This group has been very active in the county program and are contributing to county activities as well as getting information.

This section of the county had not previously been covered with Extension home economics work, except through the 4-H Club program.

Of the 14 enrolled in the clothing class, none had had any training since high school home economics. Three had never completed a ~~fit~~ fitted garment. Three-fourths of them had small children. Since their first meeting, they report making their children's clothes and their house dresses. They have requested a follow-up of this in 1965, to learn more advanced techniques.

III.

SUCCESS STORY

4-H'ers Participate in
Out-of-Club Activities

It has been the endeavor to involve as many 4-H'ers in county and out-of-county activities as could be managed. This chapter of the 4-H story will illustrate the club program which has been conducted to combat the many and varied situations confronting the county program. In the past several years, the county's picture of 4-H work has taken on a completely different color. The change began with the closing of public schools and opening of the private school system; we had to move our clubs out of the schools, and organize community 4-H Clubs.

Every year since this school change, there have been unexpected changes (due to the shifting and consolidation of the school system) in the 4-H program. This year, all the 4-H Club age youth were taken out of their communities to a central location. Due to these changes, we ~~had~~ have found a severe drop in enrollment of both junior and senior members; also, this year we have not had the youth together in their communities. One hundred twenty-six members were enrolled in 4-H this year.

Senior and junior clubs were continued in different communities. The 13-14-year-olders' group felt the change most acutely, club-wise, when taken from community schools to a central consolidated school. When we tried to organize clubs for that age group, we received no cooperation from their parents. For one thing, at that age parents refused to permit them to attend night meetings.

Currently, senior members are graduating and leaving the club program -- with no flow of junior members coming into the senior clubs.

With the private school system the parents have to directly pay for

their children's education. This economic problem often means that both parents have to work -- so cannot be 4-H leaders. Too, the amount of school-assigned homework has no limits such as the public school has, so it is not uncommon for the students, regardless of age, to have four or five hours of homework every night; with this work-load, parents do not encourage children to join 4-H.

With this situation in mind, plus several other elements leading to 4-H program disruption, we planned to present a high quality 4-H program to those members we had. (126) We also hope that, when economic and other unusual conditions change, our program will strengthen as a result of our present intensive work.

Reviewing the foregoing statement, I believe that our enrollment of 126 members is really a success story. The county-wide story, or that of each activity (or section) shows a remarkable increase of interest and participation by the individual.

To return to the first sentence of this "success story", when I refer to out-of-county activities I mean 4-H doings conducted on a county basis or on an even wider area.

At the county's demonstration day program, 14 club members gave demonstrations and received training on how to improve their demonstrations. Also, each club devoted two meetings to giving demonstrations. Through this method, at least 40 members gave demonstrations throughout the year.

Fifteen members participated in the District 4-H Contests held at Longwood College in April.

Thirty-four junior boys and girls attended 4-H camp at Holiday Lake, while 4 senior members served there as junior leaders.

The county organized the 4-H Honor Club this year, with 15 members. During the summer the Honor Clubs of three counties in this area held an Honor Club Camp; 9 from Prince Edward attended, with most having a part on the program. They presented a workshop on assembling the club achievement record book, doing a very outstanding job.

The county participation in the public speaking contest was very large, and elimination contests were required; 64 entered, out of which 17 were selected for the county contest.

The county had one entry in the Farmers' Cooperatives Speaking Contest and she won the area contest. This gives her a chance to speak in the upcoming state contest, also a \$25 bond. The state contest will not be held until February, but we feel that she has a very good chance of going further in Public Speaking.

Forty Prince Edward Club members entered the Share-the-Fun Contest, hence elimination contests were needed; 29 were selected for the county event. The senior winner represented the county in the state contest and won a red ribbon on his act. Share-the-Fun 4-H'ers have participated in activities outside 4-H, before approximately 500 people. In this way, one side of club work is being shown to county citizens.

Sears Home Management Project emphasis encouraged 18 girls to put up exhibits on their projects. Two first place winners (senior and junior) entered the area contest, with Susan Campbell becoming first place winner in the area.

