

1963 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

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1. Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Tobacco - Quality Improvement, Year - 1963The Situation:

The supply being produced is not meeting the quality demanded by the tobacco companies, this being true with the Flue-cured type. The farmer does not like his tobacco to be taken in by the so-called "pool", this being Flue-Cured Stabilization. Tobacco is more than a million-dollar income for the county.

The Specific Problem:

The QUALITY produced does not satisfy the demand.

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. and July July	Ext. Staff Agron. Comm. Agron. Comm.
2. Production practices.	Extension Publications Extension Specialist	1. Mail 1. County meetings.	April March, July	Ext. Staff Ext. Staff
3. Disease and insect control.	Extension Publications	1. County Meeting 2. Field Trips	Feb. July	Extension Personnel
4. Sucker Controls.	Extension Publications	Field Trip	July	Agron. Comm. & Agents
5. Harvesting ripe tobacco.	Extension Personnel	Field Trip	Aug.	Agents
6. Preparation for market.	Extension Publications Extension Personnel	Field Trips	Sept.	Ext. Personnel

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 and have analyzed.

2. Prince Edward

Project Area; AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forage Crops - Corn,---Fertilization Year - 1963The 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.

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. Corn as compared to other feeds.	Prepared literature.	Mail to farmers.	April	Agent
2. Feed is a deficit in the area.	U. S. Census	Mail to farmers.	April	Agent
3. Corn and the feed grain program.	U.S. & V.P.I. Publications	Radio, Newspapers. Publicity in community stores.	Jan. & Feb.	Agronomy Com. & Agents
4. Proper fertilization and placement in relation to seed.	Extension Publications	Mail to farmers. Place supply in feed and seed stores. Field Demonstration and TVA farmers.	March & April May	Agent Farmers and Agents
5. Corn varieties for the Piedmont.	Extension materials.	Mail a crop varieties circular.	Feb.	Agent
6. Weed control.	Extension materials and local merchants.	Written materials. Demonstrations.	April July & August	Agron. Comm. Local merchants & Agent

Evaluation:

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

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Alfalfa Production Year - 1963The 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.

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 S.C.S. Service.	1. Mass media. 2. Field trips.	July & Aug.	S.C.S. men & Agent
2. Cost of production, and varieties.	Extension Publications Extension Personnel (VPI)	1. Mail to farmers. 2. Field trips.	July & Aug.	Agent
3. Improved stands of alfalfa and harvesting methods.	Material from VPI.	1. Encourage to test soil. 2. Make fertilizer recommendations according to soil test. 3. T.V.A. demonstration. 4. Field demonstrations. 5. Use Forage Testing Service.	July All year	Agrcn. Comm., Local Merchants & Agent Agent and cooperating farmers.
4. Know the insects' habits, and weed and disease problems.	Local Merchants. Extension Publications:	1. Mail Ext. material. 2. Field Demonstrations. 3. Use local merchants.	May, June Sept. & Jan.	Agent and local merchants.

Evaluation:

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

4. Prince Edward

Project Area: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Forage Crops - Weed Control Year - 1963

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 one 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 to have a better understanding as to weed problems and control:	Extension Publications	Send literature by mail.	July	Agent
1. Learn to identify weeds.	1. Extension Publications 2. Extension Specialist	1. Group discussion. 2. Printed and picture material.	Whole year	Agent
2. Learn to know the relationship between crops grown and the weed-chemical used.	1. Extension Publications 2. Literature about weed chemicals.	Same as above	Whole 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 Agron. Comm. Agt. & Agron. Comm.

(more)

5. Prince Edward

B. The mechanical means, in
controlling weeds.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Learn to know when various weeds germinate. | Extension Publications | 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 & April | Agronomy Com. & Agent |

Evaluation:

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

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Dairy - Proficiency in Milk Production - Year - 1963The Situation:

The 46 grade A dairies and 20-odd manufactured milk and cream shippers need to improve. The individual farm cost in 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 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. To have farmers analyze the adequacy of their operation.	Extension Materials	1. Use records to analyze farm business. 2. Use the mail-in farm record analyses.	During the year.	Agent and V.P.I. Specialist
2. Learn ways to use new technology, to improve improve efficiency	Extension Material Extension Personnel Local resource people	1. Mail certain publications and prepared information. 2. Dairy winter school, with other counties. 3. Dairy 4-H Club members. 4. Assistance from allied cooperators	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. Jan. Mar., Apr. May	Dairy Comm. & Agent Agent & VPI Specialist Agent & Dairy Comm. Marketing org., Breed assns., D.R.I.A., local merchants.

Evaluation:

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

B. PROJECT AREA: MARKETING AND UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

PHASE: Livestock - Marketing Feeder Cattle and Swine Year - 1963

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 local market is not adequate and marketing does not improve, as facilities are provided, such as selling graded animals and through farmer-organized markets.

The Specific Objective:

Develop with the farmers an increased practicable efficiency in marketing.

Teaching Objectives	Source of Subject Matter	Methods	when	by whom
Assist farmers in livestock marketing:				
1. Teach the farmer to produce for demands of market.	Extension Publications Va. Grading Service News and radio market reports	1. Mail information. 2. Radio reports. 3. Farm visits. 4. 4-H meetings 5. Have farmers read reports.	During the year During the year	Agents " " " and Livestock Comm. Radio service
2. Regulate production to timely marketing	Market reports	1. Mail to farmers. 2. Publish sale dates.	Various months when available	Agent
3. To purchase purebred herd males.	Breed sales	1. Mail information. 2. Have farmers attend sales.	Jan., Feb., Mar., Dec.	Agent & 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, and the number of purebred herd sires purchased; also an analysis of mail-in farm records.

C. PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Foods - NutritionYear - 1963The 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 field of foods-nutrition. 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.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To teach importance of good breakfast - what is a good breakfast - and suggested variety foods.	Ext. Bulletins USDA Bulletins Professional magazines and books	Method demonstrations in the Home Demonstration Clubs Radio Program News articles Mailing printed material to non-club members Home and office visits	Jan.	Agent and H. D. leaders
2. To help ladies learn healthy way to lose or gain weight.	Ext. Bulletins USDA Bulletins Health Dept.	Special interest meeting twice monthly on topics of $\frac{1}{2}$ major importance. Radio programs Newspapers Printed material Home and office visits	Jan., Feb., Mar., April	Agent Health Dept. person. Nurses VEPCO Home Economist Local leaders
3. To study consumer problems in the purchase and use of prepared mixes.	Ext. Bulletins USDA Bulletin Local Merchants	Leader training meeting on topic Method demonstration in 11 Home Dem. Clubs by local leaders and agent. Radio, newspapers, printed material. Home, office and firm visits.	Sept. Oct.	Food Specialist Local leaders and Agent

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| 4. To teach good food preparation and service, using buffet style service. | USDA Printed materials
Extension printed mat. | Leader Training Meeting.
Method demonstration.
Newspaper, radio.
Home, office and firm visits.
Mimeo material mailed upon request. | Sept.
Nov. | Food Specialist
Local leaders
and Agent |
| 5. To teach 4-H Club girls basic nutrition and food preparation | 4-H Club manual | Leader training meeting on the project.

Method demonstrations in 11 4-H project groups. | As leaders are available. | Agent

Local leaders and junior leaders |
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Evaluation:

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

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Clothing Year - 1953

The 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 clothing. Research in textiles now makes last year's information inadequate.

The Program Objective:

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

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To teach homemakers good selection of hats and necklines.	USDA & Extension Publications	Leader training meeting. Method demonstrations in the 11 H. D. Clubs. Home and office visits. Radio program, news articles. Mimeographed material upon request.	Jan. Feb.	Agent Local leaders and Agent
2. To teach construction of a cotton garment.	USDA & Extension Publications	Workshops in communities where the interest justifies.	Jan., Feb. & March	Agent
3. To teach basic sewing to 4-H Club members.	4-H project material. Printed material from Singer Sewing Machine Co.	Leader training meeting. Workshops for 4-H Club members.---When leaders can give the time	When leaders are available	Agent Local leaders
4. To teach personal care and grooming.	Extension publications	Special Interest meeting	April or May	Local cosmetician

Evaluation:

Fashion show - reports from Home Demonstration Club members' handbook - personal observation.

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: Home Management Year - 1963The 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.

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 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 housecleaning	Extension Publications USDA Publications	Leader Training Meeting Method demonstrations in the 11 Home Dem. Clubs Radio program, news articles. Home and office visits.	May June	Amelia Fuller Home Mgt. Spec. Local leaders and Agent
2. To teach selection and care of kitchen appliances.	Extension Publications USDA Publications	Leader training meeting Method demonstrations in the 11 Home Dem. Clubs Radio, news articles Home and office visits	May July	Amelia Fuller Local leaders and Agent
3. To help homemakers keep up with changes in income tax rules.	Extension Publications USDA Publications	Special Interest Meeting	Jan.	Mr. Nuckolls, Spec.
4. To help 4-H Club members develop sound principles in Home Management.	4-H Manual	Training session for all girls enrolled in project.	April	Agent

Evaluation:

Reports from Home Demonstration Club members' handbook and 4-H project records, and from individuals' comments.

PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

PHASE: House Furnishings * Year 1963

Two months in the Home Demonstration Clubs will be devoted to Furniture Arrangement, Selection, and Care.
Leader training will be given by Agent to club leaders.

PHASE: Housing

Two months in the Home Demonstration Clubs will be devoted to care of floors, rugs, and wood finishes.

Project Area: 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs

PHASE: General

Year - 1963

The Situation:

All the 4-H Clubs in the county are community clubs; therefore, we have to have an outstanding leader program to keep up ~~the program~~ with the needs of the members. We are slightly increasing the enrollment in both the junior and the senior membership.

The number of senior members interested in junior leadership has greatly increased. This has also caused a need for a better leader program, in order to use these junior leaders where they best fit.

The specific Problem:

Lack of trained and good leaders to keep up with the needs of the 4-H program.

The Program Objective:

To develop leaders (junior and adult) and a leadership program that will encourage the enrollment of new members and re-enrollment of the other members.

Teaching Objectives	Source of Assistance	Methods	When	By Whom
A. Secure and train adult leaders and junior leaders to understand:	State 4-H staff. 4-H trends. Enrollment and completion project data.	Individual contacts. Leaders' training meetings (both project & organizational).	April & May May & June	County staff. (If possible, State 4-H Staff)
1. The 4-H club program.	4-H Leaders Handbook - Bul. 270.	Workshops	May & June	
2. Projects and accomplishments achieved in 4-H.	4-H Staff 4-H Proj. Manual-Bul.255 4-H project information 4-H Awards Handbook (Ntl. Awards program) Virginia 4-H Awards Other bulletins, etc., available from Extension Supply.	Individual contacts. Project leaders' training meeting. Organizational & project leaders' training meetings.	May & June June July	County staff.
3. Organization and activities in county program.	4-H records. Va. 4-H Club Leaders' Handbook - Bul 270 The Community Club - Cir. 877 4-H Enrollment Card - Form 6 Ext. Agent & Org. Leaders' Record of 4-H Club - Form 72 Guide for 4-H Officers-Bul.238 The County 4-H Honor Club-M4-H3	Training Meeting.	May & June	
4. The correlation and work of adult and jr. leaders' programs.	Materials for adult leaders. Materials for junior leaders.	Training meeting of adult & jr. leaders.	August	
5. Developmental needs & interest of boys and girls.	Printed materials on developmental need. Local professional workers skilled in working with young people.	Handout to leaders at a training meeting.	June	

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| 6. That a host of materials and information is available to them and the 4-H members. | Extension supply
V.D.H.
V.H.D.
VEPCO
State 4-H Dept.
Extension personnel in its different project fields. | Develop a handbook to be used by the leaders | August and September. |
| 7. Project records and how to fill them out. | Project record books. | Training meeting. | September. |

B.
Increase of activities, etc.,
that would stimulate more
interest to continue in 4-H
work, through organizing or
making available:

1. Organizing an Honor Club.

"The County 4-H Honor Club"
M4-H3

Use of 4-H records, Sept.
and developing the
program.

Adult
ldrs.,
county
staff.

2. Forming judging teams
and project groups for
instruction.

Project material.
Judging material.
Demonstration material.

Training schools.
Instruction of
individual groups.

Adult
ldrs.,
county
staff.

C.
Continued stressing of
the need for completing
records, and participating
in county 4-H activities.

Evaluation:

Extension agents' observation of participation and quality of completed records and work.
Adult leaders' evaluation of the program, and their suggested changes.
Percentage of records completed, and the re-enrollment of members at the 13- and 14-age level.
Observed improvements of leaders in work and methods of working the 4-H program and working with boys and girls.
Exchanging of ideas between adult leaders and junior leaders throughout the county.
Increase attendance and program participation of leaders in training meeting and of 4-H members in the 4-H program and activities.

14. Prince Edward

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4H Agricultural Engineering Electric Project

The Situation:

There is always a need to teach 4-H members the features about electricity.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of knowledge in the use and safety of electricity.

The Program Objective:

To develop skills of electrical repair and the safety that goes with these skills.

Organizational Objectives	Source of Assistance	Methods	When	By Whom
A. To teach the members				
1. Safety with Fuses	Extension Bulletins	1. Club demonstrations		County Staff,
2. Types of lights for different jobs.	VEPCO	2. Talks		VEPCO personnel,
3. Care of equipment (electric motors)	Sponsors' publications	3. Member demonstrations	During school year	jr. leaders
B. To teach skills in:				
1. Repairing cords	Extension Bulletins	1. Electric Schools		County Staff,
2. Making lamps	VEPCO	2. Talks		VEPCO personnel
3. Making other electrical items	Sponsors' publications	3. Each member giving a demonstration		& jr. leaders
C. Stress completion of record books and compiling of records		1. At training school		
		2. By personal contacts	Aug.	County Staff & jr. leaders

Evaluation:

Observation of enthusiasm and interest of the club membership by county staff, VEPCO representatives, and the junior leaders.

Evaluating the quality of record books completed and turned in.

15. Prince Edward

E. PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development, Year - 1963

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 programs and, as always, complications exist when projects are attempted.

The Specific Problem:

The dwindling population and the lack of opportunities.

The Program Objectives:

To assist the County R.A.D. Committee in the hopes that county opportunities will improve.

ORGANIZATIONAL Objectives	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
1. To maintain an active county RAD Program	Resource people Census data Printed material	Call meetings of RAD Committee and sub-committees	During the year	Chairman and county staff
2. Promote youth opportunities: Recreation Trade education Safety	The survey material already gathered. RAD Committee and technical panel.	Analysis of the survey Work Committee of RAD	March, and when necessary	Youth Committee of RAD, county staff, technical panel
3. Assist those organizations desiring to make community and county improvements in economic and human relations.	Technical panel, RAD Committee, available information, Extension Specialist	Let the word be known. RAD Committee. Meet with Ferrville Area Development Corporation. Seek cooperation from other organizations.	During the year	RAD Committee and County Staff

Evaluation:

By the cooperation received and progress made, which will be quite obvious.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Rural Area Development - YOUTH Year, 1963

The Situation:

Many of the youth of Prince Edward County complain about having no place to go. They want some place (youth center) for recreation.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of county cooperation and planning to establish a youth center.

The Program Objective:

To establish, organize and maintain an effective RAD Youth Committee for the purpose of surveying the county in order to determine the problems and possible solutions, then spearheading a drive to get the solutions into effect. (As two questionnaires have already been distributed and collected, and are now in the process of being analyzed, this would be a continuation of the work already started.)

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To take leadership in and continue developing: The organization of this committee, the functioning and the maintenance of the RAD Youth Committee	Program Leader RAD Chairman & Cochairman Pr. Edw. Recreational Comm. Civic organizations Newspaper and Radio RAD bulletins Other bulletins:	Meet as a county committee and clarify purpose and function of RAD Youth Committee.	Feb.	County Staff & RAD Chairman & Co-chairman
	1. Working in committees 2. Leadership development 3. Et cetera	Conduct surveys with the youth on their use of spare time, etc.	March	RAD Youth Comm.
	State Leadership Camp (for persons within age range)	Conduct survey with adults of county to observe their feeling toward youth recreation.	March	RAD Youth Comm.
	Report of Survey on Youth Needs in County (this survey has been taken)	Analyze the surveys and present findings to the county's citizens.	March and April	RAD Youth Comm.
Develop the solution, get work started, and support same.	Civic Organizations Prominent leaders in community Continuous work by RAD Youth Committee, in developing the needs that might continue to arise	Personal contacts. Contacts with civic organizations Establish functions as the need develops	Continuously through the year	RAD Com. & county staff

Evaluation:

Use "Criterion for Program Development" (available from Lacy and Heckel) as a guide in evaluating the process employed.

Observation of the acceptance, of the work by the committee, on the part of the county (that is: if the county supports and develops the solution and findings of this Youth Committee).

Observation of support from civic organizations.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: Civil Defense Year - 1963

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 Defense Publications Extension Publications	Radio, newspaper. Home and office visits. Literature mailed upon request. Monthly discussion of topic at H.D. Club meetings, with presentation of a specific phase of preparation; this is part of Federation Program of Work.	Throughout the year	Agent and local CD leaders and H.D.Fed. Chairman in each club

OTHER FIELDS OF WORK:

Forestry
Piedmont soil Conservation District and Buffalo Creek Watershed
Poultry
Five County Fair
Organized County Organizations
Landscaping
Entomology
Social Security
A S C S Programs
Weed Control
T V A Program (3)
D H I A advisor
Farm Record System
Agricultural Engineering Projects
B C I A Program
Fruit Growers
Consumer Education

ANNUAL REPORT for 1963

I. LOCAL LEADERSHIP (County Agent)

The tobacco committee met and outlined the program for the annual tobacco meeting which was held in February. Furthermore, when tobacco plants became scarce, the tobacco committee met with the agent and tobacco farmers received information on plant location and the variety available. The leaders assisted the farmers in their communities. Six enterprise leaders ran field trial experiments with their tobacco crop. Four tobacco leaders attended the Annual Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Meeting in Raleigh. The county committee met and attempted to analyze the tobacco drought situation, to determine if certain information could be sent to the farmers to aid with their dilemma.