The Make-It-With-Wool contestant from Prince Edward won the blue ribbon in her class at the State-wide contest.

County club members did an exceptional job of showing their 4-H projects, this year. Approximately 400 entries were made in the Five County Fair; 200 won ribbons (50 blues, 55 reds), and the Fair's award to the winner of the most blue ribbons went to a Prospect girl, while another county member was second.

Entries in the Lynchburg Farm show, and the fair at Petersburg, meant that Prince Edward club members won top honors for carrying off the most blues.

Several entered exhibits at the State Fair. Three returned with 22 blue ribbons between them. Another 4-H girl showed a calf at the State Fair and was selected to take her calf to the National Dairy Show at Waterloo, Iowa, where it won 10th place and she won 7th place in Showmanship.

Five entered 4-H Achievement Record Books. One was a district winner and three were state winners. Two state winners entered their records into NATIONAL and one -- Linda Stockton -- was a NATIONAL winner. Linda was also selected to make a response to the donor at the awards banquet; here again, our county 4-H'er shown with an outstanding performance.

The county had 12 attending 4-H Short Course during this summer, 4 of whom were selected as All-Stars.

The All-Stars have been busy this year, also. Eleven attended the Midwinter All-Star Conference at Natural Bridge, and 22 attended the banquet and weekend at Holiday Lake during the summer.

This kind of performance by an organization certainly is a success; parents and leaders of these 4-H'ers need a round of thanks for a job well done. Where else can youth receive training and recognition such as the Prince Edward 4-H'ers' have received this year?

IV.

Extension Home Economics:

EVALUATION

The program has depended on local leaders to help teach more people. The schools, college, local civic organizations, businesses, and agencies have been most interested and cooperative. They have provided meeting places, materials, etc., to help. Local leaders make a special effort to get their training by agent, specialists or district supervisors; the Home Economics Extension Program has expanded, with their help in carrying the program. As the educational level of homemakers increases, there is a noted increase in how much they depend on Extension for technical information in homemaking.

The trend toward more women going into the labor force continues to influence the amount of time spent at meetings and studying. This also affects the youth program, showing up in the amount of time that the women can give in project instruction and other volunteer help.

I. D.

GENERAL APPRAISAL

A crowded program to meet the demands of the county people and keep abreast of the administrative part takes continuous and sustained effort.

In helping people to help themselves, I dare say there is no certain stopping point == because education is most intangible.

The VPI Extension specialists have given good cooperation in meeting those needs of the county people.

Resource people a-plenty are available, who would give their time freely to promote Extension work. But the labor problems are so severe that one is at the stage of saying, "I had rather do it myself, than bother with the ^{time-consuming} labor and effort that may lead only down the road to disappointment and unhappiness". One does realize that requests are more technical than in former years; more and more inquiries deal with marketing, consumption and policy.

1964

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1, 1964 - December 31, 1964

County Prince Edward

Submitted By: <u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>Dudley L. Peery</u>	<u>County Agent</u>
<u>Eunice M. Mottley</u>	<u>Home Demonstration Agent</u>
<u>Luther A. Zirkle</u>	<u>Assistant County Agent</u>
<u>David A. Jackson</u>	<u>Assistant County Agent</u>
_____	_____

Approved By: Date _____
State Extension Director

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

WES:ap

May 1964

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	652	308	702	1,662	✓	
2. Office calls	813	267	1078	2,158	✓	
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	2,825	316	2071	5,212	✓	
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	109	11	54	174	✓	
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	83	7	43	133	✓	XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	51	17	35	103	✓	
b. Television				-		
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	6,507	2,090	6913	15,450	✓	
7. Circular and commodity letters written	170	44	125	339	✓	
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	8	1	8	17	✓	
(2) Attendance	175	10	54	239	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number	11	1	3	15	✓	
(2) Attendance	33	8	25	66	✓	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	106	7	56	169	✓	
(2) Attendance	1,658	197	1063	3,818	✓	2818
b. Youth work (1) Number	75	39	14	148	✓	
(2) Attendance	2,083	1,043	244	3,370	✓	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	89		16	105	✓	
(2) Attendance	1,121		391	1,512	✓	
b. Youth Work (1) Number	42	3	12	57	✓	
(2) Attendance	360	50	278	688	✓	