The livestock and dairy committees met jointly and made recommendations in requesting the County Board of Supervisors to request drought aid assistance for the emergency grain program. The committees also met and initiated a program in which a general meeting was called for all livestock producers. At this meeting, the Virginia Dept. of Agriculture officials presented a program on drought hay shipments. The reason for this meeting was to bring about a fuller understanding of hay movements and why the quality of hay was so poor. // The dairy committee planned and conducted their annual meeting in February.

Dairy leaders assisted with the training of 4-H judging team, and their herds were used in the District 4-H Dairy Judging Contest.

The agronomy committee assisted with such programs as alfalfa fertility and weed control demonstrations, corn fertility demonstration, alfalfa and ladino clover weed control demonstrations. The agronomy committee assisted in determining the information to be sent to farmers in the emergency drought program.

The seed-and-feed and other community merchants served as pick-up information centers for the farmers, this being a valuable service in coping with the drought.

The RAD committee leaders remain intact and are used whenever appropriate action has to be taken, even though no formal meetings are held.

A local merchant retains his position in accepting and relaying artificial breeding calls, thus relieving the Extension office.

The local radio and newspaper officials give full support with the mass media information. Many of the local and county merchants give financial support in carrying on the total Extension work.

The county Agricultural Agencies assist in the advisory capacity, these being the ASCS, SCS, FHA, Va. Division of Forestry, and the Va. Dark-Fired Cooperative Marketing Association.

The appraisal of the leaders could not have a monetary value. Their assistance gives the agent guide-posts and personal help, in carrying out the total Extension program. Their service renders untold satisfaction in keeping the agricultural, community and home activities in a dynamic atmosphere.

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. The home agent 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, the 1962 winter freeze damaged citrus crops and caused these products to skyrocket in price locally. Citrus fruits being the main source of vitamin C, so essential for good health, homemakers wanted help on substitutes for these fruits that would allow adequate vitamin C yet keep food bills within a reasonable spending plan.

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 the home economics Extension program to various segments of the county, but it helps the wogen to become better community leaders. Local adult leaders have conducted 127 Extension Home economics educational meetings, and assisted the home agent in 110 other meetings. These leaders begin thinking beyond the realm of their 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:

6 scholarships to deserving 4-H Club members going to camp;

\$25.00 to a family in an adjoining county who have a boy requiring a
long period of hospitalization;

\$60.00 to the state loan fund for girls studying nursing and home economics;

cash contributions toward development of a little league ballfield in a
rural section where little or no recreation was available.

They have also been responsible for getting donors to the Bloodmobile, and on each of its visits managed the canteen section. They make cancer bandages, furnish magazines to the local hospital. These ladies have helped secure leaders for 4-H Clubs and other groups. They help to judge products in other counties' fairs.

They work with other organizations in the county, on promoting community beautification and many other activities.

Each year, as we involve more homemakers in the leadership program, we are extending our Extension program and also training in leadership for the local communities.

LEADERSHIP for YOUTH (4-H)

In most instances parents assumed the role of helping their children carry out and complete their projects.

We have used parents as organizational leaders of our community senior 4-H Clubs, also with several of the junior clubs. They assisted members in planning monthly program calendars, and then carrying these plans out at their monthly meetings. Organizational leaders were completely responsible for their club planning and building an educational exhibit for the Five County Fair; 4 clubs had exhibits, and the County Council prepared one.

The planning of our county junior clubs' program on the electric project was done with assistance of the clubs' leaders, also representatives of the VEPCO office here in Farmville, -- who presented all the educational material and programs for club meetings. We also trained two junior leaders: George Goin assisted with programs at two meetings each month and presented a demonstration at each meeting, while Tommy Lloyd did the same work with one club's meetings.

One organizational leader attended the State 4-H Leaders Conference at Roanoke.

Senior 4-H members who served as junior leaders at Holiday Lake 4-H Camp were Linda Stockton, Karla Myers, Joyce Harding, and Sammy Coleman.

Work with adult leaders in the boys' projects was carried out mainly with parents, who are often interested in helping their children but do not have time to work with a group; hence each parent was responsible for assisting his/her children with project work.

Our 4-H leaders, adult and junior, have been a tremendous help this year. If it were not for them, the 4-H program could not possibly be as good as it is. However, we realize that more leaders are needed; we plan to secure more, and are continuously working with our new recruits all the time.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

Phase: Tobacco - Quality Improvement

Situation: The supply being produced is not meeting the quality demanded by the tobacco companies, this being true with both the flue-cured and dark tobacco.

Objective: To produce quality tobacco.

Activities:

In the early winter months, a tobacco variety report is mailed to each farmer. Farmers are also encouraged to have their soil tested in order to furnish the proper plant food. Soil testing was done by 32 farmers with 60-odd samples. This being a neglected practice according to the number of tobacco growers in the county -- some 400. A general meeting in February on diseases and insects was presented by Dr. W. W. Osborne; the attendance at this meeting was fair (it was a bad night).

Then the cold and wet months of February and March prevented plant bed seeding. This poor start was followed by the spring and summer drought. Quality was something hoped for, but the normal rainfall failed completely.

Lack of plants brought the tobacco committee into action. County agents were contacted in North Carolina, and those farmers who did not have plants secured them from their southern neighbors. The North Carolina Extension Agents gave their cooperation.

Insect control information was sent and publicized by radio, newspaper and general stores.

The early frost in September caused a great loss to many farmers. The odds were against the tobacco grower, so he took to market what he could, regardless of quality.

Weed control, sucker control, and variety experimental plots were conducted by Allan Kates, G. R. Mathews, respectively. The results of these tests were encouraging.

Irrigated tobacco did very well for the majority of the farmers. Its quality was good.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Phase: Crops -- Corn -- Fertilization

Situation:

Corn is grown on practically every farm, either for silage or for dent corn. It is not profitable unless the yields are more than it takes to pay for the cost of producing. Corn silage is most important to the dairy farmers.

Problem:

Poor stands, resulting in replanting and low yields.

Objective:

To reduce "fertilizer burn" to seed corn during its initial growth, and thereby increase stalk number and yield per acre.

Activities:

The corn variety list for the Southern Piedmont is sent to all farmers. Along with this list goes a copy of corn fertilization recommendations. It is discussed at corn planting, over the radio programs; the newspapers cooperate, and so do the fertilizer dealers. Farmers are encouraged to broadcast the major portion of the plant food, and use a very limited amount at planting time.

Two fertilizer demonstrations were carried out, one at Odell Cook's farm in the southeast part of the county, and the other in the western section of Prince Edward on the Horace Gilliam farm. Soil tests were taken by the agent; the Soil Conservation Service helped to measure the areas, because the two farm plots were on the contour plan. The farmers gave good cooperation but the weatherman did not -- and the demonstrations were failures.

However, some observations were secured: The corn should have

been cultivated instead of following the no-cultivation plan, with the weed control. I say this because where no chemical weed control was used, but the corn was cultivated three times, a fair crop of corn was produced -- with the same rainfall, same soil type, same corn variety, and less fertilizer.

During the corn planting, the weather was quite dry. Many farmers put heavy doses of fertilizer down with the corn. Results: the corn sprouted and died, which meant plenty of replanting. Some farmers tried to blame the seed corn, but the end results taught them a lesson: "There is something to fertilizer placement."

Most of the corn was cut for silage because the drought limited the production of corn for grain.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Phase: Alfalfa Production

Situation:

There are some 10,000 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.

Problems:

Low yields and short life.

Objective:

To increase the output for each alfalfa stand seeded.

Activities:

No results. DRY YEAR.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MGT. & NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Phase: Forage Crops -- Weed Control

Situation:

Weeds are a problem in every crop. The usual and sometimes the unusual weeds are present in the county. Weeds crowd out desired crops, and rob the soil of plant food.

Problem: The high weed population, in crops.

Objective: Increase yields by reducing weed population.

Unfavorable weather hampered the total program: The cold and dry winter of 1962-63 was followed by the dry spring, summer and fall of 1963.

Allan Kates did a weed control experimental plot on the control of

Galspena.

Farmers are using more and more chemicals in weed control, on corn.

Weeds were cut for hay because of the drought. Now, the importance of hay in the county could bring about new weed problems.

A flame-burner weed control demonstration was held by a local business concern. The agent assisted with the work. Results were not satisfactory, since moisture was limited.

Agricultural Production Mgt. & Natural Resources Development

Phase: Dairy -- Proficiency in Milk Production

Situation:

The 46 grade A dairies and 20-odd manufactured milk and cream shippers in the county find that inefficiency does not promote good business. Conflicting views such as producing forage vs. grain, pasture vs. silage, raising grain vs. purchasing grain, and equipment vs. labor.

Problem: High cost of milk production.Objective: Reduce the high cost of producing milk.Activities:

In January, the dairy committee planned their annual meeting. The program was held in February, conducted by the committee:

"Farm Machinery & the Dairy Farmer" -- Easley Smith, VPI Dairyman
 "My Experience in Dairying" ---- --- Charles F. Moyer, Jr., Amelia
 "Dairying & the Changing Times" -- --- Gerland Benton, Southern States

This meeting was well attended.

At the October Farm Management School, ten grade-A dairymen received training along this line of thought (cost reduction).

Two dairymen are on the mail-in farm records system and their operations are analyzed.

The dairymen are encouraged to use farm record books.

The DHIA members have records that give reliable information on feeding, production, and culling. The mastitis control calendar is sent to all dairymen, aiding them in reducing cow turn-over in the dairy herd.

Testing of hay and silage gives the farmer a quality analysis of the feed being fed. This also helps the livestock man in determining the time to harvest hay and silage.

More dairymen are using the free choice method of feeding silage. There are six sugar-type feeders in use by dairymen; five were installed this

year. The dairymen are feeding more silage and less hay; there were a dozen or more silos built this year. The dairies with the largest herds have switched from all-hay to unlimited silage feeding.

This year, the drought caused more dairymen to seed summer pastures -- and I think this will create more interest in temporary pasture use for the summer months, fall and early spring.

All dairymen were sent the 1962 Dairy Farm Business Summary as to mail-in farm records. This will give the dairymen an opportunity to compare cost.

The 4-H Dairy Club members received training in feeding, judging, fitting and showmanship.

Two more dairymen are using the DHIA program.

The local artificial breeding associations (2) hold periodic meetings for the county dairymen. There are (2) large grinding and mixing feeds-mills in the county, in which the agents have good working relationships.

Almost three-fourths of the county area is in forest land with about 44% of this being farm woodland. Sawmills and related manufactures covering millwork, boxes, shooks, and cooperage stock are important to the county economy. Prince Edward is definitely a leading pulpwood-producing county. A great deal of the forest land area has been cut over, and the stand now is a very inferior grade of hardwood. Some of the eroded open land should be planted to suitable species of trees as a conservation and economic practice, and much of the inferior areas of hardwood should be converted to pine.

The organized forestry program is conducted by the County Extension Forestry Committee and the County Forestry Club which is sponsored by this committee. The Forestry Club, under the direction of the Extension Forestry Committee, has proved to be the means of getting many of our woodland owners to better manage their woods. While this club is primarily a VPI Extension activity, its operation is a cooperative effort between various agencies and groups. These include the wood-using industries, Soil Conservation Service, Virginia Division of Forestry, and others. Many of our local businessmen support the Forestry Club, which gives them knowledge of what is being done and gains their interest.

The objective of the Forestry Club is to recognize the farmers and youths who are doing an outstanding job in forestry. This year the forestry club members' projects were scored by a committee consisting of industry foresters and representatives of the Virginia Forest Service and VPI Extension Service. After the projects are judged, a meeting is held to award prizes and appropriate certificates to the winners. An over-all

winner is selected by the scoring committee, and a special certificate is presented for this achievement.

This year certificates of achievement will be awarded to 14 adults and 3 4-H Club members. The Forestry Club members planted 83,000 of a total of 205,600 trees planted in the county this year. They also carried out such practices as poisoning, bulldozing, and controlled burning. These certificates will be awarded at a meeting of the members of the Forestry Club, businessmen, and representatives of the wood-using industries in the county.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MGT., AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEV.

Other Phases: (Activities)

1. New farmers (retiring from other occupations) have requested services that are given in lengthy detail. These landowners are becoming quite common.
2. A farm management school was held in October; 16 were registered, with an average attendance of 11.
3. Dairymen and livestock producers have requested the service of the Agricultural Engineering Staff. One dairyman built an entirely new milking, feeding and storage layout. A beef cattle man constructed a feeding layout. Four dairymen constructed automatic silage feeding arrangements with auger-type equipment.

The request for general farm blueprints has been heavy this year, ranging from large buildings to wood-constructed equipment.

4. As secretary of the ~~XXXXXX~~ Piedmont Soil Conservation District, monthly meetings are attended, as well as state meetings. Educational programs are conducted; reports made, including an annual one; the district's clerical assistant is supervised. Many other details are covered in helping to promote the educational program to conserve the Natural Resources.
5. The three TVA farmers carry out their program directed by the agent. The drought really gave them a fit, with their fertilizer program. There were no progress reports on fertilization and crops.

Each of the TVA farmers is on the mail-in-farm-records-system.

E:

1. The county sheep scab eradication received good cooperation from the sheep producers, and a clean slate was reported from Prince Edward.

2. THE DROUGHT: Activities that demanded additional programs were ---
 - a. The location of tobacco plants.
 - b. Additional meetings of various enterprise committees.
 - c. Emergency drought rations to meet the feed shortage.
 - d. Temporary summer pasture crops: varieties, seeding ratio, fertilization and harvesting stages.
 - e. Inspecting sudan and hybrid sudan pasture, as to save grazing and harvesting practices.
 - f. The steps to take in drought tobacco conditions.
 - g. Culling beef ~~xx~~ cattle herds, and advising when to market.
 - h. A special meeting was called for the livestock owners, to assist them in solving the hay purchase problem.
 - i. Salvaging grass and corn crops for hay and silage.
 - j. The construction of temporary silage storage.
 - k. Meeting with the county drought committee, in making reports for emergency drought aid.
 - l. Assisting the Va. Dept. of Agriculture in checking hay for residue by drawing samples.
 - m. Assisting dairymen and beef cattle producers in the purchase of hay as to quality and location.
 - n. A county survey was made to determine the need for hay in order that the Va. Dept. of Agriculture and the local feed merchants would know the potential supply needed.
 - o. In the fall seeding -- the question arose, seed in dry soil or wait

for the rain?

The season has passed but the effects will haunt the farmers for some time.

3. FRUIT:

The drought, and a late frost, just about eliminated the strawberry business and had some effect on the peach and apple business. The supply of county strawberries will be short in 1964, even if the season is good. The weather prevented the planting of new patches.

4.

THE ALFALFA WEEVIL:

The fall application of heptachlor did not control the weevil. There was a continuous cry for information and on-the-job inspection, when the weevil season did begin. I would judge that some farmers will produce clover until the alfalfa weevil is mastered by some effective control. The circular letter, radio, newspaper and merchants did a good job in meeting the need.

MARKETING & UTILIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Phase: Livestock Marketing of Feeder Cattle & Swine

Situation:

There are some 800 brood sows and 75 beef herds in the county, making it ~~now~~ quite profitable to obtain best market for the animals in order to receive a good price.

Problem:

The local market is not adequate, and marketing does not improve as facilities are provided. There is not enough grade selling and cooperation with farmer-organized markets.

Objectives:

Develop with the farmer an increased practicable efficiency in marketing his livestock.

Activities:

Using livestock reports and livestock forecast information, a special effort is made to keep livestock producers informed. Various radio programs are devoted to analyzing the livestock situation on the state and national level.

The farmers are sent information on all cattle and swine organized markets, in addition to radio and newspaper.

There was an increased demand for marketing information because of the drought, this being coupled with herd-size reduction. A large percentage of the small producers sold early. Some swine producers sold their swine, ■ for the lack of feed.

Some 243 beef calves were sold in the spring and fall Lynchburg Feeder Calf Producers Sales. This was an increase over 1962. Some producers kept their calves because of the low market price.

The swine producers sold over 1000 feeder pigs in the Richmond and Petersburg Feeder Pig Sales. The local veterinarian gives full cooperation with the disease control program.

Monthly feeder pig sales reports from the Virginia Department of Agriculture are frequently sent to those swine producers that do not cooperate in selling pigs in the sales.

Local farmers are now assisting with the sales on the day the pigs are graded and readied for auction sale.

More and more farmers are desiring the purchase of purebred males in order to produce those pigs desired by the graded markets.

The ~~XXXX~~ 4-H Club members are furnishing purebred breeding stock to farmers through the Sears Pig Chain.

The health regulations on swine will increase the number of pigs going to market. All feeder pigs sold in the farmer-organized sales were vaccinated for cholera and erysipelas.

II.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Foods & Nutrition (Consumer Education,
and Protection;
and 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 1963, with the crop damage to the citrus fruits followed by drought in the eastern United States, good planning became even more essential to stay within the family budget.

Objectives:

To keep homemakers informed as to the latest information pertaining to consumers.

Progress:

In 1963, the 11 Home Demonstration Clubs have received information on selection and buying of foods. These studies have centered around breakfast foods (those high in vitamin C other than citrus products), the cost of prepared mixes vs. home-prepared versions, and the selection of low-cost main dishes. These ladies learned that in many foods it is more economical in some foods to buy frozen products, while in others the fresh are better buys, and for some products the canned goods is the best to buy. This information was also given the senior 4-H girls who completed a course in Foods-Nutrition; and it was broadcast on weekly radio programs and via newspaper releases. The plentiful food list is also given on weekly radio programs on Friday mornings, thus helping homemakers in their weekly shopping plans, as they consider what makes a food a "good buy".

These groups also had information on what to look for, in the way of deceptive packaging and advertising.

Fair exhibits were prepared on the above, and viewed by over 1,000 persons.

By using the foregoing help in meal planning and buying, homemakers found they could make considerable saving, and will be ~~helped~~ helped in further buying.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Foods & Nutrition (Preparation and 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.