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	28	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	36	
13. Soil management	17	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	9	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	14	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	31	
17. Plant pathology	10	
18. Entomology	21	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	19	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	31	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	4	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	39	
23. Animal and poultry health	6	
24. Marketing and utilization	13	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	14	
26. Agricultural engineering	13	
27. Dwellings and equipment	11	
28. Home grounds improvement	16	
29. Planning and management in the home	25	
30. Family economics	34	
31. Home furnishings	13	
32. Clothing selection and care	9	
33. Clothing construction	20	
34. Food preparation and selection	25	
35. Food preservation	4	
36. Nutrition	14	
37. Human relations, child development	8	
38. Health	5	
39. Safety	3	
40. Recreation	8	
41. Outlook	6	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	18	
43. Manpower development, employment information	5	
44. Public affairs	15	
45. Rural defense		
46. Leadership development	32	
47. Extension administration, organization	28	
48. Program planning	47	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	29	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)		
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	680	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	388	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	3	
c. 4-H Club work	275	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	14	✓

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

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	-	-
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	59	-
c. In adult home economics and related fields	-	184
d. In work with young adults	-	-
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	2	11
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	7	18
(3) Other adult leaders	13	48
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	79	253

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>12</u>
b. Number of members	<u>208</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>12</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>455</u>

- b. Not organized by extension:

(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>6</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>291</u>
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	<u>19</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 individual: not in groups).Men:

<u>75</u>
Women: <u>67</u>

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

55. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 145

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs	<u>89</u>	63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:	
61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:		a. 1st year	<u>39</u>
a. Boys	<u>62</u>	b. 2nd year	<u>22</u>
b. Girls	<u>64</u>	c. 3rd year	<u>19</u>
c. Total	<u>126</u>	d. 4th year	<u>13</u>
62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:		e. 5th year	<u>8</u>
a. Farm	<u>69</u>	f. 6th year and over	<u>25</u>
b. Rural non-farm	<u>57</u>	64. Four-H Club members by age groups:	
c. Urban	<u>0</u>	a. 12 years and under	<u>68</u>
		b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>35</u>
		c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>23</u>

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

(A member may be enrolled in more than one project or activity under each of the following groupings and should be counted each time.)

a. Agronomy (crops and soils)	<u>10</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>20</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>6</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>12</u>
e. Poultry	<u>6</u>
f. Dairy	<u>13</u>
g. Beef	<u>2</u>
h. Swine	<u>7</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>4</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>52</u>
k. Management on the farm	
l. Marketing and business	
m. Management in the home	<u>37</u>
n. Clothing	<u>50</u>
o. Food and nutrition	<u>61</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings	<u>19</u>
q. Family life education	
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	<u>64</u>
s. Health	<u>2</u>
t. Safety	<u>3</u>
u. Recreation (include crafts)	<u>50</u>
v. Community and public affairs	
w. Career exploration	
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	<u>418</u>

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	<u>7</u>
b. Girls	<u>18</u>

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County	State
	Staff A	Staff B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service	23	
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service		
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs		
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation		
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)		
72. Economic Research Service		
73. Farm Credit Administration	1	
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	3	
75. Farmers Home Administration	8	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service	1	
77. Food and Drug Administration	1	
78. Forest Service	1	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency		
80. Rural Electrification Administration	11	
81. Selective Service		
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service		
83. Soil Conservation Service	20	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)	1	
85. USDA Defense Board		
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	5	
87. Health Department	5	
88. Highway Department		
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging ..		
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	10	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	15	
92. State Employment Service	4	
93. Welfare Department	4	
94. State RAD Committee		
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	18	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	16	
97. County or area RAD Committees	4	