Progress:

The 11 Home Demonstration Clubs studied three different months, planning and preparing specific meals. In January the emphasis was on nutritious and economical breakfast; since the eating of breakfast is a major nutrition problem, special helps were given in how the habit of eating this meal might be established. The 7 junior 4-H Clubs studied "Good Breakfast: Why is it important?" The topic was also emphasized in the Home Economics classes in high school. The senior 4-H Foods-Nutrition class devoted one session to study of the importance of this meal. Emphasis was given to "why eat breakfast?", "what constitutes a good breakfast", and "how to prepare a nutritious breakfast". In the series of Weight Reduction classes, a good breakfast was also stressed. Radio programs and newspaper articles carried its urgency. Longwood College girls were given this information to use in teaching home economics health and physical fitness classes. VEPCO's home economist helped in the teaching of the above groups, while the Home Economics lab at Longwood College and at Prince Edward Academy were made available for training leaders in this subject.

The 11 Home Demonstration Clubs studied buffet meals. So many homemakers are responsible for serving large groups at various times during the year which can require excess cost, time and energy. These groups studied menus as they considered those three factors. The Home Economics foods class at Longwood College received the above information, when the VPI Food Specialist trained leaders for the buffet demonstration. Mimeographed study sheets were given to club members, also made available in various display racks in the county and at the Five County Fair exhibit; clubs arranged exhibits illustrating the subject.

Miss Barbara Lindstrom, VEPCO home economist, conducted at the Longwood College home economics lab a special-interest meeting for Home Demonstration Club members and all students and county folks who were interested, which helped ladies in preparing for holiday occasions.

The home agent worked with a local garden club on the same topic.

Over-weight being such a No. 1 problem, the ladies requested a series of classes in the subject; 18 homemakers enrolled in the class. This group met at four different times. In the first and second meetings, Dr. Francis Clements, District Health Director, discussed why excess weight is detrimental to health, Using USDA and VPI Extension bulletins, the home agent worked with the group ~~in~~ on how to figure approximate calories needed and how to count the amount consumed. At the third session a local nurse helped them learn various exercises. For the fourth meeting the VEPCO home economist worked with them on nutritious party foods low in calories. The home agent was responsible for organizing the group, contacting qualified persons to assist at each meeting, and over-all organization. Ladies later reported that, for the first time, they learned that the process of weight reduction can be achieved without starving, going on crash diets, or leaving off foods essential for good health.

All 4-H Club girls in the county signing up for the Foods-Nutrition Project had some training in basic foods and nutrition. The junior groups studied very elementary skills and techniques. The 18 senior girls carrying the project attended four two-hour classes where they were required to learn basic nutrients and what they do for the body; they planned and prepared menus that met these requirements. Three girls gave demonstrations on the above topics in club, county and district.

Food preservation is still practiced in this county, even though farm wives buy foods at the markets. During the spring, summer and fall requests come steadily by mail, telephone and office visits for information on the latest methods in preservation.

Information is also distributed throughout the county on care of the food supply in case of disaster. Several radio programs were devoted to this topic.

A class in physical fitness was taught by our nurse, at 4-H Camp.

In helping to teach others the topics mentioned in this foods section, 94 adult leaders worked with the Home Economics Extension Program.

The economic condition in Prince Edward County is such that a vast majority of families are classified in the low-income bracket. Still others, having the county's unique expense of educating children, are interested in planning the food dollar so as to save yet feed the family adequately.

II. EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Phase: Clothing (Selection, Construction, Care)

Situation:

Clothing selection and care (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 this knowledge and skills 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 inadequate.

Objective:

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

Progress:

The agent trained leaders in 9 of the Home Demonstration Clubs in clothing selection with special emphasis on accessories, and gave the demonstration in 2 clubs. She also worked with the senior Home Economics class at the Prince Edward Academy.

Clothing construction workshops were held in five different communities during January, February and March -- with 41 young homemakers enrolled. The majority of these ladies had small children, and up to this time knew very little about clothing construction, this being a stage in the family where the homemakers could save so much in making children's clothes. Classes included six two-hour lessons where they studied selection of pattern and fabric, fitting the pattern, cutting, construction, and finishes for a professional appearance. These ladies have requested follow-up meetings on construction of more complicated garments.

Seven different 4-H groups had training in "How to Use Sewing Machines" and "How to Construct a Simple Garment". This is an introduction to clothing,

helping to create interest in going further in the making of their own garments. A number of girls have already continued this work, and are making progress toward planning and making their own clothing.

Several homemakers had instructions on tailoring. They already had advanced skills in sewing.

Other activities included making gifts, modeling, dress revue; one club girl participated in the "Make It With Wool" contest.

Leggett's Department Store sponsored our district dress revue winner's trip to 4-H Short Course. Singer's furnished a machine and space, to help in both the adult and youth 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 homemakers 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.

Objective:

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

Progress:

The 11 Home Demonstration Clubs spent two months getting information on "Shortcuts in House Care" and "Selection and Care of Kitchen Appliances". Since there are more than 5,000 different kitchen utensils in the market, made of all types of materials, with price NOT being a guide for quality, ladies found knowledge of metals most important.

Home Demonstration members for two other months studied "Selection of Household Furnishings (Furniture, and Floor Covering)". Frequent calls come to the office for information on selecting and caring for all types of household materials.

The 4-H Club members have had training in their Home Management Projects (Money Management -- Laundry -- House Care). Sears Roebuck in Lynchburg sponsored this project with cash awards to county and area winners. The projects helped girls to learn the value of money, time and energy, which will be helpful in all phases of their management responsibilities.

Fair exhibits, radio programs, news articles, and distribution of printed materials were used to carry the above information to other people in the county. 57 local leaders helped in teaching club members, friends, neighbors.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Other Phases: House Furnishings

Information was given in the Home Demonstration Clubs two months, when club members studied "Selection, Arrangement and Care of Major Pieces of Furniture" and "..... Floor Coverings".

The 12 4-H Clubs studied good lighting, with emphasis on the importance of the study unit.

Requests for special help have come from many families as to over-all planning, dealing with furnishings, arrangement, color harmony, construction of draperies, selection of paints, etc.

4-H Club members learned to make simple repairs to electrical pieces in the home, about making bedrooms more comfortable, about arranging fresh as well as dried flowers.

Special interest meetings were conducted in arranging dried flowers to add beauty and color to the home.

Helping to carry this information to various parts of the county were 26 local leaders.

Fair exhibits, radio programs, news articles and bulletins have been used to carry this information to other homemakers.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Other Phases:

Housing

Work in housing was done one month in the Home Demonstration Clubs, when the demonstration was on "Floor Finishes".

Personal conferences were held with a number of families who were studying new house plans, or were expecting to remodel houses. Special work was done on kitchen planning.

EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Other Phases:

General

The agent worked with program chairmen in the local senior citizens' club, garden clubs, junior women's club and senior women's club. Scout leaders seek help from this office in getting materials for their programs. College girls come in frequently for publications. Teachers in high school and college ask to be kept on our mailing list for new publications. Many of these non-HD-club women frequently attend meetings in the county conducted by Extension's home economics specialists.

4-H and Other Youth Programs

General Activities

To give our 4-H members additional opportunities in which they could develop into more useful and desirable citizens, we had activities throughout the year. They were planned mainly by our junior and senior leaders, and sponsored by our 4-H County Council.

Senior clubs in the county planned their own programs, which gave them additional experience. Most were along the line of health and safety.

County 4-H activities consisted of a public speaking contest, Share-the-Fun program, and county Council meetings.

The Public Speaking Contest was held in each club; then the club winner participated in the county contest, which was attended by about 150 members, parents, and friends of 4-H. The county winners ~~was~~^{were} invited to speak to several civic clubs and P.T.A.'s in the county; the two senior winners competed in the district contest.

Four of our club members participated in the "Farm Youth Speaks" contest, sponsored by the Virginia Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Two representatives went on to the regional division of this contest.

The Share-the-Fun contest was also held in the clubs, with the winner competing in the county contest, which was attended by 250 people.

Winners in the junior divisions of both these contests were given trips to 4-H Camp, by merchants here in the county.

The County Council held two meetings, plus a training program. At one meeting the newly elected officers of the local clubs were trained in the duties of their offices; senior club members and adult leaders helped in this training.

Holiday Lake Junior Camp was attended by 11 boys and 23 girls, plus 5 junior leaders. Three boys attended Conservation Camp at Virginia Beach.

We had 15 senior members competing in district and state contests; some entered achievement records, others were in a demonstration or activity (Share-the-Fun, judging team). Two won on the state level: Karla Myers in Dog Care and Training, and Linda Stockton in Gardening. Linda was Virginia's representative at the North Carolina 4-H Week. Also, A. E. Lamberth, Jr. was first runner-up in the Tractor Operators contest.

Six boys and 7 girls attended State 4-H Short Course. When these returned from Short Course they started asking about organizing an Honor Club in the County. The All-Stars decided to sponsor and organize such a group. Just recently the Honor Club was organized, with 19 members, including two adult leaders. They have expressed their ideas and hopes to sponsor more activities in the county.

The local banks support our 4-H program very well. Each year each bank gives to 4-H \$25.00 to be used in our program. One also supplies about 200 4-H calendars for our members.

The Home Demonstration Clubs in the county sponsor or help our 4-H work by supplying leaders for that club. Also, each HD Club gives a scholarship for one 4-H member to attend junior 4-H camp.

Leggett's Dept. Store gave our district dress revue winner a scholarship to 4-H Short Course.

Senior clubs had two highway billboard signs erected during National 4-H Club Week.

Three members were selected by the All Star organization.

Leaders this year worked very well, and were really interested in our program. However, we still feel a need for more leaders and are continuing to emphasize the securing and training of leaders.

4-H and Other Youth Programs

Agric. Engineering Electric Project

Situation:

With the increasing use of electricity in all fields of farm and home activities, it becomes more necessary to teach 4-H members the features of electricity. Objectives are to broaden the use of electricity and to teach the safety which goes along with its use.

We met with VEPCO's representatives to plan our monthly programs.

A different phase of the project was presented at each meeting. Session topics at monthly club meetings were: (1) What is electricity, and the electric project record book; (2) The proper light and lighting use. (3) Christmas and electricity. (4) Simple repairs. (5) Care of electric appliances. (6) How to give an electric demonstration. (7) How electricity can be used safely and conveniently.

To work out ~~xxx~~ these programs we used various kinds of visuals and printed materials, and we received a lot of help from VEPCO, our power supplier.

After the programs were planned we used VEPCO representatives, junior leaders and adult leaders to present the material to the club members.

We had junior leaders and/or adult leaders working with five of the seven junior clubs in the county, presenting the project material to about 55 club meetings out of the 63 meetings held. The junior leaders presented demonstrations at most of these meetings, and assisted the members in their project work, as well as in filling out the record books.

The end of the project was an electric school, in which the members made extension cords or some other small electrical equipment.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRSPhase: Rural Area Development

1. The County RAD Committee has been put on a stand-by basis. The reason for this is quite obvious, but any detailed explanation would not be healthy at this time. The Faraville Area Development Corporation has been active (in a limited capacity) on the livestock market project. A great deal of interest was stimulated the first part of 1963. The county Extension staff worked-up several statistical reports on livestock potentials. Mr. Larry Denison and Mr. K. C. Williamson of VPI presented a program to the RAD Committeemen, civic leaders and the FADC on "What is required to operate an efficient livestock market". After this meeting the FADC members tabled the project and it has remained on that status.

The local Ruritan Club wanted to assist with the livestock marketing project. After considering the facts, interest faded.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

2.

Phase: Rural Area Development; YOUTH

The county youth have repeatedly expressed the need of recreational facilities; the lack thereof would involve much explanation.

Our objective was to establish, organize and maintain an effective RAD youth committee for the purpose of surveying the county in order to determine the problems and their possible solutions, then spearhead a drive to get the solutions into effect.

A survey was conducted of all high school students. This asked what changes they felt were needed in the recreational facilities which we now have, and what additional facilities were needed.

There is a recreational association which has during the last five years organized a little league baseball park, swimming pool, and was in the process of building tennis courts at the time this survey was taken. Therefore, tennis was the major item mentioned in our survey. Tennis was emphasized by 51% of the students surveyed. Since that time the courts have been completed, and they were used during the 1963 season.

A teen club was the next facility, with 34% expressing such need. They asked that certain facilities be available at this teen club. They want a place (youth center) where they could go and meet other teens. According to opinions expressed, it should include a snack bar; 16% want it to include dancing, 12% ask for billiards, dramatics appeal to 10%, ping-pong 10%; club groups such as science and other educational units, were requested by 6%. It seems that if a Youth Center were available, with these activities incorporated, the most pressing needs of youth would be answered.

A community basketball league has been started this year.

The long-established Community Recreation Association is studying the RAD survey, to decide what the teenagers are wanting, and making plans in that direction.

Several meetings have been held with the Recreation Association, and others are planned, with hopes that something in the teen-club line will be accomplished.

Most of the teenagers expressed definite ideas that such a youth center should be supervised and chaperoned by adults. They also felt a need for giving youth responsibilities with the center in order to gain experiences that would not otherwise be provided.

I would like to close this report with the comment written by a 15-year-old girl to this survey: "The boys need a place to get away from things. I think a drag strip would avoid much of the reckless driving on the highways, and also prevent accidents. Some of the girls would like this, too. If the boys had a drag strip with rules and regulations, it would be safe and a good clean form of recreation. I think the boys of this town need something to get their minds off drinking and throwing wild parties. Several that I've talked with have said the main reason they drink and act so irresponsibly is because they have nothing of real interest to keep them occupied. I don't mean they need a baby-sitter. Just a place where they can get away from the everyday boredom and do something that really appeals to the male qualities in them. Glee clubs and other clubs of this type are fine, but I think the boys of this town, or any town, are entitled to at least one place where they can really fit in their environment, so to speak. In order for them to grow into respectable men, they need training, need to have rules and regulations to conform to. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Heaven knows, they get enough of those at school, but if regulations were such that they could really see a need for (not just as a means of punishing them) I think they would have more respect for other rules and especially the laws of the town and state. I believe that we owe the boys of this town a chance to prove themselves."

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phase: Civil Defense

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.

Problem:

The indifference as to responsibility.

Objective:

To create an awareness in being prepared (mentally and physically).

Activities:

The county does have a Civil Defense office, with two paid employees under the title of "County Coordinator" and "Assistant County Coordinator". They present civil defense programs and are in charge of supplies and equipment stored in the county. These men have assisted the county Extension program at various times, and vice versa.

During the year, timely publications have been sent to the rural residents.

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 Faraville Senior 4-H Club members worked up a program under the supervision of Extension and Civil Defense Coordinators, and visited homes in Farmville. The youths made over 150 door-to-door calls. Their goal was to inform the people that you CAN survive, if you are prepared for a nuclear attack. They handed out information provided by Extension. The local newspaper informed the people of the youths' campaign.

Home Demonstration Clubs each month take about five minutes for a report from their Federation Chairman. At this time the chairman makes a report on a specific phase of civil defense and distributes study material for members to take home. Reports have included such topics as care of food, family protection, shelter, first aid, 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 the various phases of defense. Our public speaking winner in Prince Edward spoke on this topic; he placed third in the district contest.

COMMUNITY and PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Five County Fair:

The Extension staff assist with the planning and carrying out of the major activities of the educational exhibits, entering them and seeing that they are properly judged.

Exhibits were surprisingly many and of fair quality, considering the drought.

Educational booths planned and set up by the youth were most appropriate and showed a lot of initiative by the youth and their leaders.

This fair is one of the remaining links that bring the urban and rural people on a common ground.

Public Opinion:

These leaflets are used as radio and news reports, and are also sent to business, professional and merchandising personnel in the county.

T.V. Salute to Prince Edward County:

Mr. Glenn Howell of Channel 10 Roanoke was in the county for a day, gathering material for the program. Since the Chamber of Commerce president was ailing, the county agent served as host. After contributing the whole day to the program, the agent did not even get to see the program when presented (had to make a farm visit). The information was agricultural, industrial and historic.

Other Organizations:

The County Extension staff works with the agricultural agencies in the county such as ASCS (many times during the year the agent has to assist with various programs; for instance, 3 community wheat programs were given), SCS, FHA, Social Security, Virginia Dark-Fired Growers' Marketing Association, Virginia Electric and Power Company, Farm Bureau and Farmers Union, and various civic clubs. These organizations request programs or advice all during the year.

III.

SUCCESS STORY

Although the drought was severe in many ways, as always there was some good in the disaster. During a time like this, practices that have been accepted as innovations by the most progressive farmers for years were put into more general operation. Always, the prime problem is to get the operators to accept the new farm practices and "reduce the lag".

Dairy and beef farmers have been nursing along cull animals for many years, taking the good plus the poor producer and coming up with a product that does not meet the average. Yes, herds of cows and young stock have really been culled. The culling may prove to the owner that quantity will not bring about any more net farm income than the quality of each individual animal.

Planning ahead paid off in many ways. The early planted had plants; the late ones never did. Planting corn on time gave a high yield as compared to the late planted field. Methods used in making fertilizer applications proved their value. Too many animals for the pasture proved bad for pasture and animals. Very few farmers ever seed a temporary summer pasture; this year, there must have been a 300- to 400% increase. The drought-emphasized question of feeding silage vs. hay has brought about the increased use of silage and less hay. The farmers will seed more crops for spring silage, thus planning ahead. Hedging will be a practice: do not sell all surplus feed crops, but hold some in reserve, especially hay.

Some cattle feeders will find that beef cows can be wintered on less feed; ~~also, that a change in feed rations could be cheaper and still maintain a good operation.~~ also, that a change in feed rations could be cheaper and still maintain a good operation.

Farmers may rely less on what nature provides, as to pasture, and will seed the more hardy and high-producing varieties of grass.

These and other farm operation practices have long been overlooked as something out of reach. The drought has been costly; in fact, a "double cost"

Normally, a failure would not mean success -- but there must be some good in the contrary to the usual norm.

III.

SUCCESS STORY:

A.-

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOPS

Five different communities sponsored a clothing construction workshop. Enrolled were 41 homemakers, mostly mothers with young children. The majority had had no formal training in this subject. Some would sew up seams, others would make house dresses; a few made the better dresses. These groups attended six two-hour classes where they learned pattern and material selection, fitting, cutting, and construction and finishes. These classes were taught by the home agent.

All ladies attending report it a real learning experience, and asked for additional classes to help them tackle more complicated construction. These ladies are in the middle and low income group. This knowledge will help them in their future clothing budgeting. The new skill can be used to supplement the family income, if needed. And of course, a garment well made gives a homemaker the feeling of accomplishment and allows her to use her artistic ability with pride. Some of these ladies later will serve as leaders in future workshops.

III. SUCCESS STORY

B. - WEIGHT CONTROL PROGRAM

The 18 ladies enrolled in this class had very little knowledge of nutrition. The advertising of fad diets and pills added to their confusion.

This group (after getting permission from family doctor) studied basic nutrition to help them understand the main reason for over-weight. They then made out menus and counted calories. This part was conducted by the home agent. A local doctor explained why over-weight was the No. 1 health problem. A local nurse helped them practice exercises to firm muscles. VEPCO home economist conducted a demonstration on preparing low calorie nutritious snacks and refreshments.

These ladies all reported learning a great deal from the meetings. Evidence of this turned up at various times in the conversation of class members as they commented on having lost weight not by going on a diet but simply by cutting down on food intake and by getting a clearer picture of the food-and-health situation.

Those who attended have profited, themselves -- and they have done an excellent job of teaching families, friends and neighbors.

IV.

GENERAL APPRAISAL

A very nice year, except for the weatherman (who has the last word).

The office was moved to a new location, but it did not hamper our program.

The drought created extra work, and time was taken from other projects, but the emergency is a part of any program. The drought created a lot of questions that sent the agents into deep conferences for the answers; such things can never be foreseen.

The VPI Extension specialists gave us good support during the year in coping with various needs.

I do think that more time has got to be spent with our youth work, and get it on a satisfactory basis again, since all clubs are out-of-school. There should be a 4-H Club in every community to meet the needs of the people.

The RAD needs to be active, with the hopes that some type of industry will locate in Farmville to reduce the number of people leaving the county, especially young people. The rural areas are not retaining their youth. The aged personnel dominate most of the communities, when it comes to Agriculture.

IV. Evaluation:

The Home Economics Extension 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 trend toward more women going *f* into the labor force continues to affect the leadership program. The youth program feels the force of this trend, in lack of time on the part of local adult leaders.

1963
 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT
 OF
 COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS
 January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963
 County Prince Edward

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

X

P. E. W.

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

(See instructions in Section I for columns A-B-C-D-E-F.)

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents A	Youth Agents B	Agricultural Agents C	County Total D	State Staff E	Grand Total F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	810	118	888	1816		
2. Office calls	226	135	1296	2157		
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	2516	654	2084	4754		
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	60	1	53	134		
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	29	32	57	86		XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	50	1	49	100		
b. Television	-	-	-	-		
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	6734	394	3888	11,016		
7. Circular and commodity letters written	104	23	69	196		
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	13	-	16	29		
(2) Attendance	187	-	93	280		
b. Youth work (1) Number	23	1	12	36		
(2) Attendance	99	60	78	183		
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	90	-	55	145		
(2) Attendance	2295	-	987	3282		
b. Youth work (1) Number	83	21	67	171		
(2) Attendance	1806	228	984	3018		
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	101	-	29	130		
(2) Attendance	1617	-	1641	3258		
b. Youth Work (1) Number	-	8	11	63		
(2) Attendance	441	119	247	807		
	17,848	1209	12,604	31,661		

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	29	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing) ..	37	
13. Soil management	15	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	4	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	16	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	18	
17. Plant pathology	8	
18. Entomology	8	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	11	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	28	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	2	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	10	
23. Animal and poultry health	6	
24. Marketing and utilization	19	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	2	
26. Agricultural engineering	19	
27. Dwellings and equipment	18	
28. Home grounds improvement	9	
29. Planning and management in the home	29	
30. Family economics	20	
31. Home furnishings	9	
32. Clothing selection and care	15	
33. Clothing construction	18	
34. Food preparation and selection	14	
35. Food preservation	3	
36. Nutrition	21	
37. Human relations, child development	37	
38. Health	5	
39. Safety	4	
40. Recreation	13	
41. Outlook	8	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	24	
43. Manpower development, employment information	02	
44. Public affairs	18	
45. Rural defense	15	
46. Leadership development	32	
47. Extension administration, organization	33	
48. Program planning	45	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	xxxxx	
50. Inservice training received	6	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	2	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	662	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	338	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	23	
c. 4-H Club work	282	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	19	✓

P. S. Shaw

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

	Men A	Women B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below		
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	81	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		132
d. In work with young adults		
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	3	5
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	9	21
(3) Other adult leaders	19	43
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	107	199

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

a. Number of groups	<u>11</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>-</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>-</u>

b. Not organized by extension:

(1) Number of such groups worked with	<u>5</u>
(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups	<u>114</u>
(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year	<u>17</u>

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

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

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with	<u>1</u>
b. Number in such groups	Men: <u> </u>
	Women: <u> </u>

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

Men:	<u>39</u>
Women:	<u>43</u>

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 80

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 12

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:

a. Boys	66
b. Girls	102
c. Total	168 ✓

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:

a. 1st year	53
b. 2nd year	48
c. 3rd year	15
d. 4th year	18
e. 5th year	9
f. 6th year and over	25

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

a. Farm	112
b. Rural non-farm	56
c. Urban	- ✓

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:

a. 12 years and under	107
b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	44
c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	17 ✓

55. 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)	8
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	17
c. Entomology and plant pathology	6
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	13
e. Poultry	5
f. Dairy	15
g. Beef	6
h. Swine	11
i. Other livestock	8
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	23
k. Management on the farm	-
l. Marketing and business	-
m. Management in the home	52
n. Clothing	64
o. Food and nutrition	92
p. Home improvement and furnishings	20
q. Family life education	-
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	115
s. Health	6
t. Safety	5
u. Recreation (include crafts)	2
v. Community and public affairs	-
w. Career exploration	3
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	517 ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	14
b. Girls	16

P. 200

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service	5	
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	20	
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	0	
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	1	
75. Farmers Home Administration	9	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service	-	
77. Food and Drug Administration	2	
78. Forest Service	1	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	1	
80. Rural Electrification Administration	8	
81. Selective Service	-	
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	4	
83. Soil Conservation Service	11	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)	4	
85. USDA Defense Board	1	
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	13	
87. Health Department	12	
88. Highway Department	-	
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .	1	
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	10	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	6	
92. State Employment Service	2	
93. Welfare Department	3	
94. State RAD Committee	-	
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	16	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	21	
97. County or area RAD Committees	7	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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

EXTENSION SERVICE
LOCAL FARM AND HOME
DEMONSTRATION WORK

PLAN OF WORK
1963

COUNTY

Prince Edward

NAME Rudolf V. Deswell
Local Farm Agent

NAME Mary L. Moody
Local Home Agent

NAME _____
Asst. Local Farm or Home Agent

DATE MAILED 4/10/63

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MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: LIVESTOCK - SWINE PRODUCTION JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1963

SITUATION:

Most of the Negro farmers in the county are producing swine, yet, in too many cases their returns are low and sometimes expensive. This is caused by the inferior breeding stock that they are using. By making use of better breeding stock and management practices will insure them of more profitable returns.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Swine breeding stock selection and management practices need improving.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To continue the already established training program on swine selection and management.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

1-Through method and result demonstrations raise the level of the understanding of the people.

SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER

VPI Bulletin 216
"Judging Livestock"

METHODS

1-Meet with livestock committee to help plan and execute a county swine production program.

WHEN

January

BY WHOM

Agent and Livestock Committee

SWINE PRODUCTION

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
2 - Continue to solicit the support of local leaders.	VPI Bulletin 192 "Hog Production in Virginia"	2-Study market reports with leaders	February	Agents and Leaders
	VPI Bulletin 226 "Minerals for Meat Animals"			
3 - To improve the program of instructions already developed.	VPI Bulletin 499 "Swine Breeding"	3-Begin 4-H Market Hog Project	March	Agent and Leaders
		4-Use the results of the 4-H projects for adult training.	August	Agent and 4-H'ers
		5-Submit soil samples from area to be used for corn production	April	Agent and producer
		6-Give instructions on Pest Control	May	Agent
		7-Visit producers' homes to give individual instructions.	June	Agent

SWINE PRODUCTIONTEACHING OBJECTIVESSOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTERMETHODSWHENBY WHOM

8-Conduct county-wide tour of 4-H swine projects.	July	Agent, 4-H'er and Adults
9-Make public the results of project demonstrations.	September	Agent
10-Make awards for outstanding achievements in swine production.	October	Agent and Advisory Board
11-Make plans and hold community meeting on livestock production in the county	November	Agent and County Committees
12- Analyze and plan for the future.	December	Agent and Livestock Committee

SWINE PRODUCTION

EVALUATION:

- 1 - Determine through formal or informal methods:
 - a. Percent of farmers who became interested, attended meetings and applied same to their situation.
 - b. Number of demonstrations planned; number completed.
- 2 - How many farmers attended demonstrations, how much they understood and how many applied same to their situation.
- 3 - Continue to evaluate to determine the effects of the program in terms of profit to the farmers.

MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: HOUSE FURNISHINGS

PHASE: CORRECT LIGHTING

SITUATION:

All of the homes in the county are electrically wired, but the fixtures and lights aren't the type to supply sufficient light. As a result they are burning current but are not using the correct diffusion bulbs to get maximum light.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Selection of lamps, bulbs, and fixtures are ~~very~~ poor in the county.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To gain a better knowledge on the selection care, and use of lamps to furnish the maximum light.

CORRECT LIGHTING

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1 - To be able to select lamps attractive in appearance, smart in design and correct illumination.	1-Better Light, Better Sight Bureau. 2-Bulletin "National for Better Light"	Result Demonstration. Method Demonstration Pictures, slides, discussion and Leader Training.	January	Agent and Leaders

EVALUATION:

Through home visits, surveys and group discussion I will determine the number of persons practices recommended procedures, and number of result demonstrators.

MAJOR EMPHASIS: EDUCATIONAL PLAN

PROJECT AREA: FOODS AND NUTRITION

PHASE: GOOD BUYS IN MEATS FISH AND POULTRY

SITUATION:

Many of the homemakers buy meats for daily diet. Many more would take advantage of specials that are run at the different stores, if they knew the cuts of meats and also what to look for in buying and how to prepare it properly.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Homemakers lack knowledge in the selection of the cuts of meats, in the preparation and storage.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

To provide better health through better nutrition through balanced diets.

To be able to make better cakes.

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
1.-To gain a better knowledge of the skill and techniques of the proper procedures to use in preparation and storage of meat, fish and poultry.	Extension specialist House and Garden Bulletin No 6	Leader	May	Leaders and Specialist

FOODS AND NUTRITION

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER</u>	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
2-To provide home-makers with knowhow in selecting the cuts of meats.	Bulletin room VFI Bulletin No 279	Demonstrations (Methods and result)	June	Leaders and Agent
3-To be able to prepare food with better flavor and texture.	Bulletin No 6 Bulletin No 184	Group discussions Circular letters.	July	Leader and Agent
4-To be able to keep meats tender.	Bulletin No 40-15	Pictures and slides		
5-To gain a better knowledge on cakes and fixtures.		Method demonstration	Sept.	

EVALUATION:

Through home visits, surveys and group discussions I will determine the number of persons practiced recommended procedures, and number of result demonstrators.

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION PROGRAMS

PHASE: 4-H ADULT LEADERS ASSOCIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1963

SITUATION:

Because of limited public facilities in Prince Edward County for youth activities it is necessary to resort to private homes and churches for our youth function. The success, thus far, in obtaining these facilities has been, in large part due to the efforts of the Leaders. It is most essential to establish a strong Leader Association, here in the county, for the purpose of combining our efforts in encouraging more people to become leaders, so they in turn will assist in encouraging more people to let us use their homes and churches for 4-H activities so that all of the girls and boys of the county can be reached with our 4-H Program.

SPECIFIC PROGRAM

Lack of coordinated effort, on the part of Leaders, that they might provide opportunity for leadership training and in finding additional facilities that is needed for youth functions.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To increase the effectiveness of the County 4-H Program through volunteer and leadership development.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES

1-To stimulate interest on the part of the Local Leaders in Prince Edward in organization of a county leader's organization.

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE

State 4-H Staff District Agent's present Leaders who have attended The State Leaders Association

METHODS

1-Survey to determine interest.

WHEN

Jan.

BY WHOM

Leaders who attended conference. . .

4-H ADULT LEADERS ASSOCIATION

<u>ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
2-To make sure leaders have been provided with information about the purpose and function of the leader's organization and the importance of obtaining additional facilities for youth functions.	Bulletin 270 "Leaders Handbook"	2-Preplanning meeting with State 4-H Staff and District Agent.	Feb.	County Staff Staff Staff District Agents
3-To solicit the support and encouragement of the leaders that are active in the State Leaders Association.		3-Discuss organization with key leaders through personal contact.	March	County Staff
4-Pre-plan first meeting to assure attendance and effectiveness.		4-Hold periodic meeting for the remainder of the year.		
5-To continue to encourage parents to join the organization.				

EVALUATION:

1. Number and percent of leaders who attended organization meetings.
2. Questionnaire to determine if orientation needs were met.

PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS

PHASE: PROVIDING LEARNING EXPERIENCES FOR 4-H'ERS - JANUARY - DECEMBER 1963

SITUATION:

Most Negro children of 4-H age remaining in Prince Edward County are not attending schools of any kind, therefore, any training that might be provided under our 4-H Program will be of the utmost benefit to the children.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Many children in the county are not formally trained up to their age level.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To organize as many 4-H Clubs as will be needed to reach all of the children of 4-H age and provide as much instruction as humanely possible through our Extension Staff and 4-H Leaders.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

1-Stimulate interest on the part of the children in Prince Edward County to enroll in 4-H Work.

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE

Local professional workers skilled in working with children.

State 4-H Staff

METHODS

Training Meeting

Training Meeting

WHEN

January

February

BY WHOM

County Staff

County Staff

4-HTEACHING OBJECTIVES

2-Provide learning experiences in the area of:

a-Parliamentary procedure.

b-Improve farm and home practices.

c-Health, Safety and social living.

3-To be able to plan meals attractively.

4-To be able to take part in District Contest.

SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE

4-H Leaders

Project Record Books

VPI Bulletin 270
"Leaders Handbook"

VPI Bulletin 255
"4-H Project"

Printed materials on developmental needs.

County 4-H Yearbook

Recommended bulletins from VPI

Specialist help

METHODS

National 4-H Observance

4-H Social

District Contest
Rural Life
Sunday Observance

Educational
Tour-Short
Course

County-wide
picnic

Vacation

Re-enroll
previous members and enroll
new members.

WHEN

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

BY WHOM

Agents,
Leaders and
Members

Agents,
Leaders and
Members.

Agents,
Leaders and
Members

Agents and
Leaders

Agents
Leaders and
Members

Agent
Leaders
and Members

Agent and
Leaders

4-H

<u>TEACHING OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>METHODS</u>	<u>WHEN</u>	<u>BY WHOM</u>
		Recognize outstanding achievements made by 4-H'ers	October	Agent and Leaders
		Planning monthly club activities and individual or group project assignment.	November	Agents, Leaders and Members.
		Training meeting	December	County Staff

EVALUATION:

Determine through formal or informal methods:

- 1 - Percent of 4-H'ers that completed projects and keep up to date records.
- 2 - The number of 4-H'ers that plan to re-enroll.

PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PHASE: COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT WORK

SITUATION:

The Abilene Community is the focus of attention by the Agricultural Advisory Board in regards to a community improvement program. The community is not too heavily populated with only about twenty homes. All of these homes are in need of ground improvement. About 16 are in need of major repairs, about nineteen are in need of water under pressure. The Church of the community is also in much need of repairs, landscaping, and improved sanitation facilities.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM:

Too many homes in this community are lacking in the necessary improvement to make them comfortable and attractive.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

To improve the homes of a community in such a way that they will be more comfortable to live in and more attractive in their appearance.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

1-To stimulate interest on the part of the owner, or occupant or member, to do those things that are necessary for improvement.

SOURCE OF MATERIALS

VPI Staff
Bulletin No. 243
"Lawns for Virginia

METHODS

Circular
letters
Newsarticles

WHEN

January
February
May

BY WHOM

County
Staff

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT WORK

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

2-To assist members of this community with the necessary knowledge and skills to improve their living situation.

SOURCE OF MATERIAL

VPI Bulletin
No 217 "Designs of
Home Grounds"

USDA
Bulletin No 25

USDA
Leaflet No 439

METHOD

Community Im-
provement Clubs

Method and
Result Demon-
stration

Landscape De-
signing

State Advisory
Board

Shrubbery selec-
tion and trans-
planting demon-
stration

WHEN

August
March

October

September

November

BY WHOM

Community
Group

County
Staff

Staff Staff

County Staff

County Staff

EVALUATION:

1. Survey to determine the percent of families that made recommended improvements in their immediate situation.
2. Survey to determine how much improvement was made by members of the community.

OTHER EXTENSION PROJECTS - MINOR PROJECTS

I - AGRICULTURE:

A - Adults

- 1 - *Forestry
- 2 - *Forage Crops
- 3 - *Beef
- 4 - *Corn
- 5 - *Tobacco
- 6 - Wheat

B - 4-H'ers

- 1 - Automotive Care and Safety
- 2 - Pasture Improvement
- 3 - Potatoes Sweet (Sweet potato show or home use)
- 4 - Forestry
- 5 - Dairy Calf
- 6 - Baby Beef
- 7 - Market Pig
- 8 - Tractor Maintenance
- 9 - Safety
- 10 - Health Improvement
- 11 - Poultry Rearing
- 12 - Poultry Egg Laying
- 13 - Home Grounds Beautification
- 14 - Leadership
- 15 - Farm and Home Electricity

II - HOME ECONOMICS

A - Adults

- 1 - Home Storage Space Savers
- 2 - Re-upholstering Furniture

B - 4-H'ers

- 1 - So You'd Like to Sew
- 2 - Locking Your Best
- 3 - Bread

* Projects carried by adults and 4-H'ers

MINOR PROJECTS

- 4 - Meal Preparation
- 5 - Health Improvement